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APPENDIX A: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Name	Title	Affiliation
Adel Yassa	Director, Regional and Local Development	Kativik Regional Government
Adla Itorcheak	Policy Analyst	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Adrienne Silk	Legal Counsel	Department of Justice
Alex Ker	Consultant	Aarluk Consulting Inc.
Allison MacRury	Public Health Nutritionist	Department of Health and Social Services
Amelie Bouchard	Public Health Nutritionist	Nunavik Board of Health and Social Services
Andres Ibanez	Manager, Communications and Collaboration	Nunavut Anti-Poverty Secretariat
Andy Morrison	Chief Executive Officer	Arctic Cooperatives Ltd.
Anna Fowler	Assistant Director, Department of Health and Social Development	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
Anna Ziegler	Educational Resources and Program Developer	Nunavut Literacy Council
Anne Garrett	Regional Public Health Nutritionist (Kitikmeot)	Department of Health and Social Services
Arielle Stockdale	Policy Analyst	Nunavut Housing Corporation
Barbara Ann Tierney	Policy Analyst	Department of Justice
Ben Kovic	Representative	Baffin Fisheries Coalition
Bethany Scott	Policy Analyst	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Brenna MacEachern	Regional Nutritionist / Acting Regional Wellness Programs Coordinator	Department of Health and Social Services
Carrie McEwan-Tucker	Community Wellness Coordinator	City of Iqaluit
Cathy McGregor	Executive Director	Department of Education
Cathy Towtongie	President	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Catriona Macleod	Acting Director, Policy and Planning	Department of Education
Ceporah Mearns	Youth Research Coordinator	Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre
Charles Dorais	Assistant to the Vice President, Economic Development	Makivik Corporation
Cindy Cowan	Director, Community and Distance Learning	Nunavut Arctic College
Colleen Healey	Climate Change Program Manager	Department of Environment
Dan Page	Manager, Adult Education Programs	Nunavut Arctic College
Daphna Mills	Senior Researcher	Nunavut Anti-Poverty Secretariat
Darrin Nichol	President	Nunavut Development Corporation
David Joanase	Media Advisor	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
David Lloyd	Assistant Deputy Minister, School Services	Department of Education
David Ningeongan	President	Kivalliq Inuit Association
Dessislav Sabev	Manager, Policy and Stakeholder Relations	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Diana Stapleton	Research Coordinator	Food Banks Canada
Diane Angma	Community Health Representative	Department of Health and Social Services
Dominic Demers	Manager, Nutrition North Canada	Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada
Doug Anderson	General Manager, Major Markets Region	North West Company
Drikus Gissing	Wildlife Director	Department of Environment
Duane Wilson	Vice President, Merchandising and Logistics	Arctic Cooperatives Ltd.
Ed McKenna	Director	Nunavut Anti-Poverty Secretariat



Edna Elias	Commissioner of Nunavut	Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Eenoapik Sageaktook	Elder	N/A
Elizabeth Ford	Director, Department of Health and Social Development	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
Elyse McKenzie	Senior Policy Analyst	Department of Finance
Ema Qaggutaq	Kitikmeot Liaison Officer	Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization
Emily Angnatuk	Founder	I Care, We Care - Kuujuaq Initiative
Emily Woods	Press Secretary	Legislative Assembly
Eric Joamie	Spokesperson	Feeding My Family
Erika Weidl	Registered Dietician	Department of Health and Social Services
Erin Gordey	Senior Advisor, Monitoring and Evaluation	Department of Economic Development and Transportation
Eugene Kabluitok	Program Coordinator	Kivalliq Inuit Association
Eva Aariak	Premier of Nunavut	Legislative Assembly
Frank Pearce	N/A	N/A
Gene Hachey	Consultant	Agriculture, Agri-Foods, Commercial Wildlife Development
George Eckalook	Board Member	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Gwen Healey	Executive and Scientific Director	Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre
Helen Laroque	Director, Beneficiary Services	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Jack Anawak	Vice President, Social and Cultural Development	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Jamal Shirley	Manager, Research Design	Nunavut Research Institute
James Arreak	Chief Executive Officer	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Janelle Budgell	Territorial Wellness Programs Coordinator	Department of Health and Social Services
Janelle Kennedy	Senior Science Advisor	Department of Environment
Janine LaForte	Registered Dietician	North West Company
Jen Hayward	Board Member	Nunavut Food Bank
Jennifer Wakegijig	Territorial Nutritionist	Department of Health and Social Services
Jim Little	Director	Bill Mackenzie Humanitarian Society
Jo-Anne Falkiner	Director, Policy and Planning	Department of Environment
John Bens	General Manager	Arctic Ventures Market Place
Joshua Kangok	Chairperson	Amarok Hunters and Trappers Association
Joy Walker	Regional Public Health Nutritionist (Baffin)	Department of Health and Social Services
Karen Deagle	Instructor	Nunavut Arctic College
Karliin Aariak	Facilitator	N/A
Kathleen Irwin	Coordinator	Rankin Inlet Food Bank
Kim Crockatt	Executive Director	Nunavut Literacy Council
Kuthula Matshazi	Senior Policy Analyst	Department of Education
Laura Bennett	Researcher	Canadian Council of Academies
Lauren Goodman	Policy Advisor	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
Lena Ellsworth	Executive Secretary to Minister Ell	Legislative Assembly
Leetia Janes	Spokesperson	Feeding My Family
Lindsay Mills	Manager PHSI	Department of Health and Social Services
Lissie Anaviapik	Family Health Research Coordinator	Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre
Lucy Burke	Women's Coordinator	Qikiqtani Inuit Association





Madeleine Redfern	Former Mayor of Iqaluit	N/A
Malaya Mikijuk	Executive Assistant to the CEO/COO	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
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Mary Wilman	Coordinator	Home Management Program
Mason White	Architect	Lateral Office
Matthew Illaszewicz	Manager Communications	Department of Economic Development and Transportation
Michelle Doucette Issaluk	Intergovernmental Policy Analyst	Department of Health and Social Services
Monica Ell	MLA, Iqaluit; Minister of Human Resources	Legislative Assembly
Monica O'Connor	Policy Analyst	Nunavut Housing Corporation
Morgan Ip	Project Manager	Lateral Office
Nash Sagiatak	Board Member	Tukisigiavik Society
Natan Obed	Director, Social and Cultural Development	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Noah Papatsie	Board Member	Nunavut Disabilities Makinnasuaqtiit Society
Norman Ford	Manager	Kangiqliq Hunters and Trappers Organization
Norman Okalik	Program Coordinator, NHSP	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Okalik Eegeesiak	President	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Pam Coulter	Director, Communications	Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Pat Netser	Member's Assistant	Health Canada
Paul Haulli	President	Nunavut Association of Municipalities
Peter Hale	Manager, Wildlife Research	Department of Environment
Peter Irniq	Former Commissioner of Nunavut	N/A
Pitsiula Kilabuk	Community Health Representative	Department of Health and Social Services
PJ Akeeagok	Acting Director, Communications	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Rachel Hirsch	Postdoctoral Fellow	Trent University
Richard Paton	Senior Policy Analyst	Department of Human Resources
Robert Lyall	Board Member	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Ron Wassink	Communications Specialist	Department of Health and Social Services
Sandy Teiman	Assistant Deputy Minister	Department of Family Services
Sara Holzman	Climate Change Program Specialist	Department of Environment
Sara Statham	Food Security Project Coordinator	Department of Health and Social Services
Sarah Spencer	Terrestrial Wildlife Management Biologist	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Sarah Bailey	Law Student	Public Prosecution Service of Canada
Sharon Qiyuk	Manager, NHSP	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Shylah Elliott	Health Policy Analyst	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Simon Kolit	Student	Nunavut Arctic College
Simeonie Kopak	Community Health Representative	Department of Health and Social Services
Stéphane Daigle	Regional Manager	Arctic Cooperatives Ltd.
Sue Anderson	Territorial Director, Mental Health and Addictions	Department of Health and Social Services
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Susan Scullion	Executive Assistant to Minister Ell	Legislative Assembly
Susie Pearce	Nurse Manager	Department of Health and Social Services





Tania Morrison	Nutritionist	Health Canada
Terry Forth	Executive Director	Nunavut Economic Forum
Theresa Koonoo	Territorial CHR Coordinator	Department of Health and Social Services
Tim Brown	Manager, Policy and Planning	Nunavut Housing Corporation
Tim Ross	General Manager, Arctic Region	North West Company
Tina Mandeya	Senior Communications Officer	Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Uviluq Naukatsik	Student	Nunavut Arctic College
Virginia Lloyd	Chief Operating Officer	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Wayne Lynch	Director, Fisheries and Sealing	Department of Environment
Wendy Ireland	Executive Director	Nunavut Disabilities Makinnasuaqtiit Society
William Hyndman	Executive Director	Project Nunavut
Winnie Banfield	Director of Income Support	Department of Education



APPENDIX B: LIST OF ADDITIONAL INVITEES

Name	Title	Affiliation
Adam Gordon	Advisor, Property and Asset Management Division	Department of Community and Government Services
Allan Rumbolt	MLA, Sanikiluaq	Legislative Assembly
Amy Johnston	Policy Analyst	Nunavut Housing Corporation
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Anguti Johnston	Regional Youth Coordinator	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Ann Peters	Consultant	Dillon Consulting Ltd.
Ashli McCarthy	Key Informant	Inuvik Greenhouse
Attima Hadlari	Board Member	Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board
Bert Dean	Senior Policy Advisor	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Charles Pugh	Director, Planning and Strategic Priorities	Department of Human Resources
Chris Furgal	Professor	Trent University
Chris Scullion	Manager, Policy and Inuit Employment Planning	Department of Human Resources
Chris West	Executive Director	Baffin Regional Chamber of Commerce
Craig Johnston	Advisor, Business Promotion	Department of Economic Development and Transportation
Dan Carlson	Manager, Fiscal Policy and Analysis	Department of Finance
Daniel Shewchuk	MLA, Arviat; Minister of Justice	Legislative Assembly
David Alexander	Representative	Baffin Fisheries Coalition
Don Cunningham	Representative	Pangnirtung Fisheries
Doug Cox	Board Member	Uquutaq Society
Eeta Kanayuk	Legislative Coordinator	Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Elisapi D. Aningmiuq	Board Member	Tukisgiarvik Society
Emily Ridlington	Key Informant	CBC
Fred Schell	MLA, Cape Dorset / Kimmirut	Legislative Assembly
Gabriel Nirlungayuk	Director, Wildlife and Environment	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
George Wenzel	Professor	McGill University
G�rard Duhaime	Professor	Universit� Laval
Gideonie Joamie	Director, Policy and Planning	Department of Culture and Heritage
Glendora Boland	Nutrition Consultant	Government of Newfoundland and Labrador
Glenn Williams	Wildlife Policy Advisor	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
Hezakah Oshutapik	MLA, Pangnirtung	Legislative Assembly
Hunter Tootoo	Speaker	Legislative Assembly
Irene Tanuyak	Assistant Deputy Minister, Adult Learning and Early Childhood Services	Department of Education
Jakob Gearheard	Coordinator	Ilisaqsivik Society
James Arreak	MLA, Qikiqtarjuak; Minister of Culture and Heritage	Legislative Assembly
James Qillaq	Chairperson	Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board
Janet Brewster	Manager, Research and Special Projects	Department of Health and Social Services
Janet Dionne	Acting Executive Director	Nunavut Inuit Wildlife Secretariat
Jason Mikki	Regional Coordinator	Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board

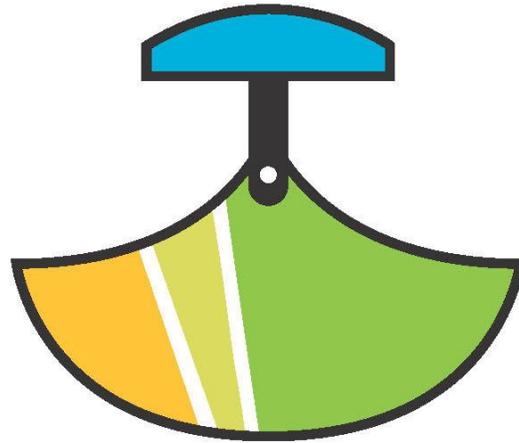
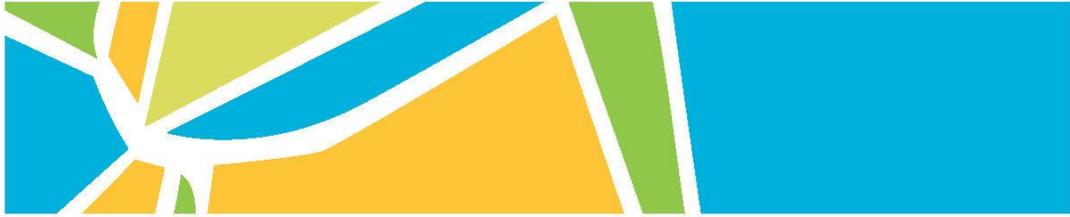


Jeannie Ugyuk	MLA, Gjoa Haven / Taloyoak	Legislative Assembly
Joe Enook	MLA, Pond Inlet	Legislative Assembly
John Ningark	MLA, Kugaaruk / Repulse Bay	Legislative Assembly
Johnny Ningeongan	MLA, Coral Harbour / Chesterfield Inlet	Legislative Assembly
Kate Ford	Manager, Career Development Services	Department of Education
Keith Peterson	MLA, Cambridge Bay; Minister of Finance; Minister of Health and Social Services	Legislative Assembly
Larry Lenton	Director, Outreach and Collaborations	Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada
Laurel Kreuger	Coordinator	Baker Lake Prenatal Nutrition Project
Leesee Papatsie	Spokesperson	Feeding My Family
Leona Aglukkaq	Minister of Health	Health Canada
Leslie Leafloor	Manager, Early Childhood Development	Department of Education
Lorne Kusugak	MLA, Rankin Inlet / Whale Cove; Minister of Community and Government Services	Legislative Assembly
Louis Tapardjuk	MLA, Igloodik / Hall Beach	Legislative Assembly
Lynn MacKenzie	Executive Director, Social Services	Department of Health and Social Services
Lynn Matte	Policy Analyst	Department of Health and Social Services
Mark Pimlott	Manager, Compliance and Legislation	Department of Environment
Mary Ellen Thomas	Senior Research Officer	Nunavut Research Institute
Michael Chappell	Board Member	Iqaluit Greenhouse Society
Moses Aupaluktuq	MLA, Baker Lake	Legislative Assembly
Nick Burnaby	Board Member	Iqaluit Greenhouse Society
Nick Illuaq	Founder	Country Food Exchange
Peter Taptuna	MLA, Kugluktuk; Minister of Economic Development and Transportation	Legislative Assembly
Peter Workman	Senior Health Emergency Planner	Department of Health and Social Services
Rebecca Jeppesen	Director, Wildlife Management	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Rhoda Palluq	Inuit Employment Policy Analyst	Department of Human Resources
Robin Anawak	Policy Analyst	Department of Justice
Rolfe Antonowitsch	Environmental Analyst	Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada
Ron Elliott	MLA, Grise Fiord / Resolute Bay / Arctic Bay	Legislative Assembly
Ryan Mazan	Director	Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Sandra Inutiq	Executive Director	Qullit Nunavut Status of Women Council
Shawn Pegg	Senior Manager, Policy and Research	Food Banks Canada
Shealagh Pope	Senior Analyst	Canadian High Arctic Research Station
Stephen Grasser	Senior Policy Analyst	Kativik Regional Government
Stephen Leyden	Board Member	Iqaluit Greenhouse Society
Susan Breddam	Territorial Adult Services Specialist	Department of Health and Social Services
Tagak Curley	MLA, Rankin Inlet	Legislative Assembly
Tanya Winmill	Director, Finance and Administration	Department of Economic Development and Transportation
Tracey Galloway	Professor	University of Manitoba
Trudy Pettigrew	Executive Director	Department of Education
Wanda Joy	Environmental Health Consultant	Department of Health and Social Services





APPENDIX C: AGENDA



Nunavut Food Security Symposium

January 22 – 24, 2013





AGENDA OVERVIEW

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22 – 24, 2013

The Nunavut Food Security Symposium agenda is structured to allow for meaningful discussions on the six themes that have been identified as potential areas for action on food insecurity in Nunavut.

Days 1 and 2 (January 22-23, 2013)

will consist of panel discussions and working sessions to build on previous thematic discussions and to prioritize key initiatives to include in our strategy.

Theme 1:	Country Food Access
Theme 2:	Market Food Access
Theme 3:	Policy and Legislation
Theme 4:	Life Skills and Financial Literacy
Theme 5:	Local Food Production
Theme 6:	Programs and Community Initiative



Day 3 (January 24, 2013)

will be a working session to create an outline of the basic elements of the Nunavut Food Security Strategy, and to confirm how partners will work together for its implementation.

Objectives for Day 3 include:

1. Confirmation of shared vision, goals, and objectives
2. Identification of key strategy elements that participants support as part of a broad 5-year plan
3. Determination of preferred governance model for leadership and accountability on strategy implementation and outcomes

Beyond the Nunavut Food Security Symposium

Spring 2013

Follow up will occur with partner organizations to confirm the details of their involvement in next steps in a 5-year strategy.

Summer 2013

A detailed implementation plan and evaluation framework will be developed.



DAY 1

January 22, 2013

Koojesse Room	
8:00 - 9:00	Registration (coffee on arrival)
9:00 - 9:15	Opening Remarks
9:15 - 10:30	A Call to Action Don't miss this one! Food Security Coalition Leadership will provide a provocative overview of the issue, the work completed to date, and the process planned for the symposium.
10:30 - 10:45	BREAK
10:45 - 11:45	Transferring Traditional Skills to Future Generations <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
11:45 - 1:00	LUNCH (Served at Storehouse Bar & Grill)
1:00 - 2:00	Transferring Contemporary Skills to Future Generations <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
2:00 - 3:00	The Availability of Wildlife for Food <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
	Supporting Skills and Knowledge to Improve Food Security <i>(Working Session, Baffin Room)</i>
3:00 - 3:15	BREAK
3:15 - 4:45	Increasing Community Sharing of Foods through Informal Networks <i>(Panel Discussion, Koojesse Room)</i>
	Supporting Skills and Knowledge to Improve Food Security <i>(Working Session, Baffin Room)</i>
4:50 - 5:00	Closing Remarks

Evening Event Open to the Public:

Film Screening at Astro Theatre, 7:00pm to 10:00pm

Details to be posted and announced at the symposium

DAY 2

January 23, 2013

Koojesse Room	
8:00 - 8:30	Registration (coffee on arrival)
8:30 - 8:35	Opening Remarks
8:35 - 9:35	Potential Contribution of Retailers to Improve Food Security <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
9:35 - 10:30	Exploring the Potential of Local Food Production <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
10:30 - 10:45	BREAK
10:45 - 12:00	Sustainable Country Food Commercial Access <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
12:00 - 1:00	LUNCH (Served at Storehouse Bar & Grill) 12:15-1:00 Arctic Food Network Presentation by Mason White & Morgan Ip
1:00 - 2:00	Supporting Specific Initiatives that Address Acute Food Insecurity <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
2:00 - 2:45	Supporting Community-Based Food Security Initiatives More Broadly <i>(Panel Discussion)</i>
2:45 - 3:00	BREAK
3:00 - 4:15	Enhancement of Breakfast Programs <i>(Presentation and Moderated Discussion)</i>
4:15 - 5:00	Closing Remarks Participants complete and submit survey on food security priority initiatives

DAY 3

January 24, 2013

Koojesse Room	
8:30 - 8:45	Opening Remarks (coffee on arrival)
8:45 - 9:15	Legislation that can Impact Food Security <i>(Presentation and Moderated Discussion)</i>
9:15 - 10:15	Partnerships that can Impact Food Security <i>(Presentation and Moderated Discussion)</i>
10:15 - 10:30	BREAK
10:30 - 12:00	Review of Key Symposium Outcomes Don't miss this one! Symposium coordinators will share their compilation of input received during symposium, and confirm with participants that this record accurately prioritizes issues and initiatives.
12:00 - 1:00	LUNCH (Served at Storehouse Bar & Grill)
1:00 - 3:00	How We Will Work Together to Make a Difference in Food Security Working session will involve discussion of how to move forward with regards to the identified priority initiatives.
3:00 - 3:15	BREAK
3:15 - 4:30	Next Steps & Closing Remarks

Evening Event:

Community Feast at Inuksuk High School, 6:00pm
 Details to be posted and announced at the symposium

APPENDIX D: SESSION DESCRIPTIONS



Nunavut Food Security Symposium

Session Descriptions

GENERAL		
<p>A Call to Action (Presentation) January 22, 9:15am – 10:30am, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Don't miss this one! Nunavut Food Security Coalition Leadership will provide a provocative overview of the issue, the work completed to date, and the process planned for the symposium.</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> Natan Obed Ed McKenna</p>	
<p>Review of Key Symposium Outcomes (Working Session) January 24, 10:30am – 12:00pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Don't miss this one! Symposium coordinators will share their compilation of input received during symposium, and confirm with participants that this record accurately prioritizes issues and initiatives.</p>		
<p>How We Will Work Together to Make a Difference in Food Security (Working Session) January 24, 1:00pm – 3:00pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Working session will involve discussion of how to move forward with regards to the identified priority initiatives.</p>		
THEME 1: COUNTRY FOOD ACCESS		
<p>Transferring Traditional Skills to Future Generations (Panel Discussion) January 22, 10:45am – 11:45am, Koojesse Room</p> <p>There is growing concern that our youth continue to value and benefit from the consumption of country food, but perhaps lack the skills to do so. <i>How are these skills acquired, and how can we ensure their transfer to future generations?</i></p>	<p><i>Moderator:</i> TBC</p>	<p><i>Panelists:</i> Eenoapik Sageaktook Elisapi D. Aningmiuq</p>
<p>The Availability of Wildlife for Food (Panel Discussion) January 22, 2:00pm – 3:00pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>A report prepared for the Nunavut Anti-Poverty Secretariat published last spring pointed to the general lack of knowledge about wildlife harvest levels, population statuses, and trends. <i>Is it responsible, or even realistic, to expect that country food can be used to reduce food insecurity?</i></p>	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Jo-Anne Falkiner</p>	<p><i>Panelists:</i> Drikus Gissing Wayne Lynch Ben Kovic</p>

<p>Increasing Community Sharing of Foods through Informal Networks (Panel Discussion) January 22, 3:15pm – 4:45pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>It is believed that increased community sharing of traditional foods through informal networks is needed for food security. <i>How can the Nunavut Food Security Coalition support food sharing networks?</i></p>		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Lucy Burke</p>	<p><i>Panelists:</i> Norman Ford Rhoda Katsak Sharon Qiyuk</p>
<p>Sustainable Country Food Commercial Access (Panel Discussion) January 23, 10:45am – 12:00pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Selling country food in stores and markets has had questionable success in terms of improving food security in Nunavut. However, sustainable commercialization of country food contributes to food security in Greenland. <i>Can the market play a bigger role to ensure country food access in Nunavut?</i></p>		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Darrin Nichol</p>	<p><i>Panelists:</i> Nick Illauq Willie Hyndman Tim Ross David Alexander</p>
<p>Arctic Food Network (Presentation) January 23, 12:15pm – 1:00pm, Storehouse Bar & Grill</p> <p><i>“The Arctic Food Network addresses an urgent need for a snowmobile accessed regional network of arctic farms, freezers, and camp hubs.”</i> This session will allow us to learn about and discuss the Arctic Food Network – a funded project for an inter-community network of structures dedicated to harvesting, sharing, and storing of food.</p>		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Ed McKenna</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> Mason White Morgan Ip</p>
<p>THEME 2: MARKET FOOD ACCESS</p>		
<p>Potential Contribution of Retailers to Improve Food Security (Panel Discussion) January 23, 8:35am – 9:35am, Koojesse Room</p> <p>North West Company and Arctic Cooperatives Ltd representatives will outline their potential role in supporting food security in Nunavut and will participate as panelists in a discussion to follow.</p>		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Franco Buscemi</p>	<p><i>Presenters/Panelists:</i> Tim Ross Doug Anderson Andy Morrison Duane Wilson</p>
<p>THEME 3: POLICY AND LEGISLATION</p>		
<p>Legislation that can Impact Food Security (Presentation and Moderated Discussion) January 24, 8:45am – 9:15am, Koojesse Room</p> <p>This session will highlight food security-related legislation that has been implemented both within Nunavut and around the world.</p>		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Karliin Aariak</p>	<p><i>Presenters:</i> Adrienne Silk</p>
<p>Partnerships that can Impact Food Security (Presentation and Moderated Discussion) January 24, 9:15am – 10:15am, Koojesse Room</p> <p>This session will explore governance structures across Canada and elsewhere that have been used to coordinate intersectoral action on food security. This research will be presented along with recommendations for potential best-fit approaches for Nunavut.</p>		
	<p><i>Moderator:</i> Karliin Aariak</p>	<p><i>Presenter:</i> Alex Ker</p>



THEME 4: LIFE SKILLS AND FINANCIAL LITERACY		
<p>Transferring Contemporary Skills to Future Generations (Panel Discussion) January 22, 1:00pm – 2:00pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>This session will highlight programming that both existed in the past and exists in the present to help Nunavummiut gain skills in food preparation and food budgeting related to market foods. <i>How can the Nunavut Food Security Coalition support improvements in this area?</i></p>		
<i>Moderator:</i> Shylah Elliott	<i>Panelists:</i> Mary Wilman Joy Walker Additional TBC	
<p>Supporting Skills and Knowledge to Improve Food Security (Presentation and Working Session) January 22, 2:00pm – 4:45pm, Baffin Room</p> <p>During the fall's thematic discussion, key partners identified logical projects that are needed in order to improve life skills and financial literacy. This working session will involve further discussion of these potential projects and how we might collaborate on them. In addition, a presentation will be provided about potential on-line approaches to improving skills and knowledge.</p>		
<i>Moderator:</i> Jennifer Wakegijig	<i>Presenters:</i> Sue Hamilton Others TBC	
THEME 5: LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION		
<p>Exploring the Potential of Local Food Production (Panel Discussion) January 23, 9:35am – 10:30am, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Local food production in Nunavut is not well-established. As such, this exploratory session will discuss ways in which we might expand Nunavut's potential. Panelists from Nunavut, Nunavik, and the Northwest Territories will discuss what they have learned in terms of Arctic food production viability.</p>		
<i>Moderator:</i> Bethany Scott	<i>Panelists:</i> Jim Little Adel Yassa Gene Hachey	
THEME 6: PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVE		
<p>Supporting Specific Initiatives that Address Acute Food Insecurity (Panel Discussion) January 23, 1:00pm – 2:00pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Around the world and across Nunavut, initiatives that address acute food security, such as food banks and soup kitchens, emerge in order to help people who struggle with hunger. <i>How can the Nunavut Food Security Coalition support initiatives such as these?</i></p>		
<i>Moderator:</i> Brenna MacEachern	<i>Panelists:</i> Kathleen Irwin Diana Stapleton Jen Hayward	
<p>Supporting Community-Based Food Security Initiative More Broadly (Panel Discussion) January 22, 2:00pm – 2:45pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>In continuation of the previous session, we will discuss community-based food security initiative more broadly as it relates to wellness. <i>How can the Nunavut Food Security coalition support community-based food security initiative more broadly?</i></p>		
<i>Moderator:</i> Jennifer Wakegijig	<i>Additional Panelist:</i> Laurel Krueger	
<p>Enhancement of Breakfast Programs (Presentation and Moderated Discussion) January 23, 3:00pm – 4:15pm, Koojesse Room</p> <p>Enhancing existing breakfast programs has been seen as a priority in Tamapta, The Makimaniq Plan, and in our food security thematic discussions. <i>How can the Nunavut Food Security Coalition ensure the enhancement of breakfast programs in Nunavut?</i></p>		
<i>Moderator:</i> Natan Obed	<i>Presenter:</i> Sue Hamilton	





Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22 – 24, 2013

In addition to our thematic discussions that have taken place, this document and your participation in the Nunavut Food Security Symposium represent your direct voice in the development of a territorial food security strategy.

Days 1 and 2: As you participate in symposium sessions, please indicate what level of priority should be placed on each of the initiatives already identified, or *add your own*.

End of Day 2: Take some time to choose the 10 initiatives you believe are most important, and rank them from 1 to 10. When that is completed, please *hand in this survey!*

Day 3: Symposium coordinators will share the compiled input from these surveys and the dialogue from Days 1 and 2, and we will build consensus on which initiatives are the most important to include in Nunavut Food Security Strategy.

Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Country Food Access – Harvesting Activities				
Reinvigorate and reform and harvesters' support programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Expand support for community hunts and feasts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Introduce support for other harvester support initiatives (e.g. shared equipment programs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Support HTO initiatives (e.g. training n small scale commercial production)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Country Food Storage and Distribution Initiatives				
Expand and upgrade community freezers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Expand / support inter-community trade networks through subsidies, storage, O&M for facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22 – 24, 2013

Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Market Food Access – In-Store Interventions				
Continue and extend in-store recipe promotion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Conduct in-store taste tests of nutritious foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Focus on advertising / marketing of nutritious food	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Prioritize in-store food placement to promote best value and nutritious choices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Clarify regulations and increase country food availability in stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Market Food Pricing				
Ensure transparency in pricing / value definition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Undertake food supply chain management initiatives to reduce food prices	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Instate food price monitoring and reporting (Nutritious Food Basket)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Public Education about Market Food				
Conduct public health campaigns	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Conduct campaigns targeting youth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Expand CPNP, Home Economics, and other community-based learning opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
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Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Add your ideas for "Market Food Access"				
Policy and Legislation – Food Security Policy Audit				
Ensure that each partner organization examines its processes from food security perspective (i.e. funding templates that could be tied to food sharing, procedures for handling left-over food etc.) and strengthens its policy framework to support food security	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Policy and Legislation – Income Support Reforms				
Eliminate disincentives to harvesting within income support and taxation systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Modify frequency of income support payments to every 2 weeks for all recipients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Increase income support rates (and tie to Nutritious food basket or other accepted standards such as UN recommendations)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Introduce country food vouchers to income support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
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Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Price Controls and Food Security Legislation				
Introduce a Nunavut Food Security Act and food price controls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provide education / training for GN and other program and institutional staff on regulation, preparation and serving of country foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Country Foods Policy				
Introduce GN policy for serving country foods in GN institutions and programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Introduce a Nunavut Food Safety/Donations Act	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provide education / training for GN and other program and institutional staff on regulation, preparation and serving of country foods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Add your ideas for "Policy and Legislation"				





Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
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Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Life Skills and Financial Literacy Development – Curriculum / Schools				
Increase emphasis on nutrition, financial literacy and life skills in curriculum	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Strengthen home economics in the curriculum such that all students are exposed to these learning opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Introduce school food policy (such as “no junk food policy”)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Life Skills and Financial Literacy Development – Other Programs				
Increase and extend offerings of life skills, personal development and home economics programs / courses in communities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Embed nutrition education / life skills and financial literacy within other programming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Add your ideas for “Life Skills and Financial Literacy”				



Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22 – 24, 2013

Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Programs and Community Initiatives for Short Term Relief				
Prepare "how-to" manuals for food banks, soup kitchens, food hampers and community lunch programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provide a network for community organizations so they can learn from each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
School-Based Food Programs				
Increase funding for breakfast programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Expand and extend school food programs to lunch and snack programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Improve nutritional quality and inclusion of country food in school food programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Engage parents and community members in school food programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Establish territorial nutrition guidelines and policies for school food programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Explore creating an NGO-type of structure to administer breakfast programs in Nunavut.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Community Food Centres				
Establish multi-functional, community food centres that combine services for food banks, community kitchens, thrift shops, wellness programs etc.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Establish and support community kitchens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





Our Collective Vision - PARTICIPANT SURVEY

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22 – 24, 2013

Food security initiative, program, or intervention	High priority for action?			Choose top 10 Rank from 1-10
	Strongly disagree	Neutral	Strongly agree	
Create Community Food Assessment Tools/Process	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Add your ideas for "Programs and Community Initiative"				
Local Food Production				
Research the economic viability of local food production in Nunavut (does growing or producing food in the territory lower prices?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Develop a 5-year plan for the Growing Forward Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Add your ideas for "Local Food Production"				



4. Were you able to share your ideas and views during the sessions you attended?
Please explain why or why not.

5. Overall, how satisfied were you with your involvement in the symposium (on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is "Not Satisfied At All" and 10 is "Very Satisfied")?

Not Satisfied At All			Somewhat Satisfied				Very Satisfied		Not Sure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Information was shared in a number of different ways during the symposium. Which of the following methods did you prefer (on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is "Not Preferred At All" and "10 is Highly Preferred")?

	Not Preferred At All			Somewhat Preferred				Highly Preferred		Not Sure	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Opening Evening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day 1: Call to Action	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day 1 & 2: Dialogue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Day 3: Strategy development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Was there anyone who was not involved in the symposium that you feel should have been? If yes, please describe who and why you feel they should have been involved.





8. Do you feel an in-person meeting, such as this, is an effective way to encourage dialogue among intersectoral partners in Nunavut? Please explain why or why not.

9. With respect to the overall symposium, how satisfied were you with each of the following (on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is "Not Satisfied At All" and 10 is "Very Satisfied")?

	Not Preferred At All			Somewhat Preferred				Highly Preferred		Not Sure	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
Content	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Format	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10. Is there anything else about your involvement in the Nunavut Food Security Symposium that you feel is important for us to know?

If you took part in any of the thematic discussions prior to the symposium, please answer the following questions.

11. Which thematic discussions did you take part in? (Please check all that apply)

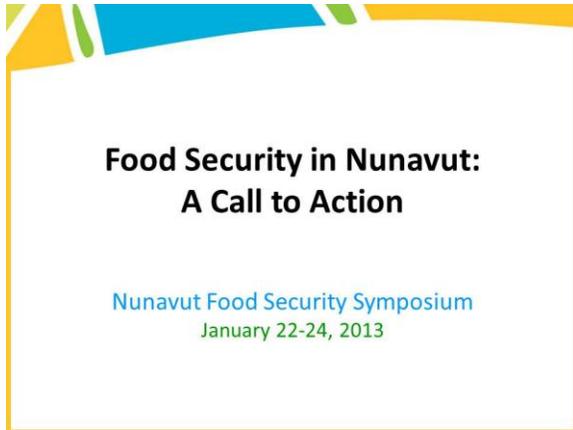
- No, I didn't participate in any thematic discussions
- Country Food Access (October 30)
- Market Food Access (November 1)
- Life Skills and Financial Literacy (November 5)
- Local Food Production (November 19)
- Policies and Legislation (December 5)
- Programs and Community Initiative (December 7)



APPENDIX G: POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS

A CALL TO ACTION

A Call to Action – Jennifer Wakegijig, Natan Obed, Ed McKenna



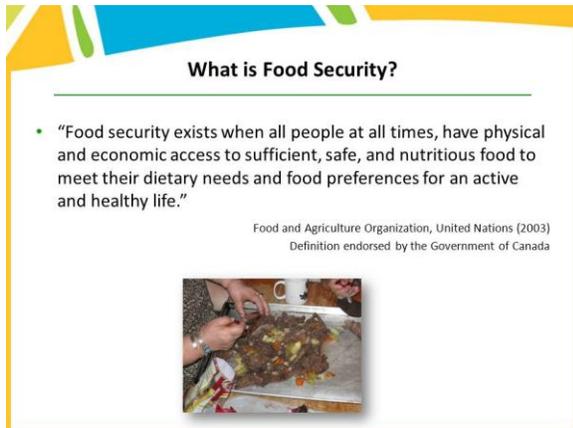
**Food Security in Nunavut:
A Call to Action**

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22-24, 2013



Presentation Overview

- Food Security in Nunavut
 - Overview of the issue
 - Severity of food insecurity
- The Right to Food
- Food Security and how it relates to:
 - Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
 - Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction
- Nunavut Food Security Symposium
 - Goals
 - Potential initiatives and funding sources
 - The process ahead



What is Food Security?

- “Food security exists when all people at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”

Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations (2003)
Definition endorsed by the Government of Canada

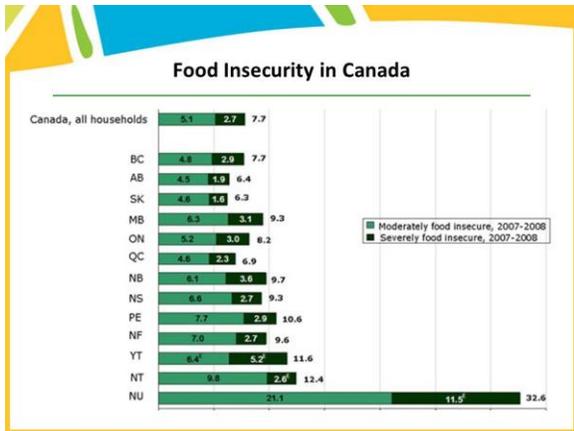


Components of Food Security



Availability
Use
Food Security
Accessibility
Quality

© 2007/2008
NAC, Toronto, Ontario
Nunavut Food Security
World Health Organization (2007)

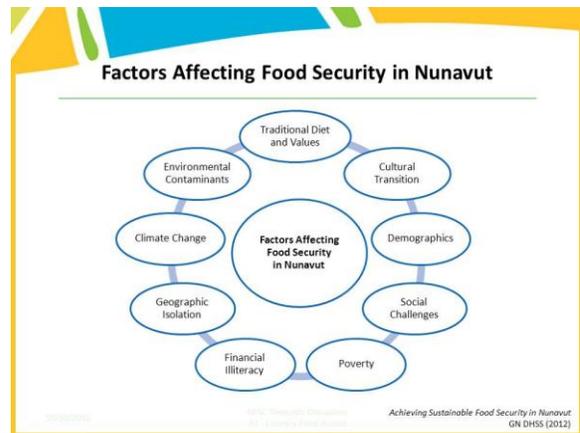
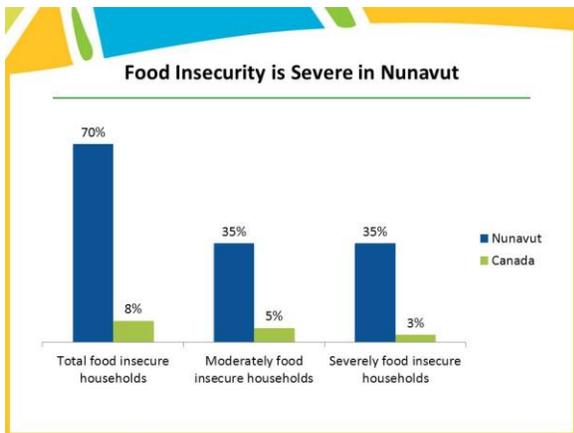


Food Insecurity in Nunavut

- 69% of adults have a very high prevalence of food insecurity
 - 6x higher than the Canadian average
 - Highest rate for any Aboriginal population in a developed country
- Nunavut students are more likely to go to bed hungry than Canadian students elsewhere
- Women, children, and the elderly are the most vulnerable



Inuit Child Health Survey
Egeland et al. (2010)
Health Behaviour in School Age Children
Freeman et al. (2012)



Nunavut's Food Supply: Two food systems

All country foods are healthy

Choose healthy store-bought foods
Choose & combine from the Food Guide

Nunavut Food Guide
GN DHSS (2011)

Country Food in Nunavut

- Country food - traditional food from the land
 - Contributes 4-20% of kcal intake for most Nunavummiut
 - High nutritional quality
 - Strong food-sharing tradition
 - Decreasing access
 - Environmental contaminants




Market Foods in Nunavut

- Relatively new
- Limited knowledge
- High cost
- Current preferences (understandably) favour:
 - Convenience foods
 - High salt, sugar, fat
 - Carbonated beverages
 - Most foods of low nutrient value



Food Insecurity and Nutrition-Related Issues

- 80% of adults drink pop, on average 2-3 cans per day
- 78% of children drink high-sugar beverages such as pop and fruit punch, on average 3 per day
- 75% of children eat high-fat, non-nutritious foods every day

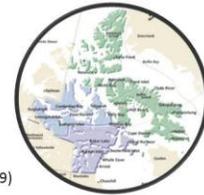
Yet Food is Not the Only Expenditure...

\$43 million = The amount of money Nunavummiut spent on **tobacco** in 2012

\$40 million = The amount of money Nunavut adults spent on **pop** per year (2008)

Nutritional Health Issues in Nunavut

- **Most are 100% preventable**
- Overweight/obese
 - 59.2% of adults
 - 50.8% of children aged 3-5
- Inadequate vitamin D levels
 - 90% of adults <40 years old
 - 79% of children aged 3-5 (Inuit Health Survey, McGill, 2007-2009)



The Right to Food: Overview

- The Right to Food is part of International Law
- Adequate food is guaranteed in many international treaties
 - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
 - Convention on the Rights of the Child
 - Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Canada is a signatory to all of these treaties

The Right to Food: Canada's Approach

- Canada has taken an "income security" approach to food security
- Programs are aimed at guaranteeing that Canadians can afford food by trying to ensure a minimum income-level
- Examples:
 - Equalization and transfer payments
 - National Child Benefit
 - Guaranteed Income Supplement
 - National Homelessness Initiative

Nunavut Land Claims Agreement

- Inuit mobilized nationally and regionally around social and cultural issues
- Inuit empowerment, especially on issues such as wildlife, land, and social and cultural development, were at the heart of Inuit interests

NLCA Wildlife Provisions

- Article 5 and 6 deal exclusively with wildlife harvesting and compensation
- Many other Articles in the NLCA involve ownership or co-management of lands and natural resources
- Therefore, the NLCA has been an instrument to support Inuit food security by entrenching rights to harvest and co-manage wildlife

NLCA Social and Cultural Provisions

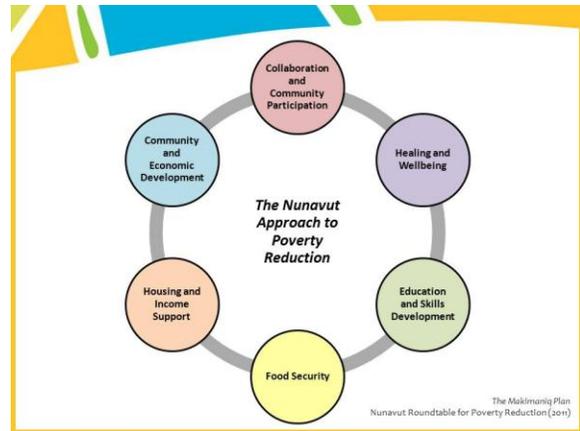
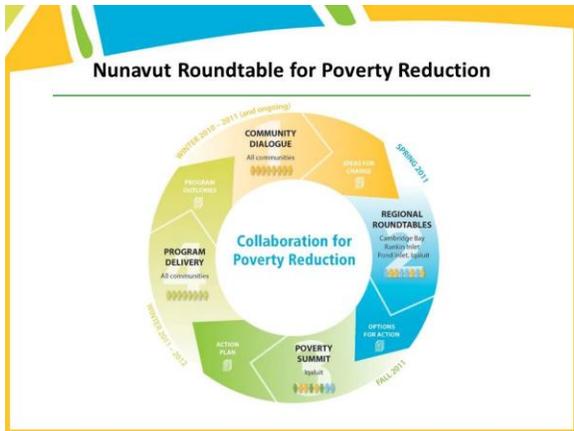
- Article 32.1.1 states:
“Inuit have the right as set out in this Article to participate in the development of social and cultural policies, and in the design of social and cultural programs and services, including their method of delivery, within the Nunavut Settlement Area.”
- The partnership between the GN and NTI on poverty reduction and food security initiatives are founded on Article 32.1.1

Inuit Organizations and Food Security

- Inuit organizations play an important role in food security, through advocacy on wildlife and social and cultural issues at the Territorial level through NTI, and at the regional and community levels through the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Kivalliq Inuit Association, and Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Regional Inuit Associations run and fund programs that support skills development, community wellness, and on the land training. These programs contribute significantly to the well-being of Nunavut Inuit.

Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction





The Makimaniq Plan – 4: Food Security

- Establishment of a “Nunavut Food Security Coalition”
- Enhancement of healthy breakfast and lunch programs in schools
- Increased support for community-driven food security initiatives

The Makimaniq Plan
Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction (2011)

Nunavut Food Security Coalition

- Established to “develop a long term, ongoing, inclusive, and sustainable approach to food security in Nunavut.”

Government of Nunavut Departments	Inuit Organizations
Department of Culture and Heritage	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Department of Economic Development and Transportation	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
Department of Education	Kivalliq Inuit Association
Department of Environment	Qikiqtani Inuit Association
Department of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs	
Department of Health and Social Services	
Nunavut Housing Corporation	

The Makimaniq Plan
Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction (2011)

Strategy Development Timeline

2012				2013					
Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Monthly Coalition Meetings to Guide Process				New NFSC ToR or Other Body					
Thematic discussions			Symposium						
Public engagement									
Academic and expert advising									
				Process evaluation					
				Strategy			Implementation Plan		
							Evaluation Framework		

- ### Goals of the Symposium
- By the end of the symposium we hope to
1. Confirm who the partners are in a food security strategy going forward
 2. Articulate a collective vision of the priority projects and initiatives which should form the basis of a collaborative food security strategy
 3. Recommend the best model for collaboration among partner organizations

All Contributions are Welcomed!

- A Nunavut Food Security Strategy does not need to consist of new and costly initiatives.
- Many things beyond those listed on the survey can be done by every person here within their role or organization that are cost neutral. For example:
 - Committing to ensure that all food served in every setting (work meetings, community events, fundraisers) is healthy, contributes to the wellbeing of those that eat it, and models affordable, healthy living. We can “de-normalize” unhealthy choices if we work together.
 - Changing how existing funds are administered (tweaking policies, so that if food is produced through a funded program, it is also shared with people in need, for example).

Available Funds

- New funds have not yet been identified, though this would be welcomed by the coalition.
- Programs and initiatives that are already funded can be vehicles to improve food security:
 - Country Food Distribution Program
 - Nunavut Harvester Support Program
 - Sustainable Livelihood Support Program
 - Community Wellness Program Funds
 - Growing Forward Program
 - Arctic Inspiration Prize
 - Tricouncil (NSERC, SSHRC, CIHR) Research Funds
 - Etc...

Priority Food Security Initiatives

- Many initiatives, programs, and other interventions have been identified for *potential* inclusion in a Nunavut Food Security Strategy
- These initiatives were distilled from a number of sources including:
 - Poverty Reduction Public Engagement
 - Food Security Thematic Discussions
 - Synthesis Paper on Policy Options for Addressing Food (In)Security
 - NTI’s Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society (2010/11)
- These are outlined in the “Our Collective Vision” survey in your package, and you are invited to prioritize these and add your own ideas, over the next 2 days, and we will review them now

Theme 1: Country Food Access

- Harvesting**
 - Harvester support initiatives
 - Expand community hunts and feasts
- Country Food Storage and Distribution**
 - Expand and upgrade community freezers
 - Promote trade networks, country food markets and exchanges
- Commercial Production of Country Foods**
 - Upgrade/expand processing facilities
- Research and Training Initiatives**
 - Country food handling and preparation
 - Wildlife/resource stocks

Theme 2: Market Food Access

- In Store Interventions**
 - In store taste tests
 - Recipe promotion
- Food Pricing**
 - Food pricing transparency
 - Food chain management
 - Nunavut Nutritious Food Basket
- Public Education**
 - Healthy food campaigns
 - Expand community programs like CPNP, Home Ec etc.

Theme 3: Policy and Legislation

- Food Security Policy Audits** (all organizations)
- Income Support Reforms**
 - Incentives for harvesting
 - Increase income support rates (based on a food basket measure)
 - Country food vouchers
- Price Controls and Food Security Legislation**
 - Food Security Act / price controls
 - Food Safety/Food Donations Act
- Country Foods Policy**
 - GN policy for serving country foods
 - Train program staff on country foods

Theme 4: Life Skills and Financial Literacy

Curriculum/Schools

- Emphasize nutrition, financial literacy and life skills in curriculum
- Re-introduce Home Economics
- School food policies

Programs

- Embed nutrition education, life skills and financial literacy in other programming e.g. housing/tenant relations, income support, work readiness etc.

Coalition Partners Collaborating On

- Development of common materials and approaches to share these skills across all settings.

Theme 5: Local Food Production

- Considering available funds for local food production initiatives (such as Growing Forward Program) and creating a 5 year plan
- Exploring the cost-effectiveness of producing food within Nunavut vs importing

Theme 6: Programs and Community Initiative

- Short Term Relief/ Emergency Access
- School Food Programs (expand breakfast, lunch programs)
- Community Food Centres
- Community Food Security Assessment Tool

How Our Voices Will Be Heard and Can Become a Collective Vision

- Day 1
 - We will focus together and participate in dialogue
 - We will review “Our Collective Vision” survey and reflect on priorities
- Day 2
 - We will focus together and participate in dialogue
 - We will hand in our “Our Collective Vision” survey for compilation
- Day 3
 - The compiled dialogue notes and surveys will be presented as a potential expression of our collective voice for us to discuss and come to an agreement on
 - We will discuss the best way to work together going forward
 - We will submit our “Feedback Form”

Other important points

- We are focused on what we can do, within Nunavut, with what we have
- We are solutions-oriented, aiming to identify what we will do, and build on previous discussion

Shall we get started?!

The Availability of Wildlife for Food – Wayne Lynch

Nunavut Food Symposium

Fisheries and Sealing

Wayne Lynch
Director, Fisheries and Sealing, Government of Nunavut

Current fisheries: Char



- Four processors
 - Pangnirtung, Iqaluit, Rankin Inlet, Cambridge Bay
- Approx 800,000lb in quotas across Nunavut
 - 220,910lb fished in 2011
- Commercial value of \$1 million
- Majority of commercial harvest sold within Nunavut
- Subsistence harvest
 - Highly important
 - Difficult to quantify

Current fisheries: Turbot



- Nunavut owned quotas total 9,250t
 - Fish entire quota
- Market value of \$75 million (at \$8,000/t)
- Most offloaded in Greenland or Newfoundland
- Cumberland Sound inshore quota of 500 t
 - 62 fishermen landed 287t in 2012, value of \$822,536
- Inshore fisheries potential in several Baffin communities
- Not a traditional country food

Current fisheries: Northern shrimp



- Nunavut owned quotas total 14,350t
 - 10,681t in Nunavut waters
 - Fished approx. 3,000t in 2012
- Value of \$43.6 million (at \$3,000/t)
- Most offloaded in Greenland or Newfoundland
- Not a traditional country food, but very popular when available

Emerging fisheries

- Char
 - Approx. 71% of available char quotas currently not harvested
 - Logistics, distance and cost are the greatest barriers
- Whitefish/trout
 - Unfished quotas in the Kivalliq region
- Turbot
 - Potential for both summer and winter inshore fisheries in some communities
- Starry Flounder
 - Abundance and distribution relatively unknown



Emerging fisheries: Shellfish

- Clams
 - Substantial resource identified in Qikiqtarjuaq
 - GN Research Vessel mapped some clam habitats in 2012
- Urchins
- Mussels
- Icelandic Scallops
- Toad Crab
- Whelk



Subsistence Fisheries

- Subsistence fisheries will continue to plan an integral role in Food Security
- A wide variety of fish species are targeted and consumed within the Territory, to varying degrees, including:
 - Char, Lake Trout, Arctic Cod, Greenland Cod, Grayling, Whitefish, Lumpfish, Turbot, Starry Flounder, Sculpin
- A variety of invertebrate species are also targeted and consumed, including:
 - Mussels, Clams, Toad Crabs, Icelandic Scallops, Whelks, Cockles, Urchins, Sea Cucumbers, Sea Stars



Seals

- Seals
 - Ringed, bearded, harp, hooded and harbour seals all found in Nunavut.
 - DOE Fur Pricing Program pays hunters \$25-\$60 for ringed sealskins to support hunters
 - Ringed and bearded seals
 - Preferred food species
 - Utilized throughout Nunavut
 - Hooded and harbour seals
 - Less common
 - Harp seals
 - Highly abundant in Baffin Region
 - Not a preferred food species



Seals- Opportunities

- Commercial processing and packaging for distribution and sale in Nunavut
 - Country food markets have demonstrated a large appetite for ringed seal
- Harp seals
 - Highly abundant and currently underutilized



Challenges

- Lack of infrastructure- processing and freezing facilities
- Logistics- freight costs, distance to the resource etc.
- Lack of data on fisheries- impacts management and decision making
- Capacity- fisheries training
- Climate change- impacting winter ice-based fisheries
- Consumer preferences- results in certain abundant species being underutilized (eg. Harp seals)

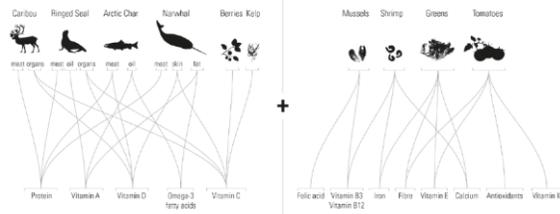
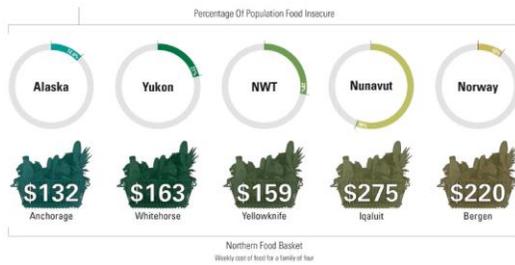
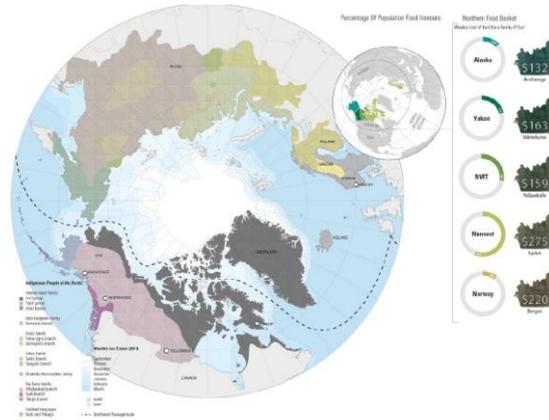
Moving forward

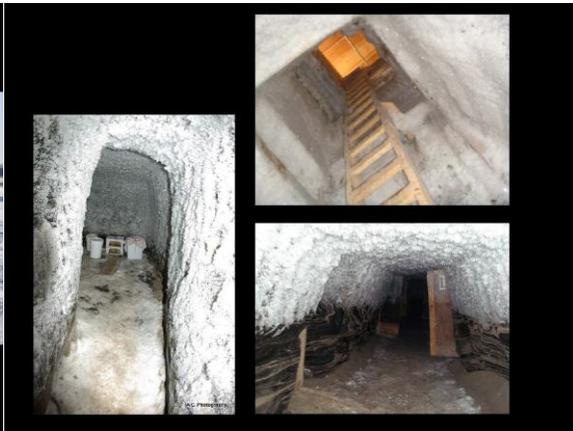
- Research
 - Identify new fishery opportunities
 - Ensure sustainable use of existing resources
- Technology transfer
 - Eg. Successful small vessel fishing project in Pangnirtung instructed by Greenland fishers
- Monitoring and enforcement to ensure sustainability
- Infrastructure improvements
- Local Market development
 - New "value added" products
 - New species
 - Improved distribution

Thank you

Nakurmiik

The Arctic Food Network – Mason White





ARCTIC CABINS

TYPOLOGY OF STRUCTURES: These elements assist in mitigating the surrounding dark winters and trackless landscape of the Canadian north. They play off an existing tradition of seasonal buildings which support local food gathering, igloos, fishing sheds, overnight hunting cabins, community freezers, and northern greenhouses.

Cabins consist of ice fishing shacks, smoking shacks, food preparation areas, and overnight cabins for hunters. Sheds consist of seasonal greenhouses, nut vegetable vaults, underground freezers. Medusa tent horizontally can grow kelp and seaweed for harvesting, or tent vertically can be used for drying fish and meat. Poles are used for very fishing, either as lighting in the water darkness, or as telecommunication towers.

NEW STRUCTURES, TRADITIONAL USES: Some of the components of the project build upon existing traditions, such as the fishing cabins and community freezers, while others, such as the greenhouses, the meat smoking cabins, the water borne shed, or telecommunication towers attempt to build community capacity and productivity, by making traditional hunting more accessible or efficient. The Arctic Food Network project is equipping regional agriculture, seasonal camps, data transmission centers, and ecologic management stations. Hubs along the snowmobile trails might be just one shelter or several depending on the needs of the adjacent communities, and intensity of use. In addition, they provide a secure food and travel network.

Existing Infrastructure



Existing ice fishing cabins require extensive maintenance and repair.

Underground community freezers have performed well but have been pulled across a fraction of the existing models.

Modern community freezers have not been able to perform as expected and require substantial maintenance.

Greenhouses are rare in the Canadian north but where employed they have proven to be successful.

The current satellite-based communication network cannot handle the demands of the population. A more substantial regional network is required.



ARCTIC MOBILITY

There is an elaborate network of traditional trails across the region from the evanistic period of Inuit Culture. These ancient trails have been passed down to generations, however, the knowledge transfer is complex and slow. Unlike the traditional way, the trails have been degraded to some extent. Through many factors, traps, and gatherers do not dig holes. Furthermore, such as people traveling on the land for hunting. A regional study on mobility, transportation and health in the region led to the proposal of a network of small structures that acknowledge the local tradition of temporary structures as a good choice.

A FOOD NETWORK The Arctic Food Network's (AFN) project proposal to address the threat of health, poverty, and loss of culture through the integration of connectivity with a unique infrastruc-

ture system. It is a 21st century arctic snow highway, with arctic rest-stop cabins. The AFN trailheads re-emphasize the use of the trails by strategically designing a regional network of resting cabins, arctic huts, and utility hubs connecting two lakes in Norway.

FOOD HUB LOCATIONS: Each of the hubs is strategically located along the trails in relation to existing food sources, and proximity to communities. The hubs are open to all interests that can be made available through government. There are five hubs: 'Hub A' located in Sweden, 'Hub B' located 300-kilometers from Inuit, and 'Hub C' located out in the land, between communities. Each hub is centered on the local way of life through emphasizing healthy food and making a unique place for food, communication, and mobility.



Introduced Speed Use

1900s	1950s	1980s	1990s
For pulling sleds and people	To move goods and people	Travel for recreation and hunting	Travel for recreation

Arctic Food Network | Laura E. King | 6



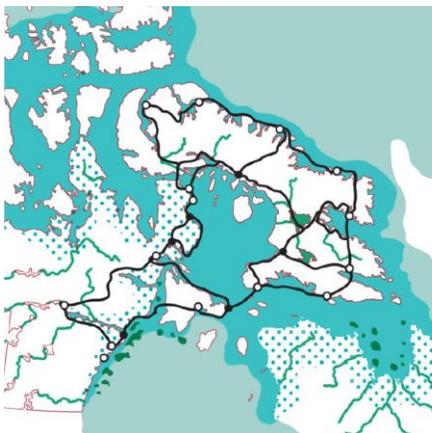
NO_ ARCTIC FOOD NETWORK
Creating interconnected food network [inspired by Dr. Claudio Apolloni]



EDIBLE VEGETATION

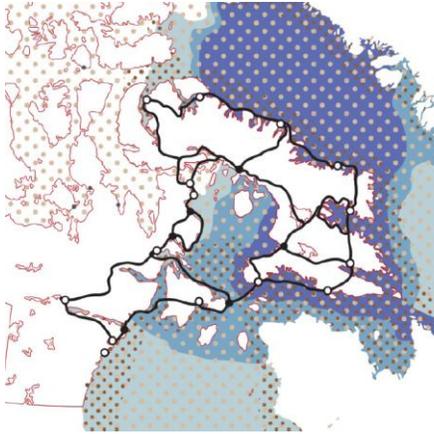


FISH & SEAFOOD



LAND ANIMALS



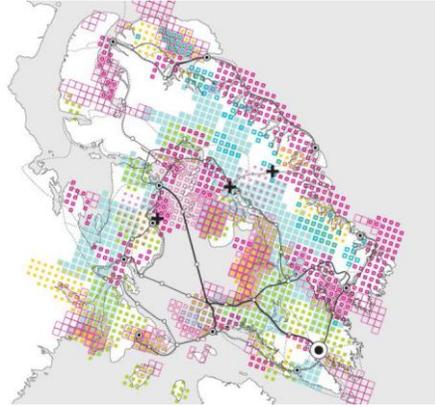


MARINE MAMMALS

Networked Ecologies



- Caribou
- Arctic Char
- Polar Bear
- Arctic Tern
- Glaucous Gull
- Wetland
- Conservation Area
- Fresh Water



ARCTIC ECOLOGIES

Algae



Algae, which flourish in shallow and deep water, are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Kelp



Kelp grows in shallow, temperate waters and is a vital part of the Arctic food web. It provides a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Arctic Char



Arctic Char is a cold-water fish that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. It is found in shallow and deep water and is a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Mussels



Mussels are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Shrimp



Shrimp are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Scallops



Scallops are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Arctic Willow



Arctic Willow is a shrub that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. It provides a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Lichens



Lichens are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Purple Saxifrage



Purple Saxifrage is a flowering plant that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. It provides a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Wood Sarsal



Wood Sarsal is a flowering plant that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. It provides a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Blueberries



Blueberries are a fruit that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Cranberries



Cranberries are a fruit that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Seal



Seals are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Walrus



Walrus are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Harbinger



Harbinger is a bird that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. It provides a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Crowberries



Crowberries are a fruit that is a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Caribou

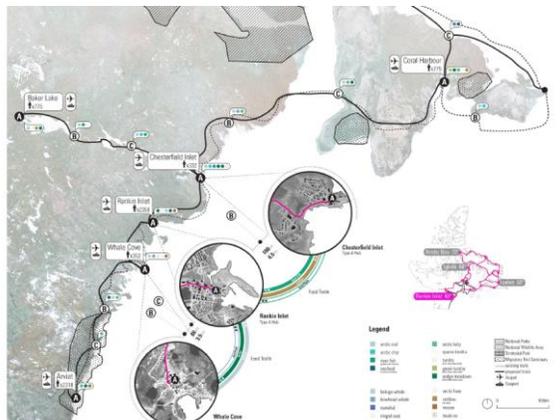
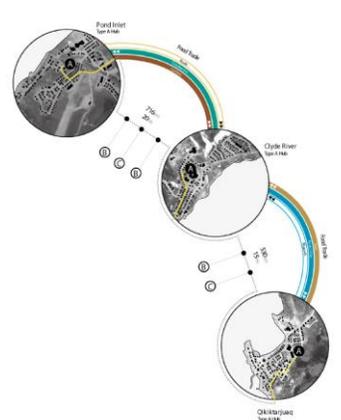
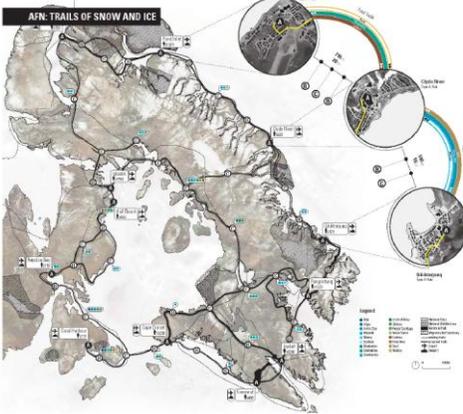


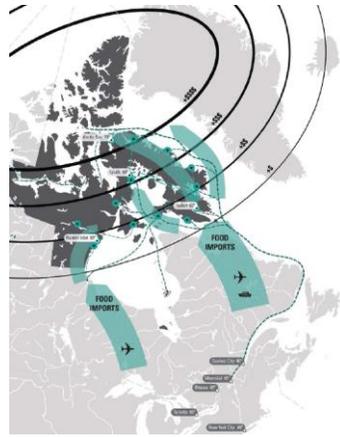
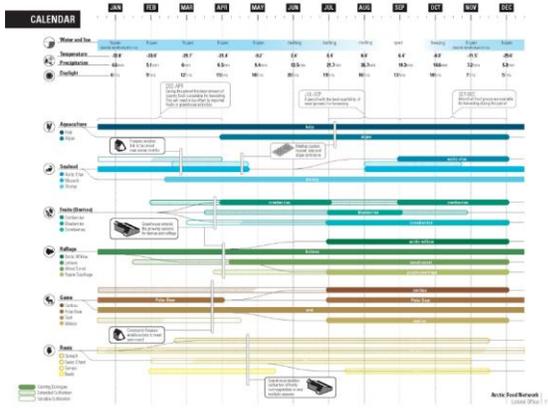
Caribou are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

Polar Bear



Polar Bears are a vital part of the Arctic food web. They provide a source of energy and nutrients for many other organisms.

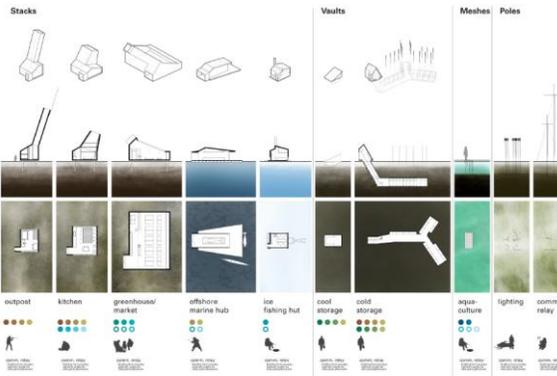




SINCE
1950s



BEYOND
2015



HUB SECTION



- 1 Copper Skin**
A standing seam single roof system uses copper, which performs adaptively with fluctuating temperatures.
- 2 Solar Cells**
Photovoltaic cell arrays are clipped to roof standing seams or ideal solar collection points.
- 3 Snow Wall**
End walls of structures use an open frame to receive traditional snow loads allowing a ventilated structure in sunny months and insulated in winter.
- 4 Data Transmission**
The emerging technology of "copper on ice" is well-suited to the north as it extends data to hazy greenlands and fills the data gap between communities.
- 5 Smoke Stack**
Provides opportunity to smoke hauled game on-site.
- 6 Thermo-Piles**
To keep community frozen at a consistent temperature, it is located in permafrost layer. Thermo-piles help maintain consistent temperature and illuminate landscape above.
- 7 Community Freezer**
Food is stored in a shared community freezer within the permafrost layer, which is consistently below -2°C.
- 8 Freezer Gantry**
A table gantry is used to store or access frozen food, as many games are too heavy to store safely.





HUB TYPES

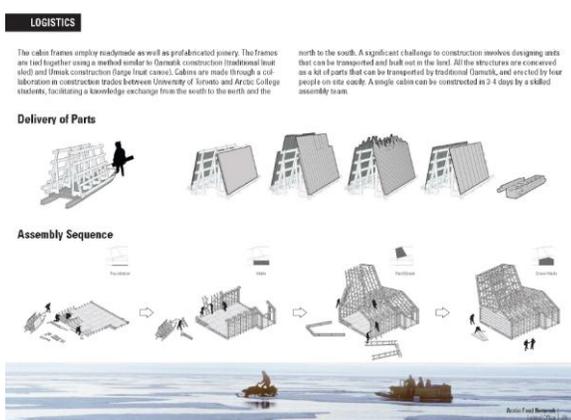
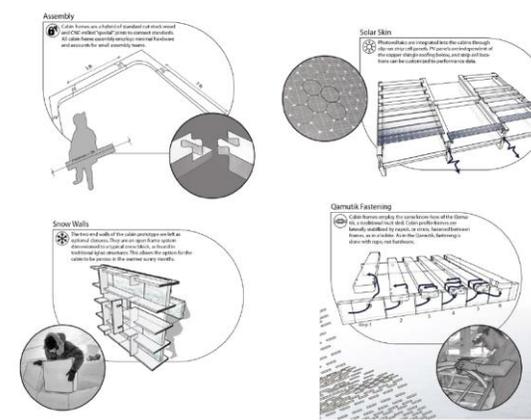
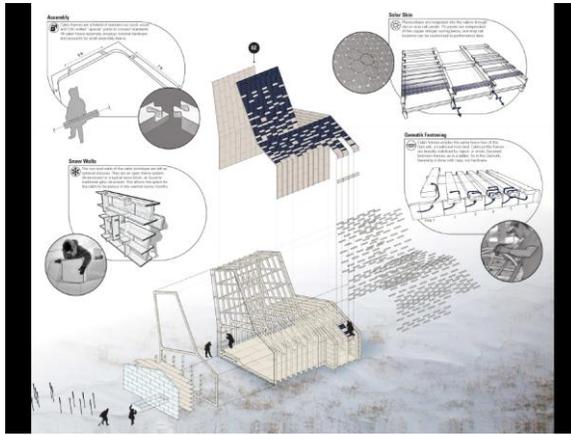
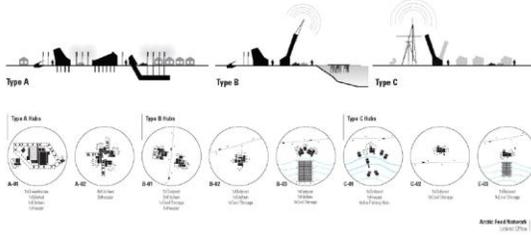
LOCAL ECONOMIES: The hub currently have a "mixed economy," one that combines coming a bring through employment and activities such as carving or guiding tourists, and other times they are actively pursuing a healthy way of life. Currently, a significant portion of food is imported from the south, by plane, making it very expensive, and typically not very healthy. The more remote the settlement, the more expensive the food. AFN seeks to recover local food traditions, engage increasing and youthful populations in northern settlements. Ultimately, AFN seeks to enhance the production and exchange of local food, to create small-scale local economies.

MAKING A FOOD HUB: Conceived as a collection of independent structures, each site type - in town (A), near town (B), out in the land (C) - is inspired by aggregate different structures. This allows construction to customize sites to ecology and availability of country food, but also to different forms of food sharing, knowledge exchange between elders and youth, and community building.

In the town, a hub might consist of an arctic greenhouse, a community house, a small shared outdoor/indoor seating space, a market/beer space, and places for lighting.

Near towns, a hub might consist of an overnight outpost, a food seating space, a mesh for seafood harvesting, and an open place for lighting and telecommunication.

Out in the land, a hub might consist of an overnight outpost, an hiking cabin, and poles for lighting and telecommunication.





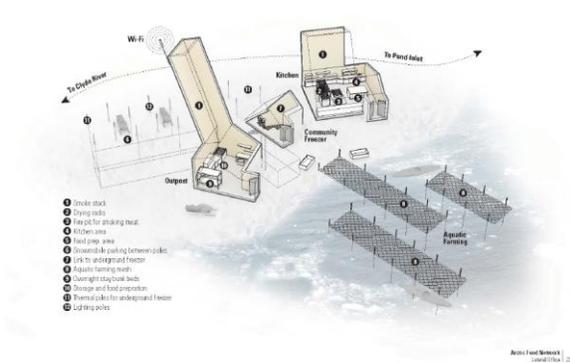
TYPE A-01 Pond Inlet



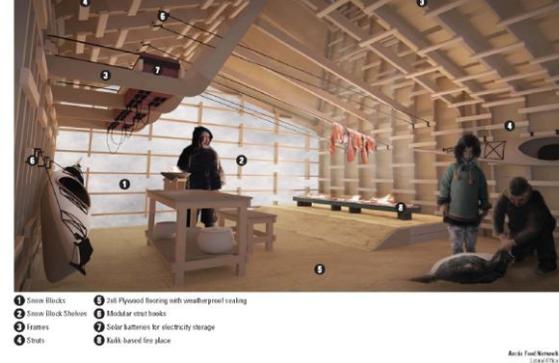
TYPE A-01 Interior Rendering



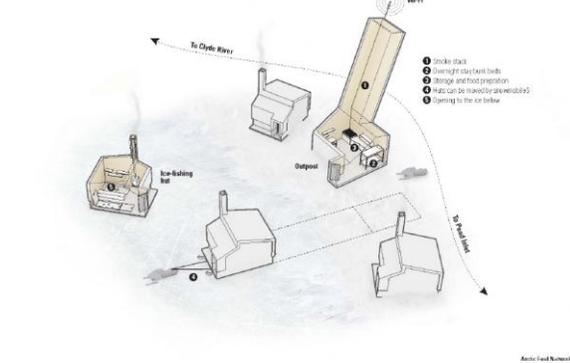
TYPE B-03 Outside of Pond Inlet



TYPE B-03 Interior Rendering



TYPE C-01 Between Pond Inlet and Clyde River



Arctic Food Network Case 1 Community Clusters

ARF Case 1 contains the full set of proposed modules at each site.

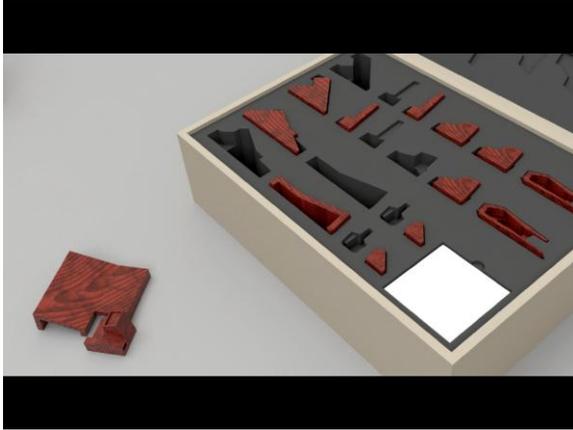
Modular Structure:

- A. unpowered base for power system
- B. stack on single component cluster "pod" for power & a variety of configurations, shared within a group
- C. cluster "pod" are connected from base base with cable across network and light
- D. one a "pod" block usually functions with one component (possibly also more required to the group)

Unpacking

Interacting





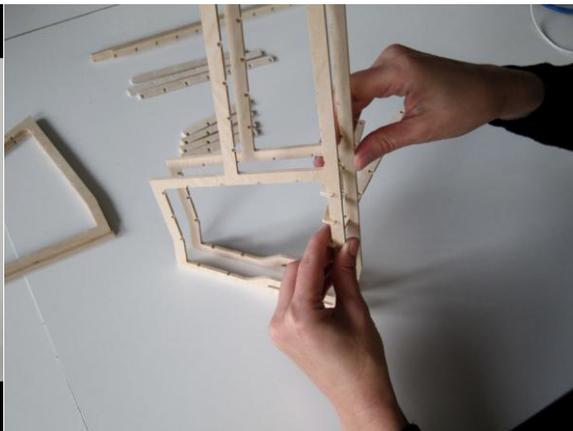
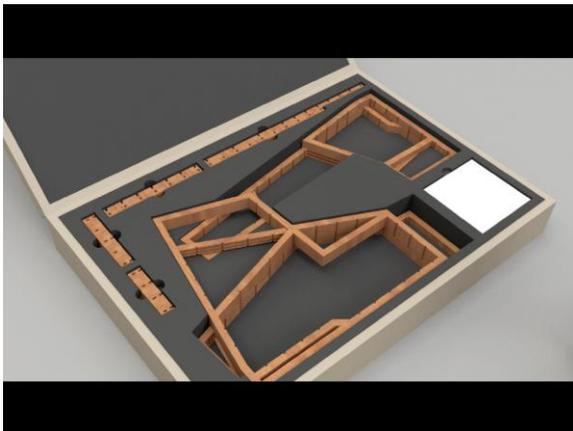
Arctic Food Network
Case 2: Frame Assembly
40% Case 2 consists of two different sets of framing elements at scale 1:24.

Design Description:

- A: oriented frame for growing grass
- B: "spine" for use in a central archway
- C: frame for use in a central archway for both a central and lateral use in a central archway
- D: side "gate" for use in a central archway for "spine" to connect with the frame

Unpacking

Interacting





FUNDING / SUPPORT

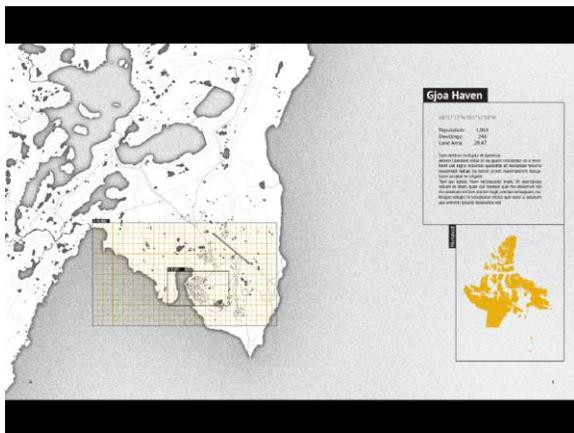
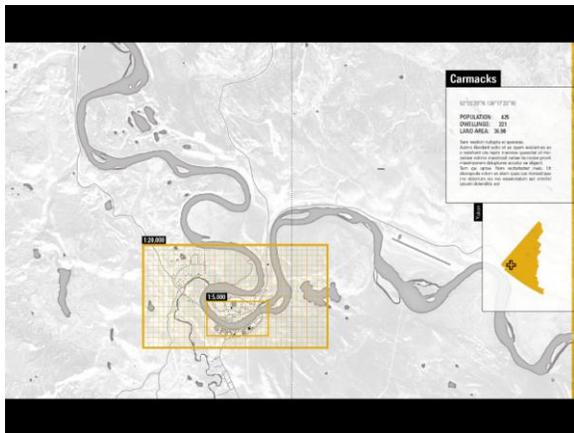
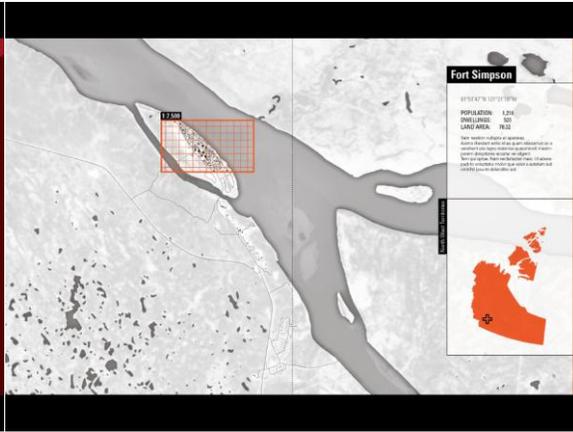
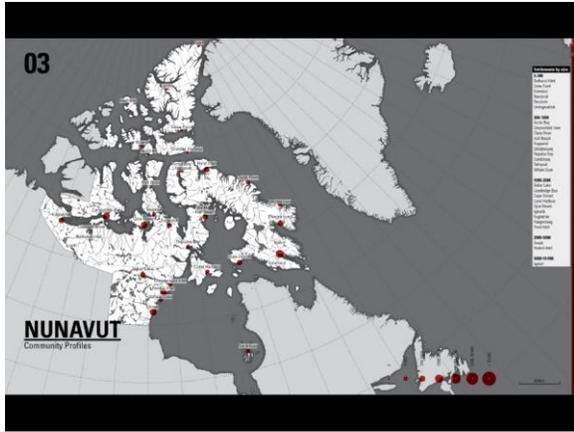
S. and A. Inspiration Foundation
 Holcim Foundation for Sustainable Construction
 Canada Council for the Arts
 Lateral Office

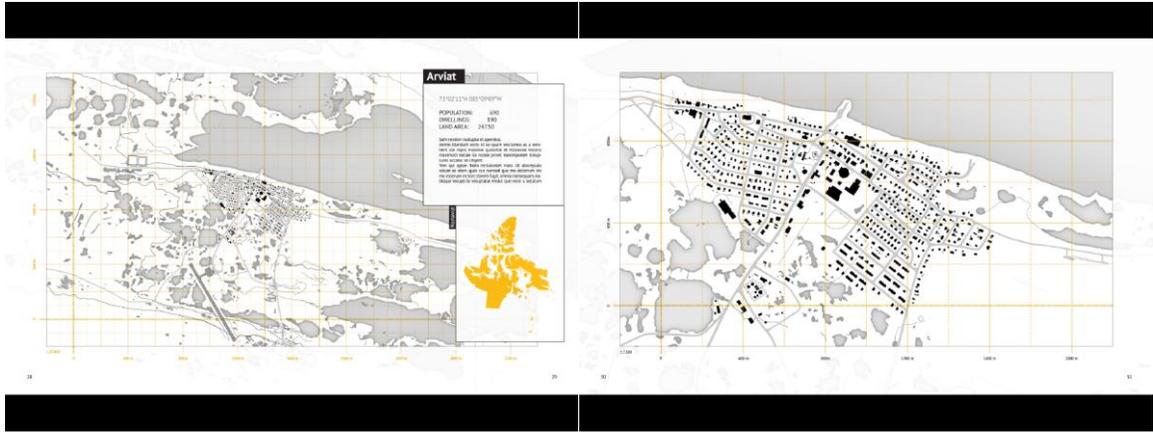
Atlas of Northern Canadian Settlements

DRAFT 2012

DRAFT

Index	Regional overview	iv
	Settlements	vi
North-West Territories	Regional overview	10
	Settlements	12
Yukon	Regional overview	16
	Settlements	18
Northwest	Regional overview	22
	Settlements	24





THANK YOU

LATERAL OFFICE | www.lateraloffice.com
Architecture, Infrastructure, Environment

Mason White
Lola Sheppard
Matthew Spremulli
Mathias Kempton
Morgan Ip



MARKET FOOD ACCESS

Potential Contribution of Retailers to Improve Food Security – Tim Ross




Nunavut Food Security



FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

- Customer Driven
- Product Optimization
- Supply Chain
- Promotional Activity
- Partnerships
- Country Foods
- Education
- Employment & Food Security





FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Customer Driven

“Community involvement at its best means that when a company accepts its civic responsibility and takes an active interest in the well-being of its community, then both gain a number of long-term benefits in terms of community support, loyalty, trust and good will. Community involvement builds public image and employee morale, and fosters a sense of teamwork that is essential in long-term success.”






FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Product Optimization

- Assortment Planning
- Space Allocation
- Seasonal Selling
- Product Guarantee





FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Product & Value Guarantee Program

- 12 Key Categories
- 100 Customer Driven Products
- Level 1, 2 & Non Subsidized Represented
- All NWC Nunavut Communities
- No Price Changes Sealift to Sealift
- Begins with Sealift 2013







Categories

- Baking
- Breakfast Foods
- Milk-Powder/Canned
- Hot Beverages
- Juices/Drinks
- Fruit/Vegetables
- Condiments/Dressings
- Ethnic Foods
- Sauces
- Meats/Beans/Seafood
- Soups
- Baby Care



FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Transportation & Supply Chain

- Delivery Route
- Service Agreements
- Negotiations
- Passing It On








**FOOD SECURITY
OUR ROLE**

Passing It On

- Re-Routing of Freight July 2012
- First Air 767 Direct Freighter Winnipeg to Iqaluit
- 10 Qikiqtaaluk & 2 Northern Quebec Communities Benefit
- \$600,000 in annual freight saving



\$600,000
100% passed on through
product price reductions



**FOOD SECURITY
OUR ROLE**

Promotional Activity – Added Value

- Promotional Timing
- Value Brands
- Portion Savings
- Coupons
- Sealift Express
- Nutrition North Canada



**FOOD SECURITY
OUR ROLE**

Partnerships

- Nunavut Health And Social Services
- 10 Healthy Recipe Program
- New Recipe Launch Each Month
- Recipe Ingredients Displayed & Promoted
- Results Measured



Results

- September to December
- 9,500 more units purchased
- 20.03 % Increase



"DAY BY DAY, BAG BY BAG, TOGETHER WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE"



Our Community Promise...

Through your efforts we have reduced plastic bags by **60%**, eliminated more than **11 million** bags from landfills and raised **\$273,000** for your community programs.

COMMUNITY	AMOUNT	DATE RECEIVED	AMOUNT RECEIVED
ABU TOUW	Nunavut School	14,610	65,816
AKUASIAK	Arctic Foodbank (Elementary School)	84,108	321,268
AMALIKUAK	Nunavut School	21,122	65,286
AMUNIKUAK	Ruth's Lutheran School	17,728	64,438
AMUNIKUAK	Nunavut School	26,796	84,190
CHUKCHODZUAK	Victor Sammak School	4,168	15,442
CHUKCHODZUAK	Nunavut School	80,097	311,264
CHUKCHODZUAK	Jimmy Hukh Shukh School	28,422	99,818
CHUKCHODZUAK	Suklu School	21,688	87,917
CHUKCHODZUAK	Arctic Foodbank	85,414	321,264
CHUKCHODZUAK	Chukchodzuak Elementary School	26,796	94,190
CHUKCHODZUAK	Armagans School	18,171	64,143
CHUKCHODZUAK	Armagans School - Humber	62,084	213,399
CHUKCHODZUAK	WCMY Iglood Humber	211,388	852,877
CHUKCHODZUAK	Chukchodzuak School	112,842	424,961
CHUKCHODZUAK	Abukuk & Atagayuk School	73,534	274,340
CHUKCHODZUAK	Chukchodzuak School	28,656	97,664
CHUKCHODZUAK	The Nunavut & Inupiat Association	88,838	319,210
CHUKCHODZUAK	Nunavut School	18,831	64,711
CHUKCHODZUAK	Arctic College	18,180	64,523
CHUKCHODZUAK	Nunavut School	28,116	93,639
CHUKCHODZUAK	Arctic College	7,460	24,911
CHUKCHODZUAK	Inukluak School	56,174	194,040
CHUKCHODZUAK	Educational Centres	23,488	81,845
CHUKCHODZUAK	Armagans School	23,022	81,286
CHUKCHODZUAK	Armagans School	14,884	51,292
CHUKCHODZUAK	Arctic College	10,984	32,741
CHUKCHODZUAK	Arctic College	19,386	64,438

Greater Nunavut is a The North West Company environmental initiative aimed at reducing plastic bag consumption in communities by providing cash. All amounts listed here are in Canadian dollars.





KUGLUKTUK **\$9,858**



HALL BEACH
\$4,543



Pangnirtung
\$18,383



CHESTERFIELD INLET
\$1,042

2012 Campaign
October 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012

63.16%
Reduction Bag Usage
3,173,601
Removed from Landfills

Nunavut & Nunavik 

WE CAN CREATE A **GREENER TOMORROW**

Next Fund Distribution
Earth Day April 2013

How Much?
\$462,779

Nunavut & Nunavik 

WE CAN CREATE A **GREENER TOMORROW**



FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Country Foods

Current Work In Progress

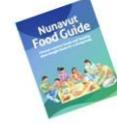
- Vendor Alignment
- Assortment Planning
- Value Retailing
- Shipping & Scheduling Requirements
- Customer Awareness Program
- Launch Date



FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Education

- Partnerships
- Nutrition North Education
- Point Of Sale Education
- In Store Demonstrations
- Meal Suggestion/Menu



FOOD SECURITY OUR ROLE

Employment & Food Security

- Community Recruiting Strategy
- Local Management Recruitment & Training Plans
- Increased Earnings Potential
- Increased Benefits
- Improved Standard of Living

Current Payroll & Benefits

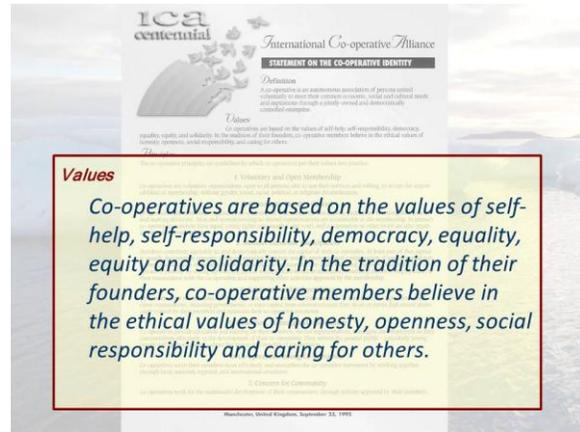
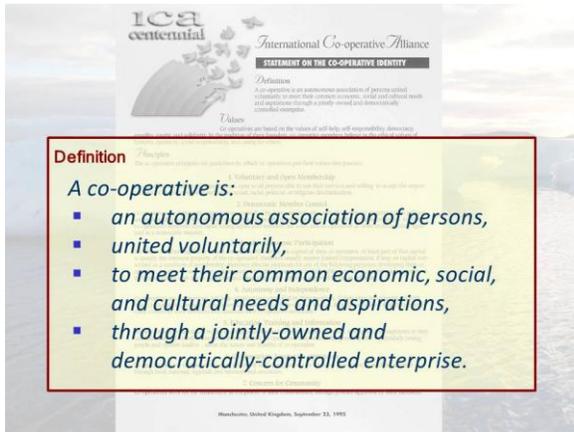
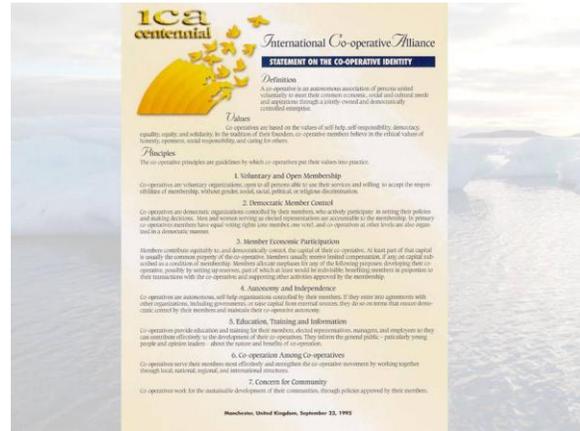
- 13.2 Million Payroll
- 4.3 Million Benefits
- Total 17.5 million



Questions



Potential Contribution of Retailers to Improve Food Security – Andy Morrison



Co-ops in the Canadian Arctic

- The first Co-ops in the north were incorporated in 1959.
- People worked together.
- Through Co-ops:
 - Provided much needed services
 - Developed their people
 - Benefits stay in the north
 - Voice on important matters
 - Developed their communities



Challenges to Development

- Development was slow and difficult.
- Access to Capital was a challenge

3rd Principle of Co-operation Member Economic Participation

Members contribute equitably to, and democratically control, the capital of their co-operative.



Hunting and trapping allowed Inuit and Dene people to trade fur for life necessities.



The selling of arts, crafts and soapstone carvings helped meet the needs of the community



Early Co-op Services

- Fur
- Art
- Fishery
- Transient Centres
- Municipal
- Fuel
- Retail



EARLY CO-OP FACILITIES



Co-operative Enterprises Build a Better World





Co-operative Enterprises Build a Better World



Co-ops Working Together!



Co-operative Enterprises Build a Better World



Working Together Across the North

- Pool their Buying Power
- Develop Support Services
- Pool financial resources



CO-OP SYSTEM BUSINESS STRUCTURE

31 independent, community owned & controlled Co-operative business entities



"Co-operation Among Co-ops"

Paleajook Co-op
Taloyoak, NU





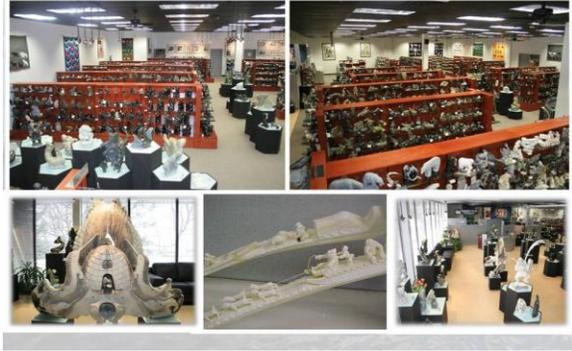
Arctic Islands Lodge, Cambridge Bay, NU

Hall Beach Hotel, Hall Beach, NU

Turaarvik Inns North, Rankin Inlet, NU



Canadian Arctic Producers
(Wholesale Art Marketing)



northern images

2 Northern Images retail stores

Churchill, Manitoba
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Cable TV Service

- 25 communities
- Training provided to local technicians

Other Local Co-op Businesses

- Post offices
- Property Rental
- Construction
- Agencies
- Taxi Service
- Heavy Equipment

Local Co-ops in Canada's Arctic



- 31 Member Co-ops
- 20,000 owner/members
- 1,000 Employees
- \$25 million in wages and payments to artists
- Extensive Employee training programs

Co-ops vs. Other Businesses

- Co-op: Democratic member control (one member = one vote)
- Company: Control by investors
- Net Savings vs. Net Profit
- Company: Net Profits to Investors (based on shares held)
- Co-op: Net Savings to Members (based on member business)

Distribution of Co-op Net Savings

- Corporate Income Taxes
- Reserves: Statutory & Other
- Reserves: Development and Growth
- Patronage Refunds to Co-op Members
- Share Redemption (Cash Back)

Co-op Earnings Returned to Members

Distribution of Earnings 2002 - 2011

- Net savings \$94 million
- \$66 million in patronage refunds
- \$46 million share redemption/cash back
- \$8 million share redemption/cash back in 2011



Naujat Co-op - Repulse Bay, NU



Concern for Community

Food Banks & Breakfast Programs

- Important programs
- Stop Gap Measures
- Underlying problems must be identified.
- Long term solutions required

Concern for Community

Country Food Harvesting

- Contributes to Food Security
- Preserves culture
- Co-ops support country food initiatives
- Responding to community needs

7th Principle of Co-operation

Concern for Community: “ Co-operatives work for the sustainable development of their communities through policies approved by their members”

- Co-ops are committed to continuing their role as Community Builders”



Thank You



Transferring Contemporary Skills to Future Generations – Joy Walker



Transferring Contemporary Skills to Future Generations

Food Security Symposium
January 22, 2013



Community wellness funds and HSS-supported programming

- CPNP funding has been available in Nunavut since 1999
- CPNP programs are strong across Nunavut, and Nunavummiut tell us they want it to expand to other groups (youth, men, elders)!
- There is increased flexibility in community wellness funds from Health Canada, and new funds from Nutrition North Canada to help enhance these skills.
- Communities that prioritize cooking skills can offer CPNP-like programming to different groups



What food skills programming already exists?

- Cooking groups
 - What skills are learned that impact food security?
 - Baking
 - Cooking
 - Measuring
 - Food storage
 - Shopping
 - Budgeting
 - Food safety
 - Others?



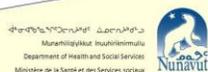
Cooking Classes

- Youth cooking groups
- Older adults
- Men's groups
- Elder's groups
- Children's after school cooking groups
- Pregnant women
- Young families



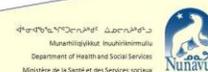
What food skills programming already exists?

- Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP)
 - Goal to improve the health of mothers and infants
 - Cooking groups are one part of this program
 - Pregnant women and new moms have a chance to learn new skills and try new foods together
 - Relaxed and fun



Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP)

- During a cooking group, all members participate: hands-on learning
 - Reading recipe
 - Measure ingredients
 - Mix and stir
 - Cut and chop
 - Cook and bake



Supporting the Development of Skills, Knowledge (and Values) to Improve Food Security

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 22, 2013



Session Objective

- to identify priority initiatives that should be included in the strategy on this theme

To get there, we will discuss

- Core skills and knowledge needed
- Guiding principles to support impact
- Initiatives discussed so far
- Assets we can build on

Session Overview

2:00 – 3:00

- What has been discussed so far?
- What core skills and knowledge should we support?
- What priorities have been identified so far?
- Perspectives on Adult Learning
 - Group Conversation (Guiding Principles)
- Who are NU's educators?
 - Group Conversation (Supporting Educators)

Session Overview

3:15-4:45

- What do we have that we can build on?
 - Overview from HSS, NAC
 - Potential web-based approaches
- What priority initiatives should the NU Food Security Coalition focus on?
 - Group conversation

Sources of information so far...

- Poverty Reduction Public Engagement



- Food Security Synthesis Paper
- HSS nutrition program environmental scan
- Food Security Coalition Thematic Discussions

What we've heard...

- Nunavummiut
 - want opportunities to learn to cook
 - like community-based programs like CPNP
 - feel that basic life skills (cooking, budgeting) should be a priority in school settings
- Nunavut program workers
 - need clear information to work with
 - need hands-on, practical training

Priority skills and knowledge

- Food preparation
- Food budgeting / financial literacy
- Infant feeding (breastfeeding, iron-rich solids)
- Child feeding / parenting



Priorities so far

- Shared inventory of teaching materials and information
- Create core information resources together, in formats needed by NU educators
- More learning opportunities for more learners
- Support NU educators to embed food security in existing learning programs
- Campaigns to “de-normalize” unhealthy eating

A Perspective on Adult Learning

Anna Ziegler,
Nunavut Literacy Council

Small Group Conversation # 1



- What principles or approaches should be part of the strategy?
 - (10 minutes)
- Write down your group’s ideas
- Be ready to share 1 main idea with the group

Who are (or could be) Nunavut’s educators on this issue?

- Community programs
- Schools
- Nunavut Arctic College
- Employers
- Stores
- Other....?

Small Group Conversation # 2



- How could the Nunavut Food Security Coalition support these educators?
 - (10 minutes)
- Write down your group’s ideas
- Be ready to share 1 main idea with the group



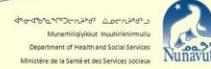
BREAK

Existing Assets from HSS

- Strength of existing programs (through Health Canada Wellness funds and Nutrition North Canada)

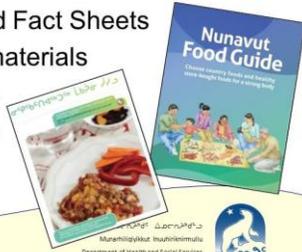


- Available professional support (GN public health nutritionists)



Nutrition Resources

- Food Guide, educator's handbook
- Traditional Food Fact Sheets
- Infant feeding materials
- 10 core recipes
- Cooking videos

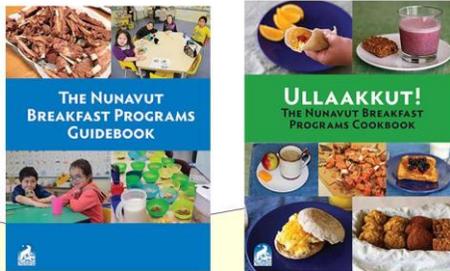


Training Materials

- New training materials for
 - Cooking Classes
 - In-Store Taste Tests
 - Meal Bags



New Breakfast Program Materials



Partnership With Retailers

- Promotion of 10 Core Recipes
- In-store taste tests coming soon



Nunavut Arctic College Programs Related to Food Security Skills

Cindy Cowan

Web-Based Learning About Food Security and Related Skills

Sue Hamilton, Service Open2Learn

Small Group Conversation # 3



- What do you think the priority initiatives should be for the strategy?
 - (10-15 minutes)
- Write down your group's ideas
- Be ready to share 3 or 4 priority initiatives with the group (this will be a 5-year plan)

How close are we to consensus?

Supporting Skills and Knowledge to Improve Food Security – Sue Hamilton

Web-based approaches to food security skill and knowledge development



Goal

- Provide brief description of existing online food security resources for Inuit
 - Healthy Living in Nunavut
 - Inuit Food Security Pilot Module
- Share some lessons learned
- Suggest possible future directions

Overview

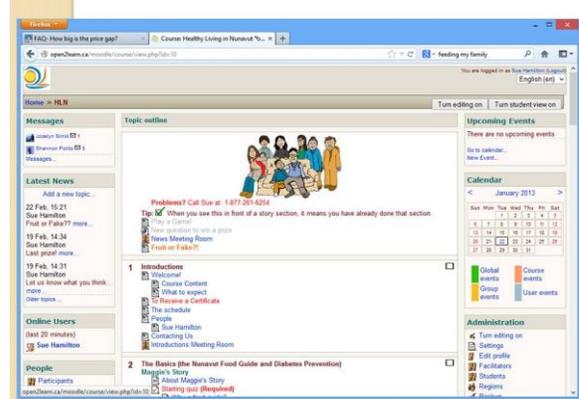
Courses/Website	Sponsor	Target audience	Description
Healthy Living in Nunavut (HLN) (2001 – 2010)	McGill/ GN DHSS/ Open2Learn	Front-line wellness workers (CHRs, prenatal nutrition workers, HCC, students in nursing, midwifery and education, nurses)	Facilitated online non-credit course (English/Inuktitut)
Food Security in Inuit Communities	NAHO-IT/ Open2Learn	Secondary students in Inuit communities	Website to explore food security basics

Objectives of HLN

- Build capacity of wellness workers and projects in Nunavut
- Allow wellness workers to receive training without travel
- Provide an innovative, lower cost training approach
- Facilitate networking opportunities for Nunavut wellness workers

Key features

- Nunavut-based advisory group
- Modular approach
- Online discussion forum
- Regionally based telephone and/or Telehealth discussion meetings
- Interactive learning activities
- Pre and post-tests
- Some modules available in Inuktitut



Cost of pop vs. milk



	Cost as purchased	Cost per cup (250ml)
Milk, fresh	\$12.98 per 4 litres	\$0.81
Pop	\$1.50/355 ml	\$1.05

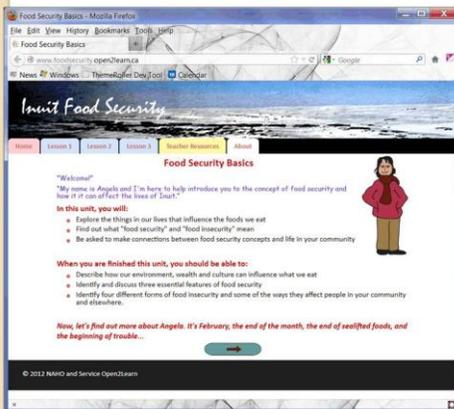
Lessons Learned

- ~ 40% completion rate, ranged from 32-52%
- Strong support from region and/or community improves completion rates
- Infrastructure (bandwidth, software, tech support, etc) lacking in some communities
- Challenge to support unilingual participants
- Facilitation important feature

Gap in resources supporting Inuit food security

- 2009: Identified by ITK, NAHO-IT
 - Create more awareness and understanding of food security for the next generation of Inuit decision-makers.
- 2012: *Policy options and recommendations for addressing food insecurity in Nunavut*
 - Frequent recommendation to improve food skills

Content Advisory Committee Meeting Arviat 2011



Potential web-based resources on food security

- Structured online courses
 - Health workers
 - Students (NAC, high school)
- “Just in time” learning resources
 - Wellness workers
 - For wider audience of Nunavummiut
 - Could be part of/link to DHSS Healthy Living website, “Mini-courses”, Flash/HTML5 learning games or Facebook apps

PROGRAMS AND COMMUNITY INITIATIVE

Supporting Specific Initiatives that Address Acute Food Insecurity – Diana Stapleton



The Response to Hunger in Canada: History of Food Banking



1981	1987	1989	2008	2012
1 st Food Bank: established in Edmonton, 1981	National food bank organization established: Canadian Association of Food Banks	- National Food Sharing System started - First HungerCount Report releases	Canadian Association of Food Banks changes its name to Food Banks Canada.	Today over 4,558 food banks and programs across Canada

It was believed the food bank would be temporary solution to alleviate the immediate need for the hungry. 30 years later, they've become a permanent part of the social safety net.

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The Response to Hunger in Canada: Food Banks come in all sizes



Tuktoyuktuk, NT:
30 people assisted



Niqinik Nuatsivik Food Bank: 678 assisted*



Daily Bread Food Bank: 70,700 assisted*



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*March 2012 HungerCount

Food Banks Provide Food and More



- Food banks provide a wide variety of resources and services to their communities



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What Will it Take to End Hunger in Canada? Long Term Solutions Needed



It takes all of us:
Individuals
Business
Government



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About Food Banks Canada

Our Mission

Reduce hunger in Canada by enabling an effective food bank community that addresses the short term need for food and longer term solutions

Who We Are



- Food Banks Canada is the national charitable organization representing the food bank community across Canada

Our History

- Established in 1988 as the Canadian Association of Food Banks
 - The growing food bank movement identified that a national voice was needed to address long term hunger reduction with the public and government
- In 2008 – the organization underwent a branding change with launch of renewed organization: Food Banks Canada

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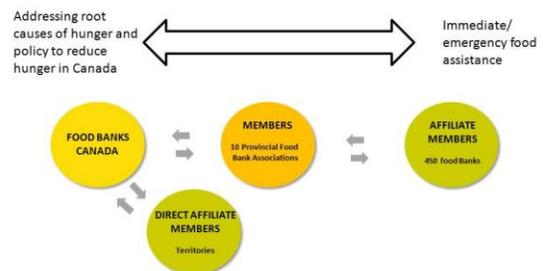
What We Do



- Food Banks Canada supports a network of provincial food bank associations and community food banks by effectively increasing their capacity to support their communities
- We are the only national charity that acquires and shares food nationally in Canada
- Food Banks Canada engages in public education and advocates for public policy change to eliminate the causes of hunger and poverty in Canada
- Food Banks Canada works to raise awareness and be the leader in the hunger issue
 - Leads and organizes Hunger Awareness Week

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Food Banks Canada – Our Structure



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Public Education and Awareness



- Public Education
 - We are dedicated to finding solutions to reduce hunger in our country over the long term. Our initiatives include:
 - **Hunger Awareness Week:** a week to tell the story of food banks and the work they do
 - **Say No to Hunger:** National campaign that looks to raise awareness of the root causes of hunger and our advocacy work



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Government Relations and Advocacy



The key to addressing hunger in the long term:

policy solutions that will make an impact for hundreds of thousands of Canadians

- Working with governments to propose policy solutions that address income, child care, housing, employment and health
 - More/Better jobs – including employment for students and new graduates
 - Building more low income housing
 - Increase Investment in Northern Canada
 - Increasing the child tax benefit
 - Increasing Old Age Security

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Building the Capacity of Our Network



- Service and support to Food Banks Canada's membership
 - **National Food Sharing System (NFSS):**
 - Acquires and shares large scale industry food donations
 - In 2011 14 millions of lbs of food was distributed across the country
 - **Training and education**
 - Biennial membership conference
 - Safe food handling course – printed materials available
 - Education resources such as nutrition fact sheets
 - **Research**
 - HungerCount – annual survey of food banks in Canada

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Building the Capacity of Our Network



- Service and support to Food Banks Canada's membership
 - **Funds and Programs**
 - **Rural Support** - will reimburse rural food banks for transportation costs. Grant amounts are dependent on the funding pool and the total number of applicants for that period. Annual grant supported by Syngenta, Shaw and FCC
 - **Community Kitchens** - provides food banks with funding for three categories of work; program development; equipment purchases and upgrades; and leasehold improvements. Supported by Campbell's
 - **Capacity Building** – provides food banks with grants to support capacity building programs in order to develop strong and stable infrastructure within the food banking network. Supported by Kraft.

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Working with the Territories



- \$121K distributed to affiliate member Territory Food banks in 2011
- Pallets of food have been sent to Yellowknife and Whitehorse food banks
- Grants given for capacity building, donations through Shaw Media to food banks in NT and YK
- Story of food insecurity in Nunavut included in HungerCount2012

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Hunger in Canada and Nunavut

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Poverty and Hunger in Canada



3.2 M Canadians live below the Low Income Cutoff (\$19.3K after taxes for a single living in a large city – highest provincial social assistance rate is in Nfld = \$9.8K)



- Almost 1 in 10 Canadian households are food insecure*
 - 1 in 5 single parent households
 - 40% of food bank clients are single
 - 65% are on social assistance or disability



Youth (15-24) Unemployment rate 14.7%
Total Unemployment rate in Canada is 7.4%



30% of people 25+ that work part time do so involuntarily

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* Health Canada report # Stats Can @HungerCount2012

Food Insecurity in Nunavut

- 29% of all households in Nunavut are food insecure
- **39% of households with children**
- 73% of households whose main source of income is social assistance

- Unemployment rate 16.6% (July'12)
- Youth unemployment rate 22%
- Median age in Canada = 40.6
- Median age in Nunavut = 24.1

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* Health Canada report 2010 # Stats Can 7.4% in Canada



Cover the details:



There are a number of things that need to be done before opening a food bank which include some of the following:

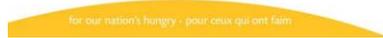
- Governing Board –a group of people who agree to run the food bank
- Plan – where, when, who, what, how much
- Charitable status – allows you to give receipts for funds donated, and to be an Affiliate Member of Food Banks Canada



More details



- Insurance – for property and for liability coverage for board and volunteers
- Computer and or phone – so people can find you
- Safe Food Handling training – always good especially if you are going to be dividing bulk food into smaller portions



Fund and Food Raising



- Community
- Faith organizations with access to funds from larger centres
- Retail stores – food recovery
- Businesses – providing community support growing trend in corporate sector
- Grants, contests, bingo



Thank you!

Questions?



Supporting Specific Initiatives that Address Acute Food Insecurity – Kathleen Irwin

Deacon's Cupboard
Rankin Inlet's Food Bank
January 23

Preparing food bags



Clothes for sale



Kathleen Irwin
Food Bank
Coordinator
kirwin@gov.nu.ca
867-645-8027



Supporting Specific Initiatives that Address Acute Food Insecurity – Jen Hayward



Niqinik Nuatsivik Nunavut Food Bank
Presentation to Nunavut Food Security
Symposium
January 23, 2013

Our Mission

- To bring together hungry people, volunteer resources and nutritious food so people can live more healthy lives;
- Ensure people's needs for independence and their needs for food are balanced when demands upon them are greater than their resources so that autonomy and dignity are preserved;
- To create a caring community within all Nunavut communities so that hunger is reduced.

Who We Are

- Established in 2001 as a volunteer, non-profit society to run the food bank in Iqaluit and offer support as needed to food-bank type initiatives in other communities.
- Operate 100% on donated funds
- Volunteer operated
- Growth in client base since 2002 is over 1050 people

What We Do

- Operate a bi-monthly food bank in Iqaluit
- Respond to emergencies
- Advocate for improved resources
- Fundraise, fundraise, fundraise
- Look for partnerships with corporations and other groups

Challenges

- Space and storage
- Lack of partnerships with similar mandates
- Competing interests
- Increased usage and demands

Successes

- No closure in over 5 years
- Amazing partnerships with organizations like Northwest Co., First Air, Nunastar, Arctic Ventures, Food Banks Canada & many others
- CRA Registered status
- Over 100 volunteers on our list
- Over 1102 people fed in 2011



- Stick to what we know and core business
- Advocate for improved partnerships on addressing poverty issues
- Showcase our supporters more
- Identify gaps in resources



Contact Us:

nunavutfoodbank@gmail.com

Like us on Facebook!



Breakfast Programs in Nunavut: Current Status and Potential Ways Forward



Open2Learn
sue@open2learn.ca

Today's presentation

- ▶ Provide brief summary of the process that was used to develop the 2012 discussion document for policy makers
- ▶ Describe highlights of the environmental scan
- ▶ Suggest potential ways forward to maintain and/or improve breakfast programming in Nunavut

Discussion document

Environmental Scan

- Document review
- Key Informant interviews
- Survey of breakfast program coordinators

Flexible program model

- Territorial administrative models
- Community level model
- Costing analysis

Document Review Highlights

Effects of Breakfast and Breakfast Programs

- Positive effect on health (nutritional adequacy and healthy BMIs)
- Some effect on academic performance in children of low socioeconomic status in developed countries
- Improved school attendance and behavior

Key Informant Highlights

Socio-cultural considerations

GN IQ Coordinators, representatives from NTI and 4 GN departments.

- General agreement of Key Informants and school staff that BPs are of value to children.
- Importance of universal access stressed
- Caveat is that community members should be more involved to increase local ownership and self-reliance
- This would also reduce burden on teachers

Key Informant Highlights, cont'd

Potential Corporate Sponsors

4 interviews (Northwest Co, Arctic Co-operatives Ltd, Canadian North, Agnico-Eagle Mines)

- ▶ Both retailers expressed interest in supporting BPs.
- ▶ Canadian North interested, but does not provide cash contributions
- ▶ Agnico-Eagle not interested at present

Key Informant Highlights, cont'd

Potential Economic Development

- ▶ All 4 KIs felt opportunities were minimal
- ▶ Opportunities mentioned included:
 - Hiring of local cooks and coordinators
 - Ordering of locally harvested country food
 - Ordering of country food from commercial processors
 - Local catering
 - Potential steady market in larger communities to support bakery

Key Informant Highlights, cont'd

Breakfast Program Charities in Canada

- ▶ Breakfast for Learning (national)
- ▶ Breakfast Clubs of Canada (national)
- ▶ Club des petits dejeuner du Québec (Québec)
- ▶ Kids Eat Smart (Newfoundland and Labrador)
- ▶ Food First Foundation (NWT)

Rationale for Breakfast Programs in Nunavut

- High rates of food insecurity
- High rates of childhood obesity
- Low consumption of fruits and vegetables, milk and alternatives, and country food
- Feedback from key informants that BP are of great value to families
- And serve to increase attendance at school

Current status of BPs in Nunavut

- All are universal access, but not all children participate
- All but one take place at school
- Brighter Futures main funding source
- Funding varies considerably by program (estimated spending on food ranged from \$0.47 – 5.55/participating child/school day)



Current status of BPs in Nunavut, cont'd

- One-third hire cooks or coordinators to help school staff volunteers
- Minimal community member involvement
- Infrastructure adequate in most cases
- Infrequent use of country food
- GN food and beverage guidelines not always followed



Flexible Program Model

Objectives:

- Support optimal food choices
- Optimize funding from non-government sources (corporate sponsors, NGOs and others)
- Distribute funds equitably to programs
- Increase community member involvement
- Strengthen territorial and community support

Local Programming Features

Basis for funding

- Food costs
- Community staffing
- Number of participating students

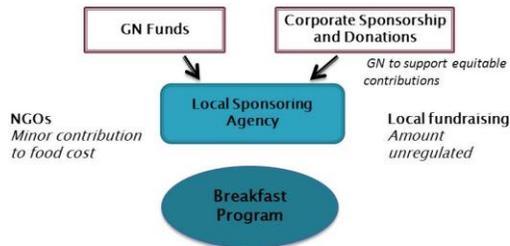
Other features

- Location
- Promotion and Awareness
- Advisory Committees
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Training

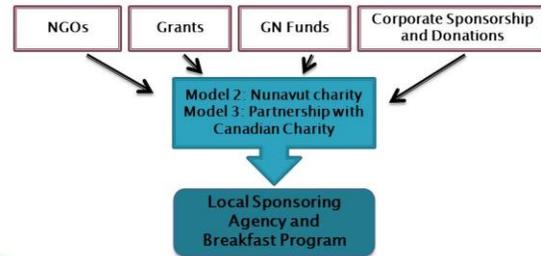
Proposed Territorial Administrative Models

- › Model 1 (revamped GN model)
- › Model 2 (Nunavut-registered charity)
- › Model 3 (Partnership with Canadian charity)

Model 1



Models 2 and 3



Model Comparison

	Model 1 revamped GN	Model 2 Nunavut-based charity	Model 3 Partnership with Canadian charity
Administration	Relatively simple	High level of support needed	Need to negotiate MOU
Fundraising	More difficult	Good potential	Good potential
Staffing	One position	Two positions	One position
Control of agenda	Good	Good	Need to ensure common vision

Food Costs

Estimated food costs (2011) for a sample 1-week menu

Menu Items	Amount served	Product	Product Unit Cost	Meal Cost
Day 1				
Crackers (12)	30g	Christie Spiced Wheat, Thin	\$0.27	
Cheese (150)	150g	Graph Cracker Baked Cheese, 100g	\$1.18	
Apple (1 med - 1.35g, without core)	1.35g	Apples, Granny Smith, large	\$1.15	
				\$2.60
Day 2				
Cold cereal (75g)	75g	Asp. Cheerios, Shredded, Puffed wheat	\$0.25	
Milk or soy beverage (1 cup)	240ml	Milk 2%, 4L	\$0.50	
Biscuits (1 med - 57.6g, without nut)	57.6g	Biscuits, per 100	\$0.94	
				\$1.69
				W/ shipping: \$1.75
Day 3				
Tier 1 mix & match (1/2 cup)	1.20ml	Yogurt in Nunavut BIF Cookbook	\$0.47	
Yogurt (1.75ml)	1.75g	Canadian Active Strawberry Yogurt, 650G	\$1.58	
100% Fruit juice (1/2 cup)	1.20ml	Old South Orange Juice, 333mL	\$0.95	
				\$2.40
				W/ shipping: \$2.90
Day 4				
Tier 1 mix (1 slice)	37g	East Valley Bread, 100% Whole Wheat, 675G	\$0.15	
Chocolate milk (1 cup)	240ml	Milk 2%, 4L	\$0.90	
				\$0.13
Toy theater (120ml)	1.2g	Peppita Dutch Powder	\$0.79	
Peaches, canned (1/2 cup)	1.20ml	Del Monte Peach Slices, 790mL	\$0.49	
				\$1.66
				W/ shipping: \$1.95
Day 5				
Country Bread (75g, less for dried)	75g	Other Treats	\$0.10	
Tea (1 cup)	25g	East Valley Bread, 100% Whole Wheat, 675G	\$0.15	
Dried Fruit (apple slices, raisins, etc.) (42.5g)	42.5g	Sunmaid Raisins, 24.6-packs	\$0.40	
				\$2.66
				W/ shipping: \$2.74



Territorial BP Cost Estimate

Category	Initial Start-up	Annual Cost
Food	N/A	2,090,000
Local Coordination	N/A	814,000
Territorial Coordination	N/A	135,000 - 250,000
Infrastructure	150,000	27,500
Training and materials	200,000	75,000
Total		3,141,500 - 3,256,500

Conclusions

- › Breakfast programming can help alleviate food insecurity and improve health, school attendance and academic performance
 - › Current programming highly valued, but funding and implementation are inconsistent
 - › To promote self-reliance, need to transition away from teacher run programs
 - › Costs will be higher than current spending
- 

LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION

Exploring the Potential for Local Food Production – Gene Hachey



Nunavut Food Security Symposium

Security/Insecurity
I don't understand?

So long as you have food in your mouth, you have solved all questions for the time being.
Franz

Nunavut Food Security Symposium, 2013



Targets

- Who Wants This?
 - Stores, Consumers, Institutions
 - Demographics
- Why?
 - Nutrition, Fresh, Cheap, Consistent
- What Exactly do They Want?
 - Is everyone on the same page?

Nunavut Food Security Symposium, 2013

Expectations of Food

- Safe
 - Regulations, Trust,
- Nutritious
 - Grown How?
- Varied
 - Expect foods that simply do not exist in our environment
- Cheap
 - Define, Matter of perception
- Available
 - Secure supply

Nunavut Food Security Symposium, 2013

Current Technologies

- Land Based
 - Extensive/Intensive, Commercial
 - Not Really Applicable to Nunavut
- Greenhousing
 - Environmental Controls
 - Extended Season(Preferred, Practical) or Year Round
 - High Establishment and Operational Costs (heat,light, management)
 - New Technologies, LED
 - Hydroponics or media based

Nunavut Food Security Symposium, 2013

To the Future

- What Have We Got:
 - Buildings, Lots of em
 - Heated 24 hours a day
 - Lighting at least 8 to 10 hours per day
 - Lots of Unused space
 - Lots of Unused time
- How Do We Maximize
 - Vertical Indoor Systems
 - Small footprint
 - Efficient
 - Good output

Nunavut Food Security Symposium, 2013

Get Out of the Box! Or In the Box

- Look at What is existing
- Integrate into these systems
- Growing Systems Integrated into School
 - Part of curriculum
 - Experiential for Students
 - Eat the Lessons
- Commercial and Public Buildings
 - Enhanced Environment
 - Increased Sense of Community
- Look at Heat Scavenging and Renewable Energies
 - Build Systems around what is being wasted

Nunavut Food Security Symposium, 2013

Food Production in Nunavik

Repatriating our food self-sufficiency

Existing Commercial Production

- One functioning restaurant
- Two smokehouses – arctic charr sold just within the region
- Makivik’s shrimp fishery, although none of the product is sold within Nunavik
- Some local production in houses – nikuuq, pitsiiq, mussels, pastas, pastries, bread, etc.

Axis 1 – Enhancing Local Resources

Historical Efforts

- Stream enhancement and arctic charr hatchery
- Muskox farming – Kuujjuaq area in 1970s and 1980s
- Raising caribou in captivity – Kuujjuaq in 1980s

Nunavik – Our Present Status

- Highly dependent on food imported from the south – 84% of calories is sourced elsewhere
- Traditional foods supplied through local Hunter Support Programs, sharing within extended families, hunting as a part-time activity
- 13.1% of the population dependent upon community freezers for their nutritional needs

Three Approaches to Increased Food Self-sufficiency

- Axis 1 – enhancement of existing resources
- Axis 2 – introduction of new resources
- Axis 3 – local food transformation

Axis 1 – Enhancing Local Resources

Future Initiatives

- Mussel and shellfish farming
- Field berry intensification
- Revisiting the ranching of caribou and muskox



Axis 2 – Introduction of New Resources

Historical Efforts

- Nothing has been done beyond “hobby” efforts with greenhouses and chickens

Axis 2 – Introduction of New Resources

Future Initiatives

- Hydroponic and soil-based greenhouses: a commitment to be present in all 14 communities
- Initial experimentation with new species such as fowl (chicken, ducks, etc.) and rabbits
- Studies into the production of hay and silage in the southernmost communities

Axis 3 – Local Food Transformation

Historical Efforts

- Nunavik Arctic Foods – pâtes based on caribou
- Arctic Delights – tisanes using regional herbs
- Pitsituuq and Isiritsivik smokehouses – smoked arctic charr

Axis 3 – Local Food Transformation

Future Initiatives

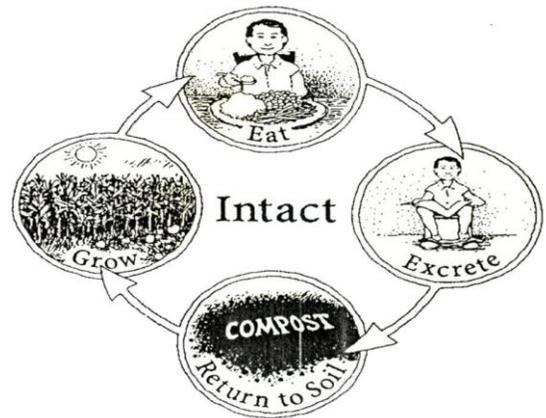
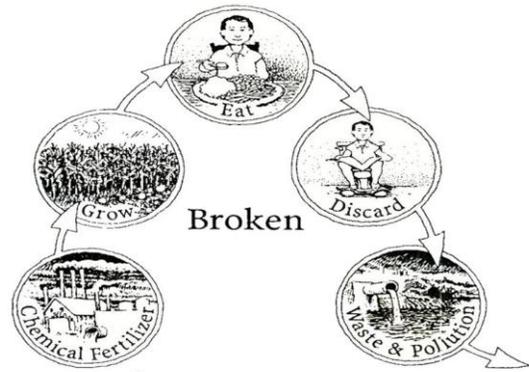
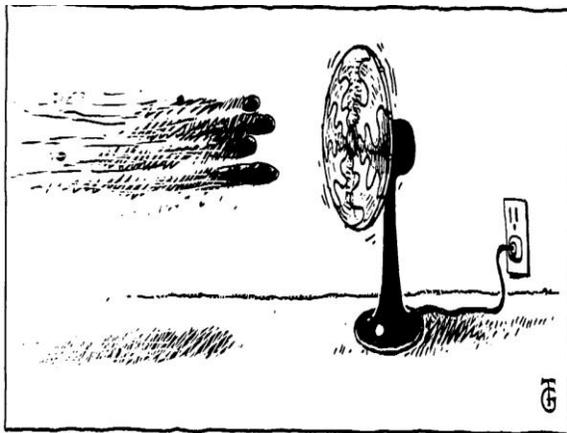
- Focus on transforming foods for local consumption:
 - Frozen or canned convenience foods to replace southern fast foods
 - Health foods using local plants and berries
 - Specialty food, i.e. “Coquilles Nunavik”

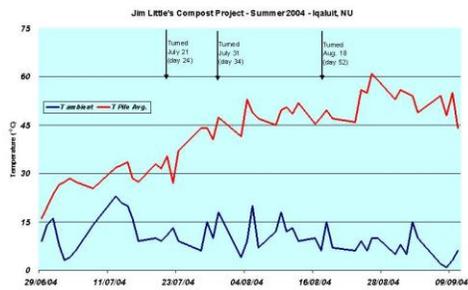
Exploring the Potential for Local Food Production – Jim Little

The Bill Mackenzie Humanitarian Society



Composting in Iqaluit





Compost production

6500 people produce 6500 tons of garbage per year
 30% of residential garbage is food waste = 1950 tons
 Food waste is 80% water
 Therefore yearly yield of mature compost = 390 tons

Topsoil production

Local soil to compost at 3:1 = 1560 tons per year



Compost microorganisms help convert humanure into garden produce, as shown in this late-see son photo of a tomato harvest from an organic garden fortified with humanure compost.

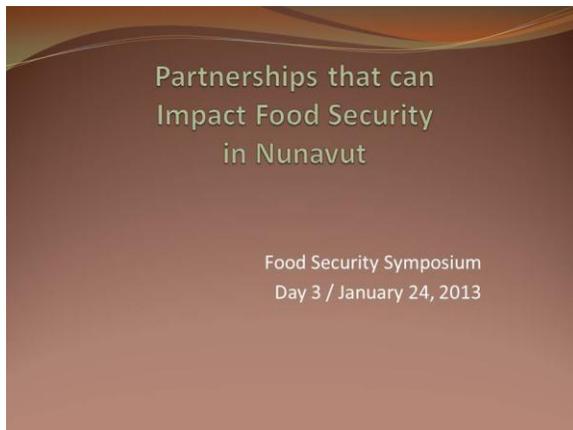








Partnerships That Can Impact Food Security – Alex Ker



A Partnered Approach to Food Security

Key questions to be addressed in developing a partnership for food security in Nunavut:

- Is there a need to establish a distinct structure or mechanism to coordinate and monitor the implementation of food security initiatives?
- What *type* of structure or mechanism would be appropriate in light of the partnership-based approach to food security in Nunavut?

Collaborative Governance

- A partnership around food security in Nunavut suggests the need for a “collaborative governance” type approach.
- What is collaborative governance?
 - **Collaborative governance defined / features**
 - Why is collaborative governance relevant in the Food Security Context?

Collaborative Governance and Food Security

- The need for partnership in a NFSS suggests a “collaborative governance” type approach.
- What is collaborative governance?
 - Collaborative governance defined
 - **Why is collaborative governance relevant in the food security context?**

Actions within a Collaborative Governance Framework

How does collaborative governance work?

Key steps, which are relevant to Nunavut food security are:

1. Issue Identification
2. Direction-setting
3. Structuring
4. Outputs

Potential Food Security Partnership Structures

There are a number of potential structures or mechanisms for a partnered approach to food security:

1. Food Networks / Coalitions
2. Non-Governmental Organizations: incorporated not-for-profits, registered charities
3. Food Policy Councils

Food Networks/Coalitions

- Most common organizational form of partnership
- Found organized at community, regional and provincial/territorial levels
- Key Features:
 - diverse set of participating organizations with diverse values and interests
 - limited direct connection to government
 - decentralized with no group(s) dominating the network
 - limited formal legal structure (societies)
 - Have either steering committee or elected board
 - limited financial resources and staff
 - Strengths and challenges

Example: BC Food Systems Network

- BC Society focusing on food security
- Membership open to any person or group supporting the Network's mission and inclusive process
- Different types / tiers of membership with varying annual dues
- Board of Directors elected by membership
- Primary roles/activities:
 - Build relationships
 - Promote food security
 - Enhance skills and knowledge
 - Food policy advocacy
 - Convene annual gatherings

Non-Governmental Organizations

- Commonly either incorporated as not-for-profit or registered charity
- Features:
 - Range of participating organizations and individuals
 - Receive government funding
 - May have government representation on Board
 - Strong connection/pathway into government
 - Some financial resources and staff (1-2 FTEs, project funded positions)
 - Challenges and Strengths

Example: Food Security Network of Nfld. and Labrador

- Currently an incorporated not-for-profit, but considering registered charity status
- Voting and non-voting members (voting members pay dues, can sit on Board)
- 12 member "guiding" Board that includes a government representative from the Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS)
- Executive Director, 2 staff and project staff
- Core funding from Department of Health and Community Services (\$120,000/year)
- Project funding (including from PHAC)

Example: Food Security Network of Nfld. and Labrador

Activities:

- Networking and Information sharing
- Public awareness and education
- Building strategic partnerships
- Supporting community food security
- Research and policy advocacy

Food security is embedded in N&L's Provincial Food and Nutrition Plan and in an Agriculture Plan

Food Policy Councils

- Most commonly established at the municipal level by local (i.e. city) or regional governments.
- Generally structured as a group of *representatives* of stakeholder groups, including government and different sectors of the food system (producers, processors, distributors & consumers)
- Key Features:
 - Membership defined not open
 - Initiated by governments and stakeholders
 - Direct connection to government
 - Often sub-committee of Health Board
 - Government representation in governance body
 - Often government funded

Food Policy Councils

Strengths:

- Improved coordination on food system
- Opportunities for collaboration
- Capacity to influence food system, food policy & food security

Challenges:

- Diverse membership and interests
- Identifying an effective governance structure
- Obtaining adequate funding
- Balancing policy and program work

Example: Toronto Food Policy Council

- Sub-committee of City of Toronto's Board of Health
- Membership: 1 member of Board of Health, 2 City Councillors, 2 youth (Toronto Youth Food Policy Council), 3 representatives from farm/rural communities and up to 22 Toronto citizens
- Members serve 3 year, staggered terms
- Co-chaired by 1 Councillor and 1 Citizen Member
- 1 full time staff (Coordinator) from Toronto Public Health. Other staff assigned as required.
- Monthly meetings, open to the public.

Example: Toronto Food Policy Council

Activities/Role:

- Advises and supports Toronto Public Health
- Advocates for innovative community food security programs
- Fosters dialogue among stakeholders
- Community reference group for Toronto Food Strategy

Toronto has a Food Charter and a Food Strategy

Partnerships for Food Security: Other Components - Food Charters

- Food Charters have been (or are being) developed in many jurisdictions and at provincial and municipal levels
- They set out a vision for a food system – how it should function and/or how policies and programs should contribute to the strength of that system.
- Food Charters:
 - Provide public means of demonstrating commitment to sustainable food system
 - Anchor commitments to principles for sustainable food system policies
 - Start and focus dialogue on food issues
 - Foster partnerships and networks
 - Support fundraising efforts
 - Can be developed with broad stakeholder input

Structural Options for a Nunavut Food Security Partnership

- Nunavut Food Security Coalition (expanded)
- Nunavut Poverty Reduction Round Table (e.g. Food Security Sub-committee)
- Food Security Council
- NGO-type structure (not-for-profit or registered charity)
- Citizen-led Food Security Network

End

ACHIEVING A COLLECTIVE VISION

Review of Key Symposium Objectives – Natan Obed, Ed McKenna, Jennifer Wakegijig



Thematic Overviews Day 3 – Working Session

Nunavut Food Security Symposium
January 24, 2013

Theme 1

Country Food Access

Transferring Traditional Skills to Future Generations

- 1) Strengthening Inuit language skills is essential to allow for knowledge transfer between elders and youth.
- 2) Supporting the transfer of traditional skills using formal (e.g. school-based) and informal (e.g. mentorship-based) methods.

Theme 1

Country Food Access

Availability of Wildlife for Food

- 1) Ensuring that the needs of Nunavummiut continue to be balanced with the principles of conservation for harvesting wildlife stocks.
- 2) Recognizing the potential of intercommunity sharing networks to help with local wildlife shortages or surpluses.
- 3) Supporting a shift (i.e. “local food transformation”) toward expanding food preferences (i.e. “make the unappetizing appetizing”), consuming new species (e.g. whelks, turbot), and utilizing all parts of the animal (e.g. whale meat, harp seals).
- 4) Filling knowledge gaps through culturally-sensitive wildlife research, involving both traditional and scientific knowledge, to ensure harvest levels are sustainable.

Theme 1

Country Food Access

Increasing Community Sharing of Foods through Informal Networks

- 1) Promoting the continuation of informal sharing that has occurred in the past and still occurs today (e.g. through radio announcements, community feasts).
- 2) Supporting communities to effectively utilize funds targeted at country food access (e.g. Nunavut Harvester Support Program, Country Food Distribution Program)
- 3) Incorporating a sharing component into hunter support programs (e.g. recipients could be required to show they contribute food security by providing country food to elders and others in need).

Theme 1

Country Food Access

Sustainable Country Food Commercial Access

- 1) Exploring the sustainable commercialization of country food, while also ensuring that traditional sharing is also supported, and that country food is available to those who need it most (e.g. elders, single mothers).
- 2) Redirecting current food exports (e.g. turbot) to local markets.
- 3) Exploring ways to make country food available in stores at affordable prices (clarifying inspection requirements)
- 4) Improving community-based infrastructure to provide hunters with places to store, prepare, and sell their harvests.
- 5) Considering food security subsidies for meat and fish plants.
- 6) Exploring ways to ensure hunters can be compensated (professional designation, with salaries and benefits).

Theme 2

Market Food Access

- 1) Maintaining a relationship with Nunavut’s retailers, who are important partners in food security, and including their initiatives in a collaborative strategy.
- 2) Continuing to support in-store promotion of healthy eating, such as the recipe promotion program and in-store taste testing initiatives currently underway and planned.
- 3) Undertaking nutritious food basket surveys and regularly compare these with income support food allowances, as an advocacy tool.
- 4) Further exploring the potential of making country food available in stores at affordable prices.

Theme 3

Policy and Legislation

- 1) Explore legislative approaches to protecting traditional economy
- 2) Support *Nunavut Food Donations Act*
- 3) Examine equity of existing policies, regulations and subsidies across communities
- 4) Promote self-reliance among income support recipients
- 5) Consider income support reforms, pension indexing and other tools to ensure adequate incomes

Theme 4

Life Skills

- 1) **Sharing and promoting existing learning resources.**
Create a way to share existing learning resources between organizations, learning programs, and the public.
- 2) **Making core learning resources.**
Make core learning resources about the key areas for skills development (food use, budgeting and food planning, infant and child feeding) to support educators in variety of programs and settings (including formal settings, such as schools and the college, and informal settings, such as in community groups)
- 3) **Fostering a network of educators.**
Foster a network of people involved in supporting the development of life skills for food security, including content experts, formal educators and informal educators, so that they can...

Theme 4

Life Skills

- 4) **Including food skills and knowledge in other programs.**
Support educators to include food skills and knowledge development in their programs, such as by providing resources, training and encouragement.
- 5) **Embedding language, literacy and other foundational skills into food skills initiatives.**
Integrate language, literacy and other foundational skills development into learning programs and resources related to food security to support sustainable change and self-sufficiency.
- 6) **Making more skills development programming available overall—for children and adults,**
in such as CPNP-type programs and home economics programs, in formal settings (College, schools) and informal settings (community groups).

Theme 5

Local Food Production

- 1) Sharing innovative ideas with communities across Nunavut, such as community composting, and other ways of doing more with what we already have.
- 2) Exploring the financial viability of greenhousing and other food production initiatives that may have potential in Nunavut.
- 3) Empower people to produce food, informing them about what is being done elsewhere.

Theme 6

Programs and Community Initiative

Prioritize Breakfast Programs

- 1) Establishing sustainable breakfast programs for children in all communities
- 2) Engaging parents and community members in school food programs.

Specific Community-Based Initiatives that Address Acute (Emergency) Food Security

- 1) Preparing tools for food banks, soup kitchens, food hampers, and community lunch programs.

Broad Community Initiative

- 1) Supporting community networks and volunteerism.
- 2) Assessing community assets and gaps for food security.
- 3) Establishing community facilities including community kitchens and multi-functional community food centres .



Food Security through the Camera Lens:



Community-based Photovoice projects

Photovoice is a participatory action research method that uses photography to explore important issues.

This process gives community members the opportunity to record, reflect, and discuss various topics in a creative way.

Equipped with cameras, participants document a specific topic through photography, and discuss their findings as a group.

By visually representing their experiences, important issues can be more effectively communicated to both policy-makers and other community members.





Photovoice projects related to food security have taken place in Iqaluit, and some of the results are displayed here.

Participants were asked to document the following questions:

“What aspects of your everyday life affect what you eat and how much you have to eat?”

“What aspects of your everyday life and the world around you impact how you feel?”

Please take some time to see what Nunavummiut had to say!



“ I’m already getting hungry... Makes me want to go hunting! ”



Food Program Users Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Lardeau, Healey, and Ford





Food Program Users Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Lardeau, Healey, and Ford

“ It’s essential to have [the food bank] here,
it would be better if we had it every week. ”



Food Program Users Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Lardeau, Healey, and Ford

“ If I could afford it, I would get the country foods
at the store instead of these. ”



“ A lot of money is spent on cigarettes
that could be spent on food. ”



Food Program Users Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Lardeau, Healey, and Ford

“ Sometimes [alcohol and tobacco] come first, before food... ”



Food Program Users Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Lardeau, Healey, and Ford





“ Palaugaaq – my favourite. ”



Youth Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre



Youth Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre

“ Good for you, but expensive, and everyone likes junk food. ”





“ We are slaves to junk food. ”



Youth Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre



Youth Photovoice Project (2010) Iqaluit, Nunavut
Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre

“ We waste so much money on pop. ”

