

## Project information

### Project title

Traditional Indigenous Knowledge in the 21st century: Expression of relevance, resilience, adaptability and vulnerability for the past and the future

### Year

2012/2013

### Project leader

Astrid Ogilvie, CICERO

### Participants

#### Project leader:

- Astrid Ogilvie, CICERO

#### Project participants:

- Marit Myrvoll, NIKU
- Camilla Brattland, NIKU
- Torjer A. Olsen: Centre for Sámi Studies (UiT)

### Flagship

Terrestrial, Theme: Capacity for adaptation in indigenous people and local societies

### Funding Source

Fram Centre

### Summary of Results

This project has sought to explore the status, use and expression of traditional indigenous knowledge concerning climate and the natural world in contemporary northern societies, specifically, the Sámi of northern Norway, and the Inuit of Labrador/Nunatsiavut (Canada). Traditional indigenous knowledge (TIK) may be defined as knowledge that has been orally transmitted and transformed throughout history, and which is specific to a region or locality. It is sometimes referred to as “Traditional ecological knowledge” (TEK) but we prefer the former term as this gives a far broader perspective. A useful definition of the term is: “...knowledge and values which have been acquired through experience, observation, from the land or from spiritual teachings, and handed down from one generation to another” (quoted in Abele, 1997, p. iii.) Much of this knowledge has been forgotten, but much is still in daily use. Some is being revitalized or re-articulated, and some has entered into the shared knowledge of wider society.