



**EALLU - Arctic Indigenous Youth,
Climate Change and Food Culture**
SDWG Project Description, updated February 10, 2016

<p>Project Title:</p> <p>EALLU Arctic Indigenous Youth: Traditional Knowledge and Food Culture – Navigation Towards Sustainability through New Approaches for Addressing Arctic Climate Change and Globalisation.</p> <p>(Short: EALLU Arctic Indigenous Youth, Climate Change and Food Culture.) (Working title.)</p>	<p>Lead Country/Project leader(s): Canada, Denmark/Greenland, Norway, Russia, USA. AIA (tbc), Saami Council.</p> <p>Partner/ Supporting Countries and PPs: Finland (tbc), Iceland (tbc), Sweden (tbc). AAC, GCI, ICC, Raipon (tbc).</p> <p>Project leader: MSc Anders Oskal, Exec. Director, Int’l Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR)/ Co-Lead, Arctic Indigenous Peoples’ Culinary Institute.</p> <p>Co-leads: Dr. Mikhail Pogodaev, Exec. Chair, Assoc. of World Reindeer Herders (WRH)/ President, UArctic EALÁT Institute. Mr. Tom Gray, President, Kawerak Reindeer Herders’ Association, US/ Alaska. MSc Helena Omma, Vice Chair of WRH, Sweden. MSc Anne Maria Magga, President, Finnish Sámi Youth. MSc Ellen Inga Turi, PostDoc, Umeå University, Sweden.</p>
	<p>Relationship to other AC Working Groups:</p> <p>The project will link to the CAFF Nomadic Herders Project, ARR/ARA, as well as AMAP Adaptation Actions to a Changing Arctic (AAC-A-C).</p>





Objective of the Project:

With reference to the daunting challenges Arctic indigenous peoples face as a result of rapid climate change, land use change and societal changes in the north;

The society goal/ main goal of the project is *to maintain and further develop a sustainable and resilient reindeer husbandry in the Arctic in face of climate change and globalisation, working towards a vision of creating a better life for circumpolar reindeer herders.*

Sub-goals of the project are

- To build awareness to Arctic climate change in northern indigenous youth societies, through enhanced resilience,
- To document, systematize, make use of and respect the Traditional Knowledge of food cultures of Arctic indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples,
- To work towards knowledge building and experience exchange in and between local indigenous/ reindeer herding societies in the Arctic, focusing on food culture and youth,
- To increase focus and understanding of Arctic indigenous food cultures and value added, by disseminating and giving a voice to the Traditional Knowledge and food cultures of Arctic indigenous peoples, including by use of ReindeerPortal.org and ArcticPortal.org,
- To stimulate knowledge development for innovation, business development and local value added in Arctic indigenous peoples' societies and areas, in appropriate ways, working in the intersection between academia and business, between science and traditional knowledge, and between "modernity" and traditions.

To these ends, the project will focus on youth involvement and engagement, seminars and place-based workshops, local capacity building, summer/ winter schools, networking, as well as co-production of project outputs by youth themselves.

This project also has an additional goal to be *a sustainable project*, ie. to contribute directly to capacity building in Arctic indigenous societies by virtue of the project contents and process. This project is initiated and led by Arctic indigenous peoples themselves. It shall contribute to enhancing local capacity by competence and confidence building, project experience generation and international exposure for indigenous youth.

The project is thus envisioned to contribute to:

- Building resilience to effects of rapid climate change in the Arctic,
- Increased knowledge, understanding and cooperation in the Arctic,
- Improved foundations for business development and local value added,
- Active inclusion of Traditional Knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council, and
- Capacity building for indigenous peoples and their societies.

(See expected outcomes for further elaboration)





Background:

The Applied Project is *a new project that represents a legacy and follow-up of the SDWG EALLIN Reindeer Herding Youth Project*, as hosted in the Arctic Council by the Russian Federation, Norway, Raipon and Saami Council in 2012-2015. The project represents a narrowing down of the SDWG EALLIN Project, with an emphasis on food cultures of Arctic indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples. The project is also a legacy and follow up of IPY and SDWG EALÁT.

As part of the *legacy of the EALLIN Project* in 2012-2015, participating indigenous reindeer herding youth recommended a specific focus on food culture, youth and local business development in a follow-up EALLU project. The participating youth also recommended the construction of a mechanism to promote the food cultures of Arctic indigenous peoples. Following up these suggestions, this proposal is put forward, and *the Arctic Indigenous Peoples Culinary Institute is under establishment*. The latter has also achieved initial funding from the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Rationale:

We strongly argue that building competence between reindeer herding youth in different regions is a critical factor for the protection and development of the Arctic, and will enable the maintenance of Arctic biodiversity and the sustainable development of the Arctic indigenous societies.

This project is related to several key and priority areas of importance highlighted by the Arctic Council in the Kiruna Declaration of 2013, as well as recommendations from the 11th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic region in Yellowknife in 2014.

This project represents a continuation of the legacy of both ACIA, IPY, and Arctic Council EALÁT. Furthermore it is in line with the strategic goals and directions of eg. the Norwegian Government's High-North Strategy, the US National Strategy for the Arctic Region (2013), Russia's Arctic Policy to 2020 and Beyond (2008), Finland's Strategy for the Arctic Region (2013), Canada's Northern Strategy - our North, our Heritage, our Future (2009), the Icelandic Parliamentary Resolution on Iceland's Arctic Policy (2011), the Statement from the 11th Conference of SCPAR (2014), etc.

In his recent speech at Nordland University in Norway August 12, 2014, the Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Børge Brende also announced that knowledge and business development is a new key priority of his Government's High North Strategy.

The Arctic Council Ministers have stated that meaningful engagement of indigenous peoples for the future is "*...fundamental to addressing circumpolar challenges and opportunities*" (AC Tromsø Declaration, 2009). Further, Ministers have "*...emphasized that a fundamental strength of the Council is the unique role played by Arctic indigenous peoples.*" (AC Kiruna Declaration, 2013). This must clearly also apply to engagement of indigenous youth.



Climate change and socio-economic change are now evident across the Arctic, and is evident in reindeer herding cultures and in their traditional areas. Global and regional scenarios project dramatic changes in temperature, precipitation and snow conditions in the key areas for reindeer herding and in social-economic changes for reindeer herding communities and other indigenous communities in the Arctic. Degradation of pastureland combined with the consequences of a changing climate will challenge the future of reindeer husbandry (Magga *et al* 2011). The Polar Regions Chapter of IPCC 5th Assessment Report Working Group II P also draws up major challenges and risks related to Arctic climate change (Nymand-Larsen et al, 2014).

The need for both active and able local societies confronting Arctic change is highlighted in the Aoluguya Declaration, on the occasion of the 5th World Reindeer Herders' Congress in Inner-Mongolia in 2013: *"...Recognize the need for active local reindeer herding societies in face of the major changes that are now happening, and underline the importance of making local reindeer herding peoples and societies capable of handling these changes themselves through local capacity building and ensuring that the voice of reindeer herders is heard."*

Adaptation to climate change is also about what people are going to eat in the future. This will have broad socio-economic consequences also for Arctic indigenous peoples, as touched upon by the AC Nuuk Declaration (2011): *"...recognize that climate change and other negative factors have impacted the traditional livelihoods and food safety and security of Arctic Indigenous Peoples"*. Food security represents an important and complex aspect to take into serious consideration, also addressed by the Kitigaaryuit Declaration on the occasion of the 12th General Assembly of the Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) in Canada in 2014: *"...Direct ICC leadership to advocate for improved access to sufficient Inuit traditional food sources, communicating the impacts of the nutrition transition on Inuit food security resulting from changing economic and social conditions, contaminants, climate change and regulatory decisions taken by others on polar bears, seals, and other marine and terrestrial mammals;"*

IPY/ SDWG EALÁT has concluded that adaptation to these Arctic changes demands the training of local Arctic leaders in long-term sustainable thinking (Oskal et al. 2009, Magga et al. 2011). This project emphasizes training and engagement of indigenous reindeer herding youth who represent the sustainable future of reindeer herding and other traditional livelihoods in the Arctic.

In the IPCC AR5 WG II *Summary for Policy Makers (SPM)*, the following adaptation measures/ prospects are identified to counter all three major identified risks for the Polar Regions (SPM, Assessment Box SPM.2 Table 1, Polar Regions, p. 29-30.):

- *Improved understanding through scientific and indigenous knowledge.*
- *Co-production of more robust solutions that combine science and technology with indigenous knowledge.*
- *Improved communications, education & training.*



To mobilize indigenous societies' own knowledge is also a key element of adaptation and resilience to change, in line with the Aoluguya Declaration: "...*Underline that well-functioning reindeer herding communities is dependent on utilizing the knowledge of the people to maintain and strengthen the well-being and resilience of their own societies.*" The Kuellnegk Neark Declaration, on the occasion of the 20th Saami Conference in Murmansk in 2013, also reflect this: "...*The Saami Conference emphasizes the importance of the use of Saami traditional knowledge as a foundation for community resilience and governance of climate change.*"

Local resilience and robustness to Arctic change is also linked to local economic structures, as addressed by the Aoluguya Declaration: "...*recognize that the freedom of reindeer herders to develop their own economy and value added is a key factor to avoid vulnerability.*" (own emphasis).

This project focuses on Arctic climate change and the rich food cultures and traditional knowledge of food of Arctic indigenous peoples. To positively utilize these knowledge resources in a structured way for the socio-economic development of local societies represents a novel and engaging approach in addressing climate change and globalisation.

Building competence locally to meet Arctic change is therefore important not only in order to handle the negative effects in the best way: It is also crucial for the sustainable development of the Arctic regions to *make sure that also indigenous communities can get into position to exploit the opportunities of a changing Arctic.* This way, there is a bigger chance that 'an opportunity is an opportunity for all', for the benefit of the whole Circum-Arctic region. Bringing forth traditional knowledge on food culture and actively engaging indigenous youth as real partners in this process are thus also key elements of the project.

The Aoluguya Declaration highlight the diversity of reindeer herding peoples' food cultures, also including other food sources than domesticated reindeer: "...*Underline that reindeer herding also includes hunting, fishing, gathering, harvesting and other forms of nature use as integrated parts of the traditional and economic foundation, which is of particular importance for taiga reindeer husbandry.*" This project will reflect this diversity of food traditions.

This project also addresses the needs for adaptation and vulnerability strategies to be focused on the community level, as recommended by the Arctic Council Tromsø Declaration (2009). The Nuuk Declaration (2011) "...*reiterate the importance of the use of Arctic Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and capacity-building initiatives in the planning and implementation of measures to adapt to climate change*".

At an ICR-UNESCO-IPCC Seminar on Traditional Knowledge in Kautokeino, Norway in March 25, 2014, the Norwegian Minister of Government Mr. Jan Tore Sanner said in his opening address: "...*Traditional knowledge can also be used – together with scientific knowledge – as a basis for adaptation and sustainable development in the high north. (...)*





I am also pleased to hear about your efforts to combine the traditional knowledge of reindeer herders with small-scale business development,” in reference to ICR’s circumpolar work on Traditional Knowledge, Food Culture and the Culinary Institute.

As the Kuellnegk Nearn Declaration (2013) states: *“...Saami livelihoods have developed and survived due to their traditional knowledge on how to cope with climatic variations.”* The project will identify possible barriers of utilizing traditional knowledge for climate change adaptation and share best case experiences, to contribute that governance frameworks does *“...not constrain the Saami peoples’ ability to use their own knowledge in order to cope and adapt to climate change.”* Kuellnegk Nearn Declaration (2013).

This project will continue an IPY legacy, with its focus on youth, education, outreach of both scientific and traditional knowledge and capacity building. This speaks directly to the important recognition given these issues by the Arctic Council in eg. the Tromso, Nuuk and Kiruna Declarations.

Finally, the 11th Conference of Parliamentarians of the Arctic region in 2014, explicitly asked the Arctic Council to *“...Support the value added and innovation in Arctic indigenous societies to strengthen their adaptive capacity to change, including initiatives such as the Arctic Indigenous Peoples’ Culinary Institute (...) and the EALLIN Reindeer Herding Youth Project.”*

The project will voice the Traditional Knowledge on food culture of Arctic indigenous peoples, carried by elders and disseminated by youth, thereby also bridging gaps between generations for preservation of unique Arctic knowledge. The project will ensure gender equality among participants, also in accordance with the Aoluguya Declaration on the occasion of the 5th World Reindeer Herders Congress in 2013. Actually, the main focus on food culture will in itself naturally balance gender in the project: Given indigenous reindeer herding women’s traditionally strong roles and knowledge in terms of food culture, food preparation and so on, women would have to take an important part in the work.

The project will follow the ethical guidelines for handling of Traditional Knowledge developed by ICR (Sundset et al. 2007), as well as the drafted principles for inclusion of Traditional Knowledge into the work of the Arctic Council (cf. the Ottawa workshop).





Activities and Outputs

The project will have indigenous reindeer herding youth as a focal point for its activities and implementation. Reindeer herding youth from Fennoscandia, North America and Russia will be included in a series of workshops and seminars gathering reindeer herders from different areas, expressing their wishes and needs for new insights into matters of traditional knowledge and food culture, and the shared experiences of reindeer peoples.

The project will plan and implement international seminars and workshops on Arctic indigenous food culture, involving Arctic indigenous reindeer herding youth, contributing to competence building, and bridging knowledge gaps between the generations of indigenous elders and youth on food culture. Specifically, the project with partners will seek to document indigenous traditional knowledge in terms of the raw materials and their utilisation (ie. reindeer meat etc.), knowledge about preparation and conservation methods, and knowledge on food courses/ recipes.

The knowledge partners of the project (Appendix A), coordinated by the Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute, will be mobilized to hosting training courses and education programs focussing on food culture, traditional knowledge and value added. Through the knowledge partner institutions there is envisioned education on Bachelor, Master and PhD level starting up during the project period.

The idea behind the *Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Network Institute* is to utilize Traditional Knowledge and food cultures as a novel approach in adaptation to Arctic change and globalisation, for development of local Arctic indigenous/ reindeer herding societies. The applied project will draw upon the Culinary Institute for its implementation, while the project will also to facilitate further development and refinement of the core concept of the Culinary Institute as a virtual knowledge centre for indigenous food cultures in the Arctic.

The Culinary Institute is closely integrated with the UArctic EALÁT Institute. These initiatives together with this project represent a start of an Arctic innovation system linking science, business, governance and local populations, eg. by mentorship and exchange, as called upon by SCPAR in their 11th Conference Statement from Yellowknife in 2014.

This initiative welcomes project activities and inclusion of indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples of the Nordic, North-American and Russian Arctic regions, including knowledge institutions, organisations, businesses and authorities.

In Alaska, the main partners of this project will be *Kawerak Reindeer Herders' Association* and *University of Alaska, Fairbanks*. Kawerak is the NGO for all reindeer herders in Alaska, and a member organisation of the Association of World Reindeer Herders. In the Aologuya Declaration of the 5th WRHC from 2013, world reindeer herders explicitly underlined the need to strengthen the collaboration between





reindeer herders in North-America and the rest in Eurasia. This project is thus important to stimulate pan-Arctic cooperation of indigenous peoples and regions.

University of Alaska, Fairbanks (UAF) is the main institutional partner in Alaska, representing one of the strongest academic and education institutions in the Arctic. UAF is also a member of UArctic, and has a long history of active involvement in reindeer herding research and education. This will add significantly to the scientific knowledge base and capacity of the project. The project lead from UAF's side will be Professor PhD Greg Finstad, the leader of the UAF Reindeer Research Program.

An area of general interest is that of exchange and combination of traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge. To this end, the reindeer herding communities in Alaska has had a unique history of applying scientific knowledge in the development of their own livelihood. Exchange of experiences and knowledge between North America and Eurasia is therefore a very interesting prospect of this initiative, seen in relation to the different food cultures, science applications, connections between science and business, and innovations for local business development.

The project plans to arrange 2 workshops in Alaska in Nome (and potentially in Fairbanks), co-hosted by UAF and Kawerak. At these workshops both reindeer herders and scientists from Alaska, Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia would meet to exchange knowledge and understanding on sustainable development, food culture, food related business opportunities and job creation. One would also seek to actively involve the government bodies of Alaska in the process. The workshops would have a youth focus, where the event in Nome will constitute a *Reindeer Youth Summit in Alaska*. The longer term sustainability vision of the project is to get established mechanisms for multilateral exchange of young reindeer herders/ reindeer herding families between Alaska, Scandinavia and Russia.

In Canada, the project implemented a community-based workshop in Inuvik in the end of March 2015, in connection with the 80 Years Anniversary of reindeer herding in Canada. This is a collaboration between WRH, ICR, ICC, GCI (tbc), the Town of Inuvik, the NWT Government and others. The general idea is to celebrate the food cultures of the indigenous peoples involved in the history of reindeer herding in Canada, namely the Inuvialuit, the Sámi, Even, Chukchi and Gwich'in. Through the Canadian MFA and ICC, funds have been secured to bring a few young Sámi, Even and Chukchi reindeer herders from Norway and Russia to Inuvik for the event, where they will prepare reindeer-based food in their own traditional ways to be served during a larger celebration in Inuvik. The plan is also to outreach this event during the Ministerial Meeting in April.

The project is likewise planning multiple workshops and seminars with herders, academicians and regional governmental bodies in Scandinavia and Russia. This would largely be done mobilizing the sites and approaches developed in the former SDWG/ IPY EALÁT and SDWG EALLIN projects.



Activities

1. Seminars and community-based workshops involving indigenous youth in knowledge sharing and development, documentation of traditional knowledge on food culture of Arctic reindeer herding/ indigenous peoples related to climate change.
2. Stimulating and engaging indigenous reindeer herding youth for people-to-people exchange of experiences and knowledge of food culture from the circumpolar Arctic.
3. Developing and implementing science- and traditional knowledge-based training courses and educational programs in food culture and value added, primarily aiming for Arctic indigenous youth, coordinated by the Arctic Indigenous Peoples Culinary Institute at ICR and co-hosted at knowledge partner institutions.
4. Documentation, systematization and outreach of Traditional Knowledge on food and food cultures of Arctic indigenous peoples, including creative uses of ICT.
5. Providing mechanisms to assist indigenous youth to develop innovative solutions, small-scale food enterprises and value added, on their own terms.

Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Traditional Food Cultures



Photos: Monica A. Sundset/ EALÁT ICR, Johan Mathis Gaup/ Thon/ ICR, Svein D Mathiesen/EALAT ICR, Anders Oskal/ EALÁT ICR, Inger Marie Gaup Eira/ EALÁT, Trym Ivar Bergsmo/ IPY.

Outputs

- Recommendations for Arctic States and PPs on how to take care of and utilize indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples' Traditional Knowledge and food cultures for sustainable development in the Arctic.
- An Arctic Council Cookbook with a circumpolar focus, based on Arctic indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and raw materials, as well as modern influences, co-produced by indigenous/ reindeer herding youth and partner institutions.
- Training courses/ educational programs in indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples' food culture, traditional knowledge and value added, in collaboration with knowledge partners.
- Reports from Seminars and Community-based workshops.
- Different publications on Traditional Knowledge and food culture.

Project linkages and collaborative efforts:

The project will link to:

- The *UArctic EALÁT Institute for Circumpolar Reindeer Husbandry*, representing a solid anchor into the University of the Arctic system.
- The *University of Alaska Fairbanks Reindeer Research Program and the Northwest Campus UAF, Nome*.
- The High Latitude Range Management educational program focusing on educating reindeer youth in Alaska.
- The Reindeer Research Program ties to the recently established Reindeer 4-H club in Nome, Alaska focusing on educating reindeer youth.
- The Biomedical Learning and Student Training (BLaST), a student focused program to enhance integration of research and teaching in biomedicine in Alaska
- *The RCN Rievdan-project*, a joint project of Sámi University College and Int'l Centre for Reindeer Husbandry funded by the Research Council of Norway (RCN). This includes a separate working package on food culture and adaptation to Arctic change. The project will also seek to link to the Arbediehtu-project of Sámi University College and partners.
- *The Arctic Economic Council (AEC)*, relating to indigenous business development.
- *The Cryo21 Project*, as applied to the Belmont Forum.
- Virtual Learning Tools, online teaching platform, co/ Arctic Portal, Iceland.
- The Canadian Chairmanship's initiative on *Inclusion of Traditional Knowledge into the work of the Arctic Council*, as supported by the PPs.
- *The CAFF Nomadic Herders project*, concerning traditional knowledge, food cultures, biodiversity and resilience.
- *The Biebmu-network/ Centre for Sámi Food Culture*, as established in Kautokeino, Norway by ICR, WRH, Sámi Upper Secondary and Reindeer School, Kautokeino Municipality, Thon Hotels AS and others.
- *AMAP AACA-C*, specifically concerning food culture as a change adaptation measure.
- *CAFF Nomadic Herders Project*, specifically concerning food and biodiversity connections, as well as resilience building.



- *SDWG Arctic Language Symposium*, specifically concerning language and terminology connected to indigenous traditional food and food cultures.
- The project will also seek to link into the work of SDWG Social, Economic and Cultural Expert Group (SECEG), as well as the SDWG Arctic Human Health Expert Group (AHHEG) on food and health related issues.
- Other relevant actors.

Anticipated Outcomes

Anticipated outcomes of the project are here divided into four categories (listed in no particular order):

Increased knowledge, understanding and cooperation in the Arctic:

- Enhanced bottom-up *people-to-people collaboration* in the Arctic, involving indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples, knowledge institutions, the business sector, and authorities.
- Increased knowledge on climate change adaptation possibilities, mechanisms, options and barriers; Providing examples of how food culture can be used for adaptation to climate change and globalisation.
- Greater understanding of Arctic indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge on food cultures, both in the regions, indigenous societies, mainstream society, and within the Arctic Council.

Improved foundations for business development and local value added:

- Raised awareness and promotion of Arctic indigenous peoples' traditional foods and culture.
- Better foundations for local food-based small-scale innovation, entrepreneurship and local value added, by improved knowledge, trained indigenous youth, and inspiration.
- Initial foundation work for formation of an Arctic innovation system for indigenous food-based business development.

Active inclusion of Traditional Knowledge in the work of the Arctic Council:

- Providing an arena where traditional and scientific knowledge can meet.
- Documented traditional knowledge on food cultures
- Knowledge development, developing research- and Traditional Knowledge-based education on food and food culture.

Capacity building for indigenous peoples and their societies:

- Local capacity development, knowledge sharing as well as network and institution building across Arctic indigenous/ reindeer herding regions, with involvement of local indigenous youth, organizations and institutions.
- Building competence and confidence of indigenous youth, as well as recruitment of indigenous youth for international work.





- Mobilizing and developing institutional networks, knowledge institutions and organisations, as legacies of IPY and SDWG projects.
- Implementation of a sustainable project of the Arctic Council, both initiated, led and operated by indigenous peoples, across the pan-Arctic regions.

Timetable and Project Completion

A project timetable is provided in Annex B.

Communications

Target audiences for this project includes (but are not limited to):

- Arctic indigenous/ reindeer herding societies and youth
- The Arctic Council system
- Knowledge institutions and organisations
- Students
- The business sector (incl. AEC)
- Authorities, at different levels
- Media
- Other relevant interests (also outside the Arctic).

The project work will include providing presentations and facilitating discussions on the project at Arctic Council meetings and events, as well as other fora.

The outcomes of the project will be communicated to Arctic indigenous communities through active participation and partnership with indigenous organisations, institutions, publications and by other means.





Annex A - Project Knowledge Partners

The following institutions and organisations are partners in the project initiative, including framework agreements through the UArctic EALÁT Institute at ICR:

- (i) International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (ICR) (Norway)
- (ii) University of the Arctic, UArctic EALÁT Institute (Virtual, Secr. hosted at ICR)
- (iii) Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Network Institute (Virtual, hosted at ICR)
- (iv) Involved PPs
- (v) University of Alaska, Fairbanks (US/ Alaska)
- (vi) Copenhagen Hospitality College (Denmark)
- (vii) ULapland/ Lapland University Consortium (Finland)
- (viii) Sámi University College (Norway)
- (ix) Sámi Upper Secondary and Reindeer Herding School (Norway)
- (x) Global Environment and Technology Foundation (USA)
- (xi) Arctic Portal (Iceland)
- (xii) Stockholm University (Sweden)
- (xiii) Herzen University, Institute for Indigenous Peoples of the North (SPb, Russia)
- (xiv) Arctic College for Peoples of the North (Sakha Rep., Russia)
- (xv) University of Alaska (USA)
- (xvi) Nordland University, Bodø Graduate School of Business (Norway)
- (xvii) Yamal Polar Agro-Economic College (Yamal, Russia)
- (xviii) North Eastern Federal University (Sakha Rep., Russia)
- (xix) Umeå University (Sweden)
- (xx) Biebmu - Centre for Arctic Indigenous Food Culture (Virtual, Norway)
- (xxi) INUILI College of Food Sciences and Knowledge Center (Greenland) (TBC)
- (xxii) Harvard University (USA) (TBC)
- (xxiii) NASA, GSFC/ Goddard Space Flight Center (USA) (TBC)

Project partners will be involved in the different parts of the project, variably on specific themes and tasks. The lead institutional partners will be International Centre for Reindeer Husbandry (administrative responsibility), as well as the UArctic EALÁT Institute and Arctic Indigenous Peoples' Culinary Institute (coordination of knowledge institutions and academic partners). Coordination towards indigenous/ reindeer herding peoples and communities will be done by Association of World Reindeer Herders and involved PPs. The project will also seek to actively involve Arctic businesses/ SMEs where relevant, including indigenous food production businesses and the tourism sector.

The project is open for involvement of other partners, together with established contributing entities.

