Alaskan Inuit Food Security – An Organizing Principle for Implementing The Ecosystem Approach to Management

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THE ECOSYSTEM APPROACH TO MANAGEMENT OF ARCTIC ECOSYSTEMS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
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ICC’s beginning
ICC’s International Engagements

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

- Convention on Biological Diversity
- International Whaling Commission
- UNEP (incl. INC)
What We Work On

- Food security
- Language
- Human and indigenous peoples’ rights
- Environment
- Climate Change
- Contaminants
- Sustainability
- Biodiversity
- Culture and Language
- Resource Development
- Arctic Sovereignty
- Health
Alaska Inuit Food Security is the natural right of all Inuit to be part of the ecosystem, to access food, to care-take, protect, and respect all of life, land, water, and air.

Photo: Jacki Clevland
THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES FROM INCREASED TEMPERATURE ON FOOD SECURITY

Increase in surface water temperature
Results in
Increase in precipitation
Results in
Decrease in berries
Caused by
Greenhouse gases

Change in snow coverage
Results in
Decrease in berries

Inuit that rely on the nutrients
Shift in energy transfer
Potential decrease in biodiversity
Mental well-being
Social integrity
Fewer berries to pick
Potential loss of opportunity for the transfer of knowledge
Inuit will have to travel farther to find berries

Fuel, time and transportation
Requires

Health and Wellness
Availability
Stability
Inuit Culture
Accessibility
Decision-Making Power

Decreases
Impacts

Impacts
Impacts
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Quyanaq, Quyana, Taikuu!

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