

Local Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, and Subsistence Taskforce

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition	Citation
Local Knowledge	Local Knowledge includes the observations and experiences of local people in a region, and people with significant experience or expertise related to a region, species, or fishery (e.g., people from outside the Bering Sea region may be considered Local Knowledge holders). Local Knowledge is often acquired over the course of a few generations or less, and it is the product of knowledge formation and dissemination based on personal, shared and inherited experience.	Definition agreed upon by Taskforce members
Traditional Knowledge	“A living body of knowledge which pertains to explaining and understanding the universe and living and acting within it. It is acquired and utilized by Indigenous communities and individuals in and through long-term sociocultural, spiritual and environmental engagement. [Traditional knowledge] is an integral part of the broader knowledge system of Indigenous communities, is transmitted intergenerationally, is practically and widely applicable, and integrates personal experience with oral traditions. It provides perspectives applicable to an array of human and nonhuman phenomena. It is deeply rooted in history, time, and place, while also being rich, adaptable, and dynamic, all of which keep it relevant and useful in contemporary life. This knowledge is part of, and used in, everyday life, and is inextricably intertwined with peoples' identity, cosmology, values, and way of life. Tradition – and [traditional knowledge] – does not preclude change, nor does it equal only 'the past'; in fact, it inherently entails change.”	Raymond-Yakoubian et al., 2017
Subsistence	TBD November 2020 meeting	
Subsistence Data	Information which can be, or has been, observed and recorded as it relates to subsistence. Recorded subsistence data may include oral, written, or living memories of values and practices.	Definition agreed upon by Taskforce members
Protocol	A framework which articulates a series of steps (or procedures) to be followed in each situation; in the	

	context of the Council, a protocol may explicate a series of best analytical practices or describe etiquette with respect to engaging human subjects.	
Consent (for research or data use)	In the Council context, consent is a voluntary acknowledgment and agreement to participate in research, or to have one's information available or used, for analysis in decision-making. Consent is a process where the participant (i.e., individual or entity) is informed of both potential risks and benefits.	