

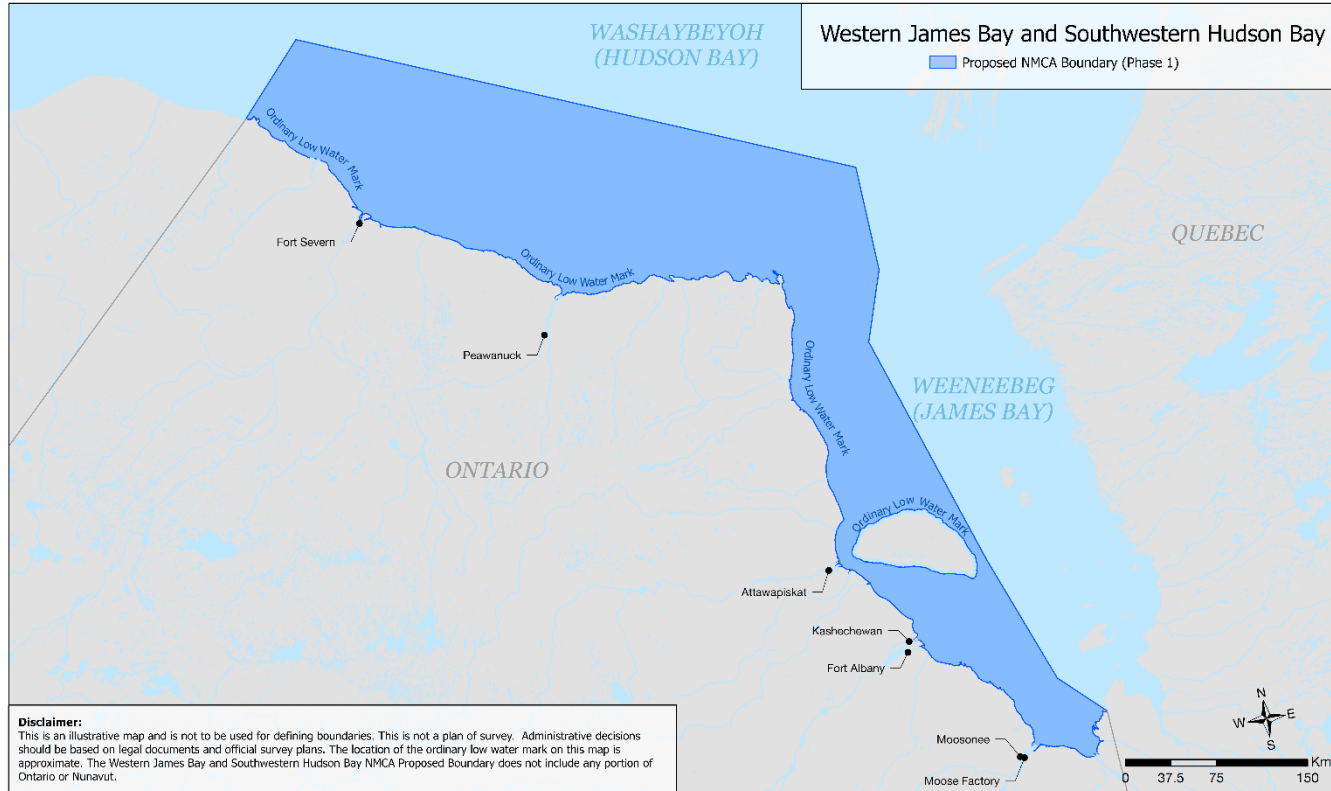


Establishment of a proposed National Marine Conservation Area (NMCA) in western Weeneebeg (James Bay) and southwestern Washabeyoh (Hudson Bay)

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for Permanence



In progress: Proposed National Marine Conservation Areas (NMCA) in Weeneebeg (James Bay) and southwestern Washabeyoh (Hudson Bay) -



Phase 1 is limited to the offshore waters under federal jurisdiction (does not include any portion of Ontario or Nunavut)



What does collaboration look like for Parks Canada?

Parks Canada has the mandate, desire and obligation to work closely with Indigenous partners in the establishment, stewardship, and storytelling of heritage places.

Shared governance

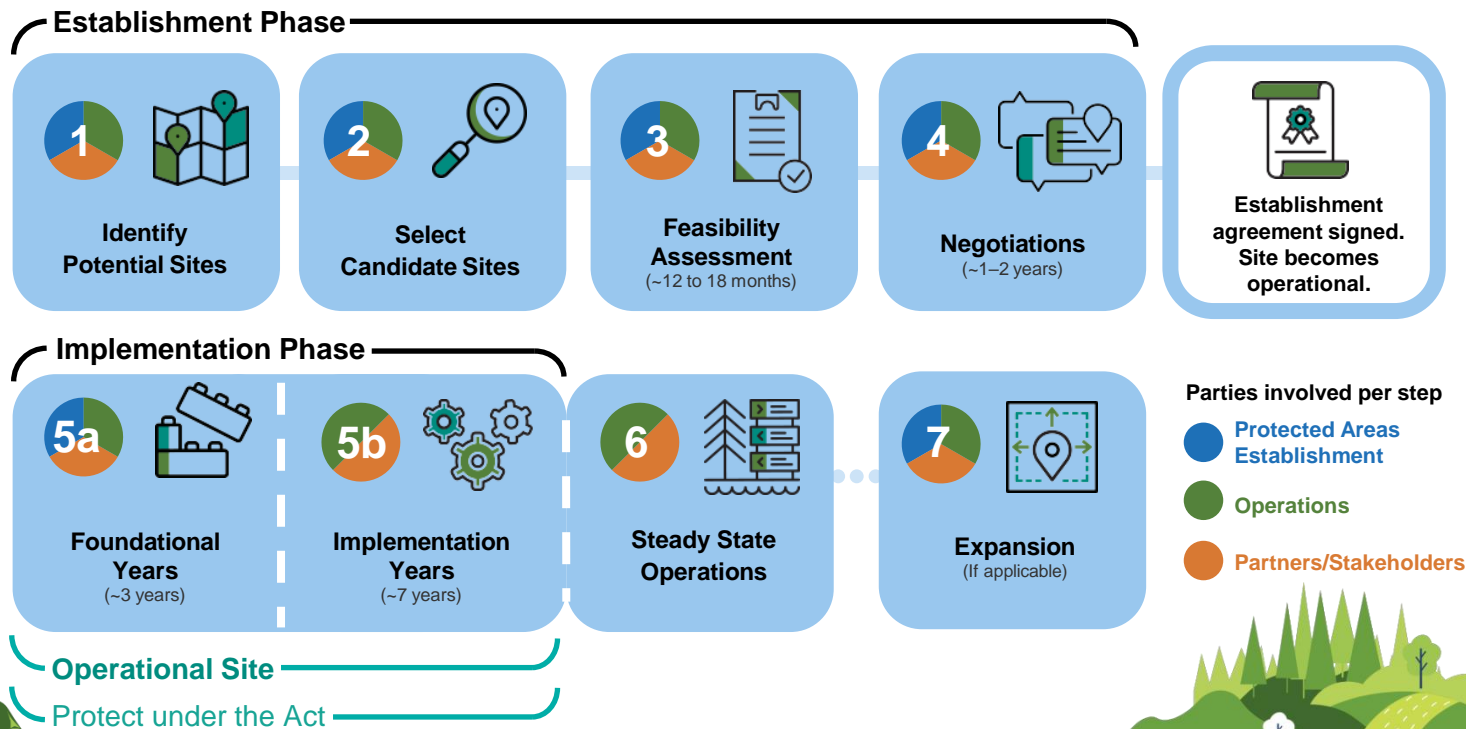
- Honours Indigenous and treaty rights
- Involves Indigenous Peoples in planning and managing sites
- Fosters open and sustained dialogue
- Meets needs and priorities of Indigenous governments and communities





NP and NMCA Establishment Process Overview

Parks Canada collaborates with partners and stakeholders using a multi-step process to establish national parks (NPs) and national marine conservation areas (NMCAs). While there is flexibility to adjust the process based on project requirements, the steps are completed regardless of the order in which they occur.





Feasibility Assessment

- In Feb. 2024, the Steering Committee concluded NMCA **is feasible under some terms and conditions.**

Based on:

- Consultations & engagements with rights-holders and stakeholders (e.g. First Nations, community members, industry)
- Omushkego knowledge and perspectives, western science, and perspectives heard





Working Together Towards Establishment

- Engagement and consultation will continue with Indigenous and local communities, other relevant jurisdictions and federal departments, stakeholders, and the public during the next stages toward establishment.

If established, the proposed NMCA would:

- recognize and support Omushkego stewardship and leadership in conservation
- contribute to the long-term economic, social, and cultural well-being of the Omushkego and coastal communities
- protect and conserve marine ecosystems, biodiversity, and support sustainability



Project Finance for Permanence (PFP)

- An opportunity to advance conservation and community development, create socio-economic benefits and support self-determination





What is Project Finance for Permanence (PFP)?

- In Canada, PFP is a financial mechanism designed to bring together governments, community, and philanthropic support to protect nature while supporting economic growth.
- The Great Bear Rainforest on the west coast is the first example in Canada. More recently, Indigenous-led PFP agreements have been signed in the NWT, the Great Bear Sea (west coast), and Nunavut.
- Mushkegowuk Council proposed an Indigenous-led PFP for a portion of Omushkego homelands in northern Ontario. Up to \$100M of federal funding has been allocated for this subject to a final agreement.
- A PFP Final agreement would require approval by participating First Nations, Canada and Ontario.



What is Project Finance for Permanence (PFP)?

- PFP is not a new regulatory tool for conservation. A PFP outlines a plan to protect places over time using existing or new Indigenous, Federal, Provincial and Territorial tools.
- Funds are managed and invested by an independent financial entity set up by the Indigenous proponents with the goal of creating long-term economic sustainability.
- Although a PFP has conservation as one of its goals, they are an opportunity to advance community development and socio-economic benefits and create more certainty for Indigenous rights-holders, stakeholders and governments in relation to various land uses over time.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/nature-legacy/about/project-finance-for-permanence.html>



Thank you!

Questions and comments welcomed via email:

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