Inequities experienced by First Nations, Inuit and Métis populations are anchored in colonial policies and practices that began with Residential Schools, loss of cultural continuity, territories and languages. Unaddressed intergenerational trauma adds to the ongoing challenges faced by Indigenous peoples.

Reducing inequalities in food insecurity requires changing the social, economic and environmental conditions that affect the costs of food production and distribution, as well as people’s income and ability to afford food.