**Challenging the assumptions of western science**

**Protecting indigenous knowledge from inappropriate use**

**Revitalizing knowledge transmission within indigenous communities**

Indigenous knowledge is vulnerable to knowledge collapse when considered as a commodity to be sold. In many cases, it is obtained without consultation with indigenous communities or any effort to explore how it may be used.

Today, many communities are calling for the protection of their knowledge from exploitation. In the Philippines, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources declared it as a protected area. It is believed to be the headwaters of Eddet and Karao rivers, tributaries of the powerful Agno River. The Philippines, is one of the government’s protected areas because of its open space and biodiversity. Mt Pulag is different from other rainforest mountains in the Philippines because of its open space, high peaks, dense forest, and changing seasonal colors.

There is an urgent need to enhance the intergenerational transmission of indigenous knowledge, as a complement to mainstream education. Efforts are now being made to bring indigenous language and knowledge into school curricula, and move learning back into the community. This is helping to stabilize the status of elders as knowledge holders.

**Value Indigenous Knowledge!**

**A collaborative effort of:**

- Philippine Traditional Knowledge Network and Documentation (PTKND). Photos and captions were contributed through the National Commission on Culture and the Arts. The idea was instrumental in preserving and disseminating indigenous knowledge, traditional culture, music, and arts. This was to help preserve the traditional knowledge and practices of Cordillerans and help in the revitalization of indigenous knowledge. The Dap-ayan ti Kultura iti Kordilyera (DKK) conducts a workshop on indigenous knowledge, as a complement to mainstream education. The school was instrumental in preserving and disseminating indigenous knowledge, traditional culture, music, and arts.

**Tips for non-native speakers:**

- When you come across a word or phrase you don’t recognize, make a mental note of it and look it up later.
- Look for clues in the context of the sentence or paragraph to help you understand the meaning.
- Break down complex sentences into smaller parts to make them more manageable.

**Tips for native speakers:**

- Be aware of your own cultural biases and how they may influence your interpretation of the text.
- Consider the historical context of the text and how it may have shaped its meaning.
- Use synonyms and antonyms to expand your vocabulary.

**Tips for everyone:**

- Read the text at least twice to fully understand its meaning.
- Take notes on important points and use them as a reference when necessary.
- Practice your reading speed and comprehension skills regularly to improve your reading abilities.
Local and indigenous knowledge is frequently recognized as a vital component of the world's cultural diversity, that also encompasses language, systems of classification, resource use practices, social interactions, rituals and spirituality. These unique ways of knowing are important components of the world's cultural diversity. Local and indigenous knowledge is frequently represented as fixed bodies of ancient wisdom that have not been at the heart of mainstream scientific research. Indigenous knowledge is vital for sustaining community livelihoods and traditions, as well as for maintaining biodiversity and local communities. Indeed, it is by blending new ways with old that many indigenous communities are able to uphold their distinct values and ways of life. In reality, local and indigenous knowledge has always been reassessed, renewed and expanded. Each generation reinterprets the knowledge of their ancestors to confront the emerging challenges and new opportunities of a changing world.

Continuity & change

The recognition that local and indigenous peoples have their own ecological understanding, conservation practice and resource management system has led to increased recognition of the importance of local and indigenous knowledge. This knowledge is a vital component of the world’s cultural diversity, that also encompasses language, systems of classification, resource use practices, social interactions, rituals and spirituality. These unique ways of knowing are important components of the world's cultural diversity. Local and indigenous knowledge is frequently represented as fixed bodies of ancient wisdom that have not been at the heart of mainstream scientific research. Indeed, it is by blending new ways with old that many indigenous communities are able to uphold their distinct values and ways of life. In reality, local and indigenous knowledge has always been reassessed, renewed and expanded. Each generation reinterprets the knowledge of their ancestors to confront the emerging challenges and new opportunities of a changing world.

Gender & knowledge

Women and men possess extensive bodies of knowledge and skills. However, women have their own areas of expertise and their work is often invisible. However, knowledge is vital for sustaining community livelihoods and traditions, as well as for maintaining biodiversity and local communities. Indeed, it is by blending new ways with old that many indigenous communities are able to uphold their distinct values and ways of life. In reality, local and indigenous knowledge has always been reassessed, renewed and expanded. Each generation reinterprets the knowledge of their ancestors to confront the emerging challenges and new opportunities of a changing world.

Strong roots

Strong roots for sustainable development

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Synergies

Indigenous knowledge may advance scientific understanding, providing new frameworks and perspectives that supplement our current belief system. The recognition that local and indigenous peoples have their own ecological understanding, conservation practice and resource management system has led to increased recognition of the importance of local and indigenous knowledge. This knowledge is a vital component of the world’s cultural diversity, that also encompasses language, systems of classification, resource use practices, social interactions, rituals and spirituality. These unique ways of knowing are important components of the world's cultural diversity. Local and indigenous knowledge is frequently represented as fixed bodies of ancient wisdom that have not been at the heart of mainstream scientific research. Indeed, it is by blending new ways with old that many indigenous communities are able to uphold their distinct values and ways of life. In reality, local and indigenous knowledge has always been reassessed, renewed and expanded. Each generation reinterprets the knowledge of their ancestors to confront the emerging challenges and new opportunities of a changing world.

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