

Stewardship

Land Rights and Managing the Land

Today some Indigenous Peoples negotiate _____ with the Canadian Government. Most of these claims are raised by Indigenous Nations who do not have a treaty with the Government of Canada.

In _____, the Nisga'a settled their claim for land with the Government of British Columbia and the Government of Canada. It was the first modern-day treaty in the province. Under the Nisga'a Treaty, the Nisga'a own and manage about _____ square kilometers of land in the _____. That is only about _____ per cent of their traditional territory.

The river valley has always been rich in resources. The _____, _____, and _____ hold many types of plants and animals. The Nisga'a are known for their stewardship of the Nass River. They keep track of fish _____. They note their _____.

They keep records on _____ levels. Their efforts ensure that these resources will be here for people in the future (sustainability).

The _____, _____, and _____ believe they have a responsibility to care for the land. Some First Nations work together to do this. In 2002, four Anishinaabe communities signed an agreement to work as a team. They were the

_____, _____, _____, and _____ First Nations. A portion of their lands covers large areas of _____ in Manitoba and Ontario.

The Nations want to manage their lands using traditional Anishinaabe values and knowledge. So each nation made a _____. A land-use plan is a tool that looks at how a Nation has used its _____ and _____ in the past. Plans also study new uses. The Nations used their plans to set aside an area of the boreal forest to be protected. The area is called _____. These words mean "_____." In 2017, the _____ asked the _____ to make Pimachiowin Aki a _____.

This would protect the area into the future.

Stewardship

Land Rights and Managing the Land

Today some Indigenous Peoples negotiate **land claims** with the Canadian Government. Most of these claims are raised by Indigenous Nations who do not have a treaty with the Government of Canada. In **1998**, the Nisga'a settled their claim for land with the Government of British Columbia and the Government of Canada. It was the first modern-day treaty in the province. Under the Nisga'a Treaty, the Nisga'a own and manage about **2000** square kilometers of land in the **Nass River Valley**. That is only about **5** per cent of their traditional territory.

The river valley has always been rich in resources. The **mountains**, **lakes**, and **rivers** hold many types of plants and animals. The Nisga'a are known for their stewardship of the Nass River. They keep track of fish **species**. They note their **size**. They keep records on **salmon** levels. Their efforts ensure that these resources will be here for people in the future (sustainability).

The **First Nations**, **Inuit**, and **Metis Peoples** believe they have a responsibility to care for the land. Some First Nations work together to do this. In 2002 four Anishinaabe communities signed an agreement to work as a team. They were the **Poplar River**, **Little Grand Rapids**, **Pauingassi**, and **Pikangikum** First Nations. A portion of their lands covers large areas of **boreal forest** in Manitoba and Ontario.

The Nations want to manage their lands using traditional Anishinaabe values and knowledge. So each nation made a **land-use plan**. A land-use plan is a tool that looks at how a Nation has used its **lands** and **waters** in the past. Plans also study new uses. The Nations used their plans to set aside an area of the boreal forest to be protected. The area is called **Pimachiowin**. These words mean "**the land that gives life**." In 2017, they asked the **United Nations** to make Pimachiowin Aki a **World Heritage Site**. This would protect the area into the future.