

Arts Malaysia

Human-Nature – Research

Understanding how Malaysia’s traditional Indigenous knowledge can contribute to alternative solutions to climate adaptation and mapping the creative collaboration pathways between Malaysia and the UK to provide creative responses to climate adaptation.

Background

“Indigenous knowledge is the accumulated knowledge, beliefs, and practices of native communities around the world, gained from centuries of living in close proximity to nature. It includes a vast array of knowledge systems, ranging from agricultural practices and medicinal plants to spiritual beliefs and traditional storytelling. This knowledge is not only valuable in its own right but has the potential to offer vital insights into contemporary global challenges.

However, despite its value, much of this knowledge is at risk of being lost as indigenous communities face rapid modernization, globalization, and climate change. It is, therefore, crucial to preserve and promote indigenous knowledge to ensure its continued transmission to future generations and its potential application in modern society.”

– The Tuyang Initiative, community-led arts company from Miri, Sarawak

Under our Arts Responds to Global Challenges programme, in Malaysia, we will run “Human Nature”: a 3-year programme of collaborations and partnerships between the UK and Malaysia Civil Society Organisations and arts sectors, to explore Malaysia’s cultural diversity and biodiversity, and develop creative responses to climate adaptation.

Human Nature aims to foster partnerships between the UK and Malaysian Indigenous representatives, artistic (including tech), scientific and academic communities to address climate adaptation with creative responses and:

- embed arts and creativity in the response to climate adaptation
- elevate Indigenous voices and wisdom through equitable participation and conversation
- raise awareness about sustainable consumption models and new advocacy narratives

The programme's objectives are:

- Enable partnerships between community leaders/representatives, Malaysian arts practitioners, scientists and academia and the UK arts sectors, to increase the capacity of artists and CSOs to embed arts/creative responses in their organisations and advocacy practices.
- Generate and share insights knowledge and best practices: generate thought leadership content on Climate response and on equitable participation and conversation for Indigenous and local communities. More equitable participation opportunities are offered to Indigenous and local populations.
- Initiate a network of cross discipline experts and arts practitioners to develop and share insights knowledge and best practices. To enable sustainable for future collaborations and advocacy to benefit the communities and to advocate for sustainable extraction/consumption models and ways of living inspired by indigenous wisdom.

Research framing themes

Climate adaptation and Biodiversity priorities

Malaysia is a megadiverse country and has been a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) since 1994.

In 1992 the government pledged to preserve 50% of its land mass under forest and tree cover – a pledge it maintains today 10, albeit with considerable debate about what constitutes “forest”. According to Global Forest Watch, Malaysia has lost 29% of its tree cover since 2001. The country has met its obligations to the CBD by establishing relevant policies, strategies and action plans – yet in addition to forest loss, it has become ranked as the country with the fourth highest amount of threatened species. As in many other sectors, and many other countries (including the UK), there is a yawning gap between policy and practice.

As one of the 17 “megadiverse” country in the world, Malaysia (especially Borneo) is globally important for cultural diversity and biodiversity (with its biodiversity and indigenous communities overwhelmingly concentrated in Sabah and Sarawak, but also in peninsular states like Kelantan, Perak, Pahang, Johor).

However, cultural diversity, cultural rights, biodiversity in Malaysia face a number of threats and issues. Indigenous people's subsistence, traditional practices, and belief systems are intimately connected to, and depend on, their land and environment. For years, internal and external forces in power have eroded their land and cultural rights. This appropriation and exploitation contribute to climate change, and ultimately, threaten the very existence of the Indigenous

identity. Land rights, the recognition and respect of indigenous value systems, are at the core of the issue but also, potentially, a solution to restore a balance and inspire others. This has led to some indigenous people (especially in Sabah) feeling a sense of disempowerment against issues such as: Land rights & Threats: deforestation, logging, dam building, fires, plantations, extraction, pollution, raw materials and food security, poaching.

Cultural survival and rights are threatened by:

- Deforestation and Access to natural resources and raw materials - access to raw material is becoming a real risk (for some it is already too late). Yet, these raw materials are key to the community's basic needs and sustenance and cultural practices (rituals, crafts, festivals). **Saving the forest, waters and rivers is at the core of slowing the impacts of climate change and preserving cultural rights.**
- Current Indigenous identity, politics, and modern challenges
- Colonial legacies and enabling factors:
- External challenges: carbon trading new deals to benefit foreign companies. Sabah deals with Philippines claims on Island, terrorism threats, a large undocumented migrant population.
- Arts and culture used for tourism (including the indigenousness): tokenism, stereotyping and superficial, economic benefit driven. It does not help communities to thrive. No real capacity building for sustainable and meaningful culture preservation is put in place.

All these factors are threatening the capacity of community to practice, perpetuate and sustain their cultural, artistic, and traditional practices. They are in opposition with the Adat's and threaten its practice and legacy. Climate change is going to exponentially add pressure on indigenous cultural rights and practices. It is only a question of when the indigenous identity be eroded to the point of disappearing.

Yet could indigenous way of life and value system be part of the solution for climate change adaptation? Could it inspire leaders and consumers to think differently and adopt alternative values that would help change our destructive course and fight climate change?

UK and Malaysia priorities

In recent years, in the fast-changing UK arts sector, the climate and biodiversity emergencies have shot up the agenda. Climate change is youth's most important challenge globally and is a priority in the UK/MY relations: The new UK-Malaysia Climate Partnership calls for "collaboration and co-operation in the area of... Communication, Education and Public Awareness... related to climate change" – and this is an area where there may be significant opportunities for collaboration in the arts: Every UK arts organisation is now addressing the environmental emergency in some way, with many prioritising it with several placing climate and biodiversity at the heart of their work.

The last 2 years have seen the context for the environmental emergency in the UK-Malaysia relationship shift dramatically. In June 2022, the UK and Malaysian governments signed a formal MoU: a new agreement to develop co-operation on climate and biodiversity. This agreement reflects the global importance of Malaysia as a ‘megadiverse’ country, vulnerable to climate change, whose rapid economic development relies heavily on its rich natural resources.

At COP27 (UN Climate Change Conference), the world established a new Loss and Damage fund 5, the premise of which accepts the essential argument of the climate justice movement. Along with other global funds, this opens up opportunities for Malaysia to radically shift its economic model, should it genuinely wish to do so.

COP27 also emphasised the importance of Nature-Based Solutions and Ecosystem-Based Approaches in addressing climate change, and the need for inclusive participation, such as Indigenous Peoples, youth, and women, making nature and people integral to the solutions needed. As WWF-Malaysia commented, “The contributions of Indigenous Peoples especially as stewards of nature and the knowledge they bring were recognised [at COP27]. It was good to have Malaysian Indigenous Peoples at COP 27 this year, and Malaysia would greatly benefit from having indigenous wisdom in managing the challenges of climate change here”.

At COP15 (UN Biodiversity Conference), the world agreed to protect 30% of land and oceans by 2030 (the ‘30 by 30’ pledge), and 22 other targets intended to stem biodiversity loss.

All this means that there is a window of opportunity for climate and biodiversity to become a much higher priority for Malaysia: and for the UK, with its strong links and its new climate partnership, to be a key partner in that transition.

Cultural diversity, Indigenous knowledge, and climate adaptation

The population of East Malaysia is made of 80 indigenous peoples. This reflects the global connection between biodiversity and indigenous groups: while Indigenous Peoples make up just 5 percent of the global population, they safeguard 80 per cent of the world’s remaining biodiversity.

East Malaysia is culturally and politically distinct from Peninsular Malaysia. It sees stronger support for gender equality, diversity, religious freedom, and cultural tolerance: this is reflected in its creative practice and its cultural diversity. In peninsular Malaysia, indigenous people deal with other political, cultural and economic dynamics influences.

Traditional societies in many cases have built up knowledge over long periods about changes in the environment and have developed elaborated strategies to cope with these changes. However, traditional knowledge systems in mitigation and adaptation have for a long time been neglected in climate change policy formulation and implementation and have only recently been taken up into the climate change discourse. Traditional and indigenous peoples, who have survived over long periods to many kinds of environmental changes, including climate change, may have valuable lessons to offer about successful and unsuccessful adaptations which could be vital in the context of climate change. In Malaysia, indigenous people’s subsistence, traditional practices, and belief systems are intimately connected to, and depend on, their land

and environment. For years, internal and external forces in power have eroded their land and cultural rights. This appropriation and exploitation contribute to climate change, and ultimately, threaten the very existence of the Indigenous identity. Land rights, the recognition and respect of indigenous value systems, are at the core of the issue but also, potentially, a solution to restore a balance and inspire others. Source: PACOS, The Adat, Sabah

Creative response to climate adaptation

- “Human communities, especially Indigenous Peoples and those more directly reliant on the environment for subsistence, are already negatively impacted by the loss of ecosystem functions, replacement of endemic species and regime shifts across landscapes and seascapes. Indigenous knowledge contains unique information sources about past changes and potential solutions to present issues”. 6th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

Land rights and Indigenous wisdom (In Malaysia the traditional code of governance for Indigenous People: The Adat) and voices, suffer from a lack of recognition by government, policy makers and outsiders. So far, all efforts of activists and social society organisations to stop the appropriation and exploitation have had little impact, despite their evident determination and solidarity. The modern law and justice are not on the side of the Indigenous wisdoms, voices and communities’ concerns over conservation of their cultural rights.

Organisations and individuals involved in the fight are now hoping that external attention and interventions can influence opinions and one way to do that is to use Arts, Innovation and Culture as medium of expression, awareness and influence.

There is an opportunity to bring arts and culture at the heart of the response against climate change. As many artists and producers in both the UK and Malaysia have observed, biodiversity and cultural diversity are closely linked, and nowhere is this more evident than in Borneo. Malaysian Indigenous populations have ancestral wisdoms that are both threatened to disappear and key to climate adaptation: artistic and innovative (including Tech), cross disciplinary collaborations are, together with science and technology, part of a holistic response to climate change.

How can Malaysia’s dynamic and engaged arts and civil society communities be the catalyst and collaborate with UK organisations and artists to explore new practices and collaborations around climate adaptation. What are the collaborations pathways and future trends and who are the stakeholders?

Plurality of ontologies

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Different knowledge systems provide insights into factors that enable adaptive capacity and consolidate community resilience and can co-exist. Diverse worldviews, knowledge systems and practises highlight the importance of thinking about ontological pluralism within adaptation. Climate adaptation is principally founded on Western ontologies, but there is a need consider non-Western ontologies and epistemologies.

Equitable conversation

The role of Indigenous peoples and local communities in effective and equitable conservation <https://www.iucn.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/es-2021-12625.pdf>

While facing climate challenges, Indigenous Peoples and local communities are obliged to mobilize and enhance their knowledge of their territories and natural resources to constantly adjust to unprecedented variances, extreme weather events and slow onset effects of climate change. Indigenous Peoples in particular have also become engaged in national and international scientific and policy processes, with the international system having accommodated and recognized the substantial knowledge and experience that they bring with them.

In this context, we are looking for a **participatory research approach**: co created / researched, where findings and learning must be useful for us and the communities we are working with: https://creativeandcredible.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/CreativeCredible_Participatory-action-research.pdf

Research Scope

With this context in mind, we want to commission a research that will help us **understand and capture indigenous knowledge, practices and ways of working that could address climate adaptation - Including the challenges which are being faced, the opportunities they can offer and what a suitable way of working/approach would be to meet the needs of local people? It should help us and our UK and Malaysia stakeholders understand how Malaysia's traditional Indigenous knowledge can contribute to alternative solutions to climate adaptation and map the creative collaboration pathways between Malaysia and the UK to provide creative responses to climate adaptation.**

Similarly, in the UK, we also need to understand what the current initiatives and stakeholders are, who work at the intersection of arts, tech, science and climate and would have the capacity and appetite to work with Malaysian CSOs and arts organisations on creative responses to climate adaptation.

Therefore, we are looking for a team of Malaysian (Malaysia focused, led in-country) and UK (UK focused, led by UK) researchers who will collaborate to deliver.

1. **Malaysia based research**
2. **Scope**: The research will be to scope, understand and capture indigenous knowledge, practices and ways of working that could address climate adaptation. It should help us and our UK and Malaysia stakeholders understand how Malaysia's traditional Indigenous knowledge can contribute to alternative solutions to climate adaptation and map the creative collaboration pathways between Malaysia and the UK to provide creative responses to climate adaptation.

3. **Stakeholders:** To deliver the programme, we will work with and through intermediaries, and directly with the communities themselves. By intermediaries we mean: CSOs, indigenous representatives/leaders in their organisations, arts organisations, academics, scientists. Therefore, the research should focus on reflecting those groups and provide something useful for them whilst helping us lay out how we can create opportunities that are responsive, relevant, mutually beneficial, and strong collaborations to address climate change/adaptation.
4. **Approach:** We need to ensure that the research is not extractive: it needs to support/inform/inspire these intermediaries to seek further collaborations or at least give them a sense of a direction as to what is needed for future collaborations beyond our programme. This means **participatory research with consultations and testing with the communities**. Focus on this being a consultative exercise as well as research: Is this what they need? Where could Human Nature best provide support and benefit?
5. **Geography:** Sabah, Sarawak (focus), but also intermediaries in Johor, Pahang, Selangor, Perak, and Kelantan where cultural and biodiversity scenarios are comparable
6. The research needs to help intermediaries identify strategies beyond the programme.
7. It maps stakeholders and possible pathways of collaborations.
8. Needs to be interdisciplinary responses (include science, tech and academia- ethnology, anthropology)
9. It has to be a Malaysia research-based team but there will be cross-over and contact points with a UK researcher (see below)

UK based research

10. **Scope:** Map current trends, initiatives, and potential stakeholders who are working at the intersection of arts, science, technology and who could collaborate internationally on creative responses to climate adaptation
11. **Stakeholders:** UK arts organisations, artists, curators, producers, tech practitioners and experts, environmental experts and activists, climate civil organisations, scientists, academia
12. **Geography:** UK and 4 Nations
13. Recruit a researcher to support us shape and document the UK delegation project.
14. UK and Malaysia researchers work together, share knowledge and identify collaborations areas.

Mapping Objectives

The Human Nature research will be a vital insight for the programme, and all its stakeholders. It will contribute to shape the programme by defining the issues at stake. It will be the foundation for:

- Inform UK and MY stakeholders on the contributions, issues and potential of Indigenous knowledge and how it may provide alternative creative responses to climate adaptation/strategies
- Inform us in shaping a delegation of UK producers, curators and experts in the fields of artistic commissions, environmental projects, academia (anthropologists, ethnologists, scientists).
- Inform us on shaping a creative commission: in year 2, we will commission a collaboration of UK MY artists to create awareness about climate adaptation creative solutions. This work, together with the other creative projects planned in year 2, will be showcased in MY and the UK and will serve as an awareness.

- Shape dialogues and community engagements opportunities: create thought leadership content and encourage dialogues between communities, arts and policy makers. It will also be presented at a forum in Borneo in year 2 (with the Goethe Institut)
- Inform stakeholders of future collaboration pathways, beyond our programme duration
- Inform policy makers in both regions

The research will aim to:

1. Create relevant insights and share knowledge with UK arts stakeholders working around global challenges, about Malaysia's unique cultural and bio diversities and relationships between man and nature and the risks they face.
2. Identify pathways for creative collaborations and alternative responses to global challenges (Inclusion and Climate Change), and draw attention on the role arts play in addressing global challenges (Inclusion and climate)
3. Identify pathways for long term artistic and institutional partnerships between UK and Malaysia and renew UK/MY cultural exchanges on shared issues.
4. Create opportunities for dialogues between UK and MY arts sectors, communities, and policy makers (tourism, arts and environment)

The research findings will be utilised to inform a two-year programme, develop sustainable creative collaborations and activities between MY and UK, including shaping a delegation of UK experts to come to Malaysia early 2024 (Jan- Feb 24). The research will be a building block of our Human Nature programme and will help us:

- Raise awareness of the issue of cultural rights and climate change in both UK and MY
- Inspire more arts and cultural stakeholders to play a role in the fight against global challenges.

Researchers should also advise the team on how to best disseminate and share the report findings and part of the role and responsibility of the researcher's team will be to

- Help identify best ways of dissemination of the research findings.
- Participate in the events/discussions and presentations of the report's findings with wider audiences.
- Share the report within their own networks.

For this research, we need a UK consultant or researcher who has a strong knowledge of the UK creative industries, arts and technology and environment sectors especially. The researcher needs to have and demonstrate a solid research experience and understanding of the trends, stakeholders and policies in the UK who are pushing the sector.

UK and Malaysia researcher teams do not need to have prior partnership experience. but we recommend they connect and submit their responses together as a team.

Research questions

The research should answer the following questions:

1. Alternative values and systems:

- Share indigenous beliefs and approaches to their environment. Models of production and consumption, spiritual beliefs and practices, that inform and define their relationship and management of their environment.
- Can Malaysian Indigenous wisdom, cultural values, and relationship with nature, be a model that we could share with others for climate adaptation?
- What are the current or needed policies, initiatives and or case studies of initiatives that work?

2. Can arts and culture play a role?

- How do we create awareness, engage communities, green the arts and creative industries, collaborate with other discipline, educate?
- Who are the key stakeholders (artists, organisations, funders, policy makers) at the intersection arts and climate?
- What are the trends in this area in Malaysia (work with UK researcher to identify potential common grounds and collaborations recommendations)
- What role arts and creative industries can play specifically in Malaysia? What are the capacity building/strengthening needs for CSOs and arts organisations to embed arts into their advocacy work?
- What are some noticeable initiatives?
- Where can MY and UK stakeholders collaborate? Recommendations of collaboration models, funders, stakeholders....

3. Stakeholders Mapping

Identify all stakeholders at the intersection of arts and global challenges in Malaysia:

- UK MY bilateral relations history and treaties on the matter
- Government agencies
- Policies
- Artists
- Arts organisations, creative hubs and collectives
- Museums/initiatives and other institutions (if any)
- Festivals
- Campaigns and activism initiatives
- Youth organisations and movements
- Funders
- Education
- Academia

4. Collaboration pathways with the UK

Recommend the key trends and potential collaboration models.

Why is this mapping needed and how will it inform/serve the programme?

Climate, deforestation, pollution, land rights and land mapping studies, exist in Malaysia. But they are fragmented and focused on local and specific areas. There is, to our knowledge, no

existing mapping that combines cultural assets with global challenges, and no mapping of the key stakeholders working at the intersect of arts and global challenges.

This research would be the first to highlight the connection between climate adaptation, indigenous wisdom, and culture/arts as a response to climate change. It will be a foundation on which educators, policy makers and artists could find inspiration to engage with their communities and create awareness around their localities issues, challenges, and responses.

It would inform policy dialogues, by identifying the stakes and issues, we could create dialogues with policy makers and share tools and initiatives developed in the UK (Wellbeing of Future Generation Act Wales 2015 and other similar approaches).

Another way we intend to capitalise on this research is to commission a creative collaboration between UK and MY artists. This work, together with the other 5 creative commissions we are planning, would be shared, toured in UK and MY at relevant events and venues.

Deliverables

- 1. Attend online calls and meetings with Malaysia and UK arts and research colleagues to understand and define the scope of the research with British Council.**
- 2. Share a research plan and timeline by 15 December 2023 with British Council Arts team.**
- 3. Regular updates and work in progress meetings with Malaysia Arts team.**
- 4. To assemble a team of researchers/consultants in Malaysia and in the UK and collaborate on the two research strands.**
- 5. To assemble a review comity and a participatory framework with relevant stakeholders** (representatives of indigenous communities, artists, scholars, anthropologists)
- 6. Desk research:** assemble data, existing mapping reports and relevant research and academic papers. Identify stakeholders for the research: interviews, academic, anthropologists, policy makers, local authorities, community leaders...
- 7. Scoping visit and face to face interviews: to be organised by each team of researcher in their localities and to be budgeted in the proposal.**
 - To identify and secure relevant meetings with stakeholders (artists, arts organisations, community leaders and policy makers) in Sabah and Sarawak and Peninsular
 - To deliver focus groups, interviews, archive search and gather data.

8. Attend the first Online information session for UK delegates in Dec 23.
9. Conduct participative research review sessions with the review comity and the respective relevant stakeholders. Report on the sessions feedback to British Council arts team.
10. Draft and design report according to British Council’s design brand hub guidelines and tone of voice. First draft to be ready by 15 February 24. Final draft to be submitted by 8 March 24.
11. Co-identifying best sharing events and presentations opportunities/stakeholders of the research findings.
12. Work with British Council on Communication on the launch and publication of the research.
13. Participate in sharing events, online and/or f2f.

Outputs

1. A high-quality report according to British Council’s design brand hub guidelines and tone of voice.
2. Sharing events/session with stakeholders and wider audiences

Timeline

Activity	Date / time
RFP Issued to bidding suppliers	31 October 2023
Deadline for clarification questions (Clarification Deadline)	6 November 2023
British Council to respond to clarification questions	9 November 2023
Deadline for submission of Proposals by potential suppliers (Response Deadline)	26 November 2023
Final Decision	30 November 2023
Contract concluded with winning supplier	30 December 2023
Contract start date	30 December 2023

Budget and milestones

Total: GBP 24,000 for the entire project for both researchers/ regions, inclusive of taxes and any other costs linked to the project’s delivery.

Useful links and reports

Borneo and Malaysia offer an unique combination of cultural and bio diversity. https://scholar.harvard.edu/sites/scholar.harvard.edu/files/csgoh/files/borneopost_20230802.pdf

As a report by the UN' special Rapporteur Karima Bennoune, sets the premises for the programme and the mapping project in Malaysia: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N20/207/39/PDF/N2020739.pdf?OpenElement>

Some of the UN's special rapporteur's recommendations for actions here:

(e) Conduct more analysis and documentation of past, ongoing and expected damage to cultures, cultural heritage and cultural rights from climate change, including about underexplored topics such as intangible heritage;

(g) Design appropriate measures for monitoring the impacts of climate change on cultural heritage and adapting to the adverse consequences thereof; and consider adaptations such as comprehensively recording and digitizing culture and cultural heritage and providing adequate funding and technical cooperation;

(m) Ensure an integrated approach to climate change, culture and cultural rights by:

(i) Involving cultural institutions, their staffs and directors, and cultural rights defenders and experts in discussions of climate policy; and likewise ensuring that environmental experts are engaged in the development of cultural policy;

(ii) Building bridges and institutionalizing networks between cultural and environmental officials, bodies and experts;

(iii) Ensuring that cultural and environmental policies and laws embody a human rights approach; and that cultural policies incorporate climate change and environmental concerns, while environmental and climate change-related policies address related cultural dimensions;

(n) Promote information-sharing among all relevant stakeholders across the fields of environmental protection, culture and human rights;

(o) Ensure adequate funding for all programmes and policies at the intersection of climate, culture and human rights;

(p) Integrate the arts, artists, culture and cultural rights defenders into climate efforts through sustainable funding and recognition;

https://www.britishcouncil.org/sites/default/files/cultural_relations_collection_2021_emergencies_emergences_engagement_carla_figueira_and_aimee_fullman_1208.pdf

This essay reflects on how cultural relations organisations, like the British Council and its fellow national cultural institutes, can be significant actors in identifying and developing leverage point interventions to change systems to tackle the ecological crisis, contribute to climate action and achieve a sustainable cosmopolitan and inclusive human society through their roles, modes of operation and cultural exchange activities. This investigation develops and applies the thinking developed for the 2020 article, 'Rethinking Cultural Relations and Exchange in the Critical Zone', which argued that cultural relations activities and exchange are an underused intervention for the possibilities of positive ecological change (Figueira & Fullman, 2020) and advances the idea

that these organisations can have the greatest impact if they themselves follow the practices of learning organisations and adopt a care approach to cultural relations.

Local communities are recognized by the UN system but there is not an equivalent framework for participation or dynamics of self-organization. The 2018 United Nations Declaration on Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas goes some way to strengthening such recognition. The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was designed specifically to include the voices of local communities within the Convention's processes.

LINKS has long been active in climate change knowledge research, dialogue and advocacy with its scientific, policy, Indigenous Peoples and local community partners. LINKS contributes to the overall [UNESCO strategy on climate change responses](#).

Local and Indigenous knowledge systems contribute to the achievement of [Sustainable Development Goal 13 on climate action](#) by observing changing climates, adapting to impacts and contributing to global mitigation efforts.

UNESCO, together with the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and international authors, produced an up-to-date summary of the connections between Indigenous Peoples, culture, knowledge and climate change, entitled "[Intangible cultural heritage, diverse knowledge systems and climate change](#)".

- Climate Frontlines: A global forum for Indigenous Peoples, small islands and vulnerable communities <https://www.unesco.org/en/links/climate-frontlines?hub=408>