**NWT CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK**

**&**

**NWT ENERGY STRATEGY**

**SUMMARY REPORT**

**REGIONAL ENGAGEMENT WORKSHOP**

**HAY RIVER, NWT**

**MARCH 8-9, 2017**



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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is leading the development of the NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework and the Department of Public Works and Services (PWS) is leading the development of the NWT Energy Strategy. In parallel with this work, the federal Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) is leading the development of a Northern Adaptation Strategy and Health Canada is renewing the Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program.

Given the linkages between these different initiatives, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), INAC and Health Canada collaborated to organize regional workshops across the NWT to gather input on various energy and climate change issues and concerns.

On March 8-9, 2017 an invitational workshop was held at the Ptarmigan Inn Boardroom in Hay River. A total of 33 people attended the workshop – 15 from Aboriginal, community and regional organizations, 1 from a non-governmental organization, 2 from the private sector, and 15 from the GNWT, Government of Canada or Crown agencies. Four residents attended a public open house held during the evening of March 8, 2017 to engage with members of the public who might not have been able to attend the workshop during the day.

The workshop format involved several different sessions, each of which started with brief presentations, followed by breakout group discussions. The first day of the workshop focused on energy issues and in the breakout groups two themes reoccurred throughout all three sessions: the GNWT needs to provide more funding and education to support energy efficiency and conservation initiatives; and, communication and partnerships across all levels of government and industry are needed to engage communities in energy projects and strategies.

The first session was led by the Department of Public Works and Services to outline the NWT’s current energy system, the GNWT’s current renewable energy projects, and information on the potential use of renewable energy technologies in the NWT. Participants stated that when considering energy projects, economic cost and benefit to the community should be taken into account, with a focus on expanding and improving existing energy sources. Discussion groups emphasized the use of rail and barge transportation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and wanted to see the GNWT take advantage of and continue work on pre-existing energy feasibility studies.

The second session opened with a presentation from the Arctic Energy Alliance (AEA) on energy efficiency, energy conservation and AEA programs. The breakout groups noted that existing energy efficiency and conservation programs could be improved through increased access across the NWT and flexible programs. To increase the energy efficiency of buildings, participants suggested implementing energy efficient building codes.

The third session focused on the NWT’s energy future. A carbon tax was widely discussed and debated amongst participants, with concerns surrounding implementation being heard from both sides. It was generally agreed that a Taltson hydro expansion should be explored in order to generate revenue, although hydro development has negatively impacted hunting and trapping in the area in the past. The various groups noted that small community scale projects are important and beneficial to communities.

The second day of the workshop focused on climate change impacts and adaptation. The recurring topic was the need for additional communication and education surrounding impacts, adaptation measures, and research.

Environment and Natural Resources led the fourth session and explained climate change impacts, knowledge, monitoring and assessments. Participants noted that monitoring and research projects across the NWT need to be expanded, and many were interested in local projects to track climate change impacts. Some of the key suggestions from this breakout session were to support community-based monitoring, build local capacity and incorporate traditional knowledge into projects.

The final session explored the concepts of climate change adaptation and resilience. The breakout groups identified positive and negative climate change impacts, such as longer growing seasons and increased forest fires. Concerns were raised in regards to community emergency preparedness in case of a climate change related natural disaster (e.g., flood, forest fire). Participants suggested the GNWT increase partnerships, engagement, and flexible funding to communities and local governments.

With the feedback received through the engagement process, the GNWT and their federal partners will continue improving and developing the various strategies that will guide energy and climate change issues moving forward.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY . . . . . . . . i**

1. **INTRODUCTION . . . . . . . . 1**
   1. Workshop Objectives and Agenda . . . . . 1
   2. Workshop Participants . . . . . . 2
   3. Energy Site Tour . . . . . . . 2
   4. Public Information Session . . . . . . 2
2. **WORKSHOP RESULTS . . . . . . . 3**
   1. Day 1: Energy Strategy . . . . . . 3

Session #1: Renewable and Alternative Energy Development 3

Session #2: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Initiatives . 4

Session #3: Long-term Energy and Emissions Vision . . 5

* 1. Day 2: Climate Change Strategic Framework . . . 7

Session #4: Knowledge, Monitoring and Risk Assessments . 7

Session #5: Resilience and Adaptation . . . . 9

1. **CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS . . . . . . 11**

**APPENDIX A . . . . . . . . . . 13**

**APPENDIX B . . . . . . . . . . 15**

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1. **INTRODUCTION**

To respond to concerns about the impacts of climate change and the need to reduce fossil fuel usage, energy costs and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) has committed to develop a NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework and a NWT Energy Strategy.

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) is leading the development of the NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework and the Department of Public Works and Services (PWS) is leading the development of the NWT Energy Strategy.

In parallel with the work described above, the federal Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) is leading the development of a Northern Adaptation Strategy that will help strengthen climate change adaptation efforts in Yukon, NWT, Nunavut, Nunavik (northern Quebec) and Nunatsiavut (northern Labrador). As well, Health Canada is renewing the Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program (CCHAP) which provides funding to address human health impacts resulting from climate change.

Given the linkages between these different initiatives, the GNWT (ENR and PWS) organized regional workshops across the NWT to gather input from Aboriginal organizations, community governments, institutions (regulatory, planning, co-management), business and industry, non-governmental organizations and residents on various energy and climate change issues and concerns. INAC and Health Canada provided financial and technical support to the GNWT for these workshops and sent representatives to most of the workshops.

On March 8-9, 2017 an invitational workshop was held at the Ptarmigan Inn Boardroom in Hay River. To engage with residents, a public Open House session was held during the evening of March 8. A facilitator was hired to provide support during the workshop. Following the first day of the workshop, a guided site tour of a biomass wood pellet boiler facility was also offered.

* 1. **Workshop Objectives and Agenda**

The main objectives for the workshop were to:

* Discuss content for the NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework;
* Discuss energy planning and the NWT Energy Strategy; and,
* Discuss regional concerns, priorities and actions.

The workshop started with greetings from the facilitator and opening remarks from Assistant Deputy Minister Mr. John Vandenberg (Energy Planning, Public Works and Services). Ms. Lena McKay (Fort Resolution Metis Council) followed with a prayer, and His Worship Mayor Brad Mapes (Town of Hay River) provided a welcome.

The opening comments were followed by a short presentation to provide the participants with an overview of the topics for discussion and explain how the participants’ feedback would be used to help inform the various climate change and energy initiatives under development. A presentation was also provided to introduce the participants to INAC’s Northern Renewable Energy Approach for Community Heat and Electricity program. The balance of the first day focused on energy supply, energy efficiency and energy visioning.

The second day started with presentations about Health Canada and INAC climate change funding programs, then focused on climate change impacts, monitoring, risk and vulnerability assessments, and adaptation planning and projects.

A copy of the agenda is provided in Appendix A.

* 1. **Workshop Participants**

In total, thirty-three (33) participants attended the workshop. A breakdown of the participants is:

* 15 participants from Aboriginal, community and regional organizations
* 1 participant from non-governmental organizations
* 2 participants from the private sector
* 15 participants from the GNWT, Government of Canada and Crown agencies

A list of the participants is provided in Appendix B.

* 1. **Energy Site Tour**

The March 8th workshop was followed by a site visit to the Hay River centralized biomass boiler which heats four schools. The site was visited by approximately 10 people.

* 1. **Public Information Session**

During the evening of March 8, 2017 a public Open House was held at the Ptarmigan Inn Boardroom to provide information about the workshop and the various topics and initiatives under discussion. The Open House was attended by 4 people and lasted from 7:00 to 8:30 pm.

1. **WORKSHOP RESULTS**

The format for the workshop consisted of a series of sessions that focused on different topics. On Day 1, there were three energy sessions and on Day 2 there were two climate change sessions. Each session started with brief presentations, followed by breakout group discussions and ended with reports back from each breakout group to the plenary group.

The results of all the breakout group discussions were recorded. During each session, the breakout groups prepared three key messages, based on their discussion results. The results are summarized below.

* 1. **Day 1: Energy**

**Session #1: Renewable and Alternative Energy Development**

Session #1 started with two presentations from the Department of Public Works and Services. The first presentation, entitled “2017 Energy Strategy” provided information on the NWT’s current energy system, including statistics on the NWT’s energy supply and usage, energy costs and greenhouse gas emissions. The priorities used by the GNWT for energy planning purposes were also mentioned. The second presentation, entitled “Renewable and Alternative Energy” outlined the GNWT’s current renewable energy projects and provided some background on the pros and cons of using different renewable energy technologies (solar, wind, hydroelectricity and biomass) in NWT communities.

The breakout groups used the following questions to help initiate and support their discussions:

* How do you want to get involved in energy projects?
* How can your community become an energy leader?
* How can the GNWT support energy projects?
* What renewable or alternative energy technologies would be best for your community? Why?

The key themes and results from this session included:

* *Cost/affordability -* Projects should be developed that are cost effective and can help to stabilize or reduce energy costs for NWT residents. Actual project costs, including all government related and subsidy costs, should be publically available and easily accessible. Life cycle cost comparisons of different technologies should be done across the NWT to compare costs in different regions.
* *Use existing energy sources* - The use of resources that already exist, like hydro, biomass, and transmission lines, should be expanded and increased to provide more energy to the NWT and to potentially export power to other markets for the benefit of the NWT. The South Slave region has a large biomass resource that is under-utilized, Taltson is under developed and small hydro and run-of-the-river projects could be developed. Hydro development will allow for grid expansion northwards, taking communities off of diesel power. Participants also expressed concerns about the release of mercury, reduced water levels, and impacts on the land in regards to upstream jurisdiction dams, such as Bennett and Site C, and new dams in the NWT.
* *Consultation/engagement* - Working with the community right from the start on energy projects is important. Engagement and information sharing should start from project inception right through all phases of development to keep the community involved and engaged. Government should meet with communities and not just in the regional centers.
* *Awareness/education* – The NWT needs to improve communication, awareness and education of how to conserve energy. This information should be available to residents in small communities to allow them to make local decisions that reduce energy use.
* *Transportation -* Rail and barge transportation should be used more, as they can carry large volumes of cargo and have less impact on the environment.
* *Existing studies* – Participants asked why the GNWT is studying the feasibility of projects, when past work has already been done. The example that was noted was the extensive wind feasibility work in the Beaufort Delta region for the Tuktoyaktuk wind project, and the apparent duplication of studying wind in the Inuvik area. The GNWT representatives explained the advancement in wind energy technology over the last decade and the differences in locations between the two projects.

**Session #2: Improving Energy Efficiency and Conservation**

Session #2 opened with a presentation from the Arctic Energy Alliance (AEA) on energy efficiency, energy conservation and AEA programs. A number of different energy efficiency measures and funding programs were described. The breakout groups used the following questions to help initiate and support their discussions:

* What can we all do to improve our energy use?
* How would you improve energy efficiency programs (access and what they cover)?
* What can be done at the community level to improve efficiency?
* What can the GNWT do to help Northerners overcome barriers to being more efficient?

The key themes and results from this session included:

* *Better access and flexibility* - Energy efficiency programs need to be offered in all communities across the NWT, not just focused on northern or thermal communities. Programs should be more flexible and cover any potential energy efficiency measure, product or related item/issue. Current programs only cover certain initiatives.
* *Program delivery* - More funding and resources should be put into energy efficiency programs to: increase the number of programs that are available; allow for up-front rebates; and, overcome other barriers that prevent certain segments of the population (e.g., low income) from accessing programs and rebates.
* *Education and awareness* - Additional education and awareness is needed on energy efficiency, conservation, and the work of the Arctic Energy Alliance. This needs to be included in school curriculums, at the point of sale when people are buying appliances and products, for renters, and NWT Housing Corp. tenants.
* *Industry -* Emphasis should be placed on industry to make their operations more efficient and reduce their energy consumption.
* *Maintenance* - People need to properly maintain their furnaces and homes to make sure they are efficient and working properly. AEA could have a program to help people pay for furnace maintenance and cleaning.
* *Building codes* - Building codes should be implemented across the NWT (only the City of Yellowknife currently requires building code for construction) to make buildings more efficient.
* *Subsidies* – Current subsidies to public housing and thermal communities do not encourage energy conservation or efficiency. The GNWT needs to equalize electricity subsidies for hydro and thermal zones. Some type of incentive or subsidy is needed to encourage public housing tenants to conserve their energy use.

**Session #3: Energy Visioning**

Session #3 opened with a brief presentation on what the NWT’s energy future might look like. It was noted that 25 of the NWT’s 33 communities are remote and rely on imported diesel fuel for electricity and heating. This isn’t sustainable in the long term so what should the NWT’s energy sector look like in the future?

The breakout groups used the following questions to help initiate and support their discussions:

* How can we work as partners to support the transition to using less fossil fuels?
* Should the NWT set a price on fuel as proposed by the federal government?
* How should money from a carbon tax be spent?
* Should the NWT set greenhouse gas emission or renewable energy targets as part of its vision?
* What types of projects can make significant contributions to keeping our energy costs stable and also reducing our GHG emissions?

The key themes and results from this session included:

* *Partnerships* - Territorial and Federal governments should discuss their respective priorities and align them where possible. The GNWT needs to coordinate its approach with the Federal government. Engagement with the Federal government is important and should be ongoing. A GNWT partnership with private sector companies in addition to interdepartmental cooperation is an option to help identify and develop energy projects and infrastructure.
* *Community scale projects* - Small community scale projects are important to reach targets and help build capacity, train local people, create jobs and reduce the cost of energy.
* *Taltson hydro* – The Taltson hydro expansion would be beneficial to the NWT as a whole by generating revenue from selling power to keep power rates from going up. Some participants expressed concerns indicating that hydro development has negatively impacted hunting and fishing in the NWT. Monitoring needs to be carried out to understand these impacts.
* *Lack of information* - More information and access to information is needed to understand GHG emissions in the NWT and the available options to reduce GHG emissions.
* *Carbon tax –* Participants were largely split in regards to a carbon pricing mechanism, with some outspoken opposition against the idea. Some of the concerns raised during the workshop were:
  + Carbon tax is ‘double dipping’ (e.g., we are already paying for goods out of Alberta that are subject to a carbon tax) and that it will be difficult to get people to buy-in to a carbon tax;
  + Some participants were concerned about how this new tax would impact the cost of living in the NWT;
  + If implemented, participants felt that revenue should be funneled to communities to fund energy (energy conservation, efficiency and renewable energy) and infrastructure projects that leave a legacy; and,
  + Carbon tax money should not be returned to polluters, and larger emitters should pay more to provide incentive for them to reduce their emissions.
  1. **Day 2: Climate Change Knowledge, Resilience and Adaptation**

**Session #4: Climate Change Impacts, Knowledge and Monitoring**

Session #4 opened with a presentation by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources entitled “Climate Change Impacts and Knowledge” that showed current and potential climate impacts in the region and explained the importance of gathering knowledge about these impacts to guide decision-making and support adaptation efforts. Two key sources of knowledge include scientific research and monitoring, and traditional and local knowledge. The presentation went on to outline different approaches to monitoring and explain how risk and vulnerability assessments can be used as a tool for understanding the implications of climate change for planning purposes.

The breakout groups used the following questions to help initiate and support their discussions:

* Research and monitoring - What are the gaps or priorities that communities are concerned about? How can government (federal, GNWT, regional) best work with researchers and communities to support research and monitoring projects and share results?
* Community-based monitoring - Are communities interested in having more community-based monitoring activities? What kinds? What is required to make this happen?
* Risk and vulnerability assessments - What are the risk and vulnerability gaps and priorities that communities are concerned about?
* How should traditional and local knowledge be accessed and used?

The key themes and results from this session included:

* *The four impact categories work well –* Participants generally felt that the categories captured all the impacts that were occurring in the region. The greatest concerns were impacts reducing the safety of communities and people in the NWT – such as increased flooding or forest fires, reduced safety on the land (e.g., weakened winter ice conditions), and declining water quality and fish health. The following were brought up as concerns associated with climate change:
  + Increased severity and intensity of forest fires in the South Slave;
  + Decreased water levels and water quality, and compounded effects with upstream development and dams;
  + River erosion along the Slave River and Hay River;
  + Decline in animal populations, especially animals important to hunters, fishers and trappers, and invasive species entering into the NWT;
  + Lessened access to the land due to overflow and shortened ice-season;
  + Changes in animal behaviour, potentially resulting in human-animal conflict (e.g., wolves being more plentiful, lynx and bears entering communities more often);
  + Decline in air quality;
  + Decline in rainfall and lessened snow loads; and,
  + Damage to roads and infrastructure due to permafrost shifting.
* *Monitoring needs to be increased –* Participants noted that monitoring and research projects across the NWT, especially community-based projects that employ local people, need to be expanded. Long-term, guaranteed funding for projects such as this should be given directly to communities and local governments, and priorities should be self-determined or determined through partnerships. It was noted that local politics can sometimes interfere with community projects, so government employees should develop relationships within communities and visit communities to have a better understanding of these potential issues.

Participants were supportive of the proposed Local Environmental Observer (LEO) Network project to help land-users report and track climate change impacts. An attendee from Kakisa noted that the community had worked with Wilfred Laurier University on a similar project specific to the area (Atlas).

* *Communication and education about impacts and research –* Though research and monitoring might be going on in some locations in the NWT, there is a lack of knowledge about these projects. Participants expressed a desire for researchers and monitoring agencies to actively report back to community members about their work, the impacts that they are seeing in their work and potential solutions to these impacts. This could be achieved through advertising on social media and in schools, researchers visiting communities to host open houses and talk with community members, and making the results of research and monitoring accessible online to the public in plain language. These communication efforts need to be specific to each community, as they have different preferences about how to receive information.
* *Building community capacity is vital to adapting to climate change –* Increasing community capacity, through local training opportunities, funding for full-time positions and partnerships with research organizations, will allow communities to properly monitor, understand and adapt to their changing local environments. Having capacity in the community also helps to establish stronger communication between organizations and community members, and builds awareness and understanding of climate change impacts and adaptation measures.
* *Collecting and incorporating traditional knowledge into projects* – Many participants expressed a concern about the loss of traditional knowledge. Organizations within the communities, who are trusted by traditional knowledge holders, should be assisted in collecting and preserving this knowledge to allow it to pass on to future generations. Research and monitoring agencies should consult with communities and traditional knowledge holders before beginning projects. This allows for a better understanding of climate change impacts and the needs of the community, which strengthens the project in the long run.

**Session #5: Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience**

Session #5 started with a presentation entitled “Adaptation and Resilience” that defined the concepts of adaptation and resilience and explained how an adaptive management approach can be used to support planning and decision-making efforts when there is uncertainty about how the climate is changing. The presentation went on to outline four categories of climate resilience and adaptation action: ecosystem management; infrastructure and built environment; health and public safety; and, culture and heritage.

The breakout groups used the following questions to help initiate and support their discussions:

* Do the following four categories – Ecosystems, Infrastructure, Health and Safety and Culture and Heritage – capture the impacts and adaptation actions you are most concerned about?
* Within these four categories, what impacts are you most concerned about in your region or community? What specific adaptation actions do you think would help address these impacts?
* What opportunities could climate change bring to this region?
* What barriers are there to resilience and adaptation planning and/or actions? How can these barriers be overcome?
  + Are there examples of successful climate change collaborations in your community between groups, agencies and businesses? What factors have contributed to the success of these collaborations?

The key themes and results from this session included:

* *Emergency preparedness needs improvement –* Due to the increasing risk of forest fires, as well as floods and other natural disasters, participants felt that emergency preparedness should be the focus of the GNWT and community governments. The expansion of the FireSmart program, proactive use of firebreaks and testing of emergency responses were all mentioned as ways to protect communities. It was also noted that these tools and plans need to be better communicated to residents so that they are aware of them and understand how to protect their homes and families before and during emergencies.
* *Education on local and individual adaptation solutions –* In the South Slave, attendees felt that education about energy conservation, small scale farming and safe, responsible hunting and trapping were key to reducing the cost of living in the area and improving food security. Education, outreach and planning for potential emergency situations that may be worsening due to climate change impacts – such as forest fires or flooding that threatens communities – would help build resiliency within communities.
* *Limited opportunities with climate change* – Participants noted that a shorter heating season, a longer growing season for agriculture and forestry, and increased tourism in the north were some of the opportunities that might stem from a warming northern climate. Despite these opportunities, residents are more concerned about the negative impacts of climate change and felt these benefits were outweighed by them.
* *Collaborations and partnerships work well –* Partnerships are effective as they allow limited resources and capacity to be shared between organizations. They often help build support for projects taking place in the community and build capacity to undertake other projects in the future.

Some of the examples of successful partnerships in the South Slave were the Atlas program set up between Wilfred Laurier University and Kakisa, an air monitoring program in Fort Resolution, and Municipal and Community Affairs’ relationship with many of the communities in the South Slave in regards to emergency response.

* *Barriers to adaptation need to be overcome –* Some of the barriers identified during the workshop were:
  + Continuously changing and increasingly unpredictable weather and climate;
  + A lack of funding and funding that is often difficult for communities to receive (e.g., funds for government only, funds with difficult proposal applications, lack of capacity to apply for funds, funders lacking an understanding of the communities’ limitations and realities);
  + A lack of continuity in community and indigenous leadership (2-4 year election cycles); and,
  + A lack of sustained community engagement. The GNWT often undertakes engagement activities for specific initiatives but rarely comes back to engage communities about the results of their engagement or to follow-up with communities.
* *Adaptation funding needs to be streamlined –* Funding for adaptation projects needs to be easy for communities to access. Funding should be multiyear, dependable and supplied directly to the community or indigenous governments. Participants felt that getting rid of applications and relying on partnerships and collaboration to decide funding recipients would help smaller communities with less capacity overcome challenges in applying for funding. This type of funding would require increased engagement and stronger relationships between funding organizations and communities.

1. **CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS**

During the two-day workshop, the four key themes throughout were:

* Capacity building at a community level and more accessible funding is necessary to allow communities to undertake self-guided adaptation and energy projects;
* Communication and education about climate change impacts needs to be improved to allow communities and community members to better understand what to expect and how to adapt to change;
* Communication and education about energy needs to be improved to allow communities and community members to reduce their energy consumption and costs, while increasing energy efficiency; and,
* Partnerships and collaboration are necessary to successfully develop, implement, engage and support climate change and energy programs.

All of these concerns suggest a necessity for improved collaboration between different levels of government (federal, territorial, Aboriginal and local), industry, researchers and academics and other key organizations (such as Arctic Energy Alliance, NWT Association of Communities and Ecology North).

At the end of the workshop, GNWT representatives thanked the participants for their time and generosity in sharing their knowledge and ideas. Participants were advised that the workshop results would be captured in a summary report that would be distributed to all participants.

Looking forward, the GNWT and its federal partners (INAC and Health Canada) will use the workshop results to help inform their respective initiatives, which include:

* NWT Energy Strategy (GNWT);
* NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework (GNWT);
* Northern Adaptation Strategy (INAC); and,
* Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program (Health Canada).

**APPENDIX A: WORKSHOP AGENDA**

NWT CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK & NWT ENERGY STRATEGY

**HAY RIVER INVITATIONAL WORKSHOP**

Ptarmigan Inn, March 8 & 9, 2017

**Day 1 – MARCH 8**

**ENERGY: HOW DO WE ADAPT AND MITIGATE OUR ENERGY USAGE?**

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**8:30 – 9:00 Doors open – Coffee and conversation**

**9:00 – 9:30** Opening Comments

Review of Workshop Agenda

**9:30 – 10:15** Setting the Stage: Opening Presentations on Climate Change and Energy

**10:15 – 10:30 Break**

**10:30 – 11:15** Presentations:Introduction to Energy in the NWT

Renewable and Alternative Energy

**11:15 – 12:15** Group Work #1: Supporting Renewable and Alternative Energy Development

Participants will discuss and identify renewable and alternative energy solutions.

**12:15 – 1:15 Lunch on site**

**1:15 – 1:30** Presentation: Energy Efficiency and Conservation

**1:30 – 2:30** Group Work #2: Improving Energy Efficiency and Conservation

Participants will discuss these initiatives and additional initiatives they would like to see.

**2:30 – 2:45 Break**

**2:45 – 3:00** Presentation: Electricity – Long Term Vision

**3:00 – 4:00** Group Work #3: Developing a Long Term Vision for Energy in the NWT

Participants will discuss a long-term energy vision for the NWT.

**4:00 – 4:15** Day 1 Wrap-up

**4:15 – 5:00** Guided Tour for Participants (optional)

**7:00 – 9:00** Information Session – Open to the Public

NWT CLIMATE CHANGE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK & NWT ENERGY STRATEGY

**HAY RIVER INVITATIONAL WORKSHOP**

Ptarmigan Inn, March 8 & 9, 2017

**Day 2 – MARCH 9**

**CLIMATE CHANGE: KNOWLEDGE, RESILIENCE AND ADAPTATION**

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**8:30 – 9:00 Doors open – Coffee and conversation**

**9:00 – 9:15** Re-cap of Day 1 and Review of Day 2 Agenda

**9:15 – 9:30** Presentations: Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program (CCHAP)

Climate Change Preparedness in the North

**9:30 – 9:45** Presentations:Climate Change Impacts and Knowledge

Climate Change Monitoring and Risk/Vulnerability Assessments

**9:45 – 10:30** Group Work #4:Climate Change Knowledge and Monitoring - Research Priorities and Projects

Participants will identify knowledge and research gaps and priorities, as well as discuss monitoring programs and risk/vulnerability assessments.

**10:30 – 10:45 Break**

**10:45 – Noon** Group Work #4 (continued)

**Noon – 1:00 Lunch on site**

**1:10 – 1:30** Presentation:Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

**1:30 – 3:00** Group Work #5: Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience

Participants discuss how to plan and prioritize resilience and adaptation projects in the areas of ecosystem management; built environment and infrastructure; health and safety; and culture and heritage.

**3:00 – 3:15 Break**

**3:15 – 3:45** Energy and Climate Change Wrap-up

**Thank you for your presence and your contribution.**

**APPENDIX B: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Organization** |
| Tom Gross | Arctic Energy Alliance |
| Karisa Balsillie | Deninu K'ue First Nation |
| Dave Pierrot | Deninu K'ue First Nation |
| Kathleen Fordy | Deninu K'ue First Nation |
| Gabriel Lafferty | Deninu K'ue First Nation |
| Henry McKay | Deninu K'ue First Nation |
| Tom Beaulieu | Deninu K'ue First Nation |
| John Suwala | Department of Transportation |
| Brian Sieben | ENR HQ |
| Ben Linaker | ENR HQ |
| Abigail Alty | ENR HQ |
| Rafe Smith | ENR Forest Resources |
| Lena McKay | Fort Resolution Metis Council |
| Paula King | Fort Resolution Metis Council |
| Allan Heron | Fort Smith Metis Council |
| Craig McMaster | Hamlet of Enterprise |
| Frederick Beaulieu | Hay River Métis Government Council |
| Felix Mercure | INAC |
| Marijo Cyr | INAC |
| Terry Simba | Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation |
| Laura Jane Michel | Lutselk'e Dene Band |
| Joseph Melanson | Northland Utilities |
| Mike Dembowski | Northland Utilities |
| Myra Berrub | NWT Power Corp. |
| Pam Coulter | NWT Power Corp. |
| Matthew Miller | NWT Power Corp. |
| William Mudry | PWS Regional |
| Geraldine Byrne | PWS HQ |
| Peter Lennie-Misgeld | PWS HQ |
| Eileen Marlowe | PWS HQ |
| John Vandenberg | PWS HQ |
| Andrea Sanchez | Tait |
| Brad Mapes | Town of Hay River |
| Roger Candow | Town of Hay River |