

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Thursday, 3 June 2021 18:00 GMT +02:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Inka Saara Arttijeff & Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Unit, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; UNPFII; Dalee Sambo Dorrough, Chair, Inuit Circumpolar Council; Anne Nuorgam, Head of Human Rights Unit, Saami Council
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28371/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/28371/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Russian Federation, Sweden, 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

36

## 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

5 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

Large national business

Multi-national corporation

Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

5 Local Non-Governmental Organization

International Non-Governmental Organization

30 Indigenous People

4 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

7 Member of Parliament

9 Local authority

2 Government and national institution

2 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?

The dialogue was organized with the Principles of Engagement in mind, and the moderators shared the Principles as part of the beginning of the Dialogue.

### HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

All participants were very respectful, recognizing the complexity of the topics, embraced inclusive dialogue, and worked to build trust through our conversations by building understanding and appreciating each other's presence.

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

It is important to share these Principles for every dialogue to help set the space and remind participants of the diversity and need for inclusion with respect and honor.

# 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 Inuit Circumpolar Council, Saami Council, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit, and UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues co-ordinated the first regional dialogue with Indigenous Peoples of the Arctic in preparation for the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit and Summit. The focus of the first session was to identify contributions, key messages, and “game changing” solutions from Arctic Indigenous Peoples to the forthcoming United Nations Food Systems Summit. This Arctic dialogue is one of the regional and global sessions organized by and for Indigenous Peoples to advance their political and technical inputs and engagement in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. This dialogue spanned across two days, with three-hour sessions. As this dialogue served to be informative about the UN Food Systems Summit as well as bring together regional leaders from the Inuit and Sámi, the dialogue included a line-up of speakers to speak on key topics in addition to discussion on the second day. The first day included a line of speakers from the FAO, UN Food Systems Summit, Saami Council and the Inuit Circumpolar Council, as well as Indigenous Scientists from the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples Food Systems. The opening session speakers provided a briefing on the White/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems; Connected the 2019 “Indigenous Peoples’ Rome Declaration on the Arctic Region Fisheries and Environment” with the UN Food Systems Summit; and presented the guiding question of – what key messages the Arctic Indigenous Peoples want to bring to the UN Food Systems Summit. Inuit and Sámi speakers followed with presentations on: (1) Key Elements of Inuit and Sámi Food Systems; (2) Challenges and Threats to Inuit and Sámi food systems; (3) Solutions – best practices and policies to sustain and safeguard Arctic Indigenous Food Systems. The second day included Indigenous Youth speakers from the Inuit – Emerging Leaders Program, and the Chair of the Youth Council of the Sámi Parliament in Finland; followed by Inuit and Sámi speakers on “How to influence global policy from an Arctic view? On Climate Change and Resilience”. The majority of the second day was a brainstorming session to generate specific recommendations toward the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit that respond to the priorities and challenges raised on the first day. (2344 characters with spaces)

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

Currently, Indigenous Peoples in the seven socio-cultural regions are coordinating regional consultations in preparation for the UN Food Systems Pre-Summit and Summit. Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and Experts of the UNPFII, in collaboration with UN agencies are leading the coordination of these regional consultations. The inputs and recommendations from Indigenous Peoples' regional and global consultations will be presented to UN Special Envoy of the Food Systems Summit, Dr. Agnes Kalibata in June.

In this dialogue, we discussed Arctic Indigenous Peoples' food systems, expanding on the work of the 2019 Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region. Inuit and Sámi have developed hunting, fishing, herding, farming, and harvesting systems intimately tied to the unique environment of the Arctic. Our food systems have allowed us to feed our communities, while at the same time maintain and sustain the biodiversity of the region. Our traditional languages reflect the richness of our cultures and the deep connections that we have with our territories. Our ways of life continue to this day and, through our efforts within the Food Systems Summit, they will continue long into the future.

The goal of the first dialogue was to identify possible contributions, key messages, and "game changing" solutions from Arctic Indigenous Peoples to the forthcoming United Nations Food Systems Summit. Arctic Indigenous Peoples' representatives were invited to contribute their perspectives on the recommendations towards the UN Food Systems Summit. The Arctic Dialogue also included an update on the status of the Summit and Indigenous Peoples' contributions thus far, working sessions to prepare recommendations, and finished with elements for recommendations and a way forward that is inclusive of the distinct way of life of Inuit and Sámi.

### 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

We emphasize the fundamental and direct link between our food-systems, our right to self-determination, and our rights to lands, territories, and natural resources. Respecting our right to self-determination, securing land rights and ensuring the continuity of our traditional livelihoods and occupations are fundamental elements to strengthen and maintain our food systems. Ensuring our full and effective participation of Inuit and Sámi is a key element, at national, regional, and international level. We underscore the fact that our traditional livelihoods are practiced in a sustainable way and as such allows nature to restore itself. Our proven sustainable fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices reflect the primary dimensions of Arctic Indigenous Peoples' food security.

Our Indigenous Knowledge has sustained our peoples and our cultures for thousands of years, and our fishing, hunting, and harvesting practices should be respected and used in relation to research and policy- and decision-making concerning the interrelated dimensions of our food systems as well as intergenerational sharing and transmitting our knowledge to future generations in order to maintain and strengthen our knowledge. Indigenous Knowledge and our practices are distinct from science yet complementary to such practices, and this needs to be recognized. We insist upon recognizing and respecting the role of Indigenous Knowledge in relation to our food systems and the opportunity for the ethical and equitable engagement of our knowledge through genuine co-production of knowledge processes, research and decision-making.

Our status, rights, and role have been recognized and affirmed in national law and policy as well as in diverse international human rights instruments and within regional institutions, including the Arctic Council, the United Nations, the ILO, and the Organization of American States. Therefore, we reject the use of the terms "local communities" and "peasants" in the context of our legal status, our distinct human rights, and our role as distinct peoples within diverse national and international political arenas and other intergovernmental fora.

Inuit and Sámi self-determination and self-governance, including management and co-management of our lands and natural resources will ensure our self-reliance as well as our capacity to define our own needs and values in order to achieve genuine food security. We insist upon the recognition of and respect for our own definition and characterization of our food systems within a rights-based framework, including our rights to our lands, territories, and resources as well as free, prior, and informed consent, and the rejection of the false dichotomy between the developed and developing world in the context of Indigenous Peoples.

### 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 - 1/2

For full reporting, please reference the summary statement and outcome document attached to the official feedback form.

### OUR FOOD SYSTEMS:

In contrast to dominant society, for Inuit and Sámi food is not just about calories or nutrients. It is a core part of our culture, identity, and pride. Our food systems provide the foundation of our existence and our holistic world view. Our distinctive and profound relationship with our lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources includes the understanding that we are an integral part of the environment. As such, we must uphold our responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

We are not farmers, we are primarily hunters, gatherers, herders, fishers, and mobile peoples, traversing our lands and waters to maintain our way of life and the systems we depend upon. Our food systems depend on a healthy environment and access to traditional resources and play an important role in maintaining our cultures, knowledge, and identities as well as our physical and mental health and well-being. Our food systems are practiced in a sustainable way, we take only what we need, and allow nature to restore itself. Our traditional languages, hunting tools, art, cultural expressions, clothing, cultural gatherings, spirituality, and knowledge reflect the richness of our cultures and the deep connections that we have with our territories. Our ways of life continue to this day and, through our efforts within the Food Systems Summit, they will continue long into the future. We need our food systems to survive in the Arctic.

The right of self-determination is recognized as the pre-requisite for the exercise and enjoyment of all other human rights, and it is fundamental to the maintenance of our unique food systems. Securing recognition of our rights to lands, territories and resources will ensure the continuation of our proven sustainable food system practices thereby safeguarding the Arctic and supporting biodiversity. Furthermore, we are uniquely positioned to ensure our own food sovereignty and security based upon centuries of accumulated knowledge, adaptation, resilience, and genuine respect for our natural world.

### CHALLENGES:

We express concern over threats to our traditional practices, customs, spirituality, and food systems, including state-imposed laws and regulations that hinder our rights and access to resources, as well as industrialized fishing, shipping, tourist fishing, aquaculture, and extractive industries. These threats reduce the conditions to practice our traditional livelihoods and limit our main sources of food. This also causes waste of sustainable produced foods. Also, environmental changes caused by competitive land usage are impacting our key food resources making our traditional livelihoods and maintenance of our knowledge more challenging.

Climate change is of primary concern. Its multiple impacts are adversely affecting our societies, triggering migration and displacement, impacting the health and well-being of youth, and threatening our food security and food systems – our ways of life – by damaging and disrupting the natural elements of our lands and marine ecosystems that are at the heart of our food and water sources. Overcoming these diverse impacts requires adaptive, holistic management of the resources that we depend upon.

### 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 - 2/2

### CHALLENGES (CONT.):

There is a fundamental and direct link between our food-systems, our right of self-determination and our rights to lands, territories, and natural resources. The lack of respect for and recognition of our rights to self-determination, to our management and co-management of our resources to ensure their productive capacity, and impediments to recognition of our knowledge are resulting in adverse impacts upon our livelihoods, our ability to sustain ourselves, and our food production.

Transmitting our knowledge to future generations and lack of respect for and recognition of Indigenous Knowledge based upon our long-standing sustainable way of life are also of increasing concern. The lack of equity, meaningful engagement, and real partnership in international and national processes and decision-making bodies is a persistent concern. Many intergovernmental actors and processes do not understand, support or acknowledge the content of meaningful engagement from an Indigenous human rights framework or perspectives.

### RECOMMENDATIONS:

(read full recommendations in the attached declaration document)

In our recommendations, we call upon Member States, UN Agencies, NGOs, international organizations, and the private sector to respect, recognize, uphold and strengthen our rights to self-determination; rights to land, waters, and natural resources; and traditional occupations and livelihoods.

In relation to climate change, we call upon UN Member States, in collaboration with Arctic Indigenous Peoples, and with their Free, Prior, and Informed Consent, to develop national climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies that are responsive to our concerns and that ultimately safeguard our food systems. We emphasize that global emissions must be curbed and significantly reduced by means of developing renewable sources of energy, but the measures taken to limit climate change must not bear a negative impact on the culture and living conditions of Arctic Indigenous Peoples.

For capacity-building, research on our food systems and diets, and our Indigenous knowledge, we call upon all parties, in collaboration with Arctic Indigenous Peoples, and in cooperation with UN Member States, research institutions and other stakeholders to continue work through research and advocacy to support Arctic Indigenous Peoples' food systems and traditional livelihoods of fishing, herding, hunting, harvesting; as well as study Inuit and Sámi diets to increase and advance recognition and appreciation of Arctic Indigenous Peoples' diets, food systems, food security, and food sovereignty, in particular in relation to the outcomes of the United Nations Food Systems Summit and to learn directly from Sámi and Inuit, including reviewing the literature and material produced by Sámi and Inuit. Further, we urge policy makers to increase participation and inclusion of Arctic Indigenous Peoples, youth, and knowledge in policy discussions and decisions to sustain our traditional food systems through the Arctic; to respect and recognize the ethical and equitable engagement of Indigenous Knowledge in research, policy and decision making in all governance systems that may impact Arctic Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

Alliances and Enhanced Participation of Indigenous Peoples: We urge all parties to continue to strengthen its engagement with Arctic Indigenous Peoples in its future work by organizing high level expert seminars on other relevant technical fields. We urge the FAO, IFAD, WFP and other relevant Organizations based in Rome to organize an annual meeting with Indigenous Peoples from all seven socio-cultural regions in order to have a systematic dialogue with Rome based agencies to ensure coordination and coherence on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in relation to our food systems.

### 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



## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

Many of the participants in attendance had shared experiences and perspectives on the challenges and priorities to sustain their food systems – Inuit or Sámi - depending on where they were from. Most of the dialogue was held in solidarity and support of contributions made and shared. So while there were no areas of divergence in our dialogue, we discussed topics such as traditional harvesting methods being criminalized, Arctic Indigenous Peoples' traditional diets being labeled as "unhealthy" by outside, non-indigenous entities including international conservation organizations, lack of access to political power for traditional management and protection, the expense of imported food, the negative impacts of dominant-culture education on the youth, the undervaluing of Indigenous food products in market, the use of the Arctic waters for international trade, as well as the impacts of climate change and the climate change mitigation attempts. These topics might surface areas of divergence with a larger audience with different stakeholders. We exposed areas of divergence which have challenged the food security and sovereignty for Arctic Indigenous Peoples' communities. Securing Indigenous Peoples' food security and sovereignty in the Arctic regions isolation will require engaging with these interrelated areas of divergence.

### 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

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

# CORRECTIONS, ADJUSTMENTS, OR CHANGES

Title Arctic Indigenous Peoples Region Declaration in Preparation for the UN Food Systems Summit

Date 20/07/2021

This declaration was prepared after two dialogues led by the Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council in preparation and coordination towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. The declaration defines the unique food systems of the Inuit and Sámi, as well as the challenges they are facing with key recommendations towards the Summit. Also included are the programs from the 1st and 2nd Arctic Indigenous Peoples' regional dialogues.

## ATTACHMENTS

- **Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Declaration in Preparation for the UNFSS**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/FINAL-ARCTIC-REGION-Declaration-in-preparation-for-the-FSS-29062021.pdf>
- **June 3 - 4 First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue on Food Systems**  
[https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/June-3-4-Final-Agenda\\_-1st-Arctic-Regional-Dialogue\\_June-3-4-2021.pdf](https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/June-3-4-Final-Agenda_-1st-Arctic-Regional-Dialogue_June-3-4-2021.pdf)
- **June 24 - 25 Second Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Dialogue**  
[https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/June-24-25\\_-2nd-AIP-Regional-Dialogue-on-Food-Systems.pdf](https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/June-24-25_-2nd-AIP-Regional-Dialogue-on-Food-Systems.pdf)

## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Expert Seminar on Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Peoples' Fisheries in the Arctic Region**  
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/arctic/en/>
- **News FAO North America: Solutions from the Front Lines: Indigenous Peoples of North America lead UN Food System Summit Dialogues with game-changing solutions**  
<http://www.fao.org/north-america/news/detail/en/c/1415049/>