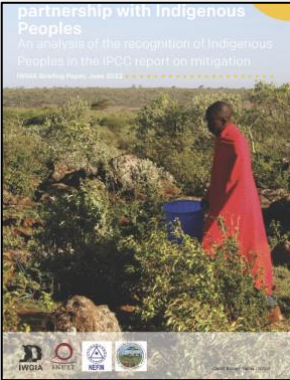




# Indigenous DESC

## Indigenous Peoples, Digital Technologies and the Environment

### Must Reads

Citation	Depiction	Summary
<p>1. <b>A new paradigm of climate partnership with Indigenous Peoples</b> IWGIA Briefing Paper, June 2022</p> <p><a href="https://iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4845-iwgia-briefing-analysing-a-new-paradigm-of-climate-partnership-with-indigenous-peoples-ipcc-report.html">https://iwgia.org/en/resources/publications/4845-iwgia-briefing-analysing-a-new-paradigm-of-climate-partnership-with-indigenous-peoples-ipcc-report.html</a></p>		<p>The IPCC recognises the multiple risks that both climate change and current mitigation measures pose to Indigenous Peoples. Despite this vulnerability, the report highlights the significant role of Indigenous Peoples in promoting climate action. The contributions of Indigenous Peoples are many and varied, including the role of Indigenous Peoples' movements in encouraging a right-based climate action. Also crucial are the contributions that diverse communities make in their territories to conserve and restore nature, positioning Indigenous Peoples as key actors in land-based mitigation measures. Special mention is given to Indigenous Peoples' values and worldviews, which can promote new narratives to better respond to climate change.</p>
<p>2. <b>Poverty in Focus. Indigenising Development.</b> Number 17, May 2009 International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth Poverty Practice, Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP</p> <p><a href="https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/IPCPovertyInFocus17.pdf">https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/IPCPovertyInFocus17.pdf</a></p>		<p>Among the many social groups that have been historically excluded, indigenous peoples comprise one that offers great challenges to development. Although their assimilation has been a goal of the national societies that engulfed them, it is disputable whether indigenous peoples desire the type of social inclusion that development, in its many forms, can produce. At the same time, development seems irreversible, and resistance to it might have consequences far more adverse than those brought by acceptance. The best way to overcome the challenges seems to be to indigenise development: to put it to work on behalf of indigenous peoples instead of putting them to work for a model of development that is not only alien to them but that frequently does violence to their culture.</p>

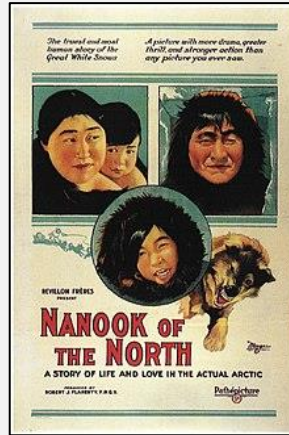
## Citation

## Depiction

## Summary

### 3. Nanook of the North (Flaherty, 1922)

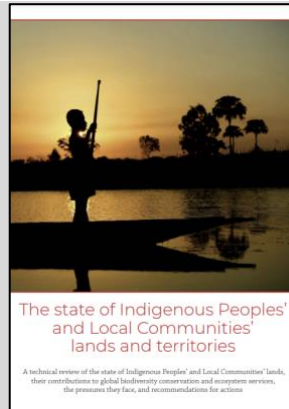
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lkW14Lu1Bo&t=3s>



American silent film which combines elements of documentary and docudrama, at a time when the concept of separating films into documentary and drama did not yet exist. In the tradition of what would later be called salvage ethnography, the film follows the struggles of the Inuk man named Nanook and his family in the Canadian Arctic. It is written and directed by Robert J. Flaherty, who also served as cinematographer, editor, and producer. The film is generally viewed as standing "alone in its stark regard for the courage and ingenuity of its heroes." It was the first feature-length documentary to achieve commercial success, proving the financial viability of the genre and inspiring many films to come.

### 4. The state of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Lands and Territories

WWF[1], UNEP-WCMC[2], SGP/ICCA-GSI[3], LM[4], TNC [5], CI[6], WCS[7], EP[8], ILC-S[9], CM[10], IUCN[11] The State of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Lands and Territories: A technical review of the state of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' lands, their contributions to global biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services, the pressures they face, and recommendations for actions Gland, Switzerland (2021)



At a time of unprecedented threats to the global environment, local leadership in governing and managing natural resources is increasingly becoming a critical solution for both people and nature. One key challenge is to identify the most appropriate pathways for enabling the resilience and security of local environmental custodians around the world. This global analysis on IPLC lands provides a science-based assessment that can be used to guide the development of policies, research and other actions supporting IPLCs and their customs and practices that have, or have the potential for, effective conservation outcomes across the globe.

[https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/report\\_the\\_state\\_of\\_the\\_indigenous\\_peoples\\_and\\_local\\_communities\\_lands\\_and\\_territories.pdf](https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/report_the_state_of_the_indigenous_peoples_and_local_communities_lands_and_territories.pdf)

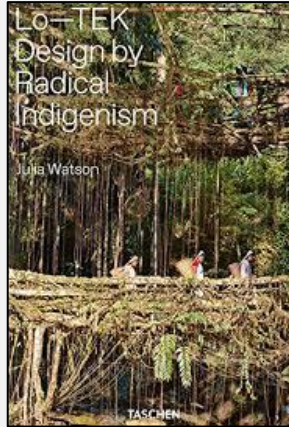
## Citation

## Depiction

## Summary

5. **Lo-TEK Design by Radical Indigenism** by Julia Watson, Taschen Publishing. 2019

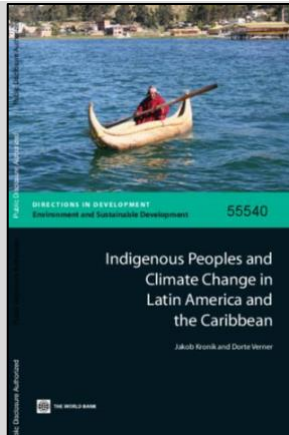
[https://www.taschen.com/pages/en/catalogue/architecture/all/04698/facts.julia\\_watson\\_lotek\\_design\\_by\\_radical\\_indigenism.htm?gclid=Cj0KCQjwLk-WBhDjARIsAO2sErQZyWm-AlxS8k6XY2wnfi\\_wmzS96Ou1620PNgagAyZD67AduR8hyoaAo9DEALw\\_wcB](https://www.taschen.com/pages/en/catalogue/architecture/all/04698/facts.julia_watson_lotek_design_by_radical_indigenism.htm?gclid=Cj0KCQjwLk-WBhDjARIsAO2sErQZyWm-AlxS8k6XY2wnfi_wmzS96Ou1620PNgagAyZD67AduR8hyoaAo9DEALw_wcB)



Three hundred years ago, intellectuals of the European Enlightenment constructed a mythology of technology. Influenced by a confluence of humanism, colonialism, and racism, this mythology ignored local wisdom and indigenous innovation, deeming it primitive. Today, we have slowly come to realize that the legacy of this mythology is haunting us. Designers understand the urgency of reducing humanity's negative environmental impact, yet perpetuate the same mythology of technology that relies on exploiting nature. Responding to climate change by building hard infrastructures and favoring high-tech homogenous design, we are ignoring millennia-old knowledge of how to live in symbiosis with nature. Without implementing soft systems that use biodiversity as a building block, designs remain inherently unsustainable.

6. **Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change in Latin America and the Caribbean** by Jalob Kronik and Dorte Verner. The World Bank. 2010

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/2472>



Indigenous peoples across Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) already perceive and experience negative effects of climate change and variability. Although the overall economic impact of climate change on gross domestic product (GDP) is significant, what is particularly problematic is that it falls disproportionately on the poor including indigenous peoples, who constitute about 6.5 percent of the population in the region and are among its poorest and most vulnerable. This book examines the social implications of climate change and climatic variability for indigenous communities in LAC and the options for improving their resilience and adaptability to these phenomena. By social implications, the authors mean direct and indirect effects in the broad sense of the word social, including factors contributing to human well-being, health, livelihoods, human agency, social organization, and social justice.

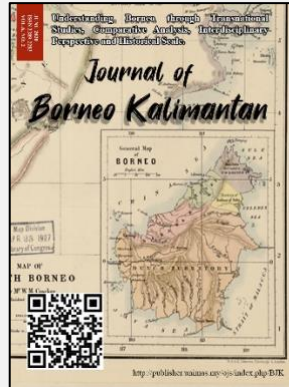
## Citation

## Depiction

## Summary

7. **From the Margins to the Mainstream: Indigenised Development in Borneo with Information and Communication Technologies and its Contribution to Global Sustainable Development.** Poline Bala, Narayanan Kulathu Ramaiyer and Roger Harris. *Journal of Borneo Kalimantan* Vol 6. No. 2 (2020)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33736/jbk.2898.2020>



The introduction of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) to remote and isolated indigenous communities in the forested interior of Borneo has generated desirable development benefits for them as well as revealing the processes of community engagement that were necessary for bringing them about. Associated learning has also highlighted aspirations for development that relate to the specifics of their cultures and lifestyles in relation to the natural environment in which they live, lending credence to the concept of ethno or indigenised development in contrast to notions of asset exploitation expressed within orthodox development. The emergence of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with their imperatives for protecting biodiversity and the rainforests as well as combatting climate change focusses greater attention on the role of indigenous peoples as stewards of fragile ecosystems that are highly susceptible to global warming. The experiences of applying ICTs to indigenised development within Borneo's rainforest communities - helping them maintain eco-friendly lifestyles, conserve biodiversity and record their traditional knowledge about the climate - carries lessons of global significance for the wider achievement of the SDGs and the future of our planet.

8. **Amazon tribes are using drones to track deforestation in the Brazilian rainforest**

<https://edition.cnn.com/2020/09/01/americas/amazon-drones-brazil-deforestation-cte-spc-intl/index.html>



Awapy Uru Eu Wau Wau is one of a group of indigenous people who use drones to monitor deforestation on their land in the Brazilian Amazon. The drones create high-resolution images, video and GPS mapping data which can be used as evidence when reporting illegal activities to the authorities. Traversing dense jungle is hard on foot and the drones enable indigenous communities to monitor a much wider area, while avoiding potentially dangerous confrontations with illegal loggers and land-grabbers, says Spina Avino. The WWF-Kaninde project has donated 19 drones to 18 organizations involved in forest protection in the Amazon.