

CLIMATE VULNERABILITY AND FOOD SECURITY OF THE MAKAH TRIBE



DIAHT, WAATCH, OSETT, TSOO-YESS, BAADAH

CLIVAR Summit

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Socioecological Vulnerability of **Climate Change on Fishing Communities**

Assessment framework used to determine the coupled social-ecological likelihood of fishing communities to be adversely affected by climate change on the U.S. West Coast.

Ecological Economic Social



Koehn et al. 2022, design by SJ Bowden

What is the vulnerability of fishing communities along the US Pacific Coast to climate change?

Landings by Washington Communities



Koehn et al. 2022, NOAA Community Social Vulnerability Indicators Toolbox





Climate vulnerability assessments

- Often scalable and repeatable methods
- Can identify areas disproportionately affected and priorities for resource allocation

But...

- Can fail to capture nuances of vulnerability and resilience
- Challenging to capture vulnerability of things difficult to quantitatively measure



What are the risks to the Makah Tribe's traditional seafood system from climate change?





- Q^widicca?a'tx "People of the Cape"
- Southernmost Nuu-chah-nulth Tribe and only member of the Wakashan-speaking peoples within the United States.
 - U & A ~ 1550 nm²



Treaty of Neah Bay, 1855 ARTICLE 4.

The right of taking fish and of whaling or sealing at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the United States, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands: Provided, however, that they shall not take shellfish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens.

"THE SEA IS MY COUNTRY"



Economy





Culture



Objectives

- What types and amounts of fish and shellfish are currently being consumed by Makah Tribal members?
- 2. How do Tribal members define food security?
- 3. What are some of the climate-driven risks to food security?

- Seafood consumption
- Observations of environmental change
- Health benefits of seafood
- Food security

Photos: Washington State Historical Society, MCRC, and Isabell Ides







From the collections at Makah Cultural and Research Center

- Seafood consumption
- Observations of environmental change
- Mix of descriptive statistics, comparison with historical data, and qualitative coding

Photos: Washington State Historical Society, MCRC, and Isabell Ides







From the collections at Makah Cultural and Research Center

- Health benefits of seafood
- Nutrient density analysis and qualitative coding









- Food security
- Iterative coding first pass inductive coding, initial conceptual framework developed and reviewed, responses recoded deductively using finalized framework

Photos: Washington State Historical Society, MCRC, and Isabell Ides









Health - Foods are sufficiently abundant to provide physical and spiritual health benefits

Continuity - foods are available and abundant, today and for perpetuity

Accessibility - no political and regulatory barriers prevent people from accessing the foods they desire

Self-determination - the contribution of food to Makah identity met

Climate change and food security





Project and partnership planning

- What is the objective and outcomes of the collaboration?
 - Communication early and often, and do more listening than talking
- Are the methods culturally appropriate and will they provide relevant and credible data?
 - Develop and plan questions, methods, data sharing, and outputs together



Project and partnership planning

- How will partnerships be built and maintained?
 - Give back and ensure the work is not extractive
 - Partnerships are as (or more!) important as the research



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