

DRAFT MINUTES

Sept 24-26, 2002

**Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group¹ Meeting
Churchill Northern Studies Centre, Churchill, MB**

PARTICIPANTS:

Flora Beardy	York Factory First Nation (YF), York Landing, MB
Sid Bruinsma	Environment Canada (EC), Iqaluit, NU
Alain Chouinard	Department of Sustainable Development, Arviat, NU
Don Cobb	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Winnipeg, MB
Wendy Dahlgren	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB
Cam Elliot	Manitoba Conservation, Thompson, MB
Helen Fast	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Winnipeg, MB
Miriam Fleming	Environmental Committee of the Municipality of Sanikiluaq, Sanikiluaq, NU
Donna Fredlund	Duke of Marlborough High School, Churchill, MB
Elizabeth Hallett	York Factory First Nation (YF), York Landing, MB
Geoff Holland	Oceans Ambassador, Victoria, BC
Alan Johnson	Community Gov't and Transportation (CG&T), Gjoa Haven, NU
Brock Junkin	Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), Rankin Inlet, NU
Peter Kritiqiluk	Kivalliq Wildlife Board, Arviat, NU
Geoff Kusugak	Nunavut Water Board, Gjoa Haven, NU
Jeffrey Maurice	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Iqaluit, NU
Geoff Morris	Canadian Coast Guard (CCG), Sarnia, ON
Steve Newton	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Winnipeg, MB
David Ningeongan	Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), Rankin Inlet, NU
Gabriel Nirlungayuk	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI), Rankin Inlet, NU
Bob Reside	Parks Canada (PCH), Churchill, MB
Bev Ross	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Winnipeg, MB
Dan Shewchuk	Sustainable Development, Arviat, NU
Bill Shields	Hudson Bay Port Company, Churchill, MB
Gary Stern	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Winnipeg, MB
Glen Stephens	Indian and Northern Affairs (DIAND), Iqaluit, NU
Terence Stover	Town of Churchill (TOC), Churchill, MB
Veronica Tattuinee	Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), Rankin Inlet, NU
Dan Topolniski	Fisheries and Oceans (DFO), Winnipeg, MB
Soloman Voisey	Whale Cove Elder, Whale Cove, NU
Nicole Welburn	Duke of Marlborough High School, Churchill, MB

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REGRETS:

Brian Aglukark

Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC), Arviat, NU

Francis Flett

Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO), Thompson,
MB

David Malcolm

Canadian Circumpolar Institute (CCI), Edmonton, AB

Ken Manson

Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce, Rankin Inlet, NU

Jim Noble

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), Iqaluit,
NU

ACRONYMS

BSIMPI	Beaufort Sea Integrated Management Planning Initiative	NCP	Northern Contaminants Program
CCG	Canadian Coast Guard, DFO	NDC	Nunavut Development Corporation
CSSP	Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program	NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
CCIARN	Climate Change Initiatives and Alternatives Research Network	NMC	Nunavut Marine Council
CG&T	Community Government and Transportation	NMCA	National Marine Conservation Area (PC)
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency	NPA	National Programme of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities
CHS	Canadian Hydrographic Services, DFO	NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
CMAC	Canadian Marine Advisory Council	NRCAN	Natural Resources Canada
COS	Canada's Oceans Strategy	NRI	Nunavut Research Institute
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service	NMC	Nunavut Marine Council
CG&T	Community Government and Transportation	NPW&GS	Nunavut Public Works and Government Services
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans	NWA	National Wildlife Area
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development	NWB	Nunavut Water Board
DSD	Department of Sustainable Development	NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
EC	Environment Canada	NWT	Northwest Territories
EMAN	Ecological Monitoring and Assessment Network	NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.
GPA	Global Programme of Action for the protection of the marine environment from land-based activities	PC	Parks Canada
GN	Government of Nunavut	SEC	Sanikiluaq Environmental Committee
HC	Health Canada	SSHRC	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
IM	Integrated Management	TAIGA	Taiga Net is owned and operated by the Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Society, a non-profit organization registered in the Yukon Territory
KIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association	TC	Transport Canada
KWB	Kivalliq Wildlife Board	TK	Traditional Knowledge
MB	Manitoba	WG	Working Group
MEQ	Marine Environmental Quality	YF FN	York Factory First Nation
MKO	Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak		
MPA	Marine Protected Area (DFO)		

SEPT 24, 2002

Reception to celebrate the launch of Canada's Oceans Strategy

hosted by Fisheries and Oceans Canada

The community of Churchill and the Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group members were invited to the Churchill Town Complex (Pioneer's Gallery) to celebrate the launch of Canada's Oceans Strategy. Approximately 40 people participated in this event that provided a venue for discussion regarding management of Canada's oceans. "Canada's Oceans Strategy" and the "Policy and Operational Framework for Integrated Management of Estuarine, Coastal and Marine Environments in Canada" documents were made available in English, French and Inuktitut.

Welcome - Brock Junkin, Chair Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group

Presentation - Dan Topolniski, DFO Division Manager, Oceans Programs

- Fisheries and Oceans is very honoured to have this opportunity to share Canada's Oceans Strategy with the community of Churchill and the rest of Hudson Bay. We would appreciate your feedback regarding these documents and how they can be applied in Western Hudson Bay.

Presentation - Geoff Holland, Canada's Oceans Ambassador

- A growing number of different and competing interests make management of Canada's oceans difficult and complex. Canada's Oceans Strategy is an important tool to help Canadians manage these interests and ensure healthy oceans for current and future generations.

SEPT 25, 2002

1. Introduction - Brock Junkin
2. Opening Prayer - Flora Beardy
3. Review agenda
 - The draft agenda was approved as circulated.
4. Review minutes, action items from March 6-8 meeting
 - Minutes were approved by the Working Group.
 - Action items were referred to various Working Group Committees and will be dealt with in the future.
5. Canada's Oceans Strategy – What does it mean for Hudson Bay? – Geoff Holland and Dan Topolniski (See Appendix 1 for copy of presentations)
 - Participants of the WG meeting were asked to consider:
 - What role do they see for Canada's Oceans Strategy in Hudson Bay?
 - What are the requirements for successful COS implementation in Hudson Bay?

- What are the best opportunities for Hudson Bay related to health of the ecosystem, and northern economic development?
- The process for engaging emergency measures in response to various potential oil spill scenarios was reviewed. The CG and EC responsibilities are as follows:
 - There are a number of ways to activate an oil spill response. The vessel which sights a spill or causes the spill can report the event through the Coast Guard Marine Communications and Traffic Services Radio Stations in Thunder Bay or Iqaluit, depending on their location, by VHF radio. If the vessel is not within a radio coverage area, satellite phones can be used.
 - If the report goes through a radio station, the station would advise the Coast Guard Operations Center in Sarnia. Once received at the Operations Center, there is a call out procedure that advises all the appropriate government authorities, including The Environmental Response Branch of the Coast Guard. This branch is responsible for assessing the spill and activating the appropriate response.
 - Churchill has a large cache of spill response equipment as part of the Arctic Response Strategy, and this would be the main site of activity in responding to the spill.
 - There are also toll free numbers that the public can use to advise Coast Guard of a spill. The Regional Operations Center in Sarnia can be reached at 1-800-265-0237 and the Arctic/Territorial Zone- Territorial Spills Action Line at 1-867-920-8130.
 - EC is responsible for regulating onshore sources of pollution. EC would also use CG capabilities for response and remediation.
- The question was raised whether the WG has a role to play here, whether it could be helpful to CG. There needs to be increased community awareness of the response mechanisms and of response agency responsibilities. Referred to Transportation Committee for action.
- The National Programme of Action's (NPA) decision to exclude Hudson Bay from its work is a mistake. Efforts need to be made to have Hudson and James Bay included in this action plan. Recognizing that 80% of pollution into the Bay is coming from land-based sources the WG needs to get the Provinces to participate in the NPA. Manitoba has been invited to look at areas where there can be mutual cooperation—including signing the NPA. Referred to Research Committee for action.
- The need to include Ontario and Quebec in the WG was raised again. (It was raised in the March 2002 meeting also.) The WG's decision to focus at a smaller scale to begin with was reviewed, while agreeing that activities and effects in one part of the Bay would surely find their way to other parts of the Bay.
- Federal Departments and jurisdictions are hesitant about dealing with Makivik and Quebec. How can this group work effectively in this situation? This issue will be revisited at the next meeting.

- In order for Hudson Bay issues to be considered, environmental interest groups, First Nations and government need to work together to raise the profile of difficult issues.
6. Protecting Hudson Bay: Can Canada's Oceans Strategy help? – Don Cobb (See Appendix 1 for copy of presentation)
- Ecosystem objectives are the cornerstone of stewardship as envisioned in Canada's Oceans' Strategy and in the Integrated Management Framework document. DFO will be looking to partner with other key players in developing these objectives. Referred to Research Committee for action.
7. Organochlorine Contaminants and Mercury in Western Hudson Bay Fish and Marine Mammals – Gary Stern (See Appendix 1 for copy of presentation)
- Members asked whether information on contaminants and other sources of pollution was readily accessible. The sites noted included:
 1. Northern Contaminants Program: http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ncp/index_e.html
 2. EMAN North <http://www.emannorth.ca/>. Referred to Research Committee for action.
8. Drafting an Integrated Management Plan for Hudson Bay: Guidance to Committees – Helen Fast
- Integrated Management Plans are being developed for Canada's coastal areas. The purpose of these plans is to promote the orderly planning of activities, to resolve conflicts between users, and to ensure that marine environments are conserved and protected.
 - The Committee Workplans (See Table 1) will form the basis for integrated management planning in Hudson Bay.
9. Committee Meetings
- The Committees were tasked with various agendas including identifying deliverables, leads and timelines.

Barbeque and Tundra Buggy Tour

Hosted by Parks Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Further to Canada's Oceans Strategy engagement, community guests and Working Group members were invited to participate in a Barbeque and Tundra Buggy Tour. Highlights of the tour included a scenic ride across the tundra, polar bears and spectacular views of the Hudson Bay coastline.

SEPTEMBER 26, 2002

10. Committee Updates to Working Group

- Please see Table 1: Committee Workplans.

11. Date and location of next WG meeting

- The next meeting of the HBOWG will be held either the last week of February or the first week of March.
- Apologies are extended to the Kivalliq Wildlife Board for necessitating the re-scheduling of the Board's September Meeting due to an unexpected change of date for the HBOWG.
- The first choice for a location is Arviat. If Arviat is unable to accommodate this group, the meeting will be held in Rankin Inlet. Dan Shewchuk and Alain Chouinard will work with Steve to make arrangements.
- The theme of the next WG meeting will be Traditional Knowledge.

12. Closing Prayer - Flora Beardy

15. Adjourn: The meeting adjourned at 12:00 noon.

FIELD TRIPS

During the course of the meeting Working Group members participated in:

- A tour of the Hudson Bay Port Company. The Port of Churchill offers four deep-sea berths for the loading and unloading of grain, general cargo, and tanker vessels. Close coordination with the Hudson Bay Railway, its sister company, allows efficient access to all North American points through a connection with the Canadian National Railway system; and
- A tour of the Churchill weir. The weir, built primarily of rock and sand, spans the Churchill River about 10 kms south of the Town of Churchill. The project is the product of extensive study and collaboration between Manitoba Hydro employees and hundreds of people from the community to increase fish habitat and improve business and recreational opportunities for the community.

Table 1: Committee Workplans

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Objective: To foster stewardship and sustainable resource development (mining, tourism, and hydroelectric development).				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Seek to influence the perspective and decisions of those who make decisions affecting Hudson Bay. First steps are to: a) identify who these key players are; b) develop guiding principles for economic development practices for HBOWG approval;(1) c) review and finalize context paper	Co-leads	Dec 02		In-kind
2. Present HBOWG interests at the next Regional Round Table Workshop of Fox Lake, Gillam, Churchill, the 7 Kivalliq Communities and the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce	Brock	Feb 02		\$5K ²
3. Host a workshop for key players to learn what economic development activities are on-going and/or planned, to get commitment from other agencies to support particular activities and priorities of the HBOWG	Strategic – Brock Operational - Helen		Spring 03	\$35K ³
Notes: (1) guiding principles and best practices to be consistent with the Nunavut Economic Development Strategy to be released in October 2002, and with other uses and environmental concerns				
Participants Sept 24-26 2002 meeting: Helen Fast, Miriam Fleming, Brock Junkin, Dan Topolniski				

COMMUNICATIONS

Objective: To inform and educate interested parties concerning the mandate and activities of the Working Group.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Develop a one-page brochure on HBOWG and translate into six languages, and distribute	Geoff Kusugak	Dec 02		\$1K
2. Complete Nunavut School Poster Contest	Veronica	Oct 02		\$.5K
3. Initiate Cree School Poster Contest	Elizabeth	Nov 02		\$.5K
4. Promote Oceans 10, Arctic Marine Science Curriculum – contact District	Jeff and Steve	Dec 20		In-kind - DFO

² Travel from Rankin Inlet to meeting and two days of travel and meeting time. Covered by NSD.

³ Estimate. Source of funds to be identified.

Objective: To inform and educate interested parties concerning the mandate and activities of the Working Group.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
Education Authorities and Nunavut Research Institute through letters and discussions				
5. Maintain HBOWG website and circulate address	Steve	Ongoing		On OMRN IM Node website
6. Media communications incl. Nunatsiaq News	Brock (and Miriam)	After every meeting		In-kind – DSD and Miriam
7. Draft Information Protocol for northern researchers	Glen	Feb/Mar 03		In-Kind -- DIAND
8. Speak with artist to see if HBOWG can acquire rights to drawing submitted to HBOWG	Glen	Feb/Mar 03		In-Kind – DIAND and payment to artist
Notes:				
Participants Sept 24-26 2002 meeting: Elizabeth Hallett, Geoff Holland, Geoff Kusugak, Glen Stephens, Veronica Tattuinee				

JURISPRUDENCE

Objective: To identify and establish regulations that positively impact the environment				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Circulate a flow chart of decision governance of HBOWG to the WG for approval	Brock	Dec 31		In-kind - NSD
2. Submit set of by-laws and answer questions for DFO legal staff	Brock	Dec 31		In-kind - NSD
3. Circulate final by-laws	Brock	Dec 31		In-kind - NSD
4. Review how the HBOWG membership is established including Terms of Reference for the Board of Directors (BOD) and MOU's.	Brock	Dec 31		In-kind - NSD
5. Draft a clear membership administration policy that is clear to the BOD	Brock	Dec 31		In-kind - NSD
6. Draft general procedures for governance of the organization, role of TK, rules of order, etc.	Brock	Dec 31		In-kind - NSD
Notes:				
Participants Sept 24-26 2002 meeting: Cam Elliott, Brock Junkin, Jeff Maurice				

TRANSPORTATION

Objective: To ensure the safe carriage of goods and people in an environmentally friendly manner.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Develop research proposal on assessing the implications of climate change for transportation in Western Hudson Bay (1) (2)	Steve, Geoff	Dec 1		In-kind DFO /CGC; CG&T; DOT \$1.5K DFO
2. Review Nunavut Transportation Strategy for relevance to research proposal.	Alan	Dec 1		In-kind CG&T
3. Continue review of CHS charting of northern communities and work with CHS through CMAC to complete charting for Igloolik, Hall Beach, etc.	Alan	Ongoing		In-kind CG&T
4. Promote community awareness of boating safety through CCG's Marine Environmental Duties (MED) program.	Geoff	Ongoing		In-kind CG&T
Notes: (1) include socio-economic issues that will surround climate change, consult businesses as to what they are going to do, consider transportation dynamics in the next few years, decide whether this study will look at the next 10 years or the next 50 years. (2) Attend Transportation Conference in Edmonton/Calgary in November and report back to committee.				
Participants Sept 24-26 2002 meeting: Don Cobb, Alan Johnson , Geoff Morris, Steve Newton, Bill Shields,				

WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT:

Objective: To address issue specific concerns within an Integrated Management framework and to address key stakeholder concerns relating to wildlife and the environment.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Draft letter to Ole Nielsen requesting clarification on how HBOWG can work with the Marine Mammal Disease Investigation Program	Gary and Jeff	Dec/02		In-kind - DFO
2. Review the reports from the 2000 Western Hudson Bay workshop and the 2001 nine community tour of Western Hudson Bay Communities to document the issues identified and identify gaps	Jeff and Steve	Feb/Mar 03		In-kind – DFO
3. Develop an operational framework for the wildlife and environment committee. Retention of members is a	Jeff and Sid	Feb/mar 03		In-kind – DFO and EC

Objective: To address issue specific concerns within an Integrated Management framework and to address key stakeholder concerns relating to wildlife and the environment.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
key issue				
4. Take minutes at future meetings and rotate the chair among members from one meeting to the next	Jeff	On-going		In-kind - DFO
5. Prepare a one-page summary report on the stock status of Eastern and Western Hudson Bay Beluga Whale stocks.	Don and Sue Cousins (DFO)	Dec 02		In-kind - DFO
Notes:				
Participants Sept 24-26 2002 meeting: Sid Bruinsma, Peter Kritiqiluluk, Geoff Kusugak, Jeff Maurice, David Ningeongan, Gabriel Nirlungayuk, Bob Reside, Soloman Voisey				

RESEARCH:

Objective: To identify and explore research interests and priorities for the Hudson Bay WG.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Document Hudson Bay TK and scientific research: past, current and planned (1)	Steve	Feb/mar 03		In-kind - DFO
2. Develop research proposal on climate change impacts on coastal community and apply for funding to NRCan and NEI	Helen and Gary (Sid re NEI)	Oct 20		In-kind – DFO \$15K – DFO
3. Circulate MEQ objectives document to committee for consideration	Don	Nov 1		In-kind - DFO
4. Host MEQ objectives workshop for Hudson Bay to get community, agency and science buy-in	Don		03/04	\$50K ⁴
5. Develop and produce poster presentation titled “Developing a Research Agenda for Hudson Bay” for Oceans Management Research Network National Meeting in Ottawa	Helen	Oct 20		In-kind - DFO
Notes: (1) circulate Bruce Stewart Bibliography on CD to members.				
Participants Sept 24-26 2002 meeting: Sid Bruinsma, Don Cobb, Miriam Fleming, Steve Newton, Bob Reside, Dan Shewchuk, Glen Stephens, Gary Stern				

⁴ Estimate: Source of funds to be identified.

FINANCE:

Objective: To accept and distribute funds related to the functioning of the Working Group. To issue financial statements and assist in the writing of proposals.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. All participants are asked to document the value of support (both in-kind and financial) for HBOWG	Brock	Oct 10/02		In-kind – NSD
2. All participants are asked to identify possible funding sources for HBOWG activities and interests (1)	Helen	Oct 10/02		In-kind – DFO
Notes:				
(1) NEI (Northern Ecosystem Initiative) – community, Multi-partner – contact Sid for more information				
(2) Environmental Capacity Development Initiative – seed money to build capacity and help communities get involved – now administered by DIAND				
(3) Rural Economic Development Initiative Committee				
(4) Canadian Agriculture Rural Development – EC - \$150K				
Participants at the Sept 24-26 2002: meeting: Helen Fast, Brock Junkin, Steve Newton				

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Objective: To broaden the base of our perspective through the use of traditional knowledge.				
Deliverables	Lead	Timeline		Costs
		FY 02/03	FY 03/04	
1. Invite Stewart Hill from MKO (Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak) to make a presentation on TK and MKO's long-term interest in Hudson Bay to next WG meeting	Flora	Feb/Mar 03		In-Kind – York Factory FN \$3K - DFO
2. Make recommendation to the HBOWG to have a youth and elder's report included as regular agenda items. The reports would address the theme of the meeting	Miriam	Sept 02		0
3. Draft a TK protocol for WG review	Miriam	Feb/Mar 03		In-kind - Miriam
Notes:				
Participants at the Sept 24-26 2002: Flora Beardy, Don Cobb, Helen Fast, Miriam Fleming, Elizabeth Hallett, Brock Junkin, Peter Kritiqiluluk, Gabriel Nirlungayuk, Veronica Tattuinee, Soloman Voisey				

Appendix A

Working Group Presentations



OUR OCEAN PLANET

- Oceans essential for life and climate
- Steeped in the history of civilization
- Have dictated development of trade and settlements



CHALLENGE & OPPORTUNITY

1970 - 1985 Coastal Zone Mgmt, Law of the Sea, Regional Ocean Mgmt.

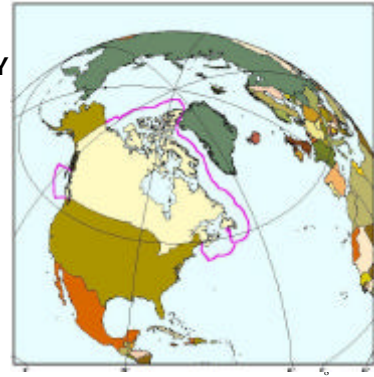
1985- 2000 Marine Environmental Protection, Integrated Ocean Use and Sustainable Development, Marine Protected Areas, Ecosystem-based Mgmt., Precaution

2002-2020 Accelerated Action or Else!!!

7

CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY

Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)



Inland Provinces Also Have a Major Ocean Stake

- Plan of Action for Land-based Sources of Marine Pollution
- El Niño impacts/Climate Change
- Hydroelectric Power
- Offshore Oil and Gas Development
- Ocean Transportation
- Invasive Species

9



Governance Mechanisms

Integrated Management

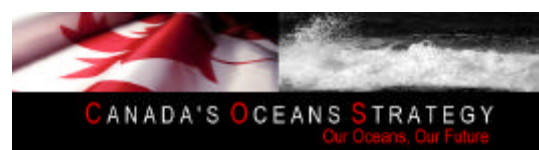
Stewardship & Public Awareness

10

GOVERNANCE

Local initiatives
Hudson Bay Management Groups
Working with Land Claim Agreements

11

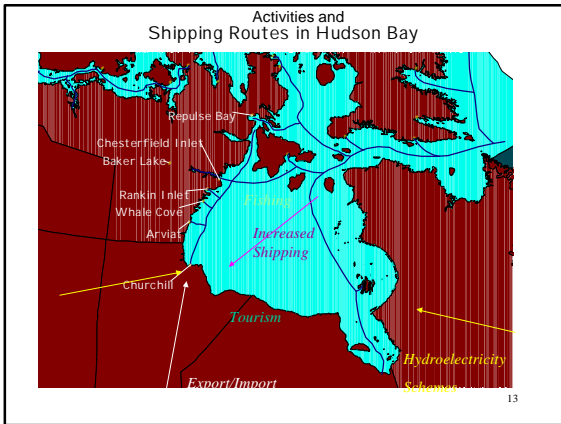


Governance Mechanisms

Integrated Management

Stewardship & Public Awareness

12



Governance Mechanisms

Integrated Management

Stewardship & Public Awareness

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- ## CELEBRATING SUCCESS STORIES
- **Newfoundland**
 - MPAs: Gilbert Bay, Eastport & Leading Tickles; community-based coastal resource inventories
 - **Maritimes**
 - Marine Resource Centre; Bras d'Or Lakes
 - **Quebec**
 - Manicougan MPA; Coastal committees
 - **Arctic**
 - Beaufort Sea, Hudson Bay Working Groups
 - **Pacific**
 - Race Rocks MPA, Gwaii Haanas Conservation
- 15

- ## *Global Leadership Starts at Home*
- ***Local Initiatives***
 - ***Regional Management***
 - ***National Direction***
 - ***Intergovernmental Action***
- 16

- ## LOCAL TO GLOBAL
- Local actions have an escalating, potentially synergistic effect upwards
 - An incentive-based enabling framework is one key role of governments. Another is managing the public trust.
 - Gov't implementation is not always the best alternative. Private sector, community and NGOs need to be involved.
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- ## MARINE POLICY IMPLICATIONS
- Link investment decisions to social and ecological security
 - More effective governance action at the local level leads to less intervention
 - Better knowledge and State of the Oceans monitoring
- 18

NEW FOCUS NEEDED

- Marine Policy shifting from regulatory to market driven approaches.
- More emphasis on economics, private sector involvement and ecosystems management
- Collaboration and the sharing of experience
- Champion the use of innovation and technology for sustainable development
- New ocean policies for the benefit of future generations

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OCEANS 2020




Will there be
sustainability or
crisis?

...The
outcome is
in our hands.




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CANADA'S OCEANS STRATEGY
Our Oceans, Our Future

**Presentation to the
Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group
Churchill, MB
September 25, 2002**

1



Objectives

1. To describe *Canada's Oceans Strategy*
2. To discuss federal government activities to implement *Canada's Oceans Strategy* in the Arctic and Hudson Bay
3. To discuss what the COS means for management of Hudson Bay with the Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group and guests
 - Your views on priorities and activities
 - Your views on opportunities for involvement

2



Oceans Management Context

- Increasing number and diversity of ocean users
 - Renewable resources (e.g. fishing, aquaculture)
 - Non-renewable resources (e.g. offshore petroleum)
 - Ocean space (e.g. marine transport, cables, tourism and security)
- Need for increased coordination of federal oceans-related activities to help achieve sustainable economic development
- To meet Canada's international obligations and demonstrate leadership in oceans management


3



Legislative Context

- *Oceans Act*, 1997, establishes the foundation for modern oceans management
- Calls for the development of three *Oceans Act* programs:
 - Integrated Management;
 - Marine Protected Areas; and
 - Marine Environmental Quality
- Mandates the Minister of DFO to develop a National Oceans Strategy

4



Policy Context

- *Canada's Oceans Strategy* is the federal policy statement on ocean management
- Promotes an ecosystem-based approach to ocean management
- Premised on the three core principles of the *Oceans Act*:
 - Sustainable Development;
 - Integrated Management; and the
 - Precautionary Approach
- The Strategy includes a 4-year Action Plan to support three main policy objectives


5



**Canada's Oceans Strategy
Policy Objectives**

- 1) Increase our understanding and protection of the marine environment
- 2) Support sustainable economic opportunities
- 3) Demonstrate international leadership in ocean management

6



1) Understanding and Protecting the Marine Environment

- Improved scientific knowledge base for estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems
 - e.g. Develop a State of the Oceans reporting system
- Policies and programs aimed at marine pollution prevention
 - e.g. Promote the implementation of the Green Infrastructure program in coastal communities to improve sewage treatment
- Conservation and protection of the marine environment
 - e.g. Develop a strategy for a national network of Marine Protected Areas

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2) Supporting Sustainable Economic Opportunities

- Sectoral measures to improve and support governance and management of marine industries
 - Supporting initiatives underway across the federal government regarding offshore oil & gas, and northern development
- Engaging in cooperative initiatives to support and promote ocean business development
 - Develop Oceans Marine Technology Roadmap; Ocean industry studies
- New and emerging opportunities for oceans industries and oceans-related coastal development
 - e.g. "Oceans Team Canada" approach to international promotion of Canadian oceans industries

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3) International Leadership

- Sovereignty and Security
 - e.g. Promote national and international collaboration to prevent illegal activity and enforce national and international obligations
- International Oceans Governance
 - e.g. Promote compliance with existing international agreements
- Share experiences, promote compliance and build capacity, in particular for developing nations
 - e.g. Support Capacity development for developing countries for the sustainable development of marine resources and oceans spaces

9



Implementing the Strategy

Integrated Management

Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group is a good example of this key process

- A forum for oceans stakeholders to exchange information exchange, address conflicts and develop management plans
- Fosters the consideration of environmental, economic and socio-cultural considerations in decision-making
- Respects existing authorities, and does not diminish or take away from existing Aboriginal or treaty rights
- Emphasizes partnerships, collaboration and cooperation
- Promotes the coordination of ocean activities
- Promotes scientific, traditional and local knowledge
- Conservation tools include Marine Protected Areas and Marine Environmental Quality programs
- Encourages citizen engagement and stewardship


10



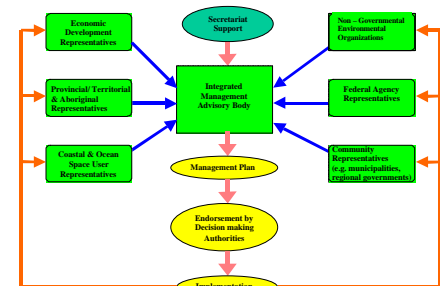
Modern Oceans Governance

- Integrated Management Planning
 - Comprehensive planning techniques to reduce user conflict and ensure sustainable resource use
- Establish new, or recognize existing, mechanisms and bodies for co-operation and collaboration
 - Land claim organizations and co-management boards;
 - CCFAM Oceans Task Group; Minister's Advisory Committee on Oceans;
 - Exploring arrangements for strengthening relationships with Aboriginal peoples
- Engage Canadians via stewardship and public awareness
 - Stewardship activities involving watershed management, community conservation practices and shoreline/beach clean-ups

11




Integrated Management: How does it work?



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    graph TD
      A[Economic Development Representatives] --> B[Integrated Management Advisory Body]
      C[Provincial/Territorial & Aboriginal Representatives] --> B
      D[Coastal & Ocean Space User Representatives] --> B
      E[Secretariat Support] --> B
      F[Non-Governmental Environmental Organizations] --> B
      G[Federal Agency Representatives] --> B
      H[Community Representatives (e.g. municipalities, regional governments)] --> B
      B --> I[Management Plan]
      I --> J[Endorsement by Decision making Authority]
      J --> K[Implementation]
      K --> A
      K --> C
      K --> D
      K --> F
      K --> H
  
```

12



Marine Protected Areas: What are they?

- An area of sea that has been specially designated for conservation and protection of:
 - Commercial and non-commercial fishery resources, including marine mammals, and their habitats;
 - Endangered or threatened marine species, and their habitats;
 - Unique habitats;
 - Marine areas of high biodiversity or biological productivity; and
 - Any other marine resource or habitat as is necessary to fulfill the mandate of the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- Other federal departments also have mandates for marine protected areas -- e.g. "representative" areas (Marine Conservation Areas of Parks Canada); bird sanctuaries (Environment Canada); marine cultural heritage (Canadian Heritage)

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Marine Protected Areas: How are they developed?

- Ideally, will be initiated within the context of Integrated Management planning.
- The National Framework for Establishing and Managing Marine Protected Areas provides a step by step approach to the establishment of MPAs.
- Many opportunities for involvement of all interested and affected parties.
- MPA Management plans will take an effective approach and will be developed with involvement of all interested and affected parties.
- Canada's Oceans Strategy proposes a national strategy for collaboration and cooperation on the various types of MPAs


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Stewardship: What is it?

- A collective responsibility to ensure benefits for current and future generations
- Refers to a wide-range of actions and activities of individuals and organizations to conserve, protect and enhance oceans resources in a sustainable manner

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Stewardship: How does it work?

- Ocean stewardship can take many forms:
 - Guidelines for best practices
 - Restoration and conservation of critical marine habitats (e.g. Shore Keepers)
 - Prevention of marine pollution (e.g. upgrading septic systems)
 - Public education and awareness
 - State of the oceans reporting

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Arctic Oceans Management

Administrative

- Multi-jurisdictional (Federal, provincial, territorial, land claims settlement areas, land claims planning regions)

Environmental

Diverse ecosystems (oceanography, bathymetry, species, habitats, non-renewable resources)

Cultural

Inuvialuit, Innu, First Nations, Nunavutmiut, Nunavik, Gwich'in and others

Economic

Variable



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Implementing the Strategy

Consultations, Discussion and Workshops

- Three major workshops: Beaufort Sea 2000 (Inuvik), Hudson Bay (Winnipeg 2000) and Baffin Island Marine Issues Scan (Iqaluit 2002)
- Community and co-management meetings (Inuvialuit Settlement Region, Churchill, Iqaluit and Western Hudson Bay communities, Baffin Island communities)
- Bi-lateral and multi-lateral consultations (e.g. YTG, NWT, Nunavut and NWT Federal Councils; IPGs)
- Marine issues of importance (e.g. Hudson Bay issues identified to date include the health of the ecosystem, northern economic development; subsistence harvesting; sharing knowledge and management responsibilities)
- Sector specific issues
- International Dimension

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Implementing the Strategy

- By building on lessons learned from on-going practical experience:
 - Implementation has begun for Integrated Management, Marine Protected Areas and Marine Environmental Quality
 - Beaufort Sea Integrated Management Planning Initiative
 - Marine Protected Area (MPA) Assessment, Zone 1As Beluga Management Plan
 - Tasiuq Monitoring pilot project (MEQ)
 - Hudson Bay Oceans Working Group - Integrated Management Planning
 - Integrated Management Planning
 - Baffin Issues Scan


19



Next Steps

- Work with interested parties to implement the *Oceans Act*
 - Continue current programs and foster established partnerships
 - Work with Provinces and Territories on Oceans Task Group and the National Program of Action (NPA)
 - Report what you tell us to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

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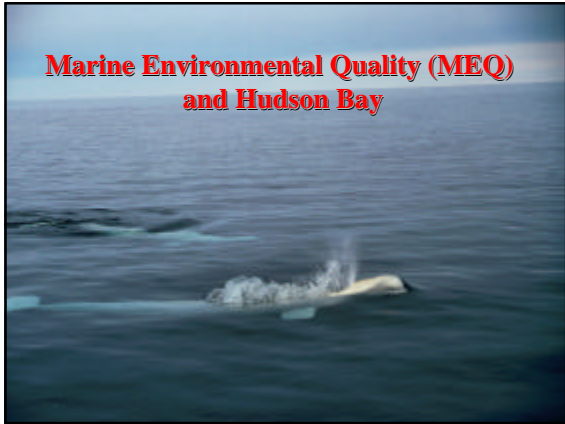


Discussion

Hudson Bay issues identified to date include the health of the ecosystem, northern economic development; subsistence harvesting; sharing knowledge and management responsibilities




- What role do you see for the COS in Hudson Bay?
- What are the requirements for successful COS implementation in Hudson Bay?
- What are the best opportunities for Hudson Bay?
- How do we get from here to there?

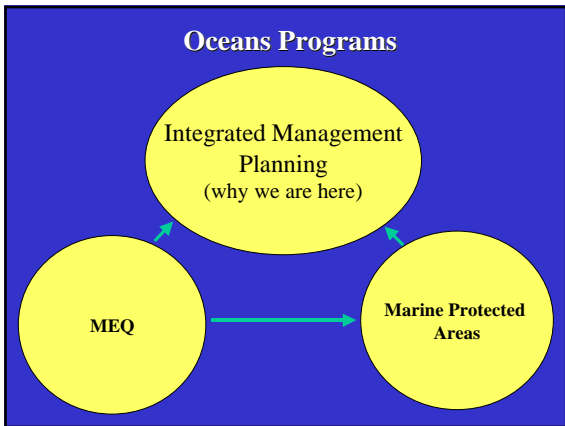
21



Marine Environmental Quality and Hudson Bay




1. What is MEQ?
 - A few definitions.
2. Basics of the MEQ program in Oceans Programs
 - National, Regional, Local.
3. MEQ and Hudson Bay
 - Why? How?

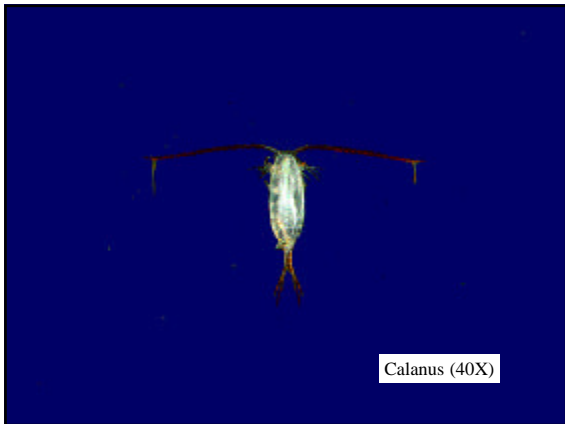
 Fisheries and Oceans Canada  

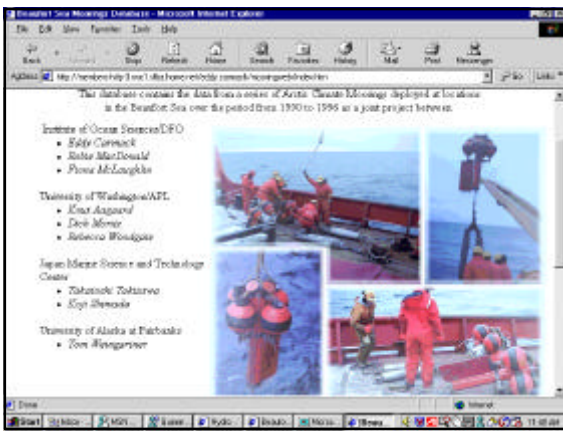


Definitions:

- **MEQ** is an overall expression of the parts of the marine ecosystem and how they function.
 - biological, physical, chemical and human aspects.
- **Ecosystem approach**: not single species, but whole ecosystem examined in relation to oceans management.
- **Ecosystem**: system of interactive relationships among and between organisms and their physical environment in a given geographical unit.

 Fisheries and Oceans Canada  







Basics of the Oceans MEQ program:



1. National:

- *Oceans Act*: MEQ a tool to assess effectiveness of IM and associated MPA plans in all three oceans.
- Direction to regional MEQ programs by:
 - providing toolbox of national indicators developed by working groups of experts or through research.
 - Develop concepts and guidance documents, etc.
 - Follow international MEQ initiatives (circumpolar, etc.)
- National/International: State of Oceans Reporting, NPA.

 Fisheries and Oceans Canada
 

2. Regional:

- Nunavut and NWT run out of Central and Arctic region.
- Means of assessment of IM and MPA plans.
 - Are they meeting their goals?
- Based on scientific and traditional knowledge.
 - Strong link to scientists, elders, hunters and trappers.
- Establish objectives, indicators and monitoring programs.
 - Community views on health of the ocean.
 - Community-based monitoring.
- Linkages to ongoing monitoring/research programs by other departments, etc. (e.g. EMAN-N, NEI).

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2. Regional:

- Other regional MEQ activities:
 - Ecosystem overviews (large ocean areas like Hudson Bay).
 - Ecological assessment of potential marine protected areas.
 - Provide direction towards DFO regional research priorities.

3. Locally:

- coastal community IM/MPA support through:
 - working with coastal communities (MEQ working groups).
 - establishing MEQ objectives that meet the IM goals.
 - Selecting indicators, monitoring.
 - Capacity building, youth engagement, training of monitors active in community-based monitoring
 - fostering collaboration between scientists and local communities to address research needs.

Marine Environmental Quality and Hudson Bay: Why?

- Are there issues and concerns about health of the bay? (Hudson Bay workshop, and community tour).

How?

- Can we learn from other experience? (e.g. Tarniq)
- Where to from here?

Are there issues and concerns about health of the bay?

Scientists: - lack of basic knowledge (species, food webs, Oceanography, etc).
- contaminants, climate change.

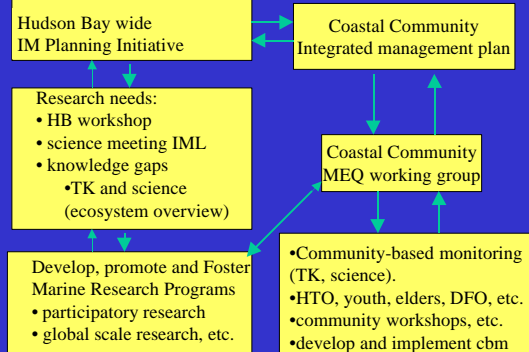
Coastal Communities:

- safe country food (disease, contaminants).
- climate change (sea ice).
- hydro
- local issues: sewage, training, etc.

Approaches to MEQ in Hudson Bay:

- HBWG is perfect vehicle.
 - IM planning.
 - further clarification of issues
 - funding opportunities
 - linkages to ongoing research/monitoring.
 - formation of MEQ working groups specific to IM activities.

MEQ at two levels of IM scales





Organochlorine Contaminants and Mercury
in Western Hudson Bay Fish and Marine
Mammals

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Churchill, Manitoba
September 25, 2002

What is mercury?

Mercury is a natural element present in small quantities throughout the earth. It has always been here.

Mercury is not man-made.
Mercury is not alive.
Mercury cannot reproduce itself.

We do not create mercury and we do not destroy it. Instead, we move it around in more ways and at faster rates than nature does. For example, we release mercury into the air when we burn fuels like coal, oil and gas, when we burn garbage, and when we smelt many metal ores.

The pink material in the rock being passed around is a mineral ore of mercury combined with sulfur. The pink ore, called cinnabar, is mined to produce mercury. I have kept this rock in my office for about 20 years with no ill effects.

Why does mercury matter?

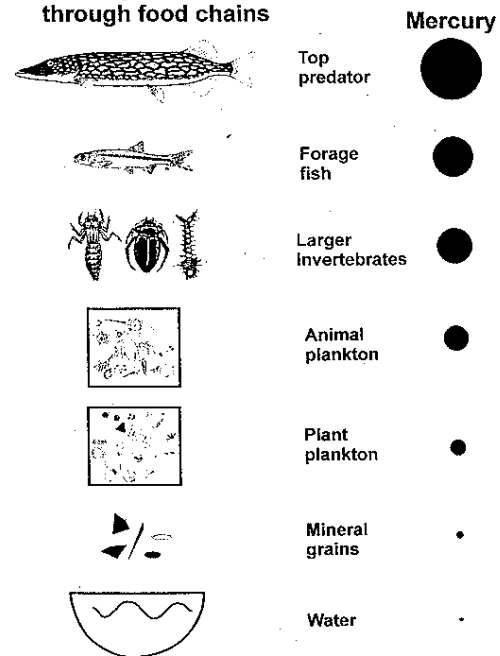
Mercury can poison animals and people.

We have known for some 2000 years that mercury is toxic.

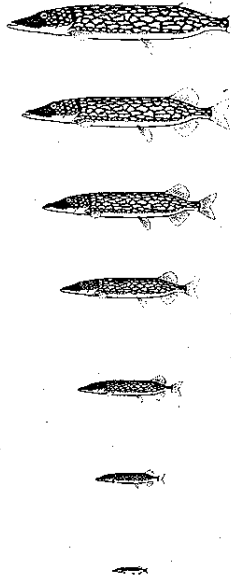
We did not know that mercury can reach people by eating fish until a tragic case occurred in Minamata, Japan, in the 1950s.

An industrial plant released mercury into the water. The mercury made its way up through the food chain to the fish and then reached the people who ate the fish. Many people were poisoned and there is no effective treatment.

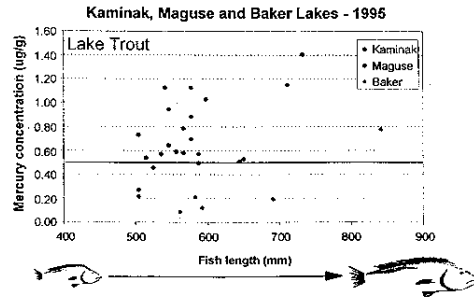
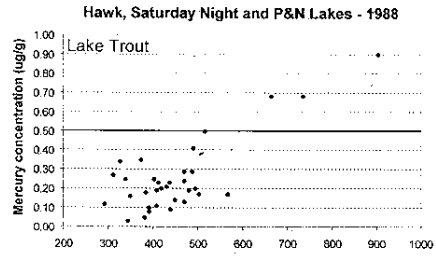
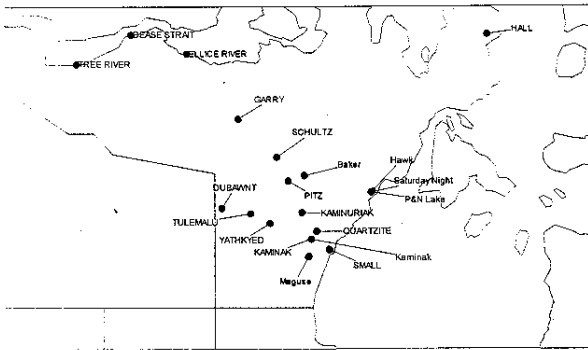
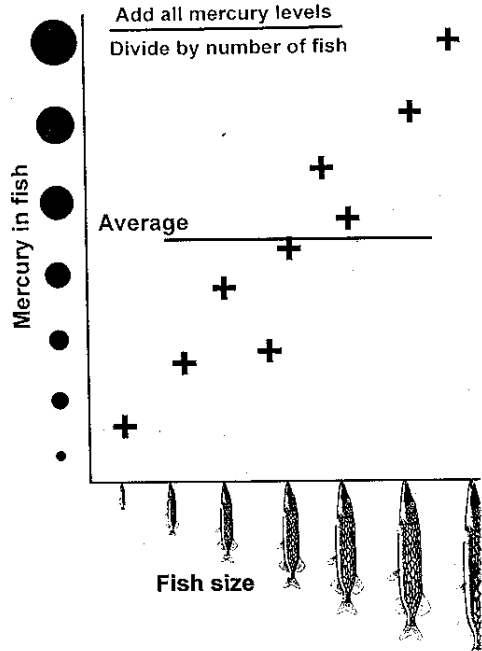
Mercury accumulates up through food chains



Larger, older fish usually contain more mercury



Mercury



Mercury concentration vs. fish length. Red line corresponds to the recommended guideline level of 0.5 ug/g used to regulate the commercial sale of fish in Canada

We have data on levels of mercury in fish from several northern lakes since the early 1970s. These are plotted on maps in different colours.

Average below 0.2 ug/g, green

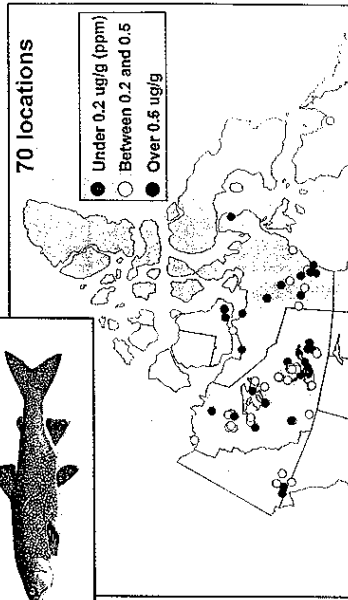
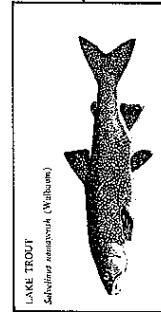
Average between 0.2 and 0.5 ug/g, yellow

Average over 0.5 ug/g, red

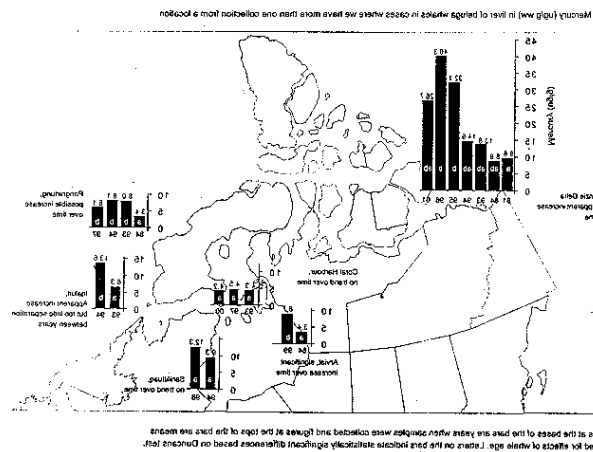
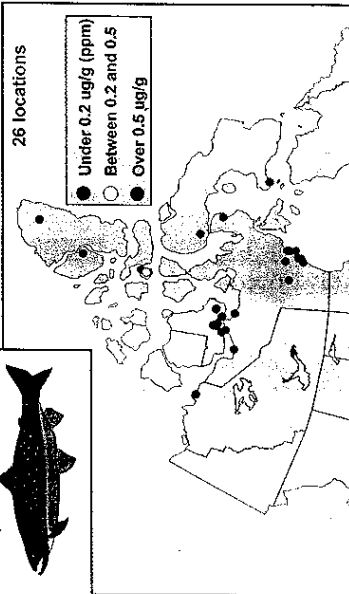
The figure used to decide the colour is the average of all the mercury measurements for a species from a particular lake.

This average figure is the same one used by Health Canada to calculate how much fish can be eaten without exceeding the tolerable daily intake.

Lake trout



Arctic char



Organochlorine Contaminants

Unlike mercury organochlorine contaminants are man ma

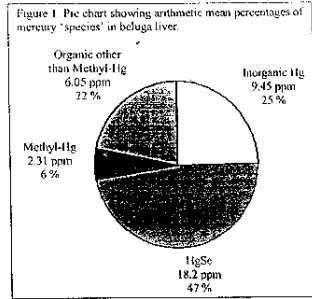
-DDT (1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane) was wide used as as pesticide in the 1950's and 1960's for mosquito control. Its use was banned in Canada and the USA in the ea 1970's but is still know to be used in Africa, Asia and South America

-Toxaphene (polychlorinated bornanes) was used both as a fish toxin in the early 1950's and 1960's and as an insectici from the early 1970's. Toxaphene use in Canada and the US was banned in the early 1980's.

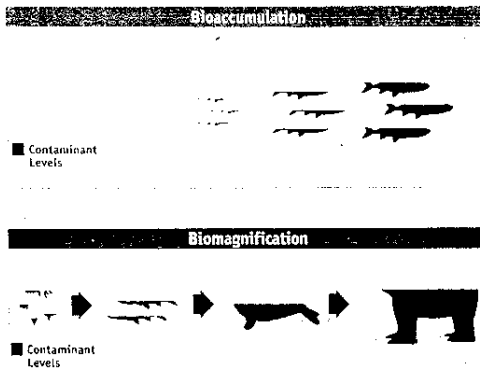
-PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are a group of industrial chemicals used widely in electrical components such as transformers and capacitors. PCBs were also added to paint: caulking, sealants and asphalt as a flame retardant and to keep the materials flexible. PCB use was banned in the earl 1970's.

Transported to the Arctic mainly by air, but also by oear and rivers (e.g. Nelson River).

Accumulate in lipid (fat)

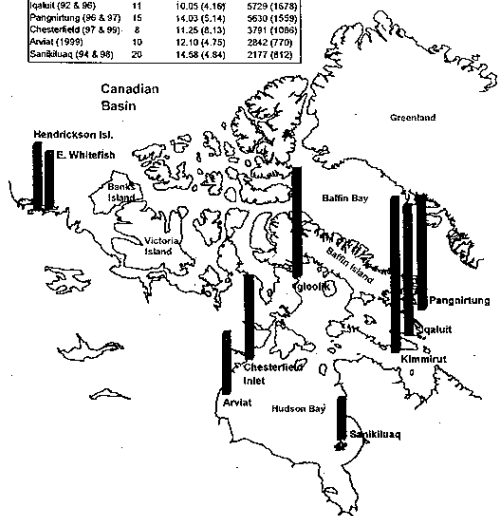


Organochlorine contaminants (e.g. DDT, PCB, HCH, toxaphene)



Age adjusted mean Σ DDT concentrations in blubber samples from male Canadian Arctic beluga (1992-1999)

Site (collection year)	n	Age	Σ DDT (ng/g)
Hendrickson (94 & 95)	26	14.96 (4.96)	3328 (975)
E. Whitefish (1993)	10	22.40 (7.23)	3583 (618)
Iqloolik (95 & 97)	22	12.57 (4.69)	5126 (1529)
Kimminut (94-96)	9	8.25 (5.36)	6596 (2337)
Qaqai (92 & 96)	11	10.05 (4.16)	5729 (1678)
Pangnirtung (96 & 97)	15	14.03 (5.14)	5630 (1559)
Chesterfield (97 & 99)	8	11.25 (8.13)	3791 (1096)
Arviat (1999)	10	12.10 (4.75)	2942 (779)
Saqilikuaq (94 & 98)	20	14.58 (4.84)	2177 (612)



Age adjusted mean Σ CHB concentrations in blubber samples from male Canadian Arctic beluga (1992-1999)

Site (collection year)	n	Age	Σ CHB (pg/g)
Hendrickson (94 & 95)	26	14.96 (4.96)	4978 (862)
E. Whitefish (1993)	10	22.40 (7.23)	6340 (1582)
Iqloolik (95 & 97)	22	12.57 (4.69)	6793 (2096)
Kimminut (94-96)	9	8.25 (5.36)	11627 (3377)
Qaqai (92 & 96)	11	10.05 (4.16)	9905 (2228)
Pangnirtung (96 & 97)	15	14.03 (5.14)	10705 (3478)
Chesterfield (97 & 99)	8	11.25 (8.13)	6169 (1195)
Arviat (1999)	10	12.10 (4.75)	3025 (1197)
Saqilikuaq (94 & 98)	20	14.58 (4.84)	5477 (1573)

