

This study explores how Indigenous food security is affected by climate change, tourism development and the implementation of an Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) in northern Canadian Indigenous communities. Current unpredictable environmental conditions have made the hunting and gathering of traditional foods increasingly challenging. These difficult conditions have led many northern Indigenous communities to substitute wild foods for market foods that are both expensive and poor in nutritional quality. As a result, communities are experiencing an influx of community-based and diet-related health problems. This research also seeks to explore how Canada's first Indigenous Protected Area, Edehzhie, and rural tourism development might affect northern Indigenous communities' ability to achieve food security. Questions will be formed in collaboration with the community to determine how residents approach food security. In depth, semi-structured interviews with Elders and knowledgeable land users will be conducted in order to identify what the barriers to local food harvesting are. The key objective of this study is to examine the relationship between climate change and wild food harvesting, and to identify the opportunities and barriers that exist surrounding food security in northern Indigenous communities. Furthermore, this study, while centering on the impacts of climate change on Indigenous food security, will develop a better understanding of how Traditional Ecological Knowledge impacts a community's ability to adapt and remain resilient in an era experiencing rapid climate change.