

Stewardship

Stewardship and the Future

Many Indigenous Peoples practice their traditional ideas of caring for the land through stewardship programs that look after _____ or _____ such as ancient fishing villages. There are about 30 programs in Canada. In 2016, Indigenous leaders put forward a plan. They wanted to create a new stewardship program. It would build on the work of these other programs. Eventually it would span the country.

The _____ of Haida Gwaii run the oldest stewardship program in the country. It began in 1973. They track _____ and take care of their lands. The Innu in Labrador also manage their lands. They work in areas such as _____. Another program is the _____. The K'omoks First Nation is a member. The Nation runs studies and maps plants. The Nation's researchers use this information to clean up the habitat of fish, such as _____. They _____ shoreline and grow plants to reduce erosion along the stream. Because of their work, the water where fish feed and grow in the K'omoks Estuary are _____.

In 2017, the Government of Canada set aside \$25 million to give to Indigenous Guardian programs over five years. Indigenous Guardians help the Government of Canada with _____. They take care of the _____ and its _____. More than half of all First Nations, Metis, and Inuit people call cities home. For some youth this can make it harder to learn their _____. Many communities are helping their young people _____ to the land. The Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation is in the _____. It runs a program called the Ni Hat'ni Dene. This means Dene "_____." It _____ young people with older members of the community. In the summer, youth gain _____ needed to _____ for the environment. They test _____ and take samples of _____. They learn how to _____ the land. The program is a way for them to take pride in their _____.

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Many Indigenous Peoples practice their traditional ideas of caring for the land through stewardship programs that look after **plant diversity** or **cultural sites** such as ancient fishing villages. There are about 30 programs in Canada. In 2016, Indigenous leaders put forward a plan. They wanted to create a new stewardship program. It would build on the work of these other programs. Eventually it would span the country.

The **Haida** of Haida Gwaii run the oldest stewardship program in the country. It began in 1973. They track **wildlife populations** and take care of their lands. The Innu in Labrador also manage their lands. They work in areas such as **forestry**. Another program is the **Coastal Guardian Watchmen Network**. The K'omoks First Nation is a member. The Nation runs studies and maps plants. The Nation's researchers use this information to clean up the habitat of fish, such as **salmon**. They **restore** shoreline and grow plants to reduce erosion along the stream. Because of their work, the water where fish feed and grow in the K'omoks Estuary are **healthier**.

In 2017, the Government of Canada set aside \$25 million to give to Indigenous Guardian programs over five years. Indigenous Guardians help the Government of Canada with **conservation**. They take care of the **land** and its **resources**. More than half of all First Nations, Metis, and Inuit people call cities home. For some youth this can make it harder to learn their **history**. Many communities are helping their young people reconnect to the land. The Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation is in the **Northwest Territories**. It runs a program called the Ni Hat'ni Dene. This means Dene "**watchers of the land**." It **pairs** young people with older members of the community. In the summer, youth gain **skills** needed to **care** for the environment. They test **water** and take samples of **fish**. They learn how to **live off** the land. The program is a way for them to take pride in their **culture**.