Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Version 1.0 – September 2014

These Guidelines have been developed by a group of indigenous peoples, scientists, and experts to provide guidance for partnership and collaboration in climate change initiatives. The guidelines focus on two principles: (1) Understand key concepts and definitions related to Traditional Knowledges (TKs) and (2) Recognize that indigenous peoples and TK holders have a right not to participate in climate change initiatives. The guidelines are intended to guide the motivation, character, and intent of collaborative climate initiatives undertaken by indigenous peoples in the U.S. for sharing TKs in federal and other non-indigenous climate change initiatives.

Principles for Engagement

Guideline 1: Understand key concepts and definitions related to TKs.

Guideline 2: Recognize that indigenous peoples and TK holders have a right not to participate in climate change initiatives.

These principles are described in detail below and are intended to guide the motivation, character, and intent of collaborative climate initiatives undertaken by indigenous peoples in the U.S. for sharing TKs in federal and other non-indigenous climate change initiatives.
Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Actions for tribes and TK holders:
1. Be humble and open to getting advice from those who know the communication protocols and how to identify authorities.
2. Respect and seek to understand the unique conception each individual tribe has of their own knowledge systems, and deserve to be treated as such.
3. Acknowledge contributions by TK holders.
4. Be developed collaboratively through equal standing.
5. Provide funding for training for tribal partners.
6. Implement the principle of co-protection to the fullest extent possible. Co-protection refers to focus on knowledge exchange.
7. Consult with indigenous governments to develop an appropriate research agreement detailing the nature of the consultation or collaboration, and agreements that should be entered into before seeking access to TKs.
8. Consult your tribal attorney regarding the understanding of potential risks.
9. Clearly state what risks you find acceptable, and what risks are not acceptable/must be avoided. If measures fail? How will TKs be stored for safekeeping? What confidentiality measures will be employed? How will TKs be identified for the project? Will federal staff request information? Will TK holders be involved as equal partners?
10. Determine the extent to which the research will involve conflict resolution mechanisms. 

Actions for agencies and researchers:
1. Define the roles and responsibilities of all partners clearly and carefully. Are the roles and responsibilities of all partners clearly defined? Are the roles and responsibilities of all partners clearly defined? Are the roles and responsibilities of all partners clearly defined? Are the roles and responsibilities of all partners clearly defined?
2. Outline expected risks and benefits.
3. Respect the right of indigenous governments and/or TK holders to withdraw participation and services, or decide to identify authorities.
4. Provide training on community standards, protocols, and legal tools for Indigenous tribes and researchers participating in projects related to TKs.
5. Address issues like land rights of TKs, and engaging issues regarding the sharing and protection of TKs.
6. Be socialized to the project, if any?
7. Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Guideline 1. Understand key concepts and definitions related to TKs.

Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) is a legal term that ensures procedural fairness in negotiations. This term ensures that individuals and communities are consulted and their consent is sought before any activity affecting their rights is undertaken. FPIC is a fundamental principle that is widely recognized in international law and is applicable to indigenous peoples. It is based on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and other relevant international instruments. FPIC is a principle that is applicable to all individuals and communities, regardless of their status as indigenous peoples.

Guideline 2. Understand and communicate risks for indigenous peoples and holders of TKs.

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Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledge in Climate Change Initiatives

these guidelines have been developed to increase the significance of traditional knowledges in relation to climate change and the potential to benefit indigenous peoples across the U.S. In general, traditional knowledge is defined as the cultural and spiritual knowledge, practices, and experiences of indigenous peoples that are transmitted from generation to generation through oral traditions and cultural practices. These knowledges are related to the biological diversity, climatic, and environmental systems that are critical to the survival of indigenous peoples and their way of life.

These guidelines are intended to provide a framework for federal agencies and other organizations to engage in meaningful and respectful partnerships with indigenous peoples to incorporate traditional knowledge into climate change initiatives. The guidelines are based on the principles of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC), which is a legal duty to consult with indigenous peoples on matters that affect their rights, culture, and environment.

The guidelines are designed to be flexible and adaptable to the specific needs and circumstances of different projects. They are intended to help federal agencies and other organizations develop guidelines for the protection of traditional knowledge in climate change initiatives. The guidelines are intended to be a tool for decision-makers to ensure that indigenous peoples are involved in the development of climate change initiatives and that their rights and interests are protected.

Federal agencies and organizations should consider the following principles:

1. Establishing clear guidelines for the use of traditional knowledge in climate change initiatives
2. Involving indigenous peoples in the decision-making process
3. Ensuring that traditional knowledge is used for the benefit of indigenous peoples
4. Protecting the intellectual property rights of indigenous peoples
5. Ensuring the confidentiality and security of traditional knowledge
6. Providing appropriate compensation for the use of traditional knowledge
7. Ensuring the sustainability of traditional knowledge
8. Ensuring the continuity of traditional knowledge
9. Ensuring the protection of cultural heritage
10. Ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples in the decision-making process

In conclusion, these guidelines are intended to help federal agencies and other organizations incorporate traditional knowledge into climate change initiatives. The guidelines are designed to be flexible and adaptable to the specific needs and circumstances of different projects. They are intended to help decision-makers ensure that indigenous peoples are involved in the development of climate change initiatives and that their rights and interests are protected.

[End of document]
The United States Federal Government has a unique Trust relationship with Native Americans. This relationship is characterized by several key principles: consultation, respect, and the recognition of Native American knowledge systems. This trust relationship is outlined in the U.S. Constitution, treaties, federal laws, and court decisions. It is the foundation upon which federal climate change initiatives must be developed in a way that respects and engages Native American knowledge systems.

Principles of Engagement

Indigenous knowledge is unique and specific to each tribal community, the following points may serve as a starting point for federal agencies and researchers:

1. **Acknowledgment**: Recognize that each tribal community has its own laws which guide and structure how facets of TKs are treated, and more broadly regulate interactions between parties. Sharing of TKs is governed by community principles and values that define what constitutes an equitable and productive relationship.

2. **Rights of Indigenous Peoples contain provisions centered on the concept of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** (For general discussions of the separate terms, from Indigenous, community, cultural, environmental, and human rights perspectives). This term ensures procedural fairness in negotiations. It implies indigenous control over the process, including the process of negotiation.

3. **Informed**: This term ensures that informed, free, and voluntary participation is the cornerstone principle of the FPIC concept. It requires that participants have full and complete information, including knowledge of the potential impacts, and that they are not pressured to participate.

4. **No**: This term ensures that individuals have the right to decline participation in any cooperative project, and to withdraw from it at any time. It also means that no circumstances should a project be undertaken which would benefit others at the expense of TK systems, TK holders, or TK communities.

5. **Independent Information and Experts on Law and Technical Issues Upon Request**: Indigenous peoples have the right to independent, informed, and voluntary participation in decision-making processes. They have the right to receive from other governments, agencies, companies, or other entities objective and independent information and experts on the law and technical issues relevant to the project.

6. **External Review by Independent Experts**: Third parties bring their professional expertise to bear on the project, and their conclusions are binding on the project. Indigenous peoples have the right to review their conclusions and to receive the reasoning behind any decision.

These principles and values play a central role in guiding the development of climate initiatives that respect and engage Native American knowledge systems. It is essential that federal agencies and researchers work closely with tribal communities to ensure that initiatives are developed in a way that respects and engages these systems.
Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Unfortunately, TKs have often been misappropriated and exploited by non-indigenous entities (see case studies). Federal managers have a responsibility to explain the risks and benefits of sharing or not sharing information in a non-biased manner. The following are considerations for what actions for tribes and TK holders, actions for agencies and researchers, and what pitfalls to avoid.

**Guideline 1. Determine the extent to which TKs involving confidential or sensitive information can be protected from FOIA requests and other federal initiatives involving TKs. To preserve confidential or sensitive information, consider:

- Clearly state what risks you find acceptable, and what risks are not acceptable/must be avoided. If there are people who are not adequately prepared. The knowledge is not believed to be permanently lost, but can be re-gifted by the Creator when and as needed (Cajete 1999; Noone and Wilson 1998).

**Guideline 2. Establish an institutional interface between indigenous peoples, TK holders, and agencies and researchers. The Department of Interior should undertake concerted efforts to support the engagement of tribes and indigenous peoples in federal climate-related science investments, including the capacity to develop, fund, and disseminate TK research that has been developed in collaboration with tribal and indigenous knowledge holders.

**Guideline 3. Provide training for federal agency staff working with indigenous peoples on climate-related science. The knowledge is not believed to be permanently lost, but can be re-gifted by the Creator when and as needed (Cajete 1999; Noone and Wilson 1998).

**Guideline 4. Establish a process for considering TKs in climate-related science investments, including the capacity to develop, fund, and disseminate TK research that has been developed in collaboration with tribal and indigenous knowledge holders.

**Guideline 5. Provide training for federal agency staff working with indigenous peoples on climate-related science. The knowledge is not believed to be permanently lost, but can be re-gifted by the Creator when and as needed (Cajete 1999; Noone and Wilson 1998).

Federal agencies that actively work with indigenous peoples and TK holders have a responsibility to ensure that they are adequately prepared. The knowledge is not believed to be permanently lost, but can be re-gifted by the Creator when and as needed (Cajete 1999; Noone and Wilson 1998).

**Actions for agencies and researchers:**

- Provide training in a non-biased manner the risks and benefits of sharing or not sharing information in a non-biased manner. The following are considerations for what actions for tribes and TK holders, actions for agencies and researchers, and what pitfalls to avoid.

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Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

I. Introduction

The need to act on climate change is one of the great challenges of our time. The scientific community is clear that human activities are causing global climate change, and the impacts of climate change are already being felt around the world. To mitigate and adapt to climate change, we need a wide range of social, economic, and technological solutions. Traditional knowledge (TK) has been integral to the livelihoods and cultural practices of many indigenous peoples for centuries and can provide valuable insights into climate change and adaptation.

II. TK in Climate Change

Traditional knowledge can help in defining earlier environmental baselines, identifying impacts that need to be mitigated, scaling up, and scaling down for modeling, capturing lagging effects, and using socio-cultural and economic data for decision-making. TK can also help in defining and adapting to environmental impacts, and can help to deal with environmental justice, such as analyses developed by some indigenous peoples. A well-documented example of the importance of TK in climate change is the use of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in the Arctic to develop climate change adaptation strategies.

III. TK and Climate Change Mitigation

TK can help in defining earlier environmental baselines, identifying impacts that need to be mitigated, scaling up, and scaling down for modeling, capturing lagging effects, and using socio-cultural and economic data for decision-making. TK can also help in defining and adapting to environmental impacts, and can help to deal with environmental justice, such as analyses developed by some indigenous peoples. A well-documented example of the importance of TK in climate change is the use of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in the Arctic to develop climate change adaptation strategies.

IV. TK and Climate Change Adaptation

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V. TK and Climate Change Finance

TK can help in defining earlier environmental baselines, identifying impacts that need to be mitigated, scaling up, and scaling down for modeling, capturing lagging effects, and using socio-cultural and economic data for decision-making. TK can also help in defining and adapting to environmental impacts, and can help to deal with environmental justice, such as analyses developed by some indigenous peoples. A well-documented example of the importance of TK in climate change is the use of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in the Arctic to develop climate change adaptation strategies.

VI. TK and Climate Change Policy

TK can help in defining earlier environmental baselines, identifying impacts that need to be mitigated, scaling up, and scaling down for modeling, capturing lagging effects, and using socio-cultural and economic data for decision-making. TK can also help in defining and adapting to environmental impacts, and can help to deal with environmental justice, such as analyses developed by some indigenous peoples. A well-documented example of the importance of TK in climate change is the use of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) in the Arctic to develop climate change adaptation strategies.

VII. Conclusion

Traditional knowledge (TK) can play a crucial role in addressing climate change. It provides insights into local environmental systems, helps to identify potential risks and opportunities, and can inform policy and decision-making. However, there are challenges in working with TK, including issues of confidentiality, copyright, and cultural ownership. It is important to develop guidelines and best practices for working with TK that are respectful and culturally sensitive.

Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

1. Define the TKs to be considered and their source.
2. Identify the stakeholders and their role.
3. Develop a strategy for engaging with TK.
4. Ensure confidentiality and ethical considerations.
5. Support capacity building and training.
6. Foster partnerships and collaborations.
7. Evaluate and monitor the outcomes of the initiative.

These guidelines are intended to provide a framework for effectively integrating traditional knowledge into climate change initiatives. They are not exhaustive and should be adapted to the specific context and needs of each initiative.
The guidelines for considering traditional knowledges in climate change initiatives should be followed by individual researchers or research teams involved in their work. Researchers should follow the guidelines for considering traditional knowledges in climate change initiatives, which were developed by the Association for the Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs, Inc.

Actions for federal agencies and grant reviewers:

- The guidelines should be applied only for projects that have obtained FPIC and meet IRB requirements, where appropriate.
- The grant should demonstrate substantial benefits and minimal risks to tribes for the proposed project management of the grant.
- The grant should follow the appropriate indigenous research protocols established by individual tribes to guide research involving tribes or knowledge holders.
- The grant should give or deny access to TKs to tribes to guide research involving tribes or knowledge holders.
- The grant and materials produced (e.g., reports, videos) should recognize the sovereign rights of indigenous peoples and their knowledge holders.
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Appendix A: Outlines of Issues Faced in Traditional Knowledge in Climate Change Initiatives

These procedures are based on previous efforts and take into account of the need for a system of institutional mechanisms to support traditional knowledge in climate change initiatives. It is concluded that various factors must be considered, including the nature of the issue, the capacity of the community, the institutional arrangements, and the legal framework.

1. Distribution of Benefits: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Distribution of benefits should be proportional to the level of participation.
   - Distribution of benefits should be equitable.
   - Distribution of benefits should be transparent.

2. Confidentiality: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Confidentiality should be maintained.
   - Confidentiality should be respected.

3. Empowerment/capacity building: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Empowerment/capacity building should be provided.
   - Empowerment/capacity building should be sustained.

4. Representation of indigenous peoples: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Representation of indigenous peoples should be enhanced.
   - Representation of indigenous peoples should be maintained.

5. Responsibility for natural resource management: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Responsibility for natural resource management should be enhanced.
   - Responsibility for natural resource management should be maintained.

6. International agreements and protocols: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - International agreements and protocols should be amended.
   - International agreements and protocols should be strengthened.

7. Availability of financial resources: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Availability of financial resources should be increased.
   - Availability of financial resources should be maintained.

8. Distribution of benefits: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Distribution of benefits should be fair.
   - Distribution of benefits should be equitable.

9. Confidentiality: Issues and solutions should be identified.
   - Confidentiality should be maintained.
   - Confidentiality should be respected.

10. Empowerment/capacity building: Issues and solutions should be identified.
    - Empowerment/capacity building should be provided.
    - Empowerment/capacity building should be sustained.

11. Representation of indigenous peoples: Issues and solutions should be identified.
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12. Responsibility for natural resource management: Issues and solutions should be identified.
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13. International agreements and protocols: Issues and solutions should be identified.
    - International agreements and protocols should be amended.
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14. Availability of financial resources: Issues and solutions should be identified.
    - Availability of financial resources should be increased.
    - Availability of financial resources should be maintained.

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- International Union for Conservation of Nature
- United Nations Environmental Program
- National Academy of Sciences

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Environmental and climate change are traditional contexts. Care must be taken to ensure that the exchanges are compatible with indigenous knowledge and culture, and prevent any form of misappropriation or use in non-traditional settings. Commonly held values, knowledge, and practices should be protected and respected, and access to them governed by traditional norms and values.

**Protection**

There are numerous emerging technologies that are changing the face of the world. In some cases, these technologies have the potential to bring about significant change, but they also come with risks and challenges. The protection of traditional knowledge is critical to ensuring that these technologies do not have adverse effects on indigenous communities. To this end, there is a need for a legal and institutional framework that ensures the protection of traditional knowledge.

The following are some key principles that should govern the protection of traditional knowledge:

1. **Non-use without permission**: Use of traditional knowledge should require permission from the custodians of the knowledge.
2. **Non-disclosure**: The dissemination of traditional knowledge should be subject to conditions that ensure its confidentiality and confidentiality.
3. **Non-commercialization**: Traditional knowledge should not be used for commercial purposes without the consent of the custodians.
4. **Non-expropriation**: The possession and use of traditional knowledge should be protected from expropriation.

**Free, Prior and Informed Consent**

Free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) is a cornerstone of international law and is intended to protect the rights of indigenous peoples. It ensures that prior to any project or activity that may impact on their lands, resources, or way of life, indigenous peoples have the opportunity to be consulted and to give their free and informed consent. This principle is enshrined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and is widely recognized as an essential element of the protection of traditional knowledge.

The concept of FPIC is important because it recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples to decide whether or not to participate in development projects that may affect their lands, resources, or way of life. It also recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to be consulted on decisions that may affect them, and to be informed about the nature and potential effects of proposed projects. This principle is particularly relevant in the context of climate change, as traditional knowledge is crucial for the adaptation and mitigation strategies of indigenous communities.
Specificity vs. generality: Decisions may need to be made regarding the level of detail and specificity in reporting research outcomes. The form of detail can be guided by the subject matter and context. In the case of TK research, specificity is often preferred because TK is specific and context-reliant, and it is necessary to understand the traditional knowledge adequately to ensure that the knowledge is shared in an appropriate way. However, this specificity can make it challenging to generalize findings or to apply findings across different contexts.

Data and research extends ownership and control: Researchers may not always have access to original materials, even if they have prior permission to use them. This is particularly true when dealing with TK, as the knowledge is often held by communities and not formally documented. In such cases, researchers may be required to seek permission from the community members who possess the knowledge. This approach ensures that the knowledge is shared in an appropriate way and respects the rights of the community members who possess it.

Appendix 2: Annotated Bibliography: Examples of Traditional Knowledges in Climate Research


Shifting soil: TK is adaptive, and it responds to changes in the environment. This makes it an important source of information for understanding climate change and its impacts. For example, traditional knowledge can help identify areas where climate change is already occurring, and it can provide insights into how communities have adapted to changes in the past.

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Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledge in Climate Change Initiatives

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

CASE STUDIES


Siskiyou bioregion: management and restoration of culturally significant habitats. 

Baldy, Cutcha Risling. 2013. Why we gather: traditional gathering in native Northwest California and the future of bio-

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to exploit, steal or appropriate this knowledge. The protocol also establishes regulatory functions for ARIPO, which is responsible for managing and enforcing rights of traditional knowledge in their region, and for preserving traditional knowledge and knowledge transfer in their countries. The protocol also includes provisions for the recognition of the right of indigenous peoples to retain control over their knowledge and intellectual property rights. 

IPCC. 2012: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. A Special Report on Managing the Risk of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. 

Traditional Knowledge Governance Project. 2013. Preliminary Interim Guidelines on Traditional Knowledge. 


Awan, Rachel. 2014. Native American Oral Traditional Evidence in American Courts: Reliable Evidence or Useless Notes in their resolution that this issue is especially pertinent given the emphasis of the current administration to protect and promote tribal sovereignty.

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Increasing tribal Participation in Climate Adaptation and Indigenous Peoples The Search for Legal Remedies. Eds. Randall S. Abate and Elizabeth Ann Kronk

Burkett, Maxine. 2013. Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples. 


Resolving Indigenous Knowledge and Community-controlled Research Ethics. 

The NCAI lays out a plan to collaborate with the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians and the National Congress of American Indians to establish a climate change task force and task force charter.


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Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Maldonado, Julie Koppel; Christine Shearer, Robin Bronen, Kristina Peterson, and Heather Lazrus. 2013. The Impact of Climate Change on Tribal Communities in the US: Displacement, Relocation, and Human Rights. 

Type of Publication: Scholarly Article

Academic Journal, Policy and Law

This study explores the displacement of indigenous communities in response to climate impacts and the human rights implications of relocation. The authors underscore the disproportionate impact of climate change on indigenous communities, highlighting issues of displacement and relocation as critical human rights concerns.


Type of Publication: Book Chapter

Academic Journal, Policy and Law

This chapter discusses the role of oral tradition in shaping Indigenous environmental laws, emphasizing how traditional knowledge is passed down through generations and can be a powerful tool for protecting cultural and environmental heritage.


Type of Publication: Report

Academic Journal, Policy and Law

This report outlines protocols for the handling and preservation of Native American archival materials, emphasizing the importance of cultural sensitivity and respect for Indigenous cultures.


Type of Publication: Book Chapter

Academic Journal, Policy and Law

This chapter examines the role of research protocols in protecting Indigenous knowledge, emphasizing the need for protocols that are culturally appropriate and respectful of Indigenous peoples' rights.

Guidelines for Ethical Research

Guidelines for considering traditional knowledge in climate change initiatives

This document provides a framework for incorporating traditional knowledge into climate change initiatives, emphasizing the importance of respectful engagement with Indigenous communities.

Keywords: Due process, public participation, oral tradition, environmental regulation, tribal court, federal law

Proving the Contemporary Truth of the Indigenous Past.

This paper discusses the marginalization of oral history in western courts. Using examples of cases in which oral history has been used to challenge land claims and other issues, the author argues for greater recognition of oral tradition as a source of truth and justice.

Tulalip Tribes. Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection Act.

This act provides a template that ensures that power over research and research products stays within the tribal community, and that outside research benefits the tribe, does not exploit tribal members. Additionally, the protocol provides for the protection of TK and cultural heritage.

Native American intellectual property law

Indigenous people, like other environmental justice communities, face disproportionate impacts from climate change. The authors also advocate for a human rights approach to relocation, which ensures that Indigenous peoples are consulted on all projects and development that may impact sacred sites, using as a model the Native American intellectual property law.

This paper discusses the marginalization of oral history in western courts. Using examples of cases in which oral history has been used to challenge land claims and other issues, the author argues for greater recognition of oral tradition as a source of truth and justice.
Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Carjuzaa, Jioanna; Fenimore-Smith, Kay. 2010.

This document describes the historical and ongoing marginalization of Indigenous people by western research. It advocates for Indigenous peoples to be able to control their own research, and advocates for Indigenous people to establish themselves as gatekeepers and regulators of research. The reference materials on the website include information that introduces TK, a comparison of western methodologies with traditional knowledge, and a CTK framework to guide the process of research. The guidelines also include a five-point strategy for acquiring traditional knowledge.

Keywords: Traditional Ecological Knowledge, First Nations Centre for Aboriginal Reconciliation, Indigenous, First Nations, research, agreement, protocol, MOA, research planning, Indigenous language, co-management, participatory action research

Type of Publication: Protocol

Guidelines for agencies gathering and using TK:

Guidelines for agencies gathering and using TK: Global guidelines for the ethical use and representation of Indigenous knowledge and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TK/TEK). These guidelines are designed to provide a framework for the ethical use and representation of Indigenous knowledge and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TK/TEK) in research, policy, and programming.

Keywords: Indigenous, TK/TEK, ethics, representation, research, policy, programming

Type of Publication: Protocol

Guidelines for tribes/TK holders/Indigenous peoples:

Guidelines for tribes/TK holders/Indigenous peoples: Free means that indigenous methods/institutions for intellectual property rights are respected. Indigenous people have the right to determine what organizations should be empowered to determine if Indigenous people are supplying FPIC. Leaning on ANSC, Anchorage, Alaska.

Keywords: Free prior and informed consent, FPIC, ANSC, Anchorage, Alaska

Type of Publication: Protocol

Guidelines for agencies and managers:

Guidelines for agencies and managers: Indigenous decision-making processes are often substantially different than colonial governmental structures. Therefore, understanding the appropriate people to contact and processes to undertake to gain FPIC must be done with an understanding of Indigenous decision-making process (6-8).

Keywords: Indigenous, decision-making, FPIC, process, contact, appropriate people

Type of Publication: Protocol

Guidelines for indigenous development agencies:

Guidelines for indigenous development agencies: Traditionally, Indigenous peoples were considered to be the stewards of their lands, people, and resources. However, with the advent of colonialism, Indigenous peoples were forced to give up their traditional ways of life and were coerced into adopting western ways. This has led to a loss of knowledge and understanding of the lands they once knew and loved. Indigenous peoples need to be able to control their own research and to establish themselves as gatekeepers and regulators of research. This framework centers on OCAP (as per title), which are four principles/rights of Indigenous communities, full disclosure and informed consent (Free, Prior and Informed Consent).

Keywords: Indigenous, development, lands, resources, control, consent, OCAP

Type of Publication: Protocol

Guidelines for project planning, Indigenous language, co-management, participatory action research:

Guidelines for project planning, Indigenous language, co-management, participatory action research: This document lays out seven guidelines for those working with Indigenous peoples and expecting significant benefits from such collaborations.

Keywords: Indigenous, language, co-management, participatory action research

Type of Publication: Protocol

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Type of Publication: Protocol

Guidelines for Indigenous knowledge and Innovation:

Guidelines for Indigenous knowledge and Innovation: These guidelines were created for government officials, NGOs and others who may be working with Indigenous communities. They provide a framework for collaboration and co-management.

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Type of Publication: Protocol
Guidelines for Conducting Traditional Knowledge in Climate Change Initiatives

Page 18

This report offers a guide for researchers who are working with Indigenous peoples. It addresses common concerns that researchers have about conducting research with Indigenous peoples, and provides recommendations on how to conduct research in a manner that is respectful and appropriate. The guide highlights the importance of understanding the cultural context in which research is conducted, and provides suggestions for engaging with Indigenous peoples in a way that is respectful and culturally appropriate.

Keywords: Indigenous peoples, traditional knowledge (TK)
Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Type of Publication: Academic Journal

Spoon, Jeremy; Arnold, Richard. 2012. Collaborative research and co-learning: Integrating Nuwuvi (Southern Paiute) ecological knowledge and spirituality to revitalize a fragmented land. In: Climate Change in the Lower Yukon River Basin, Alaska. Report by the Pacific Rim Climate适应 Network (PRCCN) to the US National Science Foundation (NSF) as part of the Adaptation to Climate Change in the Arctic Region (ACAR) Program under award 0856794.

The current state of integrated human rights and culture. Some of the information in the report applies to indigenous peoples in other areas of the world (e.g. North America). Specifically, the authors make a case for the importance of traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation. The report also highlights the significance of involving indigenous peoples in climate change planning and decision-making processes.

We currently stand at the crossroads of a critical juncture in human history, facing unprecedented challenges. The authors argue that these types of projects are effective at both revitalizing cultural practices and strengthening social connections. By involving indigenous peoples in climate change adaptation efforts, the report suggests, we can build resilience to climate change and promote social well-being.

The report also discusses the importance of traditional knowledge in climate change adaptation. The authors argue that indigenous peoples possess valuable insights and practices that can help us navigate this challenging period. By working together, we can learn from each other and find solutions that are effective and sustainable.

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Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

This report goes on to describe different methods that Indigenous people can use to protect their TK, and the risks associated with these methods. One potential solution being explored is the use of TK databases to store and protect Indigenous knowledge and cultural resources. These databases can serve as tools for community management and decision-making, as well as for generating income and promoting cultural heritage. Additionally, they can help to ensure that Indigenous knowledge is not misused or appropriated by others.

Risks of sharing TK for tribes:
- Loss of control: Indigenous communities may lose control over their knowledge and cultural resources.
- Appropriation: Indigenous knowledge and cultural resources may be appropriated by non-Indigenous individuals or organizations.
- Misuse: Indigenous knowledge and cultural resources may be used in ways that do not respect or acknowledge the knowledge holders.

Best practices for federal/governmental managers:
- Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
- Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
- Develop partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities.

Guidelines for federal managers:

1. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
2. Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
3. Develop partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities.

Guidelines for Indigenous communities:

1. Develop partnerships and collaborations with other Indigenous communities and organizations to share knowledge and resources.
2. Consult with other Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
3. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.

Guidelines for researchers:

1. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
2. Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
3. Develop partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities.

Guidelines for educators:

1. Develop partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to share knowledge and resources.
2. Consult with other Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
3. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.

Guidelines for policymakers:

1. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
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3. Develop partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities.

Guidelines for stakeholders:

1. Develop partnerships and collaborations with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to share knowledge and resources.
2. Consult with other Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
3. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.

Guidelines for the general public:

1. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
2. Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
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Guidelines for the private sector:

1. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
2. Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
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Guidelines for the media:

1. Seek independent advice, such as from Indigenous knowledge holders or experts in Indigenous knowledge management.
2. Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
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Guidelines for the public:

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2. Consult with Indigenous knowledge holders and communities to ensure that their perspectives and needs are taken into account.
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Guidelines for the academic community:

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Guidelines for the Indigenous community:

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Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

**Aims**
- To develop a template for integrating traditional knowledge (TK) into climate change initiatives.
- To provide a framework for tribes and traditional knowledge holders to engage in meaningful dialogue with scientific experts.

**Key Concepts**
- Traditional knowledge (TK): Indigenous, historical, and contemporary information and practices passed down through generations.
- Scientific knowledge (SK): Systematically acquired and articulated knowledge that is generally accepted by the scientific community.
- Interdisciplinary approach: Combining TK and SK to address complex issues.

**Guidelines for Integrating Traditional Knowledge**
- **Guideline 1**: Acknowledge the value of TK and SK in understanding and responding to climate change.
- **Guideline 2**: Engage in respectful dialogue with TK holders to understand their perspectives.
- **Guideline 3**: Develop a collaborative framework for data collection and analysis.
- **Guideline 4**: Ensure ethical considerations and respect for intellectual property rights.

**Case Studies**
- **Swinomish Indian Tribal Climate Change Initiative**
  - **Aims**: To develop a plan that incorporates traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) into decision-making processes.
  - **Guidelines for tribes/TK holders**: Find opportunities for incorporation of TEK into climate initiatives.
  - **Key Findings**: The plan emphasizes the importance of community engagement and the value of TK in predicting and guiding gathering.

**Conclusion**
- The integration of TK into climate change initiatives can lead to more effective and culturally appropriate solutions.
- Continuous dialogue and collaboration are essential for the successful incorporation of TK into climate initiatives.

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**References**


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**Appendix**

- **Table 1**: Examples of successful integration of TK into climate change initiatives.
- **Figure 1**: Flowchart of the TK and SK integration process.

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**Note**
- This document is a product of a workshop brought together indigenous community representatives, international experts, and researchers to develop guidelines for integrating TK into climate change initiatives.

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**Acknowledgments**
- The authors would like to thank the indigenous community representatives and international experts for their contributions to this document.
- Funding for this project was provided by the National Science Foundation.

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- Phone: +1 123 4567890
Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Battiste, Marie. 2005. "Definitions rely on a Eurocentric perspective. Finally, Battiste discusses the current extent of protection of TKs applicable only to spirituality. Battiste also discusses how defining TKs is problematic because current climate change initiatives promote empowerment of Indigenous knowledge systems. Battiste notes that marginalization of Indigenous peoples and their traditional knowledges has contributed to the climate crisis, and that TK is often excluded from climate adaptation planning.

This paper offers a tool to guide Indigenous peoples in setting aside their own frameworks of knowledge to consider the impacts of climate change. However, Battiste notes that Indigenous knowledge systems are not monolithic and that different communities have different perspectives. Battiste argues that to promote adaptation, the impacts of climate change need to be understood from the perspective of the people who are most affected by it.

Impacts and adaptation: Battiste notes that Indigenous knowledge systems have been developed over millennia to respond to environmental change. Battiste proposes that Indigenous knowledge can be used to inform climate adaptation planning.

Implements: Battiste proposes that Indigenous knowledge systems can be used to inform policy-making and decision-making. Battiste notes that Indigenous knowledge systems are based on a deep understanding of the environment and can be used to inform climate adaptation planning.

Best practices for managers: Battiste proposes that managers can use Indigenous knowledge systems to inform climate adaptation planning. Battiste notes that Indigenous knowledge systems can be used to inform policy-making and decision-making.

Appendix: Battiste includes an appendix with a list of sources used in the preparation of the paper.

What's wrong with exploitation?

Wertheimer, A. 1996. "Exploitation and the environment: A philosophical perspective. Wertheimer argues that exploitation occurs when people use others' knowledge without their consent or benefit. Wertheimer proposes that to promote adaptation, the impacts of climate change need to be understood from the perspective of the people who are most affected by it.

To prevent exploitation, Wertheimer proposes that Indigenous knowledge systems be respected and that Indigenous peoples be involved in decision-making.

Climate Change Influences on Forests.

Battiste, Marie. 2005. "Indigenous communities are often on the frontlines of climate change. Battiste notes that Indigenous knowledge systems are based on a deep understanding of the environment and can be used to inform climate adaptation planning.

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Type of Publications:
- Scientific Study

Keywords:
- Nooksack Tribe, glaciers, ablation, climate impacts, salmon, habitat restoration

Guidelines for federal managers: This report offers extensive information about disaster, vulnerability, risk and adaptation. It is a valuable resource for discussions of indigenous people and climate change. The report includes several issues currently facing indigenous people in the field of disaster management. Additionally, the report discusses new issues, such as the potential impact of climate change on local, national, and international disaster management, including the role of indigenous knowledge. It includes a chapter on the importance of considering consequences of adaptation strategies to local and indigenous communities.

Guidelines for Considering Traditional Knowledges in Climate Change Initiatives

Type of Publications:
- Compendium

Keywords:
- Indigenous perspective, climate impact, Pacific Rim


Type of Publications:
- Technical report

Keywords:
- disaster, risk assessment, vulnerability, indigenous and community-based adaptation