

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Wednesday, 7 April 2021 14:00 GMT +02:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns
CONVENED BY	The Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems (GHIPFS) and Action Track 2 of the UNFSS
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/10770/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	No borders

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

32

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

1

19-30

31

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

15 Male

17 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops

Fish and aquaculture

Livestock

Agro-forestry

Environment and ecology

Trade and commerce

Education

Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

10 Local Non-Governmental Organization

10 International Non-Governmental Organization

3 Indigenous People

4 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

5 United Nations

International financial institution

Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

We invited different stakeholders around the world working with and on Indigenous Peoples food systems. This was a technical discussion including people from academia, international and local organisations, UN agencies and indigenous peoples.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The group was diverse conveying people from 20 different organisations and specifically we aimed to include Indigenous Peoples who are constantly excluded from the conversations.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

We should plan the event with more time so we can engage more actors.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

☐

Yes

☒

No

The event was a technical discussion among the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems and the leadership team of AT2 and other relevant actors. In the first section, we had a round of introductions on the AT2 objectives, the UNFSS and the key role of Indigenous Peoples in the discussion. Second, the AT2 Chair presented the vision and objectives and the leaders of each of the three streams presented on the Game Changing Solutions proposed through a series of conversations and consultations with key stakeholders. Third, the Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples presented the Hub, a characterisation of Indigenous Peoples Food Systems and key contributions, recommendations, points of coincidence and divergence with the already Game Changing Solutions. In the fourth section, a discussion was opened to find points of convergence, clarifications, questions and key actions that can be taken and recommended for AT2 in relation to Indigenous Peoples Food Systems but also that can benefit the rest of the population. Finally, we moved into concrete actions and the way forward.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The major focus was on the potential contribution of Indigenous Peoples' food systems to the AT2 and the game changing solutions that Indigenous Peoples can provide to achieve the objectives of the UNFSS while also contributing to SDGs such as not leaving anyone behind.

The specific objectives of the technical discussion were to:

1. Share main findings from AT2 about shifting to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns.
2. Share the main findings from ongoing research on Indigenous Peoples' food systems pertaining to the AT2 area of work.
3. Extract key recommendations from the White or Whipala paper that could become what AT2 calls game changing solutions to be included in the 2021 UNFSS submission/discussion.
4. Identify key areas of collaboration and policy convergence at global and regional levels between the AT2 goal areas of work and ongoing work under the Global-Hub institutions as well as other relevant stakeholders.
5. "Leaving no one behind" and building more inclusive food systems using a human right based approach that effectively includes the voices of Indigenous Peoples, including different social groups such as women and youth.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
✓	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

	Finance	✓	Policy
	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
✓	Human rights		Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

- Indigenous Peoples hold invaluable knowledge and practices of sustainable and healthy food systems. We must together look at solutions for how AT2 and the FSS can draw on Indigenous Peoples' unique expertise, and how they can guide food systems transformation.
- To ensure Indigenous Peoples' contributions, we must first ensure a series of pre-conditions and a rights-based approach, with regards to:
 - 1) protection of knowledge and languages
 - 2) security and territorial rights.
 - 3) interculturality in Indigenous Peoples' education.
- UNFSS must recognise the importance of indigenous languages for biodiversity preservation and continuation of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, yet also political inclusiveness through producing information also in indigenous languages.
- We must recognise the extra burden of climate change and COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples placing them in increasingly vulnerable situations, yet avoid speaking of Indigenous Peoples as vulnerable per se.
- While working to stop production chains which are harmful for the environment and global health, such as large-scale meat production, we must distinguish between actors responsible for the problem and Indigenous Peoples who are not part of the problem, rather the opposite.
- We must continue the discussion on the main difference between food generation and food production to enhance our understanding of the replenishment of natural cycles, engender a paradigm shift, and include this in the labelling.
- Indigenous Peoples' political participation in the UNFSS cannot be limited to spiritual ceremonies, they must be given policy space and be reflected in the game changing solutions. Funding consultations for Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Women are also key steps on the way towards an inclusive Summit.
- AT2 will look to host a follow up consultation with the Global Hub. There were proposals to consider Indigenous Peoples' food systems as self-standing game changer.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Recommendations from Indigenous Peoples and the White Paper related to Action Track 2.

- a. Education. There is evidence that school feeding programs change tastes of indigenous youth away from Indigenous Peoples’ gastronomy, thus shrinking their food base. Many indigenous youth also have to leave their communities, thus eroding their cultures. We must ensure intercultural education methods and programs in indigenous languages, also within their territories. Government policies are needed to raise awareness on the importance of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems, the health benefits of Indigenous Peoples’ traditional diets and the need to limit consumption of ultra-processed foods. Food Systems Framework: This framework should be connected to the proposed national hubs, where Indigenous Peoples need to be present, also to ensure enhanced understanding of diversity of contexts. Such frameworks can be important tools to map the importance of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems in a country and create more evidence for Indigenous Peoples’ food systems. It is important to recognise Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge and worldviews in the development of these frameworks.
- b. Food policies must be intercultural. One good example is Canada, where the new food policy includes a stipulation that Indigenous Peoples’ views must be considered, and that all decisions regarding Indigenous Peoples must include them in the process. Interculturality must further be thought to policy makers and health professional working with food. Further, Canadian food based dietary guidelines have a section where Indigenous Peoples are encouraged to use their own food systems to meet the dietary guidelines.
- c. Labelling mechanisms should reflect the difference between food generation and food production, to reflect Indigenous Peoples’ lessons of sustainability, health, and resilience.

Highlights from the discussion:

- a. Vulnerability. We must ensure that the discourse around vulnerability is changed. Indigenous Peoples are not vulnerable per se, they are placed in situations of vulnerability when their rights are not respected.
- b. Indigenous women hold key roles in Indigenous Peoples’ food systems, and are more often than men affected by unsustainable and unhealthy diets. Indigenous women and indigenous youth are key agents for food systems transformation, something which underscores the need to have an intersectional and intergenerational lens when addressing Indigenous Peoples’ issues.
- c. Rights-based approaches are crucial for the continuation of Indigenous Peoples’ food systems, as food depends on land. Indigenous Peoples are increasingly affected by cases of biopiracy, land grabbing and further interference with their territories. For Indigenous Peoples to contribute to the pathway towards more sustainable food systems, we must create safeguards and protection mechanisms for Indigenous Peoples’ rights.
- d. Key contributions from Indigenous Peoples’ food systems are among others the principles of seasonality, circularity, the close relationship and respect to nature, a broad food base, and healthy ecosystems for healthy food.
- e. Political participation. Indigenous Peoples must not only be invited to give ceremonial contributions, they must be given space at the decision-making table, and their perspectives must be reflected in the game changing solutions of the UN Food Systems Summit. The principle of Indigenous Peoples’ self-determination must be respected, meaning to include them in all policy discussions that affect their food systems either in positive or negative ways.

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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The main divergence was in relation to one topic: Indigenous Peoples food systems cannot be treated or understood as traditional food systems because Indigenous Peoples have a holistic and unique relationship with different elements of nature and food systems that are not present in the same way with traditional food systems. Moreover, in indigenous food systems, food is not a commodity and it can be either cultivated or gathered. Indigenous Peoples have learned to relate to their environments in such a complex way that food cannot be separated from of their livelihoods.

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