Assessing the Arctic through an Inuit Food Security Lens

AC SDWG Arctic EIA project: Utqiagvik Workshop
November 27-29, 2017
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ICC’s International Engagements

- Arctic Council
- Task Force on Oil Spill Response
- Inuit Health
- Commission on Human Rights
- Mercury Expert Group
- POPS Expert Group
- RAMSAR
- WIPO
- UNFCC
- Convention on Biological Diversity

- International Whaling Commission
- UNEP (incl. INC)
- CITIES
Arctic Council

Ministers

Senior Arctic Officials

ARCTIC COUNCIL

ACAP
Arctic Council Action Plan

AMAP
Arctic Monitoring and Assessment Programme

CAFF
Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna

EPPR
Emergency, Prevention, Preparedness and Response

PAME
Protection of the Arctic Marine Environment

SDWG
Sustainable Development Working Group

INUIT

AIA
AAC
GCI
Saami Council, RAIPON
Ottawa Indigenous Knowledge Principles

- a systematic way of thinking and knowing

- developing in a living process, including knowledge acquired today and in the future

- holds methodologies, evaluation and validation process
Meaningful Engagement of Indigenous Peoples

• Partnerships not consultation
  – Meaningful and equitable
• Protection of Indigenous Rights
Our Inuit Ecosystem
Alaska Inuit Food Security is the natural right of all Inuit to be part of the ecosystem, to access food, to care-take, protect, and respect all of life, land, water, and air.
Inuit Culture

Transition from being provided for to a provider

Stability

Availability

Time, fuel, equipment and bullets

WALRUS

Accessibility

Physical accessibility to hunting grounds/ice

Decision-Making Power

Legal accessibility to hunting grounds/ice

Adaptability to change example, change in ice thickness

Shifts in migration & health

Benthic species

Health and Wellness

Food systems of yesterday and today

Physical and mental wellbeing of Inuit

Inuit Culture

Cultural & self identity

Cultural keys to species

Food source

Hunting strategy

Knowledge of how to collect, process and store food sources

Ability to rely on food collected from the year before

Passing of knowledge

Relationship with animals, plants, water, land and sky

Sharing systems, trading, feast, etc.

Transition from being provided for to a provider

Dependent on

Dependent on

Physical accessibility to hunting grounds/ice

Regulations

Legal accessibility to hunting grounds/ice

Food systems of yesterday and today

Collection of seafood, nutrition

Cultural keystones species

Traditional management schemes

Decision-Making Power
THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES FROM INCREASED TEMPERATURE ON FOOD SECURITY

Increase in surface water temperature

Increase in precipitation

Change in snow coverage

Shift in energy transfer

Decrease in berries

Fewer berries to pick

Decrease in biodiversity

Potential loss of opportunity for the transfer of knowledge

Potential decrease in biodiversity

Mental well-being

Social integrity

Inuit will have to travel farther to find berries

Animals that rely on the nutrients

Inuit that rely on the nutrients

Animals that rely on the nutrients

Health and Wellness

Availability

Stability

Inuit Culture

Accessibility

Decision-Making Power

Greenhouse gases

Burden of pollution

Fuel, time and transportation

Impacts

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