

Dialogue on Knowledge Democracy:
Fifty Years of Participatory Research
in the Global South and in Māori
and Pacific communities: Lessons,
challenges and going beyond
adaptation

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- Founder- President Participatory Research in Asia (PRIA) (<https://pria.org/>)
- Co- Chair UNESCO Chair in Community- Based Research and Social Responsibility in Higher Education Institutions
- Former President of ASPBAE and member of the International Adult & Continuing Education Hall of Fame.
- Co- Lead DECODE project (<https://www.decodeknowledge.org/>)
- Authored over 100 books, articles, and training manuals on participatory research



Dr Sandy Morrison

- Professor of Māori and Indigenous Studies at the University of Waikato.
- Former President of ASPBAE and member of the International Adult & Continuing Education Hall of Fame.
- Vision Mātauranga leader integrating Indigenous knowledge into science and climate research.



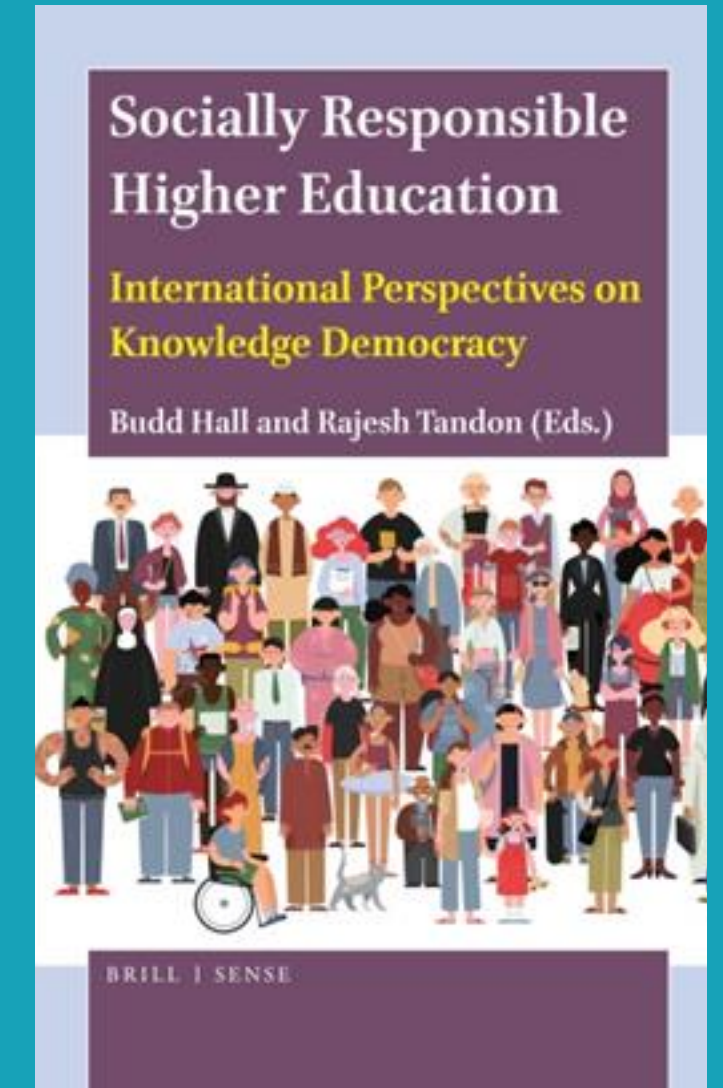
- First article on Participatory Research - Hall, B. (1975). Participatory Research: An Approach for Change. Convergence (journal published by International Council for Adult Education), 8(2), pp.24-32.
<https://tinyurl.com/yc4e8ce9>
- International Participatory Research Network Begins in 1978

Knowledge Justice and Democracy

- Epistemic Justice
- Knowledge Democracy
- Ecologies of Knowledge



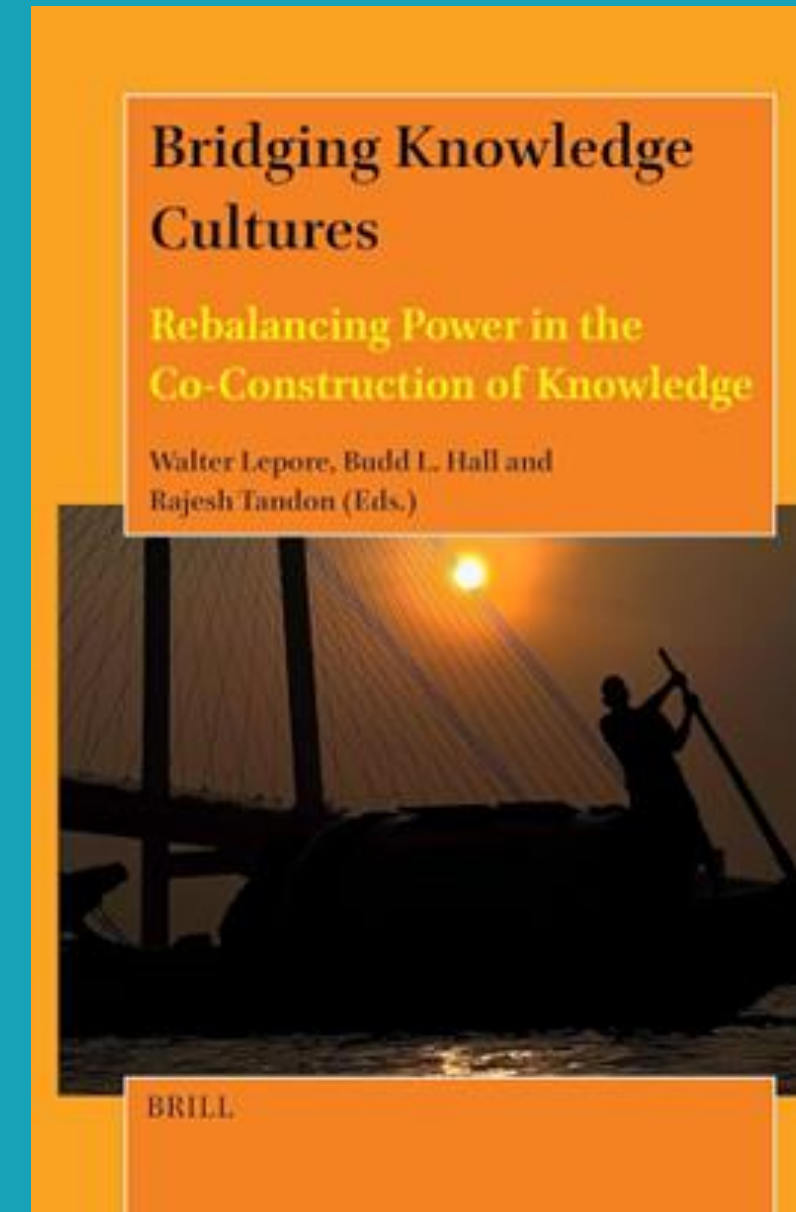
Hall, B., Jackson, E., Tandon, R., Fontan, J. & Lall, N. (2013). Knowledge, Democracy and Action: Community-University Research Partnerships in Global Perspectives. Manchester University Press. ISBN: 9780719089787 <https://manchesteruniversitypress.co.uk/9780719089787/>



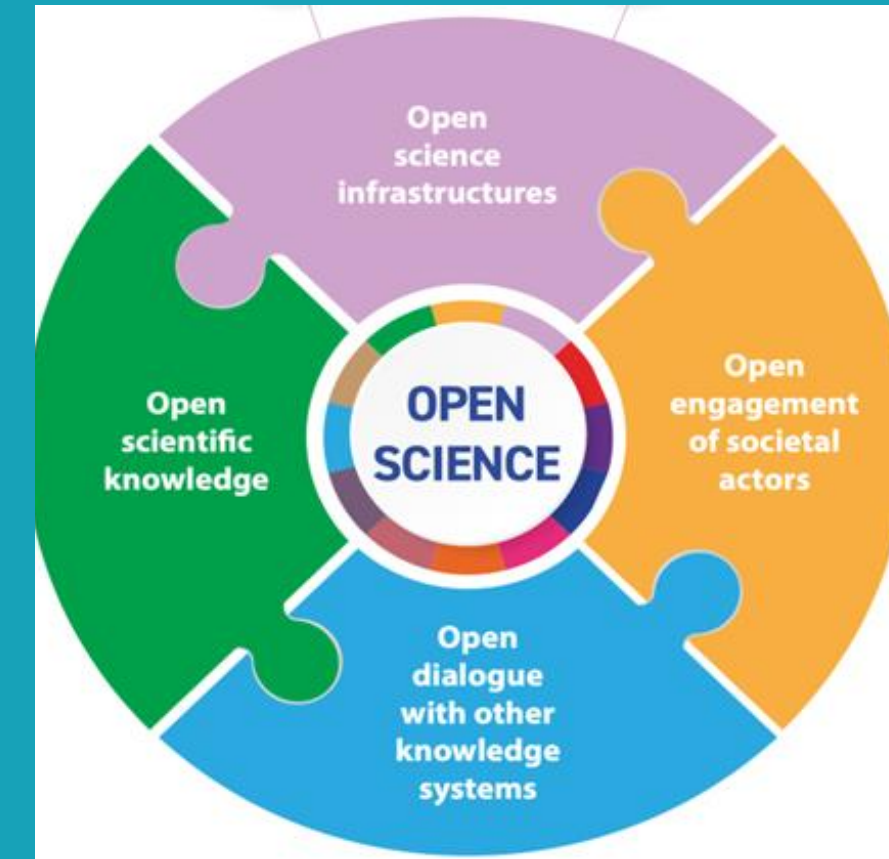
Hall, B. & Tandon, R. (2021). Socially Responsible Higher Education: International Perspectives in Knowledge Democracy. Brill. ISBN: 978-90-04-45907-6 <https://tinyurl.com/48xfjfp3>

Knowledge Democracy and the Climate

- Community/Indigenous Knowledge for SDGs & Climate
- Community knowledge cultures & local languages
- Open Science: Dialogue with multiple epistemologies



Lapore, W., Hall, B. & Tandon, R. (2024). Bridging Knowledge Cultures: Rebalancing Power in the Co-Construction of Knowledge. Brill. ISBN: 978-90-04-68776-9
<https://tinyurl.com/2nptr98d>



UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science (2021)

The DECODE Knowledge Project

Co-construction, Decolonisation & Transformation Producing Actionable Knowledge for the Challenges of Our Times

“Knowledge was always Systematized”

-DECODE project (Working paper 2)

Illustrative Examples of Climate Resilience

- Restoration of Biodiversity
- Revival of Food Sovereignty
- Strengthening of Community Well- Being and Fostering Better Health Outcomes
- Holistic Ways of Relating to Nature



Image source: <https://www.decodeknowledge.org/case-studies>

Women of HAKVBSS working to
systemize the Knowledge of Wild Plants



Apong Farmers, Malaysia working to Modernize Production



Wise Women, Uganda working on systemizing Acholi Medicinal Knowledge



Guardians of the Forest, Columbia systemizing Indigenous ways of relating to Nature

Ethical Sharing and Ownership of Knowledge

Knowledge Co-management and co-governance

- Knowledge Sharing and Methods of Dissemination
- Knowledge Benefit Sharing
- Ethical Mechanisms of Control Over Data

Foods from the Forest

Overview The Chamoli District, Uttarakh... Sharing traditional community ... A history of environmental pro... Empowering Women's livelihoods... HARC helps to esta

A history of environmental protection



Gaura Devi's Chipko movement in Uttar Pradesh's Mandal village. (Source: Youtube)

The Chamoli district also has a rich history of environmental activism to help protect its forests and natural environment. One such success story is the Chipko Movement, led by Gaura Devi in 1974. This was a nonviolent forest conservation movement in Uttar Pradesh's Chamoli District (now Uttarakhand), where villagers hugged trees to prevent deforestation by loggers.¹ The name of the movement, 'chipko,' comes from the word 'embrace,' as the villagers hugged the trees and encircled them to prevent them from being cut down.²

The Himalayan mountains in this region are very steep and subject to high levels of erosion. The local communities know they need forests on these steep slopes to absorb water and prevent flooding and landslides. In the 1960s, India's push for national economic development cleared even more trees to export wood to foreign markets. The

Image source: <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/2d17e008e8cf430484100662a3a22ee8>

To learn more about the work of PRIA
and the UNESCO Chair in Community-
Based Research and Social Responsibility
in Higher Education

Thank You



<https://pria.org/> ; <https://www.unescochair-cbrsr.org/> ; <https://www.decodeknowledge.org/>



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<https://www.linkedin.com/company/13649568/admin/dashboard/> ; UNESCO Chair in CBR &
Social Responsibility of HE