

Welcome to the Local Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, and Subsistence Taskforce meeting!

- Please remember to mute your phone or computer when you are not speaking.
- Taskforce members may choose to turn on their webcams. Members of the public are asked to leave their webcams off.
- Public testimony will be taken at the end of the day.
- For individual tech support, email npfmc.admin@noaa.gov

Local Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, and Subsistence Taskforce Meeting

November 9 and 10, 2020

Co-chairs:

Sarah Wise

sarah.wise@noaa.gov and

Kate Haapala

kate.haapala@noaa.gov



Fishcamp - Graveyard, AK

Photo: Judy Jo Matsun

Welcome!

- **Introductions**
- **Review agenda**
- **Questions, comments, reflections**



Reminder of Taskforce Goals and Objectives

Leads: Kate and Sarah





Taskforce Goals

Goal 1: To create processes and protocols through which the Council can identify, analyze, and consistently incorporate TK and LK, and the social science of TK and LK, into Council decision-making processes to support the use of best available scientific information in Ecosystem-based Fishery Management (EBFM).

Goal 2: To create a protocol and develop recommendations through which the Council can define and incorporate subsistence information into analyses and decision-making.

Taskforce Objectives



- **Objective 1:** Over the next 2-3 years the Taskforce will identify and define sources of LK and TK, and the social science of LK and TK, to support the use of best scientific information available in Council decision-making.
- **Objective 2:** The Taskforce will provide guidance and analytical protocols to the Council on how to evaluate and analyze LK and TK, and the social science of LK and TK.
- **Objective 3:** The Taskforce will provide guidance on how LK and TK, and the social science of LK and TK, could be incorporated into Council decision-making processes.
- **Objective 4:** Over the next 2-3 years the Taskforce will identify the relevant and appropriate sources of subsistence data and information to use in Council decision-making processes.
- **Objective 5:** The Taskforce will provide guidance on how subsistence data and information can be incorporated into Council decision-making processes.

Reminder of Taskforce work on Search Engine

Leads: Kate and Sarah



Search Engine Update

- Search engine purpose (Obj. 1 and 4 from January report)
- Reminder of the target audience

You can find the current ShinyApp page here:

https://rdmurphyjr.shinyapps.io/LK_TK_Sources_App/?_ga=2.113629507.57369335.1588598669-82267257.1588365780

Work updates

Sources of LK/TK

Query

Enter a year range below

Year min Year max

Enter one or multiple methods, keywords, species, and regions below

Methods

Keywords

Regions

Species

Run Query

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	link	authors	year	title	source	methods	keywords	group	species	region
2	https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1048&context=faculty-articles	Anderson et al.	2016	Sovereignty and Subsistence: Native Self-Government and Rights to Hunt, Fish, and Gather After ANCSA	Alaska Law Review	Literature Review	Alaska Native, Subsistence, Tribal	Alaska		
3	https://www.fvsub.org/doi/suppl/10.3996/112016-JFWM-086/suppl_file/fvma-08-01-10_s01.pdf	Ahmasuk et al.	2008	Bering Strait Region Local and Traditional Knowledge Pilot Project: A Comprehensive Subsistence Use Study of the Bering Strait Region	Fish and Wildlife Service	In-Person Survey, Interviews	Alaska Native, subsistence, traditional knowledge, Tribe	Brevig Mission, Elim, Gambell, Koyuk, Saint Michael, Savoonga, Shishmaref, Stebbins, Teller, Unalakleet, Wales, White Mountain		Bering Strait
4	https://cdn.dal.ca/content/dam/dal/ahousie/pdf/sites/fishwks/A.%20Giles.Improving%20the%20American%20Eel%20Fishery.pdf	Giles et al.	2016	Improving the American Eel Fishery Through the Incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge into Policy Level Decision Making in Canada	Springer Science	Literature Review	Traditional Knowledge	Mikmaq	American Eel	Canada
5	http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/techpap/tp282.pdf	Anderson et al.	2004	Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Contemporary Subsistence Harvest of Non-Salmon Fish in the Koyukuk River Drainage, Alaska	Research North, ADFG, Tanana Chiefs Conference	Interviews	Subsistence, Alaska Native, Traditional Knowledge	Alatna, Allakaket, Bettles/Evansville, Hughes, Huslia, Koyukuk, and Wiseman	Alaska Blackfish, Arctic Grayling, Burbot, Longnose Sucker, Northern Pike, Sheefish, Whitefish	Koyukuk River

Search Terms - A Reminder for Feedback



Keywords	User Groups	Methods	Fishery/Species	Ecosystem Area
Local Knowledge	Charter	Survey	Groundfish	Arctic
Subsistence	Commercial	Interview	Salmon	Bering Sea
Traditional Knowledge	Community Development Quota	Focus groups	Pollock	Aleutian Islands
Alaska Native	Tribe	Ethnographic Research	Halibut	Gulf of Alaska
Indigenous		Literature Review	Sablefish	Canada
Wellbeing			Crab	
Perceptions			Marine mammals	
Climate Change			Scallop	
			Seabirds	

Taskforce Homework - A Reminder



- Timeline:
 - Review project 11/9/2020
 - Follow up email asking for feedback and input on search terms/parameters 11/12/2020
- Bibliographies and input on parameters or search terms **due by 11/30/2020**

Narrative Sources of Data

Leads: Bobby and Julie



Narrative Sources of Data

- **Objective:** *To understand which non-published sources of LKTKS information the Council and staff should be aware of; what information looks like to start the process of identifying the sources.*

Narrative Sources of Data

Questions & Discussion Points for Taskforce

- 1. What does this data look like? – Kawerak example**
- 2. Add non-published sources to the Search Engine?**
 - What are the search parameters?
- 3. Should this information be separate from the Search Engine?**
- 4. Which organizations to include?**
 - non-research organizations?
 - representatives of communities?
- 5. Do individuals and organizations self-identify or do we seek them out?**
 - potentially develop a submission portal
- 6. Develop a “How-to” guide one-pager for users of this list/data**

Defining Subsistence

Prepared by Richard Slats and Alida Trainor

NPFMC Taskforce on Traditional Knowledge

November 9-10, 2020

Existing Definitions Matter

We believe that, for better or for worse, the existing state and federal definitions of subsistence cannot be left out. The impact these definitions have on people's lives is significant and therefore, any attempt to define subsistence must acknowledge these realities.



Photos from left: fish for dogs drying at Eagle, a fisher pulling net at Grayling, and front street in Beaver, AK

Federal Definition of Subsistence

- ▶ The Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) of 1980
 - ▶ 54 Million acres of land, and “Subsistence Management” now under the authority of the National Park Service
 - ▶ subsistence hunting and fishing priority for rural Alaskan on Federal Public lands in Alaska; and in 1997 on the Federal Public Waters
- ▶ Title VIII, Section 3111 of ANILCA
 - ▶ “the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents of Alaska, including both Natives and non-Natives, on the public lands and by Alaska Natives on Native lands is essential to Native physical, economic, traditional, and cultural existence and to non-Native physical, economic, traditional and social existence.”

State of Alaska's Definition of Subsistence

- ▶ AS 16.05. 940[32]: “subsistence uses means the noncommercial, customary and traditional uses of wild, renewable resources by a resident domiciled in a non-subsistence area of the State for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, and for the customary trade, barter, or **sharing** for personal or family consumption”
- ▶ The Subsistence Priority
 - ▶ Board of Fisheries and Board of Game must provide a “reasonable opportunity” for subsistence uses first, over sport, commercial or personal uses.
- ▶ Notably missing the word “rural”...

Additions from the Workplan for BS FEP LK, TK, Subsistence Action module

There are different ways of understanding of defining subsistence in Alaska, and those understandings influence how communities access resources and engage a subsistence way of life...The importance of subsistence for Alaska Native communities, and the continuation of subsistence-related practices, is that it is a critical linkage to linguistic and cultural survival (Active 1999). As such, subsistence practices are meaningful beyond the harvest of nutritional and cultural goods as they create and reproduce linkages across multiple social and ecological domains.

A personal perspective, a definition from a subsistence user

“Subsistence is a practice of life that has been a means of survival for rural Alaskans since time immemorial. Hunting, fishing and gathering renewable resources from their environment then has become their culture and heritage tendered from their generations of ancestors. A life that is essential for the Alaska Natives continued existence of culture and tradition and use of resources: consumed; processed for preservation, clothing, shelter, fuel, tools and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing .”



Laveen Jo Slats picking Atsaq (salmon berries)

What do these definitions all have in common? What's missing?

- ▶ There are common elements that run through all of these definitions including the harvesting, processing, and use wild resources for a variety of functions.
- ▶ But an emphasis on the cultural identity, values, traditional knowledge, and world view that is developed over generations is not encompassed in the federal or state definitions. Consequently, decisions are made that undermine the sovereignty and dignity of Alaska's first peoples.

Conclusions

- ▶ Many definitions exist
- ▶ Without a more holistic understanding of subsistence, or the way use and harvest is connected to identity, culture, spirituality, State and Federal attempts to define or manage subsistence, will often miss the mark.



Four generations at camp in Saint Mary's

Conceptual Model for Tribal Engagement

Leads: Kate and Rachel



Background and Overall Considerations



- In January 2020, [the North Pacific Fishery Management Council \(the Council\)](#) tasked the group to “identify potential “onramps,” or points of entry, within the Council's process (e.g., public testimony or analyses) for the taskforce's work.”
- Related to [third objective](#) ... “*provide guidance on how LK and TK, and the social science of LK and TK, could be incorporated into Council decision-making processes*” to support Ecosystem Based Fishery Management.
- Today's objective is to review and discuss a conceptual model for tribal engagement



A Reminder of Prior Taskforce Recommendations

- 1. Regularly occurring engagement between the Council and tribes**
2. Trained Tribal Liaison position added to Council staff
3. Developing pathways for including LKTK, the social science of LK and TK, and subsistence information into analyses like Regulatory Impact Reviews (RIRs) and Social Impact Assessments (SIAs)
4. Adding tribal, LK, TK, or subsistence knowledge holders to existing Plan Teams or committees

Recommendation 1 - Tribal Engagement - 1



Tribal engagement has the potential to

- Be a high-level process change with a lasting impact on the relationships held between tribes and the Council
- Have a high impact approach to building trust and mutually beneficial partnerships
- Two-way communication
- Reduce the burden placed on the Council and its staff by ensuring Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles are adhered to
- Support NMFS as they engage formal Tribal Consultation

Recommendation 1 - Tribal Engagement - 2



Designing a new institutional process, and have thus far considered the B report structure

Primary elements to think through:

- Participation
- Addressing issues of 'extraction' as tribal members or representatives participate in engagement processes
- Agenda setting
- Time allocation
- Meeting format

Tribal Engagement Discussion Questions - 1



- 1. How does this process move the Council forward?**
 - In terms of LKTKS information being incorporated, meaningfully, into its process?
- 2. What are the expectations for outcomes of tribal engagement?**
- 3. Should tribal engagement be project or action specific?**
 - (e.g., actions related to halibut or salmon)? Or, should these meetings be held more regularly and be more open across Council actions or issues?
- 4. Should tribal engagement in the Council's process be open to all Tribes across the state or only those in the Bering Sea region given the FEP we are operating under?**
 - If only the Bering Sea region, how do we define that?
- 5. How should tribal participation be solicited?**
 - How can Council staff identify the appropriate person to contact?

Tribal Engagement Discussion Questions - 2



- 1. At what frequency should Tribal/Council engagement occur?**
- 2. What is the most appropriate and/or preferred venue for Tribal/Council engagement?**
 - For example, is it the Council's B report process? Should engagement meetings occur outside of the Council's regularly scheduled meetings?
- 3. Thinking ahead to a post COVID world, what should the format of this meeting be? Virtual? In-person?**

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Fishcamp - Graveyard, AK

Photo: Judy Jo Matsun

Case Study: Norton Sound Red King Crab

Leads: Sarah, Toby, Simeon



“Case Study”: Norton Sound Red King Crab



Relates to Objective 5: The Taskforce will provide guidance on how subsistence data and information can be incorporated into Council decision-making processes.

Purpose:

To better understand how to achieve Objective #5 by:

- **Providing concrete guidance** based on specific fishery and region
- **Identifying** subsistence data and data sources.
- **Linking protocol** to on the ground example
- **Illustrating** high level, best practices - how would you do this all the way through the process.



Photo by Steve Ivanoff



Photo credit: ADF&G/ Steve Ivanoff

Norton Sound Red King Crab

- Direct response to Council request
- RKC supports summer commercial fisheries (which make up 85% of the total harvest), as well as winter commercial and subsistence fisheries.
- In 2019 - 28 vessels and 31 permit-holders registered to harvest crab (summer).
- Reduced sea ice prevented many from crabbing & quota have reduced .
- While these different fisheries support important sectors of the Norton Sound community, each fishery has **different characteristics** and **patterns of participation**; however the management plan is combined under one red king crab harvest strategy.
- *How could LKTKS be included in decision-making under these conditions?*

“Standing the Case Study on its Head”

This case study can address a key management question while acknowledging and responding to important aspects of the process

Start with a standard management question: *Where are all the large male NS Red King crabs?*

- Who should do the work of data collection, analysis, synthesis, and reporting?
 - *Who is it best suited for this? Is there capacity?*
- ID relevant sources of information. Who should be contacted? How?
 - *ADF&G reports, past or ongoing research, other? information?*
- How do you analyze non-conventional data?
 - *Narrative analysis, content analysis; text analysis, visual documentation...?*



Photo credit: ADF&G

- Relevant Pathways of collaboration
 - *(Tribes, Tribal Council, fishing cooperatives, relevant associations/institutions, Stock Assessment authors, plan team members...*

Use the case study to find:

- **Useful decision points**
- **Concrete onramps specific to the case**
- **Information nodes and linkages**
- **Gaps in process that should be addressed**

Discussion Questions



- 1. How can we use this case study to evaluate the protocol?**
- 2. How can this process engage with communities meaningfully?**
- 3. How can this case study best inform the Council process?**
- 4. What are some of the appropriate pathways for collaboration?**
 - with both LK and TK holders? Others?
- 5. What are some ways to document and transfer information beyond “reports?”**

LTKS Protocol:

Leads: Sarah, Rachel, Darcy



LKTKS Protocol



Objective #2: The Taskforce will provide guidance and analytical protocols to the Council on how to evaluate and analyze LK and TK, and the social science of LK and TK.

- The interpretation of LK, TK will be jointly interpreted for the purpose of Council processes/management decisions.
- Tribal entities have the role(s)

Protocol Background



- Develop protocols for incorporating and considering Local Knowledge (LK), Traditional Knowledge (TK), and subsistence (LTKS) information in the Council's decision-making process.
- Outcomes are expected to inform where and how these types of knowledge and information could consistently enter the Council's existing decision-making process.

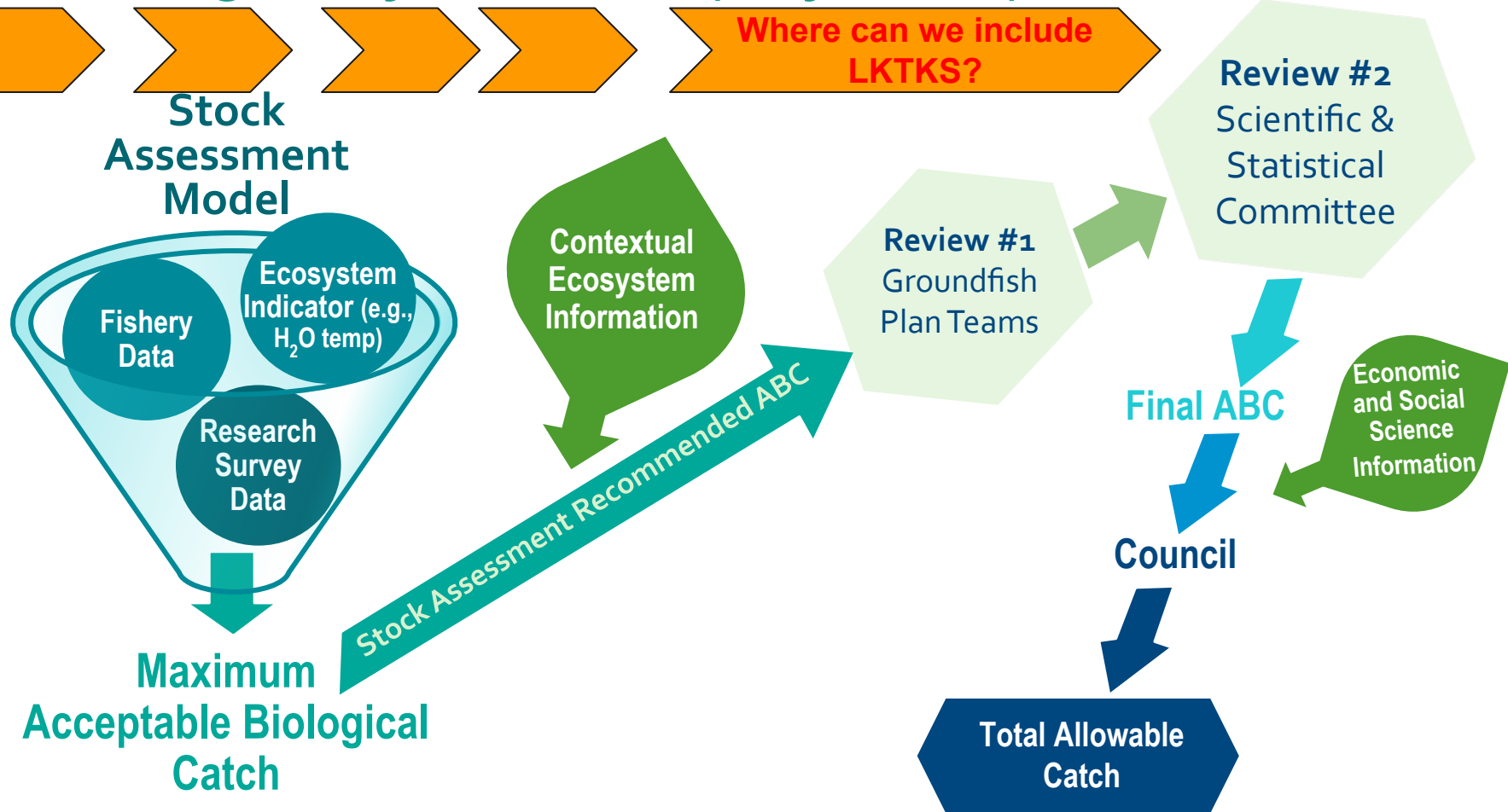
Our purpose is to review major changes and reach consensus on...

- **Benefits of incorporating LTKS into the Council's process**
- **Definition and graphic for subsistence**
- **Terms of reference**
- **Reflections and ideas to move forward information sources and onramps**

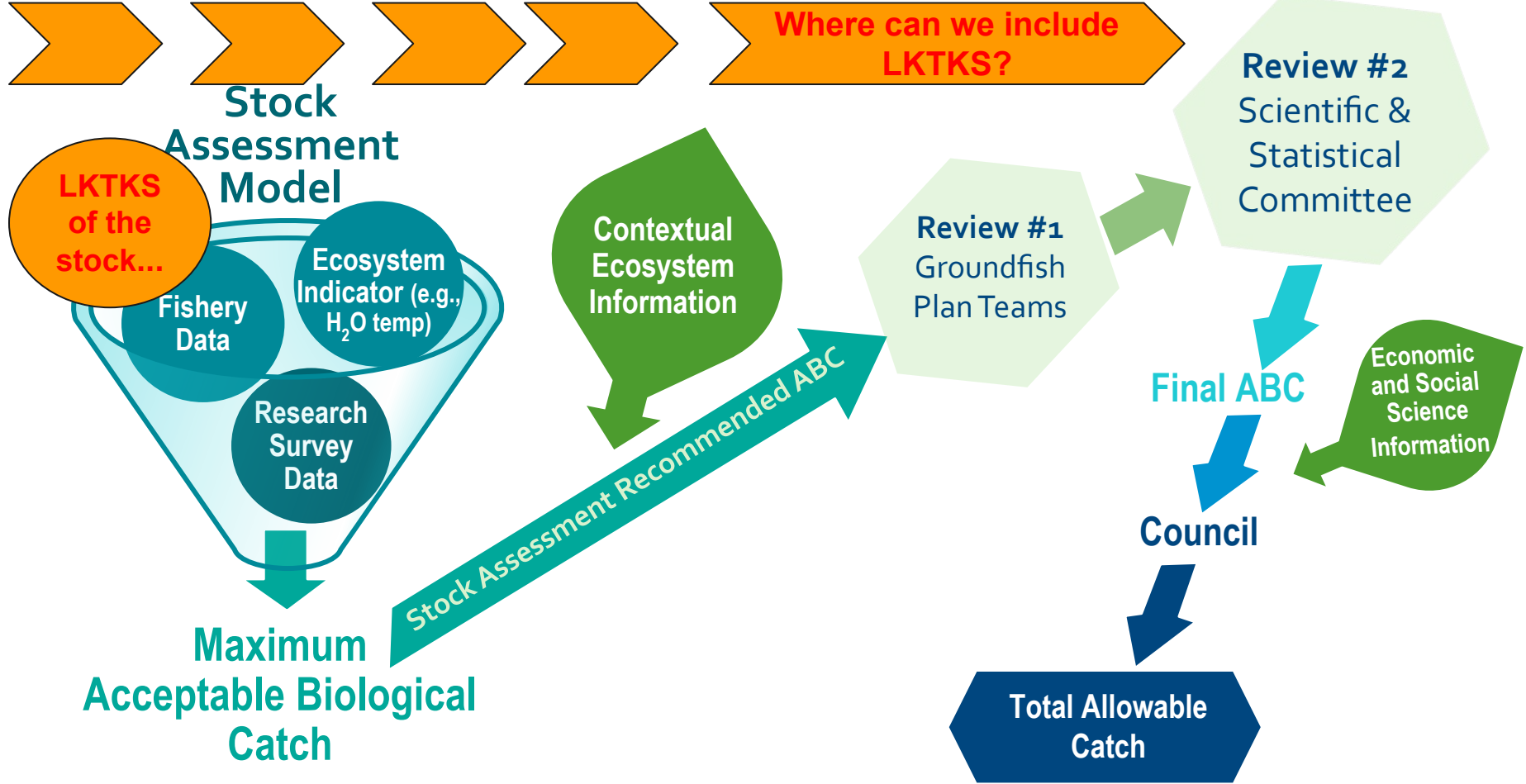
Respect, Trust, Equity and Empowerment

- **Inclusive: Pursue a shared inclusive understanding.** Develop a shared understanding and view of the Northern Bering/Southern Chukchi region that is inclusive of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives.
- **Equitable: Value and include Indigenous Knowledge as equitable to western science.**
Indigenous Knowledge is not a subset of science. Rather IK is a different way of understanding and knowing. It was and is built on experiences over thousands of years and hundreds of generations; recognizes interconnectivity across systems (e.g., natural, physical, spiritual, social, chemical, etc.); has its own methodologies, analyses, and peer review/accountability systems; and it is living and still evolving today.
- **Holistic: Recognize people are an un-extractable part of the “ecosystem”** and that all of the different parts of the ecosystem are interconnected; no part is insignificant.
When Indigenous Peoples define and use the term “ecosystem,” the term is wholly inclusive.
- **Representative: Ensure representation/respect collective knowledge.** Recognize that no one Indigenous person can or is willing to speak for or represent all Indigenous Peoples.
- **Thorough.** Know “the lay of the land.” It is critically important yet often undervalued when initiating research and management processes, as such identifying the ‘lay of the land’ and the Indigenous organizations and governing entities will be important.
- **Ethical:** Always maintain best practices. “Free, Prior and Informed Consent” methodologies and best practices.
- **Reflective: Learn from past, current and on-going experiences** in developing shared understandings from different ways of knowing including both science and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge.

The annual groundfish harvest specification process



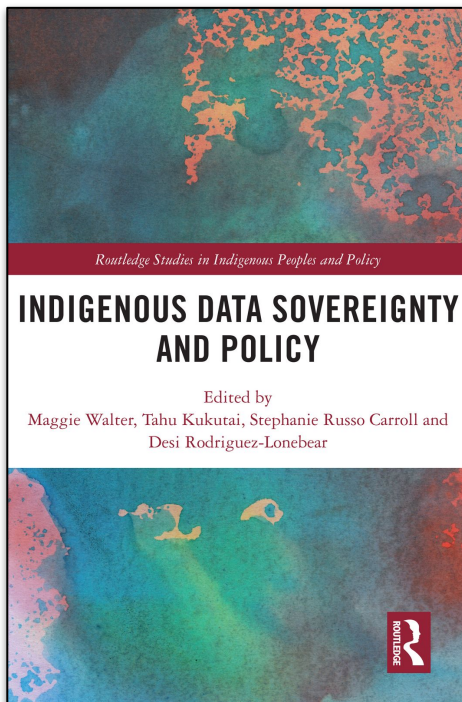
The annual groundfish harvest specification process



UNITED NATIONS DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf



Guiding principles for working in local northern communities



Respect is at the heart of all northern cultures and ethnicities. Working in northern regions requires mutual respect for and willingness to listen to and learn from unfamiliar cultural practices, languages, norms, traditions, and ways of life. While working respectfully in northern regions, Woodwell researchers should:

- 1 Abide by international, federal, state and local laws and regulations, and follow any existing research protocols while working in U.S. and international northern environments;
- 2 Contact and communicate with local city, corporation, tribe, and other relevant entities throughout the entirety of research (including proposal-writing and pre-planning) to allow for transparency and as a form of respect;
- 3 Familiarize themselves with local cultures, land ownership/use, historical events, and relevant entities before traveling to northern environments;
- 4 Incorporate travel support in your research proposals for attending relevant state/local conferences and workshops to share your research, network with appropriate entities, and build relationships;
- 5 Take into account the knowledge and experience of the people, and respect any sharing of such knowledge and experience in the research process. The incorporation of relevant traditional knowledge into all stages of research is highly encouraged;
- 6 Provide financial compensation for local people/elders for any time, energy, input, and/or contributions made during the research project;
- 7 Give appropriate credit and recognition, including in publications and presentations, to any locals who contributed to your research;
- 8 Guarantee confidentiality of any surveys and/or sensitive material;
- 9 Communicate on-going and final research objectives, methods, findings and their interpretation to the local community in a language that is easily understood and applicable;
- 10 Ensure that the research itself is not exploitative of any traditional and sacred land, its resources, or its inhabitants;
- 11 Use Indigenous land acknowledgments at the beginning of presentations and meetings, and in publications as a form of respect and visibility.

Woodwell's guiding principles are based on conversations with and previous work of Arctic residents and Indigenous leaders. For more information, a more detailed document, and/or guidance on how to implement these guidelines, please contact Darcy L. Peter at dpeter@woodwellclimate.org.

Woodwell Climate Research Center is located on the traditional and sacred land of the Wampanoag people who still occupy this land, and whose history, language, traditional ways of life, and culture continue to influence this vibrant community.

Guiding Principles

‘Do No Harm’ Approach

FPIC – Free Prior and Informed Consent

Free: the process and consent are voluntary, without coercion or other pressures imposed on Tribes or ANOs. The process is conducted under a structure and timeline acceptable to Tribes and ANOs. Meetings are held according to Tribal customs or procedures and information is freely given as requested through a transparent process.

Prior: consent may only be sought, and information presented, well before any proposed activities are initiated and there must be sufficient time for Tribes to understand and analyze proposed actions. It is the responsibility of those seeking consent to understand the time and resources needed by Tribes for their research and/or decision-making process.

Informed: information for decision-making must be presented clearly, completely, and accurately with no omissions. It must be accessible and in the format requested by Tribes. Meaningful, accurate, preliminary assessments of all possible impacts - economic, cultural, social and environmental – both positive and negative, are required as a part of any information supplied. Information must be updated regularly as changes occur to it or the proposed action.

Consent: the decision will be taken by the proper Tribal entity/body. It may be “yes,” “no,” or “yes with conditions.” Consent can be given or withheld and may change over the course of a project or with changes in a proposed action.

Guiding Principles



1) Engage in early and frequent communication with Tribal entities

In the case of LKTK projects and related work, this might mean engaging Tribal entities to co-develop research questions, methods, priorities, and parameters, etc. rather than inviting a Tribal entity to participate in an LKTK project that has already been developed by outside entities.

It is important to recognize that the only way to effectively and appropriately include LKTK into Council decision-making processes is through discussions and engagement with Tribal entities.

2) Ensure the presence of appropriate Tribal representatives for a given stage of the process

In order to identify the most appropriate Tribal representatives or Tribal technical expertise, the Council should:

- reach out to the Tribal Liaison (requires new position on Council staff)
- attend or host topic-relevant information meetings to meet Tribal technical staff
- contact the Tribal government administrative offices to find the most appropriate department contact information for the topic
- visit the website listing technical staff, if applicable and accessible

If one does not receive a response to its initial requests, it is important to follow up on initial outreach with phone calls until the appropriate representative is identified and contacted.

In addition:

- Incorporate travel support in research proposals for attending relevant state/local conferences and workshops to share your research, network with appropriate entities, and build relationships
- Provide financial compensation for local people/elders for any time, energy, input, and/or contributions made to project

3) Have an understanding of and respect for Tribal protocols and decision-making processes




This is in addition to international, federal, state and local laws and regulations, as well as existing research protocols while working in U.S. and international northern environments.

Other examples of respectful engagement include:

- Use Indigenous land acknowledgments at the beginning of presentations and meetings, and in publications as a form of respect and visibility
- Familiarize themselves with local cultures, land ownership/use, historical events, and relevant entities

4) Ensure a transparent and accountable process that provides clarity on the research and/or decision-making process, or potential impacts of actions.



This includes:

- Define the roles and responsibilities of all partners clearly and carefully
- Identify and define what information will be shared under specific parameters
- Establish use, ownership, and means to interpret or share information before starting
- Identify and avoid risks that could lead to loss of or misappropriation of LK/TK
- Identify risks to natural and cultural resources with regards to intellectual property interests

5) Ensure appropriate data management and maintain confidentiality, as agreed with Tribal entities



- LKTK should be collated and maintained in a manner that is culturally appropriate, ensures the protection of sensitive information, and provides analyses that can inform the baseline. (For example, LKTK can be used to establish a baseline of ecological features, species observations, and areas of concerns/threats.)
- Methods of gathering LKTK are through published archival and gray literature research, as well as Tribal community participatory research, among others.
- Tribes should lead projects that involve data collection, as well as any projects that include the collection, analysis, interpretation, and application of traditional knowledge to collected data.
- While it is important to **‘Guarantee confidentiality of any surveys and/or sensitive material’**, it is equally important to **‘Give appropriate credit and recognition, including in publications and presentations, to any locals who contributed to your research’**

6) Ensure appropriate capacity - staff training and provided informed to engaged with Tribal entities on LKTK projects



(Examples Include Alaska-based resources here) ← ATCEM, AFE, Native Movement workshops, etc...

Refer to Tribal Liaison for #6.

Discussion Questions

- 1. What do we hope to achieve with guidance protocol?**
- 2. Who is our audience?**
 - Guidelines for whom? Scientists? Analysts? Managers?
- 3. Will this be updated or stand alone? If updated, how often?**
- 4. Do we need to incorporate social complexity and adaptability within protocol?**
 - If so, how do we do that?
- 5. What elements must be included?**
- 6. How do we operationalize?**
 - For example: “Give appropriate credit and/or recognition...” - How? Citations, letter of recognition, etc? What about in the case of collective knowledge?



Taskforce Timeline for Future Work

PROJECT TIMELINE

		2020			2021			2022			2023		
		Jan	Apr	Nov	Jan	Apr	Nov	Jan	Apr	Nov	Jan	Apr	Nov
Workplan	Set goals and objectives												
	Update document with definitions												
Glossary of terms	Identify set of key terms used by LKTKS Taskforce												
	Consensus on definitions and product completion												
Identify Sources of LKTKS	Develop search engine for sources												
	Identify narrative sources of non published sources												
LKTKS Onramps	Initial review of potential institutional interfaces for LKTKS information												
	Review conceptual model for tribal engagement												
	Review and reach consensus on other institutional interfaces												
	Review, evaluate, and update with case study												
Case Study	Case study identification, Norton Sound Red King Crab												
	Case study development												
	Conducting case study												
	Results, consensus and write up												
LKTK Protocol Development	Identify guidelines and initial outline												
	Review Draft												
	Review Draft												
	Consensus and finalize												
Subsistence Protocol Development	Identify guidelines and												
	Review Draft												
	Review Draft												
	Consensus and finalize												
Final Report to Council	Draft												
	Review												
	Presentation												



Links

- <https://www.gida-global.org/resources>
- file:///C:/Users/sarah.wise/Downloads/TK_CC_Guidelines.pdf
- <https://www.waysofknowingforum.ca/>
- <https://climatetkw.wordpress.com/>
- file:///C:/Users/sarah.wise/Downloads/DPeter_GuidingPrinciples.pdf
- https://www.iarppcollaborations.org/uploads/cms/documents/principles_for_conducting_research_in_the_arctic_final_2018.pdf
- <http://ankn.uaf.edu/IKS/afnguide.html>
- https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/static/fishing/chinookproject/pdfs/csri_subsistence_projects_summary.pdf
- <https://westcoastoceanalliance.org/tribal-engagement>