

# Food Security, Monitoring, and Coordinated Observation Systems



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Alaskan Inuit food security is the natural right of all Inuit to be part of the ecosystem, to access food and to care-take, protect and respect all of life, land, water and air. It allows for all Inuit to obtain, process, store and consume sufficient amounts of healthy and nutritious preferred food – foods physically and spiritually craved and needed from the land, air and water, which provide for families and future generations through the practice of Inuit customs and spirituality, languages, knowledge, policies, management practices and self-governance. It includes the responsibility and ability to pass on knowledge to younger generations, the taste of traditional foods rooted in place and season, knowledge of how to safely obtain and prepare traditional foods for medicinal use, clothing, housing, nutrients and, overall, how to be within one's environment. It means understanding that food is a lifeline and a connection between the past and today's self and cultural identity. Inuit food security is characterized by environmental health and is made up of six interconnecting dimensions: 1) Availability, 2) Inuit Culture, 3) Decision-Making Power and Management, 4) Health and Wellness, 5) Stability and 6) Accessibility. This definition holds the understanding that without food sovereignty, food security will not exist.

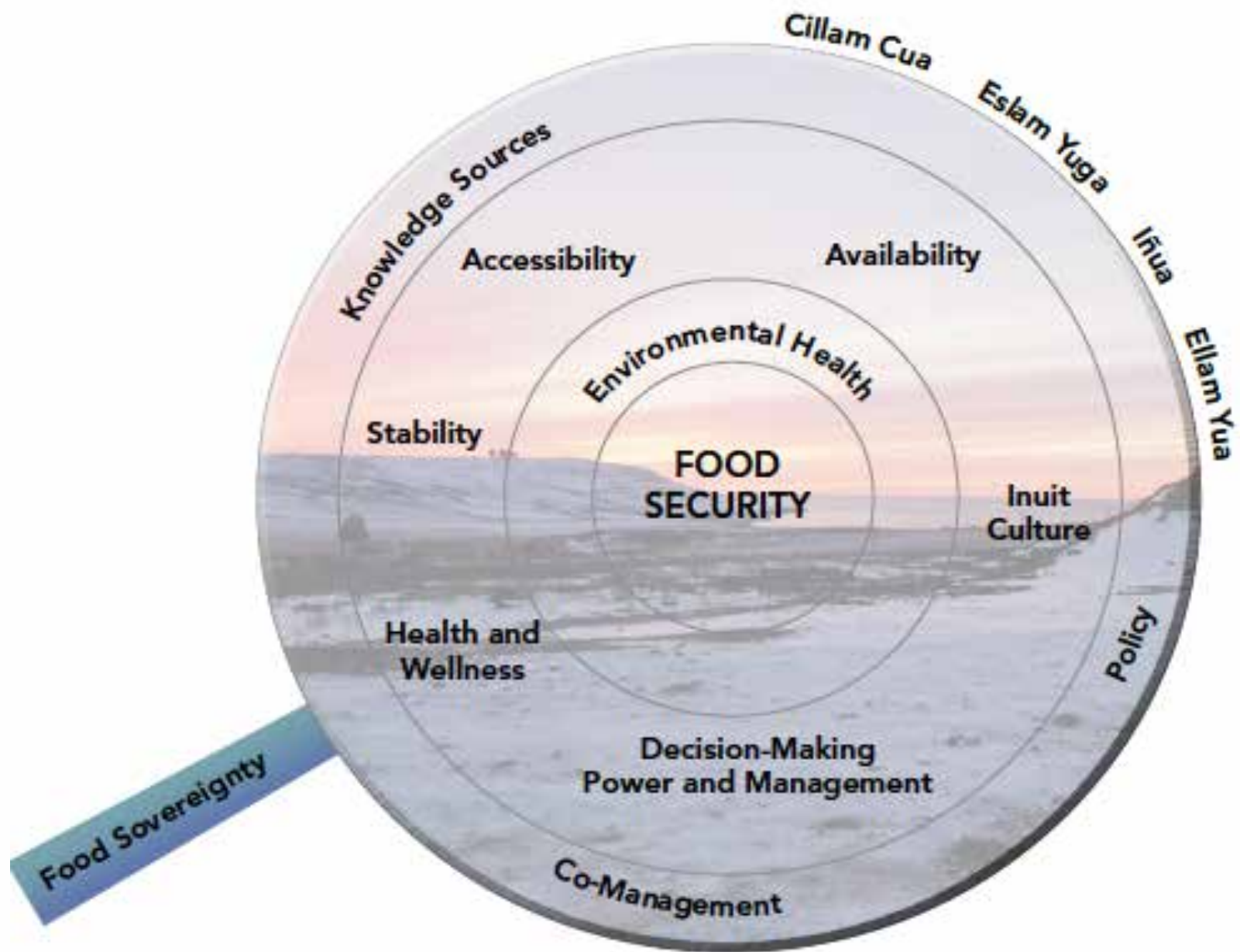










Photo: Carolina Behe



Photo: Carolina Behe



Photo: Billy Adams



Photo: Carolina Behe

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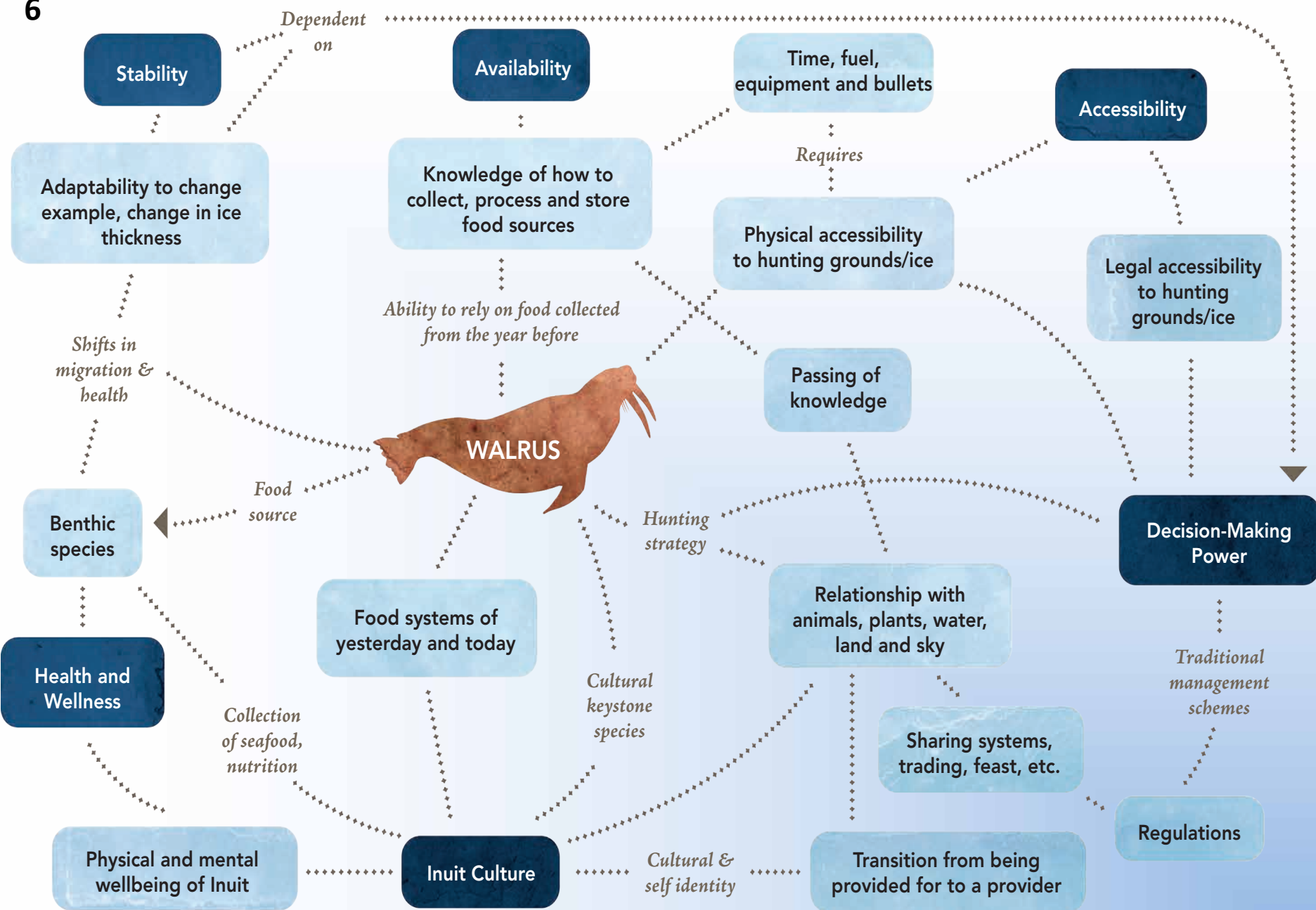






Photo: Amos Oxerok



Photo: Mary Sage



Photo: Amos Oxerok



Photo: Billy Adams



Multiple User's Needs  
across Multiple Scales

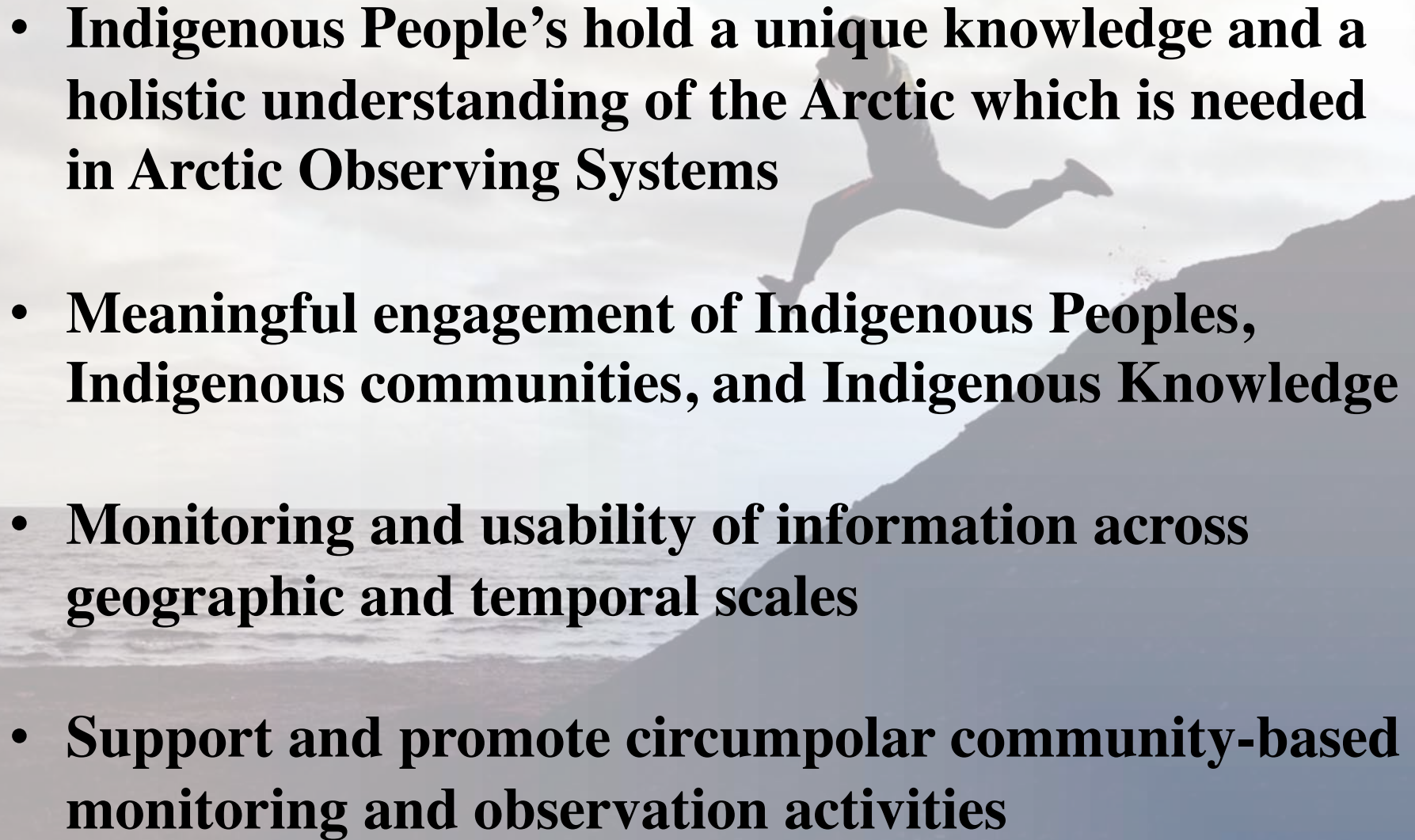
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Photo: Carolina Behe



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- A person is running up a steep, snow-covered mountain slope. The person is in mid-stride, with one leg forward and arms pumping. The background is a bright, hazy sky. The overall tone is energetic and adventurous.
- **Indigenous People's hold a unique knowledge and a holistic understanding of the Arctic which is needed in Arctic Observing Systems**
  - **Meaningful engagement of Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous communities, and Indigenous Knowledge**
  - **Monitoring and usability of information across geographic and temporal scales**
  - **Support and promote circumpolar community-based monitoring and observation activities**



# Quyanaq, Quyana, Taikuu

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