

Stewardship

Protecting Traditional Resources

_____ is important to all life. Water has always been _____ by the First Nations, Metis, and Inuit. In many Indigenous communities, mainly the _____ have the responsibility to look after the water. It is a part of Indigenous stories. It is used in _____ to _____ and _____. Yet, in 2016, 90 First Nation communities did not have access to clean or safe _____.

Children in the Neskantaga First Nation of northwestern Ontario have never had access to clean tap water. In 1995, the Neskantaga water plant broke down. Since then the community has had to _____ to make it safe to drink. People must go to the plant to pick up bottles of water. This is not easy for elderly people or families. In _____, the Government of Canada passed a bill to make sure that all First Nations have safe drinking water. In _____, the government said that it would build a new water plant for the Neskantaga First Nation community, but the money for the project would not be available until _____.

Nations such as the Kanesatake Mohawk work to keep water resources pure. _____ carry _____ from an oil well through pipes that usually run under the ground. In 2016, the Kanesatake joined with more than _____ other Indigenous Nations in North America. The Nations signed a treaty to _____ pipelines on their lands. They believe that a _____ could harm important resources such as water.

One pipeline the Kanesatake are protesting is the _____. If it is built, it would run from _____ to _____. It would carry about _____ barrels of oil every day. This is enough oil to fill approximately 70 Olympic-sized swimming pools. A part of the pipeline would cross the Ottawa River. The Kanesatake have always fished and hunted here. If oil spilled, it would _____ the water, harming both _____ and _____.

Name _____

Indigenous people work to raise awareness about water pollution in other way, too. The Great Lakes provide drinking water to over _____ people. But the lakes are threatened by pollution. Josephine Mandamin, and Anishinaabe Elder, and other Anishinaabe people have been leading _____ around the _____. They walked around Lake _____ in 2003, Lake _____ in 2004, Lake _____ in 2005, Lake _____ in 2006 and Lake _____ in 2007. Since then they have walked other lakes and rivers. They hope these walks help people realize how important water is and that it needs protecting.

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Protecting Traditional Resources

Water is important to all life. Water has always been **honoured** by the First Nations, Metis, and Inuit. In many Indigenous communities, mainly the **women** have the responsibility to look after the water. It is a part of Indigenous stories. It is used in **ceremonies** to **cleanse** and **heal**. Yet, in 2016, 90 First Nation communities did not have access to clean or safe **drinking water**.

Children in the Neskantaga First Nation of northwestern Ontario have never had access to clean tap water. In 1995, the Neskantaga water plant broke down. Since then the community has had to **boil water** to make it safe to drink. People must go to the plant to pick up bottles of water. This is not easy for elderly people or families. In **2013**, the Government of Canada passed a bill to make sure that all First Nations have safe drinking water. In **2014**, the government said that it would build a new water plant for the Neskantaga First Nation community, but the money for the project would not be available until **2017**.

Nations such as the Kanesatake Mohawk work to keep water resources pure. **Pipelines** carry **oil** from an oil well through pipes that usually run under the ground. In 2016, the Kanesatake joined with more than **50** other Indigenous Nations in North America. The Nations signed a treaty to **stop** pipelines on their lands. They believe that a **spill** could harm important resources such as water.

One pipeline the Kanesatake are protesting is the **Energy East Pipeline**. If it is built, it would run from **Alberta** to **New Brunswick**. It would carry about **1.1 million** barrels of oil every day. This is enough oil to fill approximately 70 Olympic-sized swimming pools. A part of the pipeline would cross the Ottawa River. The Kanesatake have always fished and hunted here. If oil spilled, it would **poison** the water, harming both **people** and **animals**.

Name _____

Indigenous people work to raise awareness about water pollution in other way, too. The Great Lakes provide drinking water to over **30 million** people. But the lakes are threatened by pollution. Josephine Mandamin, and Anishinaabe Elder, and other Anishinaabe people have been leading **Water Walks** around the **Great Lakes**. They walked around Lake **Superior** in 2003, Lake **Michigan** in 2004, Lake **Huron** in 2005, Lake **Ontario** in 2006 and Lake **Erie** in 2007. Since then they have walked other lakes and rivers. They hope these walks help people realize how important water is and that it needs protecting.