

**Addressing Food Insecurity in Yellowknife Dene First Nation: The Synthesis of Western  
Agricultural Sciences with Endangered Traditional Foodways in Understanding  
Indigenous Food Sovereignty**

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## **1 Introduction**

### **1.1 Position**

I will begin by explaining my position as it pertains to the subject of this research. I was born at the turn of the 21st century in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada on the land within the traditional territory of the Michi Saagiig Nishnaabeg, where I continue to live, work, and study in and around Peterborough, known traditionally as Nogojiwanong. I was raised in a white Christian working-middle-class family, with two gainfully-employed and able-bodied parents. My father, who is of mixed French and Irish immigrant heritage, is a skilled tradesman and entrepreneur who taught me objectivity, problem-solving skills, and Western science. My mother, who is of mixed English and Scottish settler heritage, is a unionized secondary school teacher of English and History who instilled in me the importance of compassion, pacifism, and humility. Both of my parents exemplified self-reliance and independence, and raised me to value the transformative processes of education and self-improvement, and to not be ashamed of who I am.

I have grown up with certain privileges attributed to the exploitative and violent processes of colonization. I have never experienced and will likely never experience food insecurity, homelessness, or discrimination. I will never understand what it means to be Indigenous, or to be the subject of a victimizing and exclusionary society. As such I recognize that the things I will attempt to talk about here are more than they appear to my eyes. Despite this fact, I will do my utmost to approach this research with humility and respect, and to acknowledge the limitations of my perspective as best I can.

## 1.2 Literature Review

Food insecurity is a complex phenomenon that has disproportionately and severely affected the standard of living of Indigenous peoples in Canada. Statistics Canada and Health Canada define food insecurity as “the inability to acquire or consume an adequate diet quality or sufficient quantity of food in socially acceptable ways, or the uncertainty that one will be able to so” (Statistics Canada, 2023).

The Dene First Nation peoples have inhabited Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada and have inherited a complex and evolving traditional knowledge system of the land and its environment since time immemorial (Dene Cultural Institute, 1992). The food security of the peoples of the Yellowknife Dene First Nation (YKDFN) largely relies on the gathering of wild food sources for sustenance; Boyd et al. evaluated through structured interviews conducted in 2005 that “subsistence harvesting continues to play an important role [alongside] participation in some form of wage-earning labour” (Boyd et al., 2010, p. 268). Despite this, the YKDFN have faced significant challenges in maintaining food security due to the high cost of food imports, unemployment and poverty, and environmental, economic, and policy barriers to local food production; A report generated by an expert panel on behalf of the Council of Canadian Academies in 2014 published the following finding:

Rates of food insecurity were more pronounced among adult respondents in the 16 communities of the Dene Nation of the NWT: from 2008 to 2010, more than 90% of the 824 respondents indicated that in the 12 months before the survey, they or other adults in their household either had cut the size of their meals or skipped meals, were hungry but did not eat, or ate less than they felt they should — in all cases, due to a lack of money for food. (Council of Canadian Academies, 2014, p. 42)

Many of the traditional foodways of the peoples of the Dene First Nation are at risk of endangerment due to the multiplicity of factors associated with anthropogenic activity in the Yellowknife region, including deforestation, mining, and climate change (Walsh, 2015). It has been reported that traditional hunting and trapping grounds have been lost to human settlement and mining activities, and fisheries, drinking water sources, and wild berry and medicine harvesting have had to relocate due to concerns over contamination from industrial activities (Degray, 2020).

### **1.3 Research Question**

The purpose of this research is threefold: to explore the potential for the synthesis of Western technologies with traditional Indigenous foodways in addressing food insecurity through Two-Eyed Seeing; to examine and evaluate existing cases of this synthesis as they apply to Indigenous food sovereignty in the age of anthropogenic climate change and endangering of traditional foodways, and; to propose how this learning might address food insecurity for the YKDFN through translocal knowledge exchange.

It is argued herein that the synthesis of Western technologies with indigenous food sovereignty practices can play a role in addressing food insecurity in permafrosted Northern regions (i.e. the territory of the YKDFN) in the age of anthropogenic climate change and endangered traditional foodways. This thesis will be explored through the evaluation of existing integrations of Western technologies into Indigenous food sovereignty initiatives, and - through the application of Two-Eyed Seeing - through examination of the potential for translocal knowledge exchange in addressing food insecurity in the YKDFN while preserving traditional foodways.

## **2 Methodology**

This research will be primarily accomplished through literature review of existing studies on the subjects of food insecurity, Indigenous food sovereignty, and the application of Western agricultural technologies to Indigenous foodways as they pertain to the YKDFN and surrounding region. The Western scientific aspect will be primarily focussed on two areas of food production, animal husbandry and greenhouse/indoor gardening, and how these technologies might be adaptable to the traditional foodways of the YKDFN, and what limitations might exist. The Indigenous aspect will be focussed on the following pillars of Indigenous food sovereignty: healthy and culturally appropriate food for the community, ecologically sound and sustainable food production, and localized and independent food systems.

### 3 Reindeer/Caribou Husbandry

Reindeer, which are domesticated caribou (both *Rangifer tarandus*), have been used by Indigenous peoples in the Arctic for thousands of years as a source of food, clothing, and tools; for example, reindeer herding plays an essential role in the food system of the Indigenous Sámi peoples of Scandinavia (Bogdanova et al., 2020), and “caribou continue to provide [the] primary environmental relationship” (Walsh, 2015, p. 225) of the Dene people of Canada’s Northwest Territories.

Indigenous knowledge-based traditional pasture management practices have been used to maintain the health of reindeer herds and the surrounding tundra ecosystem (Harkoma & Forbes, 2020). Conservation efforts are already in place in the Yellowknife area to safeguard traditional caribou habitats as Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (Vandermale, 2023).

#### **4 Indoor & Greenhouse Community Gardening**

Greenhouses have been used in the Northwest Territories to grow fresh produce in the winter months: “To combat the short, cooler growing seasons, communities [in the North] are using an array of growing infrastructure, such as greenhouses, hydroponics, and indoor spaces, to lengthen and improve growth conditions” (Vandermale, 2023, p. 90). Beyond supplying fresh food to local groceries, indoor gardens provide year-round community gathering spaces, facilitate the exchange of knowledge, and provide full-time employment for community members. “Many community members preferred locally grown foods over market foods, which were often poor quality, unreliably supplied, and expensive” (Vandermale, 2023, p. 99).

Community gardening is already a well-established practice in the Yellowknife area, and has been used to address food insecurity in the past; Many traditional foods and medicines can be grown in greenhouses, including berries and root vegetables; “gardens [have been] identified as closer and more accessible areas to foster land-relationships and support cultural practices ... a space in the indoor garden [is] dedicated to Elders who experience physical and financial difficulties procuring traditional foods and medicines” (Vandermale, 2023, p. 99).



## 5 Conclusion

The applicability of Western technologies to the traditional foodways of the Yellowknife Dene First Nation is an incomplete solution, and does not address the spiritual and social aspects of culture that are integral to the foodways of the Indigenous peoples of the Dene First Nation. “For the traditional Dene, ideology is a fundamental element of subsistence, as important as practical empirical knowledge and appropriate technology” (Dene Cultural Institute, 1992, p. 64). It is feared that, should it come to it, the Indigenous people of Canada’s north may be forced to choose between adequate food security and the preservation of ancestral traditions due to the effects of anthropogenic activity in the region. This can have deleterious consequences, as “many of the social problems facing Indigenous peoples ... can be linked to the social vacuum that was created when harvesting ceased as the major focus of life” (Boyd et al., 2010, p. 269).

Limitations to implementation of indoor community gardens include high energy costs and the need for specialized equipment and knowledge. “To combat these challenges, communities often link garden projects with established institutions, like schools or health centres, to pool resources, reduce knowledge gaps, and inspire greater interest in gardening” (Vandermale, 2023, p. 90).

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