

# OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

<b>DIALOGUE DATE</b>	Wednesday, 16 June 2021 15:00 GMT +02:00
<b>DIALOGUE TITLE</b>	Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021
<b>CONVENED BY</b>	Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & Indigenous United Nations Food Systems Summit Champions
<b>DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE</b>	<a href="https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32240/">https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/32240/</a>
<b>DIALOGUE TYPE</b>	Independent
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS</b>	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

160

## PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

5 0-18      70 19-30      60 31-50      20 51-65      5 66-80      80+

## PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

80 Male      80 Female      Prefer not to say or Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

Agriculture/crops	Education	Health care
Fish and aquaculture	Communication	Nutrition
Livestock	Food processing	National or local government
Agro-forestry	Food retail, markets	Utilities
Environment and ecology	Food industry	Industrial
Trade and commerce	Financial Services	Other

## NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Small/medium enterprise/artisan	Workers and trade union
Large national business	Member of Parliament
Multi-national corporation	Local authority
Small-scale farmer	10 Government and national institution
Medium-scale farmer	Regional economic community
Large-scale farmer	30 United Nations
10 Local Non-Governmental Organization	International financial institution
International Non-Governmental Organization	Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance
80 Indigenous People	Consumer group
10 Science and academia	20 Other

## 2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

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

The Global Indigenous Youth Forum adhered to the principles of the Summit in various ways. - By bringing voices of Indigenous youth together to address issues of resilience and sustainability relating to food systems, the Forum acted with urgency, also underscoring the need for urgent to ensure continuation of Indigenous Peoples' food systems. - The dialogue was committed to the Summit, as it specifically contributes to its objectives and vision of inclusivity, by bringing together Indigenous youth from across the world specifically for the purpose of bringing their insights to the UNFSS. - The Global Indigenous Youth Forum was respectful, recognizes complexity as well as embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity by bringing together Indigenous youth, actors who are normally not included in policy discussions to a sufficient extent, but bring vast, diverse and unique knowledge for stewardship of natural ecosystems, resilient food systems, protection of local cultures and practices for sustainability. - Further, it provided a safe space, focusing extensively on building trust with Indigenous youth, who are in many settings exploited or exposed to extractive exchanges with non-Indigenous actors. It is crucial that we ensure reciprocal relations when requesting their views and perspectives.

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

The Global Indigenous Youth Forum adhered to the principles of the Summit in various ways. - By bringing voices of Indigenous youth together to address issues of resilience and sustainability relating to food systems, the Forum acted with urgency, also underscoring the need for urgent to ensure continuation of Indigenous Peoples' food systems. - The dialogue was committed to the Summit, as it specifically contributes to its objectives and vision of inclusivity, by bringing together Indigenous youth from across the world specifically for the purpose of bringing their insights to the UNFSS. - The Global Indigenous Youth Forum was respectful, recognizes complexity as well as embraced multi-stakeholder inclusivity by bringing together Indigenous youth, actors who are normally not included in policy discussions to a sufficient extent, but bring vast, diverse and unique knowledge for stewardship of natural ecosystems, resilient food systems, protection of local cultures and practices for sustainability. - Further, it provided a safe space, focusing extensively on building trust with Indigenous youth, who are in many settings exploited or exposed to extractive exchanges with non-Indigenous actors. It is crucial that we ensure reciprocal relations when requesting their views and perspectives.

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

Inclusive dialogues, and the creation of safe spaces for youth, women, Indigenous peoples and other groups placed in marginalized positions is of key importance. Firstly, they all hold invaluable knowledge of their own living situations, as well as innovative practices for more resilient and sustainable food systems. Secondly, to adhere to the principle of leaving no one behind, we must ensure the participation of all stakeholders. These groups must thus be involved from the very beginning of the planning of the dialogue, to ensure that their views, ideas and approaches are respected and integrated.

# 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 held on both a global and regional level to ensure the possibility for Indigenous youth to have a safe space to consult within their regions before they brought back feedback to the three Global Sessions. - Regional session structure: The regional sessions were held to ensure a safe space for all interested Indigenous youth to voice their concerns, demands and solutions with regards to the future of Indigenous Peoples' Food systems, and topics such as sustainability, food security and climate change. The sessions were held in five socio-cultural regions, moderated by one local Indigenous youth or elder. The sessions' outcomes were presented in the Global session held on the 17th of June, and finally integrated into a declaration which was read out on the 18th of June with the political recommendations and demands from Indigenous Youth to the UN Food Systems Summit. The regional consultations were held over 2 hrs, consisting of an introduction of the Summit, then breaking into Break out rooms where they were asked the following questions: 1) What are the challenges and issues of indigenous youth in promoting indigenous food systems. What has been the actions and learning of indigenous youth? 2) What do you want to commit too to protect and promote Indigenous Peoples' food systems? What do you want others to commit to protect and promote Indigenous Peoples' food systems? 3) What do you want the world to stop doing?/How can others ( states and other stakeholders ) support/safeguard Indigenous Peoples' food systems? The Global Sessions were held over 2,5 hrs on the 16th, 17th and 18th of June, in order to accommodate for participation from all time zones in the world. They were structured as panel discussions, Q&A sessions, yet also as an open plenary following the presentations from the regions, where all Indigenous youth were welcome to voice their opinions, concerns or questions. We found that points of divergence and convergence were both able to surface, also as this space was reserved for Indigenous youth, allowing them to speak freely, without constrain as they are often facing in different settings, because of limitations to formatting or criminalization of Indigenous Peoples' practices. The curation model was very well received by the participants, and allowed for an interactive dialogue, also in the chat during the sessions. The Declaration was developed by a drafting team, also consisting of Indigenous youth, integrating reports from all Global Sessions as well as the regional reports.

# 4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

## MAJOR FOCUS

The Focus of the dialogue was to explore Indigenous youth's concerns, needs and innovative solutions for food systems transformation.

It relates to all five action tracks and most solution clusters, as Indigenous youth are largely affected by the majority of these policies, yet have not had a say to have them adjusted to their realities. The Forum aimed to open a space for them to have a say, and have their perspectives brought forward to the UNFSS Process.

### 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

The main findings were summarized in a Declaration issued by Indigenous Youth with the following recommendations (an excerpt):

Indigenous youth urge the UN Secretary-General, Member States, and other relevant stakeholders to adhere to the following recommendations:

1. Recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples within the framework of Human Rights and the obligations of the United Nations Charter, regardless of the population size of the people concerned. Member States must recognize the criterion of self-identification. Indigenous Peoples right to self-determination in all aspects affecting their food systems should be duly respected.
2. Recognize the customary law of Indigenous Peoples over our territories and the ancestral ties with our lands and territories; we Indigenous Youth are the current and future custodians of our lands and territories.
3. Meaningfully engage with Indigenous Youth in the Action Tracks and Action Areas, recognizing Indigenous Youth as experts on resilience and sustainable food systems, keepers of first-hand experiences with extreme climatic changes, and holders of rich cultural traditional knowledge of our food systems.
4. Fully integrate an understanding of the characteristics of Indigenous Peoples' food systems into the Summit process, as well as an understanding of the importance of these food systems for food system transformation towards resilience and sustainability, into the development of new game changing solutions, policy proposals and commitments.
5. Consider Indigenous Peoples' food systems a game-changing solution in themselves, for their unique characteristics and holistic nature, as well as the lessons to be learned by the rest of the world from our food systems.
6. Value Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge equally as scientific knowledge. We, Indigenous Peoples, are the local observers and experts of the environment. The value of our traditional knowledge also calls for equitable inclusion, and very importantly, fair compensation as established in the Nagoya Protocol on access to benefit-sharing to traditional knowledge.
7. Work with Indigenous Peoples to establish intercultural education programmes; recognising Indigenous Youth need to learn about our traditional food systems, cultural heritage and key knowledge to sustain our food systems.
8. Develop Intellectual property legislative frameworks recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge systems. Guarantee Indigenous Peoples' control over our Traditional Knowledge for effective intergenerational transfer of our knowledge, without the risk of misappropriation or misuse by third parties.
9. Biocentric ecological restoration must be urgently prioritized by Member States and relevant stakeholders, as it is the insurance for our collective future on the planet and the surest way to mitigate the impacts of climate change.
10. Develop emergency preparedness, response and climate change adaptation plans with us, that respect our traditional governance and decision-making processes. We have agency in our preparedness and responses.
11. Ensure that Indigenous Youth are granted access to our lands and territories in order to protect and uphold our cultural rights and carry forward our food systems.
12. Grant Indigenous Youth tailor-made affordable credit facilities to allow them financial stability to carry forward Indigenous Peoples Food Systems and to support the development of Indigenous Youth's enterprises. Create spaces for Indigenous Peoples to sell our products. Ensure decent equal employment opportunities that guarantee labour rights free of discrimination and with social protection.
13. Develop training plans for new technologies in Indigenous languages that allow, within the framework of interculturality, to develop the capacities of Indigenous Youth to create local plans for the conservation of traditional knowledge through actions of innovation that combine ancestral knowledge with new technologies.
14. Commit to investing in infrastructure and capacity building for and by Indigenous Peoples' communities to build accredited processing centres for foods, community gardens/growing areas for traditional foods, and connecting to composting, recycling systems and networks to reduce waste. We ask funders, private sector and government to commit funds to Indigenous-led programming and training for Indigenous Youth's capacity development and education.

We Indigenous Youth recognize the historical struggles and demands of our peoples. The struggle begun by our grandmothers and grandfathers resulted in the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which contains the basic demands and priorities for a dignified life. Today, we, the Indigenous Youth, assume the fundamental task of making these rights real and possible at all levels in the pursuit of a world where all may live in harmony with Mother Earth.

We acknowledge the collaborative nature of this work, and call upon Member States, UN Agencies, NGOs, Scientific community and the Private Sector for better coordination, to stand in solidarity with us, and to value us as essential partners. At minimum, we ask all parties to ensure our inclusion and uphold existing legal frameworks, such as legal recognition and

FPIC. We ask all parties to centre reciprocity in processes with Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Peoples, while respecting and valuing our knowledge and governance systems.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 1/5

High Level Remarks on Indigenous Youth:

Aiwan Minz

We need to protect our Indigenous food systems

We can use technology to preserve, promote and sustain our Indigenous food systems

Mr. Geoffrey Roth:

UNPFII has repeatedly called on States, UN agencies and funds to enhance participation of Indigenous youth, build capacity and advocacy skills of Indigenous Youth

Recognize youth as equal partners in developing lasting partnerships at local, regional and international levels

In consultations leading up to the UNFSS, Indigenous youth have shared how they'd like to see the maintenance of Traditional Knowledge related to food systems and environment. They are concerned with adverse effects of climate change, and loss of lands and traditional livelihoods.

Free and prior informed consent should be at the center of all initiatives.

Exchange between youth and elders and intergenerational cooperation is key and crucial for the future of our way of life

H.E. Ambassador Alexandra Bugailiskis:

As we move towards the UNFSS, it is critical for Indigenous youth to be at the table. It is about your future.

H.E. spoke of recent policy changes in Canada, which could serve as examples for the way forward:

Appointment of Commissioner of Indigenous languages to lead independent office of the Commissioner of Indigenous languages.

Allowing Indigenous people to use their Indigenous names in their passports and other official identification

National Food policy that recognizes Indigenous rights and self-determination, informed by extensive consultation with Indigenous organizations.

H.E. Ambassador Mr. Miguel Jorge García Winder:

Strengthen the education (access to higher and formal education)

Strengthen the infrastructure to access the education (buildings, roads, internet access)

Strengthen the legislation effecting Youth

Ms. Beth Bechdol:

Hopes this forum is just the start and a turning point to ensure more meaningful dialogues with indigenous youth

She spoke of FAO initiatives that are good practices and policies:

Implement FPIC in all projects

Implement the VGGTs

Promote the co-creation of knowledge through platforms such as the Global hub

Ms. Hindou Ibrahim:

Indigenous Youth need to be at the table and part of decision-making. They will be the next entrepreneurs of their communities to sustain food security.

Legislation needs to be changed to enable youth participation: to secure land rights and tenure.

Indigenous Peoples need mechanisms and spaces and access to funds/funding. How else can we develop the programs and projects that allow young people to stay at home to do and value these activities?

Ms. Mai Thin Yu Mon:



The UNFSS should carry forward the recommendations made by Indigenous youth through this forum

This will not be the final forum, but the opening of a platform for Indigenous youth from all over the world to voice our concerns and contribute into worldly matters

Ms. Jessica Vega Ortega:

we need to de-colonialize,

respect human rights,

take into account Youth, children, women,

Mr. Yon Fernández-de-Larrinoa:

Appeals to all Ambassadors and countries to come up with intercultural policies, schooling and educational plans that do not destroy marginalize indigenous peoples' cultures and food systems.

The Rome Statement made by Indigenous Youth in 2017 is a major contribution made by indigenous youth to end food insecurity

This forum will result in a robust declaration from indigenous youth to inform the way forward.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 2/5

Session 3: Panel with 7 youth from all socio-cultural regions: What do Indigenous youth have to tell the world about their food.

Mr. Malachi Johnson:

Teach our younger kids the significance of traditional food, cultural knowledge. It is very important that we keep connecting to country because it will help lead us into a healthier life.

Education to improve Indigenous Peoples quality of life and agency in managing their resources

Navadu, Mother Earth. Heals and provides everything.

We are all siblings, we need to take care of each other.

Control corporative business that are taking away the lands and traditional food sources

Ms. Antonia Benito:

Strengthen the legal framework

Recognize the Holistic approach: food sovereignty and right to self-determination

Strengthen Intergenerational transmitting of traditional knowledge

Revitalize practices

Ms. Qivioq Nivi Løvstrøm:

Ending mining/resource extraction on Indigenous Peoples lands as opposed and protested by the people

Teaching traditional food harvesting and preparation in schools

Food sovereignties need to be recognized: ICC Alaska food sovereignty summit has generated shared priorities and vision for managing traditional food resources

Tackle rising costs of food.

Mr. Subodh Chaudhary:

Our concern must be the food processing technique and the food preservation method.

We must recognize our Indigenous foods, preserve them and scale them exponentially.

We all need to come together to pressure governments to positive change for food security.

Ms. Mariah Gladstone:

Building gardens for community members, Supplying traditional foods through emergency food pantries

Provide funds to Indigenous community members grow traditional food plants and provide tools to create businesses for these foods, which are purchased through public procurement programs

Community celebrations sharing traditional food processing methods and sharing, experiencing traditional foods

Mr. Yves Minani:

Policies that strengthen food security, land access

Issue policy specific to young Indigenous people, give access to land and natural resources

Study the structural conditions that lead to unequal access to resources, loss of traditional ways of life

Support the initiatives of youth Indigenous people, empower the youth

Ms. Sargylana Atlasova:

Finance construction of transport and logistical infrastructure facilities to create upper links of value chains, technical equipment and provision of life for Indigenous People to maintain traditional forms of economy and preserve their way of life

Environmental policy needs a change in attitude to the land resources, particularly concerning the mining industry: Provide equal right to the land, follow up principles of SDGs

Enhance local legislation for agricultural development, and programs for supporting farm enterprises, considering traditional knowledge and traditional forms of economy of Indigenous Peoples

Develop a program for adaptation of agriculture in the north to global climate change.

Pathway for youth to be involved and develop source of income from traditional livelihoods to allow more option for Youth to remain in their rural communities

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 3/5

### Session 4: Regional presentations and open discussion

Commonalities: land, rights, going back to our spiritual base, there is no food without our land. Multiple regional reports mentioned integrating traditional foods into schools or other community centers, importance of land rights, decriminalization of foodways, Indigenous Peoples represented in policy decisions

Jairo Gualinga

Protections for land grabbing in Latin American countries

Carson Kiburo

Need capacity building for intergenerational knowledge sharing

Youth need to be included, women need to be included in the policy making process, the whole process, from the start

Need to have access to land and affordable facilities - equitable structures in place such as credit lending

Malachi

Indigenous habitats, environments, and resources need to be protected

Legal and regulatory rights - cultural rights to hunt, gather, trade and traditional resources

Need to introduce Indigenous knowledge in schools and curriculums

Intellectual property rights to protect Indigenous knowledge and Indigenous medicines in the marketplace

Demilitarization, decolonization, decriminalization

Sarah Rourke

Ask UN member states to support traditional harvests and the integration of traditional foods into schools.

Stop criminalizing Indigenous foodways

Indigenous access to land, provide sponsors for equitable compensation for knowledge, end exploitation in the food system, uphold our right to transmit our knowledge systems

Miriam Andrew-Ming

Indigenous Peoples need collective rights to land realized, as well as access to local education

Must use FPIC and protection of collective rights as mechanisms in our countries

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 4/5

Panel 5: Indigenous youths innovation and traditional knowledge for food systems transformation.

Ms. Mariah Gladstone, Founder of Indigikitchen (Indigenous digital kitchen), USA

Entered this work because food systems have been targeted by colonial governments to stop our resistance. Quote: "It is cheaper in the end to feed the whole flock for a year then fight them for a week" = putting us on cheap rations and restricting our ability to feed ourselves was cheaper than fighting us.

Native people for a time were almost completely dependent on rations - things we did not even view as food, they were not our traditional meals. Then, a transition into subsidized meals, and now, the commodity food program.

There are clear negative health impacts within our communities due to these foods - diet related illnesses.

The disconnect from our food systems is not due to limitations to obtain food, but due to a disconnect from our knowledge systems and traditional foods.

I started indigikitchen to help close this gap. It incorporates Indigenous foods, but in a modern way - utilizes social media, our modern kitchen but revitalizes our ancestral knowledge with an emphasis on fresh and healthy food and rebuilding our food systems.

Mr. Nutdanai Trakansuphakon, Co-founder and Owner of Little Farm in Big Forest, Thailand

Social enterprise work based on traditional knowledge focused on rotational farming. We use this process to understand and respect nature. It is a sustainable mechanism to maintain resources in our community.

We want to communicate this to more communities, and we use our food and the number of species we are able to grow to share the importance and benefits (such as increased biodiversity) of rotational farming

Little Farm in Big Forest connects storytelling to communicate base knowledge by using social media to help communicate traditional knowledge. It also helps build awareness from space of experience to customer: tastings, rotational farming workshops, learn together, bring in people from outside the community and all bring together ideas

Capacity building and community funding, making space to transmit knowledge, use a local curriculum and elders come to teach in the schools including nutrition education.

Mr. Amoz Yator, Member of Kipkandule Code Area, Kenya

We want to preserve the food systems within the communities considering it is being endangered by the current plight of Indigenous youth into urban areas (which is due to factors from global warming, advancement of tech and modernization). In the wake of this plight the rural areas were left without anyone to continue the food systems.

Main activity of the KCA group is to share information - intergenerational sharing of information - the youth have access to modern education compared to the elders - so we wanted to merge the modern and the traditional ways.

Originally nomadic pastoralists with only a small bit of farming, but due to global warming and reduced lands, have limited space to practice nomadic pastoralism, so transitioned to more farming.

Youth is the largest proportion of the population in most of the communities ~ 75% so they need to play a bigger role in preserving Indigenous food systems, and harness their knowledge from formal education, and access to smartphones and internet compared to elders, and increased financial services (we are using whatsapp now, to bring knowledge from the youth and various specialists to the community on how to incorporate modern ag into the food systems)

In order to bridge the info generational gap we need to develop mobile apps that can store info on important Indigenous food information to help preserve information and ways to preserve food systems. It would also let the youth incorporate more modern tech

Ms. Claudia Albertina Ruiz, Chef, Mexico- Traditional gastronomy -

I try and get the youth to connect to the flavors of the dishes, connect to the experiences and show them the holistic involvement, bringing what they are eating back to who grows the foods

Still lots of discrimination still towards Indigenous Peoples.

There is a lack of connection to food these days.

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## OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC - 5/5

Session 6: Intergenerational dialogue on traditional knowledge: Indigenous youth and elders together.

Mr. Antine Sonde

We need to ensure basic rights to land, and also explicitly include nomadic pastoralists in the conversation surrounding solutions for food systems

Dr. Mariam Wallet Aboubakrine

Transmission of Indigenous knowledge systems must be protected

There should be avenues for access to traditional knowledge and Indigenous food system ways - such as an incorporation into school curriculums

Ms. Sandra Bandura

In the steps towards reconciliation we need to protect against the extraction of knowledge

Academic research should be conducted following Indigenous peoples' ways and values

Mr. Clayton Brascoupe

There needs to be investment into communities to create opportunities for young people to remain in their communities without setting themselves further behind

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## AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

The whole Forum highlighted areas of divergence between Indigenous Peoples' food systems and conventional food systems. This relates to the difference between food production and food generation (as practiced by Indigenous Peoples), taking into account environmental dynamics and the thresholds of our ecosystems.

Further, Indigenous Peoples are facing great challenges while trying to protect and maintain their food systems which must be addressed. See the main findings for more information.

The Forum also showcases multiple practices which are needed for food systems sustainability as Indigenous Peoples' food systems are among the most sustainable on the planet. A distinct panel was held where Indigenous youth showcased their initiatives of innovation and resilience.

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# ATTACHMENTS AND RELEVANT LINKS

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## ATTACHMENTS

- **Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems**  
<https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/EN-Indigenous-Youth-Global-Declaration-on-Sustainable-and-Resilient-Food-Systems.pdf>

## RELEVANT LINKS

- **Information about the Global Indigenous Youth Forum**  
<http://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/youth/en/>