

Why is the Land Important? Indigenous Perspectives on Climate Change

Climate Action 150 and Connected North collaborated to bring the perspectives of Indigenous youth on climate change to students across Canada — exploring Indigenous peoples connections to the land and the significant impacts that climate change is having on their communities. Issues of climate justice and the role of allyship also emerged as key pieces to this conversation, inviting students to examine inequalities in which communities views and experiences are being heard and how young people can support Indigenous rights and environmental movements.

What is Climate Action 150? Climate Action 150 is an initiative of the GreenLearning Canada Foundation. GreenLearning is a national charitable organization that works with teachers to create and deliver online education programs on energy and sustainability that engage and empower students to create positive change for our evolving world. Climate Action 150 is youth-led inquiry, action and voice to create climate resilient and just Canada for the coming 150 years. Climate Action 150 is financially supported by Environment and Climate Change Canada and the Catherine Donnelly Foundation.

What is Connected North? Connected North is a national education program led by TakingITGlobal. The program serves a group of schools in Northern and remote parts of Canada through videoconferencing technology. Dedicated bandwidth allows the schools to participate in sessions like virtual field trips & visits with guest speakers, classroom exchanges and teacher professional development. The goal of the program is to provide students and teachers with access to content that is engaging and innovative, with the hope of increasing feelings of empowerment in school and in life.



In order to support educators to continue learning and exploring these perspectives with their students, this document provides a number of session summaries, stories and recommended resources that draw from the voices of First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples in Canada.

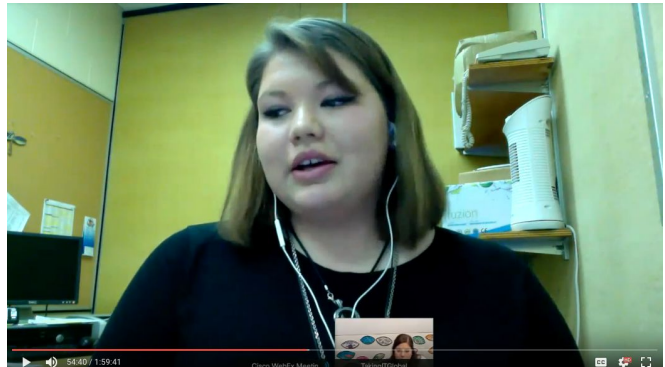
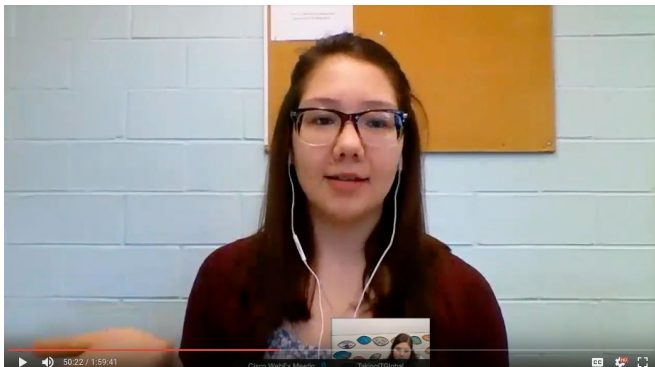
Virtual Panels with Indigenous Youth Leaders

On February 28th and March 7th, two virtual panel sessions took place connecting classes with Indigenous youth leaders from different parts of Canada. They shared about how climate change is negatively impacting their livelihoods and cultures, and why the land is so important to their identities. The concept of worldview was also explored, introducing students to how cultural views on relationship and responsibilities to the land affect the way we interact with the environment and understand climate change. Each participating school was given the opportunity to ask several questions and were encouraged to think about actions they can take to support Indigenous peoples in protecting the land and fighting climate change.

Recordings for these panels can be found at:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B8m_C3vN4QgURHRyNjVuejhjVW8

Panel 1: February 28th, 2017



Guest Speakers:

- Shelby Angalik (Inuit) - Arviat, Nunavut
- Ariana Roundpoint (First Nations) - Akwesasne, Quebec
- Lindsay DuPré (Métis) - Toronto, Ontario

Participating Schools:

- Warman High School, Saskatchewan
- Carman Collegiate, Manitoba
- Howe Sound Secondary School, British Columbia

Key Quotes:

"Understanding climate change and how it is affecting my community and my culture is important because living in balance with the land is how we have survived for so long and how my people have thrived and kept strong for so many years - thousands of years. The changes we are seeing place a really big impact upon our traditions, our way of

living and even our language itself because of how much the land ties into our everyday lives. Losing the land or not protecting it would be a failure to our ancestors after all that they have fought for.” - Ariana Roundpoint

“Some of the big things being impacted are our waters, our fish; we fish for a living and to make profit in order to provide for our families and so with the fish population lowering and with the decreasing it places a heavy burden on many of our families worrying about feeding our children and ourselves... Many here they are not as fortunate as others to have a steady income... so buying groceries especially for those with big families can be difficult and being able to rely on our fish and our water is important. Also our soil under our gardens and crops is changing and so again families’ ability to provide for themselves is becoming more difficult.” - Ariana Roundpoint

“Some examples of climate change is definitely the animals. A lot of people focus on the polar bears and seals, but not many people know that the caribou are in much more danger. Seals are actually becoming overpopulated in Nunavut and that is as serious as becoming extinct. The caribou is very important to our culture; that is where we get our clothes and our food and our tools, but scientific researchers don’t focus on the caribou very much. They should talk to the hunters because they know the animals; where they migrate to and how populated they are.” - Shelby Angalik

“People need to realize that the Arctic is what keeps our planet cool so because the Arctic is melting there is going to be a lot more trouble for everyone else once the Arctic is gone.” - Shelby Angalik

“Since we are close to Churchill we get their polar bears... We’ve had a record number of polar bears - over 20. Usually polar bears travel alone or with their cubs, but one time this year in my town we’ve had these large groups of polar bears together just outside our town near the community dump and then not far from there we found another group of them. Compared to the numbers that we usually see having this many close to town looking for food is unbelievable.” - Shelby Angalik

“As there is more interest in better understanding climate change and the impacts we need to question who is holding the power of funding for research and where are these researchers based and what are they choosing to focus on. Who also holds the power to determine how we are addressing climate change - it most often is coming from the South.” - Lindsay DuPré

“With changes in weather patterns, getting in and out of many fly in communities is very expensive and can be more difficult. There are also many communities who have ice roads that connect them to other places during the winter. For example in Moose Factory Ontario which is on an island near James Bay, in order to get across to the mainland during the winter they need to drive across the ice road, but what has been happening over the past few years is the ice road hasn’t been freezing until much, much later and it has been melting earlier. So when there are such warmer temperatures the communities depend on these ice roads and they are not freezing up so they can’t get across, it creates isolation and other impacts like access to food and supplies.” - Lindsay DuPré

“My whole culture is based around the land. We look to the land to tell us when the time is to do our ceremonies as many of them revolve around what our environment is like. Everything we do outside relates to our learning from our Elders, from our parents... Our teachings are tied to the environment and the climate and so it is critical to have this available for our next generations.” - Ariana Roundpoint

“Until now I never realized that my connection to being outside is different than most people down South. At home the only thing separating us from being out on the land is our houses. So once you step outside you are just there and have that connection. I never realized how much the land helped me grow up, it was like another parent to me and that

has a lot to do with what our Inuit culture is based upon. The land is another parent, or grandfather or grandmother - another figure to look up to and to feel a sense of comfort and teach you life lessons.” - Shelby Angalik

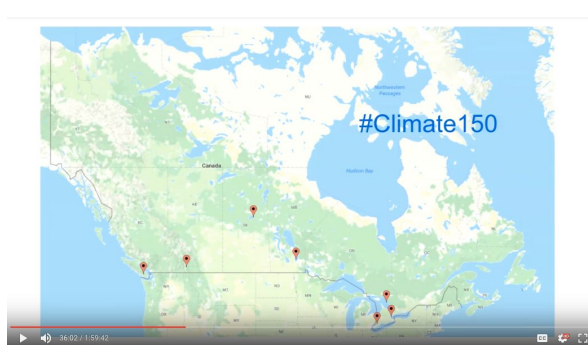
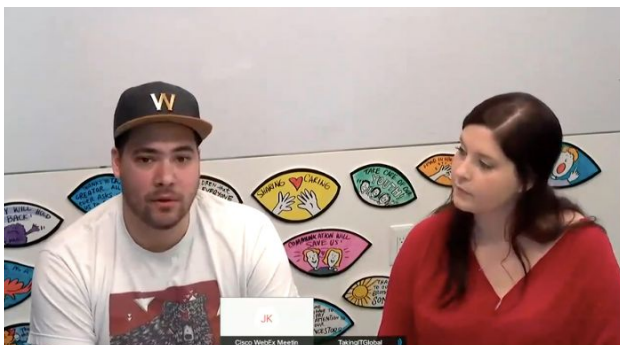
“When you’re on the land without any distractions it is a different way of connecting because you are each other’s way of surviving; you and the land have to really connect spiritually with each other... The land helps you look deeper in yourself and with other people - that is what is most important in our culture. Everything else like our values and what we do is somehow connected to the land and its importance and how you should never abuse the land that you’re on because the land gives us so much and all it is asking from us is to protect it and to nurture it.” - Shelby Angalik

“What we are talking about here is differences in worldview in regards to how we view the land the animals around us. Through colonization as Europeans came and formed what is now called Canada they brought with them views of the land where it was something to be taken from, to be used, a commodity whereas Indigenous communities who have been here for over 10,000 years have been protecting it for that long out of respect for it and always being in relationship with it. We have those responsibilities and this is what connects us as First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples is that understanding that we should only take what we need in order to preserve it for generations to come.” - Lindsay DuPré

“Unless you talk to the people who are actually experiencing the North you won’t actually know what the real problems are.” - Shelby Angalik

“Non-Indigenous people can be allies by becoming more aware of what is going on in the communities that they might not hear about a lot. Educating themselves on the issues and the problems that we face on a daily basis can really help change the outcomes of some of what we are facing. Share your new knowledge with whoever is willing to listen; find people who are willing to listen and to stand with you even for problems that may not be your own and think of the lives that these issues are really impacting. Education is a powerful weapon especially for youth. We can try to make a difference standing together - one arrow is easier to break than a bunch of arrows.” - Ariana Roundpoint

Panel 2: March 7, 2017



Guest Speakers:

- Waukomaun Pawis (First Nations) - Wasauksing First Nation, Ontario
- Lindsay DuPre (Métis) - Toronto, Ontario

Participating Schools:

- Churchill Community High School, Saskatchewan
- Queen Margaret's School, British Columbia
- Mount Baker Secondary, British Columbia
- Leamington District Secondary, Ontario

Key Quotes:

"In our community we've see big changes in seasonal patterns. Everything is a cycle, we have the winter, the fall, the summer and the spring time; these things continue year round. Through time and history Indigenous peoples have learned to read the land, to read climate and what the animals are doing and how they are interacting. Those animals and the land they teach us. They teach us when is the right time to go hunting, when is the right time to go fishing... When the pussywillows bloom they have the little white buds on them we know that it is spring time and time to go pickerel fishing. But now with the climate patterns shifting we can't rely on those clues in the same way anymore; these changes throw off what we've learned to read and understand." - Waukomaun Pawis

"Growing up I was very disconnected from my Métis community and culture, but as I've grown older and have been reconnecting and exploring who I am and what my responsibilities are in my community. Through this the land has been a key tool in guiding me to do that and in strengthening my identity as an Indigenous woman. This means learning from Elders and other people in my community and other communities about my responsibilities to the land, to the water, to the air and to each other." - Lindsay DuPré

"A key piece that connects us as Indigenous peoples across First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples is the belief that we are all connected, that sense of interconnectedness that goes far beyond people - that's also animals and the land. So when we think about climate change for Indigenous peoples it is not just a problem to be solved because it affects economies or human adaptation - these things are part of it, but it is also a deeply spiritual part of our lives and who we are as people. We cannot be separated from that land and so we must do everything that we can do to protect it." - Lindsay DuPré

"For fly in communities that I've travelled to, in the summer supplies can come in through boats, but in the winter many rely on winter roads to travel between communities and to get resources... Also a lot of Northern communities rely more on hunting and fishing that we do in the South. For us it's usually pretty simple to just go into a grocery store and buy the food that we need whereas in Northern communities - even in my community back home that isn't remote or Northern - due to high food prices and limited access they have to provide extra for themselves by hunting and fishing on the land." - Waukomaun Pawis

"We're seeing shifts for animals in different ways across Turtle Island or North America as we now call it. We're seeing migration patterns shifting like with the caribou in many parts of the North which affects food, clothing tools and crafts. With some species we're seeing extinction of animals while in others numbers are increasing for example with seals in Nunavut, so how is that affecting the ecosystems?... Polar bears are searching for food and coming into communities more which is very dangerous. Also in certain places with the fish; as the water is getting warmer that's affecting the life in the water, for example salmon spawning cycles are changing. Insects as well, when the winter isn't coming early enough it's causing many to overpopulate very quickly and to start destroying the plants." - Lindsay DuPré

"Hunting has always been rooted in traditional practices and when we rely on seasonal patterns for this hunting it definitely changes the game. People are having to go into new unknown territories to follow migration patterns and this can create dangerous conditions for being out on." - Waukomaun Pawis

"Across many Indigenous communities the land is ceremony, and many aspects of our ceremonies come from the land itself. So with shifts in climate this may affect if ceremonies can happen at the same time of the year and if there are additional risks, but also with our medicines. For many First Nations and Métis people as well, following the four sacred medicines: sweetgrass, tobacco, sage and cedar. These medicines are very important to us and our wellness and so as the climate is shifting, nutrients in the land are shifting our ability to access and harvest these medicines is changing." - Lindsay DuPré

"Our identities are completely grounded in this land. That is why we walk everyday... We have to walk with humility and understand that we belong to the land and we have responsibilities to it." - Lindsay DuPré

"With Standing Rock what has happened in North Dakota has been in many ways a catalyst for Indigenous solidarity around climate change. The people there were fighting against a pipeline being built through their traditional territory and ceremonial grounds - so while a lot of this conversation has been around what have Indigenous peoples been experiencing negatively, I think that we need to honor how our solidarity is bringing us together and uniting us as Indigenous peoples and allies. We are learning from each other and exchanging traditional knowledge and best practices in adaptation." - Lindsay DuPré

"In the circle of life and how we are all interconnected and rely on each other, if you take away man everything will exist with perfect harmony, but when you reintroduce man back in into the equation man has been trying to control everything. There has never been an animal that has negatively polluted the circle like man has. Things used to be in balance and control each other, but man has thrown things off balance and so even when it seems like certain animals or creatures are doing things that are affecting humans it is man who created most of these problems in the first place." - Waukomaun Pawis

"Balance is incredibly important to our worldview and our ways as Indigenous peoples. As you walk, or as you live your life you have to stay in balance. Like with the medicine wheel, you need to stay in balance across the mental, spiritual, physical and emotional parts of yourself for wellness and also in your relationships. Balance in relationships within our families and communities, but also with animals and the land. When that balance is out of whack and we start taking more than we are giving that's when these problems start." - Lindsay DuPré

"If the land is unhealthy and the land is being exploited so are our people because we are directly connected to it." - Lindsay DuPré

"Indigenous peoples are playing a key role in fighting climate change because we've always been stewards of the land. We have always had that understanding that we have to live in harmony with Mother Earth and to be respectful to her. So now in this day after our people have had to endure colonization including things like Residential Schools and the Sixties Scoop and we've had to demonstrate our resiliency in hanging onto our identities and cultures. Now as we are healing we need to use these things we have held onto and come together on an issue like climate change that affects everyone." - Waukomaun Pawis

"Mining companies come to our communities and offer us money to take resources from the land, but mining is only short term and the long term things are the land and the resources and how they will provide for our future generations. So the money may help people a little bit for now, but down the road thinking 7 generations ahead we need to think about how these decisions will affect them." - Waukomaun Pawis

Virtual Sessions Across Connected North Schools

Through Connected North's collaboration with GreenLearning on Climate Action 150, and other partnerships, students in the Connected North program have participated in a number of climate change focused sessions. Below are screenshots, summaries and quotes from some of these sessions. We welcome you to explore these topics in your own classrooms.

My Future Arctic - Youth Engagement Session



Hosted by Lindsay DuPré from TakingITGlobal and Gerrit Wesselink from the Youth Arctic Coalition, this session involved students from three Arctic communities: Fort Providence Northwest Territories, Arviat Nunavut, and Iqaluit Nunavut. Students were invited to share their visions for the future of the Arctic to guide their own future actions and that of the federal government. Mary Simon, Special Representative on the Arctic to Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs, also joined so that she could help the students unpack the issues and to incorporate their ideas into her reporting for the government. Topics explored in this session included: impacts of climate change, preservation of traditional practices & wildlife, culture and language revitalization, suicide prevention, education and more.

Recording of this session can be found at:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/0B8m_C3vN4QgURHRyNjVuejhjVW8

Key Quotes:

“Global Warming is affecting our wildlife and our environment and water systems in negative ways. In order to slow it down we need to use renewable resources like solar panels, hydro and wind turbines instead of burning fossil fuels. This will also create jobs in the trades in order to produce these renewable resources. We can also increase animal populations such as bison caribou and moose by imposing limits of hunting and fishing for our future generations.” - Student, Deh Gáh School, Fort Providence Northwest Territories

“My hopes and wishes are that we treat the land as we always did, respectfully and not destroying it. I hope we can keep our culture alive and still be able to go hunting and being able to keep the lands the same way because it is so bad if we don't keep it protected our other generations won't be able to use it the way we do now. - Student, Aqsarniit Middle School, Iqaluit Nunavut

“During the summer when I was working with the Canadian Museum of Nature I learned that climate change has had a big impact on plants. We found 700 different species of plants and many were becoming extinct which is a big problem. Years from now how are we going to pick berries and access other plants for our traditions.” - Recent graduate, John Arnalukjuak High School, Arviat Nunavut

“There needs to be more support for hunters and resources in order to keep upholding traditional ways like hunting and being out on the land. On the land activities needs to be seen as serious activities.” - Student, Aqsarniit Middle School, Iqaluit Nunavut

“Inuit culture has always been don't take what you don't need, use the whole animal. Young people have to balance living in two worlds. You have to find that balance in being able to work and finding time to practice your traditions.” - Mary Simon (Special Representative on the Arctic to Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs), Kuujuaq Quebec

“I think we can help preserve the Arctic by passing down knowledge of how we kept it thriving, finding ways to reuse things and being resourceful and teaching children at a young age to protect the environment, and teaching how Inuit hunt.” - Student, Aqsarniit Middle School, Iqaluit Nunavut

“New programs we would like to see are more community opportunities with elders so that the Elders can pass on tradition, culture, and language; so that knowledge and teachings can be passed on from one generation to the next. The Elders see the land and wildlife as sacred to them and us. We would also like to see communities merging with each other, learning and teaching other people about our ways of life in the North. Also, we would like to educate the rest of Canada about how the important the environment and resources are to us and the way of living in the north.” - Student, Deh Gáh School, Fort Providence Northwest Territories

“When thinking about the Arctic, one thing that i think about is the conflict between tradition and modernization. We should not have to compromise between the two and that there is an interest to continue to thrive and strengthen our relationship with our languages and our cultures and the practices that we hold dear to us. Things that have been a part of our being as Indigenous peoples for thousands of years... We need to make sure that scientific knowledge is not the only knowledge that is taken seriously and seen as legitimate. As Arctic peoples we are natural conservationists.” - Maatalii Okalik (President of the National Inuit Youth Council), Pangnirtung Nunavut

Flat Plants from the Flat Tundra with Paul Sokoloff from the Canadian Museum of Nature



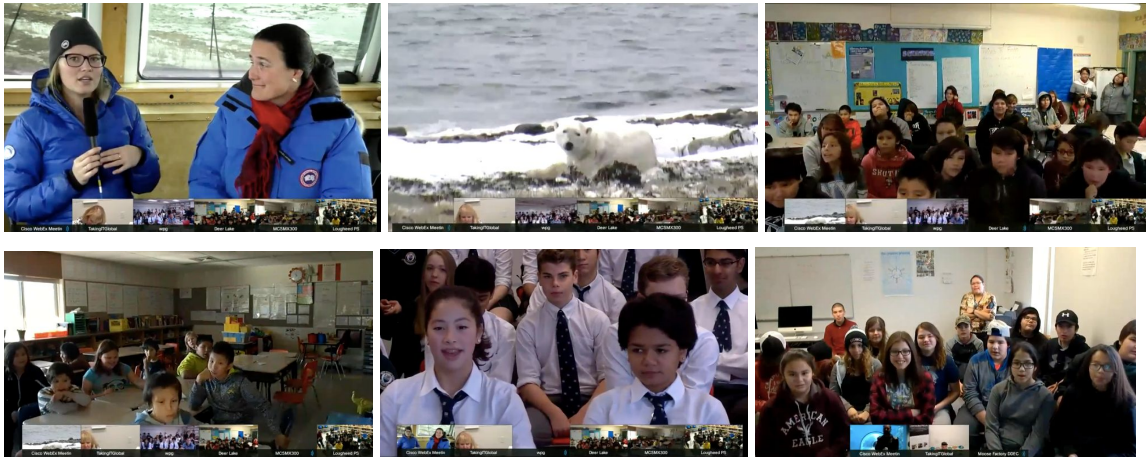
This session explored the importance of plant life in the Arctic and how researchers are monitoring climate change through changes in botany. The expert shared his experience working in Arviat Nunavut and invited one of the youth from the community who worked with them for the summer to share her experiences and thoughts about climate change. The importance of traditional knowledge and uses of plants to Inuit culture was also discussed as well as the importance of researchers making efforts to learn and build relationships with local people. Participating students came from schools in Brampton Ontario, Iqaluit Nunavut and Arviat Nunavut.

Animal Adaptations and Ecosystems with The Alaska Sea Life Centre



A number of virtual field trips have taken place to the Alaska Sea Life Centre in Seward Alaska where students saw live animals and learned about how animals adapt to changing ecosystems. They were encouraged to share about the ecosystems in their own communities and how they have been noticing changes with climate change. Participating students came from schools in Deer Lake Ontario, Black Lake Saskatchewan, Carcross Yukon and Cape Dorset Nunavut.

Impacts of Climate Change on Polar Bears with Polar Bears International



During these virtual field trips students got to learn from experts live on the tundra in Churchill Manitoba. They saw polar bears in their natural habitat and got to ask questions about how their migration patterns and livelihoods have been changing. Students were encouraged to think of the importance of different animals in their own communities and consider what efforts we can make to protect them. Participating students came from schools in Moose Factory Ontario, Mine Centre Ontario, Deer Lake Ontario, Carcross Yukon and Vancouver British Columbia.

Everyday Political Citizen Contest - Ruth Kaviok Acceptance Speech



Samara Canada's 2016 Everyday Political Citizen contest invited Canadians to nominate changemakers from across the country who are finding innovative ways to be a leader in their communities. 4 Indigenous youth were nominated by TakingITGlobal and out of over 100 nominations in the youth category two of them made it to the shortlist of finalists. Caleb Turner of Moose Cree First Nation in Northern Ontario was the runner up and in first place was Ruth Kaviok, an Inuit youth from Arviat Nunavut. She was nominated for her leadership in the field of climate change where she advocates for the integration of traditional Indigenous knowledge and Euro-western scientific knowledge to better understand and fight climate change.

The following is the speech Ruth gave when accepting the award in Toronto in December 2016.

“Good evening everyone - it is a great honor to be here tonight and to be recognized by so many inspiring people. This is my first time here in Toronto and I’m still getting used to how warm it is here and how much is always going on - you guys sure move faster than we do back home.

First I’d like to say a couple thank-yous. Thank-you to the Indigenous peoples of this area for letting me be here on your traditional territory tonight. Thank-you to Samara for organizing the Everyday Political Citizen Contest and for sponsoring me to travel here. Thank-you to my wonderful friend Lindsay DuPre from TakingITGlobal and the Connected North program who nominated me. Thank you for believing in me Lindsay and for the hope you have in me. It is truly a special feeling to be seen this way. And finally, thank-you to all of my family and friends back home in Arviat. Your support and love means the world to me and you are the reason why I’m here and committed to being a leader.

I am receiving this award tonight because of my commitment to fighting climate change and bringing together science with traditional Inuit knowledge. I know that a lot more people are talking about climate change now, but I want to remind everyone of just how devastating it is becoming to our communities in the North. Weather is getting warmer and warmer with less blizzards, the sea ice is melting affecting our fishing, polar bears are coming into town looking for food, and other animals like caribou are having different migration patterns which affects our hunting. These impacts are not only affecting animals and plant life, but also climate change is directly attacking Inuit culture and survival.

In order to address climate change and protect our communities, we need to find ways to bring together Western Science and Traditional Knowledge. Just like researchers and scientists, our elders hold powerful tools to understand and fight climate change. We need to listen to them and use the knowledge that they carry from thousands of years on the land. Science and traditional knowledge can be complementary to each other rather than having to choose one over the other. We need to find ways for both kinds of knowledge to work together to create solutions and for these solutions to be directed by people in the North ourselves.

We also need to think more about how spirituality guides us to protect the land. Our culture teaches us that we must be in balance with our environment. We respect the animals that we depend upon and respect the land we live on. This balance is important. If more people followed a spiritual connection and responsibility to the land we would be in a much better place.

I would like to also say something to Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in case my words find a way of making it to him. Mr. Prime Minister you have said many times that your relationship with Indigenous peoples and reconciliation is your top priority. Recently with your approval of the pipelines many of us have doubted this and been very saddened. Please make your actions match your words and seriously start making changes to stop climate change including putting a stop to those pipelines. Our cultures, our land, and our futures are at stake.

Connected North

TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

For everyone else here today, matna (thank-you) for listening to what I have to say and for the good work that you are all doing in your own communities. I encourage you to please keep your hearts open and to listen to our people in the North. We have a lot to learn from one another, and together we can create magic.”

- Ruth Kaviok, Arviat Nunavut

A link to an interview with Ruth and the other winners (all Indigenous women) can be found at:
<http://www.ctv.ca/YourMorning/Video/Canadas-everyday-political-citizen-award-winners-vid1013166>

TakingITGlobal's Indigenous Youth Advisory Circle - Idea Book



Through support from the Government of Canada's Youth Take Charge program at Canadian Heritage and the Samuel Family Foundation, TakingITGlobal engaged Indigenous youth from over 30 communities across Canada in virtual dialogue about the future of their communities and issues of importance to them. Following these discussions their words and visions were compiled into an Idea Book organized into the following themes:

- Uncovering Our Histories
- Strength Through Land, Language and Culture
- Breaking Down Stereotypes and Misconceptions
- Connectedness and Belonging
- Healing and Resilience
- Finding Our Space in Leadership
- Reconciliation

The book highlights some of the initiatives being led by Indigenous youth in their communities and welcomes educators, policy makers, organizers, and other community leaders to learn from their hopes and opinions on where Canada needs to go in the future to rebuild relationships with Indigenous peoples. Climate change and connections to the land played a key role in this dialogue.

A digital copy of the Idea Book can be found in English and French at:
www.explore150.ca/ideabook

Key Quotes:

"I think to gain more land based teachings we must utilize our elders and get them fully involved in any way we can. They have all of the knowledge we need...I remember the best feeling in the world was when I was a little girl exploring the land and always being taught the simple teachings of Respect, Care, Share and Teach." Shaheen Baker, Pelly Crossing

"One of the biggest things I have noticed in our culture and identity is our connection to the land. We are taught as children and within our culture that the land is sacred, the land is everything and we come from the ground." Feather Pewapisconias, Littlepine First Nation

"In Mi'kmaq culture trees are believed to possess the spirit of women because the trees have a direct relationship with mother earth herself." Levi Marshall, Membertou First Nation

"We are borrowing the land from our children, grandchildren and future generations...One way we can use our land based teachings to protect the land is to only take what you need, use only what you need." Silpa Suarak, Nain Nunatsiavut

"Living in a small community it's nice knowing that a lot of people care about you and can support you, but there are changes that I would like to see back home and everywhere. Keeping our land clean, more respect for each other and education for example. Going to school can't just be about passing any more it needs to be about learning. We need to be supported better to reach higher education, but this learning needs to be centred around respect for each other and the land. There should also be more of a focus on embracing our culture and our language in school because it brings such important knowledge." Renee Angotialuk, Naujaat

"One thing that really impacted me was when an elder said that as urban Indigenous youth we are removed from the land...we don't have access to the land in the way that we need to. Our identity is derived from the land, therefore we are going to struggle with knowing who you are and where you have come from." Maria Lucas, Creemore

"Ever since I was a little girl I felt that this world needs help. As I grow older I am hearing it from other people - that the world needs healing. The people in this world need healing, Mother Earth needs healing...we have started, but we need to keep going." Shaheen Baker, Pelly Crossing

"I always loved being out on the land, feeling a sense of freedom and feeling like I belonged. It's where my identity is, where my ancestors are, where my dad grew up and where my whole family tree is." Jasmine Sangris, Yellowknife

Resources for Further Learning on Indigenous Issues & Climate Change

Books

- The Right to be Cold by Sheila Watt-Cloutier
- Medicine Walk by Richard Wagamese
- Will's Garden by Lee Maracle
- Braiding Sweetgrass: Indigenous Wisdom, Scientific Knowledge and the Teachings of Plants by Robin Wall Kimmerer
- The Moons Speak Cree: A Winter Adventure by Larry Loyie and Constance Brissenden
- The Reason You Walk by Wab Kinew
- The Inconvenient Indian by Thomas King
- Midnight Sweatlodge by Waubgeshig Rice

Videos

- Inuit Knowledge and Climate Change <http://www.isuma.tv/inuit-knowledge-and-climate-change>
- How Indigenous Knowledge is Changing What We Know About the Arctic <http://www.rcinet.ca/en/2016/12/23/video-documentary-how-indigenous-knowledge-is-changing-what-we-know-about-the-arctic/>
- Peace River Rising: Connecting Violence to the Land with Violence on Aboriginal Women <http://www.cbc.ca/shortdocs/shorts/peace-river-rising>
- Rise: Video Series Capturing Resistance and Protection of Land Across Indigenous Communities https://www.vice.com/en_ca/topic/rise
- Rebel Music Native America: 7th Generation Rises <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-aRwprNai4A>
- VICELAND'S Cut-Off <http://cutoff.vice.com/page/documentary>
- CBC's The 8th Fire <http://www.cbc.ca/8thfire/2011/11/tv-series-8th-fire.html>

Other media & documents

- Media Indigena <http://www.mediaindigena.com/>
- Red Rising Magazine <http://redrisingmagazine.ca/>
- Indigenous Environmental Network <http://www.ienearth.org/>
- CBC Indigenous <http://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous>
- Red Man Laughing Podcasts <https://www.redmanlaughing.com/>
- Assembly of First Nations Report: How Climate Change Uniquely Impacts Physical, Social and Cultural Aspects of First Nations http://www.afn.ca/uploads/files/env/report_2_cc_uniquely_impacts_physical_social_and_cultural_aspects_final_001.pdf