Local Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, and Subsistence Taskforce Meeting

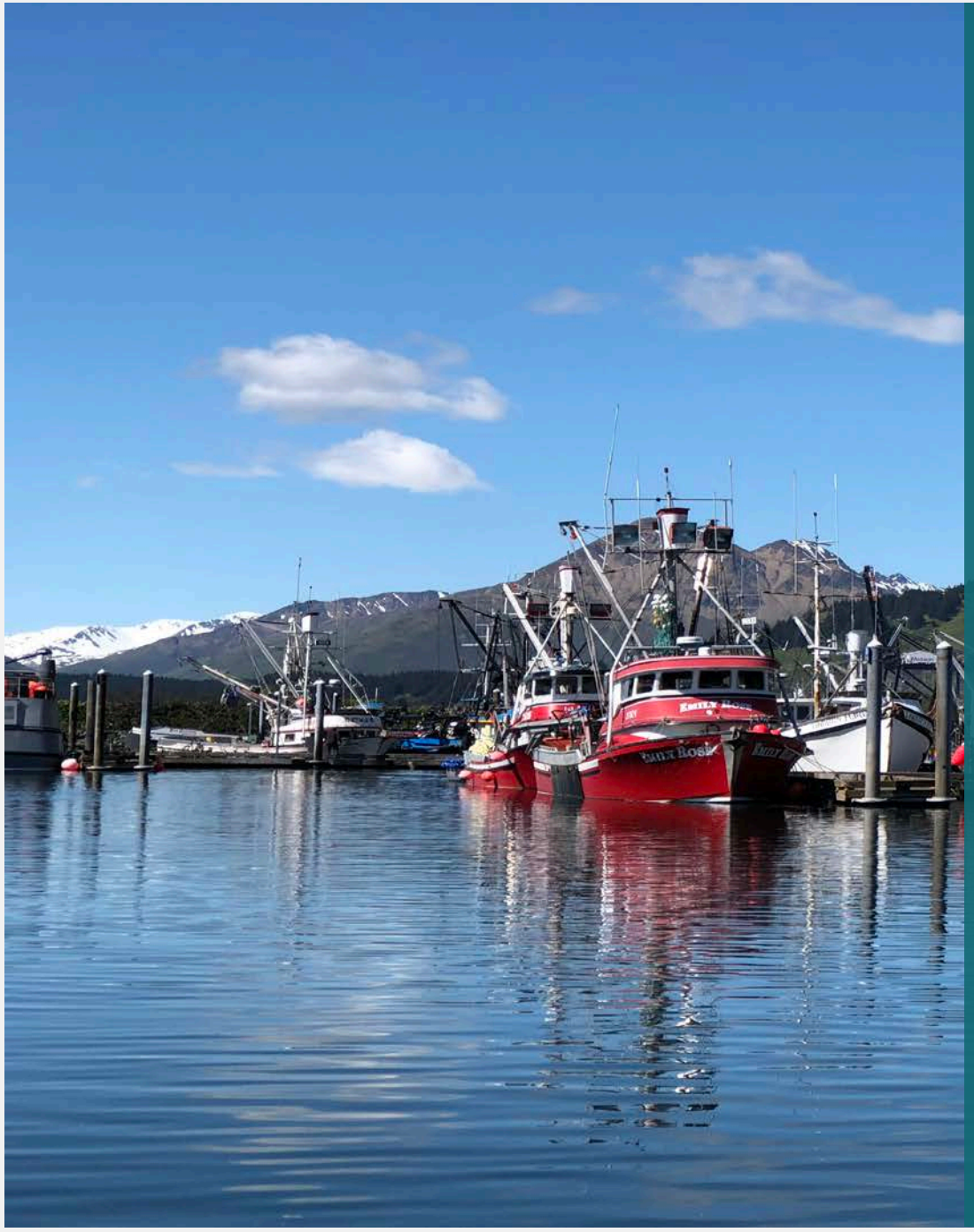
January 16-17th, 2020

Anchorage, Alaska

Welcome!

- What to expect today and tomorrow
  - Taskforce purpose
  - Meeting details and timeline
  - Introductions around the room
    - Name, affiliation, hopes for Taskforce

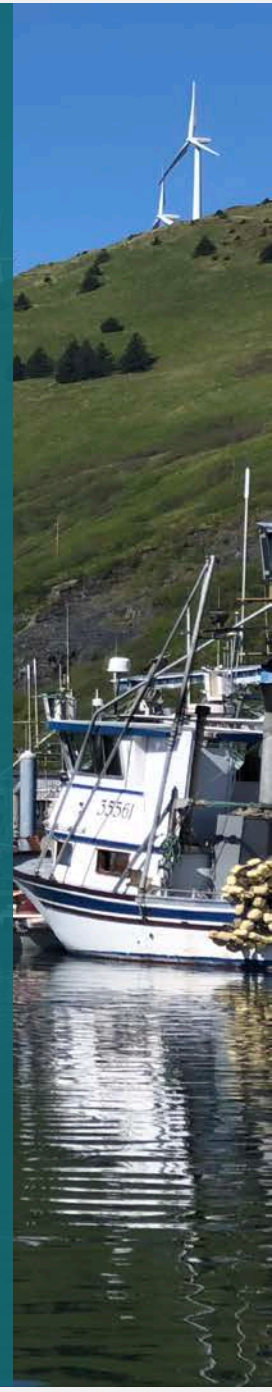
Introduction to the Council Process and FEP



Introduction to the Council Process

Diana Evans, Deputy Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council

January 2020



Who are we?

What is the Council?

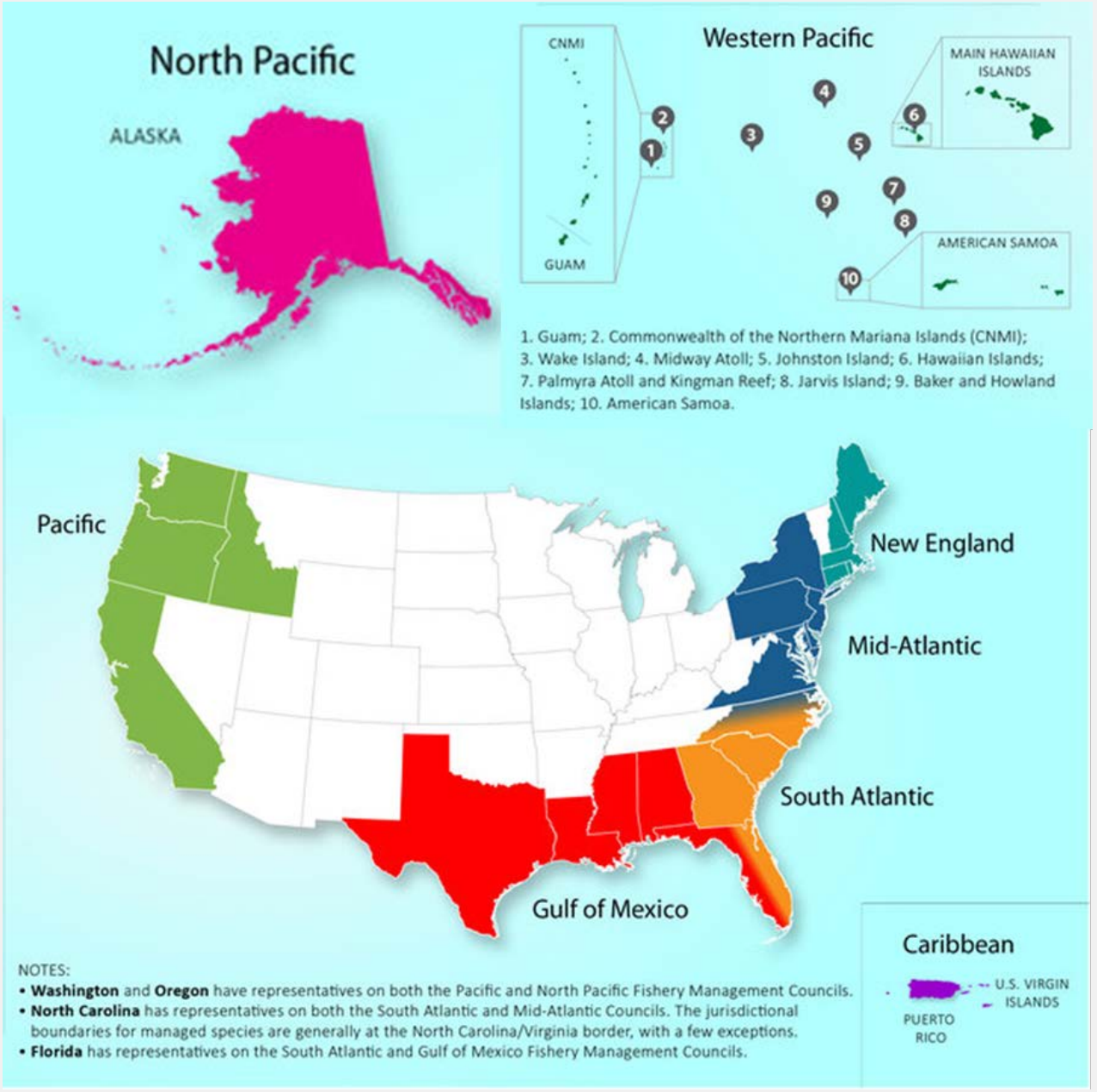
A group of decision-makers that work with experts, stakeholders, staff, and the public to balance conservation, economic, and social concerns to manage sustainable Federal fisheries for the greatest benefit to the nation.

The Council is guided by the MSA

or the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

Established:

- 8 Regional Fishery Management Councils composed of government and fishermen representatives
- a 3 to 200-mile limit for Federal fishery authority
- National Standards and other requirements for conservation and management



Who are the decision-makers?

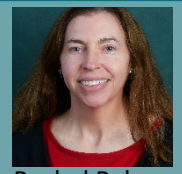
The North Pacific Fishery Management Council and National Marine Fisheries Service

- Together manage U.S. Federal fisheries off Alaska, 3-200 nautical miles
- Management is coordinated, and in some cases jointly managed, with the State of Alaska
- Council makes recommendations to NMFS
- NMFS approves, implements and enforces them

Council Membership

Voting


Karla Bush
ADF&G alternate


Rachel Baker
ADF&G


David Witherell
Executive Director

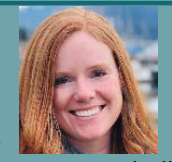

Simon Kinneen
Chair


Bill Tweit
WA DF&G


Dave Hanson
PSMFC

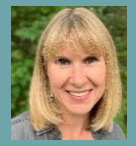

Steve Marx


Andy Mezirow


Cora Campbell


Craig Cross


Kenny Down


Nicole Kimball


Lt Yang
US Coast Guard


John Jenson


Jim Balsiger
NMFS Regional Dir


Glenn Merrill
NMFS alternate

US Dept of State


Jonathan Gerken
USFWS


NOAA GC

15 Council Members

11 voting

- 7 appointed: *AK (5), WA (2)*
- 4 agency representatives:
  AK, WA, OR, NMFS

4 non-voting

- US Fish & Wildlife
- US Coast Guard
- PSFMC
- US State Dept.

Also at table

- Council Executive Director
- NOAA General Counsel

The Council's advisory bodies

When reviewing potential rule changes, the Council draws upon the services of various advisory bodies. Advisory bodies provide comments, both written and oral, on relevant issues being considered by the Council.

Advisory Panel

- 22 members
  - Commercial fishery user groups
  - Recreational fishermen / user groups
  - Conservation interests
  - Coastal communities

Scientific & Statistical Committee

- 18 members
  - Federal employees
  - State employees
  - Academics
  - Independent experts

Plan Teams

- Scientists, managers, or academics
- Stock assessment:
  - BSAI/GOA Groundfish
  - BSAI Crab
  - Scallop
- Bering Sea Fishery Ecosystem Plan
- Social Science

Committees

- Issue-specific committees provide stakeholder advice on particular actions.
- Standing committees
  - Ecosystem
  - Enforcement
  - Fishery Monitoring
  - Charter halibut measures
- Ad hoc

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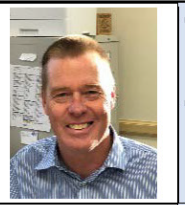
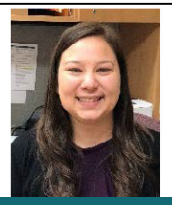
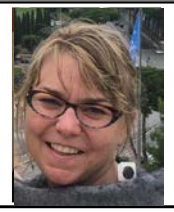
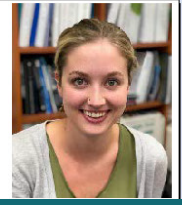
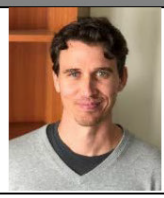
New – Taskforces!

Council Staff

Directors and Administrative Staff

David Witherell, Executive Director		Council administration National issues MSA reauthorization, legislation Council history
Diana Evans, Deputy Director		Agendas, scheduling Staff Tasking Council process Ecosystem issues, including Bering Sea FEP Observer fee analysis
Maria Davis, Communications/ IT Specialist *Lead for administrative team*		Council meeting broadcasting Technical or communications issues Website and Agenda design Graphics or brochures
Shannon Gleason, Administrative Assistant *On leave Oct -Dec 2019; contact Maria Davis*		Travel arrangements/ reservations Council meeting planning/ logistics Council secretary – motions, minutes
Sarah La Belle, Administrative Assistant		Document formatting and 508 compliance Infographic design Agenda/Newsletter posting and distribution Advisory Panel secretary – motions, minutes
Nicole Schmidt, Finance Officer		Travel claims, reimbursements Council finances Technical and administrative support

Analytical staff

Diana Stram, Senior Scientist		Plan Team coordination Groundfish, crab biology BSAI salmon bycatch BSAI halibut bycatch NS1 guidelines
Jim Armstrong, Fishery Analyst/ Plan Coordinator		Scallop Plan Team BSAI Crab Plan Team Research priorities Salmon FMP Groundfish FMP objectives Sablefish discards
Sara Cleaver, Fishery Analyst/ Plan Coordinator		BSAI halibut, sablefish fisheries CQE program GOA FMP amendments GOA Groundfish Plan Team
Sam Cunningham, Economist		GOA groundfish allocation GOA salmon bycatch BSAI halibut bycatch IFQ/CQE issues Observer/EM issues
Kate Haapala, Fishery Analyst		*NEW STAFF* Observers LK/TK
Anna Henry, Fishery Analyst		IFQ issues Halibut bycatch
Steve MacLean, Protected Species Coordinator/ Fishery Analyst/ Plan Coordinator		Marine mammals, seabirds Habitat, Arctic Charter halibut measures Halibut subsistence Outreach/engagement BSAI Groundfish Plan Team
Sarah Marrinan, Economist *On leave through Feb 2020; contact Diana Evans*		BSAI crab allocation Charter halibut CDQ IFQ, halibut allocations
Jon McCracken, Economist		BSAI groundfish allocation: A80, AFA, TLAS, MRAs, BS/AI splits GOA rockfish Enforcement
Mike Fey, Data Analyst, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission		Data – insights into data involved in the Council process: its use, interpretation and availability Fleet, community profiles

What do we do?

Council Fishery Management Plans (FMPs)

BSAI Groundfish

GOA Groundfish

BSAI Crab

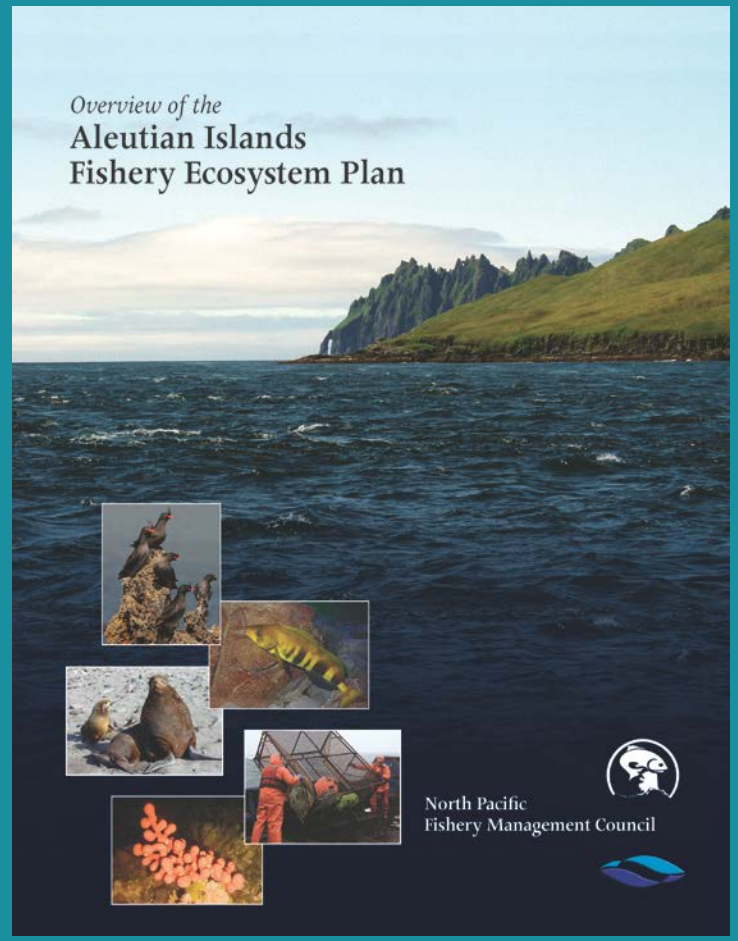
Scallop

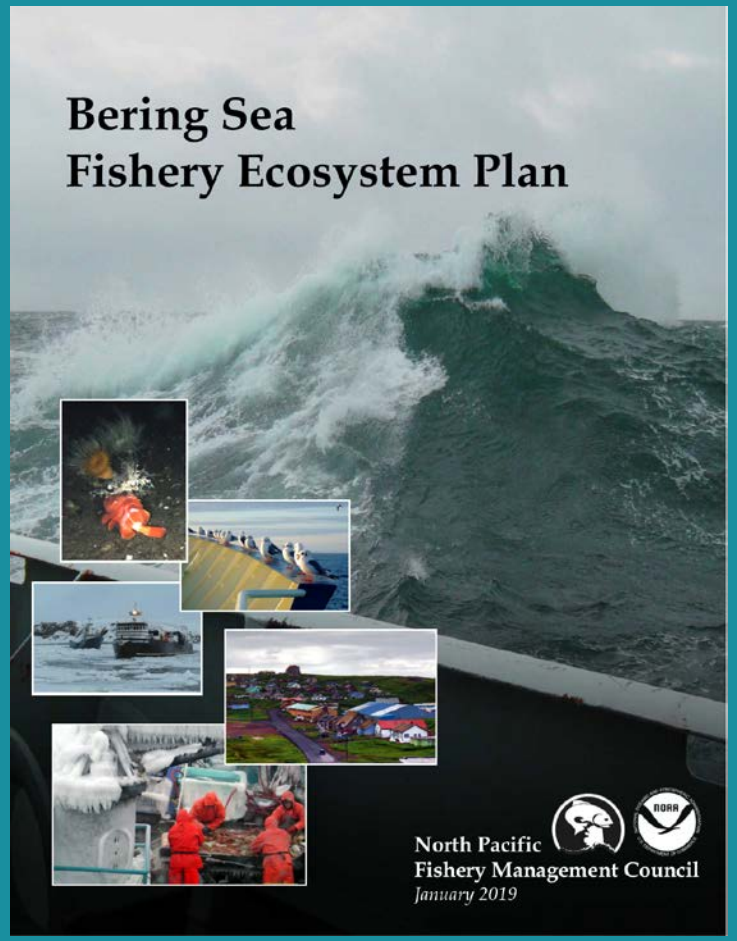
Salmon

Arctic

also Halibut allocation, including bycatch management

Council Strategic Documents: Fishery Ecosystem Plans





Important Elements of Fishery Management Plans in the North Pacific

Elements of Fishery Management Plans (FMPs):

- Adherence to scientific advice
- Stakeholder involvement in development of regulations
- Conservative and strict catch and bycatch limits
- Effective monitoring, accounting, and enforcement including observers
- Limits on fishing capacity
- Precautionary approach to address uncertainty
- Habitat and protected species protections
- Ecosystem considerations

Types of Management Actions

Catch Quotas: Specify overfishing limits (OFL), allowable biological catch levels (ABC), and total allowable catch (TAC)

Gear Types and Seasons: identification of legal gear types, and seasons to distribute harvest in time to avoid ger conflicts, reduce bycatch and marine mammal interactions

Bycatch and PSC: Bycatch and prohibited species catch limits, time/ area/ gear type closures

Protected Resources: Time and area closures to protect critical areas, prey species limitations

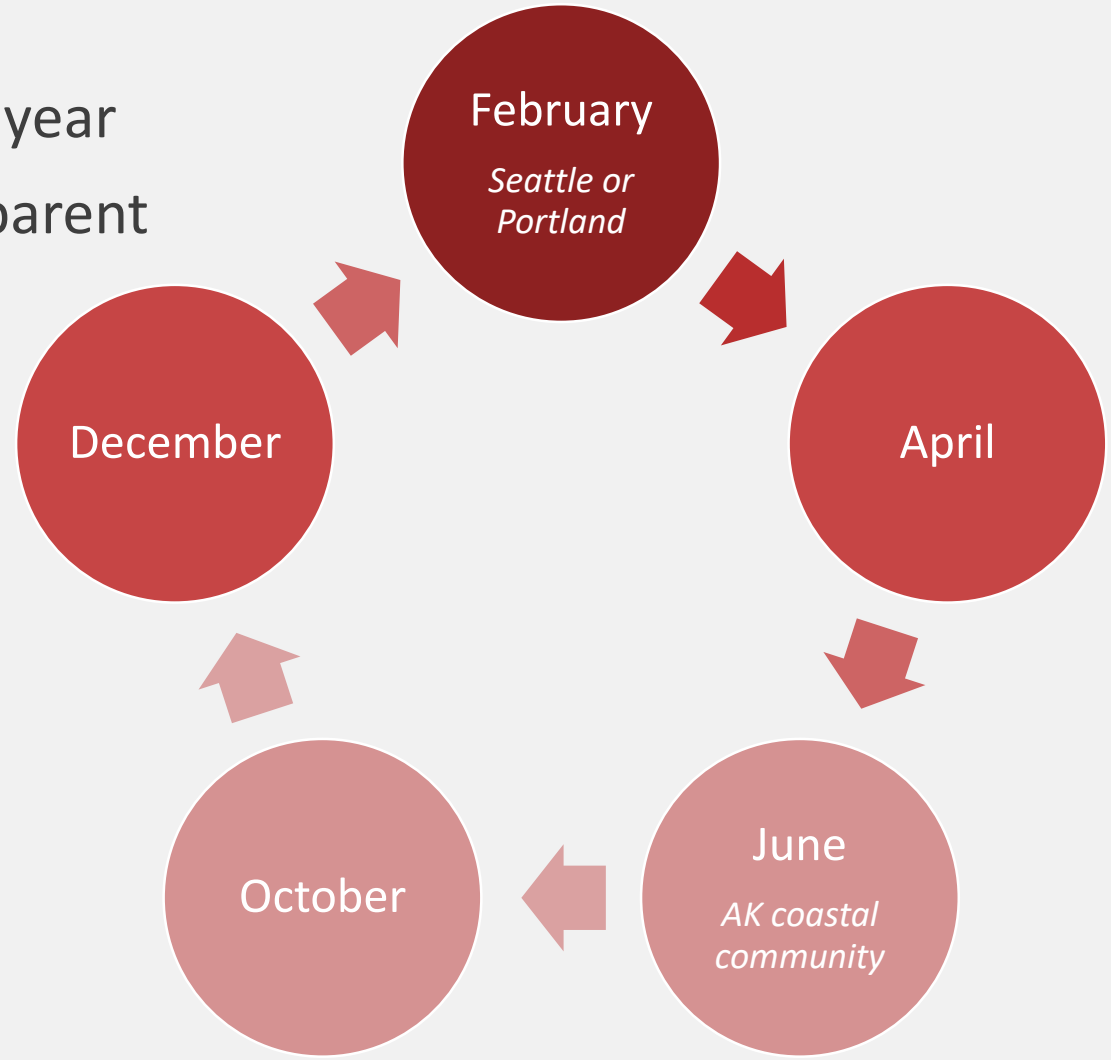
Habitat: Description and identification of essential fish habitat for all managed species, gear/area closures to protect key areas

Community Protections: Harvest quota set asides for communities, regional delivery restrictions

Limited Access Privileges: Create limited access programs, sector allocations, rationalization privileges

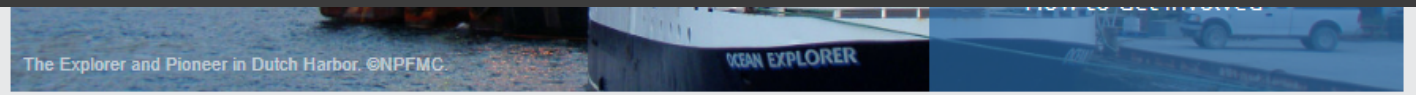
Council Operations

- 5 meetings a year
- Public, transparent process



- Some issues are taken up on a specific cycle
  - e.g. annual groundfish specifications
- Others management changes are initiated when needed

Navigating the Council Website



North Pacific Fishery Management Council is one of eight regional councils established by the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act in 1976 to manage fisheries in the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone. Learn More →

Spotlights

October 2019 Meeting – Homer

Agenda, Schedule, Review Documents, Agenda Summary. The Council will meet September 30 - October 9, 2019, in Homer, AK. Listen while the meeting is in session. Learn More →

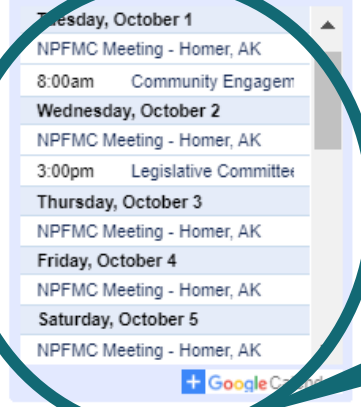
Introduction to the Council process – Homer

If you, or someone you know, is brand new or not very familiar with the NPFMC come and learn about how the Council works and how to participate. Learn More →

Halibut ABM Webinar

The Council is hosting a webinar September 20 (Agenda) to help the public understand the halibut abundance-based management prohibited species catch limits. There will be opportunities to ask questions of the analysts and to get clarifications on the draft document. Learn More →

UPCOMING MEETINGS



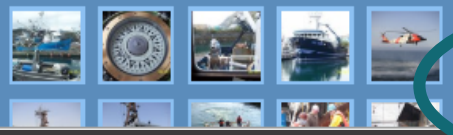
View Calendar →

RECENT UPDATES

- Current (or next) Council Meeting
- Charter Halibut Management
- NPFMC Newsletters
- Archive of Council Meetings
- Halibut/Sablefish IFQ Program

PHOTO STREAM

More Photos →



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CONTACT INFO

View Map →

North Pacific Fishery Management Council
605 West 4th, Suite 306
Anchorage, Alaska 99501-2252
Phone: (907) 271-2809

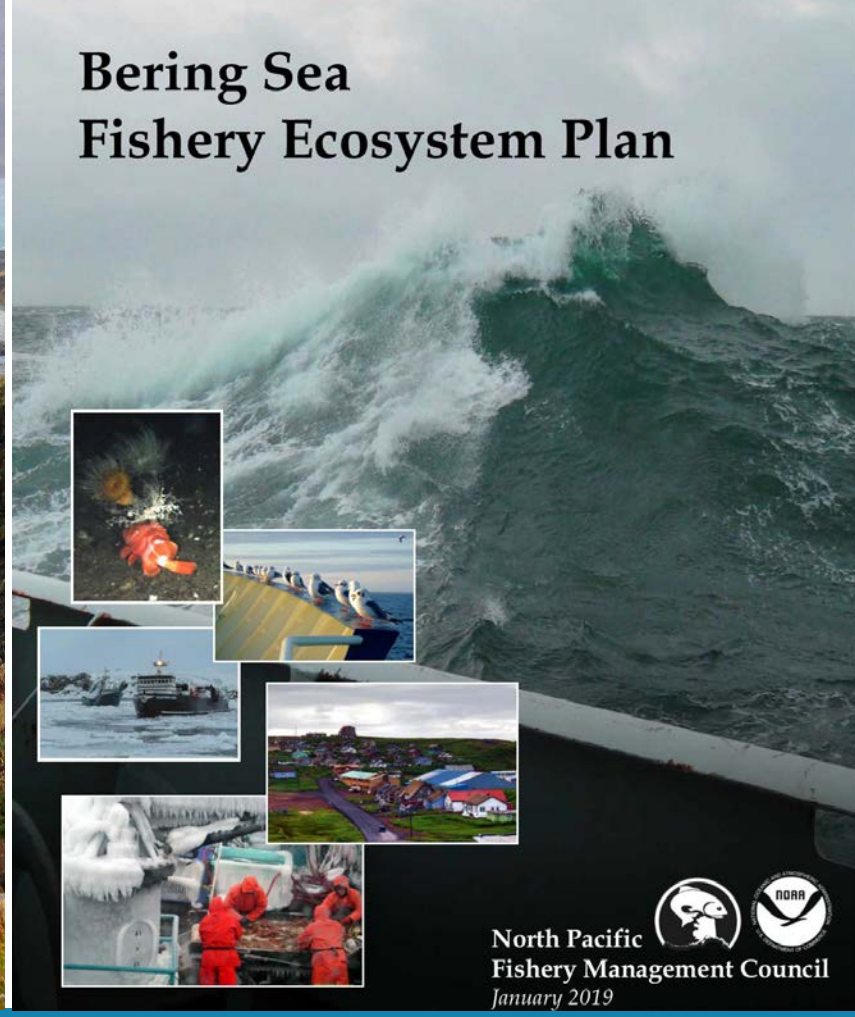
Items for upcoming meetings appear on the homepage

Sign up for the Newsletter!

Questions?

Ask now, find us at a meeting, or send us an email:

Diana Evans
diana.evans@noaa.gov



Bering Sea Fishery Ecosystem Plan

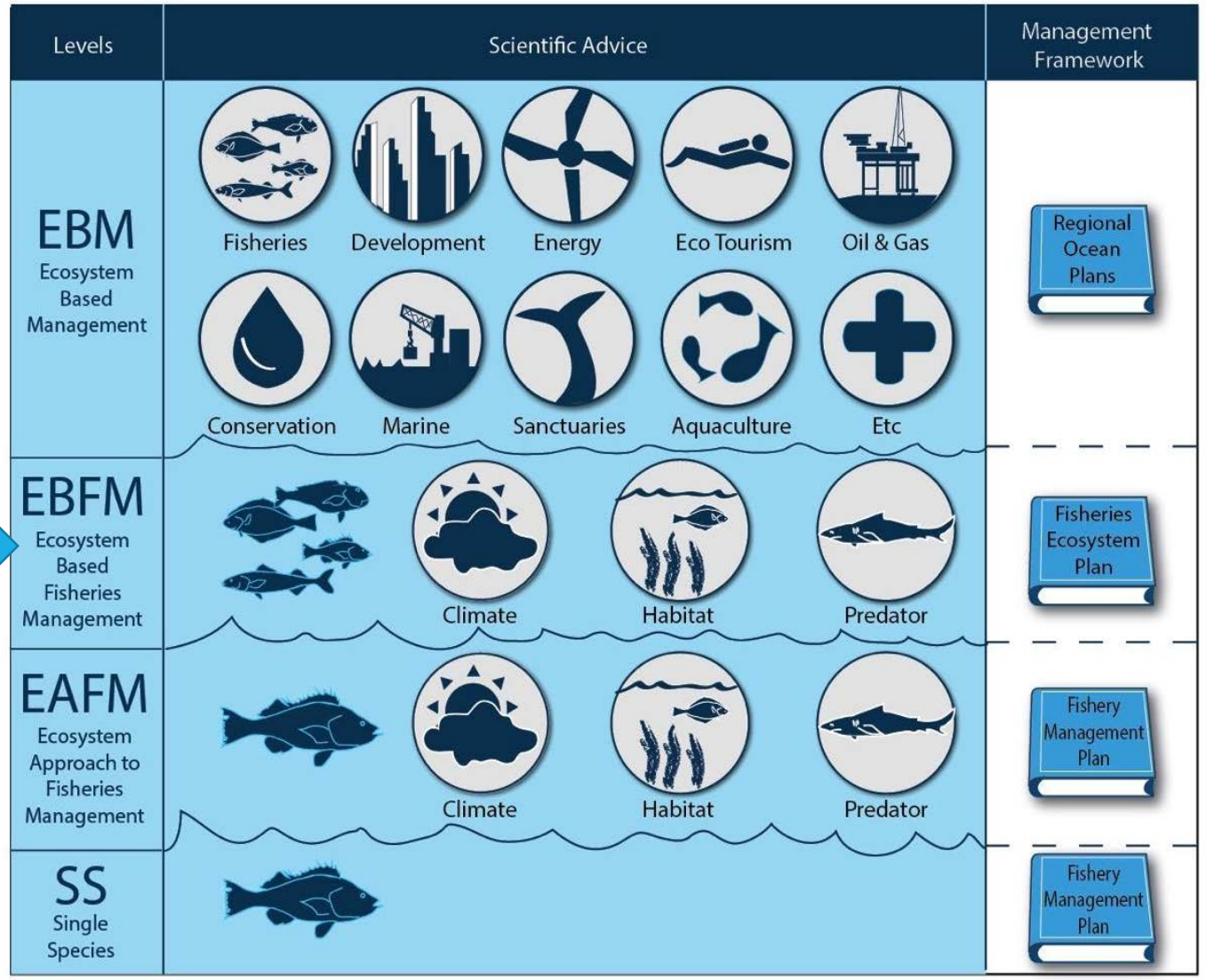
Diana Evans , BS FEP Team Co-Chair

Presentation to the BS FEP Climate Change Action module Taskforce, January 2020

What is a FEP?

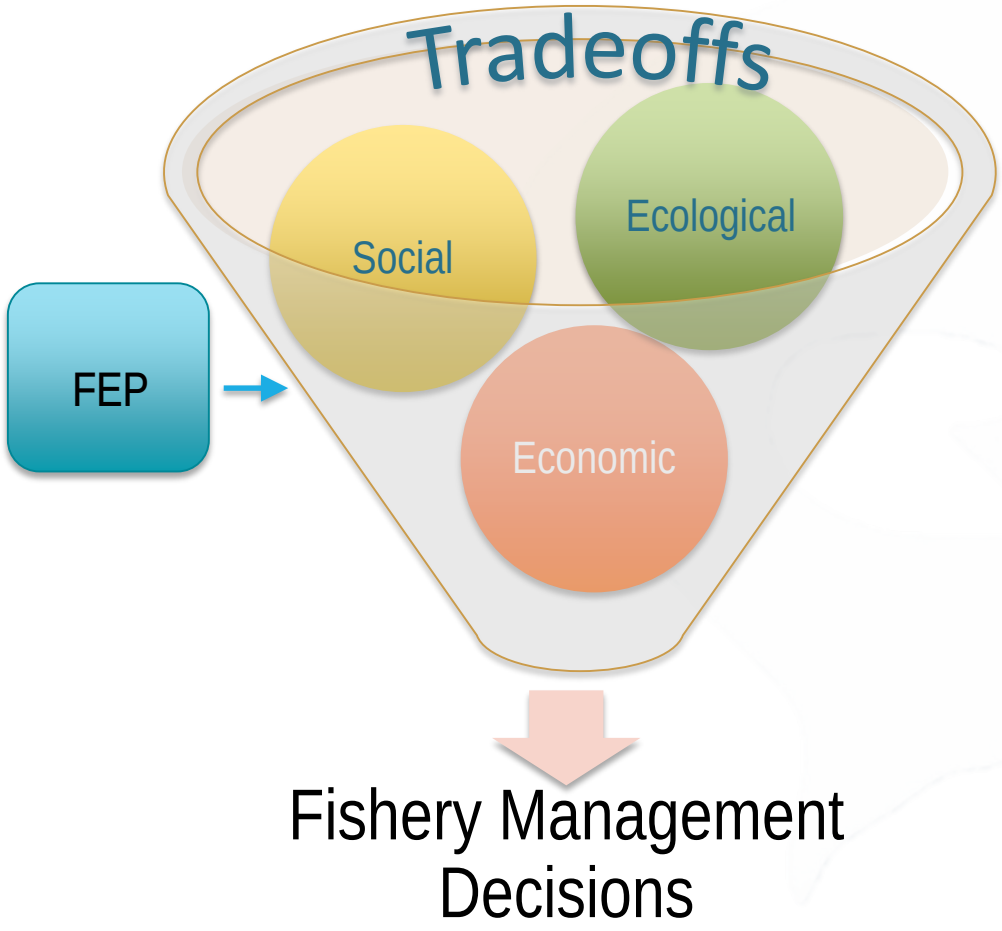
- FEPs are a method for putting ecosystem-based fishery management (EBFM) into action

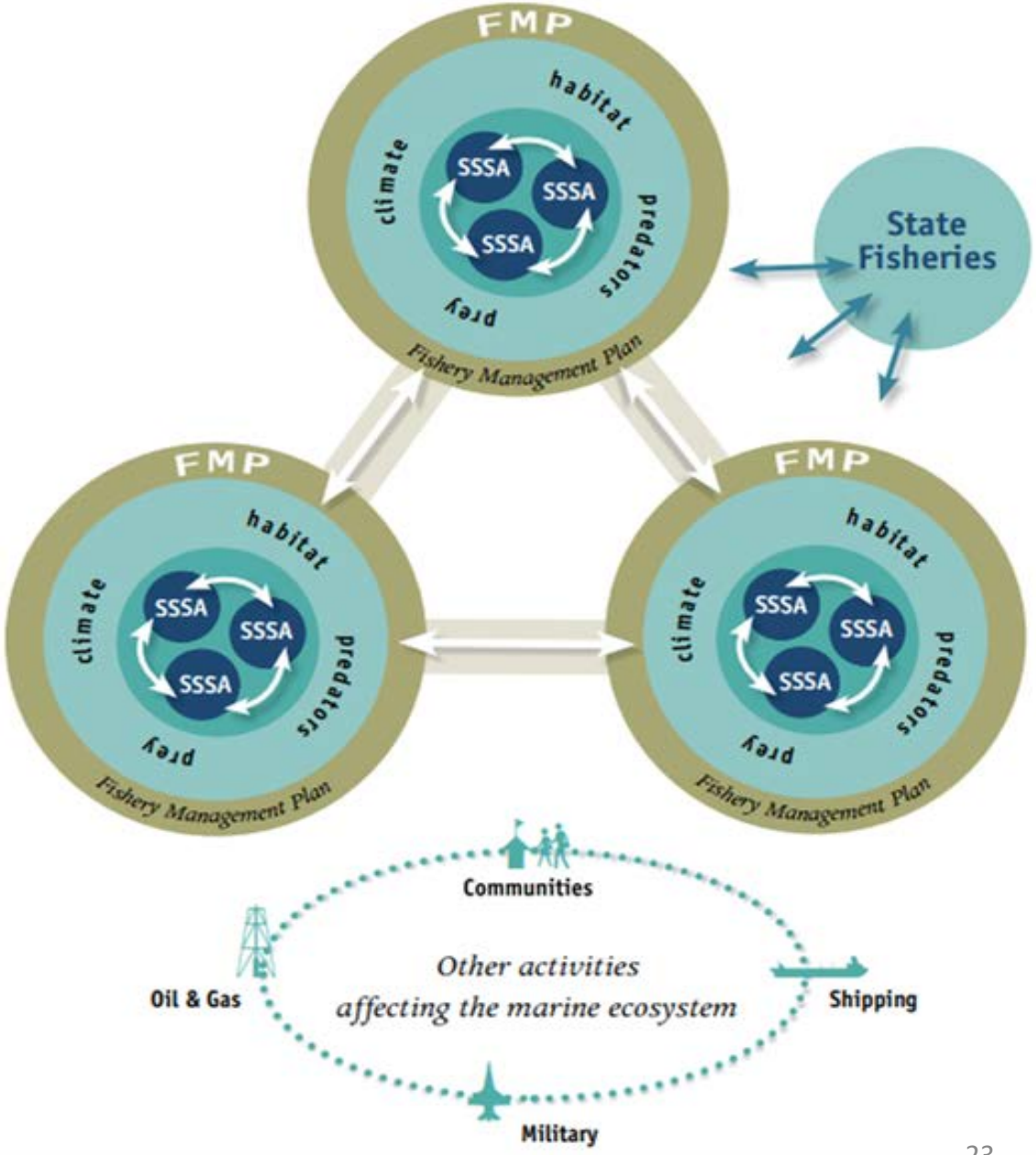
- EBFM considers interactions among ecological, economic, social and cultural components of a system

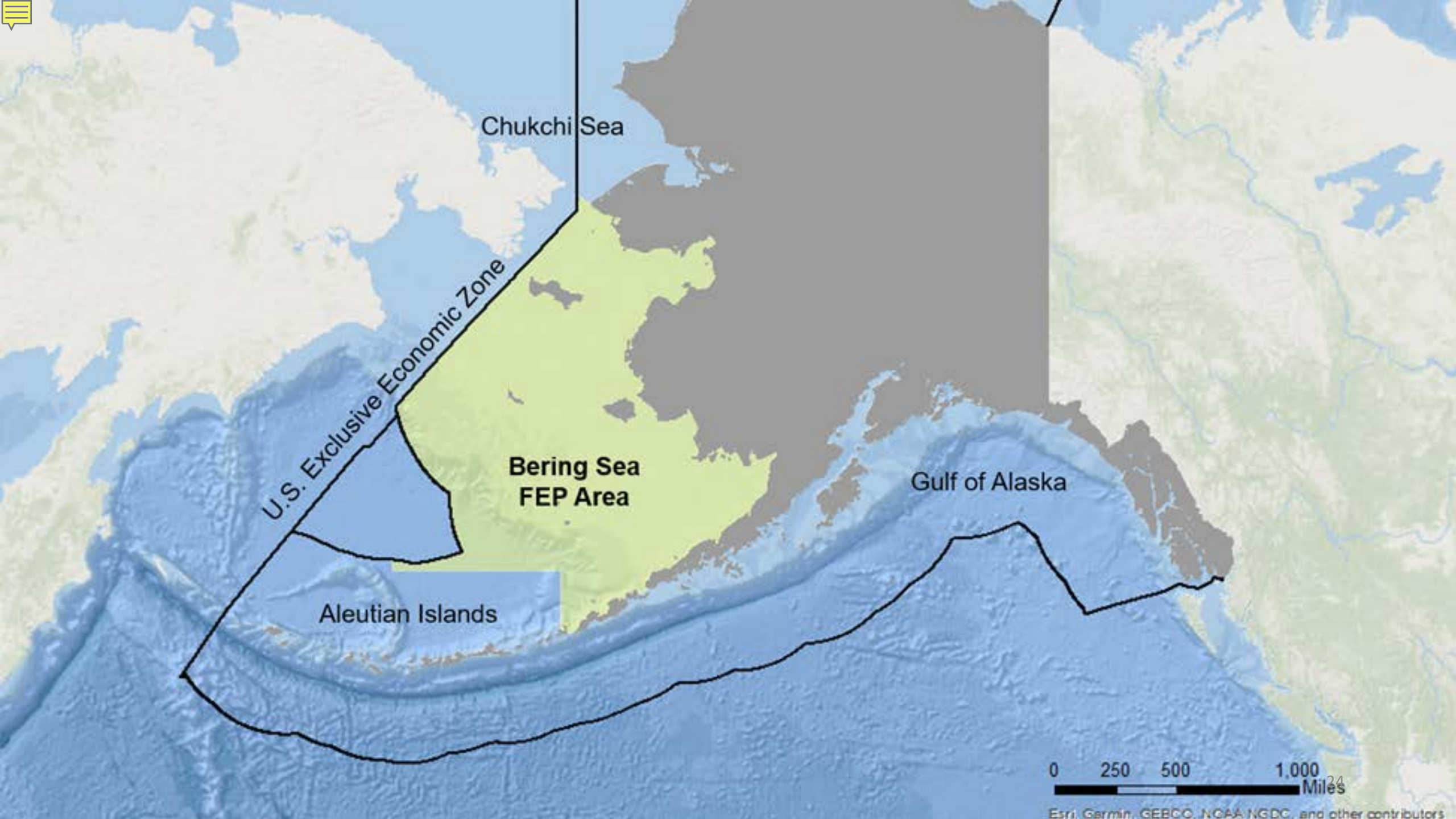


NOAA FISHERIES

What is a FEP?

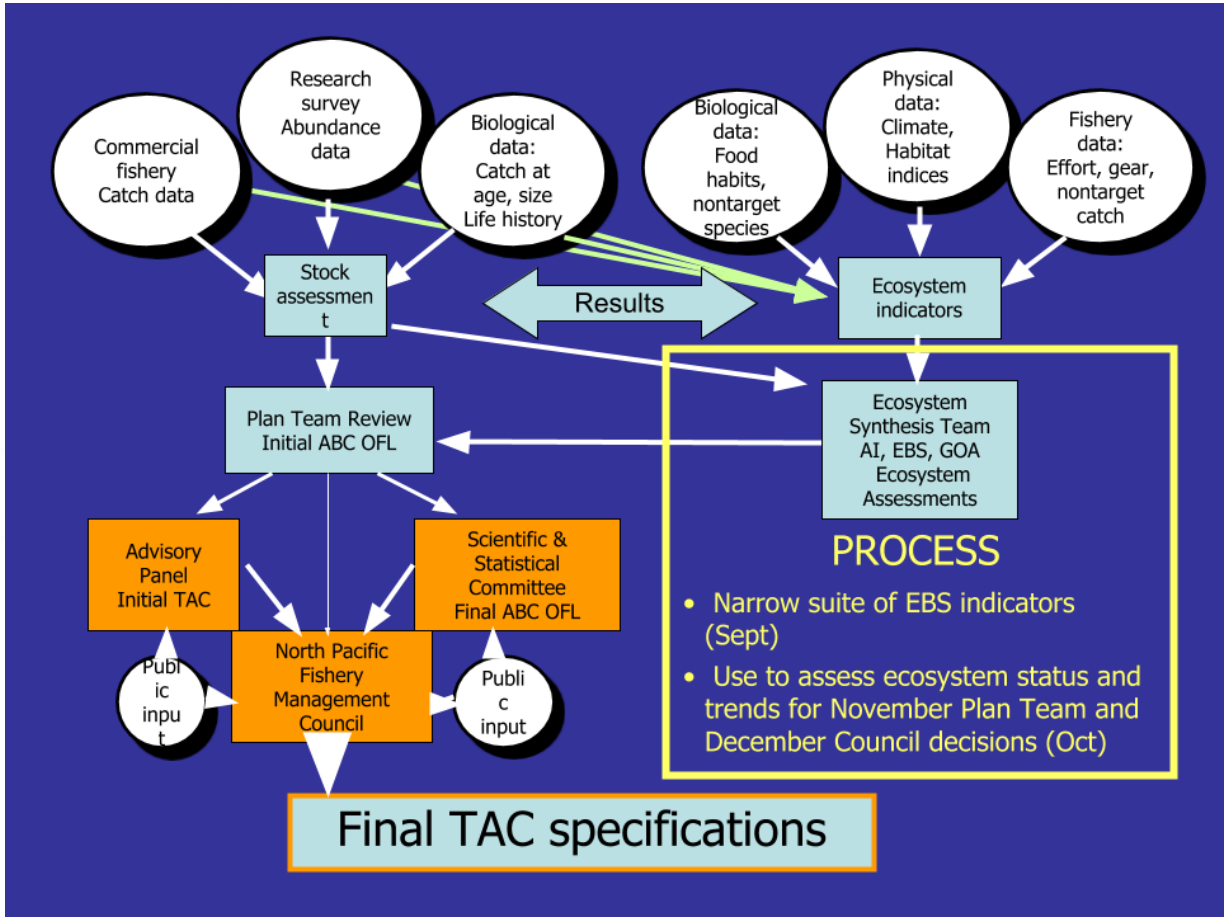

Tradeoffs
Social
Ecological
Economic
FEP
Fishery Management Decisions


FMP
habitat
climate
predators
prey
SSSA
SSSA
SSSA
Fishery Management Plan
State Fisheries
Communities
Other activities
affecting the marine ecosystem
Oil & Gas
Shipping
Military


Chukchi Sea
U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone
Bering Sea
FEP Area
Gulf of Alaska
Aleutian Islands
0 250 500 1,000
Miles
Esri, Garmin, GEBCO, NOAA NGDC, and other contributors

Why did the Council develop a FEP for the Bering Sea?

- NPFMC has a 30+ year history of EBFM implementation and EBFM management measures
  - Ecosystem OY, forage fish ban, Ecosystem Committee, Ecosystem Status Reports, Ecosystem Considerations for individual stocks
- "Organically-developed" best practices and procedures that evolve over time
  - e.g. the request for an October briefing from the ESR team when unusual environmental signals are evident).
- What would an FEP add?



Why did the Council develop a FEP for the Bering Sea?

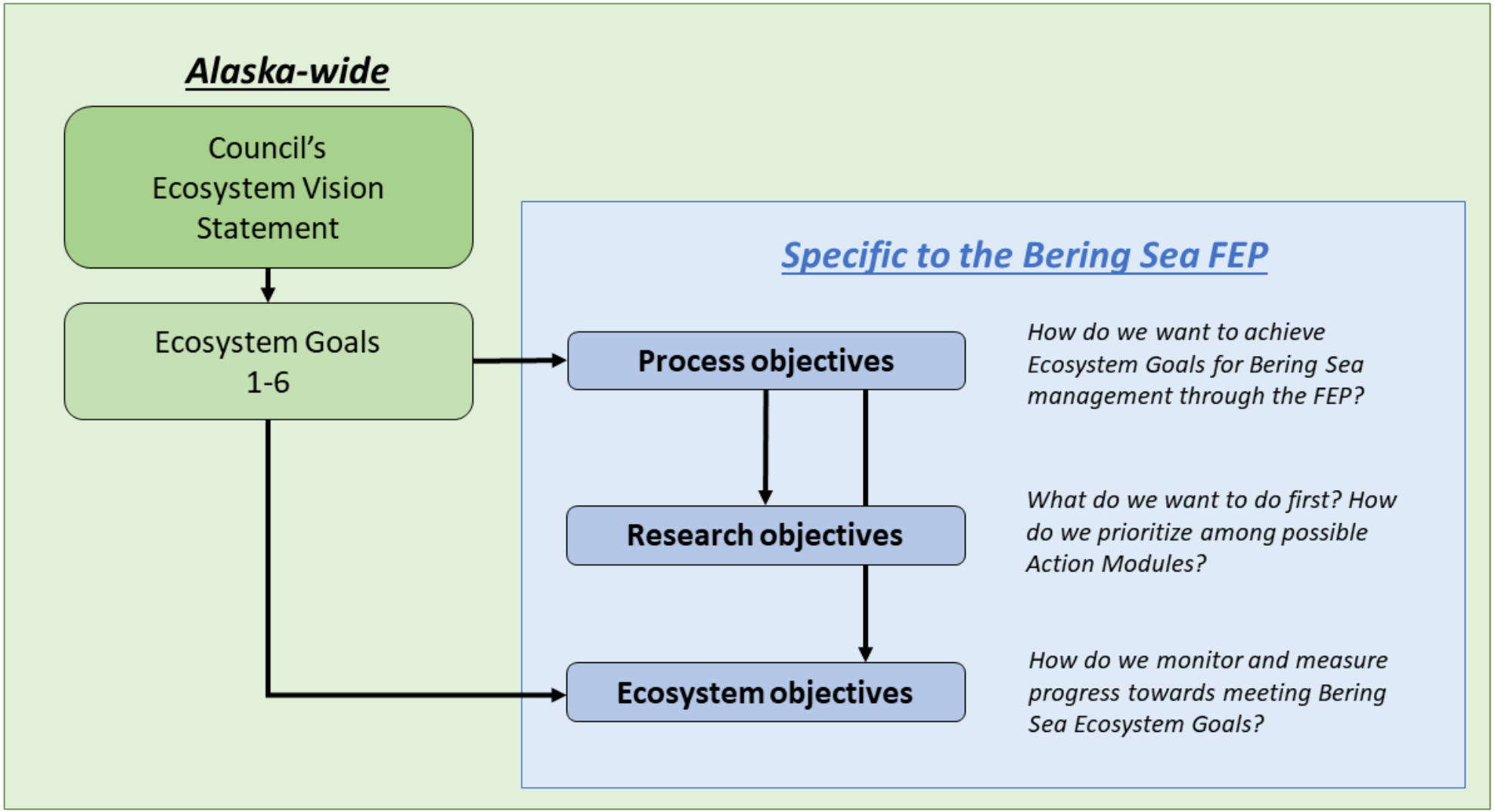
- Serve as a **communication tool** for ecosystem science and Council policy
- Create a **transparent public process** for the Council to identify ecosystem values and management responses
- Provide a **framework for strategic planning** that would guide and prioritize research, modeling, and survey needs
- **Identify connected Bering Sea ecosystem components**, and their importance for specific management questions
- Assess Council management with respect to ecosystem-based fishery management best practices, and **identify areas of success and gaps** indicating areas for improvement on a regular basis
- Provide a **framework for considering policy options** and associated opportunities, **risks, and tradeoffs** affecting FMP species and the broader Bering Sea ecosystem
- **Build resiliency of Council management strategies**, and options for responding to **changing circumstances**

FEP explicitly includes the human dimension

- Core FEP defines LK and TK distinctly, with the intent to work towards formalizing their use and review alongside natural and social science

Local Knowledge	Traditional Knowledge
• Close environmental observations • Place-based • Empirical • Pragmatic • Often inter-generational	• A living body of knowledge • Acquired through long-term sociocultural, spiritual, and environmental engagement • Defines human – animal reciprocal relationships • Defines human – human kinship and reciprocity • Embodies rules about right conduct that intertwine the pragmatic and spiritual • Transmitted inter-generationally through oral history and ritual • Rooted in time and place, while having wide applicability • Rooted in tradition, while adaptable and dynamic

BS FEP Goals and Objectives

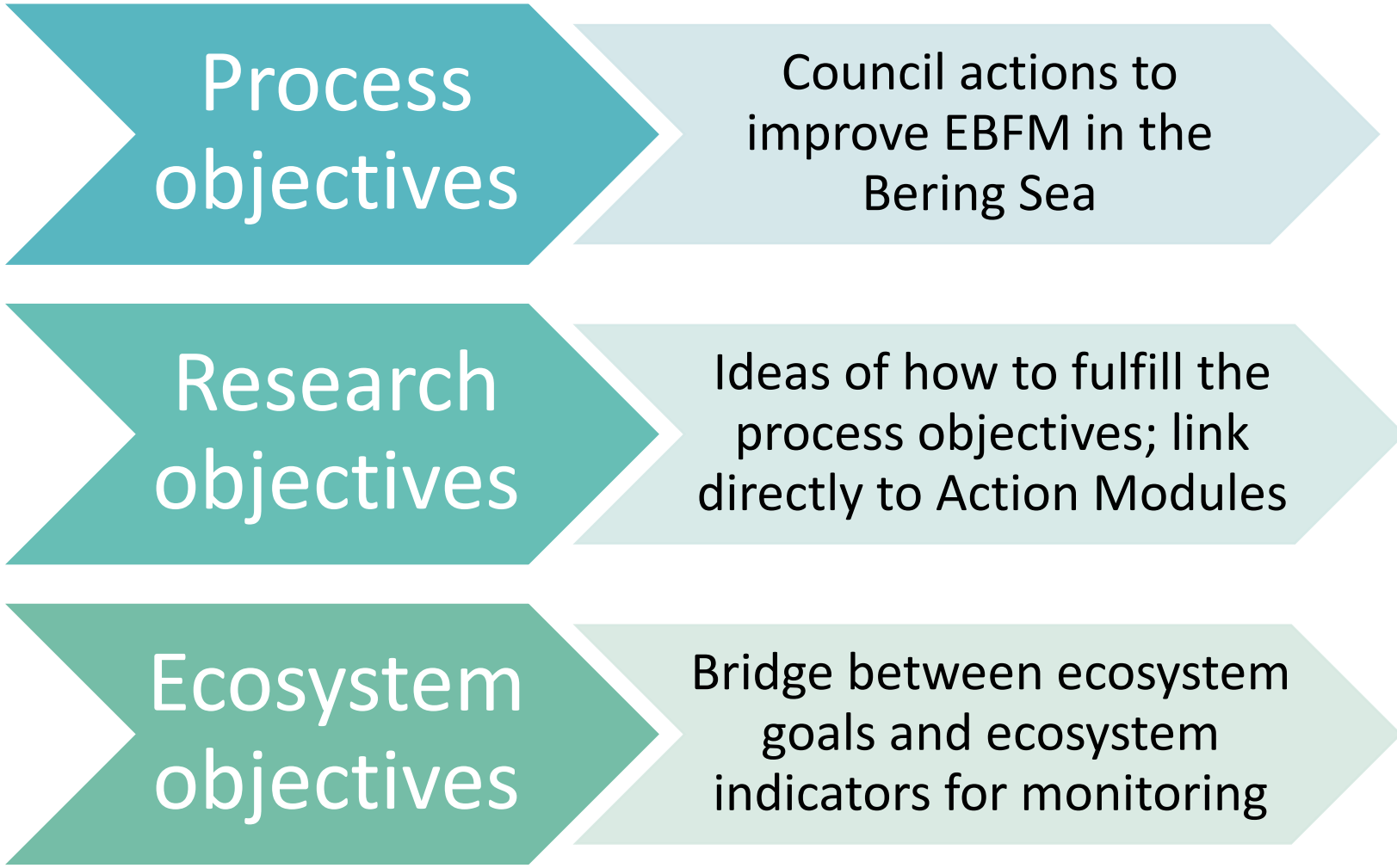


Ecosystem Goals

FEP also identifies ecosystem objectives under each of these ecosystem goals

1	Maintain, rebuild, and restore fish stocks at levels sufficient to protect, maintain, and restore food web structure and function;
2	Protect, restore, and maintain the ecological processes, trophic levels, diversity, and overall productive capacity of the system;
3	Conserve habitats for fish and other wildlife;
4	Provide for subsistence, commercial, recreational, and non-consumptive uses of the marine environment;
5	Avoid irreversible or long-term adverse effects on fishery resources and the marine environment;
6	Provide a legacy of healthy ecosystems for future generations.

Three types of objectives in BS FEP

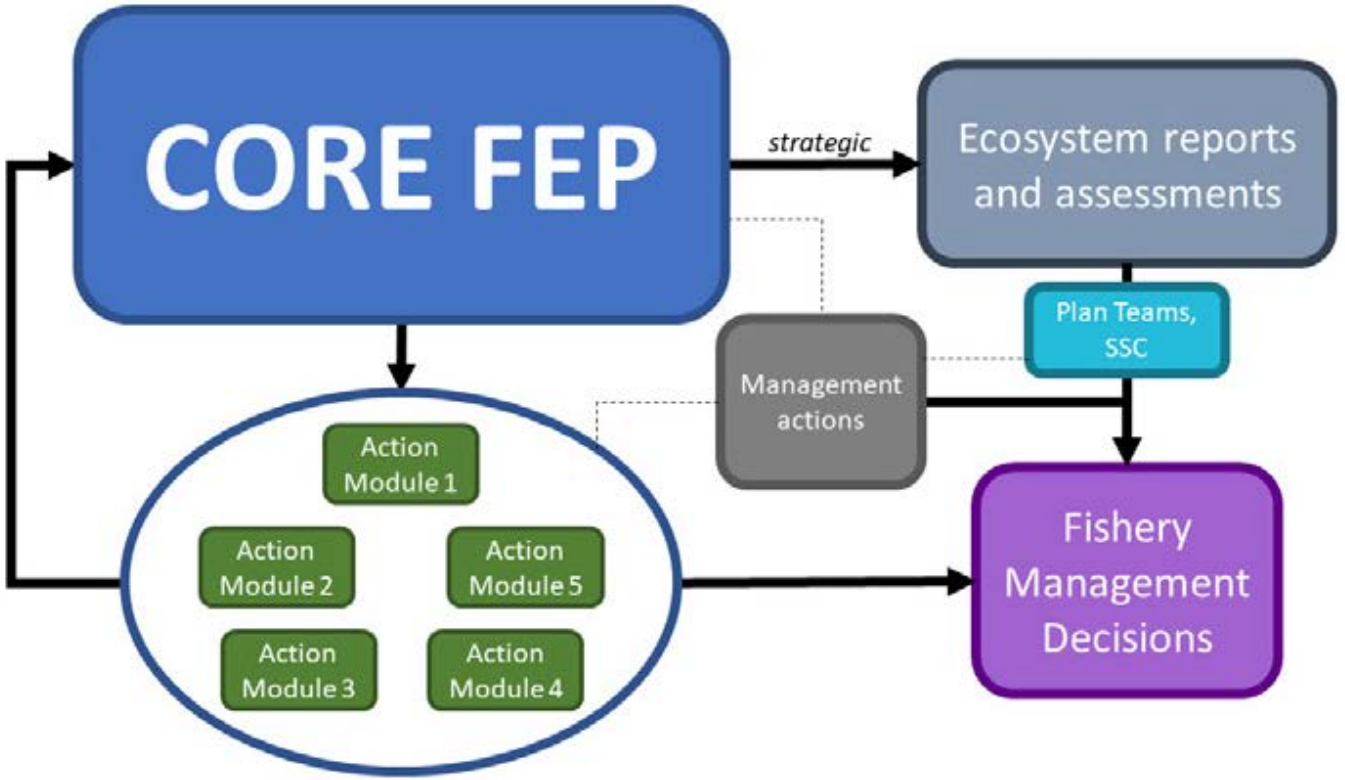


BS FEP Process Objectives relevant to current Action Modules

5. Improve incorporation of local knowledge (LK) and traditional knowledge (TK) in Council management for the Bering Sea ecosystem
6. Facilitate and organize communication of ecosystem science, LK, TK, and relevant Council policy between scientists, communities, and decision makers
12. Establish a process to use ecosystem information to inform decisions for adaptive management, including to address changing circumstances under novel or intensified stressors.
13. Provide a framework for considering management strategies and associated opportunities, risks, tradeoffs, and cumulative effects affecting Council-managed species and the broader Bering Sea ecosystem, with consideration for ecological, economic, social, and cultural factors of fishery harvest.

Structure of the Bering Sea Fishery Ecosystem Plan

- Strategic planning document
- Action informing but not action forcing
  - Management action continues to occur through the FMPs



Core FEP and Action modules

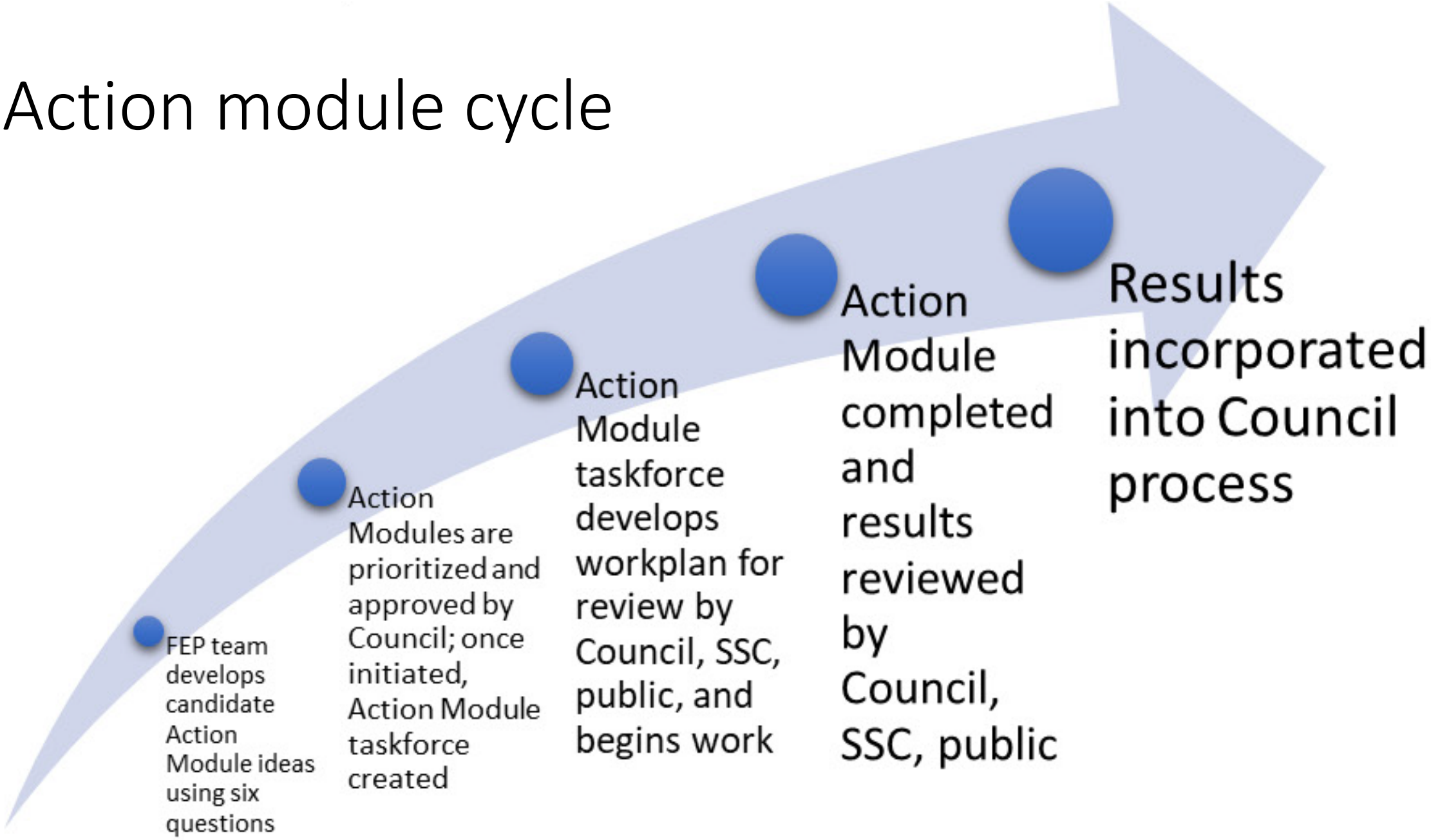
Core FEP

- Contains strategic components of FEP
- Identifies goals and objectives
- Describes how FEP works as a framework process

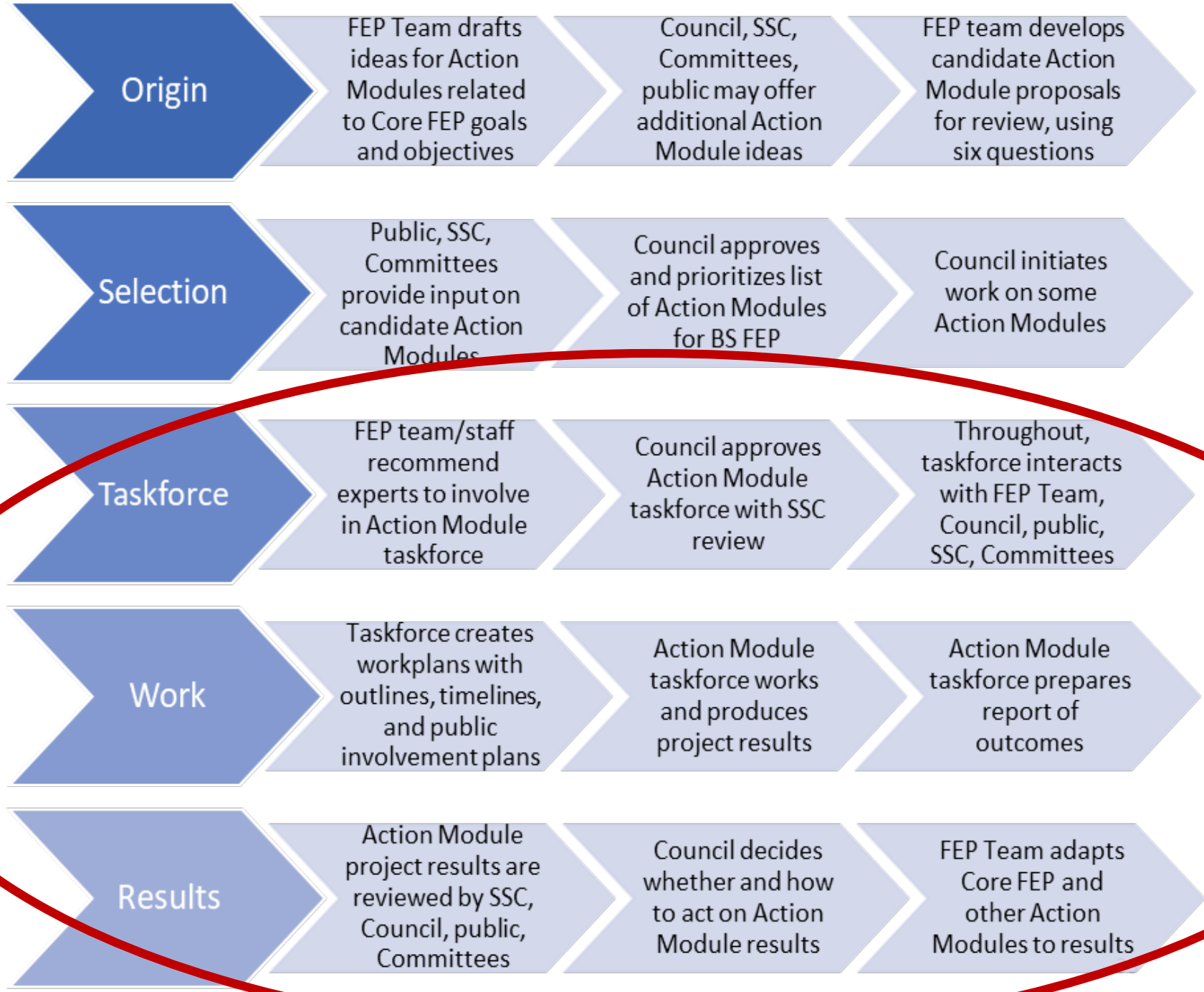
Action modules

- Specific analyses or research efforts approved by the Council as valuable
- Council initiates individual modules when resources allow
- Each has its own scope, tasking, timeline
- Directly linked to FEP objectives
- Designed so that outcomes will be useful to the Council decision process

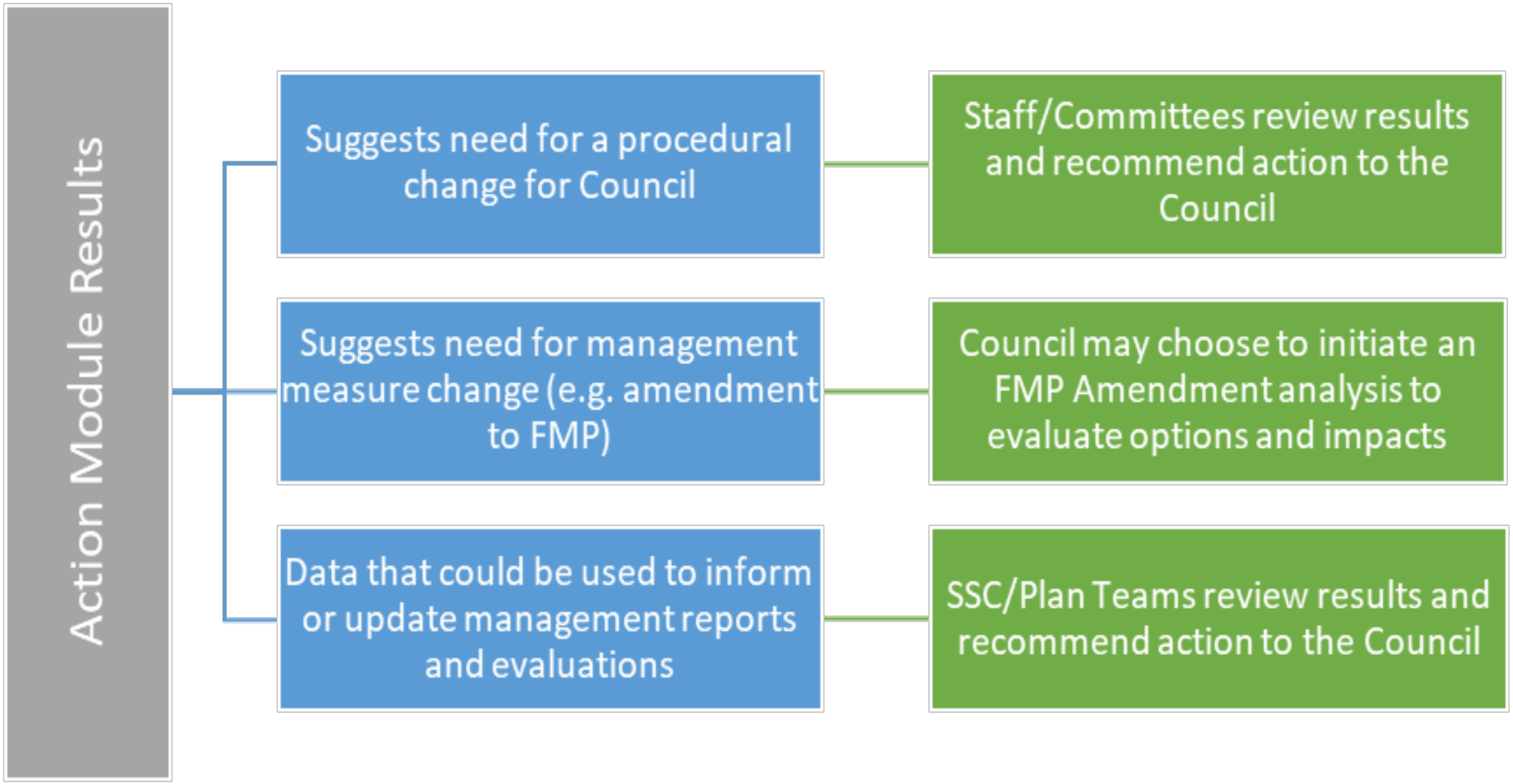
Action module cycle



Action Module Cycle



Elements of Action modules, and how used



Five Action Modules approved in the FEP

first two initiated by the Council in December 2018

- Climate change
- Local, Traditional Knowledge / Subsistence
- EBFM gap analysis
- Interdisciplinary conceptual models
- Research

Action Module Workplan: Evaluate effects of climate change and develop management considerations

GOAL:

”support climate change adaptation pathways and long-term resilience for the coupled social-ecological system of the Eastern Bering Sea.”

- ✓ **synthesize current knowledge** regarding climate change effects on the EBS system,
- ✓ **identify potential climate-resilient management measures** that can improve adaptive capacity and avoid maladaptation
- ✓ **evaluate the risk, timescale, and probability of success of various climate-resilient management policies** under future scenarios of change.

Policy relevant not policy prescriptive

(climate-resilient management would go through the existing Council process)

Action Module Workplan: Develop protocols for Local Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, and Subsistence

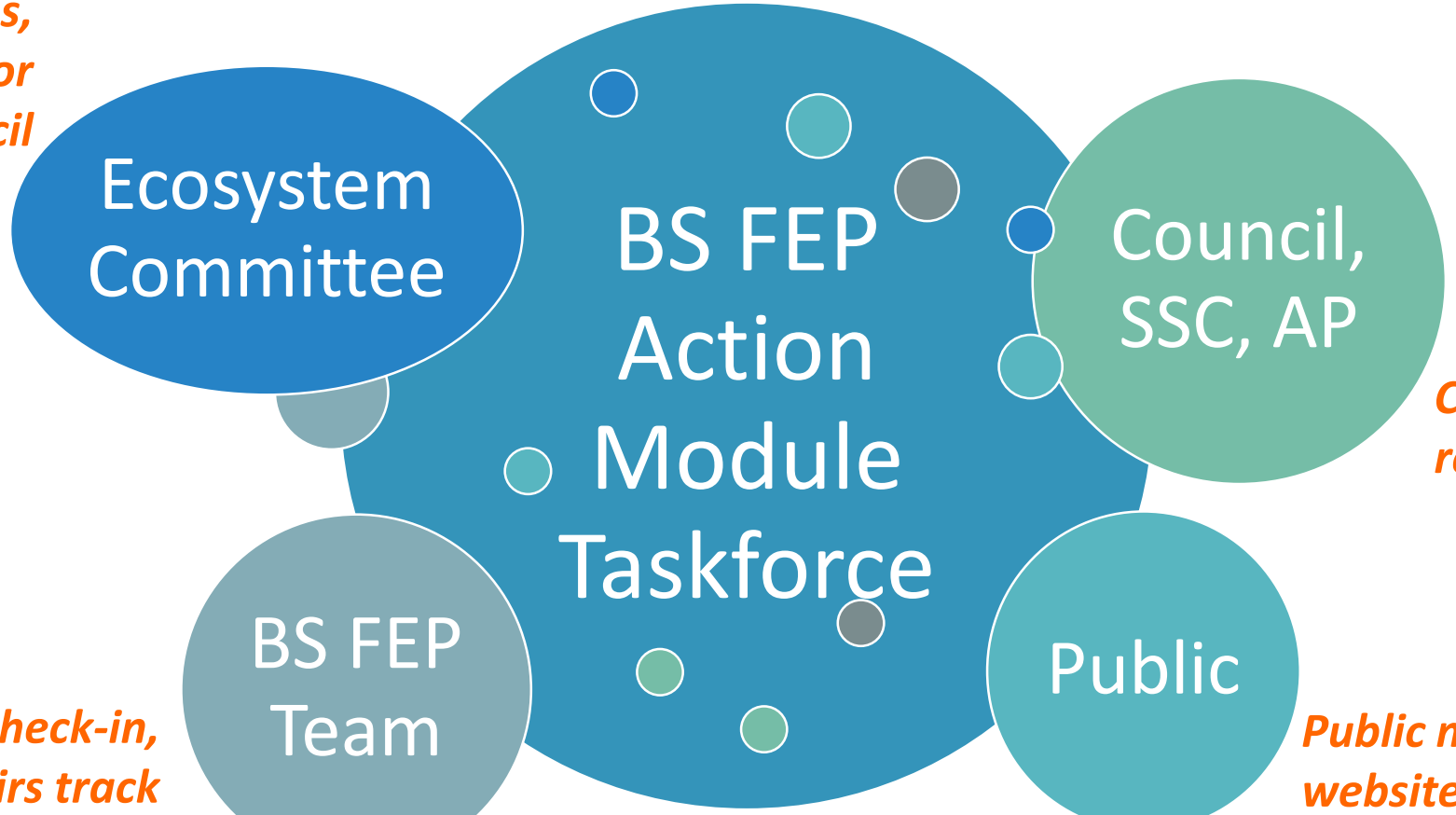
Action Module Goal

- To develop protocols for using local knowledge (LK), traditional knowledge (TK) in management and understanding impacts of Council decisions on subsistence resources, users, and practices.
- Positively inform the overall Council process and decision-making structure.
- Provide a **roadmap for operationalizing LK and TK** as well formulating methods for **assessing the likelihood a given Council action may affect subsistence.**

Public involvement, outreach and communication key component of FEP

- Initial development of core FEP
  - Scoping meetings, Council testimony, ad hoc engagement opportunities, Council Ecosystem Workshop, iterative Ecosystem Committee review and public input
- FEP Action Modules
  - Public involvement plan for each Action Module
  - Include explicit steps for strengthening 2-way communication
  - Project teams include external expertise as appropriate
- Ongoing Bering Sea FEP EBFM process
  - Evolving discussion, to include two-way communication, periodic reporting from FEP team to Council, development of FEP website

Action Module Taskforce Reporting Structure



Periodic check-ins, review results prior to Council

Check in on workplan, report results

Annual check-in, Team co-chairs track progress

Public meetings, website updates

Duration: 2-3 years, ~ 6 meetings

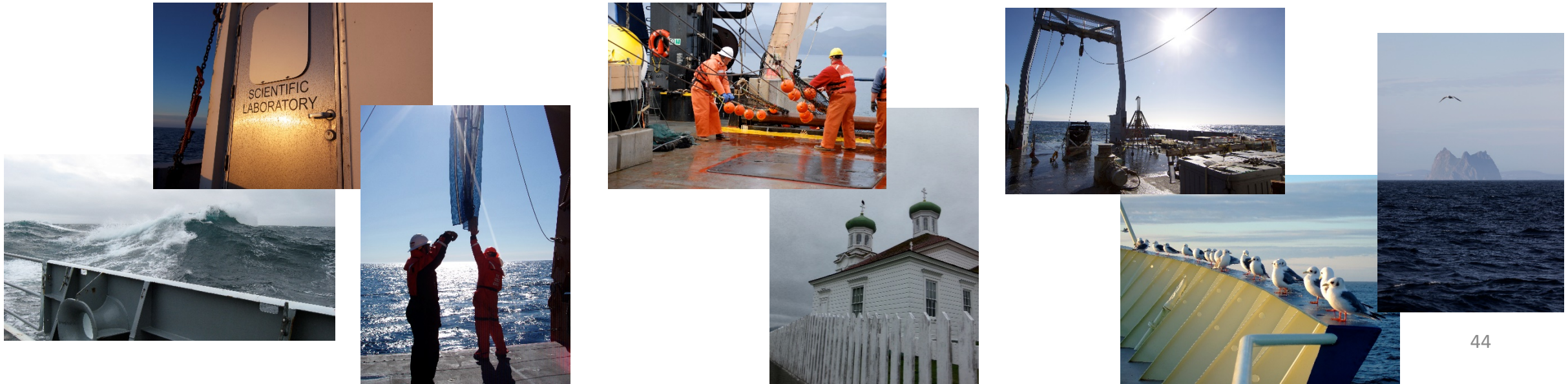
Next steps

Finalize Action Module Workplan

- Review with Council, SSC, AP, and Ecosystem Committee in February
- Report to BS FEP Team in March

Proceed with project work

- Plan to complete action module report by 2021 or early 2022
- Periodic check-ins over that time period with BS FEP team/chairs, Ecosystem Committee



Ecosystem-based fisheries management (EBFM)

Ecosystem-based fisheries management is a holistic approach that recognizes all the interactions within an ecosystem rather than considering a single species or issue in isolation.

NOAA Fisheries

Background on Local and Traditional Knowledge

- Council wanting to be more comprehensive in managing the Bering Sea ecosystem– local and traditional knowledge recognized as key component.
- Incorporate non-economic social science.
- Local knowledge and traditional knowledge to be included on Council analyses from the beginning.

Local and Traditional Knowledge Subsistence

Julie RY here

Table 1-1 Description of local knowledge and traditional knowledge

Local Knowledge	Traditional Knowledge
• Close environmental observations • Place-based • Empirical • Pragmatic • Often intergenerational	• A living body of knowledge • Acquired through long-term sociocultural, spiritual, and environmental engagement • Defines human – animal reciprocal relationships • Defines human – human kinship and reciprocity • Embodies rules about right conduct that intertwine the pragmatic and spiritual • Transmitted intergenerationally through oral history and ritual • Rooted in time and place, while having wide applicability • Rooted in tradition, while adaptable and dynamic

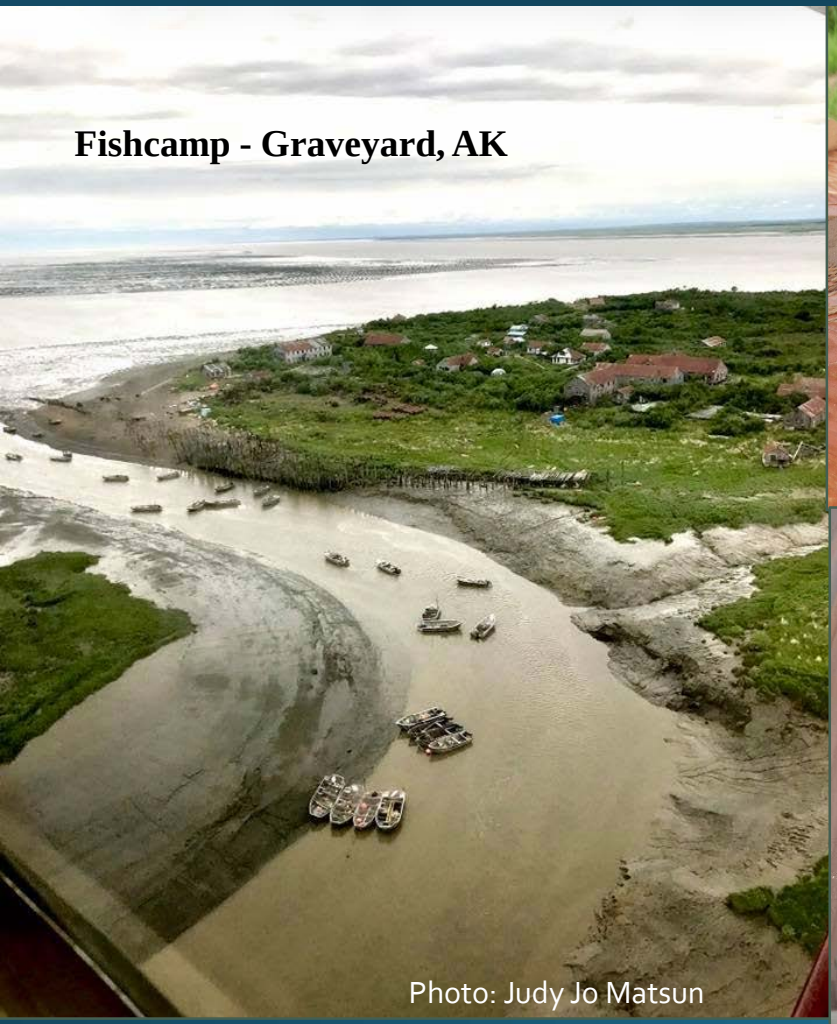
Bering Sea FEP (2018, pg., 17)

Ongoing LK&TK and subsistence projects

Purpose of Section

- During this section, we will hear presentations about local and traditional knowledge, as well as some updates from agency work (ADFG, AFSC, and NMFS) about ongoing projects.
- Also provide a space for questions and discussion, especially related to definitions of terms.

Fishing for life:
Local Knowledge/Traditional Knowledge and Subsistence



NOAA FISHERIES

Why is it important?

Globally

- Over 100 million tonnes of fish each year
- Providing 2.5 billion people with >20% animal protein intake

Regionally

- Producing healthy food ranked top 3 most satisfying aspects of job.
- Nearly 70% report keeping fish for personal use.
- Since 1990, the amount retained for personal use yielded enough for 221 million servings of seafood for fishing families

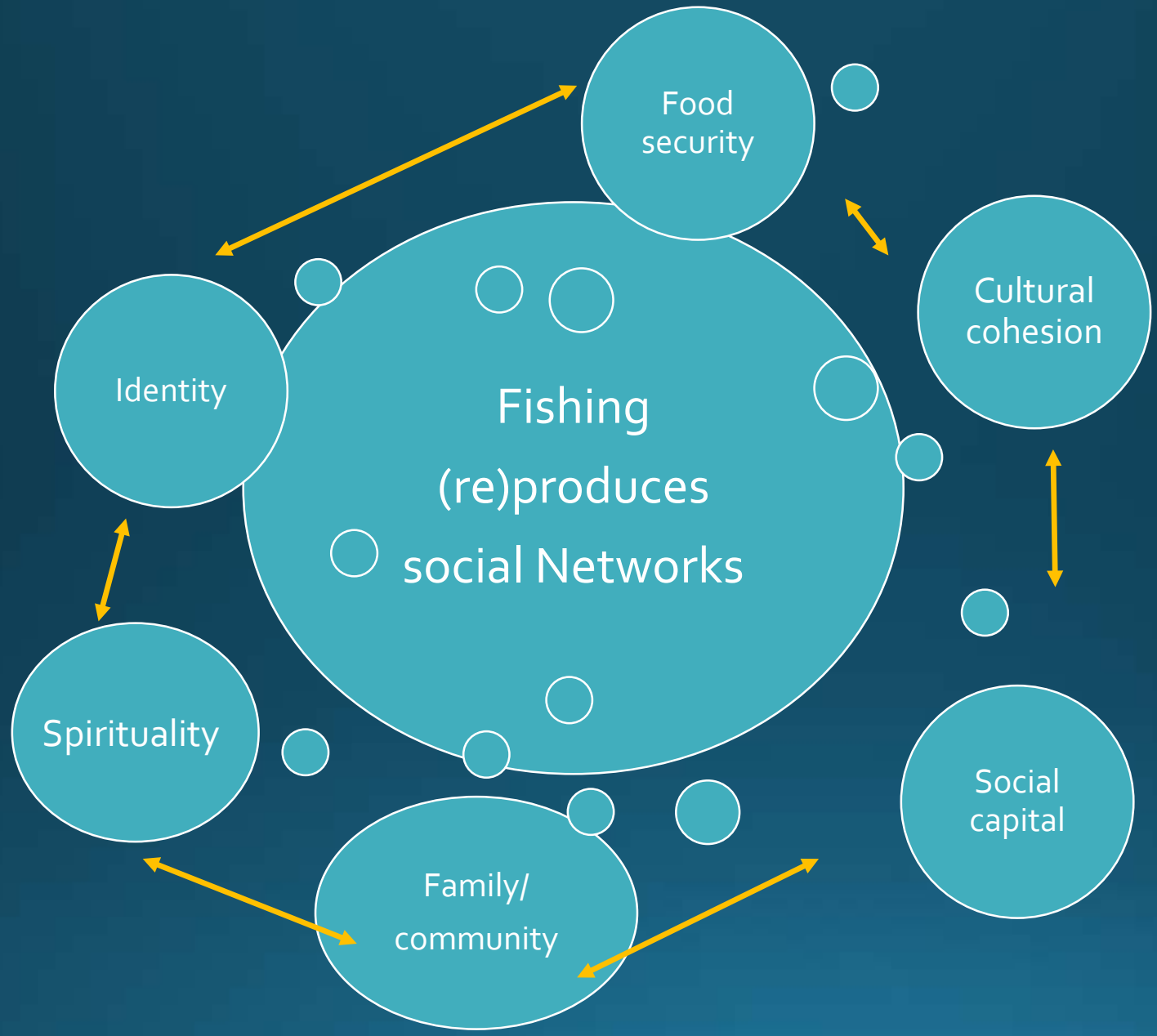
Melissa Poe 2019; Pacific Fisheries Information Network

Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region, NOAA photo

Alaska

- Rural residents harvest about 18,000 tons of wild foods each year
- Averages 295 pounds per person
- Fish makes up ~ 56 %

But it is so much more than food



So much more than food…

Things are changing…

Health & Science

New EPA document tells communities to brace for climate change impacts

Schoolchildren play on melting ice on April 18 in the climate change-affected Yupik Inuit village of Napakiak on the Yukon Delta in Alaska. (Mark Ralston/AFP/Getty Images)

The New York Times

The Bearded Seal My Son May Never Hunt

Inupiat have sustained themselves with these seals for thousands of years in the Bering Sea. Climate change threatens this tradition.

By Laureli Ivanoff
Ms. Ivanoff is a writer.

Oct. 20, 2018

Climate change could cause toxic mercury to accumulate in seafood, study warns

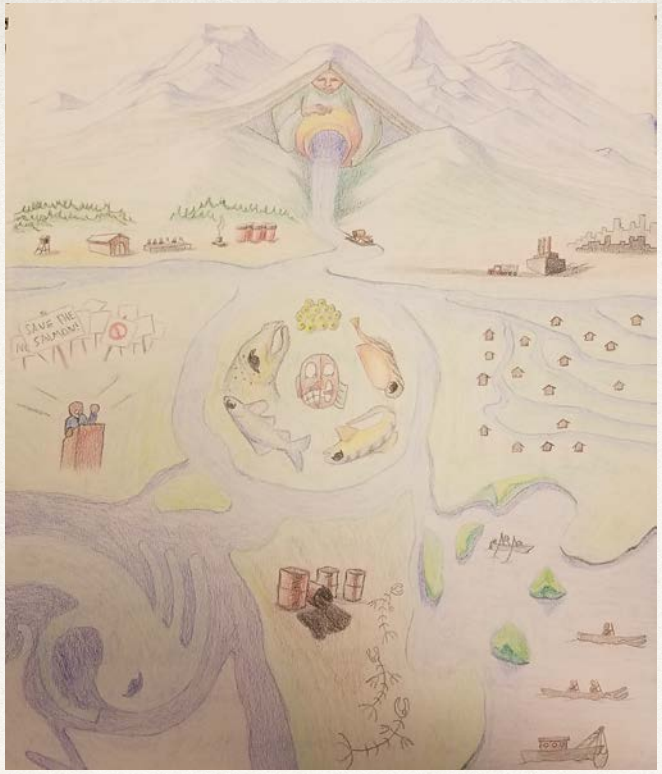
Children are particularly at risk from fish-derived mercury while their brains and nervous systems develop

Emily Beament , Phoebe Weston | @phoeb0 |
Wednesday 7 August 2019 18:36 |

Like Click to follow The Independent

Ongoing Research Projects - Alaska Fisheries Science Center

- *Assessing change and resiliency in marine resources and subsistence on St. Lawrence Island*
- *Bridging Traditional Knowledge and Western Science to Inform Bering Sea Ecosystem-Based Management*
- *Engaging Women's Knowledge Fisheries through Oral History*
- *Climate impacts on commercial and subsistence fishing in the Northern Bering Sea*
- *Evaluate how fishing fleets and human communities will be impacted climate change*
- *Examining community engagement in the Norton Sound Red King Crab fishery*





Advancing Indigenous Collaborations in Fishery Science and Management

Rachel Donkersloot, PhD

LK/TK/Subsistence Task Force Meeting, Anchorage, AK
January 16-17, 2020

ISM Project Team

- Dr. Jessica Black, University of Alaska Fairbanks - jcblack@alaska.edu
- Dr. Courtney Carothers, University of Alaska Fairbanks - clcarothers@alaska.edu
- Dr. Rachel Donkersloot, Coastal Cultures Research - rachel@coastalculturesresearch.com
- AlexAnna Salmon, MA Student, University of Alaska Fairbanks - asalmon2@alaska.edu
- Danielle Ringer, Research Associate, University of Alaska Fairbanks - djringer@alaska.edu
- Jesse Coleman, Research Associate, University of Alaska Fairbanks - jmcoleman@alaska.edu
- Regional Collaborators & Statewide Advisors: Liza Mack (Aleut; Aleut International Association), Karen Linnell (Naltsiine/Was'ineidi; Ahtna Intertribal Resource Commission), Julie Raymond-Yakoubian (Kawerak), Freddie Christiansen (Alutiiq/Sugpiaq; Old Harbor Native Corporation), Janessa Esquible (Ojibwe; Orutsararmiut Traditional Native Council), Adrianne Christensen (Aleut; Port Heiden), Melanie Brown (Inupiaq, Yup'ik, and Unangan), Jonathan Samuelson (Yup'ik; Kuskokwim River Intertribal Fish Commission), Brooke Woods (Athabascan; Yukon River Intertribal Fish Commission), Carrie Stevens, University of Alaska Fairbanks

Key Questions

- What are the best practices and strategies for ensuring ethical collaborations with Indigenous communities?
- What do we learn about the strengths and weaknesses of current research and management systems when viewed from Indigenous experiences and perspectives?
- How can Indigenous values, knowledge and governance mechanisms be better included in current research and management systems?

Terminology

- Indigenous Knowledge (IK)
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)



ISM Objectives

- Explore and document Indigenous values, knowledge, management, and governance mechanisms pertaining to salmon in regions across Alaska.

- Document historical and contemporary examples of displacement and endurance of Indigenous salmon management and governance systems in Alaska.

ISM Methods & Protocol

- Ethical considerations: 'Doing research in a good way' (Kovach 2010)
  - Establishing respectful community partnerships
  - Is the methodology in line with Indigenous values?
  - Is there some form of community accountability?
  - Does the research give back to or benefit the community?
- Appropriate training and permission
  - First Alaskans Institute Racial Equity Dialogue Training in Dillingham
  - Understanding of local or cultural research protocols

ISM: Indigenous Methodologies

- Dialogues, talking circles
- Multi-generational interviews
- Student-led interviews in their home regions

Dialogue on Indigenous-Led Collaborations in Applied Environmental Anthropology

Well-Being & AK Salmon Systems

- How do salmon-human connections contribute to various forms of well-being?
- What dimensions of well-being are currently understudied in the context of Alaska salmon systems?
- What well-being measures can or should be applied to governance of Alaska's salmon resource? What information gaps currently exist?

SASAP State of Alaska's Salmon and People

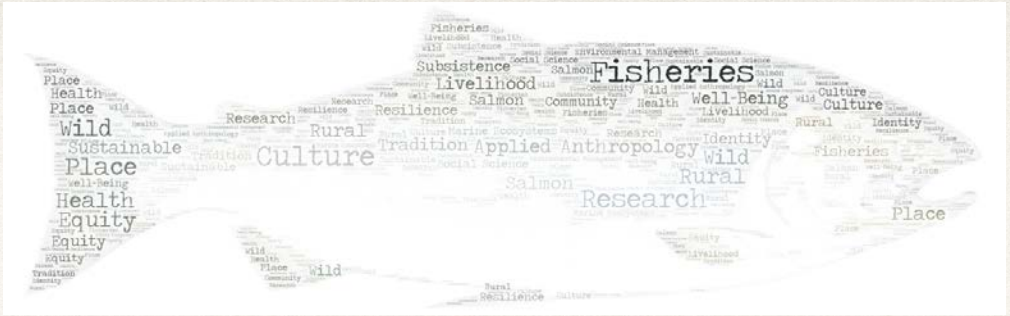
SASAP Project Team

- Project Team: Dr. Rachel Donkersloot, Coastal Cultures Research; Dr. Courtney Carothers, Dr. Jessica Black (Gwich'in Athabascan), Danielle Ringer, Jesse Coleman, all of University of Alaska Fairbanks; Erika Gavenus, National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis
- Project Advisors: Caroline Brown, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Patricia Clay, NOAA Fisheries; Ann Fienup Riordon, Calista Elders Council; Sara Jo Breslow, Center for Creative Conservation; Carlos Garcia-Quijano, University of Rhode Island; Steve Langdon, University of Alaska Anchorage (emeritus); Liza Mack (Aleut), University of Alaska Fairbanks; Melissa Poe, Washington Sea Grant/NOAA Affiliate; Julie Raymond-Yakoubian, Kawerak Incorporated; Andrea Akalleq Sanders (Yup'ik) Alaska Native Policy Center; Wilson Justin (Ahtna), Mt. Sanford Tribal Consortium and Chistochina Enterprises; Jim Fall, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; Jonathan Samuelson (Yup'ik), Georgetown Tribe and Kuskokwim River Inter-tribal Fish Commission; Freddie Christiansen (Alutiiq), Old Harbor Native Corporation; Mike Williams (Yupiaq), Akiak Native Community and Kuskokwim River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission; William Voinot-Baron, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Carrie Stevens, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

SASAP Best Practices

- Who is represented, who is identified as an expert?
- Who is compensated or volunteering their time?
- Is language used accessible?
- Is everyone given time and space to contribute?

Worldviews



- What do we learn about the strengths and weaknesses of current research and management systems when viewed from Indigenous experiences and perspectives?

Thank you!

Dr. Rachel Donkersloot: rachel@coastalculturesresearch.com
Dr. Jessica Black: jcblack@alaska.edu
Dr. Courtney Carothers: clcarothers@alaska.edu
Danielle Ringer: djringer@alaska.edu
AlexAnna Salmon: asalmon2@alaska.edu

https://sites.google.com/alaska.edu/ism/

Break time!

Identify Taskforce Objectives (Task 1)

Purpose of Section

- The purpose of this section is to discuss the core objectives for the Taskforce to achieve over the next 2-3 years.
- By the end of this section, we should collectively come to a consensus on three to five prioritized objectives.
  - Each objective should also have rationale for why it was selected.

Taskforce Objectives Identified in the Workplan

1. Local knowledge and traditional knowledge: Create a clear set of directions for the Council regarding best practices for solicitation and consideration of these types of knowledge and information.

1. Strengthen relationships with local and traditional knowledge holders.

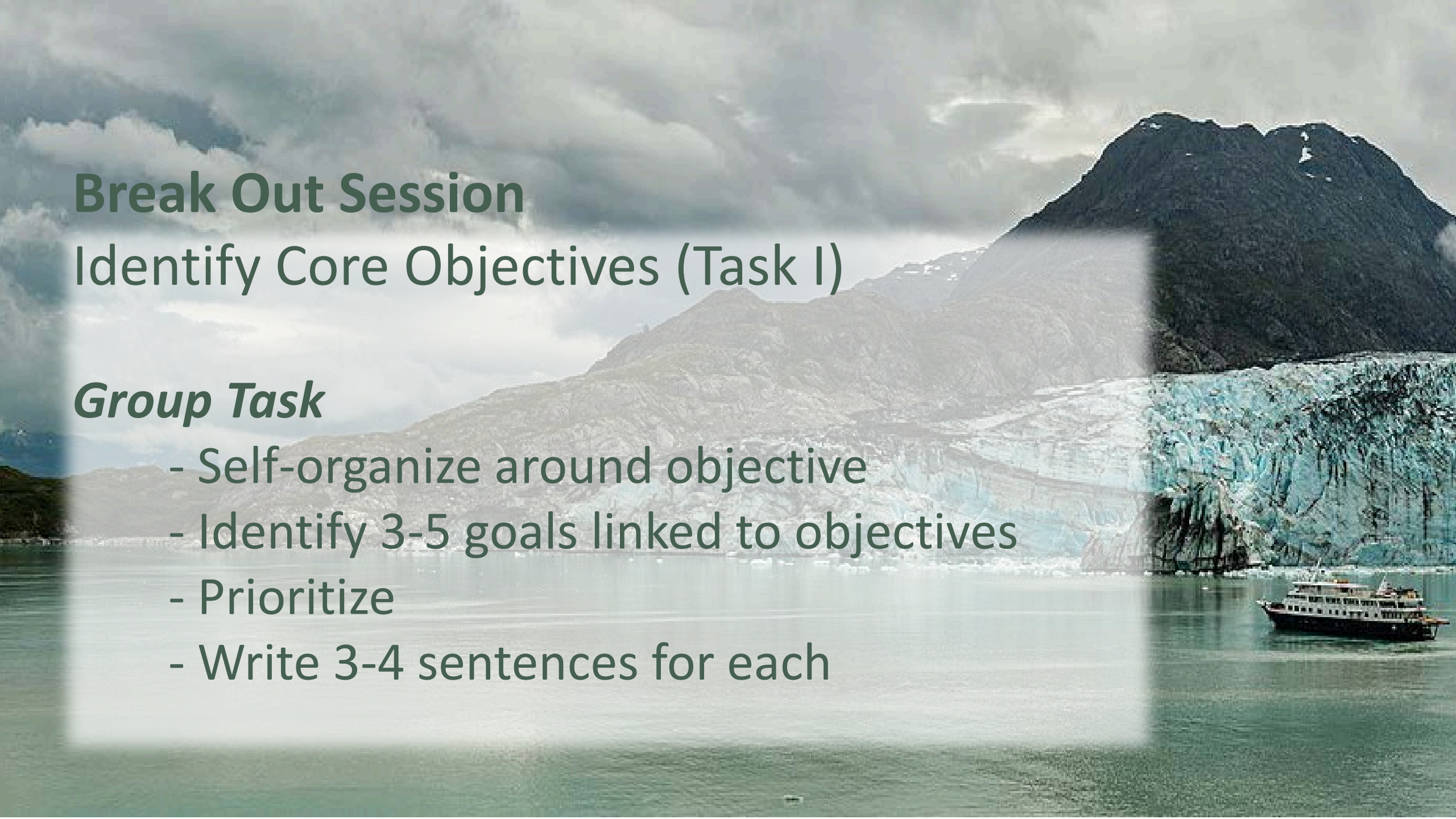
2. Subsistence: Create clear direction(s) for the Council regarding how impacts to subsistence are understood and incorporated into analyses as well as how to mitigate potential impacts to subsistence resources or use of those resources by Alaska Natives.

3. The Task at this Meeting: identify 3-5 overarching objectives that will help achieve the overarching objectives described above.

- These could form the background for what the Taskforce will attempt to achieve and how they will get there.

Short, Medium, and Long-term Objectives

- Possible to consider objectives over different time horizons
  - Short-term perspective = how to make space for local and traditional knowledge in existing Council processes?
  - Medium to long-term perspective = how can local and traditional knowledge inform the evolution of federal fishery management?
- Potentially useful to consider staff involvement, Taskforce involvement, and potential timelines for completion



Break Out Session

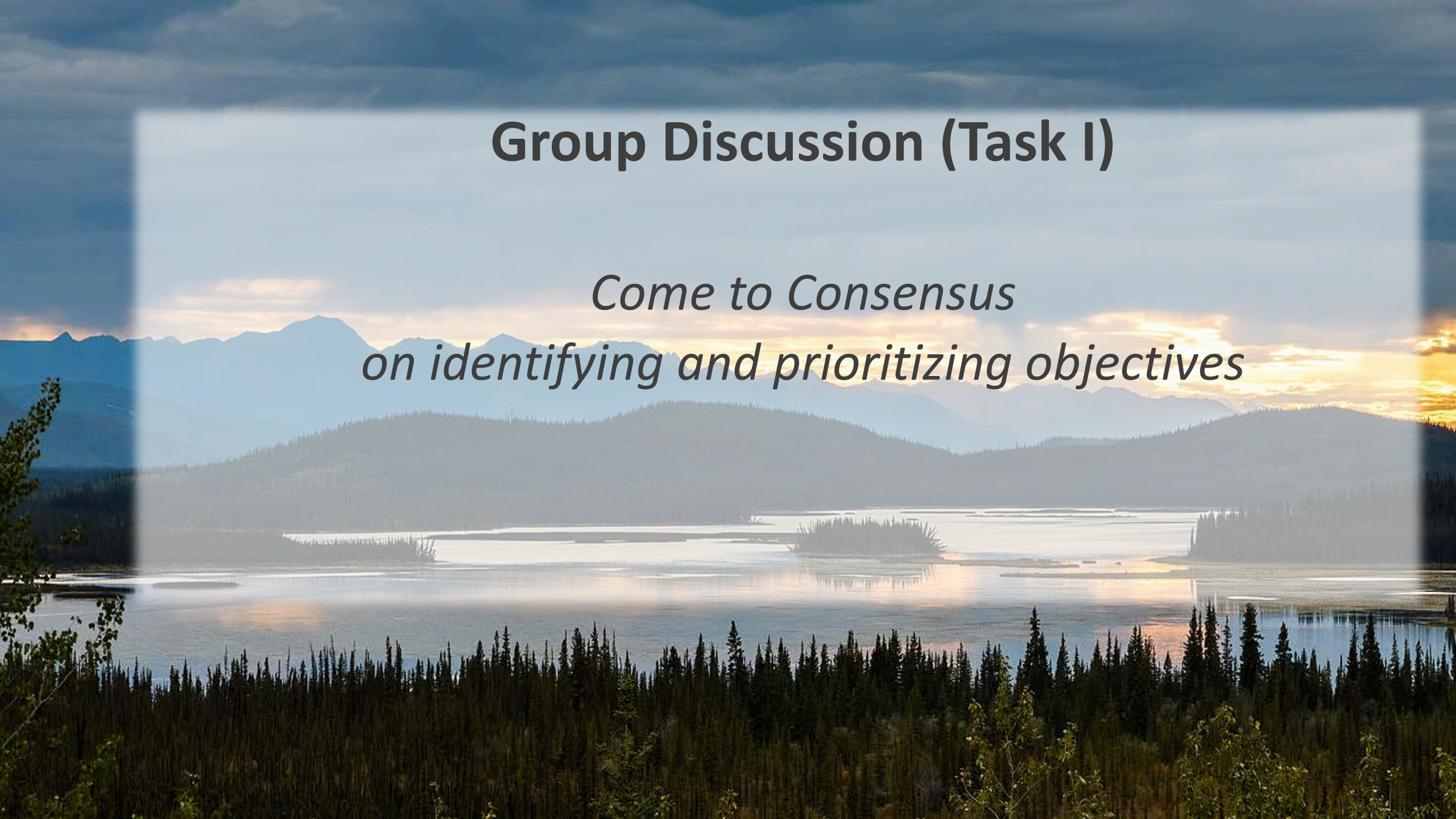
Identify Core Objectives (Task I)

Group Task

- Self-organize around objective
- Identify 3-5 goals linked to objectives
- Prioritize
- Write 3-4 sentences for each

Present and Discuss

Lunch!



Group Discussion (Task I)

Come to Consensus

on identifying and prioritizing objectives

Taskforce-Determined Objectives…

- *(To be updated live at meeting)*

Taskforce Priorities for Work (Task II)

Determine specific steps/methods required

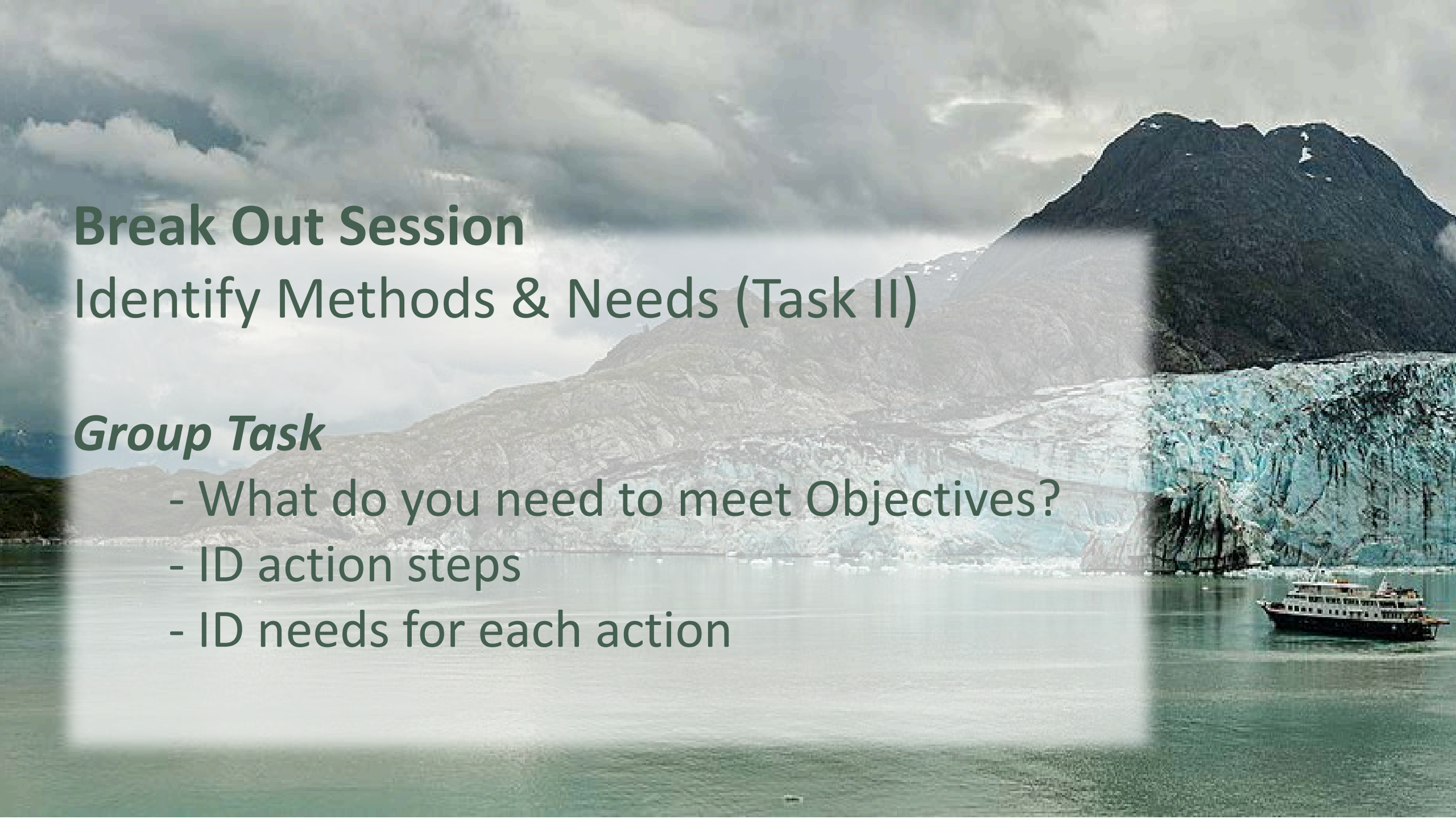
Purpose of Section

- During this section, the Taskforce should identify a list of prioritized steps or methods to meet our objectives.
- The purpose of this time is to provide a space for the Taskforce to reach consensus on the actions or methods required to accomplish each of our prioritized objectives.

Prioritized Steps/Methods to Meet Objectives- Guiding Questions

- The task is to identify and prioritize these action steps or methods.
  - What do we need to accomplish our objectives?
  - What are the specific needs to meet each objective?
  - What is the timing of these steps over the next two to three years?

Appendix 2 of the Action Module's Workplan contains an extensive list of potential bounded actions adopted by the Council in December 2018.



Break Out Session

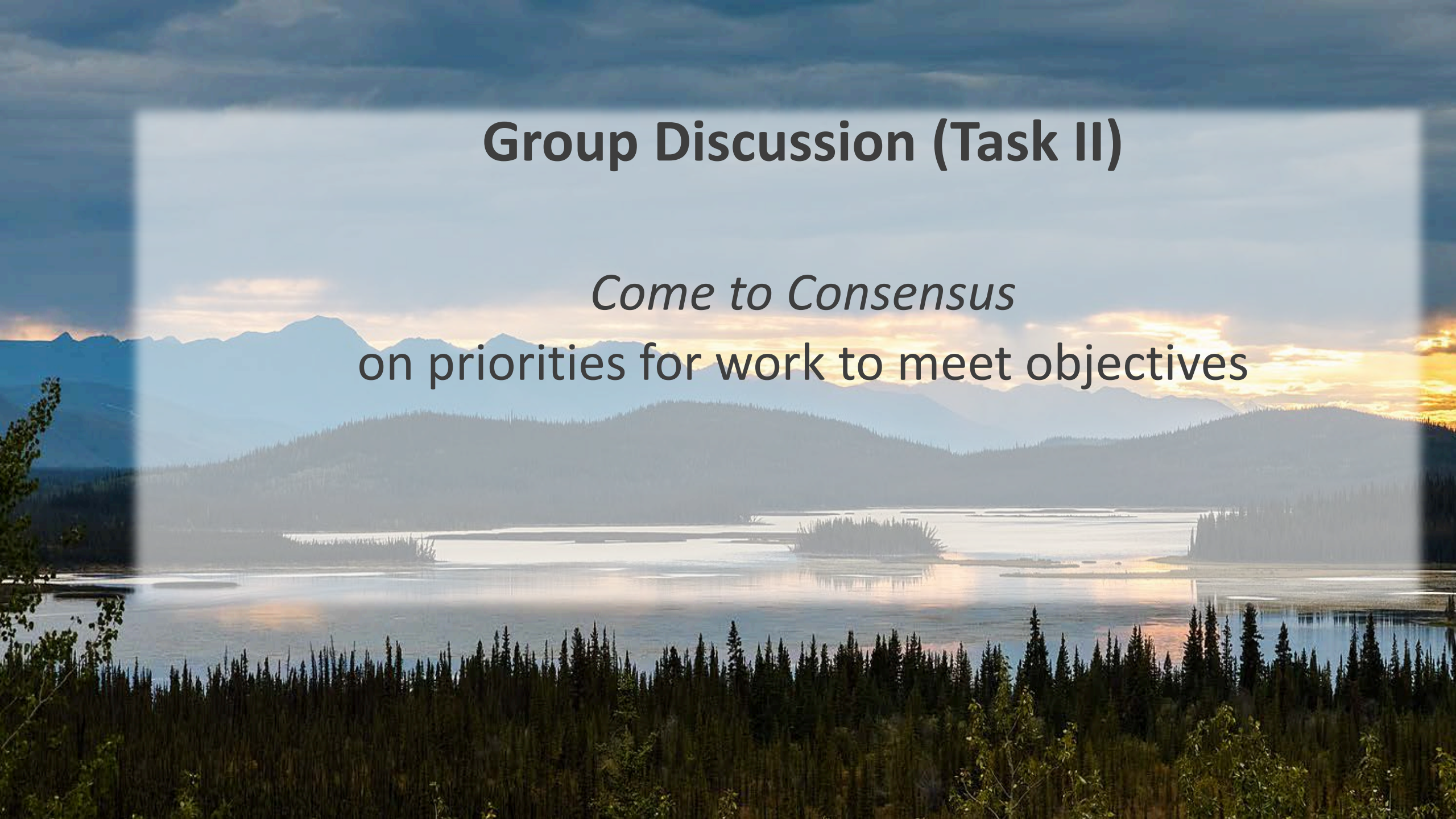
Identify Methods & Needs (Task II)

Group Task

- What do you need to meet Objectives?
- ID action steps
- ID needs for each action

Break time!

Present and Discuss



Group Discussion (Task II)

Come to Consensus

on priorities for work to meet objectives

Taskforce-determined Priorities for Work

- *(To be updated live at meeting)*

Check in….

Closing Logistics

- Questions, comments, feedback, or concerns
- Dinner reservation at 49th Street Brewery @ 6pm
  - 717 W 3rd Ave, Anchorage, AK 99501

DAY 2

Local Knowledge, Traditional Knowledge, and Subsistence Taskforce Meeting

January 17th, 2020

Anchorage, Alaska

Today's Agenda

- Welcome back
  - Update from Climate Change Taskforce
- Taskforce Ground rules and meeting structure
- Public engagement
- Next steps

Establish Meeting Structure and Ground Rules for Task Force (Task III)

Purpose of Section

- The purpose of this section is to come to a consensus on the timing and format of the Taskforce.
- It provides a space for discussion related to when meetings will occur, the scope of work that is reasonable, etc.

Review of Action Module Timelines

- All Action Modules are temporary groups with members working to achieve the objectives of each Action Module within its scope as defined by the Council.
- This Action Modules works across multiple timescales, although with a finite timeline of two to three years.
- This section provides a space for the Taskforce to be specific about the prioritization for timing of work related to the Action Module.

Meeting Structure and Ground Rules

- When, where, and how should Taskforce meetings take place?
  - 6 meetings over 2-3 years
  - Stakeholders have requested that efforts be made to maximize all possibilities for access and examine the possibility of diversity in meeting site choices, where funding allows
  - Stakeholders have recommended that most meetings take place in-person when possible, with an inaugural meeting in-person in Anchorage, AK

Group Discussion

Establish ground rules for Task Force (Task III cont.)

1. What is the scope of work that is feasible?
2. Define details: When, where, how often to meet?

Break time!


Come to consensus
on timing and format

Taskforce-determined Meeting Structures and Ground Rules

- *(To be updated live at meeting)*

Structure of Public Involvement (Task III cont.)

Purpose of Section

- The purpose of this section is to provide a space for the Taskforce to discuss the nature and scope of public involvement within the Taskforce process.
- The outcome of this section should be a structure or plan for public involvement in the Taskforce process with potential applications to the Council process more broadly.

Public Involvement and Engagement- Potential Considerations

- It is anticipated that LK, TK, and subsistence experts will need to be actively involved on the development team for this Action Module.
- Outreach to partner agencies and their constituents as well as ongoing collaboration with Tribes, Alaska Native Organizations, and communities throughout the Bering Sea region will be important in verifying the data, products, and methods to use in management.

Public Engagement – Guiding Questions

- How does the Taskforce envision public engagement?
- How does the Taskforce envision stakeholder involvement and engagement, particularly as it relates verifying data, outputs, and methods to use in management processes?

Group Discussion

Public Engagement (Task III cont.)

- How does the TF envision public engagement?
- How does the TF envision stakeholder engagement particularly as it relates verifying data, outputs, and methods to use in management processes?

Taskforce Work Products (Task III cont.)

Purpose of Section

- The purpose of this section is for the Taskforce to come to a consensus on a set of potential work products for the Taskforce.
- This Action Module is expected to result in multiple sets of directions, processes, or best practices for the Council related to local knowledge, traditional knowledge, and subsistence in Council analyses or processes.
  - Potential Examples: Appendix 2 of the Action Module's Workplan contains an extensive list of potential bounded actions adopted by the Council in December 2018.

Group Discussion

Work Products (Task III cont.)

- *What kinds of work products will be helpful to the Council?*
- *What kinds of products would be helpful to Taskforce?*
- *What kinds of products would be helpful to communities?*

Group Discussion

Identify work products (Task III cont.)

Come to consensus

Lunch!

Next Steps (Task IV)

Action steps and leads

Break Out Session

Next Steps (Task IV):

Group Task

- Identify next steps
- Prioritize next steps

Taskforce-determined Next Steps

- *(To be updated live at meeting)*

EXTRAS

References

- Martin, K. S., McCay, B. J., Murray, G. D., Johnson, T. R., & Oles, B. (2007). Communities, knowledge and fisheries of the future. International Journal of Global Environmental Issues, 7(2-3), 221-239.
- Raymond-Yakoubian, J., B. Raymond-Yakoubian, and C. Moncrieff (2017) “The incorporation of traditional knowledge into Alaska Federal fisheries management” in Marine Policy 78 (2017): 132–142.