"Environmental Justice Issues: The Walpole Island Experience"

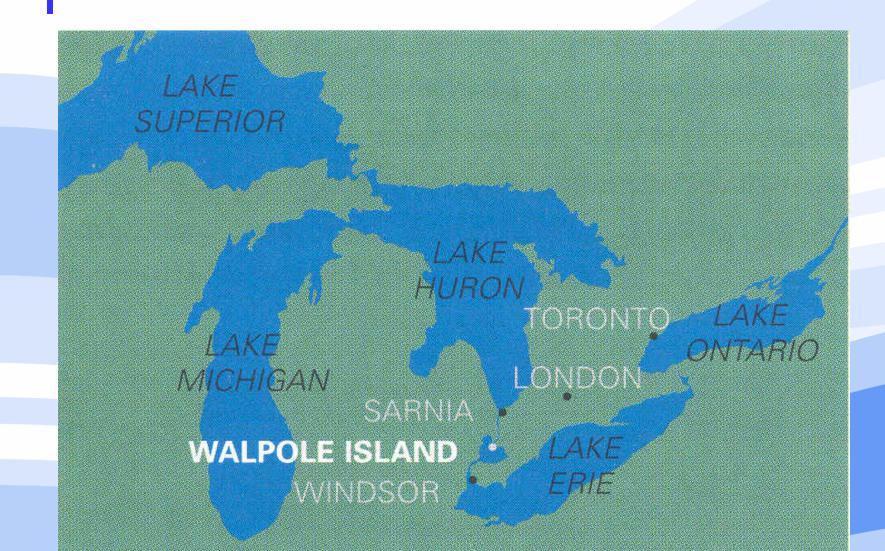
Joint Public Advisory Committee September 25, 2007 Winnipeg, Manitoba

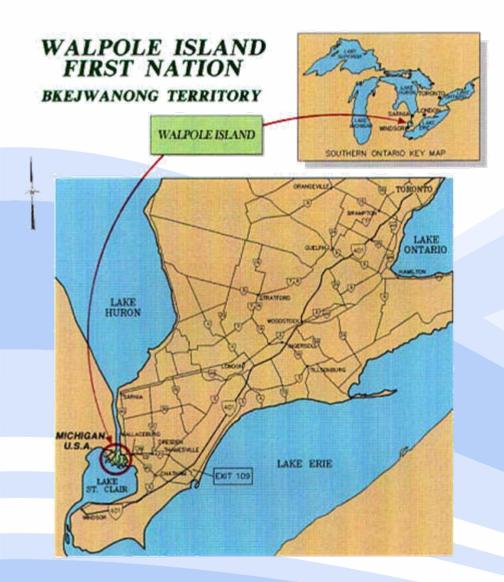
Where We're Located



Walpole Island First Nation

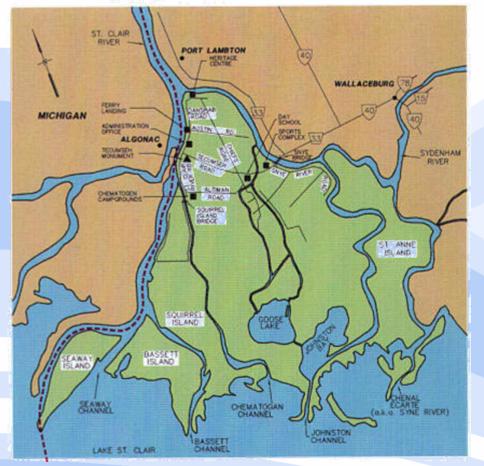
At the Heart of the Great Lakes





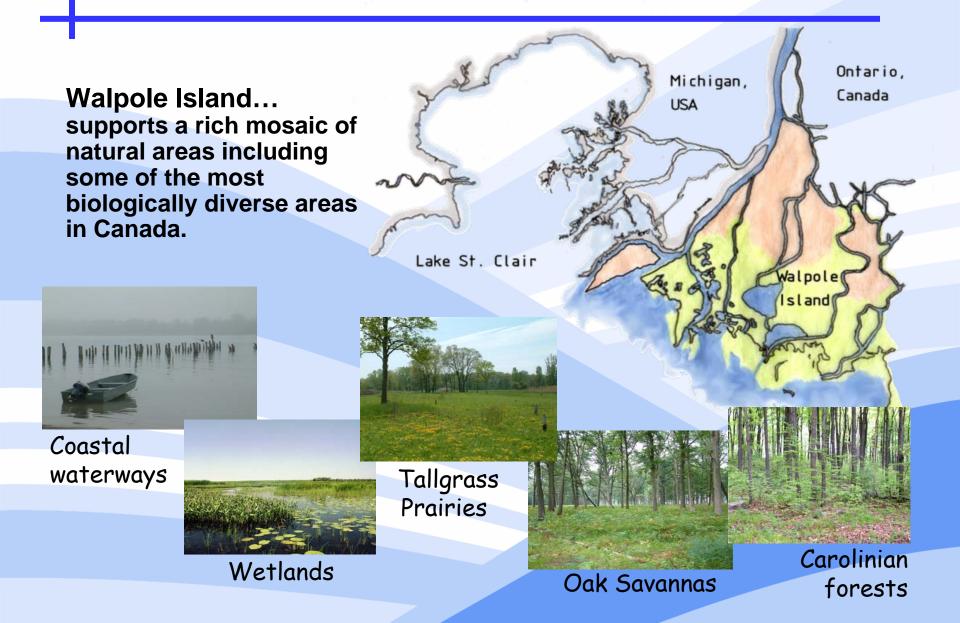
Walpole Island First Nation is nestled between Ontario and Michigan at the mouth of the St. Clair River. Occupied by Aboriginal people for thousands of years, it is today home to 2,500 Ojibwa, Potawatomi and Ottawa. Having a common heritage, we formed the Three Fires Confederacy – a political and cultural compact that has survived the test of time.

WALPOLE ISLAND FIRST NATION BKEJWANONG TERRITORY



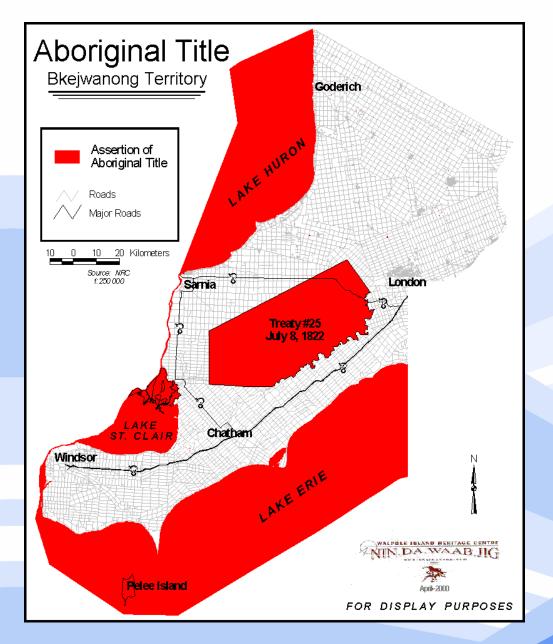
Walpole Island is blessed with a unique ecosystem including 6,900 hectares of the richest and most diverse wetlands in the entire Great Lakes region. The reserve consists of five (5) principle islands with Walpole being the most prominent.

Walpole Island's Ecosystems



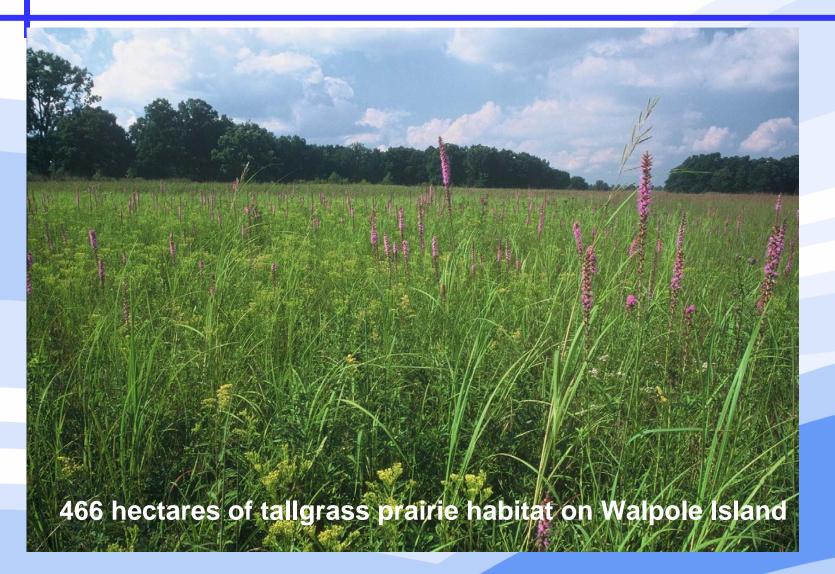
Waterways





In recent years, the Canadian Courts have begun to recognize the significance of Aboriginal concerns about development which affects lands where we either have or claim Aboriginal title; or where our Aboriginal or Treaty Rights are affected.

Tallgrass Prairies



Building Knowledge

- Life Science Inventory study documented and assessed the terrestrial land features of the WIFN
- Air Monitoring Study 1988-1995
- Toxins Study Great Lakes Institute
- Aquatic Communities Study
- Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study
- Fish Habitat Study
- Freshwater Mussel Study
- Habitat Stewardship Program SAR Census
- Draft Walpole Island Ecosystem Recovery Strategy

Challenges

- Growing population on Walpole Island increasing pressures on natural habitats & species at risk lands
- Invasive species (old & new) Phragmites, zebra mussels, emerald ash borer
- Pollution air and water
- Recognition of our Rights & jurisdiction over our lands & waters by other governments
- Capacity needs financial & human resources (we require biologists, foresters, etc.)
- Maintaining our culture, language, TEK, and traditional values, which are the main reasons our lands & waters support high biodiversity & species at risk
- Being innovative, creative, and forward thinking

Recognition

- 1980 WIFN noted as an Environmentally Significant Area by the University of Waterloo
- 1980 Carolinian Canada selects WIFN as a critical natural area site only one of the 38 Carolinian sites to fulfill all ten criteria used in the selection process
- 1987 World Wildlife Fund Canada recognizes WIFN's prairies and oak savannas as the most diverse remnants remaining in Canada
- 1995 Walpole Island First Nation received the "We the Peoples: 50 Communities Award" from the Friends of the United Nations for its exemplary record in environmental research and sustainable development



AWARDED TO Walpole Island First Nation

in recognition of your contribution to "CREATING COMMON UNITY"



Carolinian Canada Recognition

2004 – Carolinian Canada presents WIFN with a "Conservation Award" for its contribution towards protecting the natural diversity & habitats of Ontario's **Carolinian** Zone





Status Quo Relationship Between First Nations Lands and Economics



Environmental Credits Relationship Between First Nations Lands and Economics



Survival of Territory, Resources, Culture, Economy