

THE APPENDICES



APPENDIX #1:

GLOBAL KNOWLEDGE BASE

INTRODUCTION

Many organizations that routinely interact with indigenous and non-indigenous peoples of the world are interested in finding ways to improve the role of traditional knowledge and to improve their understanding of both the content and how to integrate traditional knowledge with other knowledge bases.

The following summarizes some important aspects of the needs and approaches currently being taken. The information is largely derived from Mathias, E. (1995) *Framework for enhancing the use of indigenous knowledge*, Indigenous Knowledge Monitor Vol. 3, (2) August 1995.

FIELD RECORDING, USING, AND TRANSFERRING TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

At the present time there have been a limited number of methodological studies, although some projects involve testing by means of participatory approaches. A few projects integrate the recording of the use of traditional knowledge. A substantial number of small NGO projects uses traditional knowledge but very few experiences have been documented, not to mention exchanged. Perhaps the most useful approaches would include studies on how projects can assess and apply project-relevant traditional knowledge, support for NGOs to document and analyze their experiences, and systematic studies of transfers of traditional knowledge. Methodological studies that undertake an analysis of projects that record and use traditional knowledge so that we can learn from successful applications and transfers of

traditional knowledge, that study successful amalgamations of traditional knowledge with foreign knowledge would be most useful.

Western experts continue to examine traditional knowledge from a “scientific perspective” and have made some attempts to undertake a validation of the traditional knowledge at an informational level. This effort is interesting, but sometimes misses the point. There have been limited efforts so far (with the exception of research on medicinal plants) information on effectiveness is scattered and difficult to access limited information on successful transfers. Proposed areas of investigation include field-testing and on-station research by national research institutions including economic analysis as well as studies of records of early century scientists and practitioners, missionaries. One promising area is to examine records of technology transfers of traditional knowledge. At the same time independent dissemination of information is occurring. Over the past years, the amount of records and exchanges has increased (documents, newsletters, videos etc. the number of conferences networks), but analysis is still limited. Considerable (academic and descriptive) information is available on web-sites, use-lists are in operation, and some databases on traditional ecological knowledge exist, but while mass communication coverage related to indigenous peoples and bio-diversity has increased, information activities not well coordinated in developing countries. Unfortunately, museums still exhibit local artifacts as manifestations of traditional knowledge, rather than as living information. One useful strategy would be to improve regional networking to promote exchange between traditional knowledge

sources, projects, and actors to increase public coverage and to establish accessible databases. This would result in the production and dissemination of documents, audiovisuals and artifacts, especially if development agencies supported such things as conferences, existing and functioning networks, clearinghouses, databases, demonstration plots, and exhibits in museums that deal with traditional knowledge as a living information base.

INCREASING AWARENESS

While it is recognized that it is important to raise awareness of the value and potential use of Traditional knowledge among local people, field level workers and organizations, teachers, scientists and other academics, policy makers and development planners, traditional knowledge is still not getting much use in project planning. This is mainly the result of limited activities that involve local people as partners or actors, limited integration of traditional knowledge modules into regular training courses on rural development, and information on traditional knowledge that is not suitably packaged for policy makers and development planners. Some policy papers recognize the value of traditional knowledge (such as the World Bank guidelines for working with indigenous peoples), but experience with practical application is not well recorded.

Helpful approaches include external involvement to help communities to record document and use their own traditional knowledge, participatory technology assessments, personal exchange between practitioners, integration of traditional knowledge modules into curricula of schools training institutes and universities, information packages for politicians decision makers and development planners, and specialized country or sector guidelines fashioned after guidelines such as those that are included here.

TOOLS AND SUPPORT

For these ideas to be useful, it is important to provide tools and methods for the recording and use of traditional knowledge in development projects. These could include field-worker handbooks how to record and document traditional knowledge by means of participatory approaches such as those that are available for manual and computer use prepared by the Center for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture and Rural Development (CIKARD). While case studies are available, they should be packaged in a user-friendly form such as can be see at the web sites for Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada, the World Bank, and UNESCO (See Appendix 2). In addition, individuals can be trained. This would include both government and non-government organizations. At the present time, there are limited courses available by the university of Edinburgh and intense workshops at the Banff Management Centre in Canada. Certainly much more is needed.

Innovative ideas such as strategic alliances or the establishment of regional clearing houses of traditional knowledge. (see other appendices for Traditional Knowledge Centres and web sites.) will help. At the present time, however, there are still many unresolved issues that impede progress. These include property rights and the sharing of power in decision-making as the prime issues. In most countries there remain disputes over land ownership, especially when resource exploitation is contemplated.

While there are many things that individuals and organizations can do to promote traditional knowledge, government and aid agencies have the most potential to speed up the process. They can do this through provide and operate documentation and access space (libraries, databases, info centers, tele centers etc.), produce information material (print, radio, TV, plays etc.), organize local exchange (advise, exchange visits, theater groups, use of media etc.), organize regional exchange by networking. Governments

specifically need to protect (intellectual) property rights, facilitate information access and exchange, include local knowledge in national curricula, facilitate regional travel, and facilitate access to media. The donor community in general can create internal platforms of exchange and cooperation, network with sources of IK and partners, and include traditional knowledge aspects in assistance strategies and approaches.

The main constraints include a nearly total lack of personnel trained in methodologies that allow integration and inclusion of traditional knowledge in project development. Prioritization of traditional knowledge is very poor. And finally, the widely practiced project financing for NGOs ignores role of documentation and information activities because overhead costs are not covered, so information-gathering activities are curtailed.

APPENDIX #2: **TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE WEB SITES**

The following are a few of the most important traditional knowledge web sites to be found on the Internet. When searching for information the term “Aboriginal” tends to be used by Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, “Native American” or “Indian” by the United States of America, and “Indigenous” by the rest of the world. This can be helpful in specifying your search.

Organization	Web Site
Alaska Native Cultural Resources	http://www.ankn.uaf.edu/ANCR.html
Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat Inc.	http://www.apcfn.org
Aurora Research Institute	http://www.auresint.nt.ca
Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies for the Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights	http://iciplawnet.com.au http://www.atsic.gov.au
Bill’s Aboriginal Links	http://www.bloorstreet.com
Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC).	http://www.carc.org
Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources	http://www.cier.mb.ca
Centre for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture and Rural Development (CIKARD)	http://iitap.iastate.edu/cikard/cikard.html
Centre for World Indigenous Studies	http://www.halcyon.com
Danish International Development Assistance (DANIDA).	http://www.um.dk/english/udenrigspolitik/udviklingspolitik/beretning/indhold.html
Dene Cultural Institute.	http://www.deneculture.org
Eagle’s Nest Indian Village	http://www.treaty7.org
EJISDC	http://www.unimas.my/fit/roger/EJISDC/vol1/vol1.html
Flip@casbah (Information about Philippine Indigenous peoples)	http://www.tribo.org

Four World's International Institute for Human and Community Development and Four Directions International.	http://www.nucleus.com/4worlds
Honey Bee: A Newsletter of Creativity and Innovation at the Grassroots	http://csf.colorado.edu/sristi
Honour the Earth	http://honourearth.com
Igloolik Research Centre	http://www.nunanet.com/research/igloorc.htm
Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada (Case Studies)	http://www.inac.gc.ca
Indian Claims Commission	http://www.indianclaims.ca
Indian World	http://www.indianworld.org
Indigenous Environmental Network	http://www.alphacdc.com
Indigenous Keepers Program	http://www.web.net
Indigenous Knowledge and Development Monitor	http://www.nuffic.nl/ciran/ikdm
Indigenous peoples Biodiversity Information Network	http://www.ibin.org
International Alliance of Indigenous Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests.	http://www.fern.org
International Development Research Centre, Canada	http://www.idrc.gc.ca
International Labor Organization (Interregional Program to Support Self-Reliance of Indigenous and Tribal Communities through Cooperatives and Self-Help Organizations - INDISCO).	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/65entrep/coop/indisco.htm/
Inuit Circumpolar Conference	http://www.inusiaat.com
KIVU Nature Inc..	http://www.kivu.com
National Native Information Centre	http://w.innic.com
Native Alaska	http://multicultural.miningco.com
Native Americans and the Environment	http://conbio.rice.edu http://www.indians.org
Native Net	http://nativenet.uthscsa.edu
Native Web Resources for Indigenous Cultures Around the World	http://www.nativeweb.org
Nevada Indian Environmental Coalition	http://www.niec.net
North American Native On-Line	http://www.nativeonline.com

Nunavut (An enormous new territory in northern Canada inhabited mostly by indigenous peoples).	http://www.nunanet.com
Planet Peace	http://www.planet-peace.org
Samefolket (Sweden)	http://www.samefolket.se/
Santa Rosa Carib Community of Trinidad and Tobago	http://members.tripod.com/~SRCCICaribCommunity/
Schoolnet First Nations Web Site	http://www.schoolnet.ca/ext/aboriginal
The Earth Council (Costa Rica)	http://www.ecouncil.ac.cr
UNESCO (Case Studies)	http://www.unesco.org/most/bpindi.htm
Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Yukon)	http://www.taiga.net/wmac
World Bank	http://www.worldbank.org/afr/ik/default.htm
World Conservation Union (IUCN)	http://www.iucn.org/icons
World Intellectual Property Organization	http://www.wipo.org/eng/newindex.index.htm

APPENDIX #3: TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE CENTERS

Indigenous Knowledge Centre	Mailing Address
ARCIK - African Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Nigeria)	Prof. Adedotun Phillips, Director Dr. Tunji Titilola, Research Coordinator Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, PMB 5 - UI Post Office, Ibadan, Nigeria. Tel: +234-22-400500 Fax: +234-22-416129 or +234-1-614397 <i>arcik@niser.org.ng</i>
APIK - Association for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge	Dr. Amare Dejene, Director Addis Ababa University P.O. Box 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia Tel/Fax: +251-1-550655 <i>ehnri@telecom.net.et</i>
BARCIK - Bangladesh Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Bangladesh)	IARD, 5/13, Block E, Lalmatia, Dhaka - 1207, Bangladesh. <i>iard@bdonline.com</i>
BRARCIK - Brazilian Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Brazil)	UNESP, Dept. Biologia, 14870.000 Jaboticabal, SP, Brazil. <i>brarcik@jab000.uesp.ansp.br</i>
BURCIK - Burkina Faso Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Burkina Faso) (Centre Burkinabè de Recherche sur les Pratiques et Savoirs Paysans)	Dr Basga E. Dialla H. (INNS), Director B.P. 5154, Ouagadougou 02, Burkina Faso. Tel: +226-360746 Fax: +226-315003
CARICKS - Centre for Advanced Research on Indigenous Knowledge Systems (India)	P.O. Box 1, Swaraswathipuram, Mysore 570009, India.
GHARCIK - Ghana Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge	Dr. M. Bonsu, Interim Director School of Agriculture, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast Tel: +233-42-2240-9/2480-9 Telex: +233-42-2552 UCC GH
CECIK - Centre for Cosmovisions and Indigenous Knowledge (Ghana)	Dr. David Millar, Director c/o T.A.A.P., P.O. Box 42, Tamale, Northern Region, Ghana. <i>aispcg@ncs.com.gh</i> Tel: +233-71-22000

- CIKARD** - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture and Rural Development (United States)
Dr Norma Wolff, Interim Director
318 Curtiss hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. 50011, USA
nhwolff@iastate.edu
Tel: +1-515-294 7139 Fax: +1-515-294 6058
- CIKFAB** - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone)
Dr Dominic T. Ashley, Director
Department of Sociology, Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
Tel: +232-22-7387
- CIKFIM** - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge in Farm and Infrastructure Management (Nigeria)
Centre for Food and Agricultural Strategy, University of Agriculture, Private mail Bag 2373, Makurdi, Nigeria.
- CIKIB** - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge on Indian Bioresources (India)
c/o Institute of Ethnobiology, National Botanical Research Institute, P.O. Box 436, Lucknow 226001, India.
- CIKO** - Cameroon Indigenous Knowledge Organisation (Cameroon):
Prof. C.N. Ngwasiri, Director
P.O. Box 170, Buea, South West Province, Cameroon
ngwasiri@ciko.sdncmr.undp.org
Tel: +237-322181 Fax: +237-322181/430813
- CIKFIM - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge in Farm and Infrastructure Management
Dr. G.B. Ayoola, Director
Centre for Food and Agricultural Strategy
University of Agriculture
Private Mail Bag 2373
Makurdi, Nigeria
Tel: +234-44-533204 Fax: +234-44-31020 (box 5)
- CIKPREM** - Centre for Indigenous Knowledge on Population Resource and Environmental Management (Nigeria)
Prof. D.S. Obikeze
Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Nigeria, Nsukka, Nigeria
- CIRAN** - Centre for International Research and Advisory Networks (Netherlands)
Dr G.W. von Liebenstein, Director
CIRAN/Nuffic
P.O. Box 29777, 2502 LT The Hague, The Netherlands.
lieb@nuffics.nl or ciran@nuffic.nl
Tel: +31-70-4260321 Fax: +31-70-4260329
- CTK** - Centre for Traditional Knowledge (Canada)
240 McLeod St, 3rd Floor east, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6P4.
aemery@istar.ca
- ELLRIK** - Elliniko Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Greece)
Medical School, Department of Social Medicine, University of Crete, P.O. Box 1393, Heraklion, Crete, Greece.
lionis@fortezza.cc.ucl.ac.gr
- GERCIK** - Georgia Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Georgia)
Institute of Botany, Georgian Academy of Sciences, Kodjorl schosse #1, 380007 Tbilisi, Georgia. dato@botany.kheta.ge
- GHARCICK** - Ghana Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Ghana)
School of Agriculture, University of Cape Coast, Cape Coast, Ghana.

ICIK - Interinstitutional Consortium for Indigenous Knowledge (United States of America)

Ladi Semali, Director
The Pennsylvania State University, 254 Chambers building,
University Park, PA 16802, USA. lms11@psuvm.psu.edu
Tel: +1-814-865-6565 Fax: +1-814-863-7602

INRIK - Indonesian Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Indonesia)

UPT Inrik-Unpad, Ruang K-3< JI, Dipati UKUR 35, Bandung
40132, West Java, Indonesia. inrik@melsa.net.id

INRESC - Indigenous Resource Study Centre (Ethiopia)

Dr Tesema Ta'a, Director
College of Social Sciences
Adis Adaba University, P.O. Box 1176, Adis Adaba, Ethiopia.
Tel/Fax: +251-1-550655

KENRIK - Kenya Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Kenya)

Dr Rashid Aman, Director
The National Museums of Kenya, P.O. Box 40658, Nairobi,
Kenya. nmk@africaonline.co.ke
Tel: +254-2-744 233 Fax: +254-2-741424

LEAD - Leiden Ethnosystems and Development Programme (Netherlands)

Dr. L. Jan Slikkerveer. Director
Institute of Cultural and Social Studies
University of Leiden, P.O. Box 9555, 2300 RB Leiden, The
Netherlands.
tel.31-71-273469: fax 31-71-273619

MARCIK - Madagascar Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Madagascar)

Ms Juliette Ratsimandrava
Centre d'Information et de Documentation et Technique, B.P.
6224, Antananarivo 101, Madagascar.
tel/fax: +261-2-32123/20422

MARECIK - Maasai Resource Centre for indigenous Knowledge (Tanzania)

Dr Nathan Ole Lengisugi
Simanjiro Animal Husbandry Vocational Training Centre, P.O.
Box 3084, Arusha, Tanzania

NIRCIK - Nigerian Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Nigeria)

Dr J.O. Olukosi, Coordinator
Institute for Agricultural Research, Ahmadu Bello University,
PMB 1044, Zaria, Nigeria.
Tel: +234-69-50571-4 Ext. 4322,
Fax: +234-69-50891/50563
Telex: 75248 NITEZ NG

PHIRCSDIK - Philippine Resource Centre for Sustainable Development and Indigenous Knowledge (Philippines)

Philippine Council for Research, Forestry and Natural Resources
Development, Paseo de Valmayor, P.O. Box 425, Los Banos,
Laguna, The Philippines. rserrano@ultra.pcarrrd.dost.gov.ph

REPIKA - Regional Program for the Promotion of Indigenous Knowledge in Asia (Philippines)

International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Silang, Cavite
4118, The Philippines. iirr@phil.gn.apc.org

RIDSCA - Mexican Research, Teaching and Service Network on Indigenous Knowledge

Government centre. Colegio de Postgraduados, Campus
Puebla, Apartado Postal I-12, C.P. 72130, Col. La Libertad,

- (Mexico)
- RURCIK** - Russian Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Russia) Puebla, Pue. Mexico. *mantonio@colpos.colpos.mx*
- SARCIK** - South African Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (South Africa) EkoNiva, P.O. Box 1, Nemchinovka -1, Moscow Region, Russia 143013.
Alwijn Dippenaar, Executive Director
The Institute for Indigenous Theory and Practice, P.O. Box 2355, Somerset West, 7129 South Africa. *alwyn@aztec.co.za*
Tel: +27-21-8543299
- SLARCIK** - Sri Lanka Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Sri Lanka) University of Sri Jayewardenapura, Forestry Building, Nugegoda, Sri Lanka. *rohana@sjp.ac.lk*
- UNCST** - Uganda National Council for Science and Technology Director Dr. Zerubabel M. Nyiira
Plot 10 Kampala Road
Uganda House, 11th Floor, P.O.B. 6884, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256 - 41 - 25 0499, Fax: +256 - 41 - 23 4579
Email: uncst@starcom.co.ug
Web: http://www.uncst.go.ug
- URURCIK** - Uruguayan Resource Center for Indigenous Knowledge (Uruguay) CEDESUR P.O. Box 20.201, Sayago, Montevideo, 12,900, Uruguay. *dgsa@chasque.apc.org*
- VERSIK** - Venezuelan Resource Secretariat for Indigenous Knowledge (Venezuela) Centre for Tropical Alternative Agriculture and Sustainable Development, University of the Andes, Núcleo 'Rafael Range', Apartado Postal #22, Trujillo, Venezuela. *cquiroz@ingula.ve*
- YORCIK** - Yoruba Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge (Nigeria) Centre for Urban and Regional Planning, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria. *egunjobi.wahab@ibadan.skannet.com*
- ZIRCIK** - Zimbabwe Resource Centre for Indigenous Knowledge Wahington Chipfunde, Director and Wilbert Sadomba
78 Kaguvi Street, New Book House, P.O.B. 4209, Harare, Zimbabwe
Telephone: 263 (0)4 781 770 / 1, Fax: 263 (0)4 751 202
E-mail: wsadomba@africaonline.co.zw

APPENDIX #4:

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE LITERATURE

The selections included in this list are intended to assist the reader in broadening information on topics in the handbook and also to suggest where case studies can be found. There are very few titles that directly describe how to include traditional knowledge in development projects, but this list includes most that are available. Finally, because indigenous resource rights, indigenous intellectual property rights and land ownership are complicated topics, some of the references refer to these issues.

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APPENDIX #5:

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE NEWSLETTERS

BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION STRATEGY UPDATE. Biological Resources and Institutions Program, World Resources Institute, 1709 New York Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20006 USA.

CIKARD News. Center for Indigenous Knowledge for Agriculture and Rural Development, 318 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50011 USA.

GATE – German Appropriate Technology Exchange, GTZ, Eschborn

HONEY BEE: Newsletter for Documentation and Experimentation of Local Innovations Developed by Farmers, Pastoralists,

ARTISANS, AND HORTICULTURALISTS. Centre for Management in Agriculture, Indian Institute of Management, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015, India.

IFPP Newsletter. Indigenous Food Plants Programme, P.O. Box 48108, Nairobi, Kenya.

ILEIA Newsletter. Information Centre for Low-External-Input Agriculture, P.O. Box 64, 3830 AB Leusden, The Netherlands.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT MONITOR: Newsletter of the Global Network of Indigenous Knowledge Resource Centers. CIRAN, P.O. Box 90734, 2509 LS The Hague, The Netherlands.

INTERNATIONAL TRADITIONAL MEDICINE NEWSLETTER. Program for Collaborative Research in the Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Illinois, P.O. Box 6998, Chicago, Illinois 60680-6998 USA.

LA VOIX DU PAYSAN, Cameroun

LE GRENIER, Service Inter Africaine de Technologies Appropriees, Burkina Faso

SEEDLING. Genetic Resources Action International (GRAIN), Apartado 23398, E-08080 Barcelona, Spain.

IWGIA Newsletter. International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs, Fiolstraede 10, DK-1171 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

IK NOTES, World Bank 1818 H Street NW, Washington D.C. 20433 Monthly Newsletter in English, French, Portuguese and soon on local languages