

THE
HUDSON
BAY SUMMIT
Montréal 2022



Encouraging and facilitating cross-jurisdictional and cross-cultural communication, cooperation and collaboration in the pursuit of knowledge and means to protect, improve and steward the greater Hudson Bay/James Bay ecosystem for the primary benefit of the people, flora and fauna that live there.

Hudson Bay Consortium

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Foreward

An initiative of the Hudson Bay Consortium, the second Hudson Bay Summit was held in Montreal on November 29 - December 1, 2022. Delegates from 28 communities around the coast of Hudson Bay and James Bay came together with representatives of Indigenous organizations, regional and federal governments, and other groups with an interest in the long term stewardship of the region. Held four years following the inaugural Hudson Bay Summit in 2018, this event built upon the successful outcomes of the 2018 Summit as well as the 2019 regional roundtable and virtual engagements necessitated by Covid restrictions. The 2022 Summit saw participants come together in person for the first time in years to share updates and discuss common interests, including community priorities, indigenous stewardship and protected areas, research and monitoring, emergency response and community fisheries, and support for community leaders.

The Hudson Bay Consortium was born out of a need for a new approach to the environmental stewardship of the Hudson Bay and James Bay region. With the effects of each environmental and industrial decision reverberating up and down the coast across communities, the need for a collective, community-based voice grew stronger. Building on efforts such as Voices from the Bay, the Hudson Bay Consortium facilitates the bringing together of all communities from around both Bays to share, learn and steward the region. The Hudson Bay and James Bay region is one of the most jurisdictionally complex areas of marine management in Canada. The Hudson Bay Consortium seeks to support self-determination, respect rights holders, help create a better understanding of treaties, land claims and their roles, and bring people together in a safe space to discuss these issues. The Hudson Bay Consortium is not a forum for, nor a representative of, political issues or advocacy.

This report provides a record of the key discussions and outcomes from the Hudson Bay Summit 2022 workshops and identification of goals and objectives to guide the Consortium, its Working Groups and Secretariat, moving forward. Throughout the Summit it was repeatedly noted that while the communities of Hudson Bay and James Bay are each unique in their respective histories, cultures and present-day realities, they are experiencing similar challenges from the effects of climate change and a lack of sufficient resources. Each community and region also shares a common desire to improve their environment and leave a positive legacy for future generations. Summit attendees agreed that there is a pressing need to learn from Elders and Indigenous knowledge holders before this knowledge is lost, and to support youth becoming more engaged as future community leaders. While the challenges to be addressed may be daunting, it is clear that much progress has been made and increasingly there are tools and funding available to support communities with their local stewardship initiatives.

Recognizing that Indigenous populations in Canada's northern regions are disproportionately affected by climate change, this united approach to the region's governance exemplifies the intricate relationship Inuit and Cree have with the land, water, ice and their desire to protect it. By coming together through the 2022 Hudson Bay Summit, communities, governments and partners committed to continuing to work together across jurisdictional lines for the coordinated stewardship of the region.

Summit Overview

Community Delegates

Working with community and regional organizations, and with generous support from funding partners, the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat arranged for travel support for up to 3 delegates each from 28 coastal communities to travel to the Summit in Montreal and participate in the proceedings. Attendance was capped at 250 delegates for this sold-out event, with catering provided on-site and a gala banquet dinner with live entertainment following the close of proceedings, maximizing opportunities for networking throughout.

Roundtable, Interpretation, Keynote Speeches

Within the main conference room, community delegates formed the inner ring of the roundtable format used throughout the Summit, seated by their community's geographic location, from east to west clockwise around the table. Participants from regional organizations, government, academia, etc. formed a secondary ring around the community delegates with additional open seating at the back of the room. Lucassie Arragutainaq, Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association/ Arctic Eider Society and Ryan Barry, Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat served as co-chairs for the Summit. Simultaneous interpretation in English, Inuktitut and Cree (east and west dialects) was available throughout all of the proceedings, with professional interpreters ensuring everyone could be understood in their dialect of choice. The Summit was recorded by videographers and a visual note taker using live-drawn images while listening to the discussions unfold.

Inspirational speeches by keynote speakers during the opening ceremony helped to ground the discussions in a recognition of shared values and visions for the region, of Inuit and Cree working with partners to put communities first and steward the Bays to a brighter future.

Community Priorities, Workshops and Posters

Community priorities identified through previous Hudson Bay Consortium events and related engagement were reviewed through a community roundtable on the first day of the Summit, providing an opportunity for updates and additional information from community delegates. The second day of the Summit engaged participants in workshops on key themes, providing updates on the establishment of protected areas around the Bays and regional research and monitoring initiatives, as well as a discussion of tools available for communities to move their priorities to action. A poster session at the close of the second day afforded the opportunity for researchers to share updates on their research and monitoring projects and related initiatives throughout the region. The final day of the Summit consisted of workshops on emergency response and community fisheries, supporting community leaders, and charting the course ahead for the Hudson Bay Consortium through the development of a new 5-Year Strategic Plan.

The full program from the Summit, the workshop presentations and the poster session are all accessible online from the Hudson Bay Consortium website at hudsonbayconsortium.com.

The Detailed Agenda appears in the Appendix of this document.





Key Insights and Progress to-date

Hudson Bay Summit

Key outcomes that emerged through the workshops held as part of the 2022 Hudson Bay Summit included the following:

- 1. Coming Together.** There is significant value in bringing together the communities and membership of the Consortium for in-person meetings, for discussions and work in the official proceedings as well as the networking and side meetings that become possible and support initiatives moving forward. Several participants remarked at how their project or initiative only became possible because of the connections made through previous Consortium meetings.
- 2. Protected Areas.** Each of the regions around Hudson Bay and James Bay have protected areas initiatives for their marine areas that are in different stages of establishment/moving forward; the Consortium provides a valued platform for each region to share lessons learned and investigate opportunities for how these areas can work together to improve connectivity for the benefit of marine wildlife.
- 3. Funding and Support.** The landscape for funding, and tools to support community research, monitoring and stewardship initiatives, has improved significantly in recent years; the Consortium is well-placed to facilitate relationships between Indigenous organizations, communities, and agencies that offer funding and capacity building - including training on monitoring tools and other forms of available technology.
- 4. Research & Monitoring.** There are important, innovative research and monitoring initiatives underway throughout each region. The Consortium and its events create opportunities for information-sharing, collaboration and coordination between regions to increase success and to better understand large-scale changes for the region as a whole.
- 5. Indigenous Knowledge.** There is an increasingly urgent need to record Indigenous knowledge from Elders in communities before it is lost, particularly in the face of alarming rates of environmental change being experienced throughout the Bays. Strong interest was expressed by attendees in having a “Voices from the Bay II” or similar initiated through the Hudson Bay Consortium, recognizing the success of the original Voices from the Bay and its role as a precursor to the Hudson Bay Consortium.
- 6. Environmental Response and Community Fisheries.** The recently-formed Arctic Region for Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) includes the entire Hudson Bay and James Bay complex, with the potential to improve overall marine management for the areas and program access and delivery for communities around the Bays. There is interest in utilizing the Consortium to help CCG build capacity in community environmental response and to create opportunities for interested communities to explore development of local fisheries with DFO.
- 7. Community Leaders.** As a collective effort bringing communities and regions together, the Consortium is well positioned to support both current and future community leaders in environmental stewardship. Additional steps should be taken to support youth engagement and participation in the Consortium moving forward.



Progress to-date on Consortium Initiatives

Attendees at the 2022 Hudson Bay Summit also heard that a number of priorities for information sharing and coordination that were identified at the last in-person Consortium event in 2019 have also been moving forward under the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat and Working Groups, including:

1. Development of a list with details of ongoing research and monitoring projects in Hudson Bay and James Bay. The Community-driven Research and Monitoring Working Group has developed a draft list which, once finalized, will be made accessible through the Hudson Bay Consortium website.
2. Development of a list of active organizations and community contacts for the region (i.e. directory services). The Secretariat is currently working on updating the website where these lists will be housed.
3. Development of an archive of current and historical reports, publications and other literature that can often be difficult to find for the region. A directory of reports has been compiled by the Secretariat and will also be made accessible through the Hudson Bay Consortium website.
4. Continued development and updating of community research and stewardship priorities, as started at the 2018 Summit and further updated in this report.
5. A list of events and meetings across the region to improve coordination and planning. This list is under development through the Working Groups and will also be included on the new Hudson Bay Consortium website.

The Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat continues to fundraise in order to support its operations and the planning and preparation for the next in-person meeting. Work has been initiated to reconstruct historic data and reports from the Hudson Bay Program and Voices from the Bay to make it accessible online and repatriate the Indigenous knowledge back to the communities it was collected from, in an accessible format.

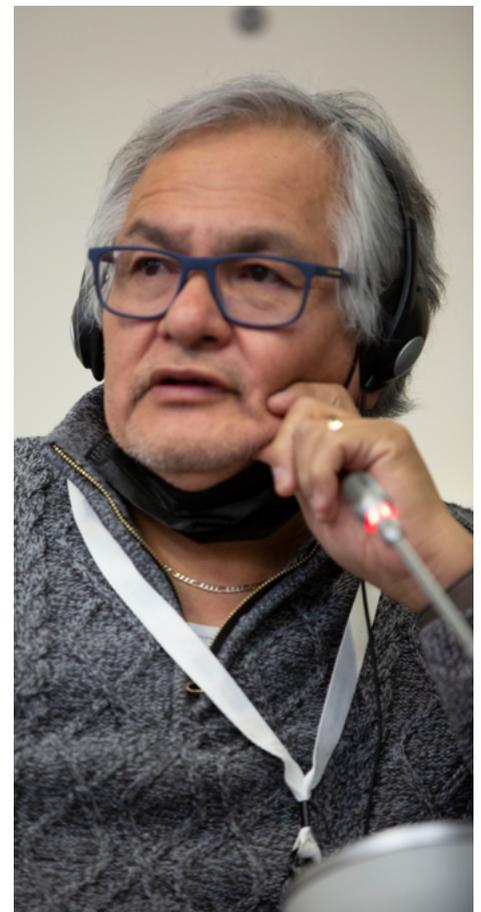
The Secretariat has begun developing a new 5-Year Strategic Plan for the Consortium, outlining its engagement approach through workshops at the 2022 Summit and collecting feedback throughout the proceedings. An initial listing of draft goals and objectives has been included later in this report.



Common Themes

Throughout the Summit, discussions took place on a wide variety of topics through thematic workshops, as set out in greater detail in the following sections of this report. Delegates identified the priorities for research, monitoring and general stewardship for each Hudson Bay and James Bay community, as well as broader environmental concerns affecting their respective communities and regions. A number of common themes began to emerge through the discussions, including:

- **Uncertain ice conditions and associated risks:** ice thinning, dangerous ice, ice break-up causing damming and flooding, casualties due to thin ice, and need for improved emergency response in communities.
- **Changing wildlife presence:** altered wildlife habitats, introduction of new species, losing traditional species, seeing invasive species, and shifting timing of wildlife migrations.
- **Cumulative effects of development including past, present and planned projects:** industry changing the landscape, historic development causing contamination, altering balance of freshwater/saltwater, increasing vessel traffic and noise, and concern for future development.
- **Rapidly changing climate and local environments:** seasonal timing no longer as predictable, animal migrations changing, increased vegetation in waterways, infrastructure damaged from shifting permafrost, and impacts to certain cultural practices tied to seasonal events.
- **Need to protect and promote Indigenous knowledge and culture:** strengthen intergenerational knowledge transfer and mobilization, increase youth participation, recognize value of traditional knowledge, promote use of Indigenous languages and place names, and record knowledge of Elders while the opportunity remains.



Community Priorities

Listings of priorities that had been shared on behalf of each community during previous Hudson Bay Consortium events were displayed on a running slideshow throughout the discussion with delegates helping to identify whether any priorities have changed or, if new priorities or concerns emerged since the last gathering. The following is a summary of the issues raised by each community:

Communities listed alphabetically

Akulivik

- Warming climate affecting food, animals & sea ice
- Floe edge ice is very thin, Tuvaq (landfast ice) is thinning
- Currents have changed due to industry
- Increased vessel traffic poses environmental emergencies, no response plans in place
- Remote weather stations, designated community jobs devoted to ice safety for hunters
- Arctic Tern is no longer in the area; should conduct a study and find out why
- Create protections to ensure wildlife does not become extinct

Arviat

- Working with U of M, researching seals and working with DFO to research beluga whales
- We are seeing killer whales, and each year they are increasing in numbers
- Hunters and elders are teaching the youth what to do
- During winter and summer, we see polar bears all the time (every other day)
- We have a polar bear monitoring program with two monitors for safety reasons
- Water levels are becoming more shallow
- Geese, bald eagles and dragonflies that we never used to see before, have arrived
- Arviat HTO like to work with partners
- Mine wanted to release the water into the Hudson Bay (Rankin Inlet); want to study how the water changes/impacts from the release of water from the mine (mussels, clams, water, thickness of ice)

Attawapiskat

- Change in geese population dynamics, including new habitats, flights patterns, and tastes
- Industry/mining effects to the watershed
- Boundaries never used to matter; we were told what boundaries were
- The land belongs to everyone, a gift from the creator
- We live off the land catching fish, but now the land is changing
- The earth moved off its axle somehow, causing changes in the seasons; when you watch the sun coming up it's not coming out the same area; the sun sets in a different area
- Before scientist started talking about this, our elders were talking about the changes
- New animals are showing up
- Places where seagulls used to nest, now other birds are taking over
- Need to talk about all of our priorities and concerns together to make change as a region
- The animals follow the streams and wind, as do we; we all have our own compass and I want all the young people to have their own compasses too
- We trap and we snare and we want to teach our children so they can be reminded that we have to survive off the land
- Thank the elders for being such a resource

Baker Lake

- High marine vessel traffic due to mining
- Caribou needs to be monitored for food security purposes
- Foreign species, insects and birds are arriving

Chesterfield Inlet

- Thinning of sea and lesser quality has caused many deaths
- Search and rescue is a priority
- A worker feeds their family, and a hunter feeds their community
- Balancing the cost of development with environmental protections
- Ice was finally formed by the end of January; ice is no longer the same as it used to be
- Would like our youth to better understand the changes in the ice; they cross the rivers not knowing the dangers of the thin ice
- Still trying to figure out why it's so thin – shipping traffic? Climate change?
- A spill for the mining route could be very dangerous; if the fuel was diffused in front of our community, it would be detrimental
- Fuelling stations for ships is a concern
- Ship traffic should slow down, and wait to use the route until fish have gone up the inlet
- Monitor more effectively the shipping routes affecting our seals

Chisasibi

- Damming project impacts need long-term review and cumulative impact understanding
- Currently 7 dams across the river
- Quality of fish has changed dramatically: impacts of eelgrass and a change in the saltwater-freshwater balance
- Concerned about more hydroelectric projects or potential lithium mining
- Want hunting lifestyle
- Joint responsibility between Cree and Inuit on how we manage offshore islands
- Animal & bird migration routes have change, shorebirds have disappeared
- Foreign species, moose and snakes, arriving
- Isostatic rebound in the spring water is being affected; can no longer get safe drinking water from known sources
- Plants are being washed up along the shore from water movement caused by the hydro dam

Churchill

- Collectively find a strategy to deal with the issues together as an entire region; can achieve bigger things
- Scoping study in 2015 led the way in terms of a hydro fiber line

Coral Harbour

- Sea ice thinning affecting animals and hunter safety
- Increased vessel traffic interrupting walrus movement and habitat
- Ship routes, trying to divert, because they pass by walrus calving habitats
- No more reindeer/caribou so they migrated them to our community in planes; the population became abundant, but then a few years ago the caribou began starving and there are many fewer

Eastmain

- Charting the depth of the bay
- Cape Hope Islands: lots of sediment on the bottom, with nothing growing
- Berry picking used to be very popular in the 80's/90's but decreased significantly; firewood collection remains popular
- Two thirds of the village goes goose hunting in the spring
- Collecting Cree traditional knowledge, in Cree languages, for youth
- Use both water and ice to travel routes to harvesting grounds; getting more difficult to travel on ice as it's very thin and has lots of open water
- Seals have disappeared, lucky to see one every three years
- A lot of garbage around the community that needs to be cleaned up (skidoos, motors, old boats)
- Eastmain river diversion causes the tide changes and makes it difficult to access the river - used to be able to canoe up it, now require a 20-40 hp boat for river use



Fort Albany

- Facing extreme flooding, fast-melting snow and ice bridge damming river/ice
- Require monitoring of the water entering the river from the bay

Inukjuak

- Warming climate creates unpredictable weather, melting permafrost, more rain/less snow, flooding; affects infrastructure, emits heavy metals into environment, damages shoreline
- Eelgrass is now in area, fish cannot swim upstream due to it
- Contaminants in rivers
- Seals have changing diets, body conditions and increase in disease
- Caribou herds at risk of mass drownings in open water (shipping & climate change effects)
- Increased marine vessel traffic is negatively impacting harvesting activities
- Debris and garbage removal requires government assistance
- Seals are not as fat as they used to be and the population is declining; need to know the cause of the decline
- Different grasses are now growing in the river; the density causing difficult for fish migrating patterns

Ivujivik

- Foreign species arriving, local seabird & ringed seal populations declining, polar bear population increasing threatening eider duck population
- Increase in marine vessel traffic affecting seabirds and nesting
- Old government and town supplies left out on land; need to be removed
- After the damming of the river, many of our hunting grounds are inaccessible
- Sea ice is no longer thick; would like to research the freshwater component

- Currents are much weaker; they are no longer bringing wintertime ice flows into the community
- Mussels and clams need to be studied for contaminants; need to study what beluga consume
- Mansel Island shows a sunken ship, but it's the wrong area

Kangiqtujuaq

- Industry (proposed & current) affects animal populations, food security and environmental health
- Warmer winters, cooler summers; affect harvesting of animals and berries
- Floe edge is thin and dangerous

Kashechewan

- Local insect and frog populations declining with changing climate conditions
- Want to make maps so people can go hunting safely – require resources to do this work; looking for additional funding to continue work
- Want to understand how marine vessels will disrupt the environment
- Land use planning – was taken over by Ontario Government, talking about building dams again; we have to fight these things
- We used to live off the land, didn't need money
- Climate change causing all different kinds of animals and birds (pelicans) arriving
- Worried that there's not going to be any ice in the bay – it used to freeze over, but not anymore; ice is blocking the water flow because it's moving (no longer solid)
- Winter season shortening annually, affecting winter road season (resupply efforts)
- Can't drive on ice anymore (skidoos)
- Ptarmigans, fish, geese, caribou, moose – we want to protect all the lands and animals that are supposed to be in the region
- Have to teach our young people how to live off the land

Kuujjuaraapik

- Industry impact review required
- Country food is scarce, including beluga which are gone
- Goose migration is changing, difficult to reach geese during hunting season; they are now traveling from the south side of Long Island to Inukjuak
- Freshwater layer on ocean is causing ice to melt more quickly; ice breaks up earlier than it used to; poor ice conditions prohibiting travel to other communities
- Community would like to start an Arctic char fish farm
- Need additional support for search and rescue and environmental response
- Mussels and clams are not as fat as they used to be
- New species, wolves, entering and posing risk to safety of community members; pigeons have arrived too
- Polar bear quota of 1, even though the polar bears are going through community, and the community eats polar bear meat
- Require new hunting trails to access animals; ice trails are no longer safe/usable
- Unsafe for hunters to go to grounds because they are not aware of the safest routes
- South Island, very poor waters for hunting beluga because of the currents, a designated hunting spot defined by DFO
- Since the hydro dam, seals are sinking and cannot be successfully harvested
- Told not to build cabins on South Island, but these are traditional hunting grounds and the cabins offer protection from polar bears

Moose Cree First Nation

- Shorebird decline, loss of habitat, rivers drying up
- Hydro dam is infringing on treaty rights (protection against flooding)
- Industry requires community partnership to balance economy and environment

- Protected Areas – land use planning may reveal other areas requiring protections
- Conducting peat core sampling
- Coordinating on the monitoring for some fisheries projects
- Early planning of Caribou herd management
- Polar bears response planning – they are frequenting the community
- Addressing wildlife decline (caribou, polar bear, migratory birds)
- Addressing our relationship with the crown to implement effective conservation methods

Naujaat

- Ice is thinner
- New species in the area; need youth to understand these new types, how/when they should be hunted
- There used to be a mine between Naujaat and Hall Beach; want this area cleaned up
- The polar bears are increasing in number, we only get 14 polar bear tags – want an increase
- A lot of Narwhals around Naujaat, the increase of ship traffic, they should take the southern area of the route – between White Island and Fox Basin, don't want any shipping around there; all kinds of whales through that route
- Snow geese and Canada geese – for the last two years we have noticed the number of geese migrating around Naujaat, there never used to be many, huge increase in the last couple of years
- Seals used to be plentiful around Naujaat – not sure if it's climate change or shipping routes, but there are many fewer

Puvirnitug

- Ice is thinner, thawing permafrost; hard on animals and infrastructure
- Polar bears are frequenting the community and Mansel Island (eider habitat)
- New foreign species
- Erosion patterns changing the islands

- Used to be able to travel by snowmobile in November, no longer able to
- Increased vessel traffic (to Wemindji) is very concerning for the wildlife around the region
- Government should consult with Inuit to decide which route to take
- Need to understand the environmental response capabilities of the ships passing through the region
- Some fish being harvested are malformed; concerned that the cause could be the neighbouring mining activities/contaminants

Rankin Inlet

- Polar bear management and public safety is a priority; monitoring and managing caribou health (increase in traffic associated with industrial development impacts health of caribou and marine wildlife)
- Mining and industrial projects are near critical habitats; monitoring program a priority (Kivalliq Inuit Association KIA has a monitoring program in place for waterways)
- Emergency preparedness and response plans needed
- Understand the impact of online, through social media, meat sales
- Mines – jobs vs contaminated environment
- Migratory birds are overpopulating the nesting areas and causing sickness amongst other birds
- Polar bear quotas enforced, and now there are too many polar bears; these issues are being caused by scientists not working with Inuit (who know the land and animals)
- Mine shuts down during migration which is good, but needs to have more processes in place to protect the herds
- Fish and river lakes where we have drinking water access are all affected by the mining activities
- Working on environmental response and oil spill concerns

Salluit

- There is a mine nearby; ships come every month (they used to not travel through in May/June)
- May/June is when seals are giving birth; there are also ice breaking activities when baby seals are being born
- A hunter lost his skidoo because of the icebreaking
- Many other ships are accessing the region, without caring about the effects on wildlife
- Ballast water is released in Deception Bay, 60 kms from town; concern about effects on wildlife

Sanikiluaq

- Drastic changes in animal populations; walrus and harp seals are scarce, ringed seals sink in the winter when hunted
- Sea ice is thinner and more dangerous
- Working to create additional community-driven research and monitoring programs as part of protected areas planning and implementation
- An increase in the number of killer whales coming into Hudson Bay has been observed; more monitoring is needed
- Community has continued to voluntarily close the beluga hunting season each year but some hunters it longer
- There is a desire to create exploratory fisheries for scallops and sea cucumbers around the islands; a number of organizations have been helping support the HTA in these efforts

Umiujaq

- Foreign species arrive; more polar/black bears, fewer geese
- Animal behaviors are changing
- Country food tastes difference, concern over consumption safety; beluga, caribou, geese and seal
- Thinning sea ice, melting permafrost
- Warming climate affecting transportation between communities

- Seas are less salty and dams have caused streams to dry up
- Many bird species are no longer in the region
- October - there was a landslide in Little Whale River
- Changing landscapes: multiple beaver dams, different plants, underwater plants resulting in few mussels and sea urchins, muskox taking over caribou lands; killer whales coming into Hudson Bay

- High winds during freeze up of Bay causes an ice dam, because winter is not as cold, ice breaks up so easily
- Landslides due to melting permafrost; trees are taken out, the land becomes soggy
- Need a regional strategy, a collective
- Indigenous populations need to take the lead; inherent rights to jurisdictions
- Include our science and include it in the curriculum

Waskaganish

- Due to diversion of Rupert River, animal migration patterns are changing: moose moving north, bald eagles invading coastal areas, geese leaving due to declining eelgrass beds, fish no longer plentiful
- Changes in the turbidity of the water
- Charlton Island - polar bears around hunting camps/communities (don't eat polar bear meat, don't want to have to kill for safety of community members)
- Ice is very thin, dangerous for traveling, casualties experienced
- Weather is very difficult to predict now
- Glad to collaborate and listen to my neighbours
- Development companies in other communities have effects on Waskaganish
- The environmental standards of the Federal and Quebec governments, are not aligned with Indigenous ways of life and environmental standards in our territories

Weenusk/Peawanuck

- Contaminants at radar site; high cancer and autism rates in the community, need research
- New species due to climate change: polar bears are now more common, would like harvest limits
- Ponds are drying and permafrost is melting
- Need to be partners in environmental assessments
- More frequent floodings (three major floods since 1986)

Wemindji

- Quality & taste of animals is not the same; animal birth defects observed
- No longer seeing icebergs
- Performing necropsy reports on any animals found with birth defects
- Ice is melting quickly, travel by boats in months when we wouldn't have been able to before
- Want the depth of the water measured; believe it's getting shallower
- Continue to work on the recycling center

Whale Cove

- New species in the area (moose, martens, insects, reptiles)
- Dangerous, thinner ice, delayed winter freeze
- Coastal communities need to learn more about Chisasibi ocean changes
- Muskox have increased in number
- The road that the mines built created a lot of dust

Whapmagoostui

- Concerns over spotting on caribou meat; affected meat thrown away against values, is buried and potentially dangerous to scavenging animals; lake trout showing signs of similar spotting
- Share concerns of Kuujjuaraapik

York Factory First Nation

- Project partner with major hydroelectric development still negotiating benefits for the community
- MB Hydro has committed to funding monitoring throughout the lifetime of the project
- Community-based monitoring program in York River; want to include the river estuaries and broader territory
- Interested in partnering with other communities and researchers
- Want to monitor changes to: harvests, weather and climate, areas with development (use alongside on-the-land observations)
- Advancing the Indigenous Protected Area Initiative, Kitaskeenan
Kaweekanawaynichikatek - The Land We Want to Protect.
- Building a YFFN Indigenous Guardians Program, as the community wants to run its own
- stewardship and monitoring programs and assist with search and rescue efforts in the future.
- Evaluating developments being proposed in the region, such as transportation corridors and energy projects (ex. railway expansion to Churchill, green hydrogen project near Fox Lake First Nation, oil / gas pipeline corridors to Port Nelson / York Factory).
- Fluctuating water levels due to environmental and developmental factors along the Nelson River and tributaries continue to impact the community.
- Climate change and unpredictable animal transits impact hunting, fishing, and trapping activities



WORKSHOPS

Indigenous Stewardship & Protected Areas Workshop

Workshop Description and Goals

Indigenous governance institutions, regional organizations and community groups have been advancing stewardship and protected areas initiatives in the Hudson Bay and James Bay region. After years of effort, projects have moved from concept to action using a variety of innovative tools and approaches led by Indigenous communities and groups who have stewarded these areas from time immemorial. This Workshop provided regional organizations an opportunity to share updates on their initiatives with a focus on future plans and considerations for how these initiatives can improve the overall ecological connectivity of the Hudson Bay and James Bay region. At the conclusion of the workshop, panelists shared lessons learned in carrying out their respective initiatives which they believed could also resonate with those carrying out similar initiatives around the Bays.

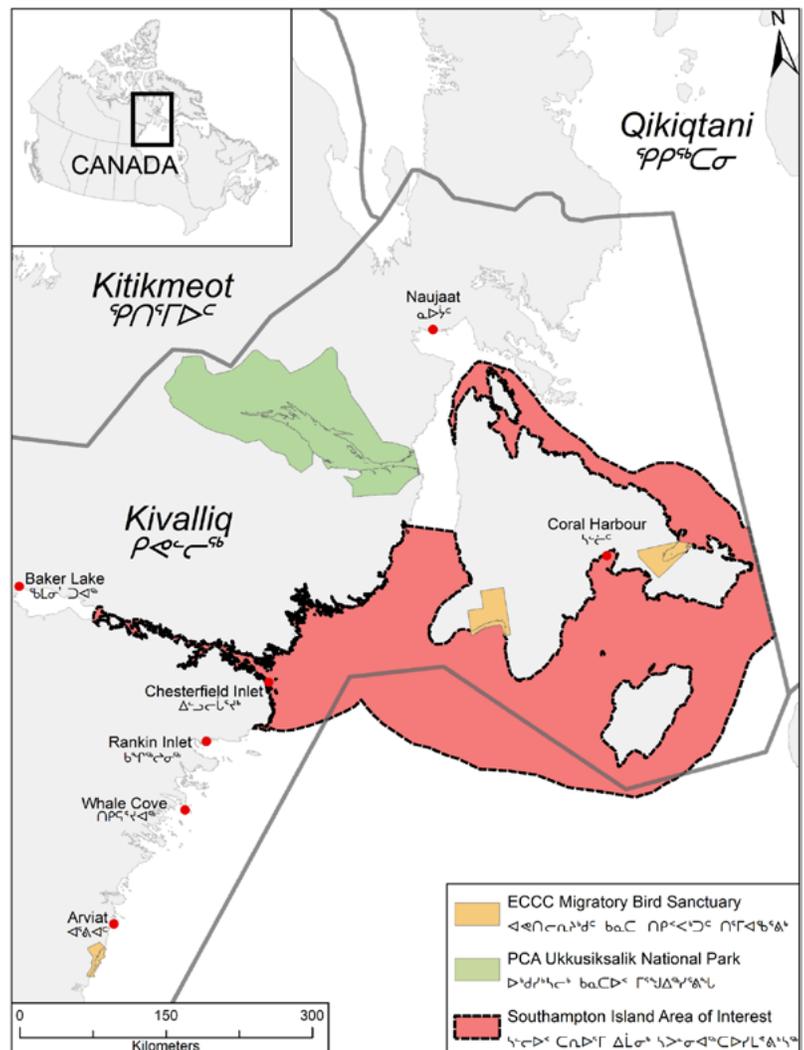
Format and Presentations

This workshop was organized by the Indigenous Stewardship and Protected Areas Working Group and led by the Working Group Leader, Colleen Parker, Nunavut Marine Council. Presentations advanced in a clockwise fashion around the Hudson Bay and James Bay region exploring the progress made since the inaugural Hudson Bay Summit in 2018.

Southampton Island Area of Interest (AOI)

Presenters: Charlotte Sharkey (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), Michael Tucktoo (Kivalliq Inuit Association)

Announced in 2019, the AOI is being considered for marine protected area (MPA) designation in the Kivalliq region of Nunavut. This area is particularly significant as a culturally important area and as a migration pathway for marine mammals. A co-management committee consists of representatives from the Coral Harbour and Chesterfield Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organizations, the Kivalliq Inuit Association and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The designation process consists of determining conservation objectives and the boundary before the regulatory process to establish the MPA. Assessments being conducted as part of the process include a review of marine vessel traffic, ecological assessment, resource assessment of petroleum and mineral potential by Natural Resources Canada and a socioeconomic overview and assessment.



Arqvilliit Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA)

Presenter: Johnny Kasudluak (Arqvilliit Steering Committee)

The Arqvilliit IPCA establishment process began at the 2018 Hudson Bay Summit through the networking opportunities offered by the forum. Community members had observed an overabundance of polar bears in the area and work began to establish an IPCA to ensure the area remains intact as critical polar bear habitat. The Arqvilliit Steering Committee is composed of leaders and members of the village of Inukjuak, the LNUK and the public and is a project for and by Nunavimmiut.

The project is funded by Environment and Climate Change Canada Target 1 Challenge Funding. This funding supported the hiring of a project coordinator and purchase of equipment to monitor and compile data to establish a baseline. Expeditions began in 2021 with passive monitoring equipment including hair traps made from plywood and metal brushes as well as trail cameras. These expeditions were supplemented by an archeological assessment by Avataq Cultural Institute's archeological team and a scientific baseline by National Geographic's Pristine Seas team.

Following pandemic delays, the Arqvilliit team is resuming consultation and engagement work with neighbouring communities and all levels of government.

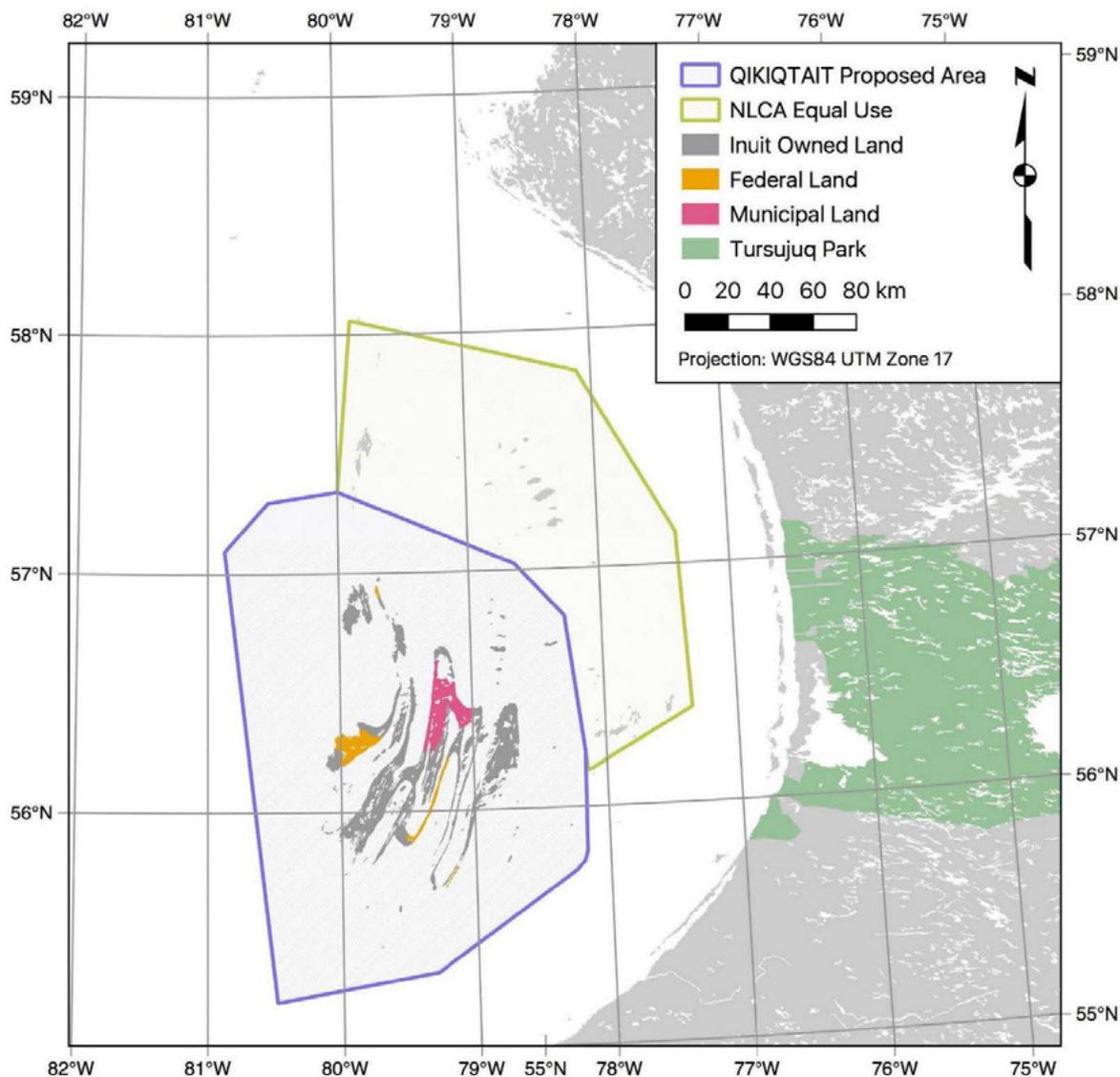
Qikiqtait Protected Area

Presenters: Lucassie Arragutainaq (Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association), Mick Appaqaq (Qikiqtani Inuit Association), Joel Heath (Arctic Eider Society)

Qikiqtait encompasses 2% of Canada's coastline and provides key habitat for many wildlife species such as eider, beluga, seals, migratory birds. Based on a strong desire to formally protect the entire Qikiqtait/Belcher Islands archipelago including terrestrial and marine habitats, the community initiated formal protected area planning in 2018. The local Sanikiluaq Qikiqtait Steering Committee is an inclusive group towards a whole-of-community approach to developing stewardship, and includes representatives from the Hamlet of Sanikiluaq, Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association, the Arctic Eider Society, local Qikiqtani Inuit Association representative as well as elder and youth representatives. Funding to support planning and implementation was catalyzed by the Nature Fund from ECCC and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association is negotiating for longer term funding through an Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement (IIBA). The community vision is to protect the entire region (land and water) while building capacity for local stewardship and conservation economies. Progress to-date has been substantial and includes:

- Systematically documenting a resource inventory and baseline data for management by engaging over 160 community harvesters year round using the SIKU app to document tens of thousands of observations covering hundreds of thousands of km of trips on the land, across marine and terrestrial species
- Demonstration of how this whole-of-community approach supports comprehensive data, inclusion of Indigenous knowledge and generating the Inuit calendar of resources for all key wildlife species that builds on the work of Voices from the Bay in a new quantitative systematic approach
- Demonstration of the impact of these programs in support of subsistence and conservation economies, food security and Social Return on Investment as a model for how the community can work together to steward Qikiqtait for the benefit of future generations.

- Support the development of interconnected conservation economies that includes a diverse range of jobs including SIKU honoraria supporting harvesters, local eider down sewing that support youth training and equipment needs, casual and full time workers for jobs that include admin, repair/ maintenance and land-based research and monitoring as well as culture, natural history filmmaking and otherwise.



Feasibility Assessment to Establish a National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) in Eastern James Bay

Presenters: Chantal Tetreault (Cree Nation Government), Chantal Ouimet (Parks Canada)

The project is a partnership in marine conservation in Eastern James Bay Eeyou Istchee (also known as Eeyou Marine Region). The vision is to maintain strong ties to the Cree cultural heritage and way of life, and sustain biodiversity by creating a large, interconnected network of conservation areas in Eeyou Istchee. The Steering Committee consists of two representatives each from the Cree Nation Government and Parks Canada with one alternate respectively.

The project is at the beginning of the feasibility assessment stage on step three of five toward the establishment of an NMCA:

Progress since the 2018 Hudson Bay Summit includes:

- Establishing a nation-to-nation relationship following support from Mushkegowuk Council in August 2020;
- Participating in community engagement, which is at the heart of the project;
- Establishing a task force made up of elders, youth, community members appointed by Chiefs and Councils of the First Nations to guide the planning process and in establishing the NMCA;
- Hiring research assistants in each community who will help facilitate community engagement and assist in documenting Indigenous knowledge related to the marine and coastal environments and place names;
- Creating a geodatabase hub to make data accessible in one location;
- Establishing partnerships with Universities of Manitoba and Waterloo, Wildlands League, Oceans North, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Parks Canada, Oceans 5, Moore Foundation, WWF and soon Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Next steps include:

- Continued engagement with all nine communities to gather knowledge, understand common uses and activities and identify conservation priorities;
- A feasibility recommendation to go to the Grand Chief and Minister of Environment in winter 2024.

Kitaskiinan Kawekanawaynichikatek Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area

Presenter: Robben Constant (York Factory First Nation)

This project looks to protect the ancestral homelands of five Inin wak Nations on the Hudson Bay lowlands and coast. The project has a Working Group composed of a five member York Factory First Nation (YFFN) project team, a community coordinator from each community, elders, resource users, leadership and youth to participate in setting the overall direction of the project.

The project is in Phase 1 which began in August 2020 and will continue until March 2023. Funding for the project has been received from the Canada Nature Fund, Metcalf Foundation and International Boreal Conservation Campaign. As next steps, the YFFN Kitaskiinan Project Team will work with the five Inin wak Nations on:

- Documenting traditional laws to guide the protection of the ecosystems;
- Defining the physical boundaries and mapping the new IPCA;
- Engaging experts (scholars, elders, resource users, organizations) on Indigenous stewardship and governance methods and strategies;
- Continued collaboration (meetings and gatherings) and the sharing of information between the five Inin wak Nations.

Outcomes

Key outcomes that emerged across the panel included:

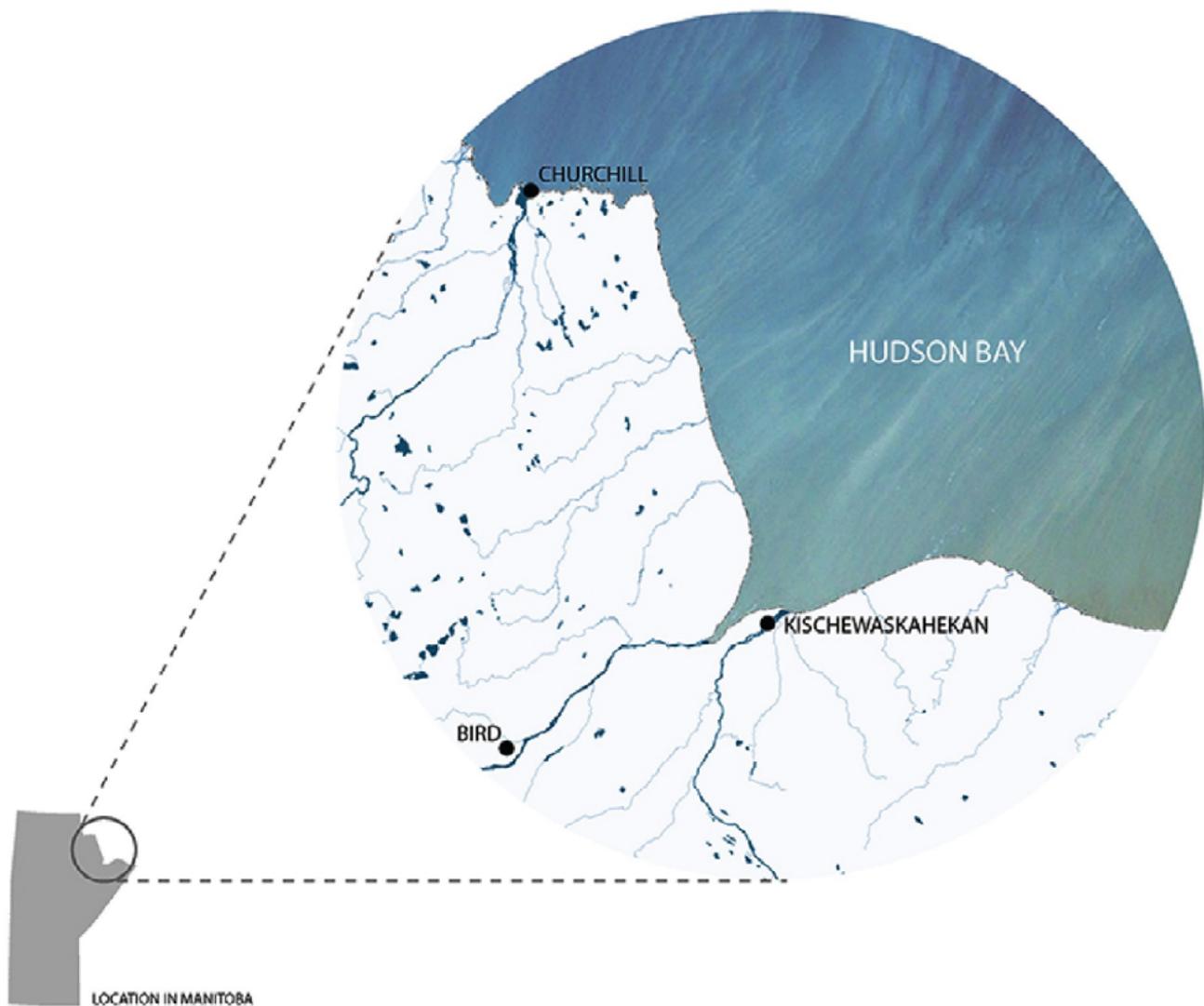
- Community capacity building as a means of increasing meaningful partnership;
- The importance of documenting knowledge (especially of Elders);
- The connectivity of the ecosystem and the emphasis that marine wildlife doesn't respect jurisdictional lines on a map;

- The importance of communication across initiatives, across the ecosystem as well as across languages (e.g. by supporting language revitalization, increasing understanding of conservation and Indigenous concepts that may not be captured in English) and access to information; and,
- The value in not rushing the process and making sure there is sufficient time and space to include many voices in each project.

Next Steps

The workshop was a key opportunity for identifying the actions that communities and regional organizations can take towards ensuring protected areas and stewardship initiatives are successful and for coordinating across jurisdictions so the region can be better stewarded as a whole.

The Indigenous Stewardship and Protected Areas Working Group will continue to meet to share information about ongoing initiatives and lessons learned that can be applied across the Hudson Bay and James Bay ecosystem.



Community-Driven Research & Monitoring Workshop

Workshop Description and Goals

This Workshop took place on Day 2 of the Summit and consisted of two sections: **Priorities to Action** and **Regional Updates**. Priorities to Action included an overview of available funding programs for communities as well as resources, support training and tools for data collection and project management that can help communities lead programs that address their priorities. This was followed by the Regional Updates section, with presentations from select organizations in each region sharing outcomes to-date of ongoing projects.

Format and Presentations

This workshop was organized by the Community-driven Research and Monitoring Working Group and led by interim Working Group Leader, Joel Heath, Arctic Eider Society. This workshop saw presentations from numerous organizations and projects currently administering funding programs and conducting research and monitoring throughout Hudson Bay and James Bay. The theme of the presentations in the first section of the workshop was Priorities to Action, focusing on resources and tools available for communities to access and take action on their various stewardship priorities. The second set of presentations focused on updates from ongoing regional research projects and monitoring programs, sharing information and successful strategies between regions and identifying opportunities for collaboration.

Priorities to Action:

ArcticNet, North by North Program

Presenter: Pascale Ropars

The ArcticNet **North by North Program** runs between 2022 and 2024 and supports Northerners to design and lead research as well as builds capacity for research and training activities that respond to northern and community needs.

North by North accomplishes this through two programs:

1. an Inuit-led program, known as [Inuit Qaujisarnirmut Piliirijjutit \(IQP\)](#), or the Inuit Nunangat Research Program (INRP). [Inuit Research Advisors](#) are available to provide advice and guidance in developing research ideas and proposals.
2. [the Northern Research Leaders Program](#), which supports the appointment of research leaders at Yukon University, Aurora College, Nunavut Arctic College and School of Arctic and Subarctic Studies (SASS) at the Labrador Institute of Memorial University.

CIRNAC, Climate Change Monitoring and Adaptation: Funding Programs and Resources

Presenter: Molly Morse, Climate Change and Clean Energy Directorate, CIRNAC

CIRNAC administers a number of funding programs and resources:

1. [Indigenous Community-Based Climate Monitoring Program](#)

This program provides funding for long-term climate monitoring projects in Indigenous communities. For First Nations, the next intake process for project proposals is Fall 2023 for projects starting in Spring 2024. For Inuit, there is an open intake (no deadline to apply)

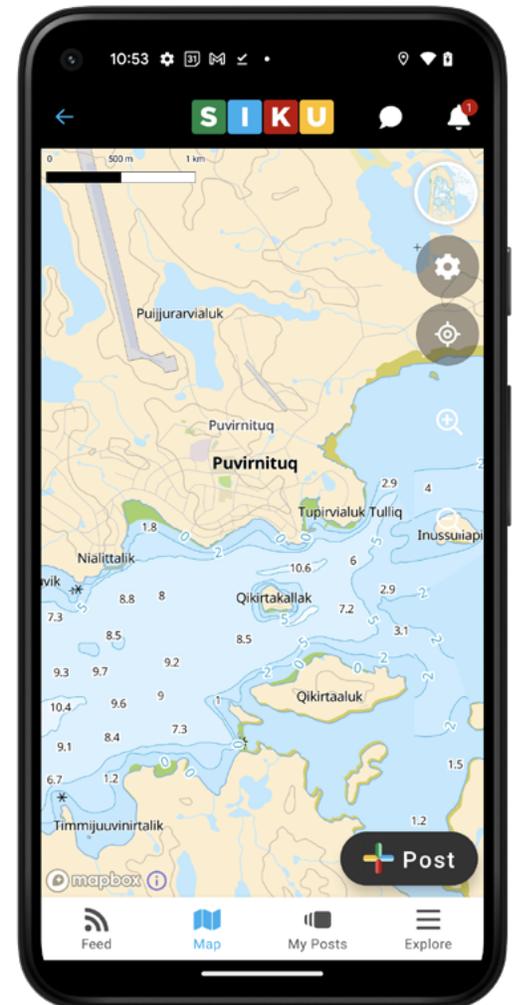
4. Climate Change Tools and Resources

- [Indigenous Climate Hub](#)
- [Indigenous Climate Monitoring Tool Kit](#)
- [Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation Planning Toolkit](#)
- [Canadian Centre for Climate Services](#)

Arctic Eider Society, SIKU

Presenters: Joel Heath, Executive Director (Arctic Eider Society). Kelsie Iserhoff (Arctic Eider Society), Johnny Kudluarok (Arctic Eider Society), Jordan Shields (Regional Nunavimmi Umajulivijiit Katujaqatigininga)

[SIKU: The Indigenous Knowledge Social Network](#) is a mobile app and web platform by and for Indigenous people to support tools and services to lead their own research and monitoring efforts. It was developed as a tool for working collaboratively across jurisdictions in Hudson Bay and James Bay (Sanikiluaq, Inukjuak, Kuujuaapik, Umiujaq and Chisasibi) and to support collaborative efforts of the Consortium. It has grown substantially since its launch in 2019 with over 14,000 users across 75 communities. Of particular importance to the Consortium goals, SIKU provides tools that allow using Inuktitut and Cree terminology for place names on the maps and GPS, for wildlife and for environmental terminology such as sea ice, snow and weather. This allows communities to use their own language and knowledge systems to document and share their observations. Information is fully owned and controlled by the users and it supports broadly sharing critical information such as dangerous ice conditions while providing an easy way to keep sensitive information protected for projects and land users. The SIKU mobile apps provide tools and services to community members to facilitate communication as well as to collect observations and the web platform provides project management tools for communities to run their own projects and to help support reporting, impact measurement and real-time decision making by community members.



SIKU Base Map showing topography, ocean charts and Indigenous Place Names

The platform is tailored specifically to support priorities to action for community priorities identified through the Consortium. Funding and support is available to communities to assist with training, project management, honoraria for land users and new features to support community needs. Regional liaisons are available to provide support, you can contact the [Arctic Eider Society](#) / SIKU outreach team for more information about these opportunities.

Regional Updates:

Research and Monitoring in Nunavik

Presenters: Salamiva Weetaltuk, Aleashia Echalook & Frankie Jean-Gagnon

[The Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board \(NMRWB\)](#) funds research in the region through the Research Trust Fund, the Community-based Research Fund and Special Projects, including establishing a Beluga Working Group to focus on strategies and support systems to harvest in areas that have plenty of beluga. The NMRWB has identified a need to work together, including with Cree, on strategies for wildlife management at the local and regional level, without so much focus on restrictions and limitations

[Atanniuvik](#) is a new research governance organization being created by Nunavik organizations, for Nunavimmiut. A Steering Committee is guiding the creation of the new organization and consists of representatives from seven regional organizations: Makivik Corporation (Nunavik Inuit Land Claim Organization), the Kativik Regional Government, the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, Kativik Ilisarniliriniq, the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board, and Avataq Cultural Institute – as well as the Inuit Research Advisor for Nunavik. Makivik Corporation has provided the Secretariat.

Atanniuvik is in the establishment phase and is not yet operational. Current activities include hiring and training staff, developing a research database, gathering Nunavimmiut research priorities as well as setting up research review committees and the research review process. The operational phase of the research management organization is expected to begin in 2024.

Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute (CERRI) - Baseline study for cumulative effects on James Bay valued coastal ecosystems

Presenter: Dante Torio, PhD. Marine Scientist and Geographer, CERRI

[Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute \(CERRI\)](#) is a community-led and community-driven organization that conducts various research projects in the northern James Bay region, following a “two-eyed seeing” paradigm that integrates western research methods with Cree Traditional Ecological Knowledge. CERRI was established by the Cree Nation of Chisasibi on February 3, 2016 following a recommendation of the Migratory Bird Habitat Task Force. CERRI seeks to build meaningful scientific capacity in Chisasibi with a focus on the Youth. Youth activities include training in lab work, stewarding local traplines, and providing unique professional experiences such as attending conferences and joining research expeditions (e.g. the National Geographic Pristine Seas Expedition in the summer of 2022). CERRI's community-based approach aims to involve community members at every step of its research projects to incorporate Indigenous methodologies, to reflect the concerns and interest of the Cree Nation of Chisasibi and to train Youth.

CERRI is working on a baseline study to document significant changes in river catchment areas in the region before and after the La Grande Hydroelectric Complex was built, as well as changes in algae, eelgrass and contaminants. CERRI is also determining baseline conditions from listening to Elders' stories and reading trapline journals. The project is producing a relationship database (Biophysical, Socio-cultural, Place names), that considers the cultural, social, and health impacts of the hydroelectric complex — in addition to environmental effects.

Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Research Program: Cree Nation Government

Presenters: Robbie Tapiatic, Niskamoon Corporation, Ernie Rabbitskin, Niskamoon Corporation, Zou Zou Kuzyk, University of Manitoba, Melanie-L. Leblanc, UBC

[The Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Research Project \(CHCRP\)](#) is a large-scale research program overseen by the Niskamoon Corporation covering the entire eastern coast of James Bay and involving all four Cree coastal communities (Chisasibi, Eastmain, Waskaganish, Wemindji). The project emphasizes Co-Development of Research, Community Engagement and Co-Validation of Knowledge by means of meetings with community members so they can provide their input and expertise. The overarching questions and research results to date are below:

1. What are the main factors affecting the current growth of eelgrass along the eastern coast of James Bay?
 - Early decline of eelgrass in Chisasibi in the 1980s was caused by the hydroelectric development of the La Grande River.
 - Onset of very early ice breakup and warm early-summer water temperatures in the 1990s accelerated the eelgrass decline in Chisasibi and extended the decline along the coast.
 - Today the eelgrass is struggling to recover. The insufficient light during early summer due to low light conditions from the increase in suspended sediments lead to decrease in eelgrass growth, in turn leading to further sediment resuspension. These poor conditions and negative feedback are accelerating eelgrass decline and impeding recovery. Near the La Grande River, eelgrass is negatively affected by high flows and warmer springs
2. What is the impact of the current state of eelgrass beds on waterfowl presence along the coast of James Bay and, subsequently, Cree hunting activities?
 - Now, passing geese do not stop long during the fall and are less predictable. This is due to loss of large eelgrass meadows, less berries along the eastern James Bay coast, and agriculture expansion down south. Fall hunting is thereby less successful.

Aqqiumavvik Arviat Wellness Society

Presenter: Jrene Rahm, Université de Montréal

[Aqqiumavvik Arviat Wellness Society](#) is a community alliance of public, mental and community health groups in Arviat, Nunavut. The Society's mandate is:

- To develop community wellness programs that address key wellness issues identified by Arviatmiut;
- To facilitate and initiate communication at all levels to address community wellness issues and promote collaboration across agencies;
- To educate and promote personal and community-wide wellness awareness;
- To develop short and long term strategies to address wellness issues and to evaluate outcomes of initiatives on an on-going basis;
- To build on the cultural strengths which already exist in our community;
- To facilitate research on community issues to provide evidence for positive action.

A number of Programs are run by the Society including Young Hunters, Climate Change Adaptation, Aajiqatigiingniq Inunnguirmut (Family Support Group) and Inusiarsiarniq (Healthier Choices for Children and Youth).

Next steps include:

- Becoming very systematic & effective in monitoring efforts
- Training continually
- Communicating what we are learning to all levels
- Building a sense of urgency that can impact change
- Establishing technology partnerships to gain expertise

Foxe Basin Kivalliq North Sapujiyit/Guardians of the Sea Society

Presenters: Sarah Newell & Noah Kadlak

The [Sapujiyit Society](#) is a collaboration between Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, and Naujaat and was formed to support the health of communities and wildlife in the Foxe Basin and northern Kivalliq region.

The Society has 3 pillars of work that build on a history of community observations and concerns.

1. The Guardians' monitoring program will inform the proposed Southampton Island Marine Protected Area and MPA negotiation process, and help ensure community concerns are addressed, including shipping impacts on marine mammals. Guardians will monitor and harvest, clean up spills and garbage, and conduct Search & Rescue operations.
2. Internal research programs will involve analyzing the data collected by the Guardians' monitoring program. All data will be owned by each community's HTO.
3. Consultation services will allow Community Directors to support external organizations in their community-engagement to improve their quality.

In addition, a number of research priorities have been identified at regional and community levels, including:

- Regional: Climate change, shipping impacts
- Community-specific:
 - Chesterfield Inlet: shipping impacts on seals and belugas
 - Coral Harbour: shipping route impacts on walrus and belugas and a detour
 - Naujaat: changes in narwhal migration, belugas, and increasing garbage

Outcomes

- Participants heard about numerous, and varied, research and monitoring programs and projects throughout the region. This information can be used to inform communities of common research themes with their neighbours and to better coordinate projects, facilitating a more comprehensive picture of the region.
- There were many shared research themes across the region with implications spanning ecosystem health, to food security to economics.

Next Steps

With the information shared during the workshop and from its outcomes, the need for strengthening and promoting the following have been highlighted:

1. Support information sharing that encourages collaboration and coordination of research and monitoring initiatives across Hudson Bay and James Bay to better understand large scale changes for the region as a whole.
 - a) Information sharing opportunities: Summit, Roundtables, Working Groups
 - b) Information sharing capacity: build a list of active projects in the region and make it available to Consortium members, maintain and update the active projects list
2. Support action on Working Group priorities by facilitating relationships between Indigenous organizations and communities, and agencies that offer funding and capacity building - including training on monitoring tools and other forms of technology

Environmental Response & Community Fisheries Workshop

Workshop Description and Goals

Community members have identified a need for focused discussion around developing small-scale sustainable fisheries and improving capacity for local environmental response throughout the communities of Hudson Bay and James Bay. With the establishment of the new Arctic Region for Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Canadian Coast Guard there is opportunity for an Inuit Nunangat approach to accessing programming and developing new initiatives. This workshop was intended to serve as a first step to establish the priorities and actions needed going forward.

Format and Presentations

This workshop was organized by the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat and led by Ryan Barry, Chair of the Secretariat. Welcoming remarks and an introduction to the new Arctic Region were provided by Assistant Commissioner Neil O'Rourke for Canadian Coast Guard and by Regional Director General Gabriel Nirlungayuk (recorded) for Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Presentations were delivered by Sue McLellan for the Canadian Coast Guard and by Vera Baniyas for the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. A question and answer period with community delegates followed the presentations.

Through this format, both agencies presented their new programs, highlighting their mandates and responsibilities in Inuit Nunangat generally, and in Hudson Bay and James Bay more specifically. Community delegates had the opportunity to directly question CCG/DFO representatives about community-level concerns, identify gaps and challenges and seek answers, either immediately or through bi-lateral follow-up. Additionally, CCG/DFO representatives and community delegates were able to meet in-person, familiarizing themselves for continued collaborations in the future.

Arctic Region Overview

Presenter: Sue McLellan, CCG and Vera Banias, DFO

On October 24, 2018 Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) and the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) announced the creation of a new stand alone Arctic Region to be built in partnership with Inuit, First Nations and Métis, and Northern partners. The Arctic Region is intended to better align programs and services with Northern priorities and advance reconciliation through a collaborative, phased approach. Understanding the unique requirements in the North and ensuring Indigenous peoples are at the center of DFO/CCG decision-making are fundamental goals of the new Arctic Region. The geographic boundaries of the Arctic Region encompasses all of the waters and coastline of Hudson Bay and James Bay, as well as all of Nunavut and Nunavik.

Programs and services within the CCG Arctic Region include:

- Maritime search and rescue
- Marine communications and traffic services
- Marine environmental response
- Icebreaking operations and escort
- Aids to navigation and waterways management
- Maritime security
- Vessels of concern
- Incident management

Canadian Coast Guard Arctic Region



Programs and services within the DFO Arctic Region include:

- Arctic operations
- Fisheries management
- Marine planning and conservation

DFO and CCG have both provided funding support to the Hudson Bay Consortium and have representatives participating on the HBC Steering Committee and Working Groups; both agencies are committed to maintaining a strong relationship with all Hudson Bay and James Bay communities. Through the renewal of the Oceans Protection Plan, there are key initiatives that align well with many of the priorities identified by communities during the Summit, including for environmental response and search and rescue in particular.

Environmental Response

Presenter: Sue McLellan

CCG has a number of environmental response and search and rescue initiatives that may be of interest to Hudson Bay and James Bay communities, including:

- Community caches in the Arctic
- Coastal marine response teams
- Integrated marine response planning
- Hazardous and noxious substances
- Vessels of concern
- Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary renewal
- Indigenous community board volunteer program
- Indigenous SAR training and exercising
- Marine protected areas small craft training program
- Risk-based analysis of maritimes SAR delivery
- Arctic marine response station

The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a national network of volunteer organizations that support the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) capabilities. Together CCG and the Auxiliary provide the personnel, training and equipment to respond to any on-water needs. Many communities have already accessed the Indigenous Community Boats Program funding (\$6.7M to Arctic communities to support building 24 community vessels) – Rankin Inlet, Waskaganish, Rankin Inlet, Churchill. The Government of Canada has requested to collectively build a model for what it means to have local response capabilities: pilot the model in some areas, report on how the program is working, and then expand more broadly.

Community Fisheries

Presenter: Vera Banias

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans aims to ensure Canada's aquatic ecosystems and fisheries are sustainable and economically successful and that Canadian waters are safe and secure. Currently, with their Arctic Operations, DFO is focused on fisheries management and marine planning and conservation. Community Fisheries provide an opportunity for economic growth within a broader context of well-managed marine ecosystems throughout Inuit Nunangat. Recent engagement undertaken by the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat with Hudson Bay and James Bay communities identified that a number of communities are interested in potentially developing local fisheries resources. DFO is open to discussing whether a working group should be formed under the Hudson Bay Consortium to better understand community needs and share information about how small-scale community fisheries can be developed, potentially with membership from some communities such as Sanikiluaq which are already exploring the development of community fisheries locally.

Community Questions and Answers:

The majority of questions during the limited time available for roundtable discussion were directed at CCG and focused on search and rescue and environmental response:

- Communities have concerns for sensors at the bottom of the ocean (navigational aids) that are deterring the movements of whales and other marine wildlife;
 - CCG does not deploy such sensors, instead using Automatic Identification System (AIS) technology on board vessels and radio infrastructure
- There is a need to ensure that communities understand where hydrophones have been placed in local waters, by whom and for what purpose they are used
- When there is a breakdown on the sea, communities must first call the Nunavik police - there should be local access to call the CCG directly; otherwise, there can be up to an hour to wait, communities want to ensure Trenton can be called directly.
 - There is a 1-800 number to be circulated for all people to call in an emergency

Outcomes

Environmental Response

- There are knowledge gaps for community members in institutional processes within CCG and other federal responders.
- The lack of equipment, training and volunteers means that in many instances, community members respond to emergencies.
- Communities do not have the equipment required to adequately respond to environmental emergencies.
- Communities and CCG would like to have a forum for open communication and knowledge sharing.

Community Fisheries

- Many communities are interested in better understanding what supports exist for developing small scale community fisheries.
- There are questions around designated protected areas and the option of developing community fisheries.
- Concerns that the inability to process seafood (lack of infrastructure, job training, access to markets) in many communities is a significant barrier to economic development.

Next Steps

Environmental Response

- Identify opportunities for collaboration between CCG and community members; potentially through a new Working Group in the Consortium focused on environmental response
- Through training and investments from the Canadian Coast Guard, support community members to build their capacity in environmental response.

Community Fisheries

- Find ways, through the Consortium, to discuss options for support in exploring the development of community fisheries with interested communities.
- Ensure that community fisheries are viable economically as well as unharmed to the marine environment.

Supporting Community Leaders Workshop



Workshop Description and Goals

The Communications Working Group supported an afternoon workshop on the final day of the Summit focused on supporting community leaders. This panel provided participants the opportunity to discuss the support needed for the next generation of leaders to find success advocating for community-led solutions to environmental stewardship for the Hudson Bay and James Bay region. Recognizing that involving Elders and youth in research, monitoring and environmental stewardship activities is a consistent priority of communities and Indigenous organizations, this workshop also helped determine ways to increase engagement of Elders and youth in planning and coordinating activities of the Consortium, as well as in on-the-ground environmental stewardship activities.

Format

This workshop was organized by the Communications Working Group and led by Working Group Leader, Kaitlin Breton-Honeyman, Polynya Consulting Group. This workshop consisted of a panel discussion facilitated by Kaitlin Breton-Honeyman with panelists selected from several Hudson Bay and James Bay communities and at various stages of their careers / life's work:

- Isaac Masty - Whapmagoostui
- Aleashia Echalook - Inukjuak
- Jennifer Simard - Moose Cree First Nation
- Lucassie Arragutainaq - Sanikiluaq

Each panelist took turns introducing themselves and the wide-ranging leadership roles they have held in their respective communities and beyond. Discussion then focused on several key questions: 1) what are the challenges to doing this important work, 2) how can these challenges be overcome, and 3) how can the Hudson Bay Consortium draw from that experience to support community leaders, particularly young leaders, going forward? There was also time for questions and answers at the end of the workshop to hear from other communities about how they are supporting the next generation of leaders.

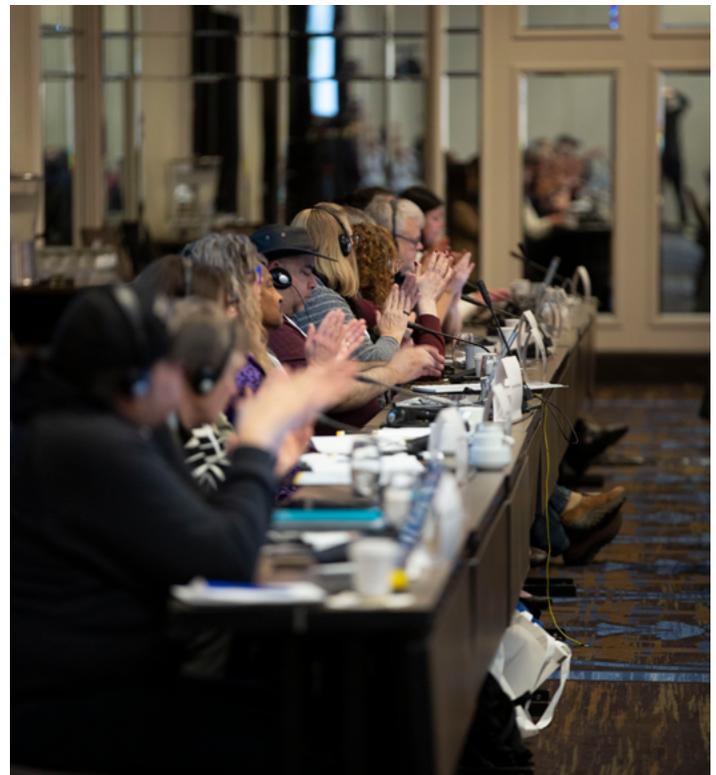
Outcomes

- At the foundation for taking on community leadership roles is a deep-seated dedication and love for people, land, culture and language and an understanding that we are responsible for safeguarding the environment as we are 'borrowing the land from our grandchildren'.
- Recognize that community leaders at all levels of experience have something to offer and benefit greatly from establishing networks of support with individuals in similar roles or encountering similar challenges in their work.
- Indigenous knowledge / Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit is essential for environmental stewardship, and though progress has been made in recognizing its importance, it is often disregarded when it comes to taking action, and further work is necessary to ensure it guides actions appropriately.
- It is important to foster connections between youth and Elders, particularly by being on the land together where these connections are made most easily and with fewer distractions.
- To support self-determination, youth need to know about their history, how their grandparents lived and what their parents experienced, and about the history and role of land claims.
- It is not just youth who are wanting and needing to reconnect to the land, language and culture, but also other Indigenous people, particularly those who experienced residential school or other loss of culture.
- Many youth are shy and unsure so it is important to encourage youth by speaking with respect and positivity to foster a respect of their identity and to 'build youth up', with recognition that mistakes will be made along the journey that provide opportunity to learn and grow.
- There are many different jobs and vacancies in communities, making it very important to create opportunities for youth to become aware of environmental stewardship as a career path.
- Increasing awareness of career opportunities in environmental stewardship is crucial but must be coupled with sustained programming and ongoing work to support youth and others interested in such career paths (e.g. internships, permanent positions).
- It is important for all communities to have the opportunity to participate in significant environmental stewardship initiatives (e.g. next phase of Voices from the Bay).
- Education, including of Indigenous languages, is an essential foundation for youth.
- It is worth celebrating that youth also teach and inspire their mentors and Elders and there is great value in the clarity of thought, enthusiasm, optimism, aspirations and insights that come from young people.



Next Steps

- As a collective effort bringing communities and regions together, the Hudson Bay Consortium is well positioned to support both current and future community leaders in environmental stewardship.
- Additional steps should be taken to create space to ensure youth participation at future Hudson Bay Consortium meetings:
 - Preparation and follow up to meetings are essential
 - Aim for a youth representative from each community
 - Seek specific funding to support youth attendance (travel, honouraria)
 - Consider hosting an introductory day for youth to get comfortable with the space, topics and each other and to gather youth-specific advice, before all attendees are present
 - Create a checklist for youth attendees to ensure that they are adequately prepared
 - Create a space for youth to participate and contribute during events.
- Ensure any programming designed to include youth is sustainable and not event-driven, but supported on an ongoing basis; build awareness of existing youth programming in communities that can be supported or enhanced by the Hudson Bay Consortium.
- Make connections to different funding programs so there are ongoing and reliable opportunities (e.g. internships).
- Youth have a strong desire to connect with their culture and Elders and the Hudson Bay Consortium should make good use of any opportunities to build bridges between the generations and promote Indigenous culture and language.
- There is significant value in the networking opportunities that the Hudson Bay Consortium events provide; consider how to enhance these opportunities to support continued communication between leaders across regions and experience levels.
- Communication is essential, and identifying platforms and tools that can connect with youth and communities while also crafting messaging that resonates will take continued effort.



Charting the Path Forward for the Hudson Bay Consortium

Strategic Planning

Leading up to the 2022 Hudson Bay Summit, the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat engaged with the Hudson Bay Consortium Steering Committee and Working Groups to obtain input into the development of a draft 5-Year Strategic Plan for the Consortium. Feedback provided to the Secretariat included:

- There should be a strategy to link individual stewardship plans for each of the new Indigenous led-protected Areas across Hudson Bay and James Bay;
- Consideration for how to strengthen the role of communities in leading their own research and monitoring projects
- The Consortium website could be used to link various initiatives, host regional data, provide access to funding programs;
- Provide support to link communities to relevant funding programs for their stewardship initiatives;
- Language preservation should be a priority;
- The Consortium website could host an interactive map of projects throughout the Hudson Bay and James Bay region and key publications; and,
- Don't try to do everything, but pick a few things and do them well, turn priorities into action.

The final workshop of the Summit was an opportunity to review what was discussed together throughout the three days and begin to draft goals and objectives for a new 5-Year Strategic Plan for the Hudson Bay Consortium. The process to finalize the Strategic Plan and action items in collaboration with the Steering Committee, Working Groups and other partners was also outlined.

Through the 2022 Summit proceedings, some of the recurring remarks that emerged from the questions, comments and discussions included:

- The climate is changing rapidly;
- Development impacts the health of land, waters and people;
- Indigenous knowledge and culture should guide us;
- We need to work together;
- Each region is advancing Indigenous stewardship and protected areas initiatives;
- There are funding and tools available to support community stewardship priorities;
- Communities need support for search and rescue and environmental response;
- Communities have questions that deserve answers;
- Encourage youth to be involved, create a space for them;
- Create opportunities for knowledge transfer between generations; and,
- Sustain continued youth involvement, not just at meetings.

Although the initial consideration of feedback provided during the Summit was limited while the event was ongoing, the following priorities and objectives began to emerge for the Consortium and were discussed briefly during the final workshop:

1. Create a space for people to come together for the stewardship of Hudson Bay and James Bay

- a. Continue to host in-person meetings, roundtables and summits
- b. Aim for equal access to meetings for eastern and western communities
- c. Consider both small and large gatherings and issue-specific meetings and utilizing the large roundtable approach and focused break out sessions
- d. Recognize benefits of networking, ensure sufficient meeting breaks and social events
- e. Respect the jurisdiction and mandates of our membership while identifying gaps and needs to address
- f. Emphasize the connectivity of the entire region as a single ecosystem
- g. Increase capacity of the Consortium and ensure it is sustainable in the long term

Improve communication between regions

- a. Share information and updates on projects being carried out
- b. Ensure materials are translated and meetings have interpretation
- c. Utilize Indigenous place names and terminology where possible
- d. Use website, social media, community radio and other means to share information and messages

Ensure that communities and their knowledge play a meaningful role in the long term stewardship of Hudson Bay and James Bay

- a. Promote building capacity at the community level
- b. Enable knowledge transfer between generations
- c. Ensure follow up communication following Summit and other events; reporting back
- d. Empower community voices to guide larger-scale activities

Prioritize Indigenous Knowledge for environmental stewardship

- a. Elders and land users are experts on the environment
- b. Make a space for sharing knowledge
- c. Bring data from Voices from the Bay back to communities
- d. Explore initiating a Voices from the Bay II before voices are lost

Encourage collaboration and reconciliation

- a. Highlight areas of common interest, shared priorities
- b. Share lessons learned, challenges, strategies
- c. Celebrate successful partnerships and outcomes
- d. Bring government to the table to listen and learn
- e. Highlight the role of land claims so all participants are aware

Bring attention to community priorities and work being done to address them

- a. Celebrate work being done, attract more support
- b. Bring experts together to discuss strategies and solutions
- c. Help improve access to tools and resources

Support community leaders and encourage youth to be involved

- a. Create opportunities for community leaders to connect and discuss strategies
- b. Encourage youth to be involved, create a space for youth not just at meetings but in Consortium work in a sustained way
- c. Foster mentorship relationships

The Secretariat will carry this information forward into the development of the draft Strategic Plan which will be finalized through engagement with the Steering Committee and Working Groups in the 2023-24 fiscal year.

Steering Committee and Working Groups

Participants at the Summit were encouraged to consider joining the Steering Committee and Working Groups to get involved in long term planning for the Consortium. Once finalized, the Strategic Plan will be a public-facing document available online through the Hudson Bay Consortium website.

The Steering Committee and Working Groups

1. The Steering Committee guides the work of the Hudson Bay Consortium and its Secretariat following the established Vision Statement and Guiding Principles of the Consortium. Interested organizations or communities may appoint a representative to the Steering Committee at any time by reaching out to the Secretariat.
2. Currently the Hudson Bay Consortium supports 3 active Working Groups: Community-driven Research and Monitoring, Indigenous Stewardship and Protected Areas, and Communications. Through discussions at the 2022 Summit consideration will be given to establishing an additional Working Group for Emergency Response. The Consortium is open to creating new working groups as the need arises and as suggested by participants. Anyone interested in participating in existing Working Groups should contact the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat.

Both the Working Groups and Steering Committee typically meet quarterly, with meetings hosted primarily via videoconference (Google Meet or Zoom). The Working Groups each have a designated leader that chairs each meeting, reports back and forth with the Steering Committee and Secretariat, and shares information with Consortium participants. Working Group Leaders also occasionally invite outside experts to present or contribute to Working Group meetings. Both the Steering Committee and Working Groups will also be directly involved in reviewing drafts of the new 5-Year Strategic Plan as prepared by the Secretariat.



Presentations & Posters

Presentations

Indigenous Stewardship and Protected Areas

- **Southampton Island Area of Interest.** *Presenters: Charlotte Sharkey and Micheal Tucktoo*
- **Arqviiliit Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area Establishment Project.** *Presenter: Johnny Kasudluak*
- **Qikiqtait.** *Presenters: Lucassie Arragutainaq, Mick Appaqaq and Joel Heath*
- **Partners in marine conservation in Eastern James Bay: Cree Nation Government and Parks Canada - combining strengths and resources.** *Presenters: Chantal Otter Tétreault (Protected areas and Conservation Specialist, Cree Nation Government) and Chantal Ouimet (Project manager, NMCA Establishment Branch, Parks Canada)*
- **Mushkegowuk-led National Marine Conservation Area in Western Weeneebeg (James Bay) and Southwestern Washaybeyo (Hudson Bay).** *Presenter: Corrina Payne, Assistant Manager, Marine Region Mushkegowuk Council*
- **Kitaskiinan Kawekanawaynichikatek. The Land We Want to Protect.** *Presenter: Robben Constant, York Factory First Nation*

Community-Driven Research and Monitoring

- **ArcticNet's North-by-North Program.** *Presenter: Pascale Ropars*
- **Climate Change Monitoring and Adaptation: Funding Programs and Resources.** *Presenter: Molly Morse, Climate Change and Clean Energy Directorate, CIRNAC*
- **SIKU Climate Action Support Program.** *Presenters: Lucassie Arragutainaq, Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association and Joel Heath, Arctic Eider Society*
- **Research and Monitoring in Nunavik.** *Presenters: Salamiva Weetaltuk, Aleashia Echalook & Frankie Jean-Gagnon*
- **Baseline study for cumulative effects on James Bay valued coastal ecosystems.** *Presenter: Dante Torio, PhD, Marine Scientist and Geographer, Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute (CERRI)*
- **Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Research Program.** *Presenters: Robbie Tapiatic, Niskamoon Corporation, Ernie Rabbitskin, Niskamoon Corporation, Zou Zou Kuzyk, University of Manitoba Melanie-L. Leblanc, UBC*
- **Aqqiumavvik Arviat Wellness Society.** *Presenter: Jrene Rahm*
- **Foxe Basin Kivalliq North Sapujiyiit/Guardians of the Sea Society.** *Presenters: Bernie Aggark and Noah Kadlak*

Environmental Response and Community Fisheries

- **Canadian Coast Guard Arctic Region Programs and Initiatives Update.** *Presenter: Sue McLennan, Regional Director IBMS, Arctic Region*
- **Towards establishment of a Community Fisheries Working Group within the Hudson Bay Consortium.** *Presenter: Vera Baniias, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Arctic Region, Reconciliation Branch*

Posters

1. **Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute (CERRI) - A research center for the community and by the community.** *Authors: Dr. Dante Torio and Pahren Tangye*
2. **The Eeyou Coastal Habitat Project: A multi-disciplinary assessment of coastal habitats, eelgrass, Canada Geese and challenges to Cree hunting activities – presenting the research approach.** *Authors: Z. Kuzyk, S. Bélanger, K. Davis, P. del Giorgio, M. de Melo, J. Ehn, V. Galindo, J.-F. Giroux, M. Gosselin, J. Idrobo, R. Kumar Singh, A. LaRocque, M. L. Leblanc, B. Leblon, U. Neumeier, F. Noisette, M. O'Connor, C. Peck, E. Rabbitskin, M. Sorais*
3. **The Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee.** *Author: Nancy Bouchard*
4. **Identifying Sources of Safe Drinking Water.** *Authors: Preston Bobbish (Trapline CH07 & CH27) and Isaiah Coonishish (Trapline CH02)*
5. **State of Lake Whitefish on the La Grande River.** *Authors: Isaiah Coonishish, Nicholas Chakapash, Preston Bobbish, Jessie James Scipio, Dante Torio. PhD*
6. **Living in Harmony with the Marine Environment of the Omushkego.** *Author: Mushkegowuk Council*
7. **Migration routes, high-use areas, and network connectivity across the annual cycle of an arctic seabird.** *Authors: Carrie E. Gray and Brian J. Olsen*
8. **Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network in the Hudson Bay Area.** *Authors: WHSRN Executive Office*
9. **Wildlife, Environmental Change, and Local Indigenous Food Systems (WECLIFS).** *Authors: Murray Humphries, Treena Wasonti:io Delormier, Gordon Hickey and the Northern Wildlife Knowledges Lab*
10. **SIKU and Inuit-led Conservation: How Sanikiluarmit Monitoring Data Can Support Qikiqtait Protected Area Development.** *Authors: Regena Sinclair (MA Student, School of Earth, Environment and Society), Supervisor: Gita Ljubicic, Research Partners: Lucassie Arragutainaq, Johnny Kudluarok, Joel Heath*



Appendix

List of Registered Organizations

- Aiviit HTO
- Aqigiq HTO
- Arctic Eider Society
- ArcticNet
- Arqviit IPCA Establishment Project
- Arviq HTO
- Attawapiskat First Nation
- Canadian Coast Guard
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
- Carleton University
- Centre for Earth Observation Science, University of Manitoba
- Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute
- Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society - Manitoba
- Cree Board of Health & Social Services of James Bay
- Cree Justice
- Cree Nation Government
- Cree Nation Of Waskaganish
- Cree Nation of Wemindji
- Cree Trappers' Association
- Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut
- Department of Fisheries & Oceans
- Environment and Climate Change Canada
- Eeyou Marine Region Impact Review Board
- Eeyou Marine Region Planning Commission
- Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board
- Environment Funders Canada
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Fort Albany First Nation
- Foxe Basin Kivalliq North Sapujiyiit/Guardians of the Sea Society
- Government of Nunavut
- Hamlet of Baker Lake
- Hamlet of Rankin Inlet
- Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Coordinating Committee
- Issatik HTO
- Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee
- Kigaluk Landholding Corporation
- Kivalliq Inuit Association
- Libby Dean & Associates Consulting
- Makivik Corporation
- McGill University
- McMaster University
- Meakin Consultants Inc
- Moose Cree First Nation
- Mushkegowuk Council
- National Audubon Society
- National Geographic Pristine Seas
- Nature Canada
- Nature Conservancy of Canada
- Nomomente Institute
- Northern Village of Kangiqsujaq
- Northern Village of Puvirnituk
- Nunavik Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Association/RNUK
- Nunavik Marine Region Planning Commission
- Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board
- Nunavut Impact Review Board
- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
- Nunavut Water Board
- Northern Village of Ivujivik
- Oceans North
- Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre
- Parks Canada
- Polynya Consulting Group
- PrairiesCan
- Qikiqtaaluk Corporation
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association
- Regional Cree Trappers Association
- Sanikiluaq HTO
- Service Canadien de la faune
- SmartICE
- SNAP Québec
- Société du Plan Nord
- STRATA360
- Town of Churchill
- Université de Montréal
- University of Manitoba
- University of Toronto
- Weenusk First Nation
- Wemindji Trappers Association
- Hamlet of Whale Cove
- Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network
- Wildlands League
- Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada
- World Wildlife Fund - Canada
- York Factory First Nation (YFFN)

List of Registered Participants

Adamie Delisle-Alaku	Corrina Payne	Jeremiah Kumarluk	Mélanie-Louise Leblanc
Adamie Kaitak	Daniel Taukie	Jessica Duke	Michael Spence
Alan Penn	Danny Pee	Jessica Labrecque	Michael Tucktoo
Aleashia Echalook	Dante Torio	Jimmy Paul Angutiguluk	Michel Akkuardjuk
Alec Aupaluk	Darryl Nakoolak	Joefrey Okalik	Mick Appaqaq
Alessia Guzzi	David Kuksuk	Joel Heath	Mikhaela Neelin
Alex Litvinov	Davidee Shauk	Joelle Crook	Minnie Amidlak
Alex Alexis	Dominique Potvin	John E. Sam	Mitch Campbell
Ali Qavavauk	Drikus Gissing	John Etegyoyok	Molly Morse
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Alison Cassidy	eddie masty	Johnny Arnaituk	Nancy Dea
Allan House	Edward Bearskin	Johnny Kasudluak	Nancy Bouchard
Amanda Houssin	Edward Sutherland	Johnny Kudluarok	Natasha Louttit
Andree-Anne Vezina	Eelai Uniuqsaraq	Johnny Torngak	Nathalie Girard
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Angela Ashishkeesh	Eli Angiyok	Joseph Wheesk	Nicole McDonald
Anna Baggio	Eli Kavik	Joy Aragootak	Nigel Spence
Anna Krupa	Eli Quananack	Jrène Rahm	Noah Kadlak
Annie McPherson	Elisapi Copland	Julie Simone Hébert	Noah Nakoolak
Annie O'Brien	Emily Kattuk	June Shappa	Norman Wapachee
Barb Duffin	Emily Sinave	Kaitlin Breton-Honeyman	Nunga Aragutak
Barnard Christine	Emma Ausen	Karen Costello	Ocean Phillips
Barnie Aggark	Eric Collins	Karen Richardson	Pascale Ropars
Bernadette Dean	Erica Guth	Kaushik Gupta	Patricia Edwards
Bernie MacIsaac	Erin Keenan	Kelly Kadjuk	Paul Angutetuar
Bethany Kraft	Ernest Tomatuk	Kelsie Iserhoff	Paul Crowley
Betty Tomatuk	Eva-Maria Hanchar	Kilikvak Kabloona	Paulusi Angiyok
Betty Tomatuk	Frankie Jean-Gagnon	Kim Olson	Percy Kabloona
Billy Nicoll	Fred Tomatuk	Kohl Barrault	Pernilla Talec
Billy Palliser	Gabriel Nirlungayuk	Kristy Franks	Preston Bobbish
Brendan O'Donnell	George Natawapineskum	Kristyn Ferguson	Qilak Kusugak
Brian Burke	Gregor Gilbert	Kullu Qavavauk	Raymond Menarick
Brittany Dale	Harry Aggark	Lars Qaqqaq	Regena Sinclair
Cameron McLean	Heather Rasmussen	Laura Chamberlin	Reggie Bearskin
Carolann Harding	Isaac Masty	Laurie Beaupre	Richard Aksawnee
Carrie Gray	Isaiah Coonishish	Lawrence Issakiark	Riley Chervinski
Catherine Geoffroy	J. Wilson	Lawrence Martin	Rita Masty
Catherine Hébert	Jack Nivixie	Lazarusie Tukai	Robben Constant
Cecile Lyaal	Jackie Kidd	Libby Dean	Robert E Fireman
Cesare Tatarelli	Jackie Williams	Lily Napash	Robina Scrivener
Chantal Otter Tetreault	Jacqueline Sutherland	Linda Masty	Ron Spencer
Chantal Ouimet	Jade Hunter	Lootie Toomasie	Ron Thiessen
Charles Hookimaw	James Bobbish	Lorna Harris	Roxanne Metlin
Charlie Paningajak	James O'Leary	Lucassie Arragutainaq	Ryan Barry
Charlotte Sharkey	James Eetoolook	Margaret Fireman	Salamiva Weetaltuk
Christina Macdonald	Janelle Kennedy	Marietta Mattinas	Samuel Hunter
Christopher Beck	Janice Aggark	Mark Tigumiar	Sarah Khan
Christopher Napash	Jasmine Lundie	Martha Hicke	Sarah Newell
Clarence Trapper	Jason Bullfrog	Martine Giangioppi	Sequan Visitor
Clive Desire Tesar	Jason Stevens	Maude Durand	Shaomik Inukpuk
Colleen Turlo	Jeff Legault	Maya Longpre-Croteau	Sidney Nichol
Colleen Parker	Jennie Knopp	Megan Chen	Silas Cookie Comtois
Constance O'Connor	Jennifer Simard	Megan Sheremata	Simon Aliqu

List of Registered Participants (*continued*)

Sophie Crump	Tanya Iljas	Tommy Palliser	Véronique Bussi�eres
Stephanie Meakin	Ted Cheskey	Troy Netser	Victoria Kidlapik
Stephanie Varty	Thiyagarajah Thayaparan	Valter Blazevic	Wayne Cheezo
Steven Lonsdale	Thomas Stevens	Vera Banias	Wilf Bagley
Sue McLennan	Tom Sheldon	Verna Flett	ZouZou Kuzyk
Syola Ikkidluak			

Detailed Summit Agenda

Tuesday, November 29th

7:00 *Breakfast and Registration*

9:00 **Opening Ceremony**

- Opening Remarks by Chairs

Keynote Speakers

- Natan Obed, President, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami
- Alison Linklater, Grand Chief, Mushkegowuk Council
- Mandy Gull-Masty, Grand Chief, Cree Nation of Eeyou Istchee
- Aluki Kotierk, President, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
- Adamie Delisle-Alaku, Vice President, Makivvik Corporation
- Gabriel Nirlungayuk Regional Director General, Arctic Region, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

10:30 ☐ *Coffee Break*

10:45 **Welcoming Remarks**

11:00 **Workshop 1:** Strategic Planning Overview

12:00 🍴 *Lunch*

1:00 **Workshop 2:** Community Updates and Priorities

Kangiqsujuaq, Salluit, Ivujivik, Akulivik, Puvirnituaq, Inukjuak, Umiujaq, Kuujjuarapik, Sanikiluaq, Whapmagoostui, Chisasibi, Wemindji, Eastmain, Waskaganish, Moose Cree First Nation, Fort Albany, Kashechewan, Attawapiskat, Weenusk/Peawanuck

3:00 ☐ *Coffee Break*

3:15 **Workshop 2 continued:** Community Updates and Priorities

York Factory First Nation, Churchill, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour, Naujaat

4:45 **Daily Wrap-up (4:45 - 5:00)**

Wednesday, Nov 30th

7:00 🍴 Breakfast

8:30 🗣️ Welcoming Remarks; Day 1 Recap

9:00 **Workshop 3:** Indigenous Stewardship & Protected Areas

- Southhampton Island Area of Interest (AOI)
- Arqviiliit Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA) Establishment Project
- Qikiqtait Protected Area

10:00 ☕ Coffee Break

10:15 **Workshop 3 continued:** Indigenous Stewardship & Protected Areas

- Feasibility Assessment to establish a National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) in Eastern James Bay
- Mushkegowuk National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) in Western James Bay and Southwestern Hudson Bay
- Kitaskiinan Kawekanawaynichikatek Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area (IPCA)

11:30 **Workshop 4:** Community-Driven Research & Monitoring

- Community-Led Research with North by North Program, ArcticNet
- Community-Based Climate Programs, CIRNAC

12:00 🍴 Lunch

1:00 **Workshop 4 continued:** Community-Driven Research & Monitoring

- SIKU Climate Action Support Program, Arctic Eider Society
- Roundtable Discussion

3:00 ☕ Coffee Break

3:15 **Workshop 4 continued:** Community-Driven Research & Monitoring

- Atanniuvik and Nunavik Research
- Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute (CERRI)
- The Niskamoon Corporation Eeyou Coastal Habitat Comprehensive Research Program: Understanding long-term environmental change across the eastern James Bay coast
- Aqqiumavvik Arviat Wellness Society
- Foxe Basin Kivalliq North Sapujiyiit Society
- Discussion

4:45 **Daily Wrap-up** (4:45 - 5:00)

5:00 **Poster Session** (5:00 - 5:45)

Thursday, December 1st

7:00 🍴 Breakfast

8:30 **Welcoming Remarks;** Day 2 Recap

9:00 *Introduction to the new Canadian Coast Guard/Fisheries and Ocean Canada Arctic Region*

Keynote Speakers:

- Neil O'Rourke, Assistant Commissioner, Arctic Region, Canadian Coast Guard
- Gabriel Nirlungayuk Regional Director General, Arctic Region, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

9:30 **Workshop 5:** Community Fisheries & Environmental Response

- Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) - Environmental Response
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) - Community Fisheries

10:00 ☕ Coffee Break

10:15 **Workshop 5 continued:** Community Fisheries & Environmental Response

12:00 🍴 Lunch

1:00 **Workshop 6:** Supporting Community Leaders

Panelists include:

- Isaac Masty
- Aleashia Echalook
- Jennifer Simard
- Lucassie Arragutainaq

3:00 ☕ Coffee Break

3:15 **Workshop 7:** Charting the path forward for the Consortium

4:45 **Close of the 2022 Summit (4:45 - 5:00)**

7:00 **Gala Banquet (7:00 - 10:00)**