



## **S2: Discovering the culture of resilience: The potential of traditional land-use practices in addressing the impacts of climate change and for reaching SDGs 2.4, 13.1 and 15**

Host: **Silke Stöber** (*Centre for Rural Development at Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany*)

Co-hosts: Sabine Schielmann (*Institute for Ecology and Action Anthropology INFOE e.V., Germany*), Miriam Hollaender (*SLE, Germany*)

Rapporteur: Sabine Schielmann (*INFOE, Germany*)

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### **Summary of themes covered in workshop**

Traditional land use practices enhancing environmental conservation and protection, sustainable development are not valued and considered at policy level.

Importance of knowledge exchange, interdisciplinary dialogue and intercultural interface.

Sustainability of traditional practices not enough researched and understood and often affected by unfavorable policies and research approaches.

Resilient cultures are based on the land and the close and specific relationship with the environment, including rules, taboos, religious practices etc. which protect certain areas, forests, species etc. Women play a specific and very important role in maintaining the knowledge and practices, including for example, protecting the seeds.

Principle of sharing is sustainable and means development.

The concept of 'future generations' and the impact of our doing today on these future generations is one that was picked up by the UN from the Iroquois Confederation.

Recognition of rights, in particular ancestral, cultural and land rights, is crucial to protect and strengthen food security in indigenous and local communities and their resilience in the face of climate change.

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**Most controversial question that came up in this workshop?**

Not so much issue of more research needed on the contribution but how to get this research and the results to policy makers as well as to the communities and scientists.

Communication between researchers/academics and (traditional) knowledge holders.

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**Results of the discussion**

Contribution of shifting-cultivation practices (in Venezuela) to soil fertility is evident from qualitative and quantitative ecological research.

Formalizing and privatizing land tenure does not work for pastoralists. Economic philosophy of governments (in East Africa) is often not compatible with traditional economies and livelihoods.

Traditional knowledge IS science and continued community practices and knowledge are to be understood as 'peer reviewed'.

Sharing research results and valuing the traditional practices builds trust between researchers and communities.

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**Research gaps identified**

Research needed on contribution and sustainability of traditional cultural land and resource use and protection practices.

Researchers need to bring back their results and knowledge to the sources of their research and in particular to knowledge holders (communities etc.) who shared their knowledge with them.

More linking and collaboration between indigenous and western scientists and knowledge.

Lack of data to translate the very practice related narratives.

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**Next steps**

Feed discussion/workshop results into process of LCIP Platform under UNFCCC.

Future common research projects (between indigenous communities/organization and academics/scientists).

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**Other**

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**3-5 keywords that characterize the session**

Land rights, Challenge dominant discourse, Community (peer) reviewed practices