

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Tuesday, 15 December 2020 09:00 GMT -05:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit
CONVENED BY	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) & Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/22034/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Canada, United States of America

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

276

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0-18

19-30

31-50

51-65

66-80

80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

Male

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

Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

142 Indigenous People

Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

Local authority

Government and national institution

Regional economic community

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?

The High Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems was organized to: - Impress and act with urgency on the priorities identified by Indigenous Peoples of North America for their food systems, and globally towards the UN Food Systems Summit. This was emphasized by the series of speakers for the seminar on the 5 Action Tracks of the Summit, including nutritional, environmental, social, cultural, and political urgency. - The Seminar created a platform to learn more and commit to the process of engagement with the Summit. - The Seminar was coordinated with respectful leadership of the Indigenous Technical Committee, and a respectful platform was held for all speakers and facilitated working groups. The platform held was respectful of all Indigenous Peoples gathering from across North America as well as non-indigenous colleagues and observers joining the dialogue. - There was extensive recognition complexity in all topics of discussion on the Action Tracks, and the interface between many perspectives on food system dynamics and challenges. - This dialogue was organized to embrace multi-stakeholder inclusivity inviting Indigenous and non-indigenous actors across the United States, Canada, and internationally. The outreach included state actors, non-state actors, Tribal governments, representatives bodies, Indigenous Peoples' organizations, hunters, fishers, gatherers, producers, teachers, professors, researchers, NGOs, UN agencies, and federal government agencies. - This Seminar worked to compliment the work of others by coordinating speakers from many sectors to provide their perspectives and expertise from different angles of the action tracks, followed by facilitated discussion amongst the attendees. - Through the process of coordination, outreach, and dialogue - this seminar worked to build recognition, awareness, and trust moving towards the Summit and in fellow collaborators.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

The Seminar brought together diverse speakers and participants both Indigenous and non-Indigenous, from Indigenous Peoples' organizations, representative bodies, research centers, government agencies, UN agencies, and leadership of the UN Food Systems Summit. The Seminar accomplished its goal of generating informative dialogue that inspired constructive conversation and knowledge exchange to raise awareness about the UN Food Systems Summit as well as integrated perspectives, contributions, and leadership from North American Indigenous Peoples with global leaders of the UNFSS.

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

Create inclusive and respectful opportunities and platforms to exchange knowledge; including inclusive language and frameworks that are culturally relevant and receivable.

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 High-Level Expert Seminar was co-organized by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Liaison Office for North America and Indigenous Peoples Unit and, the Chair of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). With the support of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Food Systems, the Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome, and the UNFSS leadership. The 10 member Indigenous Technical Committee comprised of Indigenous leaders from Canada, the United States of America, including Alaska and Hawai'i oversaw the coordination of the seminar and worked to write a final statement from the seminar reflective of the speakers and dialogues of the seminar. (See agenda attachment for full program) The Seminar was opened with a series of high-level remarks from Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Congresswoman Deb Haaland, H.E. Canadian Ambassador Bugailiski, UNFSS Special Envoy Dr. Agnes Kalibata, Chair of the Scientific Group of the UNFSS Professor Joachim von Braun, UNFSS Advisory Committee & Food Summit Dialogue Curator, David Nabarrow, Director of the USDA Office of Tribal Relations, Diane Cullo, and FAO Chief Economist Máximo Torero Cullen. Seven Indigenous researchers and experts set the stage for the importance of Indigenous Peoples' technical expertise and systems of knowledge relating to Indigenous Peoples' food systems and global food system transformation work. Speakers on the panel included: Ken Paul, Lead Negotiator and Research Director of Fisheries, Wolastoqey First Nation; Dalee Sambo Dorrough, International Chair of Inuit Circumpolar Council; Marlene Wakefield, Research & Resources Director, Tribal Food Sovereignty Advancement Initiative at National Congress of American Indians; Kamana Beamer, Hui `Aina Momona Program, University of Hawai'i Mānoa; Sandra Bandura, Assoc. Director, All My Relations Research Centre, Thompson Rivers University (TRU); Sereana Naepi, School of Social Sciences, University of Auckland; and Edmond Dounias, Research Director, IRD & Global-Hub on Indigenous Food Systems. A series of speakers presented technical presentations on the 5 UNFSS Action Tracks. Each track included a speaker from the Action Track technical committee, an Indigenous expert on the topic, and a speaker from the UN Anchor agency for the track. See the agenda for the complete speaker line-up. The panels and technical presentations were followed by five working groups to further expand and discuss on the presented information to generate feedback and recommendations moving towards the Summit. The breakout sessions were facilitated by members of the Indigenous Technical Committee with notetakers to assist. The facilitator held four rounds of open discussion asking: Round 1- Strengths: What are the strengths, challenges, solutions from the Indigenous Peoples of the lands and waters of North America, in relation to each Action Track. Round 2 - Big Ideas: What are some of the core concepts, principles, theories, and processes that should serve as the focal point of a major undertaking in the areas of food systems? What are culturally relevant concepts and messages that push boundaries and resonate with North American Indigenous Peoples as stakeholders and partners in development to pursue a more world free of hunger and malnutrition? Round 3- Big Actions: What is our action item related to telling our story? Round 4 - "Good Words" for the Way Forward - what are the key messages/phrases essential to include the way forward? The seminar was concluded with a closing session with Deputy to the UNFSS Special Envoy Martin Frick, vice-chair of the UNPFII delivering the draft statement, and FAO Director of Partnerships & Collaboration, Marcela Villarreal. The seminar was opened and closed with spiritual ceremonies led by Indigenous knowledge holders from North America; Passamaquoddy Elder Maggie Paul from Maliseet St. Mary's First Nation, and Kanesatake Elder Kanatiao in the opening and Elder Pua Case, Lead Coordinator of Mauna Kea Education and Awareness from Hawai'i in closing.

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

The major focus of the "High-Level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the UN Food Systems Summit" was to convene a high-level platform of North American experts to present and discuss the critical importance and contributions of North American Indigenous Peoples' food systems in relation to the primary objectives of the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit and 5 Action Tracks. Further emphasizing and highlighting the input, leadership and expertise of North American Indigenous Peoples are essential in fulfilling the vision of the Summit.

Technical presentations from experts served to inform the breakout sessions who formulated a statement based upon the Indigenous expertise and input about the five Action Tracks of the Summit. The final statement resulting from the High-Level Expert Seminar was made public and delivered to the Special Envoy for the UN Food Systems Summit. This Seminar was part of the preparatory global processes leading up to the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit.

The Seminar convened 185 participants and speakers from 11 of the 13 Canadian provinces, 30 out of the 50 United States, and was joined by additional people calling in from 25 countries. Participants included North American Indigenous Peoples' organizations and representative bodies, academic and research institutes, government agencies of Canada and the United States, along with UN agencies, and Indigenous experts from around the world.

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

MAIN FINDINGS

Key messages from the expert seminar include:

1. Indigenous Peoples and their knowledge systems are key for all five action tracks of the UNFSS.
2. Indigenous Peoples' representatives should have a formal role in the UNFSS, and governments should ensure their participation in national dialogues / Indigenous peoples, including women and youth, should have equal opportunities to participate in local, national, and international processes and policy discussions, such as Food System Dialogues, the UN Food Systems Summit 2021 and other decision processes affecting food systems, climate change, and biodiversity.
3. Indigenous Peoples' rights to self-determination need to be respected and actualized worldwide.
4. Indigenous Peoples, Summit stakeholders, and UN Food Systems Summit leadership have tremendous opportunities to continue intense collaborations through bridging systems of knowledge in preparatory dialogues, evidence-based strategic papers, and formal roles for Indigenous peoples at the 2021 Summit.

The Seminar convened 185 participants and speakers from 11 of the 13 Canadian provinces, 30 out of the 50 United States, and was joined by additional people calling in from 25 countries; 140 of the participants and speakers were Indigenous. Participants included North American Indigenous peoples' organizations and representative bodies, academic and research institutes, government agencies of Canada and the United States, along with UN agencies, and Indigenous experts from around the world.

The platform allowed for exchange of knowledge and ideas of how systems of knowledge can be complimentary as the world mobilizes towards food system transformation. Indigenous leaders emphasized the importance of relational connections to food, culture, landscape, ways of life, ecological stewardship, health, and the widespread local Indigenous-led initiatives to revitalize and reconnect to their Indigenous Food Systems. Furthermore they emphasized that Indigenous Peoples' food systems can teach the world of systems approach to effect change socially, economically, ecologically, and politically through the models and adaptive models. Indigenous speakers and participants emphasized the points that protection and actualization of Indigenous Peoples' rights must be the basis for all conversation about food systems, as they are inseparable for Indigenous Peoples.

Speakers from the technical committees of the UNFSS Action Tracks, UNFSS leadership, and anchor UN Agencies emphasized their commitment to partner with and learn from Indigenous Peoples in the global work towards the goals and visions of the UN Food Systems Summit. "The Food Systems Summit is going to do everything we can to ensure the voices of Indigenous peoples are heard, that we are learning from you and that we are putting the Indigenous peoples' food systems front and center in the work that we are doing," said Dr. Agnes Kalibata, Special Envoy for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, in her opening remarks. Dr. Kalibata's remarks emphasized the Summit's strong commitment to learning from, listening to and connecting with Indigenous Peoples leading up to and during the Summit.

Technical presentations from the action track committee members and UN agency anchors made connections to the importance of working with Indigenous Peoples' leadership, expertise and systems of knowledge to combat the food insecurities and vulnerabilities that many Indigenous Peoples are facing, in addition to the global questions affecting all populations.

From Action Track 1 - there was emphasis place on needing to learn from and emulate Indigenous Peoples' inherent approach to "ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all" as a core tenant to their food systems on the global scale. From Action Track 2 - there was acknowledgement that disruption of Indigenous Peoples' food systems has caused for a nutritional crisis and epidemic of malnourishment related diseases for high percentages of Indigenous Peoples, and that returning to traditional foods and diets is a multi-factored and critical solution to reestablish/safeguard sustainable consumption patterns for Indigenous Peoples; further noting the world has much to learn from Indigenous Peoples about "no waste" and using only what we need as central values in Indigenous Peoples' food systems. From Action 3 - it was acknowledged that Indigenous Peoples in their food systems have been the generational masters and experts on "nature-positive" production and food generation, as stewards to 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity on just 25% of the Earth's surface. Indigenous Peoples' natural resource management practices and food system designs have a great deal to show the world on how to create "nature-positive" food generation models and the critical importance of enhancing biodiversity through food generation, and the interconnected, systems approach to natural resource management. From Action 4 - to advance equitable livelihoods, it was agreed that Indigenous Peoples must be leading their own conversations of "advancement" with implementation and practice of international standards like UNDRIP, FPIC, etc. It was agreed that Indigenous Peoples' need to design their "access to market" and education that sustains their ways of life. From Action 5 - As more Indigenous Peoples' food systems are being disrupted by climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and increasing external pressures for extraction - it was agreed that Indigenous Peoples need to be at the decision making table in all aspects and crisis management.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/4

Indigenous Peoples' Leadership Critical for the Future of Food

The event was opened with high-level remarks from the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, UN Food Systems Summit Leadership and national Government dignitaries from Canada and the United States, who collectively expressed their strong support and appreciation for the Seminar. Government dignitaries, Ambassador Alexandra Bugailiskis, Representative Deb Haaland, and USDA Office of Tribal Relations, Director Diane Cullo also underlined the importance of the deliberation.

Canadian Ambassador to the UN Rome-based Agencies and Chair of the Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples in Rome, Alexandra Bugailiskis, set the tone for the seminar to be an open, sincere, and enriching day centering North American Indigenous peoples' food systems. She emphasized that as a co-convenor of the Group of Friends of the UN Food Systems Summit, they have stressed the importance of ensuring that indigenous peoples' traditions, knowledge, and views from the seven-socio cultural regions are taken into account and well placed in all mechanisms of the UN Food Systems summit.

Ambassador Bugailiskis shared examples of Indigenous-government collaborations, such as the new Food Policy in Canada, which acknowledges how historic government policies disrupted the food systems of Indigenous peoples. It ensures, she explained, "that the unique rights, interest and circumstances of the First Nations, the Métis Nations and Inuit are acknowledged, affirmed and implemented. It supports Indigenous food self-determination, meaning the ability of Indigenous peoples to define their own food systems and it takes a holistic approach that acknowledges that food is more than a product for Indigenous peoples."

Congresswoman Deb Haaland [NM-1], who a few days later was nominated by President-elect Joe Biden as the first Native American Secretary of the Interior in the United States' history and one of two Indigenous women ever elected the U.S. Congress, spoke from her experience as a member of the Pueblo of Laguna and as a lead policy-maker in the country. "The wealth of contributions of Indigenous People to global food security, their land and resource management strategies, their safeguarding of the vast majority of the world's food crops, must be recognized in our approach to policy-making," said Representative Deb Haaland. Further emphasizing that food systems are an integral piece of who they are, a fundamental part of their Indigenous identity and central to their relational existence with regenerative practices.

Professor Joachim von Braun, Chair of the UNFSS Scientific Group, noted that "We in the Scientific Group, acknowledge the deep knowledge of Indigenous Peoples about their food systems. Scientific and local knowledge communities can learn from each other." Dr. von Braun underscored his strong interest in collaborating

"Our endeavor is to host a platform for Indigenous peoples of North America, UN agency experts and leaders in the field to exchange ideas and expertise, to strengthen Indigenous peoples' voice and leadership as we approach the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit," said Vimlendra Sharan, Director of FAO North America, as he welcomed the "galaxy of distinguished" guests and speakers.

Geoffrey Roth, the North American expert of the UNPFII and member of the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, emphasized in his welcoming remarks the timeliness of the Seminar. "To have these conversations and be able to provide these recommendations is very important, especially about food. It is the building block of life. When we are not able to take care of ourselves it is what causes the health disparities and the devastation we are seeing in our communities [during the COVID-19 health crisis]." Roth challenged all participants to go beyond the inclusion of Indigenous peoples at the UNFSS and further "conceptualize provocative recommendations to our UN partners."

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/4

Indigenous knowledge systems not about the past, but the future

Following the high-level remarks, a panel of seven Indigenous experts set the stage moving into the technical presentations of the Seminar exemplifying how systems of knowledge come together and complement each other, "Indigenous knowledge is not about the past. Indigenous knowledge is about the future. Our knowledge systems must inform the future of food in the world, knowing it is still operable," stated Dr. Kamanamaikailani Beamer, Professor at the Center for Hawaiian Studies in the Hui 'Āina Momona Program at the University of Hawai'i.

"The true way to food freedom is through empowerment. Solutions without Indigenous voices are no solutions at all," stated Marlene Wakefield, member of the Seneca Nation and Research and Resources Director for the Tribal Food Sovereignty Advancement Initiative at the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI).

Panelists spoke to the central importance of Indigenous peoples' rights and essential practices for building the capacity of Indigenous-led research across fields and bridging systems of knowledge in complementary ways. Further recognizing the accelerating impacts of climate change and environmental degradation of homeland ecosystems pose existential threats for all inhabitants and thus require a cooperative commitment to bold action steps.

As emphasized by Dr. Dalee Sambo Dorough, International Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council, "Our health is intimately tied to the health of the animals and the overall Arctic environment. However, we are seeing rapid and dramatic changes that threaten our food security."

This panel was co-facilitated by Jane Lokomaika'ikeakua Au, Program Director of 'Āina Momona and Pacific Representative and vice Co-Chair of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples' Platform (LCIPP) Facilitative Working Group, and Yon Fernández de Larrinoa, Chief of the FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit.

From the First Nations fisheries of the Atlantic coastal waters to the confluence of rivers in British Columbia, to the Inuit homelands of the circumpolar region to the Islands of Hawai'i and reaching to international Indigenous researchers in New Zealand and Jakarta, speakers gave a strong voice to the vast knowledge systems and Indigenous leaders who are essential in the transformational work for the future of sustainable, equitable, nutritious, diverse and resilient food systems.

As emphasized by Chief of the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit, Yon Fernández de Larrinoa, "In the context of the UN Food Systems Summit and in the spirit of leaving no one behind, it is critical we engage with, listen to, respect the expertise and collaborate with the Indigenous peoples of North America. Their regional leadership is fundamental in achieving the objectives of the Summit and Sustainable Development Goals."

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/4

Indigenizing Actions Tracks of the UN Food Systems Summit

Marlene Wakefield and Ken Paul, Lead Negotiator and Research Director of Fisheries for the Wolastoqey Nation, led guests and speakers through a series of technical presentations on each of the five action tracks of the UN Food Systems Summit with an Indigenous lens towards each track. The action track segments included a speaker from the leadership of the UNFSS Action Track technical committees, an Indigenous expert on the subject, followed by an expert from the UN anchoring agency for that action track.

Leadership from the Action Track technical committees spoke from Concern Worldwide, EAT Forum, World Wildlife Fund International, and CARE USA. Indigenous experts from McGill University, University of Hawai'i Mānoa, Mi'kmaq Fisheries, the Intertribal Agriculture Council and the Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. presented their expertise and perspectives on one of each of the five action tracks. UN agency experts from FAO, the World Health Organization, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and the World Food Programme, spoke to the action track their agency is anchoring. The five UNFSS action tracks with Indigenous lens included:

1. Ensuring access to safe and nutritious food for all: Traditional Economies of Indigenous Peoples – The Interrelated Dimensions of Healthy Food. Participants
2. Shifting to sustainable consumption patterns: Indigenous Management of Resources to Sustain Indigenous Food Security.
3. Boosting nature-positive production at scale: Sacred Relationship to Environment and the Critical Role of Lands, Territories, and Resources of Indigenous Peoples.
4. Advancing equitable livelihoods: Recognition of Indigenous Human Rights to Maintain Equitable and Culturally Relevant Food Systems.
5. Building resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stresses: Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples, Nations, and Communities to Ensure Adaptation and Resilience.

The highly informative technical presentations generated an abundance of content and questions to delve deeper into during the five breakout groups facilitated by members of the Seminar's Indigenous technical committee. Professor Airini, Dean, Faculty of Education and Social Work, Thompson Rivers University, BC, and Brian Keane, Board Chair, Land is Life, opened the afternoon session by explaining the process and importance of the break-out groups. They then received extensive feedback and inputs shared by facilitators, notetakers, and participants in the subsequent plenary discussion.

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

OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/4

Towards the UN Food Systems Summit

Martin Frick, Deputy to the Special Envoy for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, provided in the closing session an explanation of the real significance of the Summit beyond the event itself and he issued a strong invitation for Indigenous peoples to engage in all the processes and events. He stated that “The 2021 UN Food Systems Summit is not just a point in time, it is a year-long engagement process. We have indigenous champions and focal points, and Indigenous peoples can also organize independent dialogues to make sure their voices are heard.”

Marcela Villarreal, Director, Partnerships & UN Collaboration, FAO reiterated in her closing remarks, “The important part is that we work together to ensure that the voices of indigenous peoples are effectively heard, which means taken into account. Not only heard, not only participation in dialogues but really taken into account in what we expect is a discussion on the future of food systems for the world.”

Geoffrey Roth in reading out a draft version of the final statement stated that “As we prepare for the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, we share our distinct perspectives, knowledge, research recommendations in relation to the action tracks and objectives of the Summit. We do so with humility and, also, with an expectation to be heard.”

ACTION TRACKS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
<input type="checkbox"/>	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

<input type="checkbox"/>	Finance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Policy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Data & Evidence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Human rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Governance
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Women & Youth Empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trade-offs
<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	Environment and Climate

AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The structure of the action tracks, language used to describe and explain "food systems" all brought up points of difference between UNFSS frameworks and Indigenous Peoples' world views, understandings, systems of knowledge and cultural relations to their food systems. While there were points of difference the technical discussions and break out sessions dialogues allowed for these questions and areas of difference to be expanded on and explored in more depth.

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

ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

ATTACHMENTS

- **Agenda_Dec 15 2020_HLES North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/FINAL-DEC-15-Expert-Seminar-NA-Indigenous-Peoples-Food-Systems.pdf>
- **Speaker Bios_Dec 15 2020_HLES North American Indigenous Peoples' food systems**
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/FINAL-Speaker-Bios-Dec-15.pdf>
- **Final Statement_Dec 2020_ On North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems**
https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Final-Statement-on-North-American-Indigenous-Peoples-Food-Systems_24-Dec-2020_High-Level-Expert-Seminar-DEC-15-1.pdf

RELEVANT LINKS

- **FAO North America News _Indigenous Experts from North America call for a formal place in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit**
<http://www.fao.org/north-america/news/detail/en/c/1366178/>
- **Twitter Moment_HL Expert Seminar_Dec 15**
<https://twitter.com/i/events/1341131866745819148?s=20>