



INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE

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INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

- Composed of items from the local and natural environment that are culturally acceptable.
- Indigenous peoples (maasai)—extensive livestock production in the rangelands—is one of the most sustainable food systems on the planet.
- They produce high quality milk and meat that are healthier and have lower environmental impacts.




POLICIES VS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

- Land tenure and conservation policies form an important context for contemporary pastoral land-use patterns, as well as for household economics and livelihood.
- Recognition of indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and resources.
- Recognition and support to indigenous peoples traditional occupations and sustainable livelihood practices, including pastoralism and forest management.

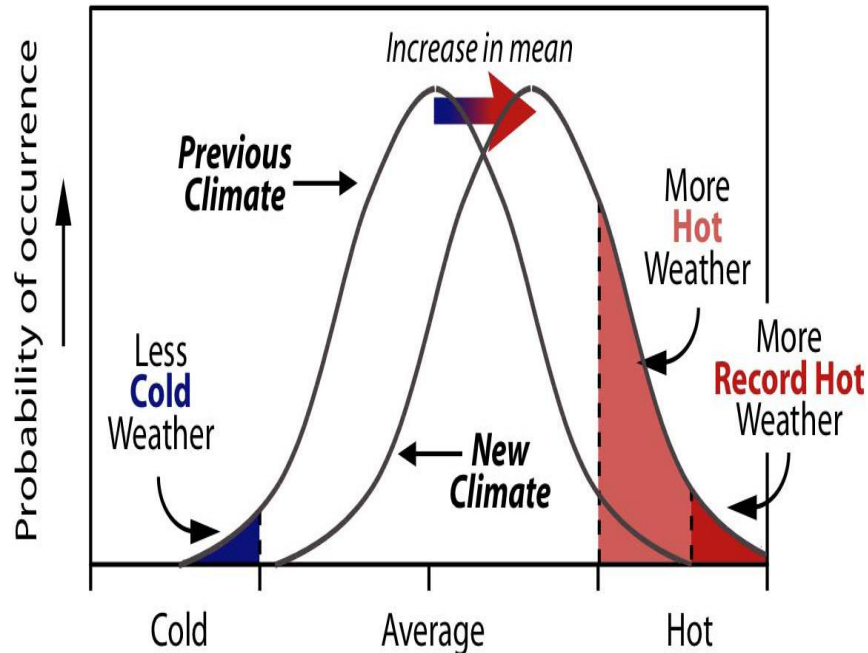


CHALLENGES OF INDIGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

- Climate change variability and its impacts on the production systems eg prolonged drought, floods and unpredictable rains
 - Land grabbing and eviction by the government for investment, conservation and game reserve
 - The perception that indigenous peoples food systems are primitive, unviable and outdated.
 - Indigenous peoples livelihoods, especially in Africa, are portrayed as unproductive and environmentally destructive eg pastoralism, hunting and gathering.
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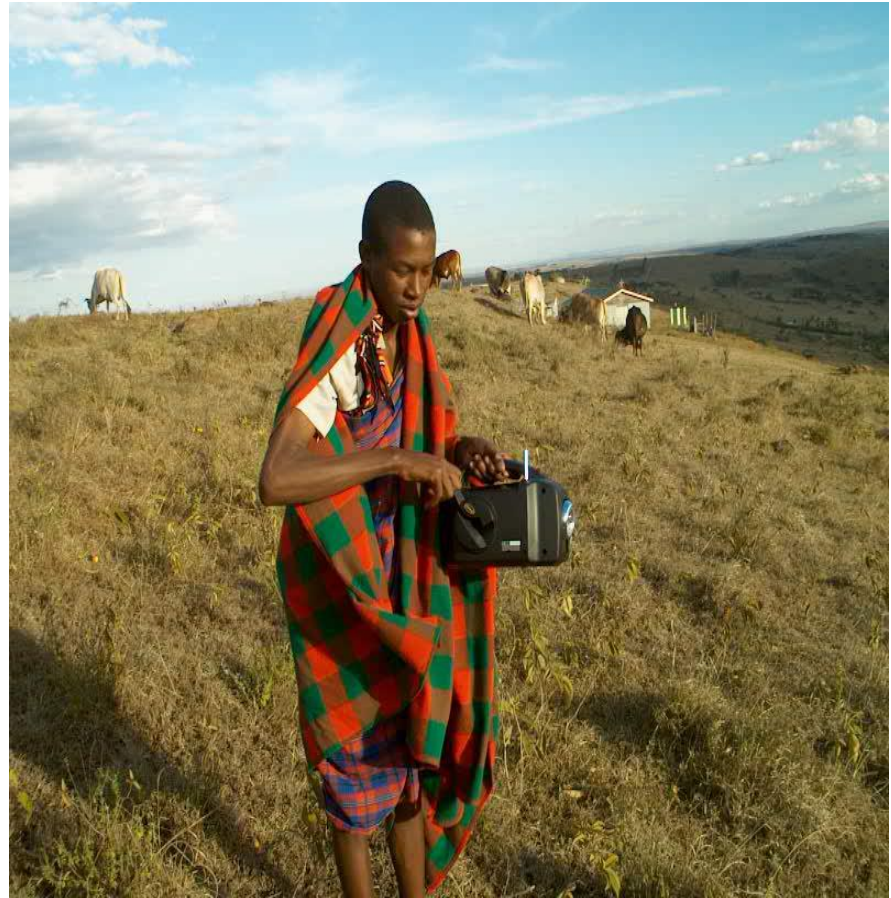
CLIMATE SHOCKS WHICH AFFECT INDOGENOUS FOOD SYSTEMS

- Drought
- Floods
- Hail storms
- Erratic rainfall



HOW TO ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY (ZERO HUNGER)

- Societies must have good traditions and customs and sound economic base to ensure food availability.
- Existence of appropriate strategies for food production, harvesting, preservation, processing, distribution, preparation and proper utilization of that food.
- **Communicating climate change**





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