



What's Your Recipe for a Better Food System? Yukon Community Engagement – Report 2017

Background Information:

The [Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research](#) (AICBR) and the [Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition](#) (YAPC) have been leading and participating in a number of northern engagement activities since July 2017. The organizations co-hosted two community events and led three informal survey collections within local community organizations during the summer. As well, members of the two organizations accompanied a small group of Yukoners in September to the Yellowknife Engagement Session hosted by Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada (AAFC) and were also invited to co-host a booth at the North of 60° Agriculture Conference Trade Show in November. At each event, staff talked with other Northerners about the significance of A Food Policy for Canada and asked the question of what food issues matter most to them. The following report (*save for results from consultations after September 5th*) was submitted as part of a wider campaign led by Food Secure Canada (FSC) called “*What’s Your Recipe for a Better Food System?*”, which consolidated results from multiple regional events hosted by FSC member organizations across Canada. Also included as part of this report is a briefing developed from two webinar discussions on A Food Policy for Canada as part of the Northern Food Network’s webinar series, which is co-hosted by AICBR and FSC. The results from these discussions are incorporated into the themes outlined below and the full list of the recommendations outlined in the brief can be found in **Appendix I**.

Engagement Activities:

- **Event #1, July 20th:** A community workshop was hosted at the Fireweed Community Market in Whitehorse; the workshop focused on raising awareness about A Food Policy for Canada, providing an opportunity for the public to contribute to the government’s online survey and to gather other ideas from Yukoners about the food issues that matter most to them.

- **Event #2, July 31st:** A community meal and facilitated discussion was held at the Old Fire Hall to engage the public around their key food issues as well as have some discussion around key questions as part of the “*What’s Your Recipe for a Better Food System?*” campaign.
- **Informal Surveys, August 22nd to September 5th:** Three local organizations, the Whitehorse Food Bank, Blood Ties Four Directions Centre, and the Downtown Outreach Clinic, facilitated informal surveys of its client base. This was done in an effort to engage more marginalized community members in the discussion around food policy. The organizations fixed chart paper with questions from the “*What’s Your Recipe for a Better Food System?*” campaign to their public walls.
- **Webinar Discussions, August 9th and September 5th:** The Northern Food Network, led by AICBR and FSC co-hosted two discussions focused on gathering northerners priorities on A Food Policy for Canada; an outcome from these discussions was a briefing on some northern policy recommendations (**Appendix I**).
- **Consultation Participation, September 8th:** AICBR and YAPC employees were supported to attend the Yellowknife Engagement Session hosted by Agriculture and Agri-Foods Canada and contributed to the discussions with a small group of Yukoners along with many from NWT. Key points to the discussions were noted and form part of this report.
- **Event #3, November 3rd:** AICBR and YAPC co-hosted a booth at the North of 60° Agriculture Conference to engage with members from the agricultural community around A Food Policy for Canada.

Event Host(s): Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research (AICBR) and Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition (YAPC)

Contact:

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Event Location:

- **Event #1:** Fireweed Community Market, Whitehorse, Yukon
- **Event #2:** The Old Fire Hall, Whitehorse, Yukon
- **Informal Surveys:** Whitehorse Food Bank, Blood Ties Four Directions Centre, Downtown Outreach Clinic, Whitehorse, Yukon
- **Webinar Discussions:** Online, hosted by Northern Food Network
- **Consultation Participation:** Yellowknife Engagement Session, hosted by AAFC at the Explorer Hotel, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
- **Event #3:** North of 60° Agriculture Conference at the Gold Rush Inn, Whitehorse, Yukon

Event Dates:

- **Event #1:** July 20th, 3:00 - 8:00pm
- **Event #2:** July 31st, 5:30 - 8:00pm
- **Informal surveys:** August 22-September 5th
- **Webinar Discussions:** August 9th and September 5th
- **Consultation Participation:** September 8th, 8:30 - 5:00pm
- **Event #3:** November 3rd, 1:00 - 3:30pm

Total Number of Participants:

- **Event #1:** 40-45 respondents provided 30 responses
- **Event #2:** 30 participants
- **Informal surveys:** 21 responses, unclear exact number of respondents in each location
- **Webinar Discussions:** 48 participants (August 9th) and 21 participants (September 5th)
- **Consultation Participation:** ~6 Yukoners, 60 people from NWT
- **Event #3:** 10 participants

General Description of participants without compromising confidentiality and respect:

- **Event #1:** Participants could be described as general public, all ages (adults/seniors).
- **Event #2:** Participants could be described as general public however, there was representation from the Agriculture Branch, the farming and community garden community, the Dieticians of Canada, and the Council of Yukon First Nations.
- **Informal surveys:**
 - Whitehorse Food Bank - Serves individuals and families in need of emergency food
 - Blood Ties Four Directions Centre - Serves individuals with Hepatitis C and HIV & AIDS and those at risk of infection and their families and friends
 - Downtown Outreach Clinic - Serves homeless and street-involved individuals and isolated community members without a primary care practitioner
- **Webinar Discussion:** Participants could be described as a mix of Northerners (NWT, Yukon, Nunavut, and some northern Ontario communities) and Southern allies; participants worked mainly in community organizations working in areas of health, social and food security, government (territorial governments and provincial health units and one from Dene Nation) as well as academics.
- **Consultation Participation:** Participants of this engagement could be described as representatives from health, social, environmental and agriculture fields as well as territorial governments (Yukon and NWT) and non-governmental organizations. There

was a small contingent from Indigenous governments and community but the majority of participants were representing non-Indigenous entities.

- **Event #3:** Participants were members from the agriculture community, including farmers, gardeners and Yukon Government's Agricultural Branch; there were some researchers who were attending the conference as well as a few members of the public.

Summary of responses to discussion questions:

1. Which food issues matter to you most? Why?

* Please note that this list is in alphabetical order, not in order of priority.

- **Accessibility & Quality:** Fresh, local, organic, culturally appropriate, zero chemicals, zero processed foods, GMO-free were all mentioned as important when accessing food. Participants emphasized a desire for more access to fresh produce and good (ethical and culturally appropriate) meat and protein sources.
- **Affordability:** Cost and affordability was noted most frequently across all consultations. Insufficient income and social assistance rates were noted as a barrier to affording nutritious, quality food. This was also noted as an issue for rural Yukon communities, in particular. Participants were concerned about the rising cost of food and the related impacts of poverty.
- **Emergency Food:** Some people rely entirely on emergency food programs to meet their daily food needs. The consensus seems to be that foods are high in carbohydrates, sugars, sodium and that there is a lack of fresh produce and culturally appropriate and quality protein sources. People need greater variety and more dignified ways to access food when they are without. Lack of planning for emergency in the territory in general is also a big concern; especially with rising environmental disasters (floods and wildfires, in particular) and the risks these pose to food transportation/distributions systems.
- **Environmental Impacts & Food Waste:** A great deal of concern was raised around the amount of food that is wasted when it could be diverted to those who cannot afford or access it or be re-purposed into animal food or compost. However, it should be noted that waste food diverted to those in need is not intended as non-quality food; people still need dignified access to "good food". Participants also noted concerns about the environmental and health impacts of industrial/conventional/factory farms. There was a desire to see greater accountability for human health, animal welfare and environmental stewardship and a focus on developing an ecologically sound food system.
- **Food Infrastructure:** Greenhouses, community gardens, food co-ops and other cooperative methods of food growth were mentioned as being important to food systems.

- **Food Literacy & Education:** There is a desire to be self-sufficient when it comes to food choice, cooking skills, growing/processing food skills, and budgeting skills and this could be supported with more resources and programming. It was mentioned that Yukon teachers would benefit from curriculum development and entire units based on food and food security. Increasing the number of children and youth in discussions/structured learning about food and food production will help them see farming as a healthy and viable career choice.
- **Food Regulation & Food Safety:** Individuals want to see transparent labeling of nutrition information on food, GMO's clearly labeled in all products/foods as well as provenance of food (particularly in the seafood and animal sector); they want to see greater accountability for food/environmental safety in large-scale food operations (i.e. meat processing and packing plants and conventional farming operations). However, within the farming sector in the territory, a large number of farms are small in scale and connect directly with consumers; there was concern raised about the stringent food safety regulations that may not apply when food is distributed fresh from farm-to-plate.
- **Food Sovereignty:** In the North and in particular in Indigenous communities there is a need to promote communities' ability to be self-sufficient and define and make decisions about their local food systems. Communities want to plan their food systems and be able to adaptive to the unique social, economic, and environmental changes that impact food security in the North; particularly when it comes to emergency food planning in rural and remote areas. There is a need to support self-determination so that communities can lead their own research, policy planning and programming related to food in their communities. A cohesive, integrated Food Policy for Canada would build off of the policy work already done across communities and the provinces/territories (see link to some Yukon policy work in **Appendix 2**); there is no need to reinvent the wheel. Building off of strengths and supporting processes that help integrate policy work at various levels through development of local food policy councils can help to guide more policy coherence within a wider framework, so that words lead to action on the ground.
- **Health & Nutrition:** It was raised numerous times how expensive it is to eat organically, ethically and nutritiously, especially when people have special dietary needs or survive on a low income. There was a strong sense that junk food and sugar should no longer be subsidized.
- **Reconciliation:** Reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous Canadians is a priority for this government and for Canadians. Recognizing the past harms done to Indigenous peoples, particularly with regards to food is paramount in development of any strategy that is meant to benefit Canadians. Reconciliation as part of food policy development starts with ensuring First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples are at the planning table from the outset; meaningful nation-to-nation discussions must guide the process throughout and multiple ways of knowing coming straight from communities must be respected. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Recommendations can be guiding documents for advancing Reconciliation in all governing sectors of our country.

- **Support for Small-Scale Farmers & Local Economies:** There is a growing local food movement in Yukon and there was a strong sense that strengthening our local food system is a priority. The agricultural context in the Yukon and across the North differs quite starkly with South of 60°. Yukon farmers are mostly focused on local markets and our food system is one heavily reliant on imports. In contrast, larger farming enterprises in the South of the country are more export driven; growing the Canadian economy by building up our agricultural sector is a southern-driven perspective. Having a strong economy in this country is one that supports local, regional and provincial/territorial economies and does not push a national economic agenda that unintentionally comes at the expense of its smaller economic components.
- **Transportation:** Transportation issues around food were framed in two ways. First, there is a real need to localize food systems and address seed security and the instability of supply routes if transportation systems collapse or environmental crisis prevent the shipment of food (i.e. flooding causing highway collapse, forest fires, etc.). Second, participants indicated that they need better and more affordable transportation to and from grocery stores and local food producers.
- **Wild Crafting & Wild Foods:** Wild harvesting from the land is a prominent part of Yukon's tradition, particularly for First Nations communities. Some concern was raised however that wild harvesting is being culturally appropriated without the proper measures to maintain animal health and sustain increased demand on environment and animal populations. Supporting Indigenous food systems and wild harvesting in the North is not only a way towards food security but towards Reconciliation as well.

2. *What are the long-term changes you want to see in our food system?*

- **A True Shift to Human Rights:** Fully recognize that food is an essential right and should always take precedence over the needs of corporations. Policy and programs must always reflect the right to healthy, culturally appropriate, sustainable, and affordable food.
- **Decrease the Emphasis on the Mass Production of Food:** Augment resources and supports for small-scale food producers that are sustainable, both economically and environmentally.
- **Equal Footing for Negotiating Trade:** Carefully consider the impact and value of including small jurisdictions like Yukon in trade agreements (small-scale producers should be at the same table as multi-national corporations).
- **Advancing Reconciliation through Food:** Focus on Indigenous Reconciliation, inviting First Nations to the table and recognizing these communities as legitimate and key players in our food system.

- **Support Organic Food Production:** Address the need for certified organic products to be the norm for the food system to promote environmental, human and animal health.

3. *How is your regional food system unique? How can A Food Policy for Canada recognize and/or support it?*

- **Uniqueness of Yukon:** While Yukon has challenging growing conditions (poor and scarce soil, short growing season, cold weather, and extra daylight hours in the summer), there are many opportunities that can be built upon. Clean water, easy access to policy-makers and politicians living in a small jurisdiction, and having a highly motivated and collaborative community accustomed to sharing resources to succeed, were identified as a few. Yukon is also witnessing some aspects of climate change at a more rapid rate, particularly in the northern part of the territory in Old Crow. While there is some increased pressure to be like the South as the population expands, there is a real sense that staying small and localizing the economy could be a strong point for the Yukon's food system.
- **Honouring the North as Distinct:** A Food Policy for Canada needs to honour the North and each territory in the North as its own distinct region. While there is some overlap in issues, challenges and solutions facing the North, each region needs to have its own strategies and solutions. This is also true of each of the distinct First Nation communities in the Yukon. At a minimum, the food policy could dictate that there be an arm of the policy dedicated strictly to pan-northern issues. Building processes that support policy coherence would not only create a strong national policy but would help recognize the right to sovereignty in defining own food systems and advance targeted, relevant action on food insecurity.

4. *Which experiences, barriers, and opportunities do you encounter in accessing/growing/harvesting/providing healthy, sustainable food? What do you think could address these barriers and opportunities?*

- **Experiences:**
 - *Positive:* Farmers working hard to make food accessible; lots of food sharing/bartering; garden sharing, non-market economy is vibrant in Yukon
 - *Negative:* Food choices are limited and not available; kids come to school hungry daily; big box environments overwhelm Whitehorse, making it hard to make good food choices; lobbyists/big companies have ear of politicians; national food security discussions and decisions dominated by the South
- **Barriers:**
 - High cost of food (associated with high cost of living); Yukon climate and climate change; social stigma around hunger and having to access emergency food programs; being vulnerable or a part of a marginalized group; in schools – there

are no students over growing season so hard to get them involved with food system; small producers are pitted against multi-national corporations; trade agreements (i.e. NAFTA, Chapter 11 – corporate protectionism); people are addicted to cheap, fast food; overemphasis on the individual when choices are dominated by external, systems-level issues (need for upstream prevention and systems-thinking)

- **Opportunities:**

- Emergency food programs well-supported; community connections are strong in a small jurisdiction; educating young people and having them out on the land; ample room to build on traditional First Nations knowledge around food and food sharing; high interest and uptake in greenhouses/community gardening; supporting grassroots organizations involved with advancing food security are opportunities for governments; work with transport companies and wholesalers to reduce the cost of food so it is not all on food producers to cut corners in their growing practices (when food is cheaper people are able to buy more which is a win-win for retailers and distributors); expand Nutrition North Canada (NNC) program to other small communities accessible by roads (only one community is currently eligible in the Yukon for NNC but there are at least 13 other rural/remote communities which struggle with access to food)

- **Solutions:**

- Find more opportunities to celebrate what is working well; have community dinners/festivals; share food as a ritual; build ‘victory gardens’
- Develop programs and policies with the idea of engaging EVERYONE in all aspects of the food system; encouraging authentic community dialogue
- Implement a basic annual income so people can afford food
- Apply heavier taxes to unhealthy foods (e.g. sugar, junk foods) and incentivize healthy food choices
- Focus on upstream solutions to food security and systems-level interventions, rather than putting it all on the individual
- Look to solutions that are working in other jurisdictions instead of re-inventing the wheel and creating policy anew; there is plenty to build from (see **Appendix 2** for some ideas)
- Invest in existing northern-based organizations doing community-based work around food; they are an asset to allow governments to fulfill their campaign promises

5. Which activities, innovations and policies in your community are creating a healthier, more just, sustainable and economically viable food systems? How could these be scaled and/or supported by A Food Policy for Canada?

- **18 activities and innovations** were identified by participants. These initiatives ranged from infrastructure to programs to policy work being done across Yukon. Here are a few examples:

- Aquaponics projects (Icy Waters and the aquaponics project in Carcross)
 - Tr'ondek Hwech'in Teaching & Working Farm
 - Local food is at markets, in grocery stores, and on local menus
 - Nutrition North in 1 community (Old Crow)
 - Yukon First Nations have distinct food systems and three have their own food strategies (Kluane First Nation, Tr'ondek Hwech'in, and Carcross Tagish First Nation)
 - See some more policy related resources, which can be built on in **Appendix 2**.
- **To support Yukon's food system:**
 - Increase the number of teaching, learning and working farms
 - Encourage self-sufficiency by giving people the tools they need to succeed
 - Invest in infrastructure (e.g. greenhouses, food co-ops, community gardens, local farms) and protect viable agriculture land
 - Have governments move away from corporate interests to public good
 - Build community capacity and support intergenerational knowledge transfer of growing, harvesting and processing foods
 - Require government procurement strategies and accountability
 - Look to local/regional examples for success and best practices
 - Generate and support local champions from generation to generation; including supporting non-profit organizations who are helping to build a more just food system for all

6. *Which actions should be priorities in the short term for A Food Policy for Canada? How can we measure progress?*

- **Specific to Yukon** - Increase access to appropriate food storage for northern context; consider a wild meats certification to allow it to be sold commercially; support First Nations hunters and gatherers in rural and remote communities so that they can contribute to their communities food security; address the health of wild harvested animal species concerns through research and monitoring; address the urgency of food insecurity across the North (not just in fly-in/fly-out communities)
- **Increase Food Affordability** - implement a basic annual income, subsidize nutritious and local foods, invest in school food programs, ensure income assistance matches cost of living
- **Stop Investing in Band-Aid Solutions to Food Insecurity and Hunger** - (i.e. Food Banks are important but not the answer); require a publicly funded community garden in every neighbourhood (work with communities to develop plans for sustainability, create small social and economic enterprises and to prevent burn-out)
- **Support Innovation** - Emphasize and better resource small-scale productions and sustainable technology

- **Engage Children** - Focus more attention on engaging children and youth in food production, encouraging agriculture as a viable career choice
- **Decrease Food Waste** - Immediately address food waste issues
- **Policy** - Have policy makers “come to the table” and visit farmers of all scales to get out of their comfort zone and get their hands dirty; focus on the development of local food strategies from the community level up
- **Labeling** - Label GMO products clearly and transparently; build in provenance information to all food products (fish, produce, meats, poultry, and processed goods)
- **Increase Accountability** - Increase the accountability to general public around food safety, transparent labeling of food products (nutrition, organic vs. conventional, GM, etc.), more robust food inspection processes that are not onerous to food producers
- **Monitor Food Security** - Have participation in the Canadian Community Health Survey mandatory for all jurisdictions across Canada so we can have accurate measure of household food security

Progress can be measured by looking at improved health and household food security of citizens and communities; whether communities are importing less; by finding more local food products on local menus; seeing increased adoption of organic growing and sustainable farming practices; seeing decreased gap between food/survival costs and citizen’s incomes; having more children know where their food comes from; more communities, towns, cities, and territories/provinces with food policies; and by seeing an increase in farmer’s yields leading to an increased/more widespread distribution of local products.

7. *Is there anything missing or do you have final ideas that you would like to share?*

Several participants noted that the questions put forward for discussion were extremely wordy and quite notably, coming from a policy-maker’s perspective. Policy needs to be tangible to everyday Canadians. When attempting to consult with more marginalized community members, this was noted as a barrier despite the fact that facilitators explained the questions/altered the language to gather information. The events and activities focused largely on urban populations and there was limited ability to consult with rural communities; more concerted efforts need to be made to engage more fully with these populations, especially with First Nations communities. While there are contributions to these discussions from Yukon First Nations individuals and other nations across Canada, our organizations do not speak for Indigenous communities and more official engagement is needed.

Direct quotes:

“Food matters to everyone in the North. Food security for all citizens is essential - that includes access to high quality, affordable, culturally appropriate [food] for all Yukoners/Canadians while respecting indigenous reconciliation, the environment (air, soil, water) and that food and clean water are essential to human sustainability”

- Jennifer Daniels, Registered Dietitian, Whitehorse, July 31st, 2017

“Feed people - not ponies” - “Pertains to use of agriculture lands when they are scarce - shouldn’t only grow hay or feed.”

- Aven, Whitehorse, July 31st, 2017

“Please use Yukon [First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey (FNREEES, or REEES for short)] REEES as a reference in your reporting. There is a lot of food security related recommendations related to access to quality food in communities.”

- Helen Stappers, Council of Yukon First Nations Data Analyst, Whitehorse, July 31st, 2017

“Food is an essential human right. Beyond the rights of a person for human survival.”

- Jamie Sachi Richardson, Policy Analyst, Department of Community Services, Whitehorse, July 31st, 2017

See **Appendix 3** for consent forms.

Summary:

The perspectives and ideas presented to the facilitators through this consultation were rich and multi-layered. It was difficult to capture the passion demonstrated by the participants in this report. Individuals have a deep desire to contribute to positive change for Yukon’s food system that serves first and foremost, the most marginalized and vulnerable in the community.

Moving forward, the general consensus among participants seemed to be that people would like to see a draft document and have an opportunity to comment on the direction the federal government is taking with the food policy. People are more interested in policies that will drive actions and have real, positive, and sustainable change on northern food systems. Leaders need to be identified and there needs to be clear lines of accountability in order for the food policy to have a sustainable impact moving forward.

Appendix I. Northern Priorities for National Food Policy



Northern Priorities for National Food Policy

**These draft policy recommendations are the result of a series of policy engagement conference calls held with members of the Northern Food Network, a joint initiative of Food Secure Canada and the Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research, and a review of policy recommendations developed through previous consultation and engagement activities with Indigenous and Northern communities by Food Secure Canada.*

A *Food Policy for Canada* must acknowledge the history and ongoing legacy of colonialism, and prioritize reconciliation and decolonization as key guiding principles of our food system. This includes valuing Indigenous knowledge, respecting treaty rights and acknowledging hunting, fishing and gathering as key food-provisioning activities alongside farming.

While there are some common challenges facing Northern and Indigenous communities across Canada related to food insecurity and strengthening regional food systems, there is also great diversity that necessitates locally-adapted and community-driven policy solutions. For example, Northern food insecurity cannot be solved by one program. A revamped Nutrition North could play an important role however other programs and avenues must also be explored. Community members know best their realities and have knowledge and ideas about how to address food insecurity, but require support to implement them.

A *Food Policy for Canada* should allocate resources specifically for food programs in northern Indigenous communities that address the immediate needs of food insecurity while supporting the long-term development of northern and Indigenous food systems, including developing local agricultural growing capacity, hunting, trapping, fishing, and access to traditional foods.

Specifically, a *Food Policy for Canada* should:

<p>Governance</p>	<p>Work with First Nations, Métis, and Inuit peoples in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a <i>Food Policy for Canada</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commit to an inclusive and evolving governance process that enables continual and meaningful participation by Indigenous and Northern communities; and allocate resources to support this participation. ● Implement and respect the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (UNDRIP).
<p>Increasing Access to Affordable Food</p>	<p>Overhaul Nutrition North Canada (NNC) program to improve access and affordability of food while strengthening northern regional food systems, including public support for programs enhancing access to traditional and community-grown foods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Expand coverage and eligibility criteria as there are many communities not covered under NNC who also struggle with access to affordable food and other food security issues. ● Build off of existing northern-developed and northern-led strategies and activities

<p>Healthy and Safe Foods</p>	<p>Ensure that traditional and country foods are included in Canada's Food Guide and work with Indigenous leadership to develop dietary guidance tools for Indigenous communities.</p> <p>Work with stakeholders on increasing access to traditional foods and locally grown foods in hospitals, schools and other institutions.</p> <p>Review food safety protocols and assurance systems to better support local, small-scale and sustainable food systems and include a consideration of health and food accessibility objectives in their implementation.</p>
<p>Growing More High Quality Food</p>	<p>Work with provincial and territorial governments (through the Agricultural Policy Framework and other FTP agreements) to increase support for the growth and development of northern food provisioning, including agricultural production, harvesting and hunting. Support the development of regional networks across the North to increase capacity-building and address barriers to intra-provincial and territorial trade.</p>

Appendix 2. Some Yukon Policy Documents

1) Yukon Food Security Roundtable - A Roundtable hosted by the Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research which gathered multiple sectors within the food system to define Yukon food security priorities and recommendations for action (2016)

- Link to report: <http://ow.ly/IzCd30gtmYh>
- Link to summarized list of outcomes: <http://ow.ly/ShOV30gtnvq>

2) Local Food Strategy for Yukon - A Yukon Government policy on strengthening our territorial food system (2016)

- Link to report: <http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/agriculture/pdf/local-food-strategy-for-yukon.pdf>

3) Kluane First Nation's Nourishing Our Future: An Adaptive Food Security Strategy to Ensure the Cultural and Physical Well-Being of the Kluane First Nation Against the Impacts of Climate Change in the Yukon - A First Nations community food security strategy by Kluane First Nation in Burwash Landing, Yukon in collaboration with Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research (2014)

- Link to report: <http://ow.ly/jsB330gtFn>

4) Our Food In Place - A community mapping initiative by Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition (2016)

- Link to map: <http://yapc.ca/assets/files/OurFoodInPlace.pdf>

5) Living Wage in Whitehorse, Yukon: 2017 - A living wage initiative led by Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition in collaboration with Kendall Hammond (2017)

- Link to report: <http://yapc.ca/assets/files/Living%20Wage%202017%20-%20Final%20Report.pdf>

6) Living Wage in Whitehorse, Yukon: 2016 - A living wage initiative led by Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition in collaboration with Kendall Hammond (2017)

- Link to report: <http://yapc.ca/assets/files/livingwage-report.pdf>

7) First Nations Regional Early Childhood, Education and Employment Survey (FNREEES, or REEES for short)

- Contact Helen Stappers for more details: helen.stappers@cyfn.net

Appendix 3. Direct Quotes from Participants

** the following appendix was removed for publishing*