

Bringing climate data into local decision making; *how it supported Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Emergency Preparedness Workshops in Eeyou Istchee*

Session: OTH37- Data Developments: Processing, Providing, and Practical Application of Climate Data in the North

By: Pernilla Talec, Manager of Climate Change



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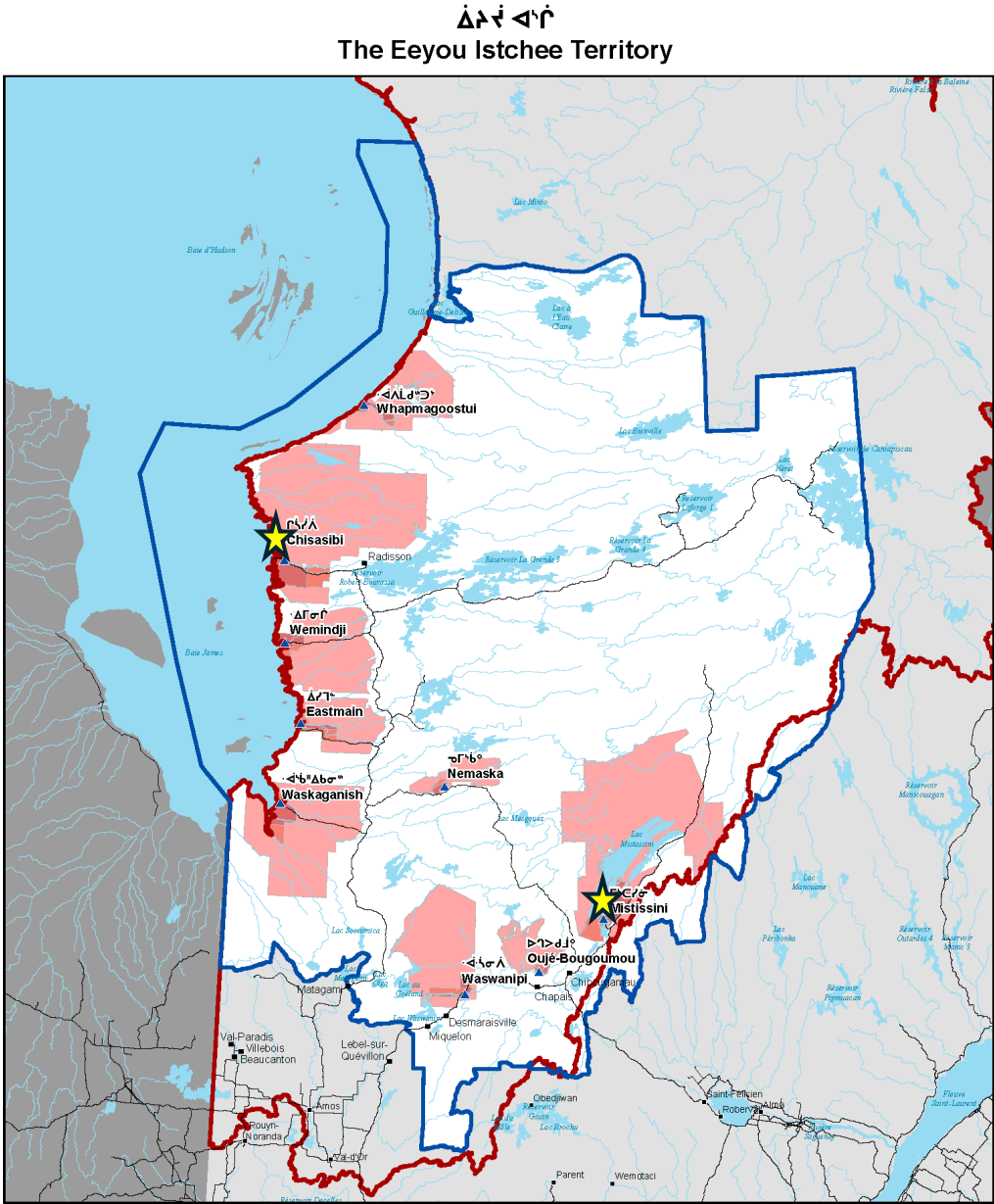
Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)

Grand Conseil des Cris (Eeyou Istchee)

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Cree Nation Government
Gouvernement de la Nation Crie

Eeyou Istchee

- 9 Cree Communities,
- 22,000 people
- Area: 400,000 km²



Climate Change Adaptation and Environmental Emergency Preparedness Workshops

Collaboration between:

- Department of Environment and Wildlife- Cree Nation Government
- Department of Capital Works and Services- Cree Nation Government
- Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay
- Canadian Center for Climate Services- ECCC
- Cambium Indigenous Professional Services

Invitees:

- Public safety officers
- Elders and Youth
- Members of the Climate Change Advisory Committee



Climate Change Advisory Committee

Members:

- 11 Cree Nations
- Cree Trappers Association
- Cree Nation Youth Council
- Cree School Board
- Cree Board of Health and Social Services James Bay
- Nishiiyuu Council of Elders
- Cree Women of Eeyou Istchee Association

Mandate:

Support the Cree Nation Government and advise leadership on climate-related issues

Develop and support implementation of emission reduction, adaptation and preparedness projects, plans and strategies, locally and regionally

Engage with stakeholders to promote sustainable practices, increase knowledge, and strengthen climate resilience across Eeyou Istchee.



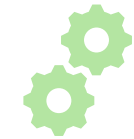
CANADIAN CENTRE FOR CLIMATE SERVICES



Increasing awareness and access to climate data



Providing training and guidance

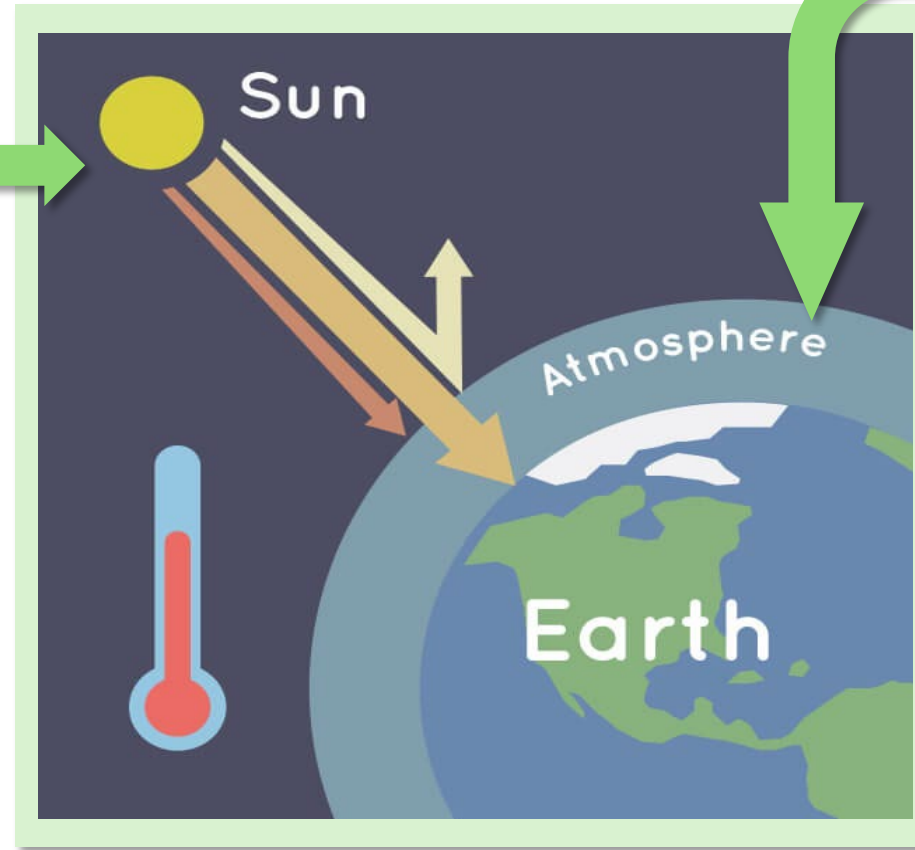


Engaging with users to understand needs

Developing new products collaboratively

What Causes Climate Change?

How the Greenhouse Effect Works



Greenhouse gases are created by **burning fossil fuels** (coal, oil, and gas), **cutting down forests**, and **large-scale farming**.

Flooding



Winter flooding from thaw or rain



Drought



Dry land

Low water for travel



Food Security



Changes in fish spawning

Changing migration patterns



Transportation



Shorter winter road season

Ice conditions less predictable



There are many climate impacts

Ecosystems



Shifting habitat for plants and animals



Permafrost thaw



Health



Heat illness

Mental stress



Infrastructure



Damage and power outages

Poor drinking water quality



Wildfire



Damage to the community

Poor air quality



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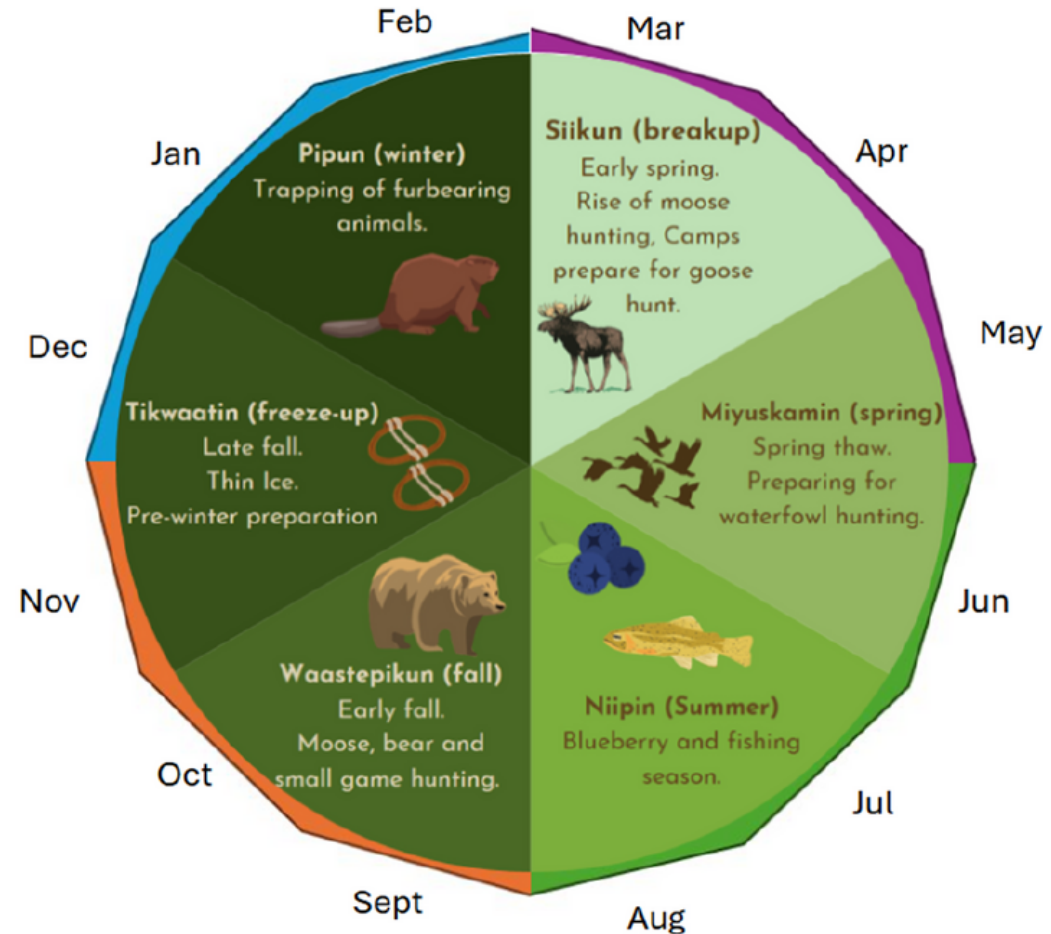
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
AND ENVIRONMENTAL
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS
WORKSHOP

Introduction

The Canadian Centre for Climate Services worked with the Cree Nation Government, Cree Board of Health and Social Services of James Bay and Ouranos to provide select climate information for the region of Eeyou Istchee. The information considers the six Cree Seasons (see figure below) as well as the 12-month calendar to facilitate a discussion on adaptation at the community level. In most cases, annual climate indices are disaggregated to the corresponding Cree season where the change will be experienced.

We know the climate is changing, thus using historical climate information alone is not sufficient to describe future climatic conditions. Climate models help us understand the range of future climates that we could experience. Where available, all data presented in this handout are from the SSP3-7.0 scenario, a high emission socioeconomic pathway in order to plan and be prepared for all of the most likely scenarios. This pathway was chosen because it represents a high emissions future that encompasses the most likely greenhouse gas emission scenarios.

*Please see page 11 of the handout for more technical information on the data



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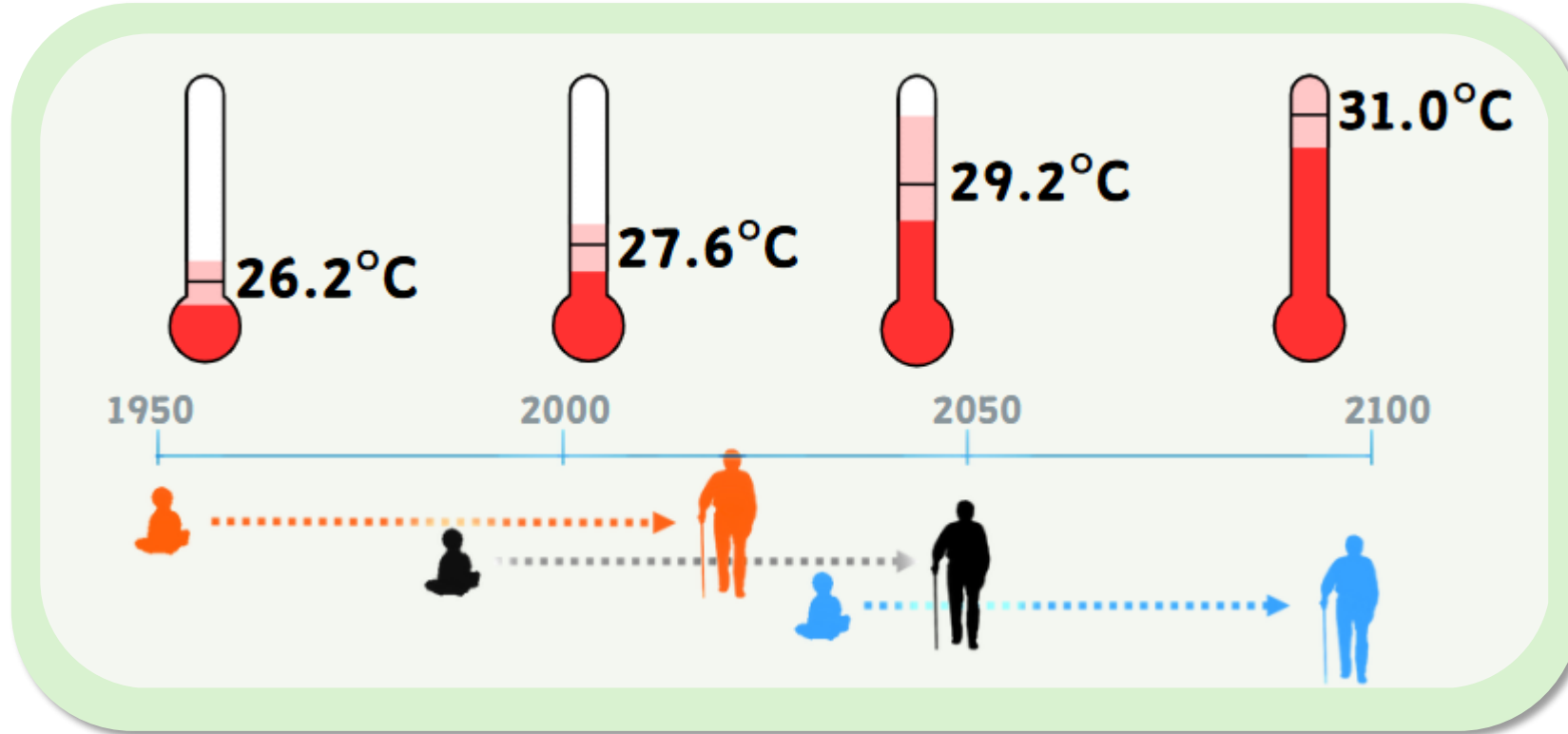


ClimateData.ca

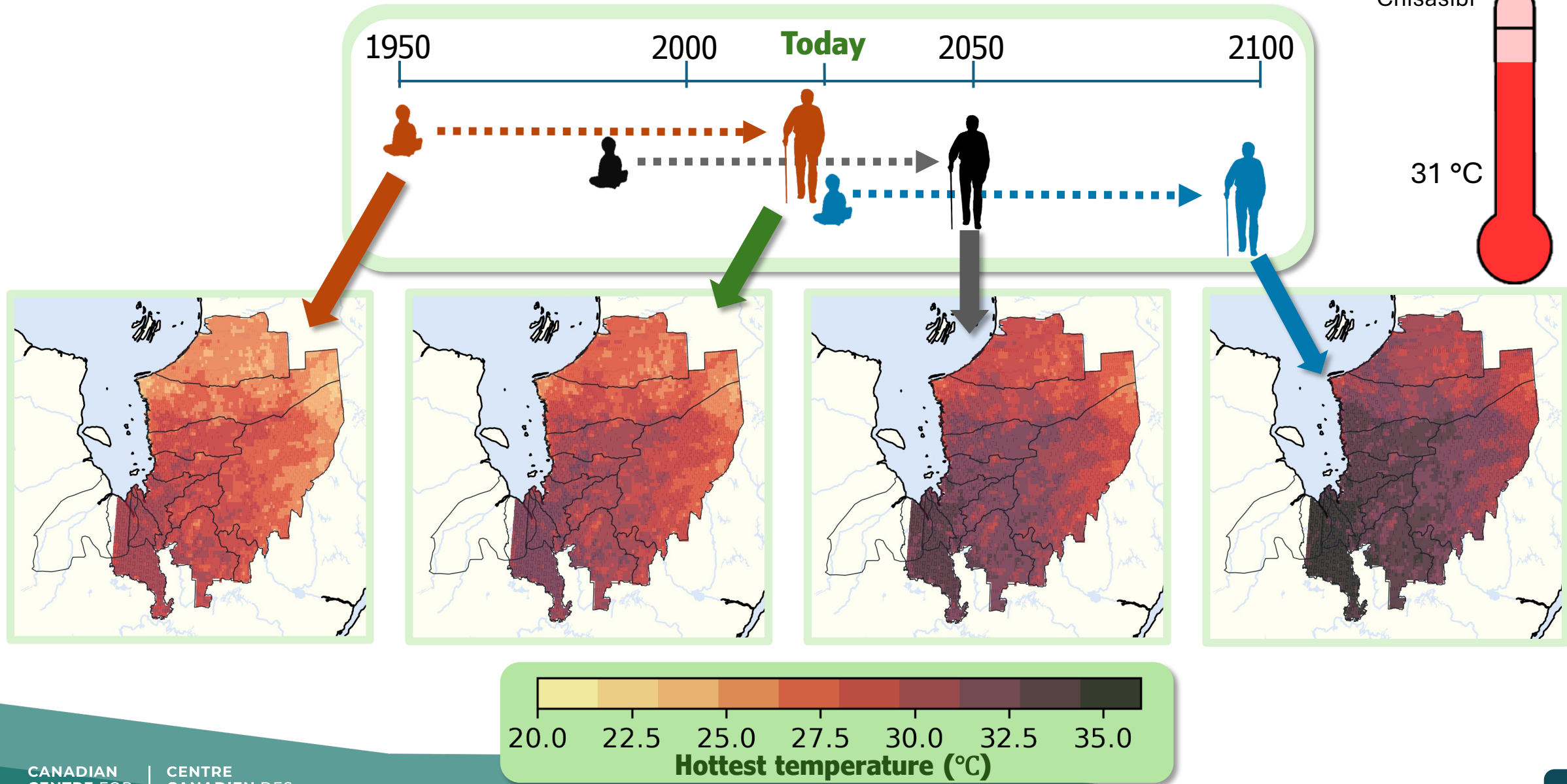


Generational Changes in Climate

Projections of hottest day in Chisasibi



Hottest temperature - niipin

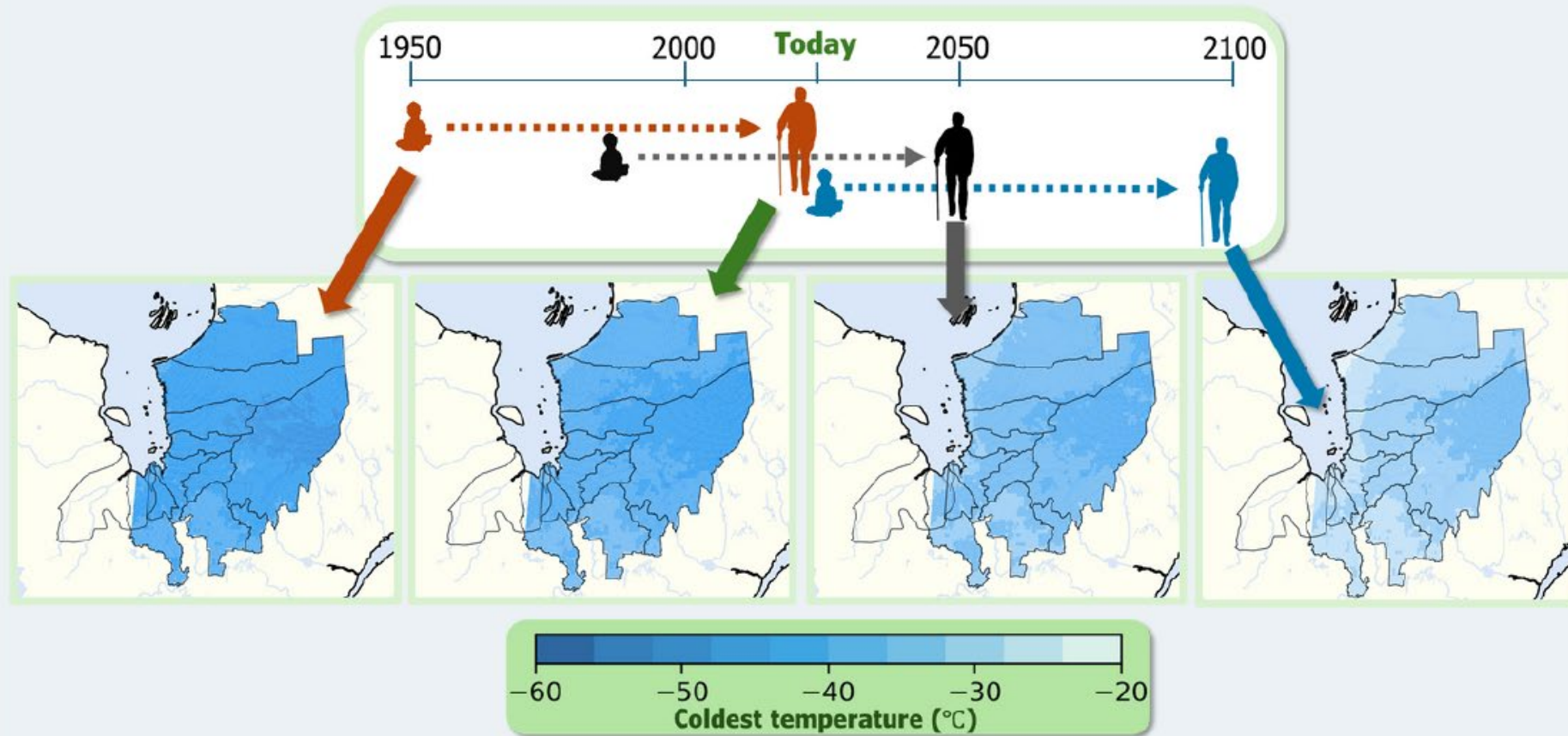


pipun (Jan/Feb)

Coldest temperature

What will change?

The coldest day of the year will get much warmer, across the region. Warmest temperatures will be on the coast, and in the southern regions.

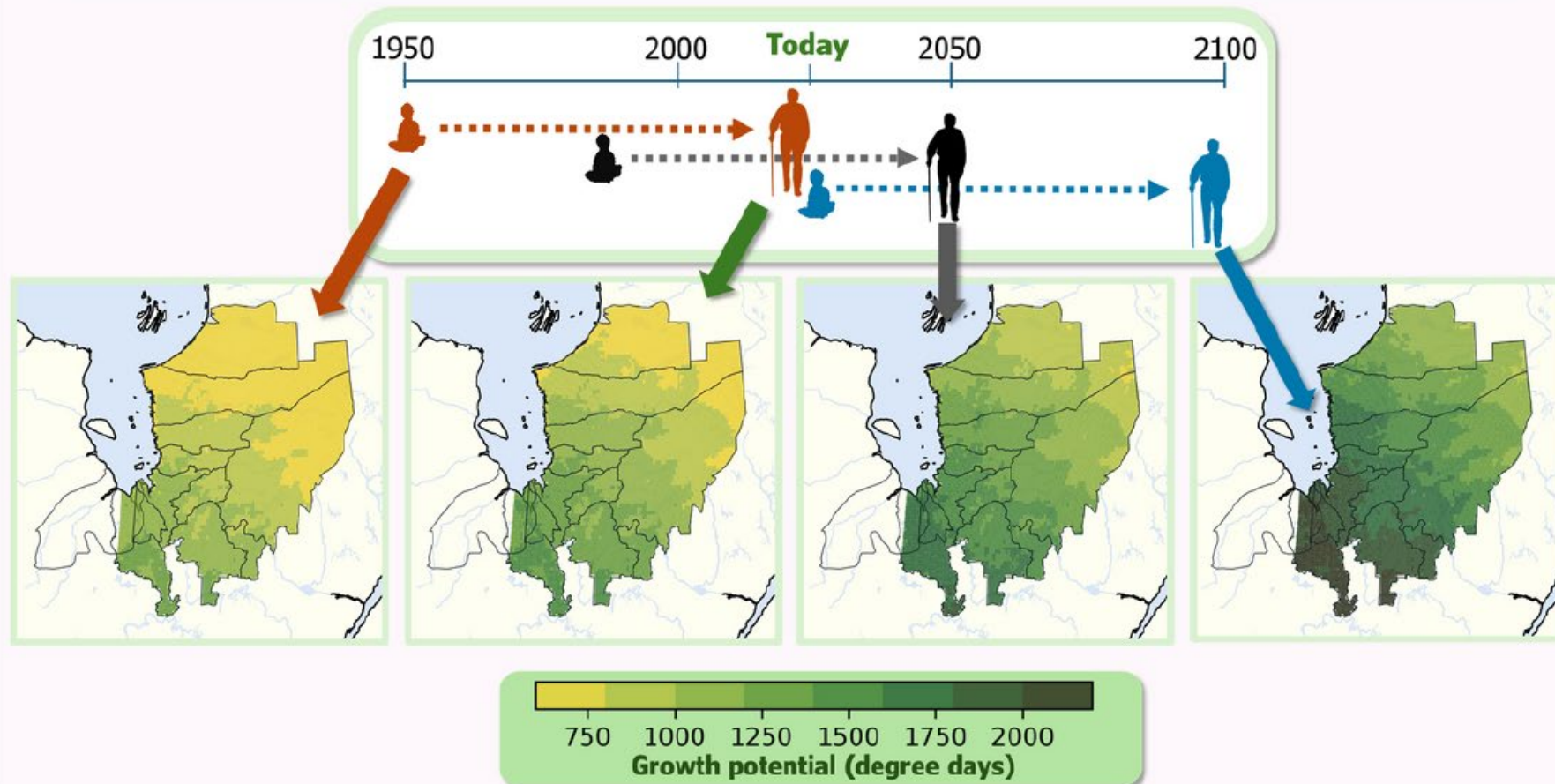


miyuskamin (May/ Jun)

Growth potential

What will change?

The potential for growth is becoming more abundant and will continue to increase, approximately double compared to the past conditions.

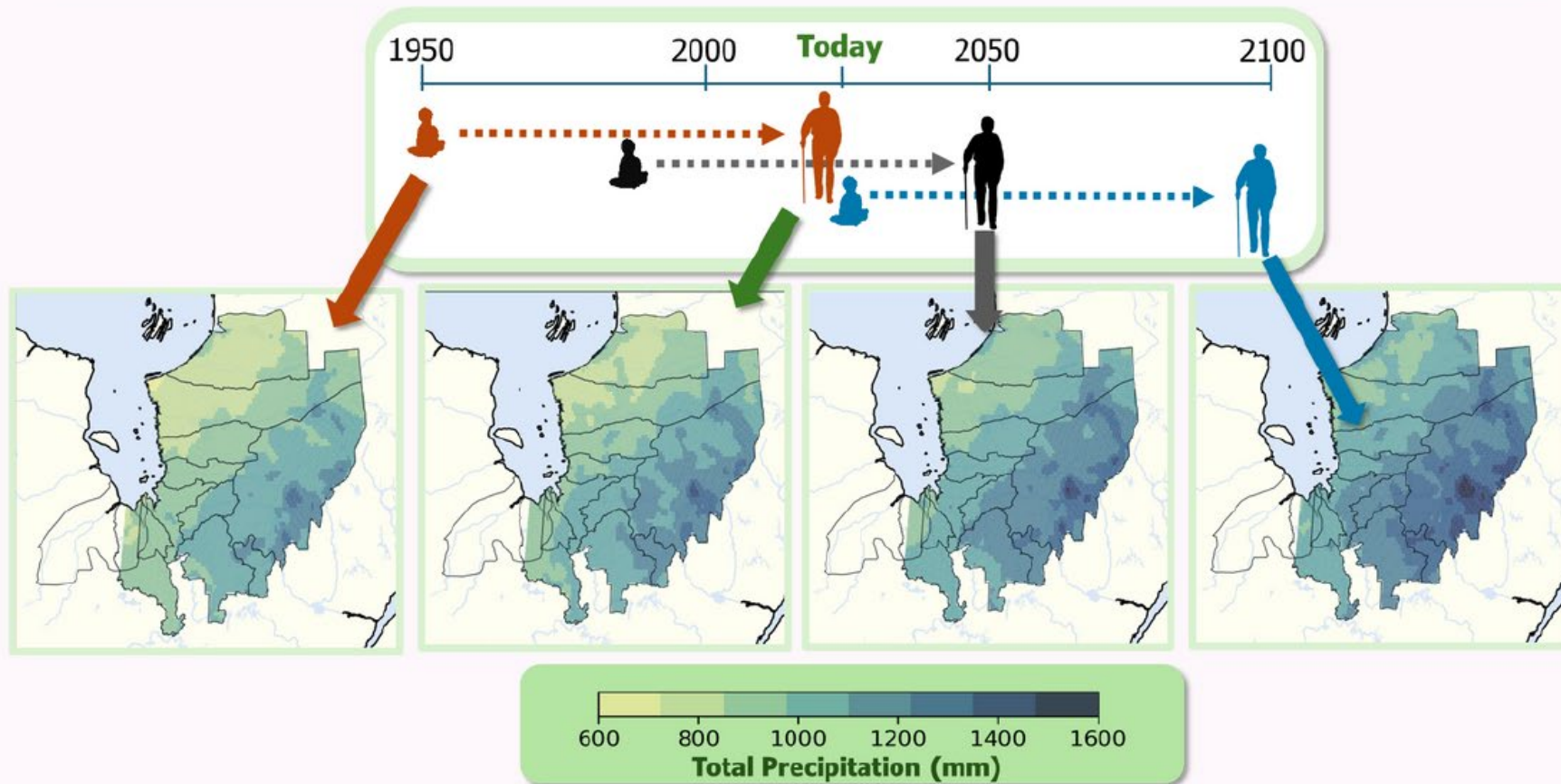


miyuskamin (May/Jun)

Total Annual Precipitation

What will change?

The total amount of annual precipitation will increase.



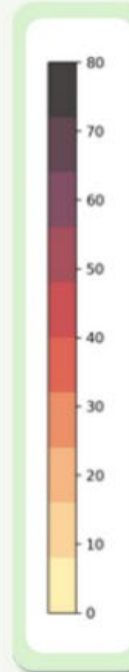
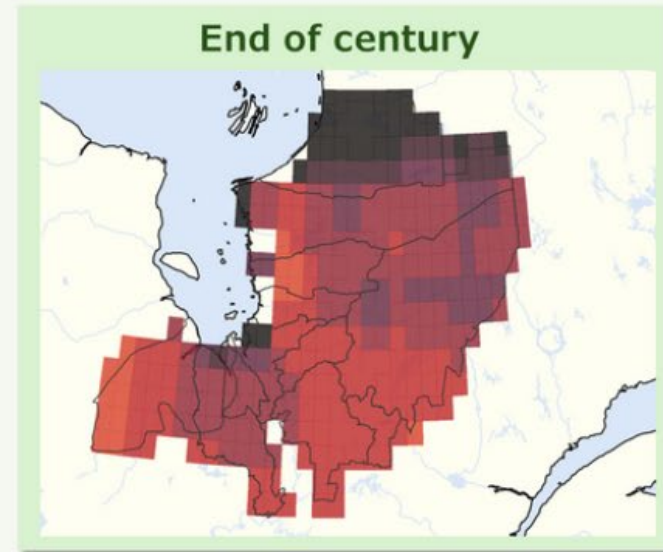
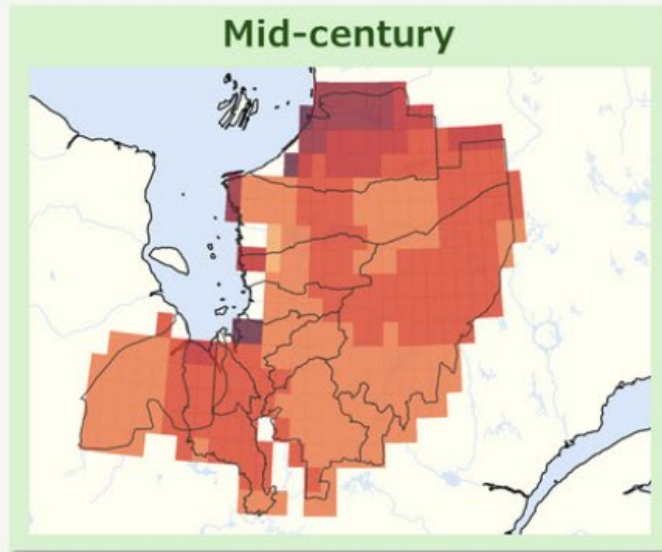
niipin (Jul/Aug)

Wildfire

What will change?

The weather contributions to wildfire severity will show significant increase.

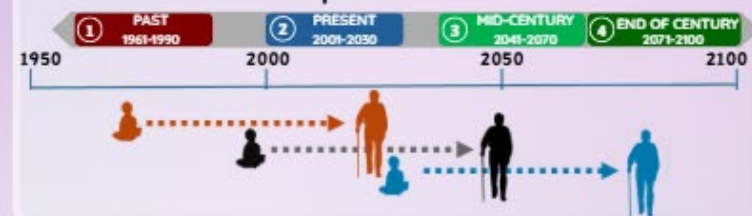
These maps show the percentage change in fire weather compared to the recent past.





Overview of changes in climate for Mistissini

How to read the time periods:

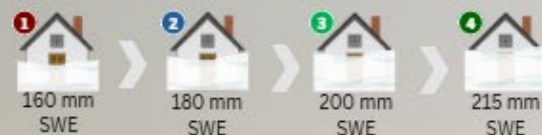


 Extreme colds will be warmer



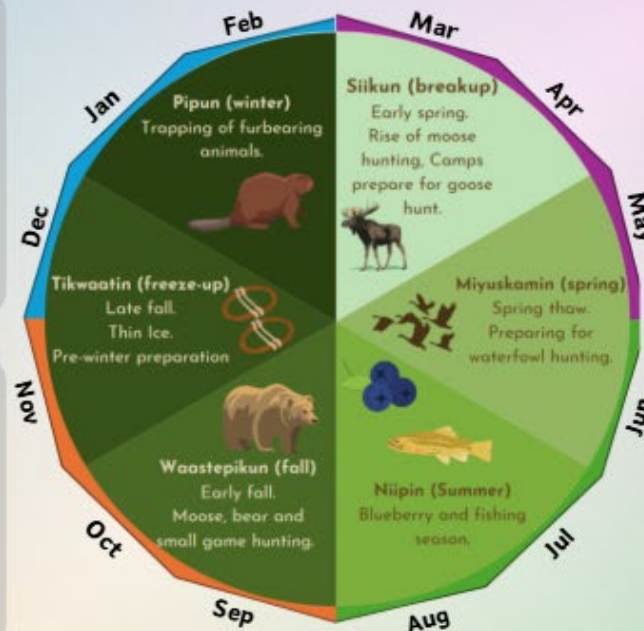
By the end of the century, the coldest night of the year will be about 9 degrees warmer than it is now. The coldest night is already 4 degrees warmer than in the 1970s.

 More snow



The amount of winter snowfall will increase by 35% by the end of the century, compared to the past.

SWE = Snowfall water equivalent



Earlier last spring frost



By the end of the century, the last spring frost will occur about 2 weeks earlier than it does now. This will mean an earlier start to the growing season.

 The hottest days will be hotter



Today's Elders experience the hottest day as two degrees warmer than when they were young. Today's youth will see a hottest day that's 3 degrees warmer in their lifetime.

 Later first fall frost



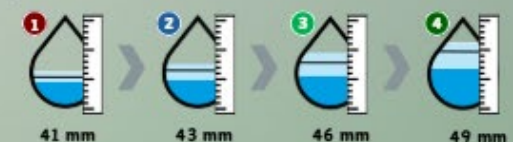
By the end of the century, the first fall frost will be 2 weeks later compared to now.

 More rainy days



Elders today see 3 more rainy days (above 10 mm) than in their youth, while today's youth will face 4 more rainy days by the time they become Elders.

 Rainiest day will be wetter

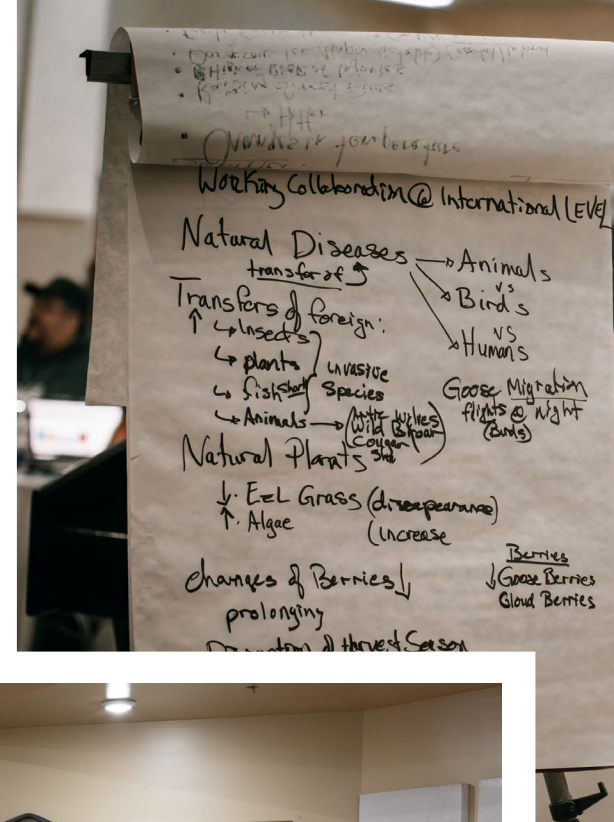


The rainiest day will be about 15% wetter than it is now by the end of the century. This could contribute to more flooding.

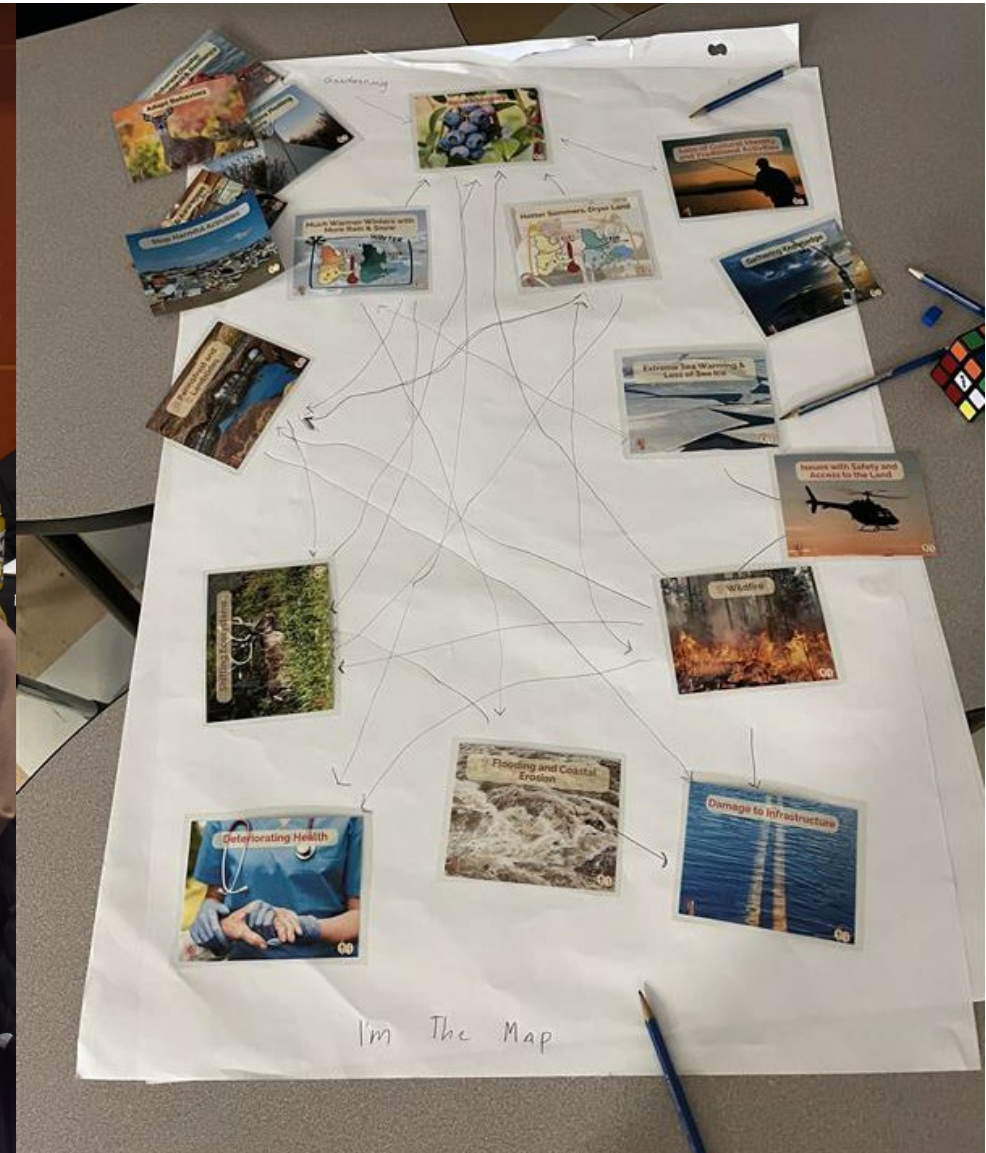
Climate Change Adaptation plan Framework

- ▶ Step 1: Let's get started
- ▶ Step 2: Gather data
- ▶ Step 3: Current vulnerability
- ▶ Step 4: Prioritize future risk
- ▶ Step 5: Identify adaptation options
- ▶ Step 6: Implement adaptation actions
- ▶ *Step 7: Monitor progress*





Youth involvement: a success!



McGill-Mistissini collaboration: Buoy to measure ice thickness





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Grand Council of the Crees (Eeyou Istchee)
Grand Conseil des Cris (Eeyou Istchee)

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Cree Nation Government
Gouvernement de la Nation Crie