THE

# HUDSON BAY CONSORTIUM

Timmins 2019

# East Hudson Bay/James Bay Regional Roundtable

# Contents


## Background

Key Outcomes 4
Common Themes 5
Tools for Stewardship and Coordination 5

## Coastal Restoration Workshop

Summary 7
General Recommendations to External Agencies 8
Project Goal 8
What Was Done 9
Outcomes 10
Coastal Restoration Workshop Synthesis Map 12
Community Priorities for Restoration 13
Synergy between Coastal Restoration Fund Projects in the Canadian Arctic 28
Support, Solutions and Ideas 28

## Protected Areas Workshop

Summary 29
What Was Done 29
Workshop Objective 29
Outcomes 30
Community Priorities for Stewardship and Protected Areas 31

## Coordinating Research And Monitoring

What Was Done 35
Objective 35
Common Themes from Summit 35
Areas of Special Concern: 35
Community Funding for Research and Monitoring 36
Community Priorities 36

## Communications

Internal Communications 43
Planning The Road Ahead 44

## Appendix

Priorities and Statements from Communities South of the East Hudson Bay/James Bay Region 45
Registered Participants 46



Air Inuit
Nunavut
Arctic Eider Society
MUSHKEGOWUK COUNCIL
Tides Canada
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## Background

A regional initiative of the Hudson Bay Consortium, the 2019 East Hudson Bay and James Bay Roundtable meeting, hosted in partnership with the Mushkegowuk Council in Timmins, Ontario, focused on bringing together communities and organizations from Nunavik, Eeyou Marine Region, Mushkegowuk and east Hudson Bay region of Nunavut, as well as regional and federal agencies and other groups interested in the long-term stewardship of the region. Driven by the outcomes of the Hudson Bay Summit and the first East Hudson Bay/James Bay Regional Roundtable hosted by the Cree Nation of Chisasibi in 2016, this meeting built upon the common themes of Coastal Restoration, Protected Areas, Research & Monitoring and Communications. Participation was open to anyone who agrees to respect the Vision Statement and Guiding Principles on which the Hudson Bay Consortium was founded.

There was broad representation from communities and organizations from across the region, with over 200 people registered for the meeting. Each community was asked to appoint an individual to speak on their behalf for each of the four workshops. Community priorities identified at the Hudson Bay Summit were reviewed in each workshop providing an opportunity for updates and additional information The first day focused on ongoing research and stewardship updates from community representatives, while the second day engaged participants in workshops on key themes established at the Hudson Bay Summit including: Coordinating Research and Stewardship, Protected Areas, Coastal Restoration and Communications.

While collaborative and coordinated approaches to the stewardship of Hudson Bay and James Bay have gained considerable momentum in the last five years, the history of efforts in this region span more than 15 years. A recent West Hudson Bay Regional Roundtable meeting has been ongoing for several years, and provided inspiration for the East Hudson Bay/James Bay Regional Roundtable in Chisasibi (2016). Following consultation on a Vision Statement and Guiding Principles, the Hudson Bay Consortium was established at the Hudson Bay Summit in Montreal in 2018.

The Hudson Bay Consortium is a forum for communities to come together and share their priorities and knowledge in order to better coordinate and collaborate for the benefit of the greater Hudson Bay and James Bay region. A community-first approach to meetings and workshops helps coordinate knowledge on shared priorities and stewardship, forming a basis to understanding the larger picture of the Bays and their future.

The Hudson Bay Consortium seeks to facilitate self-determination, respect rights holders, help create a better understanding of treaties, land claims and their roles, adhere to and promote the vision statement and guiding principles, 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.

The Bays are a complicated jurisdiction, crossing into territories of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Nunavut. However, participants are encouraged to think about the systems in Hudson and James Bays as a whole, uncomplicated by the lines on maps. Working together ensures the health of the entire region, marine environment and the communities that rely on these resources.

## Key Outcomes

A number of key recommendations from the Working Groups were brought to the larger group at the roundtable and confirmed as key priorities for information sharing and coordination moving forward including:

1. Development of a list with details of ongoing projects in Hudson Bay/James Bay
2. Development of a list of active organizations and community contacts for the region (i.e. directory services)
3. Development of an archive of current and historical reports, publications and other literature that can often be difficult to find for the region
4. An ongoing commitment to continued development and updating of community research and stewardship priorities, as started at the Summit and further updated in this report.,
5. A list of events and meetings across the region to improve coordination and planning

Communities and organizations are encouraged to begin compiling lists of projects, documents and other information towards these goals, and the Consortium secretariat will be in touch to help bring together these lists using the SIKU.org platform as a tool to make this accessible and updatable on an ongoing basis as described below.

Other priorities also include:

1. Additional participation on the Steering Committee. The Steering Committee guides the work of the Secretariat following the Vision Statement and Guiding Principles of the Consortium. Interested organizations or communities may appoint a representative to the Steering Committee.
2. Additional participation on Working Groups. Working groups were established at the Hudson Bay Summit on four priority themes: Research and Monitoring, Coastal Restor ation, Protected Areas/ Stewardship, and Communications. The Consortium is open to creating new working groups as suggested by participants. Anyone interested in participating on Working Groups should contact the Hudson Bay Consortium Secretariat.

Working Group and Steering Committee meetings are primarily via teleconference. Working groups may invite outside experts to contribute. The Working Groups designate a coordinator that can report back and forth with the Steering Committee and share information with Consortium participants.

## Common Themes

Discussions took place on a variety of topics in each workshop as detailed in the report. Numerous priorities for research and monitoring were raised, and while some regions have priorities specific to their region, a number of common themes continue to emerge including:

- human health and well-being
- food security
- infrastructure and transportation
- specific concerns and interests about ice thickness, changes on the seasonality of the ice and changes in conditions of the ice, dangerous ice, permafrost, snow depth, rainfall and wind, habitats e.g. eelgrass in the James Bay region, wetlands, marine ecosystem and
- cumulative effects of development including shipping oil and gas, hydroelectric, changes in rivers and watersheds, habitat loss, invasive and new species arrival
- seal and animal diet monitoring, beluga and contaminants research
- the need to strengthen intergenerational knowledge transfer and mobilization by engaging youth and elders
- the protection of Intellectual Property and Indigenous rights

## Tools for Stewardship and Coordination

The top priorities identified by working groups for the Consortium include providing a directory of communities and organizations working in Hudson Bay and James Bay, a list and details of active and past projects, and a common place to share and access reports, publications and other documents for the region that can often be difficult to find. The SIKU.org platform has been being developed to facilitate Indigenous self-determination in research and stewardship and was presented and discussed as a group to share how it could help support these goals. Additional features include tools for documenting and sharing Indigenous knowledge around ice safety, changes to wildlife, and other monitoring in an approach that allows individuals and communities to retain ownership over their intellectual property and facilitate self-determination in research and stewardship. Development is ongoing and interested individuals can create an account at beta.siku.org at any time. We will provide details on how to share documents and projects in support of the Consortium in the coming months. Please contact us to discuss bringing SIKU training workshops to your community for the public launch in late 2019.

SIKU is a social media platform for Indigenous self-determination, offered as a web platform and mobile app, providing an interconnected approach for:

- services including high resolution satellite imagery, weather, tides and ice data in one place, along side community weather and ice reports, helping users make informed safety decisions
- mobilization of community knowledge and observation data to help communities steward the land, make policy decisions and achieve self-determination
- strengthen knowledge transfer and the use of the Inuktitut dialects and other languages in numerous environmental and sea ice descriptions
- connect individuals, communities and organizations to coordinate and collaborate on projects


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# Coastal Restoration Workshop

## Summary


1. Ecological restoration is the process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged or destroyed. In other words, it is a way to fix natural areas that have been damaged.
2. Hudson Bay and James Bay communities explained their priorities for coastal restoration at meetings in 2018 and 2019.
3. Common restoration needs identified by communities included cleaning polluted sites and debris, addressing effects of shipping and changes to hydrology, and fixing erosion and habitat loss.
4. People also identified changes in ice and snow conditions and in species distributions due to climate change
5. Communities can use this report to develop partnerships and projects with each other and with regional organizations, and advocate for government- or corporate-sponsored restoration. This report will also be used by DFO to look for other funding sources for coastal restoration.


### Responsibility for Restoration

To paraphrase one of the participants:

> *"We didn't create the problems. We're observers and caretakers of the land, but we are stuck with the damage done by others. We want government officials to make contact to help."*

Many agencies external to the communities of Hudson Bay have been responsible for the ecosystem damage, and associated human health impacts, about which community members expressed concern. Examples include site contamination as a result of military installations, marine and other debris, and changes to hydrology and species distributions due to the operation of hydroelectric dams.

## General Recommendations to External Agencies

1. Fisheries and Oceans Canada: Remove all derelict vessels
2. Department of National Defence / Defence Construction Canada: Clean up military debris and contaminated sites, for example at old radar stations (e.g. Mid Canada Line, DEW Line, supply points)
3. Transport Canada, airlines, tourism companies and shipping companies: Avoid seabird nesting habitat in June and July – e.g. ships should travel in the middle of the channel near Digges Island; prevent ballast water release from foreign waters; avoid important marine mammal areas to reduce noise-related disturbance, e.g. Walrus Island (Coral Harbour), Deception Bay, Chesterfield Inlet;
4. Environment and Climate Change Canada: Support for climate change adaptation
5. Hydroelectric companies: Address community priorities through water management that mimics natural cycles, and habitat compensation

Many of the restoration concerns identified by the communities are due to climate change and hydroelectricity generation, which are driven by human behaviour in southern latitudes in Canada and the United States. In considering restoration goals in these northern communities, it is crucial to alter southern behaviour to reduce fossil fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, invest in public transit, conserve energy and invest in green energy sources that do not involve large-scale hydroelectric power.

## Project Goal

The goal of this project was to provide consultation on key community priorities for coastal issues and restoration across the greater James Bay and Hudson Bay region. Outcomes will help develop next steps for local coastal restoration planning, developing proposals for coastal restoration funding, coordinating among communities and jurisdictions on coastal issues, and exploring linkages from coastal restoration to long term stewardship through establishing protected areas at restoration sites.

1. A coastal restoration workshop was held at the Hudson Bay Summit in February 2018, and included the following:
    a. Presentation on ecological restoration definition, methods and examples
    b. Mapping exercise where summit participants, primarily community representatives, provided direct input onto large maps of Hudson Bay sub-regions
    c. Roundtable discussion of community priority areas for coastal restoration
    d. Synthesis map created from mapping exercise, roundtable discussion and subsequent conversations with individual participants
    e. Common themes identified
    f. Participants were invited to join a Coastal Restoration Working Group
2. A summary of the coastal restoration workshop was produced, distributed and posted on the Hudson Bay Consortium website as part of the Hudson Bay Summit report. This summary included a copy of the synthesis map produced at the workshop.
3. Two Coastal Restoration Working Group conference calls were held in November and December 2018 with interested community members and DFO Coastal Restoration Fund representatives to explain the opportunities and requirements of the second application process for the Coastal Restoration Fund.
4. A follow-up workshop was held at the Eastern Hudson Bay / James Bay Roundtable meeting in January 2019, and included the following:
    a. A presentation of the common restoration needs identified by participants at the 2018 Coastal Restoration Workshop
    b. Presentation of the restoration priorities identified by each community that were recorded in the Hudson Bay Summit report
    c. Roundtable discussion where communities identified corrections or additional information about their coastal restoration priorities
5. Communities that were not in attendance at the Eastern Hudson Bay Roundtable meeting were contacted individually to review and provide input on their communities' sections of the draft report.
6. Preparation of this final coastal restoration priorities report for distribution to the communities and DFO, and for publication on the Hudson Bay Consortium website.

1. Participants were introduced to concepts and methods for ecological restoration in coastal areas, and had the opportunity to identify areas in Hudson Bay where they felt restoration is needed, and what actions may be required for those areas to recover.
2. Participants received background information on ecological restoration, in particular the following:
    a. Ecological restoration is when people assist an ecosystem that has been damaged, to help it recover.
    b. Some areas can be restored more easily than others. Some can be restored through physical methods, for example by reintroducing important species or habitats, or removing debris or invasive species. Other areas can be restored by changing the way people use it or manage it.
    c. Examples of restoration projects from other coastal regions in Canada.
3. Community members and other participants identified potential coastal restoration sites throughout Hudson Bay and James Bay
4. These sites were recorded and compiled into a digital map.
5. Community members articulated their coastal restoration priorities in detail to the Hudson Bay Consortium and Eastern Hudson Bay Roundtable.
6. These priorities were described in detail in the Hudson Bay Summit report, which has been shaed with participants and posted on the Hudson Bay Consortium's website.
7. The report content was presented at the Eastern Hudson Bay Roundtable, verified and updated based on additional community input.
8. Several common coastal restoration needs were identified:

**Debris removal**

- Derelict vessels, shipwrecks, old structures and waste materials such as old oil
- barrels and buried tanks are causing contamination, blockages to navigation or fish passage, or aesthetic effects in several areas

**Polluted sites**

- Several sites require cleanup due to historical and ongoing chemical or oil contamination, inadequate waste disposal options, or lack of sewage treatment
- Light pollution was identified in one area
- Oil spills
- A need for spill/pollution prevention and emergency response plans
- Water quality issues, for example lack of access to drinking water in areas where drinking water used to be abundant, and loss of lake productivity
- Effects of using explosives during construction

**Hydrology**

- Many of the restoration priorities in this category related to addressing various impacts of hydroelectric developments
- Deepening, enhancing and restoring waterways for travel and fish passage
- Changing water management to restore flows
- Effects of increased flow rate on turbidity, salinity and freezing
- Clearing blocked channels
- Less water quantity in areas where drinking water used to be abundant

**Shipping effects**

- Pollution, noise and disturbance affect marine mammals that are hunted and important for food security
- Requests to find alternative means of transporting supplies
- Changes due to dredging of shipping channels

**Erosion**

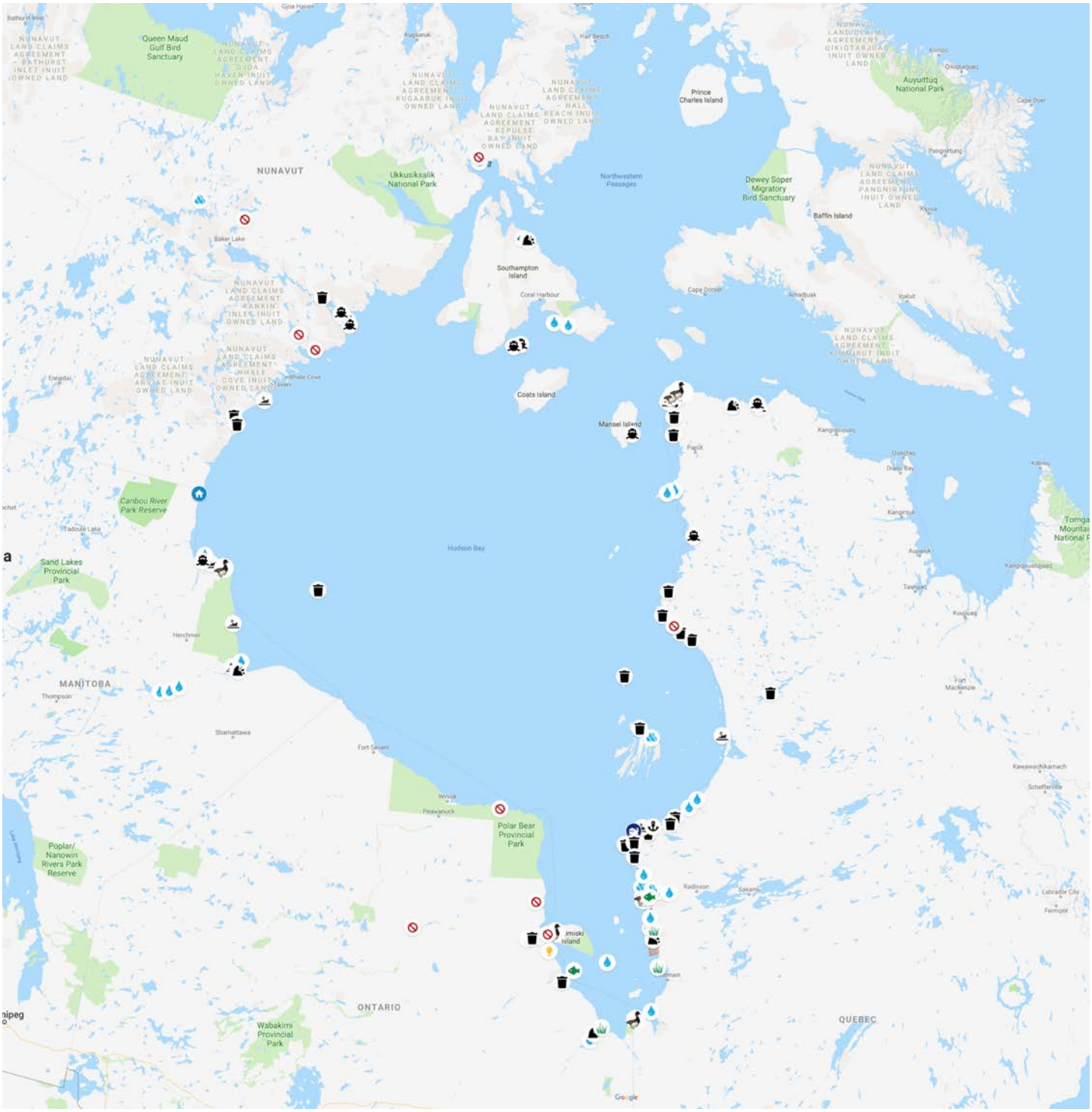
- Stopping erosion
- Clearing rock slides and landslides that have blocked access and fish passage, and affect stream flows
- Increased siltation that affects navigation and transportation

**Fish and wildlife habitat**

- Many of the restoration priorities identified in this category are also related to changes in hydrology, often as a result of hydroelectric developments
- Restoration of fish habitat by restoring stream flow or unblocking fish passage
- Changes in eelgrass beds
- Removal of invasive species
- Decreased abundance of berries near communities
- Habitat degradation by Lesser Snow Geese in one area of the coast.
- Effects on intertidal species such as mussels

**Changes in ice and snow conditions**

- Changes in freeze-up due to changes in hydrology resulting from hydroelectric developments or climate change
- Glacial melting
- Changes in snow cover and permafrost; mild winters


Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary
NUNAVUT
Ukkusiksalik National Park
Prince Charles Island
Auyuittuq National Park
Dewey Soper Migratory Bird Sanctuary
Baffin Island
Baker Lake
Southampton Island
Coral Harbour
Coats Island
Mansel Island
Caribou River Park Reserve
Sand Lakes Provincial Park
Hudson Bay
MANITOBA
Polar Bear Provincial Park
Poplar/ Nanowin Rivers Park Reserve
ONTARIO
Wabakimi Provincial Park
QUEBEC
Navigation Hazard
Eelgrass Issues
Ice Issues
Debris & garbage/dumping
Blasting effects
Contaminants
Fish Issues
Erosion & rock/land slide
Water Flow/Levels Management Issues
Building or Structure
Shipping Effects
Water Fowl Issues
Light pollution
Shipwreck/ Derelict Vessel
Radar Station

## Akulivik

- Need to clean up all oil spills properly, even small ones. Saw a young beluga without a mother near Kuujuaraapik. There are oil spills along the beach. The community tries to clean them.
- When you harvest animals, their abundance is better. When we harvested mussels they were very skinny; now when they harvest them they are tender and fatter again
- Dead lake where there used to be plenty of Arctic char. The animals around it have gone away.
- Some cases where seafood has worms in them.
- Damage to coastal species from hydro impacts: River enhancements made them almost stop flowing. Some areas where arctic char need to go upstream are still too shallow. In mainland rivers we go fishing in the winter. We set up nets further inland so the Arctic Char can go upstream – they are very keen and aware and sometimes do not want to go back if it's been affected. The fish come from all around the coast. Rivers have to be flowing. Fish are coming from long distances, e.g. Long Island, Mansel Island, Belchers. You can tell from the skin. There is a dead lake where there used to be lots of char, maybe due to drainage from minerals; nothing has been done. Consider fixing the lake bed. Are there any examples from other communities where this has been fixed? Now the community has to go far away and spend more money in transportation to find arctic char.
- There is a big lake but it is dead where Akulivik used to fish; the river was flowing from the hills.
- The water is not good for drinking near Akulivik because of:
    - Dump sites from mining companies
    - Empty barrels/oil drums along the coast
    - Unfinished cleaning - it must be done for sure
- We need to identify areas for food security, to go fishing. Fish go upstream but need to go a very long way. We have been really impacted by river dams. They have even affected the mussels. Logs and trees are just put in the river. Debris from mining company was just buried and is affecting fish.
- Concern about whether Hydro wants to develop underwater power lines
- Ships are char fishing at Mansel Island
- There is mining exploration near the community
- The Arctic char are fading; is this due to over-fishing?
- The salinity in the sea water has been decreasing since there has been increased freshwater. We want to understand why, via university studies.
- Companies destroy the habitat, for example by damming rivers.
- Because of climate change, forming and thickness of ice takes time. What can we do about climate change?
- Seeing black bears for the first time.

## Arviat

- Want monitoring of Arctic Char
- Want sunken Bombardier to be retrieved/ salvaged
- At Bibby island where the Bombardier sank in 2017, younger hunters are starting to hunt where Mugoose River flows into to the sea.
- Where the river divides there are 20-30 empty barrels that may affect areas where many Inuit go for greyling, char, trout, whitefish; should do a cleanup.
- 20+drums of diesel/gasoline dumped west of Austin Island are no longer there. Not sure if they drifted or were cleaned up. They used to be there, but they're not there anymore so they may have drifted out when the water levels rose. The water gets very deep there when the snow melts. They possibly drifted out southeast, along the Hudson Bay coastline.
- Address dumpsites closer to the coast. The hamlet council is responsible for this.
- HTO concerns about a helicopter and boat that sank; their location are unknown.

## Attawapiskat (Katawapiskat)

- Contaminants are at a radar site north of community near river Tosagi (?) – the site was cleaned up by the Ministry of Natural Resources and a contractor, but the community wants to know the monitoring results to know if the water, plants and wildlife are still contaminated (e.g. by PCBs, hydrocarbons).
- Canada geese and snow geese are increasing in abundance; they weren't there 100 years ago. They used to just migrate through, but now they stay and live on the island – why? Does the change in plant distribution make them come further south? The snow geese also taste different – is this due to changes to the water?
- Seagulls migrate south and bring back PCBs
- There is mercury in the fish; can groups from both sides of the bay work together?
- Concerned that flooding due to beaver activity is affecting the water quality.
- The dumpsite is unregulated; it's not a proper landfill.
- 200 miles upriver there are diamonds and the Ring of Fire; we are concerned about the environmental assessment and the effects on the watershed, including mercury poisoning.

## Baker Lake


- Three major heritage rivers flow into Baker Lake, but the water level is dropping
- There is a glacier on the north side of Schultz Lake that is diminishing. We are working on water monitoring since August 2018.
- Other lakes are drying up
- Seeing changes in species numbers
- Concern about possible contaminants from Meadowbank Mine. We are doing site monitoring on the mine road.
- We see something new come up each month.

## Chesterfield Inlet

- Not seeing seals, due to tankers supplying Meadowbank. Ships are throwing garbage into the ocean. A guide is supposed to be with the ship; if it's too rough it does not happen and the ship goes without a guide
- Tanker stop in the area
- Contaminants southeast of Ellis Island
- Concern with shipping and possible spill; grey water ballast
- Tankers moored up to 8-10 at a time

## Chisasibi

- The waste from an old outfitting camp at Roggan River is still there. Seems like it's really slow in what's been done to clean up. There's a generator there and it's almost in the river. We put our nets not far from the generator. I'd like it to get fixed as soon as possible. There was a lot of waste of oil back then, because they were using generators for the outfitter camps in the 70s. We need to dispose of it responsibly and restore the area. The river is very powerful, and because of the diversion it does not freeze during the winter. There is increased turbidity because the river is so powerful. We had asked for funding to clean up the Roggan River area, including oil spills in fishing areas. This could be fast and easy, but we didn't receive the funds.
- At the Rupert River diversion the river seems to flow faster than it used to when we had the reservoir. It has affected the freshwater

in northern communities. It does not freeze, and I don't taste the saltwater out in the bay (change in salinity). Ice in the bay is thin. There have been changes in fishing/hunting issues, and travel routes are getting shallower (due to channeling of waterways). Put the river back to how it was. We're seeing decreased wildlife and fish spawning habitats, dried-up ponds, and encroachment of predatory fish (new arrivals).

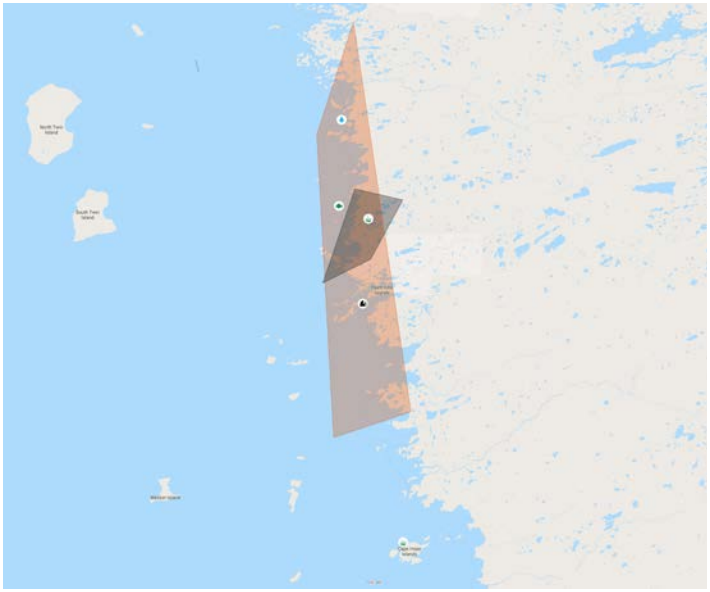
Shallow river mouth: sandbars and shallow waters are causing boat transport issues

- Eelgrass transplants, plants, seeds
- Change in Canada goose migration routes and eelgrass availability?
- Powerhouse doors are opened more often. Dams are affecting species due to flooding.
- We want the government and company to do something fast; the company has money.

## Coral Harbour

- Slumping into Canyon River: At the North end of the island at the Canyon River (as it's known in English), when I was younger I traveled there by dog team with no problems. In this day and age it is much different. Where we go fishing there are three lakes along the river. Landslides (rock slides) from a hill went into the river. Rock slides last spring 2017 are causing a noticeable decline in fish. Closer to the ocean it's not so bad. The permafrost slumped in two areas where fish (char) now have a problem going upstream to spawn. We need river enhancement so it can flow, and so there will be fish spawning in the lakes again. This is urgent to us because there was spawning in the past. We used to go there in the fall, but because of the landslides we cannon if there is not enough snow. We go now in April when there is more snow and we hunt seals, beluga and narwhal in the inlet.
- Lake channel broken/gone: In southeast area of island, due to erosion, channel is blocked; belugas and seals used to be able to go inside and come out. Waves created a dam from rocks. Want to clear the channel again. On windy days community boats used the lake for shelter. In another location in the same area, the lake is blocked at high tide.
- In channel between Southampton Island and Coats Island: Walrus Island. Ships associated with mining coming from Baker Lake disturb animals and make animals move elsewhere. 12 ships will be bringing material up to Baker Lake through this channel. Suggest that instead of going through this channel, they go on south side of Coats Island so at least the animals will be drawn back towards Coral Harbour. This is one of the community's big worries right now; should correct it early. They want to get compensation for all the ships going through the area, because all the animals are driven out and children and grandchildren won't have anything to hunt. Mining company in Baker Lake (Agnico-Eagle) said they have an agreement with Coral Harbour, but the community hasn't seen it.
- In channel between Southampton Island and Coats Island: Russian cruise (?) ships come to take pictures of walruses at Walrus Island. Ships arrive without notifying the Coral Harbour community. In one case, small boats had gone to the island to hunt walruses, but the ship was already there with zodiacs going around island. The community members thought the people on the ship were animal rights activists so they didn't want to shoot the walruses.

## Eastmain



- At Cape Hope Islands: Not much growing in this area. Lots of sediment on the bottom, no plants.

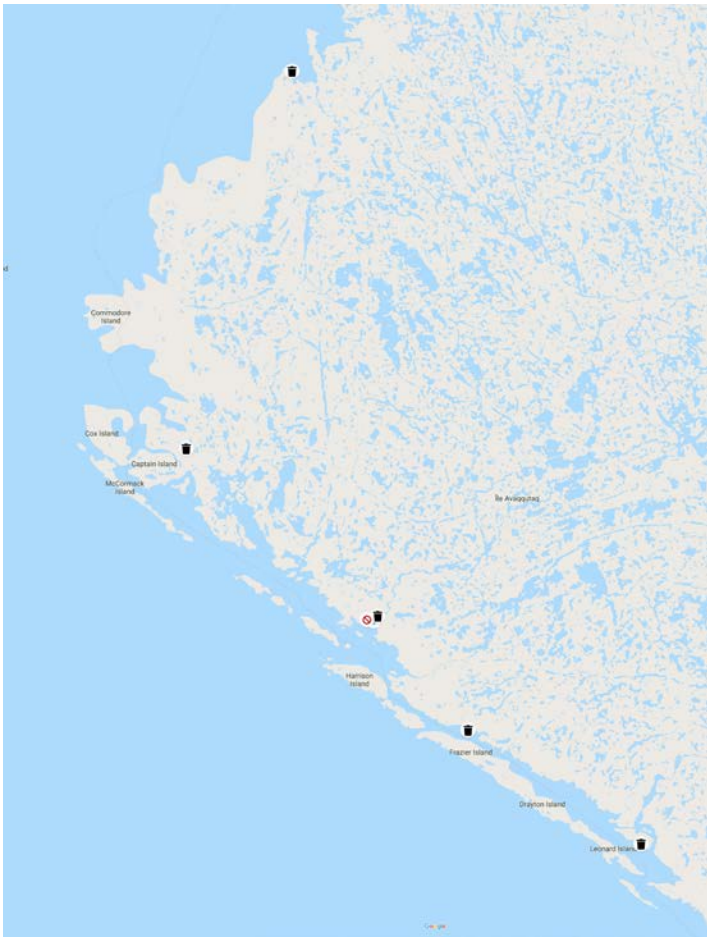
## Fort Albany

- In the region, along the west coast of James Bay we rely heavily on a barge service to bring supplies and resources to the community. Fort Albany can no longer be reached by barge because the mouth of the river is too shallow due to hydro dams. There are 2-3 hydro dams and the diversion of the water from the Albany River into the great lakes. The great lakes were getting shallow so they diverted the water. There are many reasons why rivers are going dry. The diversion creates sand bars. This year we really noticed it because fishermen could not go up the river. The moose hunt did not start until later. I commute between Albany and Kashechewan. The easier way is to go out to the bay or around the islands at high water. I tried different boats and canoes and it takes longer. I eventually gave up and walk over or take a 4-wheeler. We can't rely on the winter road; it's being downgraded because the Victor Diamond mine used to fund it. Would dredging the river be something that could be a restoration project? I used to travel with my dad along the Albany River into the Bay. He would have a cup in the canoe and if he wanted to drink water he would scoop water from the river. Now we cannot. Now we get our water from a lake beside an airport, but there are lots of fumes affecting the lake water that we drink from. We need a secure water source. Now we have to carry at least 20 gallons of drinking water when we go hunting. Before, every 20 miles along coast there was a water hole and we could get water there; we did not worry about water drying up. Water has been drained from a previous water source. My grandfather used to say we should create a path where the canoe can travel – we share one hospital and we need to visit. It's hard to visit in summer. The negotiation and conversation should be with First Nations and we should have compensation for the lack of water from Hydro. No one asked us when they decided to divert water into the Great Lakes. First Nations need to be empowered to negotiate compensation for damages to boats and propellers because of shallow water.
- People gather berries, and now sometimes have to go 30 miles south to get cranberries and blueberries; now there are no blueberries and

in dry season hardly any cranberries, due to climate change.

- We get our medicine by picking herbal plants, but it is hard to find sage and sweet grass.
- There are old radar sites at Fort Albany and further north. There still needs to be more research on the contaminants that were buried (5-gallon drums) and tanks that need to be dismantled. When barrels and waste are buried, contaminants go into the water system. After the residential school burned down in 1992, INAC came in with explosives and blew up the whole school. Lots of people were watching were affected by inhaling the smoke and asbestos. People that lived in that residential school are dying of disease.
- We need restoration and beautification for mental health reasons; we need to clean up our communities.
- These wage lagoons are overflowing and going into the water. The tide water comes in and brings waste back in.
- There are also dumpsites containing garbage.
- Telephone tower between Kashechewan and Attawapiskat keeps its lights on, which scares away birds.
- Mercury concerns regarding food security and safety, particularly for pregnant women: decrease in consumption, deformed fish.
- There is debris, including plastic, along the river.
- There needs to be reconciliation and recognition of the traditional territory in restoration. The work has to make sure not to override anyone's jurisdiction, including where there are territorial disputes.
- We also need prevention measures. There is consideration of a coastal all-season road, which may lead to overhunting. There needs to be consultation on its location and protection of sacred sites.

## Inukjuak




- This area could be a source for donor eelgrass beds for eelgrass restoration projects in other areas; eelgrass in this area is blocking fish passage upstream.
- Human debris goes into river. RCMP used to throw garbage into river. Now char doesn't go up the river due to debris.
- There are tanks and tankers in the middle of the community. Oil has spilled. Tanks were removed, but drainage from the previous tanks hasn't been cleaned yet.
- The river is getting shallower due to debris and ice is flowing up the river. When ice breaks up it doesn't overflow anymore, mainly because the river breaks on top of the ice and flows down. Deepen the estuary.
- Old drums at Hotchkiss Island
- Waste at point near Tupirviturlik (north of Frazier Island).
- Old campsites east of Captain Island and at Nauligavik

- Want federal government to clean up the garbage; expected that they would have done this following last year's meeting. Nothing has been done yet. They made plans and were supposed to arrive, but it didn't happen.
- We need money for cleaning.

- In the 1900s the Hudson Bay Company harvested 9000 belugas; they are finally starting to return.
- Communities in Hudson Bay are asked to travel far to harvest belugas, but we don't know those areas. We want to harvest locally.

## Ivujivik

- Oil drums (airplane fuel) left south of Ivujivik since the 1960s have damaged seashells; have to be cleaned. When there is a small waterfall, the pollution goes into the water and weakens the mussels. The volume and weight is too much for local people to remove with their canoes.
- Old batteries left in hunting grounds, next to 2 groups of fishing lakes, under responsibility of mapping people. Want them cleaned.
- Inuk Island: shipwreck with guidance systems that are rotting. We want them taken away. Canada geese and eiders nest on this island.
- On the island west of Ivujivik, there is a shipwreck – we would like it to be cleaned. It's too big and heavy for the community to get with their canoes. The ground is old, and it's a brown mess.

- We are seeing more polar bears in eider nesting areas, which is affecting eider nesting. The number of polar bears is increasing in most islands in front of us where we collect eider down. The area is ruined by bears that are living next to us now.
- Murre numbers are decreasing. They seem to take different routes. A million murres nest in a large area on Digges Islands and the adjacent mainland coast. We want ships and planes (e.g. Air Inuit) to not go near the island during nesting season in June and July, as they disturb the nesting birds. Ships should go in the middle of the channel at this time, and planes should avoid the area and route their flights over inland areas. We want more support from Makivik with First Air and Air Inuit because their planes fly next to the murre nesting islands.
- With climate change there is less snow, so a lot of rocks are visible.
- Coastal animals we live on, and their food, are also being affected by rivers being dammed. They eat somewhere else now, for example murres are eating baby cod. When we shoot seals now they sink, they don't float. We see dams' effects way up in Ivujivik – we need support.
- We see strange (new) birds, worms and bugs that we've never seen before.
- Former murre feeding grounds on offshore island north of Ivujivik. Murres have moved northeast, perhaps because their prey has moved, or because they have been disturbed by noise.

## Kangiqsujuak

- Prevent ships from releasing water from other places into Deception Bay. There are two mines that can be reached within 20 minutes: ships arrive in the winter when there's ice. Ships arriving from overseas don't have cargo yet, so they have a lot of water and dump waters into our waters. Alien species enter the local waters. We are seeing strange things, for example in seal stomachs.
- Noise pollution from mineral ships: Mineral (ore) ships and icebreakers are loaded at Deception Bay and travel to Kangiqsujuak. This disturbs ringed seals and other animals. People fear the animals and will go away from there. When ships came, the seals came inland and I could use a hook. After the ships came they are not scared of people, just ships. When they start to transport minerals, seals do not like the noise of the ships and the damaging of the ice (from ice breakers). The engines make noise underwater and the seals are impacted; they are very sensitive to noise. Can there be other ways to transport the minerals?
- Want to go back to old habitats where ancestors used to live. Affects community's ability to have country foods. We used to live inland and we were relocated to coast – we would like to prepare a plan for such projects. We get store bought food but need to go make misirak and fermented foods.
- Fish habitat has been impacted; when we go to the lake where we drill, there used to be an odour from this lake.
- We see lots of snow. We like to see more frost in winter but it has been mild.
- Ice thickness has changed with climate change.
- My father said the sun sets in a different area. There was an earthquake - has the Earth moved? Now have snowfalls early and looking at the sun it seems like the earth has changed. Climate change and global warming.
- We have upgraded the rivers where fish spawn; used to pull out boulders and deepen the river.
- The river has a strong current but these days, fish are not coming.
- There is mining in a fishing area, so the char are getting fewer and stranger because of the mine contaminants. We have met with the mining company, but our concerns continue.
- Seal numbers have been decreasing, and we see seals with oily skin – is this oil from ships?
- See high tides in the community area. Clams and seashells are affected.
- The new thing we are seeing today is that climate change is affecting animal locations.

## Kashechewan

- Need clean-up of radar stations: they are causing cancer in the community (radar station is located on Fort Albany side)
- Community is impacted a lot by lead and other contaminants in the spring.
- Our main concern is considering the relocation of our community. We need a stable, sustainable and safe community to sustain the teachings from the land.

- There has been a loss of wildlife due to an increase in eagles in the community and on the bay, and an increase in cormorants, leading to a decreased number of fish in the river and less access to our traditional diet. How do we get rid of the new animals coming in?

### Kativik Regional Government

- Full shoreline mapping being done: Nunavik region: Mapping the risks in 2017-18. The full shoreline has been filmed in high resolution and the risks (e.g. shoreline erosion) have been identified on maps. Report in 2018 for 9 villages, and 5 other villages in 2018-19. Work done by the CEN/Ministry of Public Security.
- Shoreline in front of Salluit village needs restoration for protection of houses and infrastructure.

### Kuujjuaraapik

- The oil spill needs to be cleaned up between Chisasibi and Kuujjuaraapik. We would like some support from James Bay.
- There is fresh water 4-6 m above salt water, so the seaweed is not healthy anymore. Mussels and seashells are not fat anymore.
- There is a sunken barge at Long Island. Barge tipped over/sank and spilled vehicles into the ocean. The vehicles are probably leaking oil. Whoever put them there [Moosonee Transportation Limited] should remove them. Vehicles are making noise on the bottom and potentially scaring beluga whales. Walrus also used the area. Looking for support to clean up site to restore habitat for beluga. Important beluga hunting site for the community. We can't hunt belugas near our communities anymore. We can't go to Long Island because of DFO government regulation. There needs to be a cleanup because we're not able to hunt belugas in the area. We need to go to Long Island to hunt beluga.
- In the 1950's the army came and affected our coast with airplanes and ships. They impacted wildlife and cleaning needs to be done. Even James Bay where we go hunting has been impacted by the army.
- At the mouth of the Great Whale River, when it is low tide we have to be careful for our hunters' safety; we can only use area at high tide. We

lost an outboard motor; we need markers in water that will not interfere with mussels and urchins. We are concerned about our hunters and their expensive equipment; we cannot get insurance. The estuary is too shallow even for canoes; river flow is weaker. Seeing sand erosion. In 1970s the ice would be 3-4 feet thick, now only 2 feet. Caused by dams at La Grande.

- There is a strong current and we cannot drink water because of E. coli bacteria from Nunavik down.
- Youth do not have proper training from their fathers to learn; we need mapping and work with Hunter support programs.
- At western point (south of Long Island): Giant tower has fallen and old building with large fuel tanks, left by army in the 1950s and 60s. Old army buildings, barrels and garbage, tank farm from army. Abandoned camp made from buildings and tanks. Military camp inland still has oil barrels and other debris, as well as radar stations.
- On mainland coast south of northeast end of Long Island: Garbage and about 150 barrels left by the army; pipeline from coast to top of hill – degraded.
- Southwest of Whapmagoostui: buildings that have fallen down, big fuel tanks and about 200 empty barrels stacked up that were left by the army in the 1950s and 1960s.
- Shallow areas along coast (broader area): add markings to help prevent boating accidents.
- Northeast of community: new gulf created by meteor; seen by community watching baseball game – a few days later they discovered a new bay. Should be studied because it prevents travel along the coast in the fall and prevents getting to hunting grounds.
- 2018-19 winter has been very cold, but there are openings in the ice that formed to the Belcher Islands and the ice is breaking up. This has never happened before. The ice is supposed to be safe, but it's breaking up and we can't use it. We use to have lots of seals and now we can't harvest because of the ice conditions. It's very rough, but when it breaks it will be flatter. There are cold summers now; they used to be hot and shorter. Winter wasn't as cold as it is today.
- The geese have changed their route, and different birds are arriving, such as pigeons – there is no Inuktitut word for 'pigeon'. Seagulls were important to the diet, but we can't harvest them now. There are also many fewer Arctic terns nesting in the area.
- Areas are shallower; there is more land where there used to be water.
- There are fewer sea urchins because of decreased salinity.
- The water in the creek and river is shallower; big ships used to go up the river, but not anymore. There is more land where there used to be water; some islands and not island anymore, and became part of the mainland.
- It's windy, which increases the roughness of the ice. We have to think about a coastal road to reach our hunting grounds, but we don't want this road to extend south and increase access by others to the area.
- Army debris was never cleaned; can the Kativik Regional Government help?

### Moose Cree

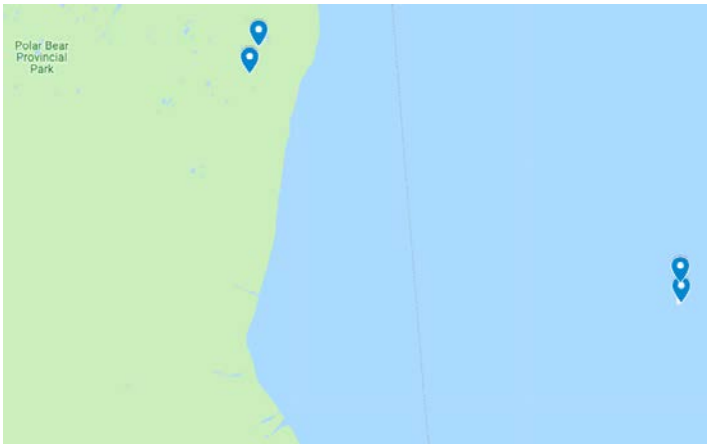
- Need coastal and shoreline restoration in Moose River estuary about 10 kms upstream from Moose Factory
- There are concerns with siltation in the Moose River drainage basin. We need dredging for transportation needs; tug boats are having trouble getting in and can now only get in at high tide.
- They may have to relocate to the Quebec side.

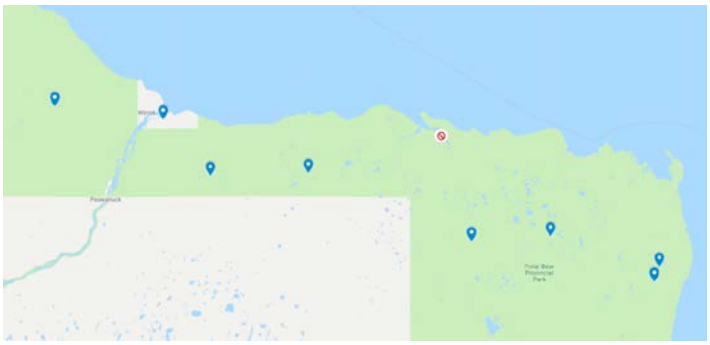
- Fish do not have travel routes anymore.
- Isostatic rebound is causing land to rise and our waterways are drying up.
- Need an eelgrass inventory: assessment of decline and possible restoration.
- Moose River estuary around Moose Factory all the way to North French is a priority for travel.
- Erosion concerns; need shoreline stabilization to give productivity and traditional medicine, restoration of coastal shoreline for shorebirds and food security
- Fish movement in the river has changed
- Contaminants such as mercury in rivers due to pulp and paper and hydro dams
- Dredging to restore travel routes, for tug boats and barges could affect supply lines

## Naujaat

- During the summer sometimes motors and canoes can hit bottom because the nearshore areas are shallower.
- Need measures for emergencies related to the oil tanker that delivers oil and gas. Need to protect for future wildlife and food security
- Need sewage treatment

## Peawanuck



- Contaminants at radar site along north coast of Polar Bear Provincial Park. One of the largest such sites in Canada. Mountains of drums washed up on shore, including 50,000 in one spot. They have been sitting there for decades. People have handled and been exposed to a lot of lead and asbestos. There is a high cancer rate in the community, and the highest proportion of autism in children due to lead exposure. This needs to be researched.
- Because of climate change we are now seeing polar bears when they used to be rare. They are breeding and denning in the area. We want harvest limits. We see more moose, pike, walleye and new whitefish species, cougars, orcas, pelicans, vultures and garter snakes. There are willows growing taller in the tundra, ponds are dying and permafrost is melting.
- We want to protect the Winisk River for moose hunting and fishing.
- We need a say with environmental assessments and mitigation, not just hear from the consultants.

## Puvirnituq

- Oil tankers have to know more and be alert within communities when they deliver oil or fuel; in the past there has been an oil spill.
- Ships go through beluga harvesting areas and could interfere with belugas and other mammals (bearded seal?). Is there another way to bring in supplies?
- A river on the island that flows down to the sea is drying up; want some boulders removed from that river.
- Concern about use of explosives in the community during construction, and their impacts on fish.

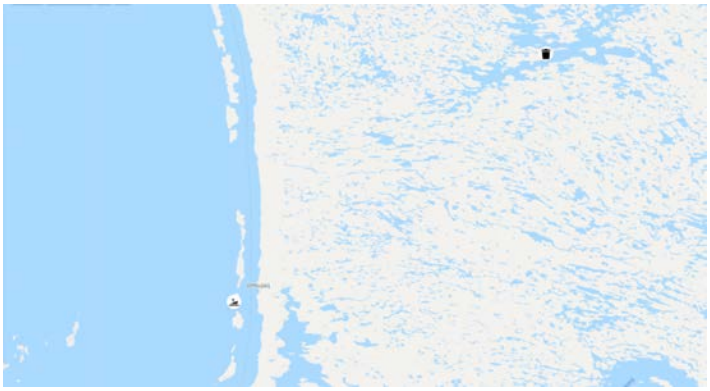
## Rankin Inlet

- Possible spills or contamination southwest of community: Concern about possible spills or contamination from Meliadine Mine and exploration projects (fuel caches)
- Gas spill east of community from refuelling last year
- Need a spill prevention plan and emergency response plan related to tanker traffic going into Rankin Inlet.

## Sanikiluaq

- Sometimes belugas get caught in freeze up in fall
- Shipping may have impacts
- Protect birds and berry picking areas if there will be any mining, oil drilling or developments.
- Mussels have been damaged
- Garbage at Weigand Island and Sleeper Islands
- Concerns about cumulative impacts of hydroelectric developments and winter freshwater inputs on coastal ecosystem.

## Umiujaq

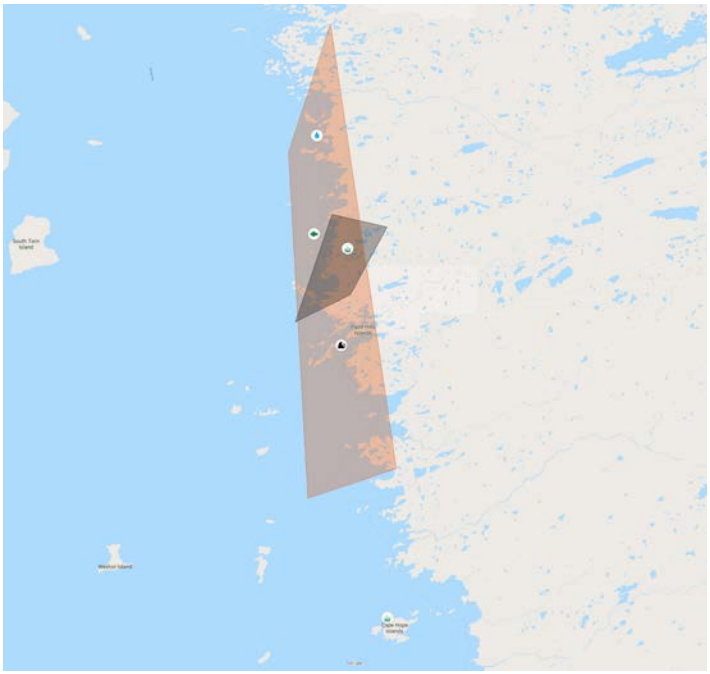


- Old barge rusting up to shoreline is a hazard to navigation and wildlife
- Inland lake: 50 old rusted barrels, some with jet fuel

## Waskaganish

- Hardly any snow geese. Used to be a fall hunt, but can hardly hunt anymore. Fewer Canada geese. The eelgrass is disappearing, leading to loss of waterfowl feeding and migration habitat.
- The Rupert River has been diverted due to development. We can't eat the fish anymore because of mercury and other contaminants. There are also different fish species due to the hydro dams. There is a growth in the land.
- There is an increase in the number of bald eagles, which are scaring migratory birds.
- We didn't create the problems. We're observers and caretakers of the land, but we are stuck with the damage done by others. We want government officials to make contact to help.

## Wemindji

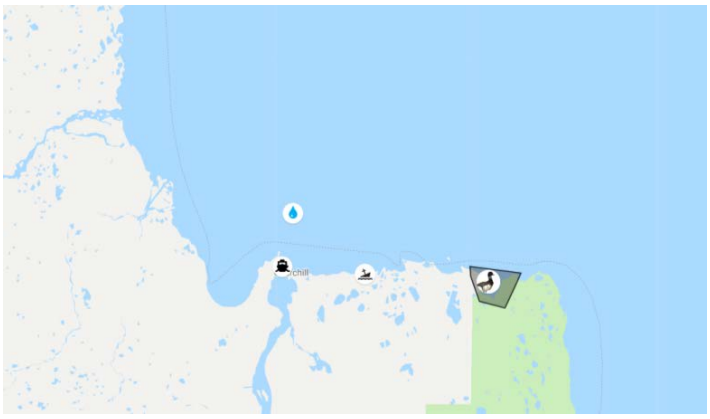


- Disappearance of eelgrass is our main issue. Eelgrass decline and restoration required in Moar Bay and Old Factory Bay and Blackstone Bay and north of Wemindji, Pointe au Heron and Paint Hills Bay.
- Isostatic rebound; the land is growing (elders say), some of the changes caused by isostatic rebound (natural cycle) or is it other causes (getting shallower)? Seeing broken boat motors and propellers
- Rabbits Ridge: bank erosion in community (mini-dam) downstream of it there is a lot of erosion, lots of debris on the islands
- Trout spawning beds have been affected; trout are hardly coming up creeks anymore. Not sure why; perhaps due to water level?

## Whapmagoostui

- For the first time in 3 years, ships can't come into the river because there's a lot of difference in the outflow of the water.
- Also in the mouth of the river, it's not as good as it used to be. When we set our nets the fish were good; now we can't even do that because there are a lot of pollutants coming from the sea, e.g. from oil cans, oil barrels, shipwrecks. Those things need to be cleaned up. Need areas where geese can be hunted, maybe could do this as a project – a pond.
- Some 8 km from where we are, there were some channels along the coast. Those channels are no longer there. They've been taken into the mainland; there's no channel there anymore because of the growth on the land.
- Barrels have been 2 miles inland for 30-50 years. There's an old military site, and we don't know what kind of contamination is there.
- We are also concerned about the sunken barge at Long Island and about 10 vehicles on the sea floor leaking chemicals there. We don't know all the effects.
- Need an action plan including contaminant studies and coastal clean-ups.

## York Factory



- At the estuaries of the Nelson and Churchill Rivers, there have been profound effects of hydroelectric developments. There has been up to 80% diversion from the Churchill River. Area of reduced flow at Churchill River estuary, consider ecosystem in water management. Consider management of Churchill River Diversion water control structures. Consider system management on Nelson River; incorporate environmental concerns in operating water management.
- Port of Churchill: Dredged channel for shipping in river and Hudson Bay
- Shipwreck Ithaca in Bird Cove
- Damaged abandoned boat along coast of Wapusk National Park
- Shipwreck and debris (bridge) at Port Nelson
- Old dams obstructing fish passage: Consider site specific restoration at sites of Hydro dams built before current environmental assessment standards; upgrade construction and local habitats, fish passage, etc. at historic dams
- Erosion at York Factory historical community site; possible natural changes in riverbed.
- Habitat degradation from Lesser Snow Geese (in bay at north of Wapusk National Park, and extending further down the coast).

## Synergy between Coastal Restoration Fund Projects in the Canadian Arctic

Correspondence was held with Dalhousie University staff involved with the Coastal Restoration Nunavut project. Mapping work conducted through the Coastal Restoration Nunavut project identified similar concerns as those identified through this Hudson Bay Coastal Restoration project. Nunavut communities may have the opportunity to work with the Coastal Restoration Nunavut project to implement smaller-scale restoration. Work is being conducted, for example, in Coral Harbour, to clear blockages to fish passage. The level of detail that communities shared through the Hudson Bay Coastal Restoration project could help the Coastal Restoration Nunavut project to identify and work on restoration projects within additional communities. Addressing the larger and more historical restoration needs identified through both projects remains a challenge that must be addressed with the support and cooperation of larger institutions and federal or territorial agencies. A need was also identified to connect communities and HTOs with community government services, economic development and transportation, and climate change departments of territorial governments. It would be helpful for DFO to bring together the people working on coastal restoration in the Canadian Arctic to strategize about how to address the identified restoration needs.

## Support, Solutions and Ideas

**Organizations you can contact to request support:**

- Kativik Regional Government has a program and staff to address mining debris. Contact them for this and other support. This approach worked for Sanikiluaq: when they were concerned that their rivers were drying up, they went to the Nunavut government's Environment Department for support.
- The Government of Nunavut's Environment Department could be of support:

  Government of Nunavut
  P.O. Box 1000 Station 200
  Iqaluit, Nunavut
  X0A 0H0

  Toll free: 1-877-212-6438
  Tel: (867) 975-6000
  Fax: (867) 975-6099
  Website: www.gov.nu.ca
  Email:info@gov.nu.ca

- Contact Société du Plan Nord for support in Nunavik/Quebec: Ms. Julie Simone Hébert, Phone: 418 748 2817 Toll-free: 1 855 214-9807 E-mail: juliesimone.hebert@spn.gouv.qc.ca
- The Metcalf Foundation (https://www.metcalffoundation.com) may be interested in supporting projects. Present your project ideas to Andre Lavallillee at: avallillee@metcalffoundation.com
- Indigenous leadership lobbied the Province of Ontario for the Department of National Defence to clean up old military sites on western side of Hudson Bay; same could be done by Indigenous communities in eastern Hudson Bay.
- Defence Construction Canada, a crown company called was used for most of the construction and pipelines since the 1950s. Ask for information from them about the plans and materials at each radar station. https://www.dcc-cdc.gc.ca/english/homepage/. They have an environmental services department, whose work includes a Department of National Defence contaminated site remediation program.

# Protected Areas Workshop

## Summary

This report summarizes the comments heard at the Eastern Hudson Bay Roundtable January 30-31, 2019

## What Was Done

1. A Stewardship and Protected Areas workshop was held at the Hudson Bay Summit in February 2018.
2. The follow-up Eastern Hudson Bay Roundtable was held January 29-31, 2019.

## Workshop Objective

- Review Hudson Bay Summit draft report.
- Discuss what areas are important to communities (physical, biological, cultural)?
- What do you want to protect in your communities?
- Identify community priorities with regards to wildlife, the physical environment, and the cultural landscape that you feel require some level of protection.
- Discuss the different kinds of protected areas/ instruments.

**Common Themes from the Workshop at the Summit**

- Prioritizing areas for conservation is hard and many communities would like to protect the entire region they use
- Communities want new tools for conservation and protection of their lands, ones that resonate with their culture and tradition
- Hunting and fishing locations are high priority
- Burial sites or sites that have archaeological significance are a high priority
- Tourism and transportation have positive and negative impacts
- Climate change is affecting ecosystems and food security
- Access to information is needed for baseline studies
- Self-determination is key

Future initiatives should look for ways to work in partnership with neighbouring communities and Indigenous regions to better fund, implement and recognize areas already identified in land use plans. They should also emphasize community identified priorities such as caribou stock changes, habitat loss and important cultural areas for Indigenous communities.

Work with your community, governance structures, province/territory, federal governance agencies, NGOs to achieve your vision.

**Protected Areas in Hudson Bay Region**

The first step toward any new stewardship or conservation goal in the Hudson Bay and James Bay complex is to take stock of what already exists.

- What land, marine, and species-specific planning processes exist?
- Develop a map of all existing initiatives, and all scales, to help plan community driven stewardship visions.

### Akulivik

- We have an area for mammals, we harvest there. We go to a certain islands to hunt walrus and bearded seal.
- The area we want protected is shared with the Belcher Islands, it is the Sleeper Islands. There are large mammals or animals there.
- Question about potential for underwater hydro power lines.
- There are new species (black bears)
- Less birds are nesting, need to protect bird habitats and feeding grounds

### Arviat

- Nuvuk is an important area for beluga and char.
- Tha-anne River in the late spring is important for beluga hunting and arctic char fishing. Also for seals and traditional tent sites.
- Outside of Arviat there are islands and coastal areas that are considered historic sites for archaeological purposes such as Qikiqtaaryuk. There are inukshuks, old habitats, and ancient stories related to these places.
- Uhugananaat / Mouth of Maguse is important for summer camps

### Attawapiskat (Katawapiskat)

- Community is concerned that the provincial park was put there without their consultation.
- There are burial grounds in that region that the park doesn't recognize, so the areas that need to be recognized and protected are burial grounds, but they don't want it called a provincial park. They want it protected as traditional burial grounds. Identifying those areas is a part of current work.
- Protect land from unregulated dumping
- Protect fish habitats
- Geese are tasting different, feeding differently? Protect feeding grounds

### Baker Lake

- We have some sanctuaries at west and south, and two heritage rivers that may be protected in some ways. But there is heavy use between Baker Lake, down to Chesterfield Inlet.
- We want more information about land use occupancy studies done in our region in the 1970s.
- Impossible to try to prioritize any areas or landmarks to be protected because community of Baker Lake is made up of people that moved in from different parts of the land. We go hunting and fishing down the lake by ATV, snowmobile or boat, large areas are important.
- Baker Lake has had an operating mine for the past 10 years, but today if we travel down that direction we don't see as many animals of any type – must travel further to harvest caribou.
- Sanctuaries west and south of the community and two rivers that need to be protected

### Chesterfield Inlet

- Inland caribou calving grounds and coastal cultural sites were identified as priorities.

### Chisasibi

- Add hunting territories. Where I hunt is called Roman River
- Beaver is central to Cree livelihood and the changing water levels due to the reservoirs is negatively affecting beavers in the area.
- The freshwater that comes to our river is from the diverted rivers down south. The river doesn't freeze in the winter, even if it's very cold. The bay is also affected and that affects our livelihood hunting on the bay.
- We are told not to pick berries from transmission lines areas, but we know that animals will eat the vegetation there, affecting their health and ours if we hunt them.
- Protect eelgrass beds and invest money into regrowth options
- Diversion of the river is causing severe coastal erosion

### Coral Harbour

- We marked land and sea areas we want protected (around Southampton and Coats Islands). Walrus, belugas, seals, fish, freshwater seals, migratory birds. A lot of cloudberries, also fish spawn and go upstream – we want these things supported and protected.
- From mineral exploration or ships travelling through those islands, they go back and forth through that area going to Baker Lake.
- The mineral exploration companies' ships and the tourist ships travel through that area, to look at walrus on a certain island. We haven't seen any financial benefits from this.
- The ships are disturbing mammals. The seals numbers have decreased. It's our food security as Inuit. Can be different routing for the ships going back and forth.

### Churchill

- Large NMCA being considered for beluga/ biodiversity hotspot. Mouth of Churchill river and Seal river important for beluga, shorebirds. Qikiqtaaryuk/Hubbard Point/Long Point is an important cultural site.

### Fort Albany

- I'd like to think my protected area would be the whole traditional territory of Mushkegowuk.
- Want to see the endorsement of UN Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples
- We need to educate youth to steward and conserve our land and protect our intellectual property.
- We use the waters out in the bay, and 200 mi inland. We have burial sites inland, we pick up berries and medicines in there.
- Wetlands, shorebirds and eelgrass particularly important.
- Protect sacred sites
- Need to work together and implement natural laws rather than legislation taking away rights
- Protect water quality; have water wells along the coast
- Need to identify and mark traditional place name and landmarks for protection

### Inukjuak

- There are 8 islands close to Elsie Island - Polar bear, nesting for all kinds of birds , beluga, caribou in winter, also feeding area for arctic char in summertime.
- Ottawa Islands should be protected, they are important for polar bears and eiders.
- South of town area between Frazier and Drayton Island and the mainland: all kinds of birds, mostly caribou in winter and also sea urchins and mussels, seals, and close by a lot of rivers with arctic char.
- Sleeper Islands and King George Islands: eider ducks, all kinds of birds, walrus and beluga
- Need to make regulations for ships and planes to stay away from seabird habitats, including Murres in June and July

### Ivujivik

- There is a proposed Kovik protected area to the south and another along the coast to Salluit

### Kangiqsujuaq

- The fish have been impacted for about 15 years now.
- The rivers have been upgraded, and the fish started spawning.
- There is a new kind of fish has come recently due to climate change.
- We must think about deepening our rivers.
- The rivers are drying up; we hardly had snow, it's been mild.
- It seems the earth has changed
- Work with neighbouring communities to deal with habitat and species changes associated with river damming

### Kashechewan Port Albany

- I'd like to think my protected area would be the whole traditional territory of Mushkegowuk.
- Want to see the endorsement of UN rights on indigenous peoples

- We need to educate youth to steward and conserve our land and protect our intellectual property.
  - We use the waters out in the bay, and 200 mi inland. We have burial sites inland, we pick up berries and medicines in there.
  - Wetlands, shorebirds and eelgrass particularly important.

### Kuujjuarapik

- Burden Lake is our lake. That's where we do some fishing.
- Today we are aware that the summers are longer, that our fish have increased and are getting bigger in size, especially the whitefish. There used to be no Arctic char for quite some time, but some river enhancing projects have been done, and chars are starting to come back. This is good news – to be able to eat the Arctic char as it used to be only stories.
- The areas we want protected include Long Island and there are several other islands in this area, Manitounuk Island north of town and the polynya/opening at the south end of it, Bear Island to the south and the floe edge area near it.
- These areas are important to us, that's where we hunt especially for seals.
- Arctic char are returning post-river enhancing activities
- Protect Long Island for beluga hunting

### Moose Cree

- We have 60,000 HA of homelands, boundary based on historical interviews with elders. It is of great significance to our people, used for many decades and generations to harvest, hunt, trap, fish, including various sacred sites. Our goal is to have it recognized as protected by the Province of Ontario. It's been a difficult process.
- North French River has great cultural significance and we'd like to protect it from development.
- Would like to consider it all as protected, with various levels of protection, different designations, e.g. level 1 total protection to level 4 allowing some resource development in areas we've identified.
  - Right now, development equals gold mine, other mining companies, forestry management units, IBAs with some developments and continue to work with them,
  - Another area of significance: South Coast
  - Important Bird Area – want to designate as Western Hemisphere shorebird network and deemed protected; particularly for Red Knot. Working toward that designation now.
  - Use protected areas as a last resort if we must.
  - Stewardship means we take care of our whole home. Apply our values across our homeland not just parcels
  - Want to protect North French River; cultural significance
  - Require industries to put more focus on environment; not all on profit

### Peawanuck

- Want traditional territory all protected, as it's pristine and lifestyle depends on the land they live on
- Proposal to protect river
- Work together with communities on any future development plans
- More moose, new white fish species and willows are getting taller - due to climate change?

### Puvirnituq

- The north area is important and ice conditions have been changing.

### Rankin Inlet

- Challenging to say one area should be protected over another, many areas are important and input from other community members indicated as a priority.

### Sanikiluaq

- Workshop in 2018 identified protected areas for the Belcher Islands to include a combination of marine and terrestrial protection

- Belugas and eiders are key species for protection as well as other species like walrus
- We'd like to establish management and stewardship for these areas in coordination with both DFO and Environment Canada as a whole of government approach
- There are challenges, but as much as we can we'll be a part of that process
- We want to do this from a community up perspective instead of top down.
- We want to protect the islands from mining.
- We would like to take a similar approach for the Sleeper Islands area, which are important for eiders and walrus, as well as the King George and Salikuit Islands and we want to work with Nunavik to accomplish this.
- We are having another meeting to continuing planning and moving things forward in March 2019.

### Umiujaq

- Protect Minto lake, mainly for freshwater seals, different kinds of fish that live there. Also Pannielluq for char and seals
- We would like to protect char in Niagunnuq

### Waskaganish

- Mouth of Rupert River: protect fish spawning
- Coastal areas: feeding grounds is starting to outgrow with plants (willows, everything).
- Protect the shoreline for bird and fish habitats
- Polar bears are coming to town; don't eat polar bears, but have to kill for the safety of our children

### Wemindji

- We identified one large area: we want to protect everything. We feel that the land, our hunting territory needs to be protected, all of it. If you look at the land, from the water, the air, the animals, from a hunter's standpoint, everything must be protected. You cannot separate anything, one from the other.
- Our community did some work on protected areas, there's one you'll see is protected. There's some ongoing research in the coastal area, to identify more sites that need to be protected.
- There's a port in our community, some traffic coming in from the road to transport some material – could be hazardous material, so there's a risk of there being a spill towards the mouth of the river or further out. We need a plan to respond if there were ever to be a spill.

### Whale Cove

- Wilson Bay: there's a trail that Inuit travel by ATVs or snowmobiles to do some fishing, caribou hunting. There's always hunting done in the area, and the island.
- Apuluktuk this lake, some go there to do some fishing and Biby Island for fishing, hunting and cultural sites. We go to many different places; we identified these three areas as most important.

### Whapmagoostui

- A lot of things have changed, where we could go hunting and we could make our livelihood, there are a lot of reasons why we can't hunt as much as we used to.
- When the dams were built at La Grande, the people were fighting against the project. But the government had different ideas how they could make money out of the land that they were working with, and the Crees were looking at things from their own perspective. And we still have this reality that the Crees and other native people still depend on this livelihood and we must look at what is important to us.

### York Factory

- Historically, there were customary stewardship practices that protected the lands and resources, the way people behaved and acted on land. Now there are other government jurisdictions giving out licenses, conducting assessments and managing landscape. Community wants to look at new tools

## Coordinating Research And Monitoring

### What Was Done

The Coordinating Research and Monitoring working group met in the fall to discuss the goals and focus for the upcoming year. The objective is to support communities and their organizations to share information about their concerns, priorities, best practices, lessons learned, tools, etc. in their research and monitoring efforts. The roundtable meeting provided an opportunity for communities to review the outcomes of the Summit and provide updates on priorities.

### Objective

1. Review the outcomes from the Summit
2. Discuss any new community priorities

### Common Themes from Summit

- Human health and well-being
- Food security
- Infrastructure
- Transportation

### Areas of Special Concern:

- Ice thickness, seasonality changes of ice, dangerous ice conditions
- Permafrost changes
- Varying snowfall, rainfall and wind conditions
- Threatened animal habitats
- New species arrival; invasive species
- Cumulative effects of development (changes in rivers, watersheds, flooding)
- Shipping and development pollution (oil spills, black carbon emissions, etc.)

Numerous communities prioritized the monitoring and/or research around sea ice monitoring, belugas, eel grass, changing animal diets and health, water quality and contaminants.

## Community Funding for Research and Monitoring

1. Indigenous Guardians Program: This program supports community-developed projects addressing their own areas of concern and which facilitate self-determination in research. Communities interested in creating their own guardians programs should contact the Indigenous Leadership Initiative at https://www.ilinationhood.ca/our-work/guardians/.

2. Molly Morse from Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) presented a federal program funding community-led, community-driven projects focusing on climate monitoring and the environmental effects of climate change on traditional lands and waterways. Interested parties can keep an eye out for future funding at https://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/eng/1509728370447/1509728402247.

Shaunna Morgan Siegers is a member of the Crees of Waskaganish First Nation and a scientist who specializes in combining Indigenous knowledge and environmental science to combat the social inequity related to environmental damages. Shaunna spoke of the Guardian program and how Indigenous groups can leverage funding for environmental stewardship projects.

## Community Priorities

### Akulivik

- The weather is warming up affecting animals, food sources and sea ice
- Floe edge ice is very thin
- Tuvaq (landfast ice) is not as thick (you can tell when it piles up)
- Currents not as strong (due to Hydro Quebec projects)
- Suggest further discussion with communities about oil tankers: address the fact that there is no response plan in case of marine oil spill
- Need more information about Hydro Quebec damming and other activities in the rivers around Chisasibi/James Bay
- Need more understanding of the effects of climate change in relation to the changes Inuit are observing on the land and with marine mammals
- Wish to coordinate with the broader EHB/JB community facing changes in ice/climate

### Attawapiskat

- Need to build capacity, no longer always having to hire outside expertise - we are dependent on industry for assurances that there is no contamination of habitat and/or animals
- Waters are warming and cold water species are moving further north
- Need information about safety of country food (i.e. geese and avian flu) and an effective public education program about unsafe foods
- There is an increase of ticks on moose further south; fears of Lymes disease

- Concerned about caribou - they have unusual white spots
- Concerns about radio collars on caribou - tracking them on their migratory routes and calving grounds. Collars catching branches, grooming habits impacted by collars
- Seeking more research between Ontario and Quebec on fish and belugas. Discuss and share information about fish that migrate between Ontario and Quebec in the James Bay area; high levels of mercury
- Studies and funding needed through the closure of DeBoers diamond mining and land reclamation efforts - begin questioning of soil quality post-development
- Concerns over sewage lagoons and potential leaks to freshwater sources, but also likely to help vegetation grow faster (no one is keeping track of phosphorus in lagoon sediment)
- Infrastructure requires red tape to request land - communities are losing access and control of their own lands
- Reclaim ancestral knowledge; return to former physical, mental and spiritual health and well-being
- Must address food insecurity caused by climate change; increasing costs of subsistence living
- Berries and fish habitats have been destroyed by pollution (acid rain)
- Fish was a main diet staple with many health benefits; not as many fish
- Research impacts of radar stations on land, waters, and ecosystems (PCB's)
- Special concern about contamination of vegetation such as Labrador tea which is consumed by people, and effects of Canada geese eating contaminated vegetation
- Attawapiskat River dries up in summer
- Getting difficult to navigate the ice and sandbars in the river, required to access hunting and fishing grounds
- Tide comes about seven miles into our community - glacial melt?
- Studies and funding needed through the closure of DeBoers diamond mining and land reclamation efforts - begin questioning of soil quality post-development
- Ensure that any development activity and investments equitably benefit communities and people that are impacted

### Chisasibi

- Call for a moratorium on Hydro Quebec damming projects; need to look at long-term effects (50-100 years)
- River ice is being greatly affected
- The river and its ice conditions are very unpredictable and dangerous; last two years lives were lost falling through the ice
- Elders can no longer predict conditions; people are discouraged from going to the river
- Eelgrass bed decline, the animals and the birds are affected; the migration patterns have changed. In the 70's eelgrass was plentiful; water and weather conditions not favourable anymore
- Habitat disappearance, ecological systems are changing
- Shorebirds, in particular, have disappeared; diets have changed
- Used to get a lot of geese in fall and spring; new migratory routes due to no eelgrass
- Elders report limited snow geeses
- In talks with Hydro Quebec who are producing reports; concerns that reports reflect favourably for whom funds them
- Economic development needs to be balanced with environmental protection
- The damming of the river has negatively affected hunting seasons; birds and animals are declining
- Hydro Quebec, since damming of the Waskaganish River 10 years ago, have caused a lot of problems around creeks and rivers because of all the dykes they have put in
- Inland, a huge reservoir (artificial) has been created and concerned there will be a lot of dried up creeks and rivers. Predict that we will

see the effects in 20-30 years causing problems for fish, hunters, the land, etc.

- The community, environment and hunting are really effected; the river didn't freeze up this year and can't be crossed
- Didn't see any ptarmigan in December/January - further north, still feeding on the vegetation
- Few caribou harvested: they are in decline so we support a planned moratorium
- Moose are arriving in the area, as are garden snakes because of the warming climate
- It was a long spring, so had plenty of geese
- Want focus on traditional knowledge teachings about ice conditions and weather; not reliant on new technology solely

### Fort Albany

- Albany River, formerly Kashechewan River, north of Fort Albany: 2006 evacuated due to extreme flooding
- Fast-melting snow
- The winter road/ice bridge built to cross the river creates a dam in the river, stops the flow of the ice
- Concerns around waters coming in from the bay into the river; would like monitoring
- Working to set up an environmental office to begin to organize local resources and harvesters to empower community members and have a sense of ownership
- Need to address climate change and come together to strategize on how to secure better future for generations
- Study saline levels every year in Salluit and Deception Bay: sea is getting less salty
- We don't know what the impacts on animals will be in the future after the damming of the rivers.
- Observed that within the year after they opened their dams, lots of things happened, including ice thinning
- Fewer seals which affects hunting; subsistence hunting in general is more difficult
- Increased freshwater caused by damming of the river and other changes, the sea ice forms prematurely
- Want to know more about climate change: has affected wildlife that we rely and many community members including youth, wish to continue the hunting tradition.
- When the dams are let out: there's a change in the whale population
- Mapped our sacred burial grounds
- Identified habitats, birthing grounds, etc.
- Gathered information about fish spawning areas
- Climate changes affect clouds and shortness of seasons
- Rapid cultural changes from climate change are also affecting overall health of people
- Radar stations on this side of Bay have caused similar effects as identified by Inuit; need more clean up of sites
- Want to uphold and promote land use and resource rights using our own knowledge and methods
- Ongoing discussions about caribou - declining/ non-existent around community right now
- Diminishing numbers of marten
- Recently had abundant Canada geese, now declining
- Recommend the pursuit of funding for self-determined, community-driven research

### Inukjuak

- Melting permafrost is a concern, impacts housing (cracks and poor conditions)
- Historically, we used to know about the weather, today it is unpredictable
- More rain and climate is more damp (also causes mold in houses; safety concerns)

- Used to freeze in the fall, ice would form and snow would come after; today snow arrives before freeze-up
- Eelgrass is now growing in the area; fish cannot swim upstream because of it
- Flooding and evacuation caused by a high tide;needs monitoring and research
- Food chain affected by pesticide use in Western Canada entering the rivers that flow into Hudson Bay
- Hydro dam is affecting the environment; want it monitored
- Seal diets, body condition and disease as well as sea ice monitoring is a priority
- Ongoing research of desalination of water in Hudson Bay
- Garbage, mapped out at Summit, might have federal funding for clean-up measures
- School program has students working with the Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board researching seal diets
- Upcoming court case in Inukjuak concerning polar bears
- A meeting was held in Salluit concerning caribou and involved Cree and Naskapi: there will be government-funded meeting concerning George River herd (pop. 5,500 - endangered) and Leaf River herd (pop. 187,000 - species of concern)
- Would like to seek funding for long-term study of hunting areas around Hudson Bay to determine if Beluga will return (used to be a lot of beluga before Hydro Quebec's damming of the Nastapoka River)

### Ivujivik

- Sea ice used to be thicker, today it is thin and dangerous
- Lake ice is also thinner
- Constantly windy
- New insects and reptiles
- Need research and monitoring in Kovik River - volcano ashes
- Seabird (murre) and ringed seal populations declining
- Polar bear population is increasing; eating the eider ducks and damaging the eider down
- Old long-term camp (industrial) left 45 gallon barrels that are rotting, need to be removed
- Batteries left on hunting grounds and near fishing lakes; removed and cleaned up
- Old guidance systems are starting to deteriorate; require removal

### Kangiqsujuaq

- Proposed offshore drilling in Hudson Bay - could affect walrus and other mammals
- Traditional food monitoring for continued food security
- A mining or other industrial accident would threaten food security for generations
- The winter is warmer, summer cooler
- The floe edge is dangerous in the springtime because it's warming up from the bottom
- Harvesting of shellfish will be impacted with fibre optic cable installation

### Kashechewan

- Dragonflies and butterflies used to be plentiful and now they are scarce
- The frog population is disappearing as the land gets drier
- Engage the elders and use their wisdom in monitoring all of the above
- Youth engagement is important to create knowledge and awareness of protection and stewardship efforts
- Important to work together and continue to be the guardians of the waters and the Bays

- Would like to know more about other areas/ habitats that migratory and new species (such as cormorants - that are eating our fish - eagles, pelicans, wolverines, raccoons) use and understand the link between health and changes in those habitats
- Crocodiles are walking across the highways - why?
- MNR investing in exploration of minerals in our areas
- Use of snow machines has limited traditional exercise, also less access to country foods: causing diabetes
- Want radar stations cleaned up completely
- Work towards making our own laws and quotas to protect our animals and land: interested in funding support
- Geese are declining

### Kuujjuarapik

- Detailed impacts of hydro damming are needed
- Country food is scarce; summer is longer; lakes and rivers are drying up
- Conduct a study into where the beluga have gone; there used to be plenty from early spring to late fall
- Seals sinking is caused by the freshwater that is 14 meters or more above the saltwater when the seals sink, they don't sink to the bottom. They sink to where the salt is and float away
- Because of the thickness of the ice, we tend to fall through the ice in the middle of winter
- Damming of rivers is causing large changes in water and ice resulting in food insecurity
- No longer have mussels and clams and have them sent from Sanikiluaq now
- Hydro Quebec activity is ruining our seafood
- Nunavik used to have a lot of caribou
- Wolves have recently been seen in Kuujjuarapik and it is assumed they are following caribou (threat to community safety)
- Ice conditions of the road to Chisasibi are getting really poor
- Freshwater sits on top of the sea water affecting mussels and urchins; used to be fat
- Hudson Bay polar bears have been through the community but we cannot hunt them as we have a quota of 1 yet we are a community that eats polar bear meat
- Polar bears are getting skinny
- Used to have abundance of Arctic char, but they have been affected
- Travel a long distance to access belugas (toward Long Island); very expensive, especially if unsuccessful
- Arctic tern habitat is affected, not in usual nesting grounds
- Lots of open water in Kujjuarapik as seen when flying over in planes
- Lower ptarmigan numbers
- Animal populations and health conditions are deteriorating
- Katiqtiluaq Island used to be very populated with seabirds; wish to see area return to former productivity
- Now have to travel long distances to harvest eider duck down, eggs and meat
- Need roads built to hunting areas that are further away because ice is melting faster in spring

### Moose Cree

- Shorebird decline in southern James Bay; loss of habitat and winter grounds
- The hydro dam is infringing on treaty rights (supposed to have protection against flooding)
- Communities should be partners in these development projects to set a holistic approach and new thresholds in order to protect the environment (the rivers are drying up currently)
- Some species coming to the area are on the endangered species list

- Changing flyway patterns affecting sustenance: when we talk about waves, isostatic rebound is thought to be a factor, their places of rest/ landing grounds are no longer there so they change their flyway
- Rivers are dryer
- Partnered with the Wildlife Conservation Society for ongoing work with biologist, monitoring sturgeon health through blood sampling
- Want to begin sampling fish for mercury
- Research project on sedimentation and erosion; engaging youth from high schools
- Six rivers drain into watershed; three contaminated from pulp and paper factory and hydro dams
- Two rivers are relatively clean - going to be protected
- Initiative to protect shorebird habitat area
- Call for protection of the shoreline from Attawapiskat to East Point in partnership with the communities of Fort Albany, Kashechewan, Waskaganish, and East Point
- Recommend all communities around Hudson and James Bays to protect shorelines from industrial exploration activities
- Working on a land protection plan
- Experiencing climate change impacts similar to other communities

### Peawanuck

- Have identified and implemented the need to practice inherent rights (from Section 35) to jurisdiction
- Important to encourage scientists/academics to work with IK holders and participants of the Consortium
- Engage community groups, children and Elders in projects
- Build capacity internally
- Water is most important source of like; need to protect
- Want to use traditional knowledge with science
- Hudson Bay is important as it's a food source in summer - want to make sure we know everything about those waters
- Animals are disappearing

### Sanikiluaq

- Elders have observed climate changes for over 60 years
- Ringed seals now sink in the winter when they are hunted
- Walrus used to be abundant, but have now disappeared from the islands
- Harp seals have disappeared
- Sea ice is becoming more dangerous; would like to know the causes
- Currently working with WWF to establish a fishery - had 5-6 meetings
- Over the last 40 years: sampling polar bears
- Over the last 20 years: sampling seals and belugas for DFO (ongoing)
- Working with the Northern Contaminants Program (NCP) - water sampling
- SIKU project: sea ice monitoring
- Every 2 years, Sanikiluaq does a reindeer ground survey
- 2 years ago we sampled young beached killer whales (3), still awaiting results
- Will be working to develop additional community-driven research and monitoring programs as a part of protected areas planning and implementation efforts

## Waskaganish

- Moose are moving further north
- Canada geese migration patterns are changing
- Geese feeding grounds (eelgrass beds) have declined
- Bald eagles invading coastal areas
- Emphasized the importance of having elders present
- Charlton Island - seeing polar bears around hunting camps and communities
- They are not scared of human activity; would like to have something to scare them with
- The safety of our children requires we kill the polar bears, but we don't want to - don't eat polar bear meat
- Travel on the ice is very hard because it doesn't freeze up between the coast and island
- Can't use traditional routes for travel
- We are losing people on our ice, even trappers who have a lot of experience
- Fish is an important source of food for our community and that is changing because they are no longer plentiful

## Whapmagoostui

- Need information and testing programs to identify and understand what causes spots on caribou. Cannot be eaten and throwing away meat really goes against our values. Also the bad meat is buried but this endangers the health of scavenging animals. We don't have a program to do testing and find out the cause, although the herd came from up north.
- Inuit have also noticed these spots on caribou
- Similar concerns to Kuujjuarapik

# Communications

Open to all participants, this workshop discussed improving and facilitating communications. Concerns and suggestions were heard in regards to the guidelines and information gathering processes of the Consortium.

## Internal Communications

This workshop focused on approaches to internal communications, such as reports, accessibility and translation. There have been requests for teleconference participation at the Summit and Roundtable meetings, however this is logistically and technologically very difficult particularly given the need for simultaneous Inuktitut and Cree translation. As such, joining by teleconference is not a viable option currently. Different ways to broadcast or share meetings online were discussed. Participants agreed to a balance of protecting privacy and making meetings accessible, in that video recordings of meetings be made available to participants with a password so they can share them within their regions as they would like. A privacy disclaimer will indicate that researchers or other individuals cannot use these videos for research or quoting individuals without prior permission from the individuals.

It was also discussed that while translations of reports, website and other material are crucial for information sharing among the participants of the HBC, it is a challenge to secure funds to cover translation work for 4 languages, and possibly more considering dialect differences.

The communications working group will continue to consider and develop appropriate policies for participants to review and consider. The group will also develop guidelines about sharing information that protects intellectual property. Information and updates on activities, between meetings, will be submitted to the Steering Committee and posted online to keep participants apprised of progress. Anyone interested is free to join and can contact: info@hudsonbayconsortium.com

Participants agreed that it is as important to inform their communities of the discussions and outcomes of Consortium meetings and that communication materials to facilitate this will include a report, summary, and highlights video. It is important to make materials as accessible as possible and while reports are primarily available online in PDF and electronic form, communities and organizations are encouraged to print local copies for those that do not have access to digital resources. It is important that representatives to the Consortium meetings do as much as possible to share outcomes in their community as well as prepare ahead of time to coordinate on priorities to share with the Consortium. Translated transcriptions of the meetings would encourage more knowledge sharing from Elders who do not attend meetings but have invaluable perspectives to share. As the Consortium continues to gather momentum and recognition, access to funding to support translation into 4 languages is expected to increase.

Several mail lists with relevant contacts for different groups will be created as one of the directory services provided by the Secretariat.

## Planning The Road Ahead

Participants are urged to join the Steering Committee and Working Groups to get involved in long-term planning.

The Consortium team will proceed with strategic planning, grant writing, and fundraising for future meetings and for working groups. It will also stay in touch with communities and organizations to curate active lists of projects and reports.

Future meetings will:

- Include networking events such as icebreakers and opportunities for brief concluding remarks
- Provide opportunities for more women and youth to share their perspectives (an informal youth committee was formed at the Summit)
- Next meetings may need to be a bit longer
- Anyone interested in helping plan the timing and location of future meetings should join the Steering Committee
- A Summit will be held every 4 years with East Hudson Bay and James Bay roundtable meetings the year before and the year after each Summit

# Appendix

## Priorities and Statements from Communities South of the East Hudson Bay/James Bay Region

The East Hudson Bay/James Bay Roundtable was held in Timmins, Ontario and coordinated along with the Mushkegowuk Climate Summit. Mushkegowuk Council members attending the climate summit were invited to register and participate in the Roundtable meeting. Several community representatives south of the East Hudson Bay/James Bay region contributed observations and concerns.

### Chapleau Cree First Nation

- Moose and other fur bearing animals have diminishing populations, partridges have worms, fish have growths
- Recommendation to advocate for how others (i.e. tree farming industry) conduct themselves in the bush as boreal deforestation is happening at a faster rate than the Amazon
- Consultations should occur down river - dams (lower Mattagami, Kapuskasing) mean less water downstream
- Recommend consultation with downstream communities too
- Mushkegowuk territory must be protected - resource development is rapidly accelerating despite scientific advice not to

### Missinaibi Cree First Nation

- Fewer moose; losing their habitat
- Fish are contaminated by chemicals, PCB's, and mercury
- Migration of deer, coyotes and birds coming up from the south (not usually in this area)
- Mining and forestry industries are changing landscapes and water flow; causing pollution
- Expensive to hunt
- Rains in the winter now
- Worms found in partridges
- Swamps are drying up
- Food security and way of life are threatened
- Need to balance nature and development
- Natural resource extraction is imminent

### Taykwa Tagamou Nation

- Depend on the migratory birds in spring to provide country food
- Survival is dependent upon knowing weather: use traditional teachings (i.e. wind helps you quiet the your sounds in order to hunt moose and geese)
- Encouraged by the gathering of the Roundtables and Summit

### Weagamow Lake First Nation

- Due to climate change, there is a limited window of time for getting fuel, food, and supplies, ice road construction impacted
- Elders observe that the effects of climate change are occuring on an accelerated level
- Ice condition concerns
- Industry activities are having serious impacts
- Corroborate with neighbouring regions about climate changes

Aaron Todd, *Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks*
Abel Cheechoo, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Aileen Sutherland, *TTN*
Alan Penn, *Cree Nation Government*
Alec Tuckatuck, *Anguviagak/LNUK, Kuujjuaraapik*
Alexandre Litinov, *Moose Cree First NAtion*
Ali Qavavauk, *LNUK, Ivujivik*
Allan Cheechoo, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Amy Blaser, *Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry*
Andre Vallillee, *Metcalf Foundation*
Anna Baggio, *Wildlands League*
Anne-Marie Cabana, *Environment and Climate Change Canada*
Annie Kasudluak, *Anniturvik Landholding, Umiujaq*
Anu Rao, *Arctic Eider Society*
Arden Visitor, *Wemindji*
Arthur Elijassiapik, *LNUK, Inukjuak*
Barb Duffin, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Benoit Roberge, *Environnement et Changement Climatique Canada*
Bert Moar, *Cree Nation of Waskaganish*
Bill Constant, *York Factory First Nation*
Billy Isaac, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Brie Edwards, *Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks*
Brittany Rantala-Sykes, *Laurentian University*
Brittany Wiebe, *Missanabie Cree First Nation*
Carlson Koostachin, *Fort Albany*
Chantal Ouimet, *Parks Canada*
Charles Hookimaw, *Attawapiskat*
Charles Clavet, *Environment and Climate Change Canada*
Charlie Arngak, *Elder, NV Kangirsujuaq*
Charlie Kumarluk, *Anniturvik Landholding, Umiujaq*
Charlie Tukai, *LNUK, Inukjuak*
Chris Charron, *Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks*
Christopher Metatawabin, *Fort Albany*
Colleen George, *Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry*
Constance O'Connor, *Wildlife Conservation Society*
Dakota Souliere, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Dallas Boyer, *Missanabie Cree First Nation*
David Pearson, *Laurentian University*
David Jeremiah, *Weagamow Lake First Nation*
David Friday Sr., *Kashechewan*
David Pearson, *Laurentian University*
Debbie Laidlaw, *Ontario Geological Survey*
Diane Blanchard, *Parks Canada*
Dinah Kittosuk, *Hamlet of Sanikiluaq*
Donna Sinnett, *Crown-Indigneous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*
Doug Cheechoo, *Moose Factory*
Drikus Gissing, *Government of Nunavut - Department of Environment*
Dwight Sutherland, *TTN*
Dylan McCart, *Cochrane Polar Bear Habitat*
Eddie Masty, *Whapmagoostui First Nations Corporation*
Eddy Hunter, *Weenusk*
Edmond Edwards, *Fort Albany*
Edward Sutherland, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Edward Cheskey, *Nature Canada*
Eli Aullaluk, *NV Akulivik*
Elizabeth Simard , *Moose Cree First Nation*
Emily Kattuk, *Hamlet of Sanikiluaq*
Erika DuChene, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Evan Warner, *Arctic Eider Society*
Evelyn Beardy, *York Factory First Nation*
Everett Koosees, *kashechewan*
Feather Sutherland, *Kashechewan*
Félix Boulanger, *Eeyou Marine Region Wildlife Board*
Frankie Jean-Gagnon, *Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board/Arctic Eider Society*
Gerald Wheesk, *Attawapiskat*
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Gordon Blackned, *EMRWB, Waskaganish*
Grand Chief Jonathan Solomon, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Greg Koostachin, *Attawapiskat*
Gregor Gilbert, *Makivik*
Isaac Masty, *EMRIRB, Whapmagoostui*
Isabell Souliere, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Jackie Kidd, *Arctic Eider Society*
Jacob Wynn, *Kashechewan*
James Taipanak, *Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization*
Jean Pierre Chabot, *MoCreebec Eeyoud Council, Moose Factory*
Jeannie Toomasie, *Sululiit Area Co-Management*

*Committee*
Jeff Hunter, *Weenusk*
Jeffery Beardy, *York Factory First Nation*
Jennie Knopp, *Oceans North*
Jennifer Simard, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Jens Ehn, *University of Manitoba*
Jim Mclaughlin, *Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry*
Jimmy Krako, *Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet*
Job Mollins Koene, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Jobie Oweetaluktuk, *LNUK, Inukjuak*
Jocelyn Cheechoo, *Nishnawbe Aski Nation*
Joel Heath, *Arctic Eider Society*
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Johnnie Cookie, *Municipality of Sanikiluaq*
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Kevin Tangie, *Chapleau Cree First Nation*
Kiethen Sutherland, *Kashechewan First Nation*
Kim Rainville, *Missanabie Cree*
Laura-Lee Rawlyk , *Missanabie Cree First Nation*
Lazarusie Tukai, *LNUK, Inukjuak*
Leo Metatawabin, *Fort Albany First Nation*
Leo Friday, *Kashechewan First Nation*
Leo Metatawabin, *Chief, Fort Albany First Nation*
Les Nolan, *Missanabie Cree First Nation*
Lesley Wesley, *Kashechewan First Nation*
Lily Napash, *Cree Nation of Chisasibi*
Linda Hunter, *Weenusk First Nation*
Lootie Toomasie, *Nunavut Water Board delegate of the Nunavut Marine Council*
Lori Bilecki, *Environment and Climate Change Canada*
Lorie Vanbuskirk, *Nishnawbe Aski Nation*
Lorna Visitor, *Wemindji Trappers Association*
Lucassie Arragitainaq, *Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association/Arctic Eider*
Lukasie Nappaaluk, *Kangirsujuaq*
Maara Packalen, *OFRI-MNRF*
Makabe Nartok, *Nunavut Water Board, delegate of the Nunavut Marine Council*
Mark Garfield, *TTN*
Martine Giangioppi, *World Wildlife Fund*
Megan Sheremata, *University of Toronto Scarborough*
Melissa Lavoie, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Michael Goodwin , *Kashechewan*
Michaela Paradis, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Michelle Kamula, *Centre for Earth Observation Science, University of Manitoba*
Mike Wabano, *Weenusk*
Mike Chapman, *Weenusk*
Mike Hunter, *Weenusk First Nation, Peawanuck*
Mike Nukapiak, *Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization*
Molly Morse, *Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada*
Nancy Dea, *Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee*
Natasha Martin, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Natasha Martin, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Nathan Basiliko, *Laurentian University*
Pailin Chua-oon Rinfret, *Eeyou Marine Region Impact Review Board*
Pascale Roy-Léveillée, *Laurentian University*
Pauloosie Kasudluak, *NMRWB, Inukjuak*
Paulu Palliser, *LNUK, Inukjuak*
Paulusi Tarriasuk, *LNUK, Ivujivik*
Peter, *TTN, Cochrane*
Peter Paul Cookie, *Hunter Support, Kuujjuaraapik*
Pitsiulak Pinguatuk, *LNUK - Kangirsujuaq*
Preston Lennox, *MNRF*
Puasi Ippak, *Sanikiluaq*
Rachelle Nakogee, *Fort Albany*
Raymond Menarick, *Kigaluk Landholding, Chisasibi*
Rebecca Friday, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Rex Knapaysweet, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Richard Kakegamic, *Sandy Lake First NAtion*

Richard Tookalook, *Kigaluk Landholding, Chisasibi*
Rick Cheechoo, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Robben Constant, *York Factory First Nation*
Roger Nakogee, *Attawapiskat*
Ron Spencer, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Roxanne Metlin, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Ryanne Chum-Swallow, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Salamiva Danielle Weetaltuk, *Sakkuk Landholding, Kuujjuaraapik*
Samuel Hunter, *Peawanuck, Environmental Steward*
Sandy Lazarus, *Kashechewan First Nation*
Sarah Couchie, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Simionie Sammurtok, *Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet*
Sky Koostachin, *Attawapiskat First Nation*
Stanley Sutherland, *TTN*
Stanley L Louttit, *Moose Cree First Nation*
Stephanie Meakin, *Arctic Eider Society*
Tash Haycock-Chavez, *MUN/Arctic Eider Society*
Theresa Paulmartin, *Fort Albany*
Theron Sutherland, *TTN*
Thomas Echum, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Tom Johnston, *MNRF / Laurentian University*
Vern Cheechoo, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Vince Deschamps, *Nature Conservancy of Canada*
Vincent Gautier-Doucet, *Chisasibi Eeyou Resource and Research Institute*
Virginia Sutherland, *Mushkegowuk Council*
Wayne Lazarus , *Kashechewan*
Wesley Johnston, *Canadian Wildlife Service - ECCC*
Wilf Bagley, *Nunavut Water Board delegate of the Nunavut Marine Council*
Willard Napash, *Cree Nation of Chisasibi*
Xavier Okimaw, *Attawapiskat*
Yannick Beaudoin, *David Suzuki Foundation*