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EALLU: Arctic Indigenous Youth, Climate Change and Food Culture;
Recommendations

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SDWG Project: EALLU –
Arctic Indigenous Youth, Climate Change and Food Culture
Leads: Canada, Kingdom of
Denmark, Norway,
Russia, United States, AIA, Saami Council
Submission to SAOs for Review and Approval, 10 February

Recommendations:

"...We therefore make the following policy recommendations to the Arctic Council:

1. Encourage the Arctic Council to maintain a clear focus on Arctic indigenous food cultures and systems, and support the EALLU project to continue its work on Arctic indigenous food systems, youth, food security, nutrition, health, economy and well-being.
2. Support a separate follow-up EALLU task to further investigate the possibilities for utilization of the Northern Sea Route and new slaughterhouse processing technologies for improving the economic base of Arctic indigenous peoples', in close cooperation with Association of World Reindeer Herders, PPs and States. Sakha Republic in Russia will function as a pilot region.
3. Support the EALLU project to develop the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute, by establishment of an international multidisciplinary program for training of indigenous youth in food TK documentation, food entrepreneurship and innovation, based on the work and legacy of the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute and the EALLU project, as a follow up of point # 22 of the Iqaluit Declaration from 2015.
4. Support the establishment and further development of indigenous trans boundary knowledge institutions, to bridge the gaps between society and academia, between academia and business, and between science and traditional knowledge, focusing on Arctic indigenous peoples food culture, food sovereignty, food security and business development, and invite Arctic Council Members and Observers to contribute to this including UArctic, IASC and IASSA.
5. Support establishment of Arctic standards of indigenous food production, based on food security and safety, but adjusted to Arctic indigenous cultures, food practices and traditional knowledge, as well as our Arctic food production realities.
6. Encourage development of a new branding system for Arctic indigenous peoples' products including fair trade and food specialties.
7. Encourage stimulation of the economic freedom and economic basis of Arctic indigenous peoples' traditional livelihoods by securing their access and ownership to the most profitable activities in the value chain.
8. Suggest that a circumpolar free trade of indigenous foods and products between Indigenous Peoples' business enterprises be investigated in order to spur *in situ* Arctic development, that could be part of future Arctic agreements on economic cooperation.
9. Support in general that indigenous peoples themselves initiate, plan and implement Arctic Council projects of relevance to their local societies in a rapidly changing Arctic, to secure both local engagement and capacity building, and encourage the Arctic Council Members and Observers to facilitate this.

We further make the following recommendations to the Arctic Economic Council:

1. Invite the Arctic Economic Council (AEC) to prioritize stimulating Indigenous Peoples' businesses, including traditional indigenous livelihoods and food, to build on the Arctic regions' strengths, its peoples and its knowledge base.
2. Invite the Arctic Economic Council (AEC) to consider development of a new branding system for Arctic indigenous peoples' products including fair trade and food specialties, under the AEC's Arctic Star initiative."