



UNIT II

Protection of Traditional Knowledge

Traditional Knowledge (TK) is the awareness, experience, expertise, knowledge and applications that are established, continued, performed and passed on from generation to generation within a region or community, often forming a part of its cultural, social or spiritual identity.



Examples

- Traditional knowledge includes types of knowledge about traditional technologies of subsistence (e.g. **tools and techniques for hunting or Agriculture**)
- Traditional medicine, celestial navigation, craft skills, ethnoastronomy, climate, and others.



Need For Protecting TK



➤ The main purpose for the protection of traditional knowledge is to guard against misappropriation and misuse, especially by third parties, preservation of genetic resources and cultural goods, and protection against unfair competition.



Need to protect traditional knowledge



- Equity.
- biodiversity conservation.
- preservation of traditional practices.
- prevention of biopiracy, and.
- TK's significance in development.



Equity



Equity in this context thus encapsulates a different idea: It refers to a mode of distributive justice and the righting of past wrongs. In this regard, equity might **be seen as inter-generational, albeit not in the international environmental law sense of literally protecting future generations.** Given the historical asymmetry occasioned by colonization, Gebru argues that indigenous communities require both Eurocentric measures and frameworks “that are respective and reflective of the interests of indigenous peoples and local communities to protect their traditional knowledge.



biodiversity conservation.

Precepts of conservation inherent in cultural landscapes. **Harvesting restraint.** Protection or propagation of a resource species. Regulating onset or duration of harvests.

Avoidance of harmful habitat modification.

As human cultures co-evolve with their environment, **cultural identity and sense of belonging are strongly linked to local biodiversity** and the relationships communities have with the surrounding **land, sea, rivers, mountains, forests, lakes, animals and plants.**



Preservation of traditional practices.

- Keep Constant Communication with Family & Friends. ...
- Join Local Clubs & Associations Tied to Your Culture. ...
- Maintain Cultural Tradition by Sharing It with Others.
- **The National Biodiversity Act, 2002**



prevention of biopiracy



Biopiracy is defined as the unauthorized appropriation of knowledge and genetic resources of farming and indigenous communities by individuals or institutions seeking exclusive **monopoly control through patents or intellectual property.**



TK's significance in development.

The transmission of traditional knowledge across generations is fundamental to **protecting and promoting indigenous peoples' cultures and identities** and as well as the sustainability of livelihoods, resilience to human-made and **natural disasters**, and sustaining culturally appropriate economic development.



Types



Defining Traditional Knowledge

What are Some Definitions?

- ✓ traditional knowledge,
- ✓ traditional ecological knowledge,
- ✓ traditional environmental knowledge, and
- ✓ Indigenous knowledge.





Traditional Knowledge

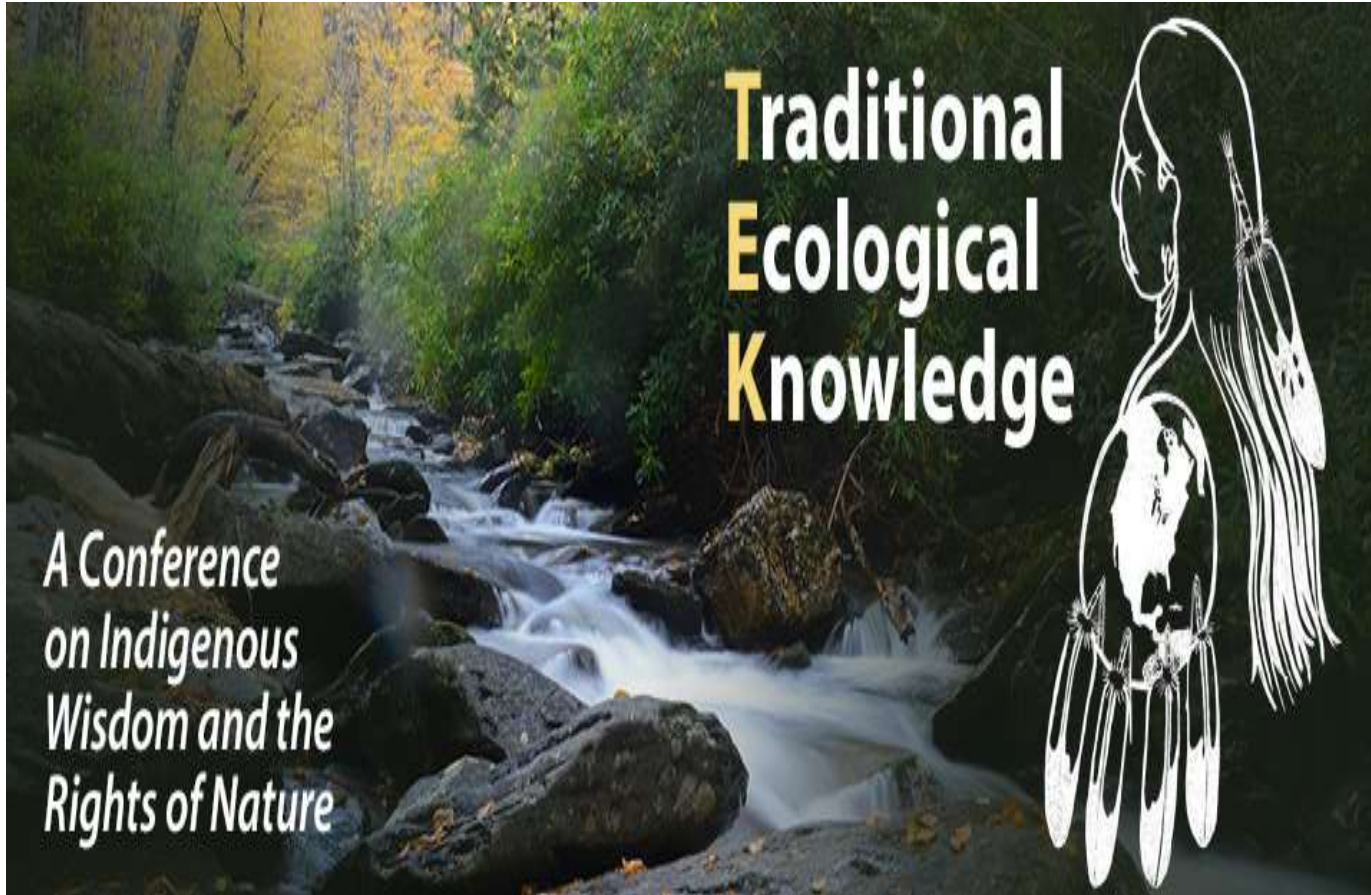




Traditional Ecological Knowledge



Traditional Environmental Knowledge



*A Conference
on Indigenous
Wisdom and the
Rights of Nature*



Indigenous Knowledge





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Thank you