















5. Sealift is the main system for bulk purchase but is not subsidized through the Nutrition North Program. The price point of shelf stable items could be significantly reduced. Also, refrigerated sealift for frozen products would, for example, be a more effective food supply system for High Arctic communities where transportation logistics and weather delays often lead to spoilage of food shipped by air. The NNC program should not restrict a food importer to air transport where a combination of marine transport and reliable warehouse storage could lead to better food security outcomes. Coalition members recommended expanding the subsidy to sealift, noting that this would also incentivize an increase in warehouse and community freezer capacity and technology.
6. A common theme was the idea that the subsidy should to be based on the needs of Nunavummiut, rather than the cost of shipping.
7. Participants agreed that, regardless of the benefits of possible changes to the Nutrition North subsidy program, the program was insufficient on its own to comprehensively address food security issues in the north. Members called for more funding to implement additional food security programs.
8. Some participants remained sceptical about whether subsidies were being fully passed on to the consumer. Recommendations included improved monitoring mechanisms, including monitoring whether reduced prices on subsidized goods are being recouped with increased prices on goods that are not currently monitored.
9. Members noted differences between communities in the extent of price changes over time since the Nutrition North program came into effect in 2011. Suggestions were made that the subsidy level of each community should in some way be adjusted over time to reflect changes in the economic conditions of each community.
10. Currently the Nutrition North Canada Program subsidy is applied to each kilogram of eligible food that is shipped, without consideration for whether the food is consumed or whether the product is spoiled en route to its destination. This mechanism means that some of the program funds are being wasted and are not benefiting consumers. Instead, if these 'wasted' program funds due to food spoilage and non-consumption could be redirected towards foods that are







- Food price regulations
- Priority cargo regulations
- Greenland State stores – would smaller markets be better served by a crown corporation than a private enterprise?
- What are the health care and justice cost impacts of food insecurity?
- What is the frequency of food shortages/missing products in communities?
- Explore industry standards and social research on profit margins
- Nunavik ‘bulk buying’ community based programs and country food centre
- Research on the reasons behind changes in food price data from year to year and on the reasons for differences between communities
- Explore feasibility and potential impact of recycling as a return cargo option.

### **Igloolik Community Engagement**

On September 13<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the Nunavut Food Security Coalition hosted a community meeting to discuss food insecurity. The Nunavut Development Corporation, Kivalliq Arctic Foods and the Igloolik Arctic Cooperative donated and transported country food for this community event. Over 75 members of the community turned out to provide their perspective and ideas. Below are a few observations from the community meeting:

- 1) Community members clearly and strongly communicated that store-bought food is too expensive. They also expressed concerns with the quality and freshness of produce.
- 2) It was clear that information about the Nutrition North program is lacking and that the program is not having a meaningful impact on the lives of those who are experiencing food insecurity.
- 3) Community members communicated that addressing hunger should be the primary goal of programs. They called on the Food Security Coalition to find more ways to support those most in need. Participants suggested that programs designed to feed school children make a big difference in health and education outcomes in their community. They also spoke about recipe books as a valuable tool in supporting Nunavummiut to learn how to cook nutritious and filling meals.
- 4) Nunavummiut tend not to trust that the Nutrition North subsidy is being passed on to consumers by retailers. More needs to be done to assure Nunavummiut that they are benefiting from the Nutrition North program.



- 5) A very common point brought up at this community meeting was that the Nutrition North subsidy levels should be higher on certain items. Flour was the most commonly suggested item, but hygiene products, early childhood materials, and cookware were also suggested.
- 6) Community members discussed what is considered to be nutritious food, noting the nutritious value of country food and noting children are consuming too much junk food. There was a call for education initiatives focused on the fact that not all store bought food is nutritious. There was also a call for more programs to ensure that country food is plentiful and affordable in communities. Subsidies on gasoline and bullets and hiring hunters to supply country food to vulnerable populations were suggested by the community as a way to support the consumption of country food in Nunavut.









	<p>produce?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What sealift solutions to could lead to a decrease in food prices?</li> <li>• How can government programs encourage companies to choose the most efficient transportation method?</li> </ul>
3:00 pm – 3:15 pm	Break
3:15 pm -4:00 pm	<p>Break out groups</p> <p><b>Identify ways in which food can be made more affordable and accessible to vulnerable and low income Nunavummiut</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What specific policies or legislation could be considered?</li> <li>• What infrastructure investments would have the greatest impact on food prices?</li> <li>• What community economic development initiatives could assist with food security?</li> <li>• How can partners better coordinate to make food more affordable and accessible?</li> <li>• What research needs to be done to better understand the state of food insecurity in Nunavut?</li> <li>• What data could help inform our discussions?</li> <li>• Should and what kinds of investments should be made into local food production initiatives (greenhouse, arctic farming)?</li> <li>• What initiatives could make sealift and bulk buying a more feasible option for low income Nunavummiut?</li> </ul>
4:00 pm – 4:30pm	<p><b>Tracy Galloway – University of Toronto</b>          “Five years in: an evaluation of Nutrition North Canada”</p>
4:30 pm – 4:45 pm	Nunavut Food Security Coalition updates
4:45pm – 5:00 pm	Wrap up and Thank yous!