

Living Knowledge & Lost or At-Risk Knowledge

● Living Knowledge:

Practices and knowledge that are still alive in everyday life:

- Actively practiced and shared
- Transmitted between generations
- Part of daily routines, events, or rituals
- Learned through doing, observing, and participating

● Examples:

- Cooking traditional dishes together
- Seasonal festivals involving all ages
- Skills regularly passed on in families or communities

● Lost or At-Risk Knowledge:

Practices and knowledge that are fragile or disappearing:

- Rarely practiced or no longer shared
- Known by only one generation
- Missing spaces for transmission
- At risk of losing meaning or relevance

● Examples:

- Crafts no longer learned by young people
- Stories remembered but not told anymore
- Rituals practiced only by a few elders

- **Lost does not mean gone forever — it means the connection between generations is weak or missing.**



Note for the trainer:

- Emphasise that both categories are valuable
- Avoid judgment: this is not about good or bad practices
- Clarify that identifying “at-risk” knowledge helps prioritise intergenerational learning actions
- Remind participants to use their own training case
- After showing the slide, ask briefly: “Does one example come to mind already?”
- Then move directly into group work.