

DRAFT SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS:

NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE ON COMMUNITY- BASED WATER MONITORING (CBWM)

Convened by: WWF Canada, Living Lakes Canada, The Gordon Foundation

November 27 and 28, 2018

Ottawa, Ontario

Traditional Territory of the Algonquin People

The National Roundtable was convened by Living Lakes Canada, WWF-Canada and The Gordon Foundation. All three organizations engage with community-based water monitoring (CBWM) in different ways and are committed to advancing collaborative and evidence-based water stewardship across Canada.

The convening team would like to thank Geraldine King and NVision Insight Group Inc., for facilitating the National Roundtable and drafting this summary of the proceedings.

The views in this document are those of the participants of the workshop and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organizing team.

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Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)

Tides Canada

The convening team would also like to thank the participants of the National Roundtable for sharing their knowledge, experiences and perspectives. We extend special thanks to Elaine Kicknosway for the opening prayer and smudge, and to the session facilitators and presenters.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document summarizes proceedings of the National Roundtable on Community Based Water Monitoring (CBWM) that was held in Ottawa on November 27 and 28, 2018.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL ROUNDTABLE ON CBWM

The purpose of the National Roundtable was to explore how to advance more strategic and sustained federal support for CBWM in Canada. Throughout the two days, federal representatives, Indigenous CBWM practitioners, various academics and those with lived CBWM experience offered their insights, practices and policy-directions through a variety of panel presentations, concurrent breakout-sessions, and group presentations.

PARTICIPANTS

This discussion brought together over **70 expert participants** including federal representatives, Indigenous CBWM practitioners, academics of various disciplines and those with lived CBWM experience from coast to coast to coast (see Appendix B for full list of participants).

DISCUSSION PAPER

Prior to the event, participants were provided with a [Discussion Paper](#)¹ that outlines opportunities and challenges for advancing CBWM in Canada. This paper was developed collaboratively with diverse experts, many with practical experience carrying out both Indigenous and non-Indigenous CBWM programs across the country. Importantly, the paper included a set of **draft Recommendations for the Government of Canada**. These draft recommendations served as a point of departure for discussions over the day and a half event.

FORMAT

Given the wealth of knowledge and expertise in the room, the agenda was structured to allow for hands on, working sessions and as much discussion as possible among participants. The agenda included context-setting presentations from federal and Indigenous panelists; *Ask Me Anything* expert sessions (intimate discussions shaped by participant questions and interests); *lightening presentations* (short, five-minute presentations providing a snapshot of CBWM work across Canada); *concurrent sessions* (facilitated group discussion focusing on key theme areas and recommendations) and a closing *bundle exercise* (participants interview one another on their hopes for, and commitments towards, CBWM moving forward). **Full agenda in Appendix A.**

NEXT STEPS

The insights shared during the National Roundtable discussions will inform the development of final recommendations for the Government of Canada – these will be shared in a separate document in Spring 2019.

¹ http://gordonfoundation.ca/app/uploads/2018/11/Roundtable-Discussion-Paper_Final-1.pdf

BACKGROUND

As we experience increasingly complex environmental changes, our freshwater systems — the very foundation of healthy, productive societies — are being impacted in unprecedented ways. Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities across the country understand this and are taking to their watersheds to collect much-needed information to track and respond to changes as they happen. This groundswell in CBWM is a powerful way to achieve effective water management and stewardship practices that are tailored for local conditions and capable of keeping pace with rapid environmental change.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL DISCUSSION ON CBWM

In March 2018, the Gordon Foundation published highlights from the *Community-Based Water Monitoring Survey*. Insight from participants (n=146) in the survey informed the National Roundtable. Respondents agreed that the federal government can play an important role in advancing CBWM and called for a national discussion to identify and explore opportunities for the federal government to act collaboratively in this regard.

Are you interested in participating in a national-scale, discussion about CBWM?

Most respondents (67%) agreed that a national conversation on CBWM is timely and worthwhile. Respondents who disagreed (7%) or were unsure (26%) commented on issues of organizational capacity (time, travel funding) to attend an event. Relevance to the group's work was also a factor in willingness to attend.

YES - 67%



OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

The growth of CBWM programs across Canada presents an opportunity for the Government of Canada to simultaneously advance a number of its core priorities including those articulated in the:

- Mandate letters relating to climate change, environmental law reform and open science;
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommendations including those related to strengthening nation-to-nation relations;
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP);
- Canada's 2030 Agenda to meet the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal #6 to ensure access to sustainable water management and sanitation for all.

Importantly, the Government of Canada is making significant investments in CBWM across the country through programming led by ECCC, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and CIRNAC, among others. To make the most of these investments, efforts are needed to ensure programming across departments is well coordinated and effectively addresses community needs.

WHAT WE HEARD: CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

The following is a high-level overview of the key finding of the National Roundtable. The findings are derived from discussions that took place including: panel presentations, *Ask Me Anything* expert tables and concurrent sessions.

The findings in this report have been organized around the key themes that emerged through the various discussions that took place over the two days. The following findings from the National Roundtable are listed in no particular order.

CO-DEVELOPMENT OF CBWM INITIATIVES

Participants acknowledged that co-development of CBWM initiatives is about building relationships and collaborations over time. It was expressed that it is not just about “ticking boxes”: It is about long-term collaborations that are based in experience, successes, a multitude of knowledges and expertise, as well as a commitment to see CBWM projects through. To measure the success of federal co-development initiatives, a framework for evaluating government action should be developed and implemented on an ongoing basis. As well, it was agreed that a *Champion* should be struck within the federal government to facilitate the breaking down of silos.

Participants discussed co-development often and this weaved throughout all aspects of the National Roundtable. It was said that CBWM initiatives must be developed in ways that avoid silos, while facilitating intra-regional collaborations that respect regional distinctiveness. When co-developing with Indigenous partners, it is crucial that projects are led by Indigenous Peoples, in a framework that acknowledges that Indigenous Knowledge is just as robust and important as western science. At the same time, participants stated that each Indigenous community is different in governance, resources, capacities and aims. Therefore, co-development must honour Indigenous governing structures and mechanisms.

JURISDICTION

Participants identified that there are multiple issues at play when it comes to jurisdiction. There are overlapping territorial jurisdictions (Federal, Provincial, Municipal, Indigenous, International), which makes it challenging for everyone to get on the same page. Governments must be responsive to political and economic interests that at times do not converge, existing in states of dynamism that adds complexity to pinning down a CBWM strategy.

Indigenous jurisdiction over Indigenous homelands appear quite often into discussions of water governance and water management. To respond to Indigenous sovereignty, participants articulated that decisions and initiatives taking place in Indigenous spaces must be characterized by consent and the downloading of responsibilities to the Indigenous jurisdiction, with appropriate compensation to manage the programs.

RELATIONSHIPS

We heard that co-development practices need to be imbued with meaning. Participants spoke of building meaningful relationships, while recognizing that this is difficult to maintain when political will and governments change.

At the same time, programs can take bolder steps to ensure that their relationships to communities are built upon sustainable partnerships and commitments to community-based knowledge. For instance, in many northern

communities it may not be necessary to send graduate students, as there are already researchers within the community.

Groups agreed that protocols for developing and maintaining relationships with Indigenous communities must be based in ethics of respect, reciprocity, and Indigenous research methods and protocols. Officials must be willing to meet with hunters and trappers, for instance, to become aware of the embodied knowledge and expertise that emerges from those who interact with land and waters daily. At the core of relationship building must be efforts towards reconciliation, which diminishes colonial attitudes of paternalism and works towards mutually-constitutive relationships.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND ON-THE-GROUND RESULTS

Throughout the two days, participants stated that government partners ought to be responsible to communities, waters and practitioners. This means ensuring that adequate funding is available, especially if responsibilities are downloaded to communities. Participants also offered that governments be responsible for facilitating the sharing of data and getting CBWM practitioners together for networking and practice-sharing opportunities. It was largely agreed that ownership of data belongs in the community.

Groups emphasized that to understand how to disburse funds, the federal government must be aware of what is happening on the ground. There are many concerns that come from those who interact with the land and water daily. Many have concerns regarding water monitoring, such as changing climates and fish stocks. At the same time, it was noted that there is some apprehension around sharing on-the-ground data in the context of potential legal challenges to resource development and its impacts.

CBWM DESIGN AND METHODS

Throughout the two days, participants shared how CBWM programs and initiatives are designed. It was clear that this process can be diverse and varied. It was said that citizen science offers more realistic protocols for the field, can focus on a particular watershed and is often more sensitive to changing needs and dynamics. One person indicated that universities have protocols that can be seen as more advanced than the government.

Thinking through CBWM design offers a more fulsome integration of meaningful protocols. At the same time, partners may find themselves at various ends of the conceptual spectrum.

Conceptually, then it was shared that setting a target for CBWM needs can be challenging when it comes to determining the research question. A lack of standardization of methods and outputs also adds to the complexity of developing conceptual approaches to CBWM. Further, participants largely agreed that data needs to be available, accessible and intelligible to end users.

LANGUAGE

Throughout the two days, it was apparent than the language of the final report and recommendations to the federal government must take on a more robust tenor in various aspects of the final report. For the most part, input into the language of the recommendations encouraged more proactivity, concise direction and moving away from what might be perceived as passive language. Participant input into the tone of the recommendations encouraged federal partners to be active, accountable and strategic in their support of CBWM through various methods of engagement and partnerships with CBWM communities.

SELF-DETERMINATION

We heard that Indigenous self-determination must take a central focus in any CBWM work going forward. This means that Indigenous knowledge cannot simply act as a check box. There must be relationships and mechanisms in place that embolden self-determination in meaningful ways. In part, this means building capacity that is supported by the federal government but developed and led by Indigenous Peoples. Partnerships must prioritize Indigenous leadership, governance and knowledge systems.

Participants articulated that data must be conceived of in a different way; this includes methods of observation, preservation, retention and access. While some CBWM efforts call for open data, it must be remembered that a standard call for open-by-default is not commensurate with some forms of Indigenous knowledge production, such as oral histories as well as Traditional Knowledge.

Further, Indigenous-led monitoring possesses its own rigours and indicators, which may not fall under broader concepts of citizen science. Indigenous communities have been monitoring for hundreds and thousands of years, and it is more than just a technical process. Monitoring has broader cultural connections including links to language, ceremony, economy, social structures and anticipating future events.

DECOLONIZATION

Foremost, we heard that any appeal to the federal government must acknowledge a fundamental colonial context, particularly when it comes to discussions of land and water. The colonial contexts vary in Indigenous communities across the country, and among diverse Indigenous groups such as First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples. Investments in decolonization are key. These include supporting Indigenous leadership and Indigenous learning programs. As part of decolonial praxis, it is imperative that the distinctiveness of Indigenous governments and governance structures are considered; a “one size fits all” approach does not enact decolonization.

Non-governmental partners are also challenged to build capacity in Indigenous efforts by investing in reconciliation and developing an improved understanding of Indigenous systems of knowledge, law and governance. Indigenous-led programs are currently underfunded and overburdened; it is important to ensure that investments are hitting the ground. Further, it is crucial that Indigenous protocols are respected; protocols vary from community to community.

WATER GOVERNANCE

Many participants discussed the sentience of water, and the understanding that “Water is alive.” As one participant described, water works 24 hours a day to purify and regulate itself. Monitoring is important because if attention is not paid, important signals regarding environmental change will go unnoticed. Water provides early warnings for people, governments and institutions to be proactive and prepare for what is to come. While monitoring is an important aspect of water governance, it must also be acknowledged that water also governs itself and acknowledging its agentic nature is an important move toward decolonizing CBWM.

STRUCTURING SUCCESS

Participants suggested that learning from already established successful programs — such as Indigenous Guardians — is essential for building robust and successful CBWM initiatives. Certainly, long-term funding is required, but strategizing and dynamism (political resilience per Meredith Brown’s lunchtime keynote) is required so that programs

are adaptable and responsive to changing political and physical environments. Empowering local community members is key to ongoing success; this includes ensuring that participants are included in data interpretations, and that programs are locally based to respond to regional and individual needs.

Groups offered that it is important not to compete with well-established programs, but to find ways to enhance and build upon existing work and structures. Learning from best practices, they felt the design of studies needs to be well-thought out and noted the quality of data is essential for working towards sustainability.

SCALE

We heard that scale is an immense issue; especially when it comes to respecting the “bottom-up” approach while always being focused on the bigger picture. One participant indicated that it is imperative to ask whether scaling is in fact practical at a national level. Place-based monitoring calls for a scaling down. However, scaling up through a broad, but locally-relevant, standardized protocols, could align efforts and keep monitors interested in expanding programs and therefore contributing to long-term buy-in and sustainability.

TAKING STOCK

Throughout the two days, participants illustrated that there is a variety of knowledges with respect to CBWM, emerging from academic, community-based and Indigenous spaces and methods of knowledge creation. We heard that, while the Discussion Paper provides a keen overview of the state of CBWM, a more comprehensive study needs to be undertaken in this regard. Participants agreed that a clearing house or catalogue of various data sets ought to be available, as opposed to centralizing them. Such a clearinghouse would need to take into consideration the distinct research and knowledge-sharing protocols that exist in Individual communities. An inventory of who is housing what data and how to access it should be developed and made available to CBWM practitioners.

As well, user-friendly toolkits for CBWM data management should be developed and offered to accelerate learning; there is an abundance of support required for data management, including training for monitoring and how to use data. To take stock of what exists, a scan should be undertaken to identify data management practices and systems in Canada.

Accreditation for data management should be considered and training could tap into existing resources such as *Portage* (The Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada’s (NSERC) open tool for data management templates and best practices).

Having a well-defined system to take stock would allow practitioners to: address status and trends over time; ensure laws and regulations are upheld; determine whether policies and decisions result in desirable impacts; and address specific questions or unknowns, such as where to direct capacities and dollars.

APPENDIX A: AGENDA

DAY ONE	Tuesday, November 27, 2018 Lord Elgin Hotel, 100 Elgin St. Ottawa, ON
8:00 am	Registration and Breakfast
8:30am	Opening Prayer, Welcome and Opening Remarks
	Elder: Elaine Kicknosway Facilitator: Geraldine King , NVision Insight Group Inc. Opening remarks: Katarina Hartwig , Living Lakes Canada Opening remarks: Carolyn DuBois , The Gordon Foundation
9:00 am	State of Play: How the federal government is supporting CBWM across Canada <i>Hear from federal government representatives on how CBWM is being supported. Identifying the decisions, priorities, and broad strokes of what governments are already doing to support CBWM through programs, funding streams, and relationships. How do governments see the growth and potential of what CBWM could be nationally? How do they use data in decision-making?</i>
	Moderator: Tony Maas , Forum for Leadership on Water Panelists: Paul Jiapizian , Environment and Climate Change Canada Carla Torchia , Environment and Climate Change Canada Marlene Doyle , Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
9:45 am	Drivers and approaches in Indigenous-led water monitoring <i>Hear about Indigenous-led water monitoring programs. Why is water monitoring important in different contexts? What does it take to set up a monitoring program? And how does this help exercise inherent water rights and associated responsibilities?</i>
	Moderator: Brenda Parlee , Tracking Change, University of Alberta Panelists: Shaunna Morgan-Siegers , Indigenous Leadership Initiative Minister John Parenteau , Fisheries, Manitoba Métis Federation Caleb Behn , Special Advisor - Water, Assembly of First Nations
10:45 am	Ask Me Anything Share experiences with experts from a variety of CBWM perspectives
	<p>1. Citizen Science models from other jurisdictions Jeff Schloss, University of New Hampshire <i>What can we learn from the CBWM movement south of the border? Hear how CBWM in the US has taken shape. Jeff brings 30 plus years of experience creating federal-level supports and funding models, resulting in program longevity ensuring CBWM data can feed into local, statewide and national assessments. Jeff can speak to challenges and lessons learned in standardization of protocols to development of sustainable funding models, among many other topics.</i></p> <p>2. Community-based water monitoring and federal decision-making Tony Maas, Forum for Leadership on Water <i>What are the most promising existing and emerging opportunities for CBWM to meaningfully inform decisions under federal laws and policies that impact freshwater? What decisions under what laws and</i></p>

	<p><i>policies? How can CBWM support implementation of proposed updates to federal environmental laws (i.e., Fisheries Act, Navigation Protection Act, Impact Assessment legislation)?</i></p> <p>3. The water monitoring landscape in Canada Elizabeth Hendriks, WWF-Canada and Katarina Hartwig, Living Lakes Canada <i>Across the country, we have some incredible monitoring programs and some not so good programs and everything in between. Can we better integrate and coordinate? How can we better coordinate for better local monitoring coverage and better local to national integration? Can we build CBWM momentum by speaking the same language for watershed health comparisons across the country.? Can we build in political buffers with an integrated approach?</i></p> <p>4. Place-based drivers for monitoring in the Mackenzie River Basin Leon Andrew, Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated <i>Learn about diverse community concerns driving water and climate monitoring in the Mackenzie River Basin. How are different indicators selected? How does monitoring relate to unique water management and governance systems in the Basin?</i></p> <p>5. Indigenous approaches to water protection in Alberta Cleo Reese, Keepers of the Athabasca / Athabasca Watershed Council and Sharlene Alook, Treaty 8 First Nations of Alberta</p> <p>6. Knowledge Sharing and community-based monitoring Dr. Dawn Martin Hill and Rod Whitlow, Global Water Futures, McMaster University <i>Indigenous knowledge and ways of knowing is relatively new to academic discourse but ancient in practice. Our project Indigenous Water quality tools implements applies IK and TEK in ecosystem and human health to develop tools such as digital storytelling, place name heritage mapping of waterways, and co-created sensors with real time apps in the Mohawk language while building capacity in Indigenous communities to manage, govern and sustain water security.</i></p> <p>7. Use of IQ in Environmental Impact Assessments. Adam Chamberlain, Gowling WLG <i>What changes should we expect to see in the use of IQ with the new federal environmental impact assessment regime? What can southern Canada learn from best practices in the territorial north?</i></p>
Noon	<p>Lunch & Keynote: Showcasing community-based water monitoring in the Ottawa watershed Meredith Brown, Ottawa Riverkeeper</p>
1:00 pm	<p>Concurrent Sessions</p> <p>Session A: Capacity Building (St. Laurent Room) Introduction: Joanne Nelson, Decolonizing Water Project, UBC Facilitator: Gabrielle Parent-Doliner, Swim Drink Fish</p> <p>Session B: Effective Monitoring (Ontario Room) Introduction: Alexis Kanu, Lake Winnipeg Foundation Facilitator: Simon J. Mitchell, WWF-Canada</p>
2:45 pm	<p>Group Discussion: Mobilizing Knowledge for Action Report back from concurrent sessions: Geraldine King, Facilitator Presentation: Dr. Alice Cohen, Acadia University</p>
4:00 pm	<p>Plan for Next Day What should people be thinking about?</p>
5:30 - 7 pm	<p>Evening Reception Metropolitain Brasserie, 700 Sussex Dr, Ottawa Opening remarks: Sherry Campbell, President and CEO, The Gordon Foundation</p>

DAY TWO	Wednesday, November 28, 2018 Lord Elgin Hotel, 100 Elgin St. Ottawa, ON
8:00 am	Group breakfast and networking
8:30am	Lightning Presentations: Snapshot of community-based water monitoring in Canada
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building: Tim Anaviapik Soucie & David Atkinson, ARCTICconnexion, Pond Inlet • Effective Monitoring: Alexis Kanu, Lake Winnipeg Foundation • Regional & National Collaboration: Graeme S. Robertson, ACAP St. John • Data Management: Catherine Paquette and Simon J. Mitchell, WWF Canada • Mobilizing Knowledge for Action: Mike Low, Dehcho First Nation • Sustainable Funding: Jana Kotaska, Coastal Stewardship Network
9:15 am	Concurrent Sessions
	Session A: Regional & National Collaboration (St. Laurent Room) Introduction: Emma Wattie, Atlantic Water Network Facilitator: Dr. Alice Cohen, Acadia University
	Session B: Data Management (Ontario Room) Introduction: Carolyn DuBois, The Gordon Foundation Facilitator: Heather Crochetiere, WWF-Canada
10:45 pm	Health Break
11:00 am	Structured Full Group Exercise: Where do we go now?
12:15 pm	Wrap Up
12:30 pm	Light lunch

APPENDIX B: PARTICIPANT LIST

First Name	Last Name	Organization
Sharlene	Alook	Treaty 8 First Nations - Alberta
Leon	Andrew	Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated
Emma	Arsenault	Polar Knowledge Canada
David	Atkinson	Ryerson University / ArctiConnexion
Donald	Baird	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Tanya	Ball	Dena Kayeh Institute
Caleb	Behn	Assembly of First Nations
Marshall	Birch	Manitoba Métis Federation
Rosy	Bjornson	Deninu K'ue First Nation
Julie	Boucher	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Meredith	Brown	Ottawa Riverkeeper
Catherine	Brown	Université de Sherbrooke
Tyler	Carlson	Simon Fraser University
Adam	Chamberlain	Gowling WLG
Alice	Cohen	Acadia university
David	Cook	Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources
Heather	Crochetiere	WWF-Canada
Lindsay	Day	The Gordon Foundation
Marlene	Doyle	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
Carolyn	DuBois	The Gordon Foundation
Catherine	Dumouchel	Groupe d'éducation et d'écovigilance de l'eau (G3E)
Keonna	Dunlap	CIRNAC
Earl	Evans	Northwest Territory Métis Nation
Kevin	Fitzgibbons	NSERC
Matthew	Ford	Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg
Diane	Giroux	Keepers of the Water
Kat	Hartwig	Living Lakes Canada
Elizabeth	Hendriks	WWF-Canada
Claire	Herbert	University of Manitoba, Canadian Watershed Information Network
Larissa	Holman	Ottawa Riverkeeper
Debbie	Iqaluk	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Paul	Jiapizian	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Sarah	Kaholk	Northern Contaminants Program
Alexis	Kanu	Lake Winnipeg Foundation
Kat	Kavanaugh	Water Rangers
Geraldine	King	NVision Group Inc.

Jana	Kotaska	Coastal Stewardship Network
Lauren	Lawrence	Mi'kmaw Conservation Group
Tracy	Lee	Miistakis Institute
Michelle	Lewin	Federation of Ontario Cottagers Associations
Aislin	Livingstone	The Gordon Foundation
Mike	Low	Dehcho First Nation
Tony	Maas	Forum for Leadership on Water
Raegan	Mallinson	Living Lakes Canada
Dawn	Martin-Hill	Global Water Futures, McMaster University
Gayle	McClelland	WWF-Canada
Nicole	McRae	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
Paul	Mero	EcoSpark
Simon J.	Mitchell	WWF-Canada
Shaunna	Morgan Siegers	Indigenous Leadership Initiative
Kelly	Munkittrick	Wilfrid Laurier University
Joanne	Nelson	Decolonizing Water Project, University of British Columbia
Catherine	Paquette	WWF-Canada
Gabrielle	Parent-Doliner	Swim Drink Fish
John	Parenteau	Manitoba Métis Federation
Brenda	Parlee	Tracking Change, University of Alberta
Bradley	Peter	Alberta lake Management Society
Cleo	Reece	Keepers of the Athabasca / Athabasca Watershed Council
John	Riberdy	Zhiibaahaasing First Nation
Jeff	Schloss	University of New Hampshire
Kirsten	Scott	Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Government
Arash	Shahsavarani	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Ian	Sharpe	Morice Water Monitoring Trust
Melaine	Simba	Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation - Kakisa
Gila	Somers	Government of the Northwest Territories
Tim	Soucie	ArctiConnexion
Graeme	Stewart Robertson	ACAP Saint John
Lindsay	Telfer	Canadian Freshwater Alliance
Carla	Torchia	Environment and Climate Change Canada
Emma	Wattie	Atlantic Water Network
Amy	Weston	Adopt a Stream NSLC
Rod	Whitlow	Global Water Futures, McMaster University

