Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples in the United States - John Ruggienak - 2018-06-20

Recent reports and studies have called for urgent and deliberate action to address the impacts of climate change on Indigenous communities. This is because climate change affects Indigenous peoples in ways that are as culturally specific as they are geographically distinct. This article examines the ways in which climate change is affecting Indigenous communities in the United States and how it is manifested in the form of material, cultural, and social impacts. It highlights the need for a holistic approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of climate change and Indigenous peoples.

Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples in the Caribbean - Ruth Holker - 2019-01-11

Indigenous peoples in the Caribbean are facing significant challenges as a result of climate change. This article explores how climate change is affecting Indigenous communities in the Caribbean, including the impacts of rising sea levels, increased flooding, and changes in the timing and intensity of tropical storms. It highlights the importance of understanding the cultural and social impacts of climate change on Indigenous peoples and the need for targeted policies that address these challenges.

Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples in Latin America - John Ruggienak - 2018-05-31

This article examines the ways in which climate change is affecting Indigenous communities in Latin America, including the impacts of rising sea levels, increased flooding, and changes in the timing and intensity of tropical storms. It highlights the importance of understanding the cultural and social impacts of climate change on Indigenous peoples and the need for targeted policies that address these challenges.


This article provides a review of the literature on climate change and Indigenous peoples, highlighting the ways in which climate change is affecting Indigenous communities around the world. It examines the impacts of climate change on Indigenous peoples, including the impacts of rising sea levels, increased flooding, and changes in the timing and intensity of tropical storms. It also highlights the need for targeted policies that address these challenges.


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of indigenous peoples and climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean. Indigenous peoples are the more vulnerable to climate change impacts (Nyong and Kanaroglou 1999), thus there is need to consider their culture and their knowledge when planning adaptation and mitigation efforts. The right to be cold is a courageous and revelatory memoir chronicling the life of the leading Indigenous climate change, cultural, and human rights advocate. For the first ten years of her life, Sheila Watt-Cloutier traveled only by dog team. Today, she is a global spokesperson for the Arctic region and a powerful voice for the Indigenous peoples who守护 arctic wildlife. Sheila’s compelling book is an intimate coming-of-age story of a remarkable woman, a deeply informed look at the life and culture of her Indigenous community reeling from a colonial history and now threatened by climate change, and a stirring personal narrative about one woman’s fight to hold on to the land and the community where she grew up.

To conclude, we emphasize that the vulnerability of Indigenous communities to climate change cannot be understood without understanding the traditional knowledge and practices they use to adapt and mitigate effects of climate change. The role of indigenous knowledge in adaptation and mitigation of climate change is crucial, as it provides valuable insights and solutions for reducing social vulnerability to climate change impacts. Therefore, it is necessary to acknowledge and respect the values and principles underpinning indigenous knowledge, such as sustainability, respect for nature, and intergenerational responsibility, which are essential for achieving climate justice and sustainable development.

The scientific and policy literature on climate change increasingly recognizes the vulnerabilities of indigenous communities and their capacities for resilience. The role of gender in defining how indigenous peoples experience climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean is particularly important. Women play a crucial role in the adaptation and mitigation of climate change, as they are often responsible for managing the household and the environment, while also facing additional challenges due to their lower access to resources and decision-making power. The book shows that such indigenous practices, as they have evolved over time, can be highly adaptive to land and ecology. In contrast, ‘scientific’ agricultural solutions imposed from outside can be far more damaging to the environment and local community knowledge and practices.

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In an era of high-tech and climate extremes, we are drowning in information while starving for wisdom. Enter Lo-TEK, a design movement building on indigenous philosophy and vernacular infrastructure to generate sustainable, resilient, and natural scientists, and indigenous peoples and experts, this book provides an indispensable reference for those interested in climate science, policy and adaptation.


This publication presents the United Nations system's mainstreaming and integration of indigenous peoples issues in processes and procedures at the country level. It turns to the broad, economic, social, cultural, and environmental (ECSE) dimensions of development and empowers indigenous peoples to achieve their development rights.

As Long As Grass Grows: Interrogating the concept of environmental justice in the U.S. as it relates to Indigenous peoples, this book argues that a different framework must apply compared to other marginalized communities, while it also attends to the colonial history and structure of the U.S. and ways Indigenous peoples continue to resist, and ways the mainstream environmental movement has been an impediment to effective organizing and climate action.


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A Nation Rising chronicles the political struggles and grassroots initiatives collectively known as the Hawaiian sovereignty movement. Scholars, community organizers, journalists, and filmmakers contribute essays that explore Native Hawaiian resistance and resurgence from the 1970s to the early 2010s. Photographs and vignettes about particular activists further bring Hawaiian social movements to life. The stories and analyses of efforts to protect land and natural resources, resist corporate power, and defend cultural heritage and identity are presented as examples of community resilience in the face of corporate greed and state violence.

Indigenous Knowledge for Climate Change Assessment and Adaptation

This unique transdisciplinary publication is the result of collaboration between UNESCO's Local and Indigenous Knowledge Systems (LINKS) programme, the United Nations University's Traditional Knowledge Initiative, the IPCC, and other scientific organizations.


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Changing conditions, changing identities: The Hawaiian sovereignty movement is a diverse mosaic. Instead, she calls for unapologetic, place-based Indigenous alternatives to the destructive logics of the settler colonial state, including heteropatriarchy, white supremacy, and capitalist exploitation.

As We Have Always Done: Indigenous Political Resurgence

Indigenous resistance is a radical feminist project. As We Have Always Done locates Indigenous political resurgence as a practice rooted in uniquely Indigenous theorizing, writing, organizing, and thinking. Indigenous resistance is a radical feminist project.

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