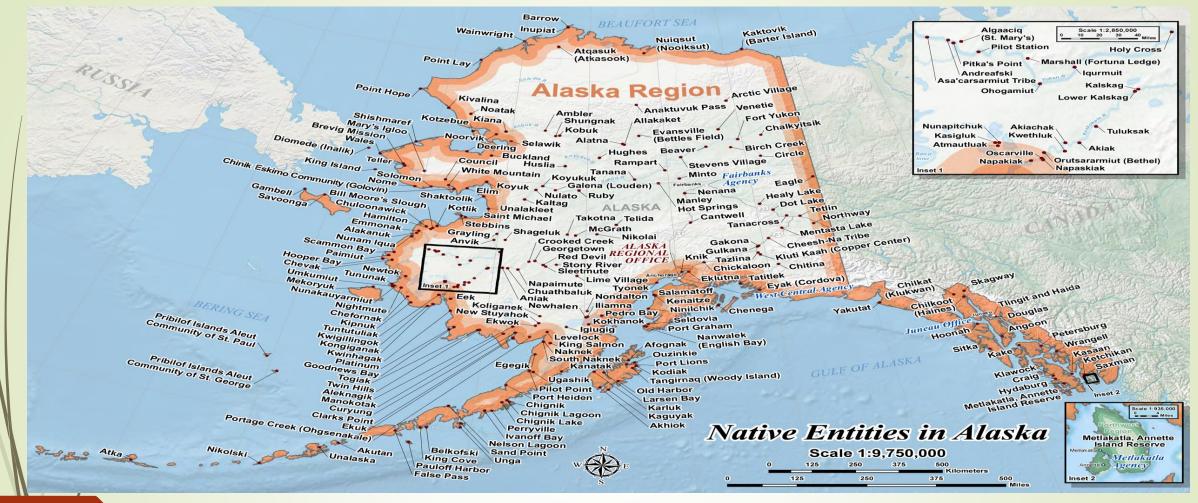
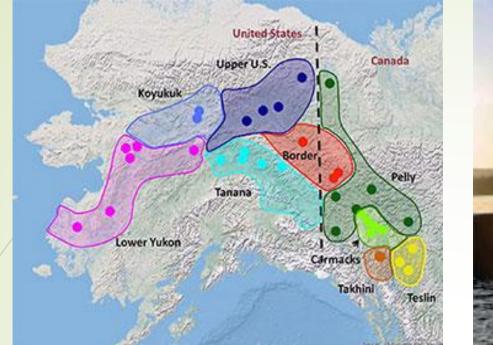


Indian Tribes of Alaska Tribal Climate Resilience in Alaska





There are 575 Federally Recognized Tribes in the United States 229 Federally Recognized Tribes in Alaska





Coastal Resources Impact on Interior Communities

Subsistence Resources





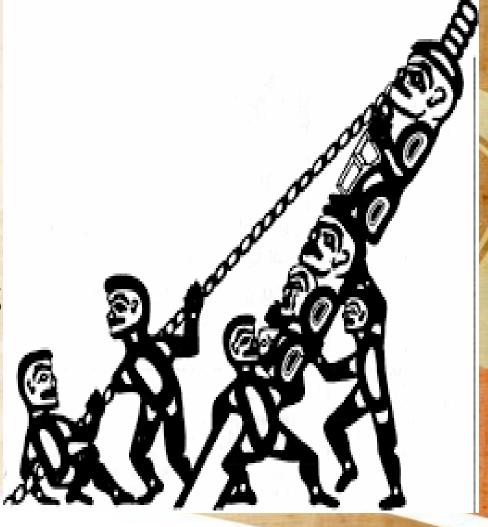
- Climate impacts to traditional gathering calendars
- Maintain important First Foods like berry species
- Impacts to salmon
- Impacts on special forest products like cedar

Wooch.een (Working Together)

Offset Cost

Share Resources

Develop Partnerships



Identifying our Issues





Erosion

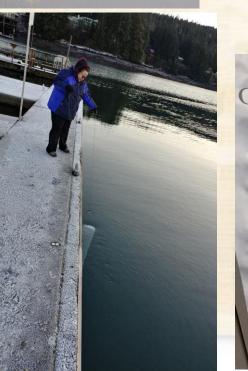
Permafrost Melt

Harmful Algae Bloom

Ocean Acidification













Barriers

- Even with these efforts, it's hard to plan for these slow-moving/unseen disasters
- The biggest barrier to adaptation is the multiple bureaucracies, mandates and regulations tat don't fit the system we see unfolding around us.
- Lack of resources generally
- Made worse by competitive granting process for something that all our communities need (ie., Adaptation Planning)

Traditional/Indigenous Knowledge





Regional Efforts

 Central Council Tlingit and Haida's Climate Change Adaptation plan

- Southeast Alaska Tribal Ocean Research (SEATOR)
- EPA Region 10 Tribal Operations Committee



Indian Tribes of Alaska





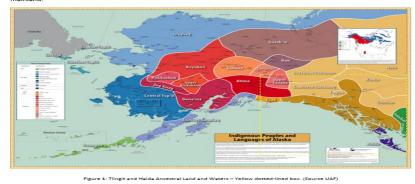
Central Council Tlingit and Haida's Climate Change Adaptation Plan



I. The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska and Resilience

The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska (Tlingit & Haida) is a federally recognized Indian Tribe that serves 20 villages and communities stratching over 43,000 square miles within the Alaska Panhandle. The Tlingit and Haida membership is among the largest, most isolated, and most geographically dispersed of Native or Tribal populations nationwide. The region encompasses a 525-mile strip of coastline and interior waterways, bordered by Canada on the north, south, and east, with the Guil of Alaska on the west.

The area of Southeast Alaska known as the "Panhandle" or the "Alaxander Archipelago" is one of the few temperate rain forests in the world, it consists of many islands which comprise the Alaxander Archipelago", and a thin strip of mainland running from Dixon Entrance to Icy Bay. Southeast Alaska stretches from approximately 54 degrees north istitude at the southern tip of Prince of Wales Island to 60 degrees north latitude near Yakutat, Alaska. The many sounds, channels, staights, fjords, narrows, bays, coves and natural harbors create a mass of waterways between the islands and the main status of wales and the main status of the status of waterways between the islands and the main status of the statu



http://www.ccthita.org/services/community/envi ronmental/documents/T&HClimateChangeAda ptationPlan.pdf

A Climate Change Adaptation Plan & Template for a Unique Region









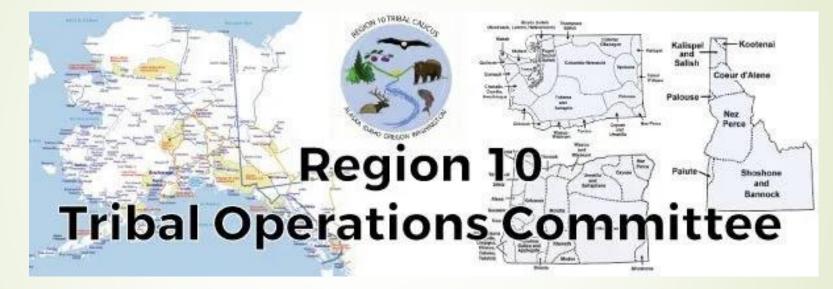


Shellfish / Harmful Algal Bloom / Ocean Acidification / Biomass Survey – SEATOR



http://www.seator.org/

EPA Region 10 Tribal Operations Committee



Subsistence Initiative

http://region10rtoc.net/home/

A quick note on tribal response to COVID-19

- 130+ Alaska Native Tribes have issued Tribal Orders requesting that outsiders not visit their communities at this time
- Regardless of federal or state direction the appropriate authority for all inquiries is the tribe in our communities Check out the National Indian Health Board website for more info <u>https://www.nihb.org/public_health/coronavirus_disease_201</u> <u>9.php</u>
- Please share this with any of your colleagues who have oversight on operations in Alaska

Gunalcheesh/Haw'aa/Thank you!

Raymond Paddock III, Environmental Coordinator, Native Lands and Resources

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