



BLUE MARBLE
evaluation

**AN INDEPENDENT DIALOGUES
SPECIAL SYNTHESIS REPORT**
**Indigenous Peoples’
Perspectives on Food Systems**

Written by

*Andrealisa Belzer CE, MA &
Serge Eric Yakeu Djiam CE, MSc*

July 2021

Contents

Acknowledgements.....	2
Blue Marble Evaluation Preface.....	2
Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	4
Section 1: Why a Focus on Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives is Important	5
Section 2: Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives on Food Systems	11
Section 3: How Indigenous Peoples Want to Engage in the Summit and Beyond	19
Conclusion & Recommendations	26
Authors	28
Annex A: Independent Dialogues Reviewed	29
Annex B: Links to Pre-Summit Presentations.....	34

Acknowledgements

We gratefully acknowledge support for the Synthesis of the Independent Dialogues from the McKnight Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, IKEA Foundation, the Global Alliance for the Future of Food, and the Blue Marble Evaluation Network.

Blue Marble Evaluation Preface

This report was prepared by members of the [Blue Marble Evaluation Network](#).

Blue Marble Evaluation (BME) is an approach to evaluating global initiatives aimed at transforming systems towards a more sustainable world. Blue Marble Evaluators constitute a global network of evaluators who work in the space of global systems transformation. For this assignment, our BME team brings together evaluators from around the globe who offer an interdisciplinary approach to research and evaluation. As a team, we bring various standpoints yet at the same time we have a shared view seeing the world as a global system of ecological and human interdependence.

Blue Marble Evaluation (BME) teams have been working to synthesize themes across hundreds of Independent Dialogues, which resulted in two interim reports.¹ In doing so, the BME synthesis team identified a need for a deeper dive into the perspectives of several key stakeholder groups: smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and women. The data presented in this synthesis are from Independent Dialogues that focused on Indigenous Peoples. Conveners of those dialogues were invited to participate in a special focus group to discuss cross-cutting themes, common issues, and divergent perspectives.

The authors of this report were selected for this deep dive synthesis because of their knowledge of the issues faced by Indigenous Peoples and their support for including the voices of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives in research and evaluation. The interpretations expressed in this report, based on their analysis of dialogues and the subsequent focus groups, are solely those of the report authors and offered to support Summit deliberations. Author bios can be found at the conclusion of this report.

¹ Interim Report 1: https://summitdialogues.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/April-Interim-Synthesis-Report_FSS-Independent-Dialogues_.pdf

Interim Report 2: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/unfss_independent_dialogue_synthesis_report_2_0.pdf

Executive Summary

Indigenous Peoples' rights, knowledge systems, and belief systems are essential to the achievement of sustainable and equitable food systems. This report provides a deep dive into the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples on food systems and engagement in the Food Systems Summit. It is organized into three sections: (1) Why a Focus on Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on food systems is important, (2) Some key perspectives Indigenous Peoples have on food systems, and (3) How Indigenous Peoples want to be engaged in the Food Systems Summit and beyond. Each section of the report offers key themes that emerged from a review of 25 Independent Dialogues¹ and a focus group with six Dialogue convenors. The key themes in each section are summarized in the report that follows. Quotes from Dialogue reports and convenors' comments are provided to illustrate the themes while demonstrating both diversity and convergence of perspectives.

Key Themes by Section:

1: Why a Focus on Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives Is Important

- **UNDRIP:** Self-Determination is fundamental to food systems and all SDGs.
- **No One Left Behind:** Marginalization erodes resilience and creates vulnerability.
- **Stewardship:** Indigenous Peoples' food systems are a game changing solution.

2: Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives on Food Systems

- **Food Sovereignty:** Indigenous Peoples must be able to access and protect their own food systems.
- **Technology & Infrastructure Support:** Marginalized food systems require equitable investments.
- **Relational Worldview:** Indigenous Peoples' food systems generate more than nutrition.

3: How Indigenous Peoples Want to Be Engaged in the Summit and Beyond

- **Representation:** Respect Indigenous Peoples' perspectives among those of Member States.
- **Implementation:** Protect Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and rights within and across Action Tracks and Coalitions.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Engage Indigenous Peoples to define, monitor and evaluate progress.

¹ See Annex A for a complete list of Dialogues reviewed.

Introduction

Both the initial [Interim Synthesis Report of Food Systems Summit \(FSS\) Independent Dialogues](#) and the [Whitepaper/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) emphasized the importance of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives, particularly in light of historical and ongoing marginalization, disproportionate vulnerability to climate change and biodiversity loss, and the recognition that Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems are vital to the achievement of healthy, equitable, and sustainable food systems for all.

Therefore, this synthesis report draws on several Independent Dialogues focused on Indigenous Peoples' food systems, a virtual meeting on 8 July 2021 with Indigenous group leaders, and a virtual focus group held on 13 July 2021 with Dialogue convenors in order to summarize key themes in response to the following three questions:

- Why do we need to focus on Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on food systems?
- What are Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on food systems?
- How should Indigenous Peoples be engaged in the Food Systems Summit and beyond?

The Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and the Technical Editing Committee coordinated the writing of the [Whitepaper/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) to inform the UN Food Systems Summit with participation of at least 56 contributors from Indigenous Peoples' organizations, universities, and individuals from the seven socio-cultural regions. Contributors called for the Food Systems Summit to help restore and protect Indigenous Food Systems: *"The speed at which Indigenous Peoples' food systems and traditional knowledge systems are eroding and disappearing demands urgent actions to guarantee the survival of Indigenous Peoples. A human- rights based approach is fundamental for the protection and strengthening of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and futures."*² The Global Hub coordinated exchange of learning across Dialogues, discussions with the Scientific Group of the UN Food Systems Summit, and technical discussions with Action Track Technical Committees to support the co-creation of knowledge by Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts about the importance of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and global food systems transformation.

On 8 July, Indigenous group leaders presented a synthesis of Dialogues held with Indigenous communities to the FSS Secretariat and Special Envoy Dr. Kalibata. Dr. Myrna Cunningham presided and reported that between May 25 and June 14, in the seven socio-cultural regions, 20 regional Dialogues were held, of which 17 were regional and 2 were global in scope. In these Dialogues, more than 1200 people from 218 Indigenous Peoples' organizations participated, with between two and eight languages used in each Dialogue.

For this synthesis report, materials were examined from 25 Dialogues, of which 20 provided summary reports that were reviewed for this report³. Demographic details contained in 17 of these reports documented that those Dialogues had engaged more than 1,000 participants, half of whom are Indigenous People. A table of available details on the Dialogues and their participants is in Annex A.

Fourteen convenors were invited to participate in a focus group. Eleven responded with interest, and seven convenors joined a virtual focus group on 13 July (one convenor was ultimately unable to

² FAO. 2021. [Whitepaper/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), page 42

³ See introduction to the four reports for details about selection of Dialogues

participate due to poor internet connection). Focus group participants also provided feedback to support the preparation of this synthesis report.⁴

The Pre-Summit for the Food Systems Summit was held in Rome on July 26-28, 2021. As an additional resource for this report, Annex B contains links to Indigenous Peoples' presentations made at the Pre-Summit.

Section 1:

Why a Focus on Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives is Important

Among the reasons why Indigenous People's perspectives are critical to food systems transformation, three justifications were supported by Dialogues across the seven socio-cultural regions: (1) the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); (2) no one left behind, and (3) stewardship.

These justifications were succinctly emphasized by Chief of the FAO's Indigenous Peoples Unit, Yon Fernández de Larrinoa, during the High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems in December 2020:

"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 globally. Their leadership is fundamental in achieving the objectives of the Summit and Sustainable Development Goals."⁵

Realizing the UNDRIP: Self-Determination is fundamental to food systems and all SDGs.

Dialogues with a focus on Indigenous Peoples noted their distinct rights, histories, traditional territories, and food systems. Globally, the immediate security and long-term sustainability of Indigenous Peoples' food systems depend on the acknowledgement and actualization of their distinct collective and individual rights. Convenors who participated in the 13 July focus group highlighted that Indigenous Peoples' rights are independent, indivisible, interrelated, interconnected, and indivisible. Through the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)⁶, the UN General Assembly affirmed that Indigenous Peoples' have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law. The UNDRIP specifically recognizes other rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right to self-determination; intellectual

⁴ Details about how focus groups were convened are in the introduction to the four reports.

⁵High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit , 15 December 2020, 22034, relevant link: [FAO North America News Indigenous Experts from North America call for a formal place in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#), page 1

⁶ https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf

property rights; right to Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC); and right to land, territory and resources.

We call for the international and national authorities to formally recognize the governance systems, knowledge systems, rights, and responsibilities of Indigenous Nations in North America and worldwide for food systems, as a right under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and as an action area in the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Indigenous Peoples.⁷

Guaranteeing the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples, rights to their lands and waters through policies and reforms will ensure that Indigenous Peoples could advance to more equitable livelihoods. Supporting networks of Indigenous Peoples will also ensure they have a more active participation at policy level and to be included in the decision-making process.⁸

Debate on food security and food sustainability led by Indigenous Peoples advocates not only for access to healthy food, but for an end to the structural injustices. Exploitation of indigenous lands and industrial projects' activities are needlessly destructive and have an enormous impact on traditional fishing, hunting and harvesting areas relied on by indigenous communities.⁹

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.¹⁰

Indigenous food systems in many countries have been severely disrupted through dispossession of Indigenous Peoples from their homelands, introduction of industrial food production, processing and distribution, rapid unification of food environments and changing dietary patterns. In addition, today, Indigenous Peoples' balanced relationship with their land-based food systems is obstructed by the ongoing exploitation of indigenous lands and infringement of their rights through industrial projects and states' mismanagement of land and resources.¹¹

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

⁷ High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, 15 December 2020, 22034, attachment: [Final-Statement Final Statement Dec 2020 On North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), page 1

⁸ Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies to Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System, 31 May 2021, 20041, attachment: [Report of the Dialogue](#), page 10

⁹ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#), 35212, 10 June 2021, page 6

¹⁰ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), page 7

¹¹ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#), 35212, 10 June 2021, page 5

*security based upon centuries of accumulated knowledge, adaptation, resilience, and genuine respect for our natural world.*¹²

*We reaffirm that the rights of Indigenous Youth are linked to the collective rights of our peoples and nations, including the profound relationship with our territories and the transmission of traditional knowledge and spirituality.*¹³

No One Left Behind: Marginalization erodes resilience and creates vulnerability.

Colonization and injustices such as dispossession of lands, territories, and resources is a historic and ongoing barrier to Indigenous Peoples' right to development. Marginalization and isolation of Indigenous Peoples was described in Independent Dialogues as resulting in physical and social barriers to inclusion in food systems: geographic, technological, economic, and political marginalization are compounded by the marginalization of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, belief systems, and practices. Across the seven socio-cultural regions, various forms of marginalization, including interconnected issues of displacement, biodiversity loss, and climate change are threatening Indigenous Peoples' ability to maintain their traditional nature-positive and sustainable approaches to food production.

Dialogue participants called for recognition that the extra burden of climate change and COVID-19 on Indigenous Peoples places them in increasingly vulnerable situations. They also called for a change in the discourse on vulnerability in order to recognize that Indigenous Peoples themselves are resilient, not vulnerable per se. Therefore, Indigenous Peoples' food systems are well placed to contribute to global debates on sustainable food systems and must be considered key allies in the effort to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁴

*...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.*¹⁵

*Decolonizing the food system to shift supply and demand towards traditional, nutritious foods would allow for BIPOC (and all) people to consume healthier diets.*¹⁶

Due to historical class disparities and colonization, the food industry and government have allowed unhealthy, ultra-processed foods to become ubiquitously available at the expense of

¹² [First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems](#), 3-4 June 2021, 2837, page 7

¹³ Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021, 14-16 June 2021, 32240, attachment: [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#), page 1

¹⁴ [Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns](#), April 7 2021, 10770, page 7

¹⁵ [High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#), 15 December 2020, 22034, page 6

¹⁶ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021, 12769, page 8

traditional and indigenous foods that have been staples for hundreds and thousands of years. This has contributed to a global health crisis wherein food producers primarily struggle with having enough food to eat, while the principal consumers of that food struggle with overnutrition, NDCs, and other diet related health conditions that were not present until the introduction of processed foods. The ultra-processed foods have contributed to “nutritional trauma” as the spiritual values underlying indigenous and faith communities, of the holiness of food and the bodies of human beings, are disregarded. The commodification and corporatization of food and food systems has slowly winnowed down the diversity of foods that are eaten globally. Streamlined food and food systems are a burden to growing lands and have deleterious impacts on health overall.¹⁷

Indigenous women identify as the main obstacle not having a territorial guarantee, although there is a Law on demarcation of lands and habitat (2001), their communities are surrounded by landowners, many communities have been evicted from their ancestral lands, and the expansion of mining, forestry, large estates, guerrillas, paramilitaries, drug trafficking and organized crime are destroying their natural resources. Women recognize that without land there is no life, no future, no food. They request territorial guarantees through the policy of demarcation and self-demarcation by indigenous peoples and communities, as a strategy of existence and cultural continuity, respect for their ways of life as guardians of the land, ecologically balanced environment and sustainable food systems.¹⁸

As climate change is affecting the weather patterns and increasing the severity of natural disasters, expanding Indigenous Peoples' management practices is critical. More and more people, including Indigenous Peoples' communities, are being displaced from their homes from fires, floods, landslides, and other natural disasters; food systems are being impacted in all regions of the world.¹⁹

... programs and measures at the national level do not cover climate change adaptation and mitigation spheres; assistance to small-scale producers and farmers is practically absent. Reforms introduced in agriculture negatively affect the volume of goods produced, their cost and sale...Products are sold locally while large cities prefer to import dairy foods. This negatively affects the economic development and stability of local small-scale production; poverty is only increasing in remote settlements.²⁰

Realities of extreme food insecurity and altered lives from climate change: Indigenous speakers and participants from North America accounted experiences of facing extreme food shortages and insecurities, with some instances directly correlated with the impacts of climate change. Within Indigenous Nations, the hunters, fishers and trappers are the experts. They have seen

¹⁷ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021,12769, page 5

¹⁸ [Diálogos independientes con pueblos indígenas, con la participación de mujeres indígenas agricultoras, productoras, procesadoras y comerciantes de alimentos, camino a la Cumbre de las Naciones Unidas sobre Sistemas Alimentarios](#),18 June 2021, 22529, page 6

¹⁹ 2nd Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, 28 May 2021, 22022, attachment: [Expanded Findings NA Indigenous Peoples 2nd Listening Session 28 May 2021](#) page 4

²⁰ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#),35212, 10 June 2021, page 5

*dramatic changes in the landscapes, waters, migration patterns, fish runs, and decline in species as climate change impacts of melting permafrost, warmer waters, less ice pack... more extreme storms, more extreme droughts and other environmental conditions change at increasing rates. These changes and challenges impact every aspect of our [Indigenous Peoples'] lives - our health, well-being, spirituality, emotional health, etc.*²¹

*Over-dependence on imported goods, and marginalization of local food system potential and historical food sovereignty puts island states in extreme situations of vulnerability: there is a huge overdependence on barge shipments for needed goods on the islands of Hawai'i. Currently 85% of food in Hawai'i is shipped in, and there are very few resources on the island to ensure their food security in the event of disaster. And yet, in light of this alarming fact, there is a belief amongst power holders and decision makers that our [Native Hawaiian] traditional food ways, which were once able to feed well over 1 million people in their islands, without causing harm or imbalance to the surrounding natural environment, and with no dependance on outside shipping, are unrealistic. Despite the frailty of relying on shipments for over 80% of needed food, there is an unwillingness by the so-called "State" to invest in and commit to traditional food systems, leaving us isolated in numerous ways.*²²

Stewardship: Indigenous Peoples' food systems are a game changing solution.

Climate change is threatening all food systems, whether agricultural or based on fishing, hunting, herding, and gathering wild foods. The [Whitepaper/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#) presents evidence that Indigenous Peoples are stewards of natural systems upon which all food systems depend, citing that they conserve 80% of global biodiversity and occupy more than 25% of the world's land.²³ In this context, focus group participants stressed that it is important for partners and UN agencies to better understand the solemn responsibility of Indigenous Peoples for their traditional homelands, their profound relationship with the natural environment, and their efforts to practice sustainability and prevent environmental destruction. Independent Dialogues called for indigenizing and decolonizing unsustainable food systems and the promotion of Indigenous Peoples' food systems as a "game-changing solution" for sustainable, equitable, and healthier food.

*Indigenous people are closer to nature and the importance of indigenous knowledge cannot be overemphasized because traditional farming practices are more ecologically sensitive, nature friendly and sustainable.*²⁴

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

²¹ [Turtle Island Dialogue: Traditional Harvesting](#), 8 April 2021, 10195, page 6

²² [Turtle Island Dialogue: Transforming Isolation](#), 15 April 2021, 10198, page 5

²³ FAO. 2021. [Whitepaper/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), page 21

²⁴ [The role of smallholder farmers and Indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production to ensure safe, nutritious food and conservation of our biodiversity for a sustainable food system](#), 19 April 2021, 12151, page 6

*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.*²⁵

*The challenges posed by climate change and its consequent extreme events in the sustainability of food systems of Indigenous peoples require establishing bridges between research in science and technology and traditional/ancestral knowledge and practices.*²⁶

*Indigenous women... demand the healing of Mother Earth and the hydrographic basins that guarantee access to water and the sustainability of food systems, curbing the imbalance generated by large-scale mining activity. For women, crops grown on less land are more resilient than those grown on a large scale. The emphasis is on the variety of crops, since it ensures that the failure of one item has a reduced impact on the food security of the communities. The recognition of ancestral knowledge is advocated to ensure the incorporation of knowledge which over time has been successful in food production. The women also argue that there should be a reduction in waste and the use of chemicals. The dissemination of family crops (Conucos) is recommended for their efficiency in food security.*²⁷

An integrated system approach, by combining enduring knowledge from indigenous peoples with citizen science solutions, we maximize the prospects of delivering smart, more efficient, and sustainable practices for all. (Convenor)

*Native seeds should not be seen from a business and financial perspective but collectively, where family and community take precedence, giving preference to our products' quality due to their high nutritional value. No to consumerism and avoid chemical pesticides. Define a strategy to rescue medicinal plants, ancestral knowledge and know-how that have been decisive in mitigating Covid-19 impacts. Strengthen ancestral knowledge and know-how in ecosystem management to mitigate and adapt to climate change. For the Andes region, this is critical due to thawing glaciers and destruction of cactus forests, wetlands and páramos, the natural source of water.*²⁸

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

²⁵ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), page 2

²⁶ [Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies to Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System](#), 31 May 2021, 20041, page 12

²⁷ [Diálogos independientes con pueblos indígenas, con la participación de mujeres indígenas agricultoras, productoras, procesadoras y comerciantes de alimentos, camino a la Cumbre de las Naciones Unidas sobre Sistemas Alimentarios](#), 18 June 2021, 22529, page 6

²⁸ [DIALOGOS INDEPENDIENTES DE PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE, DIALOGO CON AGRICULTORES, PESCADORES, GANADEROS Y PRODUCTORES INDIGENAS](#), 11 June 2021, 28726, page 7

*it is still operable," Dr. Kamanamaikailani Beamer, Professor at the Center for Hawaiian Studies in the Hui 'Āina Momona Program at the University of Hawai'i.*²⁹

*"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.*³⁰

*There are current movements to return space and land to Indigenous Peoples for protection and restoration following methods of Indigenous biocentric restoration and land management (including "nursery" native species planting sites and fire landscape management). Recognizing the collective human and tenure rights of Indigenous Peoples is crucial to Indigenous Peoples' ability to revitalize traditional practices of generating food and restoring ecosystems.*³¹

The Independent Dialogues synthesized for this report all affirm the Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination, the importance of addressing vulnerabilities resulting from many forms of marginalization, and the significance of acknowledging that traditional food systems and related knowledge and belief systems have been developed to be sustainable over thousands of years. Evidence supports the ability of Indigenous Peoples' approaches to food production to preserve biodiversity, to provide diverse and nutritious diets, and to be resilient and adaptive to external shocks, including climatic change.

Section 2: Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives on Food Systems

While Indigenous Peoples' food systems vary greatly across regions, some shared perspectives that emerged from the Independent Dialogues include: (1) food sovereignty, (2) technology and infrastructure support, and (3) relational worldview.

Whether Indigenous Peoples' food production was through farming, herding, hunting, fishing or gathering, Dialogues described the health of local ecosystems and the maintenance of traditional harvesting as integral to all aspects of their mental, physical, spiritual, and emotional wellness. Independent Dialogues supported that food sovereignty is necessary for sustainable food security

²⁹ High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021UN Food Systems Summit , 15 December 2020, 22034, relevant link: [FAO North America News Indigenous Experts from North America call for a formal place in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#), page 1

³⁰ High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021UN Food Systems Summit , 15 December 2020, 22034, relevant link: [FAO North America News Indigenous Experts from North America call for a formal place in the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#), page 1

³¹ [2nd Listening Session:Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#), 28 May 2021, 22022, page 6

among Indigenous Peoples. Indigenous Peoples' knowledge of ecosystems can be best leveraged to innovate sustainable food systems when local food producers are able to access leading-edge technology and equitable infrastructure investments to alleviate marginalization.

Food Sovereignty: Indigenous Peoples must be able to access and protect their own food systems.

Indigenous Peoples who currently rely heavily on imported food, as well as traditional food generators such as hunters, gatherers, pastoralists or subsistence farmers, are among the groups for whom food sovereignty is essential to food security. For Indigenous Peoples, food sovereignty means being able to manage their own cultivated or wild harvest in a way that meets their cultural, spiritual, economic, and nutritional needs. Food sovereignty includes the ability to influence decisions that impact conditions for self-sufficiency in traditional food generation, including from non-agricultural means. Violation of Indigenous Peoples' rights to access and protect the integrity of ecosystems is a systemic barrier to food sovereignty.

Food sovereignty is important for Indigenous peoples, as it is the right to healthy and culturally appropriate food, produced through ecologically sound, and sustainable methods and their right to define their own food, and agriculture systems.³²

The subject of indigenous food systems isn't solely and exclusively limited to the matters of a native traditional diet, but is a part of a broader issue of the centuries-long historical injustice in the food system and food sovereignty which is in turn closely related to the cultural, social, environmental, political and legal aspects of indigenous discourse. Indigenous right to food examines critical questions of access to healthy, culturally appropriate food, including transgenerational practices central to its production and consumption, as well as issues of ownership and control of land, traditional knowledge, governance, etc.³³

A bridge must be made between rural and urban, young and old, and indigenous and settler communities to co-create equitable solutions that prioritize human rights- especially the right to nature. - We must shift the historical narratives of our food system by holding institutions and individuals accountable for injustices such as appropriation, colonial and capitalist mindsets, and cultural theft.³⁴

The main challenge in sustaining indigenous food production is the absence of formal recognition by countries of IPs' rights to their lands, territories, resources and the practice of their culture, traditional knowledge and to determine their development, including food systems. Other challenges are diminishing labor supply, loss of seeds, erratic climate and disintegrating traditional knowledge, values and practices; and

³² [Pacific Region Consolidated Report for Independent Dialogues of Indigenous Peoples: Right to Food and Food Systems of Indigenous Peoples](#), 7 July 2021, page 9

³³ [Right to food and food systems of Indigenous Peoples Russian Federation, Eastern Europe and Central Asia](#), June 10 2021, page 5

³⁴ [Looking Back to Move Forward: Ancestral Roots & Regenerative Agriculture](#), 26 May 2021, 11913, page 7

discrimination of rotational farming as backward, problematic, illegal and even criminalized in some Asian countries. Fish, wild edibles and other non-timber forest products are disappearing due to the entry of extractive industries and monocrop plantations, among others. Such progressive disruption of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and livelihoods are resulting in insecurity and vulnerability to shocks especially in times of emergency like the impacts of climate change (la nina, el nino) and the COVID-19 pandemic.³⁵

Over thousands of years, we have nurtured reciprocal symbiotic and respectful relationships between our peoples and the [Arctic] environment, and we have transferred our knowledge through countless generations. Our cultural identities, our values, our spirituality, and overall mental and physical wellness are tied to our total environment, of which we are an intimate part of. This is what makes up our food security – our access, availability, stability, health and wellness, cultures, languages, and spirituality. Our governance and stewardship, proven sustainable practices, ownership, decision-making power, and management are all connected to our food sovereignty. Our food sovereignty is tied to the health and wellness of the entire ecosystem and necessary to ensure our food security.”³⁶

Build our food sovereignty initiatives: urban, rural and intertribally, continue to design and promote programming and support for Indigenous Peoples living in urban and rural landscapes to transform our food landscapes. Creating urban food sovereignty Initiatives and collectives: to address the many forms of isolation that urban Native/Indigenous communities face, participates spoke to the initiatives they are leading in Detroit to build food sovereignty initiatives focused on education, alliance and capacity building, community decision making bodies, public park and urban land use for food growing spaces, and looking at how land resources can be stewarded collectively in urban landscapes. Establish local food sovereignty alliances as a decision-making body for community decisions: A community body for decision-making is a model that has been created and applied by urban Native communities to facilitate community decision making processes. This idea was brought forward as a way to build community capacity and collaborations towards food systems/community transformations. ³⁷

Indigenous Peoples need to be able to carry out hunting, fishing, and harvesting on the ceded territories in treaties and legally designated territories of Indigenous Peoples, where rights to hunt, fish, and gather traditional food is guaranteed by the state actors. This requires the environments to be healthy, land and waters to be pristine (uncontaminated), and federal/state governments to uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples’ access and educate law enforcement and the public on

³⁵ [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), 8 June 2021, 24071, page 6

³⁶ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), page 1

³⁷ [Turtle Island Dialogue: Transforming Isolation](#), 15 April 2021, 10198, page 5

Indigenous Peoples' harvesting rights to prevent harassment and violence. Agriculture production, agricultural contaminants, and extractive industries have an impact on surrounding lands, waters, and wildlife that adversely impacts the health of the surrounding ecosystems and movement of wildlife, and thus the food systems of Indigenous Peoples.³⁸

Technology & Infrastructure Support: Marginalized food systems require equitable investments.

Indigenous Peoples' participation in food systems is constrained by poor access to technology and infrastructure. In the 13 July focus group, convenors cited the need for a range of technological and infrastructure supports to improve equitable participation of Indigenous Peoples in food systems, such as: financing, databases, internet access, software in Indigenous languages, access to education, equipment, internships, and promotional innovations to increase consumption of nutritious local foods.

We need to start supporting agroecological systems the same way we support industrial production systems. Current land grants are able to utilize millions of dollars and extension agents throughout the state. We need to do the same thing with agroecological and traditional Indigenous Peoples' food system approaches. This would include increased localized production through market incentives for local economies of scale, incentives to promote agrobiodiversity by working with local chefs and restaurants, and an increased support of conservation and biocentric production by limiting the over management of land for exports³⁹

Develop e-commerce platforms connecting duly registered AFCl members and consumers, with the backing of health and environmental authorities. Incorporate the presentation of Peasant and Indigenous Family Farming Organizations (AFCl) in primary education as a system of production and development beneficial to humanity, due to its contribution to the sustainable management of natural resources and the integration of the rural population into the economy. Connect AFCl with culinary professionals to train them in the knowledge of the attributes of their products, and thus increase the demand for quality, healthy food. Support specific points of sale for consumers to easily access fresh and processed AFCl products in national markets, local markets and specialty stores. Promote fairs, exhibitions and tastings of AFCl products in urban centers to connect them with operators and consumers.⁴⁰

³⁸ 2nd Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, 28 May 2021, 22022, attachment: [Expanded Findings NA Indigenous Peoples 2nd Listening Session 28 May 2021](#), page 3

³⁹ 2nd Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, 28 May 2021, 22022, attachment: [Expanded Findings NA Indigenous Peoples 2nd Listening Session 28 May 2021](#), page 3

⁴⁰ [Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena \(AFCl\) del Cono Sur sobre Sistemas Alimentarios](#), 21 June 2021, 30593, page 7

There is a need for a financing mechanism to develop a global Knowledge Repository to integrate Indigenous Knowledge complemented by emerging information technology-based solutions into the Food Systems. (Convenor

We stand in solidarity with our Indigenous Peoples and Nations to offer our determination and conviction of the importance of combining innovation with technologies and looking for new ways to stop the disappearance of ancestral knowledge, much of it oral, in our Indigenous Peoples' communities about plants, animals and ecosystems that constitute the foundations of our cultures, customs, beliefs, cosmogony and language. We are aware of the urgency of looking for new formulas that guarantee the transmission of the knowledge of our peoples before it disappears, along with the departure of our elders, old women and old men.⁴¹

Technology innovation —driven by geotagging, agrotagging, Earth observation, machine learning, and ICT-enabled citizen science, mapping new consumerism — which provides essential entry points for integrating the local knowledge and indigenous intelligence for site-specific advisory, access to services/information that benefits the remote and smallholder farmers and consumers while safeguarding the environmental flows.⁴²

Moreover, challenges in food processing and marketing, in general, such as lack of post-harvest infrastructure, processing facilities, processing technologies, product development and problems related to marketing and transportation affect IP initiatives and innovations. There is also a general lack of basic social services in most IP communities to enable their access to information, services and support to their agencies.⁴³

We ask Governments and funders to 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.⁴⁴

There is a need to invest in low-cost solutions such as kitchen gardens and backyard gardens, as home gardens can supply non-staple foods.⁴⁵

⁴¹ Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021, 14-16 June 2021,32240, attachment: [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#) page 2

⁴² [Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies to Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System](#), 31 May 2021, 20041, page 7

⁴³ [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), 8 June 2021, 24071, page 6

⁴⁴ Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021, 14-16 June 2021,32240, attachment: [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#), page 4

⁴⁵ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021,12769, page 6

Improve the thought and design behind land and water use: Many participants shared that where they live, land is not being used effectively to improve their communities' health or safety. Instead, many expressed the opposite. Our dialogue stimulated ideas and thoughts of how collaborations could be developed in urban and rural communities to transform land and water use so that communities are better cared for, safer, and promote health. In some areas, this may require the cooperation of many municipalities and different stakeholder groups. One such example is approaching city governments for community garden spaces in city parks, this is working in some cities.⁴⁶

Respect IPs who want to preserve and develop their food systems or prefer not to engage/link with the broader food systems (i.e. hunters-gatherers/IPs in voluntary isolation) vs. Communities are target markets⁴⁷

There needs to be investment into communities to create opportunities for young people to remain in their communities without setting themselves further behind. 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)...youth have access to modern education compared to the elders - so we wanted to merge the modern and the traditional ways." ...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 ...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.⁴⁸

Non-returnable [financial] support for co-innovations by Indigenous Family Farmers (FFs) and research institutes to expand biologically, environmentally and economically sustainable production systems...Subsidized investment loans and working capital for the transition from conventional to agroecological systems... Ensure that FFs have access to quality seeds, based on the collection, selection and genetic improvement of native seeds.⁴⁹

Relational Worldview: Indigenous Peoples' food systems generate more than nutrition.

Indigenous Peoples' belief systems involve spiritual kinship and biocentric responsibility of humans toward all other beings and elements in nature. Relational worldview attends to the intrinsic rights of

⁴⁶ [Turtle Island Dialogue: Transforming Isolation](#), 15 April 2021, 10198, page 8

⁴⁷ [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), 8 June 2021, 24071, page 11

⁴⁸ Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021, 14-16 June 2021,32240, attachment: [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#), page 13

⁴⁹ [Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena \(AFCI\) de Uruguay sobre Sistemas Alimentario](#), 10 June 2021, 30583, page 8

other species and the natural environment, as well as to socially equitable access to natural resources. Relationality in food systems goes beyond the dependence of humans on ecosystems from an instrumental, economic, nutritional, or mental health perspective; it is concerned with the rights and wellbeing of other species and the planet.⁵⁰ Nature-positive stewardship of traditional food systems is necessary to sustain all aspects of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems, belief systems, and wellbeing.

And again, we Indigenous Peoples work to bend, and we work to reshape, and package our indigenous ways of knowing and knowledge into the rubric that works best for others comprehension, because we see our people hungry and vulnerable, we see other people hungry and vulnerable, and we see our mother earth on the edge of off catastrophe.....Indigenous Peoples' food systems are intimately tied to the natural world and can provide food and nutritional security, whilst restoring ecosystems and maintaining biodiversity. Such protection and preservation is fundamentally aligned with the human and cultural rights that guarantee the survival of Indigenous Peoples. (Convenor)

There is little time to lose; today we are witness to the pandemic of mistreated biodiversity. We must urgently reconcile humans with surrounding environments and restore our relationship with nature.⁵¹

Through public awareness, promote respect for Mother Nature's rights to maintain a harmonious and balanced relationship with the biological cycles of the soil, subsoil and territorial space.⁵²

IPs maintain a sacred relationship with nature because it supports their lives and wellbeing. IP territories are the primary factors in food production. This includes not only the land but all the resources and the services they provide that supports food production and regeneration⁵³

The ultra-processed foods have contributed to "nutritional trauma" as the spiritual values underlying indigenous and faith communities, of the holiness of food and the bodies of human beings, are disregarded... There is a need to produce food that supports regenerative growth and holistic biodiversity support. Equitable food production that includes equity for plant and animal kingdoms is culturally appropriate.⁵⁴

We assert that the Indigenous and biocentric ecological restoration must be urgently prioritized by Member States and relevant stakeholders, as it is the insurance for our

⁵⁰ FAO. 2021. [Whitepaper/Wiphala Paper on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), pages 11-12

⁵¹ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#), 35212, 10 June 2021, page 6

⁵² [Diálogos independientes con pueblos indígenas, con la participación de mujeres indígenas agricultoras, productoras, procesadoras y comerciantes de alimentos, camino a la Cumbre de las Naciones Unidas sobre Sistemas Alimentarios](#), 11 June 2021, 28726, page 7

⁵³ [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), 8 June 2021, 24071, page 11

⁵⁴ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021, 12769, page 9

collective future on the planet and the surest way to mitigate the impacts of climate change. We call upon the Private Sector and all parties to cease practices causing destruction and contamination of our waters, forests, air and lands.⁵⁵

In contrast to the tracks identified by scientists that have largely defined food systems of the 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.⁵⁶

Conserving indigenous food heritage and natural foods that help sustain indigenous women working on the fields throughout the day to produce what we eat is important for good health and nutrition. Eg carbohydrate and starchy foods which are the most common staple foods found in an average IP homes in Africa. There is also a high market demand for indigenous foods by Africans in the diaspora and this provides a huge opportunity for our indigenous peoples to grow their income exporting these home grown foods to global markets. Agriculture and food systems are also sustained by conservation of our indigenous food sovereignty to promote our traditional heritages and cultural values that are being passed down from generation to generation. For instance, in the south eastern part of Nigeria, Yam is a highly revered and respected food crop by the Igbo ethnic group in such a way that they annually celebrated the new yam festival worldwide. Any great yam farmer is an accomplished and well respected man in the Igbo society. (Convenor)

Indigenous Peoples who have become reliant on highly-processed foods are suffering disproportionately from diet-related chronic illness. Indigenous Peoples' traditional food systems are nutritionally dense with high diversity of nutritious flora and fauna from ecosystems around the world. Such biodiverse diets support food security. As made clear through the dialogues, Indigenous Peoples' traditional food systems are essential to their mental, physical, spiritual, and emotional health. This includes the concept of food sovereignty, which is important for Indigenous Peoples to manage their own food production and be included in decisions that impact the sustainability of the ecosystems they rely on and with which they have a traditional stewardship responsibility. Additionally, equitable investments in Indigenous Peoples' access to technology and infrastructure is necessary to mitigate longstanding marginalization and enable participation in food production. Indigenous Peoples can contribute valuable traditional knowledge to the transformation of food systems.

⁵⁵ Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021, 14-16 June 2021,32240, attachment: [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#), page 4

⁵⁶ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), page 2

Section 3:

How Indigenous Peoples Want to Engage in the Summit and Beyond

The Independent Dialogues contained some guidance on how to engage Indigenous Peoples in the Summit itself. The 13 July focus group with conveners provided additional clarity on how to include Indigenous Peoples' perspectives within (1) the Summit through representation, (2) Action Tracks and Coalitions through implementation, and (3) future progress through monitoring and evaluation.

Co-creation of knowledge, science, and policy is necessary to protect Indigenous Peoples' livelihoods and to innovate more sustainable food systems for all. A lack of sufficient and meaningful engagement has been identified as both a driver of marginalization and a barrier to progress. The Dialogue reports and focus group participants identified the need to build on existing UN infrastructure to include delegations of Indigenous Peoples from the beginning of Summit planning, and to continue effective engagement after the Summit.

Representation: Respect Indigenous Peoples' perspectives among those of Member States

Some Dialogue reports and focus group participants described the engagement of Indigenous Peoples' in Summit preparation as insufficient and on short notice. Conveners who participated in the focus group reiterated the importance of early and meaningful participation in all Summit planning, including participation on the Scientific Group. Engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the Summit is an opportunity to improve the understanding among UN Member States, the UN system, and Scientific Communities about historic and necessary relationships of Indigenous Peoples with their natural environments. Indigenous youth are important to engage in the entire agenda of the Food Systems Summit, including plenary sessions and breakout sessions.

The success of Indigenous Peoples' engagement in the Summit requires addressing practical and logistical barriers, for example, by allowing more time and giving more advance notice for Indigenous Peoples to engage. Because many Indigenous Peoples may have poor internet connection, it was recommended that engagement in Pre-Summit Independent Dialogues include a printed form that Indigenous Peoples could respond to in writing. The Summit was noted to have too many different categories of initiatives seeking attention and input: "Action Tracks, clusters, game changing solutions, proto-coalitions, etc."

Indigenous peoples are leading the way in food policy yet do not feel they have a seat at most decision making tables regarding food systems.⁵⁷

⁵⁷ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021, 12769, page 6

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 perspective.⁵⁸

UNFSS must recognise the importance of Indigenous Peoples' languages for biodiversity preservation and continuation of Indigenous Peoples' food systems, yet also political inclusiveness through producing information also in Indigenous languages... Indigenous Peoples' political participation in the UNFSS cannot be limited to spiritual ceremonies, they must be given policy space and be respected in the game changing solutions. Funding consultations for Indigenous Youth and Indigenous Women are also key steps on the way towards an inclusive Summit.⁵⁹

Speakers and participants through the workgroups reiterated the primacy of the recognition of their collective rights to their territories as a lever for change that the UNFSS should advance. How this is intricately linked to resource and biodiversity conservation and the sustained well-being of people and planet cannot be overemphasized.⁶⁰

Implementation: Protect Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and rights within and across Action Tracks and Coalitions

In the 8 July 2021 webinar for leaders from Indigenous groups to present the findings of their Dialogues, it was raised that Indigenous leaders and experts should be added to Solution Clusters and to Action Track committees. It was also requested that Indigenous scientists be invited to join the UN Food Systems Summit Scientific Group and that delegations of Indigenous Peoples be included from the onset of post-Summit actions and implementation strategies, with resources allocated for proper compensation. On 13 July 2021, focus group participants affirmed that the direct and effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples in post-Summit action needs to uphold their right to participate by and for themselves. Engagement and preparations to implement game-changing solutions should be established with appropriate UN agencies, Member States, and others such as the World Bank, philanthropies, and Agribusiness investors. There was a desire for an agreement on how Indigenous Peoples should be engaged post-Summit, and it was proposed that a timeline for engagement in implementation be announced at the Summit.

Many dialogues highlighted the importance of engaging youth, who are often equipped with both modern technology and traditional knowledge, and who are a large proportion of Indigenous Peoples'

⁵⁸ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), , page 3

⁵⁹ [Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns](#), April 7 2021, 10770, page 7

⁶⁰ [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), 8 June 2021, 24071, page 5

populations. The engagement of women was also raised as a priority because women contribute heavily to food systems while also experiencing particular forms of marginalization with associated vulnerabilities. Several Dialogues identified the need for the United Nations and Member States to more effectively engage Indigenous Peoples.

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).⁶¹

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 The objective of the Indigenous led annual meeting is to discuss and assess the diverse agencies, policies, and programmes of the Rome based UN agencies and to facilitate and ensure the direct, effective, and active involvement of Indigenous Peoples with all related UN agencies, programmes, and organizations. Such an annual meeting also promotes accountability by encouraging Indigenous Peoples’ representatives to provide direct feedback on policies, programmes, and activities of Rome based agencies and encourages policy dialogue between the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples themselves.⁶²

Given the lack of infrastructure at the UN to engage Indigenous peoples including youths, there is a need to build on existing and missing infrastructure. (Convenor)

It is necessary to improve, enhance and reinforce the institutional environment and capacities of state officials at the national level, and representatives of bodies within the UN system to collaborate with indigenous traditional knowledge holders. A diverse list of activities and events on traditional knowledge must be prepared in order to achieve a better understanding and increased awareness of indigenous traditions, including food-based knowledge systems; involving people who have dedicated themselves to working on indigenous issues and those who are in any way related to indigenous food-based systems. When and only when policymakers truly embrace and understand the concepts of traditional cultures, and interaction is built on mutual respect and human rights, can policies be collectively developed and implemented that truly recognize, protect, preserve indigenous knowledge, traditional cultures and practices.⁶³

⁶¹ [High-level Expert Seminar on North American Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit](#), 15 December 2020, 22034, page 9

⁶² First Arctic Indigenous Peoples’ Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), page 3

⁶³ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#), 35212, 10 June 2021, page 6

There was no disagreement that things must change but the why and how of that change differed for all of the participants. This we believe to be the most important part - that there is no single solution and that any solutions that are created must be culturally and geographically appropriate, and meet people as people rather than as commodities or numbers on a page. True change happens in a society due to shifts in values and worldview.⁶⁴

Any policies developed in the sphere of food security, biodiversity, climate change and other related areas should include legal measures and standards protecting the knowledge, cultures and traditions of indigenous peoples. These measures should be based on human rights and international law and elaborated collectively with the full and active participation of indigenous peoples at every stage of the development process; should include productive institutions in the dialogue and ensure indigenous women's participation.⁶⁵

Implement measures to protect Indigenous lands and territories from extractive activities that cause biodiversity loss, pollution, water pollution and soil degradation among others.⁶⁶

Women possess and apply important indigenous knowledge, systems and practices in the food systems including on wild edible plants, seeds, etc. but they have limited access to the other means of production, processing and distribution... Their roles and contributions in the food systems are not recognized and are not included in decision-making processes. Sadly, they continue to be sexually harassed. Elders continue to perform traditional rituals related to food production and IPs' relationship with lands/forests and nature/environment but there are cases of censorship by government affecting its vitality and could lead to disintegration. ...The UNFSS should clearly repudiate the marginalization of indigenous food systems. Consistent to its principles of engagement, it should champion the promotion and advancement of indigenous food systems as an equitable and sustainable solution while creating opportunities to strengthen these not only for food security but also because of its intersecting function in biodiversity and resource conservation, and climate change mitigation and resilience.⁶⁷

We call upon FAO and UN Member States to ensure respect for and recognition of the rights of Arctic Indigenous Peoples in the context of international agreements that impact their unique food systems to ensure that their decisions, actions, and policies do not diminish or undermine such rights. Furthermore, we call upon all environmental and conservation-oriented UN Agencies and all international, regional,

⁶⁴ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021, 12769, page 9

⁶⁵ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#), 35212, 10 June 2021, page 6

⁶⁶ [Pacific Region Consolidated Report for Independent Dialogues of Indigenous Peoples: Right to Food and Food Systems of Indigenous Peoples](#), 7 July 2021, page 14

⁶⁷ [Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems](#), 8 June 2021, 24071, page 6

and national nongovernmental organizations to respect and recognize the rights of Arctic Indigenous Peoples to all elements of their food systems, including their lands, territories, and resources.⁶⁸

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?⁶⁹

Monitoring and Evaluation: Engage Indigenous Peoples to define, assess, and interpret progress

Across socio-cultural regions, Indigenous Peoples identified that their worldview, spirituality, knowledge systems and belief systems are integral to their relationship with food systems and need to be both protected and reflected in how progress on post-Summit action is planned, monitored, and evaluated.

Focus group convenors stressed that Indigenous Peoples' food systems cannot be characterised according to dominant conceptualisations, which are often presented as linear value chains. Indigenous Peoples' food systems emphasize circularity; They comprise different values, systems of governance, and cultural relations to food, and means of food generation. One focus group participant commented that the creation of a concrete framework for Indigenous Peoples' nature-based solutions is critically important. Participants proposed that initiatives emerging from the Summit process be supported by an evaluation roadmap to examine progress at short, medium, and long-term timeframes. Convenors stated that monitoring and evaluation of progress to transform food systems should involve Indigenous people and apply an agreed-upon methodology and tools. The inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' knowledge in research and evaluation to understand progress on food systems transformation, must protect intellectual property rights and all associated rights and protocols.

It will be imperative that we advocate for inclusion in, and funding for, the long term monitoring of all outcomes of the FSS in order to ensure global adherence to the tenets of UNDRIP and the tenets of Free Prior and Informed Consent of all Indigenous Peoples. (Convenor in focus group)

Any initiative to create online databases on food systems, cultures, traditions and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities, or to use or apply indigenous knowledge to transform food policies, should be based on the principle of free, prior and informed consent and indigenous intellectual property rights.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), page 5

⁶⁹ [Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021](#), 14-16 June 2021, 32240, page 8

⁷⁰ [UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues](#), 35212, 10 June 2021, page 6

BIPOC and traditional agriculture need to be uplifted through research and academia which influences policy.⁷¹

We need to scale up indigenous knowledge and promote generational knowledge transfer that is rapidly dying out due to the pressures of food security and urban rural migration through adequate collaboration and partnerships with stakeholders at the national, state, local government levels, civil society organizations and the private sector...Research institutions, Universities, civil society organizations and private sectors should be made to provide capacity building training and agricultural technologies solutions to these indigenous people in the socially and economically disadvantaged communities. We shouldn't leave it for the government alone⁷².

It is crucial that everyone, no matter their political or economic clout, can see their role in food systems change because urban communities and consumers hold power in demanding food systems change with their actions. We must enforce a system of accountability to ensure that people are given the right to their land- allowing for ancestral and nature-positive production...Reciprocity between producers and consumers; land and mouth; rural and urban connection is crucial. We must build networks of relationships. We must move forward in a way that food- good food, is a commons, land is protected, and small farmers are empowered.⁷³

Actively protect Indigenous peoples' right to control access to, and use of, their knowledge, including intellectual property. This should incorporate effective remedies, sanctions and measures to protect indigenous peoples against unauthorized use and misappropriation of their knowledge by States, businesses and other actors, including: civil and criminal damages; injunctions by courts; and development of mechanisms both domestic and international, based on a human rights framework with the particular aim of implementing the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.⁷⁴

Indigenous knowledge (IK) is scattered, at times exists in small pockets, much of the IK is transferred through practices and not well documented. As younger generations migrate to urban areas, fewer and fewer people know about IK. Therefore, there is an urgent need of developing technology-based Global Knowledge Repository to integrate Indigenous Knowledge into the Food Systems” by utilizing frontier technologies for the development of a portal that captures, processes, analyses and presents Indigenous knowledge through multiple sources

⁷¹ [Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice](#), 5 June 2021, 12769,, page 8

⁷² [The role of smallholder farmers and Indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production to ensure safe, nutritious food and conservation of our biodiversity for a sustainable food system](#), 19 April 2021, 12151, page 6

⁷³ [Looking Back to Move Forward: Ancestral Roots & Regenerative Agriculture](#), 26 May 2021, 11913, page 8

⁷⁴ [Pacific Region Consolidated Report for Independent Dialogues of Indigenous Peoples: Right to Food and Food Systems of Indigenous Peoples](#), 7 July 2021, page 13

such as compiling knowledge from existing studies, sponsor new studies, specific need-based projects and routine surveys. (Convenor in focus group)

We have defined Indigenous Knowledge as “a systematic way of thinking and knowing that is elaborated and applied to phenomena across biological, physical, cultural and linguistic systems. Indigenous Knowledge is owned by the holders of that knowledge, often collectively, and is uniquely expressed and transmitted through indigenous languages. It is a body of knowledge generated through cultural practices, lived experiences including extensive and multigenerational observations, lessons and skills. It has been developed and verified over millennia and is still developing in a living process, including knowledge acquired today and in the future, and it is passed on from generation to generation.” Indigenous Knowledge is transmitted by practicing our traditional livelihoods and occupations, as well as our languages, all of which are essential to our food systems.⁷⁵

Science led modern agriculture and food systems do not integrate indigenous knowledge to great extent despite the debates on bridging the gap between science and indigenous knowledge and bridging the knowledge Bridging scientific and indigenous peoples' knowledge for sustainable and inclusive food systems requires high level political and knowledge integration...To optimize the potentials of traditional knowledge systems however, a bottom-up approach is essential, based on a dense network of research institutions embedded within their local contexts....Building new paradigmatic frameworks of knowledge, dialogue and ecology, where scientific and traditional knowledge can take advantage of the richness of the biocultural food heritage is important to achieve the nexus of science and indigenous knowledge...Generally, policy reforms need to aim at building local knowledge and support collective resource management.⁷⁶

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.⁷⁷

We urge Member States to develop Intellectual property legislative frameworks recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge systems. We

⁷⁵ First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems, 3-4 June 2021, 2837, attachment [Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council](#), , page 2

⁷⁶ [Bridging scientific and indigenous peoples' knowledge for sustainable and inclusive food systems](#), July 6 2021, 29115 page 6

⁷⁷ [Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns](#), April 7 2021, 10770, page 7

urge Member States and United Nations Agencies to 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. Further, we ask that they put into place enforcement mechanisms upholding and protecting Indigenous Peoples' cultural rights to sustain connection to our food systems... We urge Member States, FAO and other UN agencies to implement the recommendations of the Rome Declaration on the Contribution of Indigenous Youth towards a World Without Hunger. Especially we highlight the need to generate disaggregated data and specific indicators of Indigenous Youth on issues of access to land and territory, health, food security, education and participation.⁷⁸

According to the Dialogues and focus group outcomes included in this report, reciprocity, transparency, and accountability in the implementation of the Articles comprising the UNDRIP is important to decolonize food systems and mitigate the negative impacts that dominant food systems have had on Indigenous Peoples and their traditional food systems. Respectful recognition and ethical engagement of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives is a priority in the co-creation of monitoring and evaluation, scientific evidence, and food systems research. It is necessary to respect, recognize, and protect Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and intellectual property while engaging Indigenous Peoples in the definition, measurement, and interpretation of progress toward food systems transformation.

Conclusion & Recommendations

Several of the Dialogues contain sets of recommendations addressed to the United Nations, the Food Systems Summit, and Member States. The use of modern technology, together with traditional knowledge, is seen as a way to increase production and access to local food and positively engage youth in their cultural heritage while encouraging them to participate directly in food systems as a livelihood. Increased respect and protection for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, their traditional knowledge, and relationship with their traditional territories is the subject of many Dialogue recommendations.

Across and within socio-cultural regions, Dialogues describe great diversity among traditional food systems and context-specific challenges to food security. The Dialogues also demonstrate broad agreement that Indigenous Peoples' food systems are resilient and regenerative, and that they are a game-changing proposition for the achievement of food system transformation and the SDGs. The contribution of Indigenous Peoples' food systems to the Food Systems Summit and beyond requires enforcement of UNDRIP and equitable investments to offset many longstanding systemic forms of marginalization that create food insecurity and interconnected conditions of vulnerability such as ecological instability, gender inequity, and cultural erosion. The engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the transformation of food systems is fundamental to nature-positive solutions that address biodiversity loss and climate change.

⁷⁸ Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021, 14-16 June 2021,32240, attachment: [Indigenous Youth Global Declaration on Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems](#), page 3- 4

Authors

Andrealisa Belzer. Researcher, Key Stakeholder Deep Dive Special Reports, Blue Marble Evaluation Team, UN Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogues

Andrealisa Belzer, MA, CE. Ms. Belzer is a Credentialed Evaluator with 25 years of evaluation experience in Canada and Germany. She serves as the Senior Evaluation Advisor for the Atlantic Region of Indigenous Services Canada and participates in the EvalIndigenous Network. She is a National Board member serving on the Canadian Evaluation Society's Standing Committee for Equity Diversity Inclusion and Environmental Sustainability, and a member of the Blue Marble Evaluation Global Advisory Council. She is a European-Canadian residing in Halifax, Canada, on the unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq First Nation.

Serge Eric Yakeu Djiam. Researcher, Key Stakeholder Deep Dive Special Reports, Blue Marble Evaluation Team, UN Food Systems Summit Independent Dialogues

Serge Eric Yakeu Djiam, MSc, ir, CE. Mr. Yakeu is a Credentialed Evaluator with 18+ years of research and evaluation experience in Africa, Asia, Europe and North America. He is the Vice-President of IDEAS, the Global Chair of EvalIndigenous Network, Chair of the EvalPartners' Coordination Committee, and AfrEA's Past President. He works with stakeholders at multiple layers including government entities, private sector, CSO, donors, UN agencies, and Universities as Guest Lecturer at the University of Humboldt in Germany, University of Ottawa and Quebec University of Montreal in Canada, as Visiting Professor with the United Arab Emirates University, the Institute of Environmental Sciences in Cameroon, and the University of Constantine II in Algeria. As a Bilingual international expert (French & English), he is very active as Adviser for youth empowerment within professional networks. He has written and authored books, training materials, several reports and articles.

Annex A: Independent Dialogues Reviewed

Title	Convenor(s)	Date	ID#	# Participants	# Indigenous
Global Indigenous Youth Forum 2021	Global Indigenous Youth Caucus, FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit & Indigenous United Nations Food Systems Summit Champions	14-16 June 2021	32240	160	80
Faith + Food: Food Security, Access, and Justice	Andrew Schwartz, Centre for Earth Ethics	6 May 2021	12769	Not specified	not specified
The role of smallholder farmers and Indigenous people's knowledge, skills and experiences in boosting nature positive production to ensure safe, nutritious food and conservation of our biodiversity for a sustainable food system	Asikaralu Okafor, CEO, Maklummy Technology Services Limited	19 April 2021	12151	17	17
Integrating Indigenous Knowledge with Emerging Technologies to Enhance Sustainability and Resilience of Food System	Milind Pimprikar, Chairman, CANEUS; FILAC and UNOOSA	31 May 2021	20041	104	40
Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems	Eleanor Dictaan-Baang, Tebtebba - Convenor; Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact and the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Peoples' Forum at IFAD - Co-Convenors	8 June 2021	24071	78	69

Looking Back to Move Forward: Ancestral Roots & Regenerative Agriculture	Maya Mehta & Alejandra Bautista, The Social Gastronomy Movement	26 May 2021	11913	59	1
Turtle Island Dialogue: Transforming Isolation	FAO Indigenous Peoples Unit & UNFSS Indigenous Champion [Denisa Livingston - Appointed Member of the Champions Network of the UN Food Systems Summit]	15 June 2021	10198	17	14
Turtle Island Dialogue: Traditional Harvesting	Ken Paul (Wolastoqwey Neqotkuk First Nation) Lead Researcher & Negotiator of Fisheries of Wolastoqwey First Nation	8 April 2021	10195	32	29
Contributions from Indigenous peoples' food systems to Action Track 2 and the shift to healthy and sustainable consumption patterns	The Global Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems and Action Track 2 of the UNFSS	7 April 2021	10770	32	3
2nd Listening Session: Recommendations from North American Indigenous Peoples, towards the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	28 May 2021	22022	37	27
First Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Regional Dialogue on Food Systems and the Arctic Region Declaration from Inuit Circumpolar Council and Saami Council	Inka Saara Arttijeffer & Yon Fernandez de Larrinoa, Indigenous Peoples Unit, FAO the United Nations; UNPFII; Dalee Sambo Dorrough, Chair, Inuit Circumpolar Council; Anne Nuorgam, Head of Human Rights Unit,	3 June 2021	28371	36	30

	Saami Council				
Independent Dialogue on Indigenous Food Systems- Key Messages from Indigenous Peoples in Africa	Indigenous Livelihood Enhancement Partners (ILEPA)	8 June 2021	not uploaded	not specified	not specified
Right to food and food systems of Indigenous Peoples Russian Federation Eastern 7 Russia Europe Central Asia Dialogue on FSS Report 24 06 21 ENG.docx Europe and Central Asia	Aborigin Forum in a partnership with the Center for support of Indigenous peoples of the North (CSIPN)	10 June 2021	not uploaded	53	not specified
Pacific Region Consolidated Report for Independent Dialogues of Indigenous Peoples: Right to Food and Food Systems of Indigenous Peoples	Pawanka Fund and the Indigenous Lawyers Association of Queensland Inc.	7 July 2021	not uploaded	27	not specified
The Path to Food Sovereignty in the United States: Experiences from Food Systems Leaders in the American Southwest and Puerto Rico - Food Systems Summit Dialogues*	Tufts University Food Systems Graduate Student Network, Friedman Food Policy Action Coalition, and the Student Alliance	9 June 2021	23658		
Traditional and Indigenous Foods for Food Systems Transformation in Africa*	Prof Linley Chiwona-Karltun, African Nutrition Society and Dr Patrick Maundu, IUNS Task Force on	20 May 2021	12901		

	Traditional and Indigenous Food Systems and Nutrition				
Bridging scientific and indigenous peoples' knowledge for sustainable and inclusive food systems	Dr. Katharina Löhr (Leibniz-Centre for Agricultural Landscape Research - ZALF), Dr. Harry Hoffmann (Welthungerhilfe - WHH)	6 July 2021	29115	41	0
Climate Change & Food Systems' Transformation: Focus on Small Island States and Indigenous Peoples*	Dr Cristina Tirado (WFP, IPCC)	7 July 2021	29876		
Advancing Smart, Climate Friendly & Sustainable Food Production: Exploring Alternative & Indigenous Food Systems Transformation in Botswana*	Ms Jessica Mmola, Ms Nomhle Tshisela & Mr Letso Palai	21 July 2021	26819		
Pressures, Resilience, Questioning and Rethinking: Experiences and Perspectives on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems in Africa*	Mr. Kimaren Ole Riamit; Team Leader, Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners (ILEPA)	8 June 2021	37613		
Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) de Uruguay sobre Sistemas Alimentarios	COPROFAM - CLOC/Via Campesina	10 June 2021	30583	51	not specified
DIALOGOS INDEPENDIENTES DE PUEBLOS INDIGENAS DE AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE, DIALOGO CON	COORDINADORA ANDINA DE ORGANIZACIONES INDIGENAS - CAOI, Benito CALIXTO	11 June 2021	28726	55	50

AGRICULTORES, PESCADORES, GANADEROS Y PRODUCTORES INDIGENAS	GUZMAN - COORDINADOR GENERAL				
Diálogos independientes con pueblos indígenas, con la participación de mujeres indígenas agricultoras, productoras, procesadoras y comerciantes de alimentos, camino a la Cumbre de las Naciones Unidas sobre Sistemas Alimentarios	Luz Fernández	18 June 2021	22529	47	42
Diálogo Autónomo de las Organizaciones de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina e Indígena (AFCI) del Cono Sur sobre Sistemas Alimentarios	COPROFAM - CLOC/Via Campesina	21 June 2021	30593	50	not specified
UN Food Systems Summit, 2021: Regional Consultation / Саммит ООН по Продовольственным Системам 2021 Региональная консультация - Food Systems Summit Dialogues	Center for support of indigenous peoples of the North (CSIPN) , Aborígen Forum	10 June 2021	35212	53	49

* Indicates no Dialogue report was available. No participant data is available for dialogues with no reports.

Annex B: Links to Pre-Summit Presentations

The Food Systems Transformation pre-Summit was held at FAO in Rome on July 26-28, 2021. As an additional resource for this report, we are including links to Indigenous Peoples' presentations made at the pre-Summit.

- Closing plenary report from the Indigenous Peoples' Coalition at the pre-Summit:
<https://vimeo.com/user145891411/download/580226992/636b527d3b>

- Session devoted to Indigenous Peoples' Perspectives on Food Systems
 16:00 – 16:50 **Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems: Game Changing Solutions for the World**
 The world's dominant food systems are major contributors to the current social, environmental, and economic crises that are affecting the entire planet: food insecurity, climate change, biodiversity loss, topsoil erosion, deforestation, and conflict. It's time for change. In contrast, Indigenous Peoples' Food and Knowledge Systems informed by ancestral knowledge are ecologically sustainable, resilient, nutritious, equitable, and self-determined. Indigenous Peoples have been, and continue to be, vital to agricultural innovation, biodiversity, global food security and the health and well-being of diverse and resilient societies. In this session, results will be presented from Indigenous Peoples' dialogues in seven socio-cultural regions, where 270 indigenous organizations, and 1,600 individuals participated to discuss the impacts that global food systems are having on Indigenous Peoples, and how Indigenous Peoples are supporting the creation of more sustainable, democratic, and nutritious food systems across the world.
 - **Moderator: Mr. Geoffrey Roth**, Member, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
 - **Opening Remarks: Ms. Anne Nuorgam**, Chair of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)
<https://vimeo.com/user145891411/download/579906964/5a0ea68cf8>
 - **H.E. Ine Eriksen Søreide**, Minister Foreign Affairs Norway
<https://vimeo.com/user145891411/download/579906759/6886ad0cd7>
 - **Chef Josef Andres**
<https://vimeo.com/user145891411/download/579904274/d5024e30a0>