

Renewables in Remote Communities 2022 Conference

Summary Report

August 2022



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About this report

This report provides a summary of the Pembina Institute's Renewables in Remote Communities (RiRC) conference held in Whitehorse from April 25 to 28, 2022. An overview is provided of seven key themes and recommendations that emerged from the conference. The report shares examples of community-led projects as well as insights shared with and by participants that will support the advancement of the clean energy transition in remote communities.

About the Pembina Institute

The Pembina Institute is a national charity and non-partisan think tank that advocates for strong, effective policies to support Canada’s clean energy transition. Producing credible, evidence-based research and analysis, we work directly with organizations, governments, industry and Indigenous communities to design and implement clean energy solutions and convene diverse sets of stakeholders to identify and move toward common solutions.

Our work with Indigenous communities

Our work with Indigenous communities is driven by our belief that improving the quality of life in communities is necessary and possible. We strive to support the leadership of Indigenous peoples and communities in their clean energy transition, respecting and upholding Indigenous rights, such that health, environmental, social, economic and community benefits of a clean energy transition can be realized.

Acknowledgements

We acknowledge and appreciate that the conference was held on the traditional territories of the Kwanlin Dün and Ta’an Kwäch’än First Nations at the Kwanlin Dün Culture Centre. The Pembina Institute would like to thank all the presenters and contributors to the conference for their valuable insights regarding their experience in capacity-building within remote communities and clean energy development. We would also like to extend our thanks to the Indigenous Advisory Committee whose knowledge and guidance helped make this event a success. For a full list of presenters and conference presentation material, please visit the RiRC2022 website at <https://www.pembina.org/event/rirc2022>

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Conference summary

Nearly 300 participants attended the 2022 Renewables in Remote Communities conference (RiRC2022) held at the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Center in Whitehorse, Yukon from April 25 to 28, 2022. Conferences (varying in size and focus) have been held regularly since 2003 for the purposes of bringing together community members and other stakeholders from across Canada to discuss reducing diesel consumption through the integration of clean energy in remote communities' energy systems.

RiRC2022 highlighted successful partnerships and opportunities for collaboration, youth and Indigenous leadership, climate and energy policies, and pathways for accelerating an Indigenous-led clean energy transition in remote communities.

The conference's two-day plenary program featured 43 speakers (63% Indigenous, 37% non-Indigenous) who participated in panel discussions and presented their experiences leading clean energy efforts. Before and after the plenary, we hosted parallel sessions where 60 speakers presented on topics including community project case studies, technical studies, and clean energy programs and funding opportunities. A detailed agenda with session descriptions and speakers can be found on our agenda webpage.¹

Plenary conference topics included a progress update on the status of diesel reduction, climate and energy policies supporting this progress, presentations on community-led clean energy projects and partnerships, financial opportunities and strategies for renewable energy development and the regulatory changes required for better costing structures. Moreover, the conference advanced discussions on ways to strengthen the business case for sustainable investments in renewables. The importance of social and economic reconciliation and the significance of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) on the clean energy transition in remote communities was a major theme throughout the conference.

At the conference were First Nation, Métis, and Inuit groups and representatives, as well as non-Indigenous participants, who came together to discuss clean energy development in remote communities and how reducing diesel dependency can be advanced to support both reconciliation and climate efforts. The conference opened with a sacred fire, where two local fire keepers from Carcross-Tagish First Nation set a collective intention for the event. This space and the sacred fire were maintained until the closing of the conference. Local food, music, and storytelling were enjoyed throughout the four days. The time and respect dedicated

¹ Whova, "Renewables in Remote Communities 2022."

<https://whova.com/embedded/event/iCzvFXq3JHqjKvEJcOkTEyYdHm%2BuWmXC5nLb2qUB5TQ>

to Indigenous culture and values at the conference set the tone and the intent. Within this setting, conversations on what an inclusive and Indigenous-led clean energy transition should look like took place. We thank all those who contributed to and shaped this conference.

Top reflections

- All levels of government must set and take actions to achieve 2030 emission reduction goals targeting the clean energy transition in remote communities through a mandate to promote strong Indigenous leadership and partnerships.
- Achieving wide-scale diesel reduction requires space for storytelling and collaboration to build a greater sense of community and support. Convening should continue to be a priority through events such as RiRC2022 and other organizations supporting the Indigenous clean energy transition.
- Capacity-building programs need to reflect individual community needs and should be guided by strong Indigenous leadership and community values. Programs should be co-developed with Indigenous People and be responsive to fundamental community needs and timelines.
- Strong youth leadership should be prioritized by engaging and allowing youth to co-define success, deliverables and timelines for youth engagement, leadership and capacity-building programs.
- Partnerships between Indigenous and non-Indigenous parties are successful when common objectives are identified, and all parties are treated equally and with respect.
- During the conference, the federal government announced \$300 million in additional funding. Provinces and territories should now design their own policies and programs to leverage this funding.
- Governments and the private sector must increase accessibility to affordable private capital to fund projects in remote communities.
- Indigenous clean energy projects can be opportunities for economic reconciliation and exercising the right to self-determination as long as governments move past the duty to consult and towards a consent-based approach when working Indigenous communities and adopting clean energy.

Conference themes

Of the many topics and themes covered throughout the four days of RiRC2022, seven overarching themes were identified. This report pulls out highlights from these themes, as well as the main barriers to related to project development, and outlines a few key learnings and recommendations. The seven themes are:

- 1. Progress towards diesel reduction and community energy autonomy**
- 2. Storytelling and connecting through Indigenous clean energy projects**
- 3. Capacity-building and Indigenous leadership**
- 4. Youth leadership in the clean energy transition**
- 5. Partnerships and collaboration**
- 6. Project financing**
- 7. Reconciliation and UNDRIP**



Progress towards diesel reduction and community energy autonomy

Notable progress has been made over the last several years towards diesel reduction and community self-sufficiency, a result of the growing emphasis and value placed on Indigenous leadership, voice and capacity and available government funding and programs. The Pembina Institute's 2020 report, *Diesel Reduction Progress in Remote Communities*², found that:

- Solar capacity saw an 11 times increase from 2015 to 2020.
- In 2015 there were 96 clean energy projects across Canada's remote communities; as of 2020 there were 178.
- Combined, these projects (renewable energy, energy efficiency measures, and grid connecting remote communities) displace 12.3 million litres of diesel annually for electricity and heat.

However, diesel reduction is not a standalone goal. Diesel reduction must run parallel to building a more equitable, just and clean energy future for Indigenous communities and People. This involves bringing in own-source revenues through local economic development opportunities and building deep, long-lasting capacity in communities. The Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Government and leadership in Old Crow, Yukon is one example of a community that is approaching their clean energy transition holistically through incorporating climate change awareness, mitigation and adaptation, as well as greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction, into every aspect of their governance and decision-making. The conference heard from many other communities and Nations that have similar approaches.

Major barriers

Despite great progress over recent years, almost 700 million litres of diesel are still consumed every year for electricity and heat. Making meaningful progress that is in line with federal and some provincial and territorial 2030 goals— and ultimately net-zero 2050 goals — will require leadership and policy action not seen yet from all levels of government. Progress is being made by some governments, but many jurisdictions still lack effective policies and sufficient momentum to support clean energy development in remote communities — and time is of the essence.

Other major barriers facing the development of clean energy projects is the lack of financing beyond government program (and the slow, complex process to secure government financing)

² Dave Lovekin, Jeremy Moorhouse, Vincent Morales and Ben Salek, *Diesel Reduction Progress in Remote Communities* (Pembina Institute, 2020). <https://www.pembina.org/pub/diesel-reduction-progress-remote-communities>

and lack of opportunities for Indigenous-led projects to sell electricity to utilities operating in remote communities — a result of unfavourable (and some cases non-existent) policy and regulatory environments. This regulatory restriction, matched with insufficient Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) energy rates, is a persistent problem that needs urgent attention, policy and regulatory solutions.

Key learnings and recommendations

All levels of government — Indigenous, federal, provincial and territorial — should be focused on setting and achieving meaningful 2030 and 2035 goals that target the clean energy transition in remote communities. Solutions implemented today and strong Indigenous leadership will be necessary to make this happen.

Provinces and territories should take note of the \$300 million³ announced in additional funding from the federal government, and design their own policies and programs to complement and strengthen this funding. Promoting and mandating strong Indigenous partnerships, cultivating relationships with Indigenous communities, and ensuring funding program flexibility to respond to the needs of Indigenous communities will be fundamental to policy and program success.

To provide clear opportunities for project developers and strengthen business cases, every province and territory should implement transparent and well-supported power procurement policies with PPA rates valued at the avoided cost of energy or higher. This will require support from both government and utilities.

³ Government of Canada, “Clean energy in Indigenous, rural and remote communities.” <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/weather/climatechange/climate-plan/reduce-emissions/reducing-reliance-diesel.html>

Storytelling and connecting through Indigenous clean energy projects

Presentations shared by Indigenous leaders and communities of their clean energy projects and efforts are powerful and valuable. Stories provide context for the Indigenous leadership and capacity that has been established over the past several years. Time was taken at the conference to hear and learn about different clean energy projects, some commissioned and operating and some in development. Project journey, status, successes and challenges were shared for a variety of energy efficiency, renewable heat and renewable power projects.

Throughout the conference, presenters noted that video is a useful medium for communicating these stories to community members, government and funders. Videos highlight accomplishments in a short, easily digestible way and can be circulated across many different platforms to a variety of audiences. Both the Hałtzaq climate action team and Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek (Gull Bay First Nation) shared impactful videos of their clean energy journeys.^{4,5}

Key learnings and recommendations

Connection and collaboration can help others learn from past experiences, increase exposure to opportunities and build a greater sense of community and support in the clean energy space. Each community's path on the clean energy transition may be different, but all have important learnings to share. Sharing community stories through a variety of means needs to continually happen.

⁴ Heiltsuk Tribal Council, *Reducing Heating Costs and Improving Health in Bella Bella Homes*, Ecotrust Canada, July 13, 2018. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0elp5rLRRY>

⁵ CTV News Montreal, "From Shore to Sky – a reconciliation story." <https://montreal.ctvnews.ca/from-shore-to-sky-a-reconciliation-story>

Capacity-building and Indigenous leadership

Despite notable progress in both diesel reduction and increased Indigenous leadership, there is still a significant capacity gap in many communities in developing clean energy projects. Building strong, long-lasting capacity within communities is crucial to the long-term success of clean energy projects. Increased capacity ensures that communities are equipped to lead their clean energy transition and provides the skills necessary for full project ownership through development and operations, both of which ensure that communities can gain the full economic and social benefits of implementing clean energy projects.

Capacity is built through Indigenous-led, community-scale initiatives with strong, diverse and experienced climate action teams. These teams should be focused on collaborating, problem-solving, passing on skills to local community members, and ensuring the benefits from the project stay within and are realized by the community and its members. There was also a clear message that community energy plans are far more than technical plans.

There have been positive program designs and announcements from the federal government surrounding Indigenous capacity-building that suggest that the nature of capacity programs is changing. Examples include the \$300 million funding announcement and the upcoming Indigenous Climate Leadership fund, as a part of the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan.⁶ These funds will be guided by First Nations, Inuit and Métis representatives and rightsholders and will set out to develop and implement a model of partnership for climate action.

Finally, tying together federal programs and Indigenous capacity, progress is being made towards changing the way communities are engaged with and by colonial governments and how communities and projects are funded. Much of this shift is being driven by strong Indigenous leadership and voice on how things need to change from the status quo. The previous way of operating — both through siloed program design within colonial governments and limited Indigenous engagement — is no longer acceptable, and governments are recognizing the need to adapt their methods to collaborate respectfully. Indigenous communities and Nations, guided by their values, are finding ways to get their collaborators to work *with* them instead of *for* them. Re-defining partnerships and how funding is provided should become a fundamental operating principle going forward.

⁶ Environment and Climate Change Canada, *2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (2022)*, 93.
https://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2022/eccc/En4-460-2022-eng.pdf

Major barriers

There are many challenges in developing community capacity to facilitate and lead clean energy planning and projects. Many communities consist of older populations who are less adaptable to new modes of work. Many communities are small with leaders already “wearing many hats,” making it challenging to find local capacity needed for project support.

Historically, funding has flowed through multiple government agencies before it gets to communities. The process of bringing in money through inefficient mechanisms reduces the effectiveness of funding and fosters competition between communities for funding. Despite positive change being noted on government funding and approach, slow bureaucracy and colonial attitudes remain barriers. This is evolving, but building trust-based relationships and breaking the patterns and response time is a slow process.

Key learnings and recommendations

Building local capacity, guided by strong Indigenous leadership and values, is crucial to making progress towards energy sovereignty. The presentation from the Haítzaqv climate action team serves as inspiration for other communities and nations. Highlights and key learnings include:

- Let your community values guide your project. For the Haítzaqv, one of the values is “don’t take too much, take only what you need.”
- Community energy plans should be grounded in collective responsibility for the land.
- Including your native language in your energy plan makes it more culturally relevant to your community.
- Community engagement is crucial to project success. The Haítzaqv community energy plan was consensus-based, and their shared values served as a guide for decision-making.
- The entire community must be involved in the process as these are long-term projects; decisions made now will affect generations to come.

There is much value in creating a network of Indigenous climate and energy champions across different communities and strengthening the networks already in place. Continued investment in growing Indigenous capacity and leadership should always be a priority and part of every government funding program.

The successes of the Indigenous Off-diesel Initiative (IODI) were evident throughout the conference, with program participants (IODI champions) leading the charge in implementing clean energy initiatives in many of Canada’s remote communities. The IODI program is uniquely flexible in its funding model — champions can choose where to dedicate funds, depending on community needs. The program structure also ensures that champions are equipped with the skills and expertise needed to succeed in community energy planning and

project implementation. Community energy plans and clean energy projects have a high degree of community buy-in and support is provided to champions from project ideation to implementation. These elements have proven to be crucial to success as demonstrated by project and community stories shared by IODI champions at the conference. This flexible funding model paired with capacity-building and project support is a demonstration of how governments can better support Indigenous leadership in the clean energy transition through better program design and creativity — and it should be continued.

A key recommendation coming out of some sessions was the request to change the way program and funding are implemented. Programs should be responsive to community needs and timelines, focusing on local capacity and acknowledging that project delivery timeframes in remote communities may not align with funding deadlines.

Another recommendation was to step up progress on developing Indigenous utilities.

Youth leadership in the clean energy transition

Indigenous youth demonstrate strong leadership in the clean energy transition. Youth leadership fosters community pride and ensures a greater diversity of views when developing clean energy initiatives. At the core of this, youth are reclaiming their Indigenous cultures and identities — leading efforts for the revitalization of language, arts and ceremonies that inform their work as climate and energy champions. It is critical that youth be involved in decisions that will impact their future.

Major barriers

There are many systemic barriers to Indigenous youth participation in the clean energy transition such as a lack of training programs and limited access to funding for training opportunities. It was mentioned that government programs for youth often misunderstands how to properly engage young people and provide the flexibility needed to keep youth engaged long-term. Targeted support for youth is lacking; many youth-focused programs are not designed in a way that is responsive to individual needs and barriers to participation. Programs that fund youth participation and nurture leadership and growth should be responsive to these barriers.

Key learnings and recommendations

In order to address the barriers preventing greater Indigenous youth participation, more youth programming is needed, and programs need to be responsive to the needs of students. Youth need to be given the time and resources to succeed; this includes financing for education, making sure youth voices are at the table and giving those voices the tools they need to engage in an effective discussion. Non-Indigenous partners need to be open to reciprocal learning. Peer-to-peer mentorship is an invaluable way to invest in and empower youth.

The youth leaders at the conference came up with four recommendations to Indigenous youth who are new to local efforts in support of clean energy:

- Build your network – a lot of learning can come out of peer-to-peer mentorship, and building out a network can help foster energy kinship.
- Stay engaged
- Participate in a capacity-building program
- Look for opportunities to elevate youth voices.

Partnership and collaboration

The conference highlighted successful collaborative models for partnerships among Indigenous communities. For example, in the Yukon, partnership models range from no to full Indigenous ownership and include contracting, debenture investment, joint venture and full ownership as an Independent Power Producer (IPP). The Atlin Hydro Expansion project, 100% owned by Taku River Tlingit First Nation, sells power to the Yukon Energy Corporation. This is an example of Indigenous-utility collaboration that supports wholly Indigenous-owned assets through an IPP policy. Taku River Tlingit First Nation and Yukon Energy Corporation worked with the governments of B.C., Yukon, and Canada to negotiate the commercial terms, secure funding, and support construction and operation phases. This successful collaboration between all parties was key to project success.

Many successful partnerships between Indigenous businesses and non-Indigenous utilities and business have been developed. Success often comes through defining common interests and a clear path to success for all involved parties. This was highlighted in the partnership between Nihtat Energy Limited and Northwest Territories Power Corporation, who developed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for how the two entities would work together. Kivalliq Alternative Energy, a partnership between Sakku Investments (an Inuit Regional Development Corporation) and Northern Energy Capital (a private company), shared the following factors that helped create a win-win partnership:

- Long-term vision that is understood by all those involved
- Entering partnerships with an intention to facilitate reciprocal learning and ensuring there are well rounded skills between all parties
- Developing an effective and collaborative decision-making process
- Moving at the right pace, especially in the North
- Preventing failure because it is hard to rebuild trust after it has been broken

Major barriers

The main barrier shared by conference attendees is that the Power Purchase Agreement negotiation process can be challenging and take a long time. The best outcomes occur when both partners have full information and understand each other's interests; this requires good advisors on all sides.

Key learnings and recommendations

Communities should consider developing an MoU to guide their relationship with organizations they decide to partner with. Intention and objectives for entering into a clean energy project partnership need to be clear from the outset. Lines of communication between

parties should be transparent, including the development of MoUs, negotiations on PPAs between Indigenous proponents and utilities, lessons learned from remote grid integration and renewable power projects.

Indigenous proponents need to be adequately prepared before formally engaging with utilities. Proponents need to understand and communicate the project's value and benefit to the utility. It is important to work with experienced advisors who can assist during the PPA negotiations and help create successful outcomes for the Indigenous proponent.

Project financing

Many types of lenders can finance Indigenous-owned clean energy projects. These include government agencies and banks, Indigenous financial institutions, private banks and credit unions, investors and more. Even so, Indigenous communities face barriers to accessing capital for their projects and the majority of clean energy projects in remote communities still rely heavily on provincial, territorial and federal funding programs.

The Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) was designed to finance gaps in infrastructure projects. The CIB offers low-cost, concessional capital where capital loaned is below market rates. Groups, stakeholders and governments need to work together to combine public and private capital and build projects in a timely manner. There are opportunities for Indigenous clean energy projects to secure financing from the private sector by demonstrating how their projects fit into ESG (environmental, social and governance) metrics. Each lender assesses the impacts of their clean energy investments differently, but in general, lenders will measure the amount of GHG emissions mitigated along with ESG metrics that incorporate Indigenous reconciliation and include job creation for local community members.

Major barriers

The low rates offered by utilities through PPAs are a significant barrier to accessing affordable financing from the private sector. The revenue earned through these PPAs is usually not enough to repay loans, especially for private capital which typically charges higher rates than banks or public sources of revenue. When utilities are negotiating PPA rates, they are doing a cost-benefit analysis for each project. Even though projects are adding renewables to remote microgrids, diesel generators still need to be maintained by the utility. This limits the utility's financial incentive to integrate renewables onto microgrids.

Project delays caused by jurisdictional disputes are another barrier to accessing financing. The right to operate and issue permits is unclear in some jurisdictions. This delays project timelines, increases costs and impacts borrowing ability.

Key learnings and recommendations

A key learning that came out of conference sessions is the need for Indigenous proponents to build a solid business case before seeking project financing. This can include using government grants for early development work. Once the project is shovel-ready using grant funding, this is the best time to seek financing from private lenders. The CIB and most other lenders will only invest in shovel-ready projects.

Regardless of other social or environmental benefits, the project will not be financed if there are high risks and/or low returns for the lender. It is important for Indigenous communities to put themselves in the shoes of investors and address all possible risks of the project before they seek financing. This will provide an advantage to the Indigenous proponent when presenting their project.

The government's current approach to economic reconciliation is predominantly through providing grant funding; this however is not truly economic reconciliation as it does not lead to energy or economic sovereignty. Governments should work on increasing access to affordable private capital for Indigenous clean energy projects, so projects can be built more quickly and with less reliance on government funding.

Reconciliation and UNDRIP

Reconciliation, broadly speaking, is about fixing broken relationships and rebuilding trust. Strong leadership within Indigenous governments, private financial sector support, colonial governments listening to Indigenous communities, and a clean energy industry that prioritizes Indigenous clean energy projects is a pathway towards reconciliation. Economic reconciliation is about wealth generation for Indigenous communities since collective colonial policies and government have historically excluded Indigenous People from Canada's modern economy. However, it is important to note that economic reconciliation is not a one-size-fits-all approach. Each community and nation will have different needs and conceptions of what economic reconciliation means for them. But there is a common thread that economic reconciliation is not simply about participating in local economies; it is about economic self-determination. Economic reconciliation is grounded in Indigenous worldviews. The outcome of economic reconciliation is healthy, self-governing Indigenous communities.

Conference attendees expressed frustration at how little progress there has been to date on reconciliation and the protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Despite existing laws codifying Indigenous rights, the federal government still needs to recognize and respond to these rights in the decisions affecting clean energy project development.

Major barriers

The fundamental shortcoming in Canadian law is the falsehood that all decision-making lies with federal, provincial, and territorial governments and that Indigenous communities are only to be consulted. The duty-to-consult approach does not respect the rights of Indigenous peoples. We need to move past the duty to consult and towards a consent-based approach in government relations with Indigenous nations.

Key learnings and recommendations

Non-Indigenous people, organizations, institutions and companies must prioritize reading reports and recommendations published by Indigenous organizations and working groups that show the way towards reconciliation. Non-Indigenous people need to listen and act on the recommendations that come out of these reports.

Non-Indigenous governments, utilities and companies need to stop consulting and start seeking free, prior and informed consent from the Indigenous communities they work with. This is crucial for repairing relationships with Indigenous nations, building new partnerships, and economic reconciliation.

Appendices

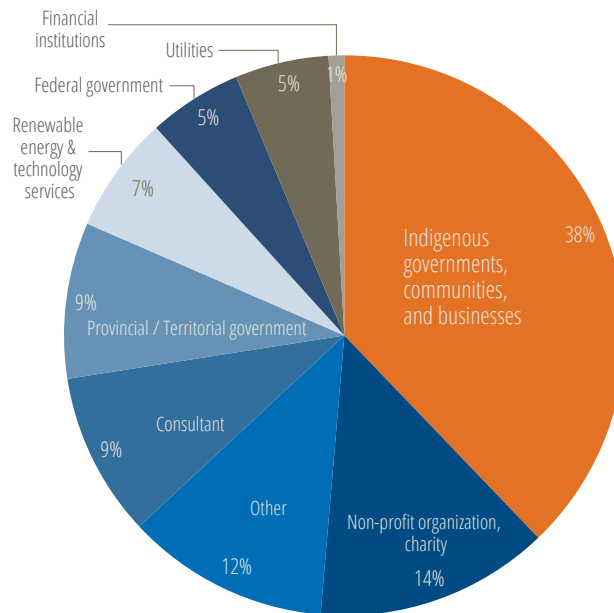
Appendix 1: Community projects discussed at conference

Remote community energy project	Region
Tsay Keh Dene Biomass Project	Tsay Keh Dene, British Columbia
Home Heating in Haíłzaqv Homelands	Bella Bella, British Columbia
Sree Vyaa, Old Crow Solar Project	Old Crow, Yukon
Arviat Clean Microgrid Project	Arviat, Nunavut
Inuvik Wind Hydrogen Project	Inuvik, Northwest Territories
Tu Deh-Kah Geothermal Project	Fort Nelson, British Columbia
Kiashke Zaaging Anishinaabek (Gull Bay First Nation) - Mashkawiziwin Energy	Gull Bay, Ontario
Atlin Hydro Expansion Project	Atlin, British Columbia
Kivalliq Alternative Energy	Rankin Inlet, Nunavut



Appendix 2: Conference attendees

Representation of conference participants by sector



Name	Organization or Community
Abhik Bera	Schneider Electric
AJ Esquega	Individual
Alexandre Paris	ORPC Canada
Alexandre Vigneault	3EYOND Consulting
Allan Foster	Lorne Mt. Community Association
Ambika Opal	Waterloo Institute for Sustainable Energy
André Bernier	Natural Resources Canada
Andrew Hall	Yukon Energy
Andy Pirti	Individual
Anita Walker	CCCED
Antoine Amossé	Nergica
Aparna Verma	Individual
Aphrodite Salas	Concordia University
Ashley Bodiguel	The Pembina Institute
Astrid Wilson	Heiltsuk Tribal Council
Austin Bercier	Individual
Ayla Brown	Heiltsuk Tribal Council
Benjamin Israel	Government of the Northwest Territories

Blaine Chislett	Sakku Investments Corporation
Blair Hogan	Gunta Business Consulting Inc
Brian Park	Yukon Development Corporation
Brie Haley	Individual
Brigam Miller	Individual
Bruce McIvor	First Peoples Law LLP
Bryn Wood	NunatuKavut Community Council
Cara Vickers	Barkley Project Group
Carole Brunet	Individual
Carolyn Stock	BC Hydro
Carolyn Relf	Yukon Geological Survey
Chad Bonnetrouge	Northern Loco
Chief Leanne Joe	Simon Fraser University
Chris Schurmans	Finning (Canada)
Chris Henderson	Indigenous Clean Energy
Chris Severson-Baker	The Pembina Institute
Chris McLeod	NVision Insight Group
Christopher Ruben	Hamlet of Paulatuk
Claudio Canizares	University of Waterloo
Clayton Stafford	Greenplanet Energy Analytics
Cole Kwatuuma Sayers	Clean Energy BC
Corey Cotediabo	Indigenous Clean Energy
Dakota Norris	Individual
Danielle Kehler	Student Energy
Darrell Brown	Individual
Darryl Froese	Government of Yukon
Dave Lovekin	The Pembina Institute
David Wood	University of Calgary
David Jeremiah	Individual
Deb Bryant	Individual
Dennis Meiners	Intelligent Energy Systems
Deputy Chief Harlan Shilling	Daylu Dena Council
Derek McCoy	Boreal Water Resources Ltd.
Devon Yacura	Individual
Dionne Savill	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

Disa Crow Chief	Student Energy
Djouaka Hyacinthe	Individual
Dolly Kershaw	Tsilhqot'in National Government
Dustin Jobb	Individual
Eileen Marlowe	Government of the Northwest Territories
Emily He	The Pembina Institute
Emily Caddell	Individual
Emily Salmon	University of Victoria
Emily Yacuk	Individual
Eric Labrecque	Yukon Conservation Society
Erika Tizya-Tramm	Vuntut Gwitchin Government
Eryn Stewart	Indigenous Clean Energy
Feyza Sahinyazan	Simon Fraser University
Gavin Jackson	Green Cat Renewables Canada Corp.
Gilbert Thrasher	Hamlet of Paulatuk
Gordon Van Tighem	NWT Public Utilities Board
Grace Nakimayak	Hamlet of Paulatuk
Graeme Reed	Assembly of First Nations
Graham Anderson	Ecotrust Canada
Grant Sullivan	Individual
Greg Lehoux	BC Hydro
Harold Reimer	Finning (Canada)
Heather Shilton	Qikiqtaaluk Corporation
Hector Campbell	Individual
Henry Penn	Arctic Institute of North America, University of Calgary
Ian Flood	Northwest Territories Power Corporation
Imran Khan	ATCO
J.J. Davis	Kruger Energy
Jamie McAllister	Individual
Jamie Hewlett	Individual
Jamie Capot-Blanc	Individual
Janelle Flett	Individual
Jasmine McDermott	Individual
Jason Michael Collard	Northern Loco
Jay Massie	ATCO Electric Yukon

Jean Schiettekatte	Nimschu Iskudow inc
Jean-Sebastien Naud	Wood PLC
Jessi Pascal	Individual
Jessica Sultan	Djamila Zianibey
Jimmy Arqviq	Hamlet of Gjoa Haven
Jimmy Royer	Solener Consulting
Jody Linklater	Individual
Joe Lance	La Fédération des coopératives du Nouveau-Québec
Jonathan Boron	Simon Fraser University
Jordan Beardy	Independent First Nation Alliance
Jordan Blake	Individual
Jordyn Burnouf	Medicine Rope Strategies
Jordyn Hrenyk	Simon Fraser University
Josephine Schrott	Ecotrust Canada
JP Pinard	Wind Heat North
Julia Sterling	The Pembina Institute
Justin Ferbey	Yukon Development Corporation
Karim Abraham	Community Power
Katarina Savic	The Pembina Institute
Ken Todd	Williams Engineering Canada
Kerry Black	University of Calgary
Kirsten Hogan	Individual
Kory Wilson	British Columbia Institute of Technology
Kristy Kennedy	Kluane First Nation
Kyle Humphreys	Colliers Project Leaders Inc.
Larissa Stendie	Individual
Larissa Crawford	Individual
Lauren Peng	Individual
Lesley Cabott	Yukon Energy
Leyla Weston	Yukon Geological Survey
Lia Colasacco	Individual
Lily-Ann Green	Hamlet of Paulatuk
Linda Coady	The Pembina Institute
Lindsay Austrom	Williams Engineering Canada Inc.
Logan Freese	Copper Niisuu Limited Partnership

Lottie Thrasher	Hamlet of Paulatuk
Lydia Brant	Brightspot Climate
Madeleine Whitestone	Pembina
Marek Warunkiewicz	Individual
Mariano Arriaga	Mohawk College - Energy & Power Innovation Centre
Marisa Miller	Eco Canada
Marissa Mercurio	Hamlet of Kugluktuk
Mark Mitchell	Hatch
Mark Heyck	Arctic Energy Alliance
Marlin Sako	Individual
Martin Guilbeault	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
Mathieya Alatini	GSD Strategies Inc
Matt Ooms	Government of Yukon
Matthew Redekopp	Rede Energy Solutions
Matthew Ambers	Individual
Melanie Thomas	Community Foundations of Canada
Merrick Jackinsky	Individual
Michael Ross	Yukon University
Michael Schneider	Green Sun Rising Inc
Michael Schultz	Individual
Mihskakwan James Harper	NRStor Inc.
Mike Pemberton	Yukon Development Corporation
Mike Ocko	Northwest Territories Power Corporation
Minister John Streicker	Government of Yukon
Mouni You	White River First Nation
Nadin Abuhlaweh	The Pembina Institute
Natasha Eden	Individual
Nate Lowbeer-Lewis	Spring Lane Capital
Nigel Moore	Barkley Project Group
Norm Curzon	ATCO Electric Yukon
Omar Osorio	Hitachi Energy Canada Inc.
Osmond Tsang	Individual
Pat Titus	Kluane Community Development Limited Partnership
Patricia Bell	Community Energy Association
Peter Marangu	Tr'ondek Hwech'in

Peter Turner	Council of Yukon First Nations
Phil Climie	Ecotrust Canada
Qátuwás Brown	Heiltsuk Tribal Council
Rachelle Boone	Djamila Zianibey
Raegan Bond	Dunsky Energy + Climate Advisors
Ralph Makokis	GP Energy Analytics
Ray Ruben Sr.	Hamlet of Paulatuk
Raymond Lamont	Individual
Richard Nerysoo	Dinjii Zhuh Solutions
Rick McLean	BearClaw Industries
Robert Venables	Southeast Conference
Rosa Brown	Vuntut Gwitchin Government
Rose Ahlan	Ontario Power Generation
Ryan Makela	ATCO Group
Ryan Peters	Yellowknives Dene First Nation
Sally Wright	Wind Heat North
Samantha Ward	The Pembina Institute
Sarah Newton	Climate Reality Project
Sarah Ozog	Simon Fraser University
Scott Pressnail	Yukon Conservation Society
Scott Hitchcox	Individual
Sean LeRoy	B.C. Government
Sean Brennan	Haida Enterprise Corporation
Selina Beltran	New Relationship Trust
Serasu Duran	University of Calgary
Seth Oldham	BC Hydro
Shane Kilpatrick	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
Darin Swanson	Council of Haida Nation
Shea Henderson	Jim Dent Construction
Shenaia Shields	GNWT Infrastructure
Shivani Chotalia	NRStor Inc.
Sophie Pantin	Federation of Canadian Municipalities
Stephan Bowman	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC)
Stephanie Zimmerling	Natural Resources Canada
Taco Niet	SFU Sustainable Energy Engineering

Tammy Riel	Three Nations Energy
Tanya Hebron	Fraser Basin Council
Tiffani Fraser	Yukon Government
Tim Weis	University of Alberta
Timothy Tutcho	Deline Gotine Government
Tony Lam	Government
Tyler Jobb	Jobb Developments
Verdun Noel	Individual
Victoria Foote	The Pembina Institute
Vince Gasparro	Vancity Community Investment Bank
Vincent Robinson	Nuxalk Nation
Wanda Pascal	Individual
Wendy Northrup	ATCO Power (2010) Ltd.
William Gagnon	Individual
Wylie Pietsch	Individual