



**Institut nordique
du Québec**
Together for the North

2016-2017 ACTIVITY REPORT



Together for the North

INRS
UNIVERSITÉ DE RECHERCHE



The INQ vision reflects the partners' desire and determination to develop a sustainable North on a foundation of knowledge, integrate scientific knowledge with that of local communities, including Aboriginal knowledge, and partner with the public and private sectors to develop the Canadian Arctic and northern Québec for future generations, providing clean energy, healthy ecosystems, viable infrastructures, economic prosperity, vibrant cultures, and education and healthcare systems that meet their needs.

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE AND THE PROJECT DIRECTOR

In 2016-2017, the Institut nordique du Québec (INQ) marked a number of significant milestones in its mission to become the focal point for Quebec's driving forces in northern research. Among them was the appointment of its first science and innovation director, Louis Fortier.

In December 2016, the INQ received substantial support from the provincial government for the construction of its main research building on the Université Laval campus and its other facilities at McGill University, the Institut de la recherche scientifique (INRS), and the Kuujuaq Research Centre, operated jointly with the Makivik Corporation. This distributed science complex will bring together cutting-edge expertise in northern research.

The INQ pursued its training and knowledge-sharing mission by simultaneously launching three research chairs dedicated to the North at its three founding universities. The Institute also introduced a MOOC and held an event for the public at the Musée de la civilisation.

As part of its mission to collaborate with Aboriginal peoples, the INQ held a First Peoples Forum in Val-d'Or in March 2017, which allowed it to gather valuable observations from Aboriginal partners. To raise its international profile, the INQ also helped organize a scientific session at the annual Arctic Circle Assembly in Iceland in October 2016.

These actions and achievements have strengthened the INQ's foundations and foreshadow a promising, inclusive, and dynamic future for this undertaking aimed at integrating scientific knowledge with the knowledge of Aboriginal communities.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'René Therrien'.

René Therrien
Chair of the Implementation Committee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Brigitte Bigué'.

Brigitte Bigué
Project Director

MESSAGE FROM THE SCIENCE AND INNOVATION DIRECTOR

The INQ became a fixture in 2016-2017, setting down roots in remarkable style. The institute's Scientific Program Working Group produced an impressive synthesis of the issues and themes related to the ongoing transformation of the North. The resulting research strategy aims to provide the knowledge necessary for a sustainable development of Northern Quebec and the Canadian Arctic. It focuses on five areas affecting societies, cultures, health, the functioning of ecosystems, environmental protection, infrastructure, technology, and natural resources.

The first research projects stemming from this strategy are already taking shape. For example, a new team is focusing on the replacement of diesel with renewable energy and is inventorying the potential of renewables in the North, including geothermal, wind and solar. It is also planning a pilot project for an off-grid community.

In addition, the Infrastructure Working Group completed an inventory of the research equipment available at the various centres and the additional equipment required to achieve the objectives of the science and innovation program. This work informed discussions between researchers and architects at two workshops seeking to set out the specifications for the distributed science complex that will become the INQ's new home.

It is also important to underline the yeoman's service of the Science Complex Development Committee, which brings together experts from the Université Laval physical resources department, project managers, and representatives of the Société du Plan Nord and the Société québécoise des infrastructures. In November, this committee will release the functional and technical program for the entire distributed science complex, including the infrastructure planned at McGill University, at the INRS, and in the North.

Last but not least, management and the Steering Committee continue to explore potential avenues of funding for the INQ research program. In the uncertain context of an overhaul of Canadian research funding, some opportunities are nevertheless emerging, including the renewal and expansion of the ArcticNet network of centres of excellence and the creation of a Consortium for Nordic research and innovation. So stay tuned!



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Louis Fortier'.

Louis Fortier
Science and Innovation Director

THE NORTH IN NUMBERS



3%

of global freshwater reserves are in Quebec, mostly in the North.



72%

of Québec's surface area



Over

200,000 km²

of forest



More than

75%

of Québec's hydroelectric capacity



Over

120,000

people



1/3

of the population of Aboriginal origin



4

Aboriginal nations (Inuit, Cree, Innu, and Naskapi) in 31 communities



32

non-Aboriginal communities (James Bay, Lac Saint-Jean, and Côte-Nord regions)



12

mines in operation and more than 10 mineral resources including apatite, diamond, iron, graphite, lithium, nickel, gold, titanium, rare-earth elements and zinc.

EXPERTISE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE NORTH

The North is a world of contrast and diversity. Climate change, industrialization and modernization have had dramatic impacts on its environment, economy, culture, and the health of its populations. To meet the region's needs, the Institut nordique du Québec (INQ) brings together top-flight northern and Arctic research talent to work toward the ethical and harmonious development of northern Quebec and the Canadian Arctic.

By focusing the cutting-edge expertise of Quebec and Canadian researchers who have worked in the North for over half a century, INQ provides governments, companies, and communities with the scientific knowledge and technical know-how required for sustainable northern development.

This joint effort will provide valuable tools in the context of developing strategic ports, improving railway connections, increasing green energy development projects, and enhancing telecommunication infrastructure in the North.

In addition to training the next generation of researchers by emphasizing sustainable development, INQ supports the social and economic development of Aboriginal populations by pooling scientific knowledge with the knowledge held by Nordic communities.

The project is based on an unprecedented academic partnership between Université Laval, McGill University, and Institut national de recherche scientifique (INRS), in close collaboration with research centre directors, Aboriginal nations, private partners, Société du Plan Nord (SPN) and representatives from Québec universities and governments.

INQ supports the social and economic development of Aboriginal populations



INNOVATIVE INFRASTRUCTURE TAKING SHAPE

The INQ will have facilities in at least four locations: a main building at Université Laval and facilities and equipment at INRS, McGill, and in Kuujuaq.

In December 2016, the Government of Quebec used the spotlight of the Arctic Circle - Quebec Forum to confirm its commitment to the construction of the four facilities of the INQ distributed science complex, including the main research building on the Université Laval campus, a project estimated at \$90 million.

UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL

With its \$30 million investment in this innovative project, the provincial government set the design process in motion. When complete, the main research building will be a hub for many of Quebec's Northern Centres of Excellence, bringing together a wide range of scientific disciplines, including the social sciences and humanities, natural and health sciences and engineering.

An amount of \$10.8 million has been allocated to develop the business plan. Many working meetings were held over the last few months to work out the details of this emblematic infrastructure dedicated to northern research.

Its specialized facilities will include laboratories, storage space, and workshops for technological innovation and preparing terrestrial and marine missions in the North. With a view towards partnership and knowledge transfer, the building will house a videoconferencing room for communicating with northern communities and other partners as well as spaces dedicated to distance learning for northern residents.



In all, the building will accommodate over 200 permanent researchers, researchers in residence, Aboriginal researchers, professionals, and graduate students.



MCGILL UNIVERSITY

McGill University will upgrade its Schefferville Sub-Arctic Research Station in the Côte-Nord region on the border with Labrador. Built in the 1950s, the research station provides access to a vast wooded area rich in lichen. The renovations include new wet and dry laboratories, a library, and multi-functional spaces for some thirty visitors.

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE (INRS)

INRS is planning to convert its open-air environmental hydraulics laboratory in Quebec City into a year-round research facility by insulating the mechanical components. This will make it possible to carry out hydraulic experiments when frazil and ice are present. A refrigerated core bank will also be built, allowing for X-ray analysis of permafrost, sea ice, and glacier samples. Improvements to the facilities at the Quebec Metro Hi-Tech Park will provide year-round access to equipment researchers can use to study the impact of climate change on the thermal regime of lakes and reservoirs and the effects of melting permafrost on the carbon cycle in aquatic environments.

NUNAVIK RESEARCH CENTRE

In partnership with the Makivik Corporation, INQ also plans to build multi-functional spaces designed to meet the needs of the Inuit at the Nunavik Research Centre in Kuujuaq. The building will incorporate best green building practices and is slated for use as an exploratory laboratory for testing clean energy heating methods at northern latitudes. These facilities supplement the existing stations in the North.





OUR PARTNERS IN ACTION

Ongoing work by dedicated members

WORKING GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LEADER

Murray Humphries (McGill University)

MEMBERS

André Potvin (Université Laval)
Thierry Rodon (Université Laval)
Beatriz Osorio (INQ - McGill University)

ROLE

Draw on UN and the First Peoples sustainable development goals and validate those relevant for the North within the INQ; develop suitable indicators for the North as well as a sustainable development toolbox for northern research.

ACHIEVEMENT

Sustainable development workshop during the Forum on the Research Needs of First Peoples.

WORKING GROUP ON RESEARCH PRIORITIES

LEADER

Jean-Éric Tremblay (Université Laval)

MEMBERS

Thierry Rodon (Université Laval)
Gilles Gauthier (Université Laval)
Murray Humphries (McGill University)
Mélanie Lemire (Université Laval)
Jean-François Blais (INRS)
Alexandre Baillargeon (SPN)
Francis Fournier (FPInnovations)
Gaétan Lantagne (IREQ)

ROLE

Define INQ research priorities and themes based on existing programs and with all INQ partners. Scientific program will be updated through a series of workshops for each of the five priorities. Leaders for each priority and theme have been appointed.

ACHIEVEMENT

Document on INQ scientific program and 2017 Science Day.

WORKING GROUP ON INFRASTRUCTURE

LEADER

Christine Barnard (CEN)

MEMBERS

Jean-François Blais (INRS)
Marie-Hélène Forget (Takuvik)
Francis Fournier (FPInnovations)
Keith Lévesque (NGCC *Amundsen*)
Wayne Pollard (McGill University)
Stéphane Prémont (INRS)
Brigitte Robineau (Québec Océan)
Joanie Couture (group coordinator)

ROLE

Coordinate and facilitate access to and use of all INQ infrastructure, facilities, and services. This committee aims to optimize the management, use, and acquisition of infrastructure in accordance with the various components of the INQ and its partners.

ACHIEVEMENT

An inventory of research equipment has been carried out. Lab-O-North is under development. This Web-based tool will provide a list of medium-sized and large-scale facilities, laboratories, and equipment that can be made available for INQ members. A policy guide for the use of facilities and equipment is also being drafted.

FIRST PEOPLES' WORKING GROUP

LEADER

Mélissa Saganash (Cree)

MEMBERS

Ellen Avard (Inuit)
Serge Ashini Goupil (Innu)
Najat Bhiry (Centre d'études nordiques)
Valérie Fauteux (Naskapi)
Marie Audette (Université Laval)
Suzy Basile (group coordinator)

ROLE

Define joint and specific research needs and priorities for Aboriginal communities in the North; define a code for the responsible conduct of research in the Northern territory in keeping with the activities of the First Peoples; define Aboriginal knowledge and establish its role within the INQ.

ACHIEVEMENT

Forum on First Peoples' research needs. The research interests and aspirations of Aboriginal peoples has been integrated into the scientific program document. A document on the ethics of research in the North is being prepared.

SCIENCE PROGRAM

A Long Time in the Making

For nearly six years, hundreds of researchers and experts with a wide range of backgrounds have been meeting to establish the scientific core of the Institut nordique du Québec (INQ). The INQ scientific program revolves around five main research priorities, divided into themes to bring together the wide diversity of expertise required. These research priorities and themes reflect a rallying of the research community around common issues. The scientific program will remain dynamic to adapt to the addition of new INQ members and evolving societal and technology issues.

Aboriginal people want to be directly involved in determining research needs to ensure that it reflects their priorities. They would like researchers working on northern issues to expand their awareness of Nordic realities because research conducted in the North needs to respect Aboriginal values and knowledge.

INQ's scientific program stems from a massive, comprehensive, and inclusive consultation process involving more than 150 researchers and representatives of some 40 organizations. It capitalizes on the solid northern expertise acquired over the years by various centres for excellence in partnership with inhabitants of the North and a number of private-sector and government researchers from Quebec, other Canadian provinces and around the world.

PRIORITY 1

SOCIETIES AND CULTURE

THEMES

- > Development and territoriality
- > Cultural heritage and representations
- > Languages, identities, knowledge transmission, and education
- > Physical and human living environments
- > Law and governance

Aboriginal peoples are determined to have their rights recognized and protect their languages, cultures, and heritage. Given the interest in Arctic development and the possible opening of northern shipping routes, many communities and regions are looking for development models aligned with their needs and priorities.

The purpose of this priority is to improve our knowledge of social and cultural issues by examining or studying the different models for northern development as well as the cultural works and heritage, identities, territoriality, knowledge transmission, living environments, economic and geopolitical interests, and local and international governance models of Northern Quebec and the circumpolar Arctic.

FIRST PEOPLES' INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THIS PRIORITY

By emphasizing the disseminating of information about ongoing and future research projects, Aboriginal peoples hope for recognition of their knowledge and research focused on their expressed needs. By taking their seat on scientific committees and acting as co-researchers, and co-supervisors, they encourage a multidisciplinary approach to research. To fully engage in research activities, they support the promotion of these activities and the employment opportunities they offer for Aboriginal youth.



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PRIORITY 2

HEALTH

THEMES

- > Health issues
- > Factors shaping health
- > Healing, and health and social services

There is a disproportionate prevalence of infectious and non-communicable diseases, e.g. cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors, and mental health issues, among Northern Aboriginal populations when compared with non-Aboriginal Canadians.

Health and illness are not solely a function of an individual's biological and genetic constitution or lifestyle choices. Social and environmental living conditions are among the fundamental causes leading to ill health.

Such health inequities between Canada's Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal groups are influenced by the unequal distribution of health determinants that are present to varying degrees throughout life. They can include conditions during childhood development, cultural continuity, living conditions in the home and the community healthcare systems, racism and social exclusion, and issues of self-determination.

Health inequities also stem from broader environmental conditions, such as ecosystem contamination and climate change.

In addition to etiological research to better understand health issues and their risk factors, intervention research, both clinical and population-based, is needed to identify potential solutions and best practices to improve the health of northern populations and reduce health-related inequities.

Research must focus not only on illness and disease, but also on resilience, adaptation, and the positive aspects of health.

FIRST PEOPLES' INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THIS PRIORITY

Aboriginal peoples advocate a cross-sectoral social and ecological approach, as well as interdisciplinary research to help better understand the deeper issues related to health problems, the intergenerational effects thereof, and the resulting inequalities. They wish to better grasp factors related to poverty, the cost of living, mental health, drug abuse, and the impact of life trajectories and resilience. They seek to promote healthcare that is in line with their cultural realities and access to healthcare in their communities. They also wish to document Aboriginal medicinal practices and a better understanding of the impacts of climate change, mining activity, and environmental contaminants on health.



PRIORITY 3

ECOSYSTEM PROCESSES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

THEMES

- > Northern terrestrial and freshwater environments
- > Investigation, monitoring, and management of coastal zones and ice-bound seas

Marine, terrestrial, and freshwater ecosystems play an essential role in the food security and well-being of northern residents by producing an abundant supply of healthy food. Thus, there is a real need to evaluate the consequences of the many stresses exerted on these ecosystems, including land and resource use and rapid climate change.

Organized around marine and terrestrial themes, this research priority focuses on issues related to global warming, thaw, freshwater, food security, and the greenhouse effect, with an emphasis on coastal environments, which are home to most inhabitants of the North. This priority will promote the protection of biodiversity and ecosystem services, inform resource management, and contribute to the implementation of innovative measures for mitigation and adaptation.



FIRST PEOPLES' INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THIS PRIORITY

Aboriginal peoples insist on the creation of joint and complementary research groups (Aboriginal and scientific) adapted to the northern context, rather than South-centric research models. They advocate conducting research on the impact of mines on fishing and aquatic resources; water contamination and the impact thereof on human and animal health; groundwater protection; caribou protection and the impact of introducing musk ox on caribou; land-use planning and Aboriginal fishing and hunting-related know-how; the effects of climate change on coastal marine habitats, as well as on the availability and quality of marine foods.

PRIORITY 4

INFRASTRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGY

THEMES

- > Building sustainable infrastructure
- > Information technology
- > Environmental technology

Developing Quebec's North will require new technologies and infrastructure adapted to a harsh environment characterized by a cold climate, isolated populations, and permafrost decomposition. New infrastructure (buildings and transportation) must be designed to withstand the impacts of climate change while meeting the needs expressed by Aboriginal populations. Advances in communication technologies will be used to facilitate information sharing and improve public and environmental safety. As the North develops, the health of human populations and northern ecosystems will need to be protected. It will be essential to develop and install effective technologies to protect water supplies, restore disturbed sites, manage and reclaim waste, and protect air quality.

FIRST PEOPLES' INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THIS PRIORITY

In addition to enhancing existing and future research centres, Aboriginal populations wish that existing infrastructure in their communities be considered as potential research locations. They are concerned about waste management following the withdrawal of certain technological equipment. They wish to reduce their environmental footprint through eco-friendly initiatives, and to conduct research on groundwater and the barriers to accessing technologies and the fibre optic network. Aboriginal peoples support the promotion of employment opportunities and the dissemination of information about educational programs in order to train a new generation of Aboriginals from the North.



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PRIORITY 5

NATURAL RESSOURCES

THEMES

- > Forest planning and management
- > Responsible mineral development
- > Energy

Natural resources and energy are the economic drivers of northern development. Northern Quebec has some 200,000 sq. km of high quality forest resources with the potential to foster creation of value-added products and the emergence of whole new fields, such as northern agroforestry. Northern mineral resources include strategic minerals used in technology, which could prove more resilient to the vagaries of the global economy. The region also boasts considerable energy potential representing three quarters of Quebec's total hydroelectric production. In addition, the North has significant wind energy potential, as well as considerable solar energy potential during the summer. But the environment is extremely vulnerable to climate change and the impact of human activities. Land access, characterization of the environment, optimization and integration of exploitation systems, environmental issues, community involvement, and local benefits are other topics dealt with under this priority.



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FIRST PEOPLES' INTERESTS AND ASPIRATIONS FOR THIS PRIORITY

Aboriginal peoples are very concerned about the overexploitation of natural resources and its effects on medicinal herbs, water, and the forest, however they support development when conducted with a view to protecting rather than exploiting the land. They believe that companies exploiting natural resources should initiate environmental impact studies. Aboriginal peoples also advocate reviewing the definition of the North. In addition, they support a partnership approach to research that balances the empirical knowledge contributions of researchers and Aboriginal stakeholders. They suggest setting aside a place for Aboriginal peoples in universities and research groups.

HIGHLIGHTS

ARCTIC CIRCLE, ICELAND

From October 6 to October 9, 2016, the INQ participated in the Arctic Circle international gathering in Reykjavik, Iceland—an event not to be missed. For this fourth Arctic Circle Assembly, the INQ together with the Quebec government had organized a breakout session titled “Impacts of Climate Change on Ecosystems, Economies, and Northern Communities: Dialogue between Scientific and Traditional Knowledge.” Over 100 people took part in this session, including the Premier of Quebec, Philippe Couillard, a representative from Makivik Corporation, representatives from the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie (MRIF) and Société du Plan Nord, and researchers from Scandinavia, the INQ, the Fonds de recherche du Québec — Nature et technologies (FRQNT), and the Québec Government Office in London.



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INQ CONFERENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ACFAS CONGRESS

The INQ made a significant contribution to the ACFAS 85th Congress, the Francophonie’s largest gathering for multidisciplinary knowledge and research. Its conference on May 8, 2017 helped to share ongoing scientific research in northern Quebec and showcased Quebec’s expertise and leadership in northern sciences. Working sessions focused on sustainable development of northern Quebec, and the INQ’s activities, scientific program, three research chairs, and five research priorities.

FORUM ON FIRST PEOPLES’ RESEARCH NEEDS

The INQ First Peoples Working Group organized a forum dedicated to Aboriginal research needs on March 7 and 8, 2017. It provided an opportunity for First Peoples and researchers to expand their dialogue on the issues related to Aboriginal research and connect them to the INQ’s five research priorities. This forum, held at the First Peoples building at UQAT in Val-d’Or, was attended by about 50 people, including representatives of the six Aboriginal nations (Inuit, Cree, Naskapi, Innu, Atikamekw, and Anishinabeg) and researchers from a number of universities.



From left to right: Ellen Avard, Valérie Fauteux, Louis Fortier, Mélissa Saganash, Suzy Basile, Serge Ashini Goupil and Brigitte Bigué

© Chantal Gervais

THREE NEW RESEARCH CHAIRS

On November 1, 2016, the INQ's founding partners unveiled the Institute's initial core scientific program with the simultaneous creation of three research chairs dedicated to the North.

Reflecting a wide range of research, the three chairs under the aegis of the INQ will focus on renewable energy production, wildlife conservation, food security, and sustainable development of the North.

The INRS will evaluate the North's geothermal potential with a view to reducing CO₂ emissions and combatting climate change. Jasmin Raymond was appointed Chair of Northern Geothermal Potential.

McGill University will work on the consequences of climate change for wildlife conservation, a topic that is closely related to the study of traditional Aboriginal food security. Murray Humphries was named the McGill Chair in Northern Research - Wildlife Conservation and Traditional Food Security.

Université Laval will conduct research on the sustainable development of the North to inform decision making by municipal, provincial and federal governments, and the Cree, Naskapi, Innu, and Inuit themselves. The Research Chair in Northern Sustainable Development is Thierry Rodon.



From left to right: Louis Fortier, INQ Science and Innovation Director, Jasmin Raymond, Chairholder of the Northern Geothermal Potential Research Chair (INRS), Thierry Rodon, Chairholder of the Research Chair in Sustainable Development of the North (Université Laval) and Murray Humphries, Chairholder of the McGill Chair in Northern Research - Wildlife conservation and Traditional Food Security (McGill University)

FORÊT MONTMORENCY RETREAT

The INQ reached out to current and potential partners on the topic of membership during a retreat in Montmorency Forest. With the goal of expanding its representativeness while meeting its members' needs, the INQ launched a discussion on the membership process, types of membership for organizations, and on the responsibilities, obligations, and benefits associated with INQ membership.

More than twenty partners responded and brought fresh energy to the INQ. Research centre directors, community representatives, partner research chair holders, and business partners contributed to a rich debate and provided a glimpse into potential improvements of the INQ framework.



SCIENCE DAY

On June 6, 2017, approximately one hundred participants attended about 30 presentations at Musée de la civilisation for Science Day. Researchers and presenters discussed the dynamism of the northern research community while addressing the scope of the disruptive effects of climate change. Science Day was open to the general public and the academic community. In this context, the INQ presented its scientific program, produced through an unprecedented collaborative effort involving 150 researchers and representatives of various organizations.



Louis Fortier, INQ Science and Innovation Director

A MOOC ON NORTHERN QUEBEC

Learning about the North is now more accessible than ever before thanks to the creation of a massive open online course (MOOC) on northern issues. Le Québec nordique : enjeux, espaces et cultures (Northern Quebec: Issues, spaces, and cultures) is free and open to all. It was developed by Thierry Rodon, professor at the Political Science Department of Université Laval. The course addresses migration, the collective psyche, northern populations, resource regions, culture, economy, and development in a way that popularizes notions specific to the North for a global audience. This MOOC, coordinated by the INQ, is for anyone who has an interest in Northern Quebec, which is in line with the Institute's values of knowledge sharing. Following the bracing success of the course's French-language version in 2017, an English-language version of the MOOC will be made available during fall 2017. It will be offered again in French in the winter of 2018.

MY NORTHERN PROJECT

As part of Science Day, the INQ, in partnership with the Fonds de recherche du Québec, held the Mon Projet Nordique (My Northern Project) competition. The competition gave doctoral students the opportunity to explain their research projects to the general public in less than five minutes, and helped attendees quickly grasp the focus of northern research in the province. Twenty-one of 24 applications received were accepted. Various fields were represented, including the social, health, and natural sciences. The competition's six Quebec finalists will join its six Scandinavian finalists as participants in the annual Arctic Circle Assembly in Reykjavik, Iceland.



From left to right : Charles Brunette (McGill University), François Lapointe (INRS-ÉTÉ), Gwyneth Anne MacMillan (Université de Montréal), Méliandre Nagati (UQAT), Barbara Villaume (Université Laval), Eric Théroix (Ministère des Relations Internationales et de la Francophonie du Québec), Maryse Lassonde (Fonds de recherche du Québec - Nature et technologies)



MEETINGS AND OUTREACH

2016

SEPTEMBER

Presentation to the Conseil de l'industrie forestière du Québec

Meeting with the Quebec delegation in Boston, attended by representatives of the Ministère des Relations internationales et de la Francophonie

Thematic workshop on Arctic research on the icebreaker CCGS Amundsen during a transit of the Northwest Passage, as part of the Université Laval foundation's Grande Campagne fundraiser

OCTOBER

NQ presentation at the Table des partenaires de la Société du Plan Nord

Presentation of a workshop entitled "Impacts of Climate Change on Ecosystems, Economies, and Northern Communities: Dialogue between Scientific and Traditional Knowledge" during the Arctic Circle Assembly in Reykjavik, Iceland

NOVEMBER

Meeting on partnership with the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada

Setting the vision for scientific research with the announcement of the three research chairs associated with the INQ

Appointment of the Director of Science and Innovation, Louis Fortier

DECEMBER

Working meeting and collaboration with Polar Knowledge Canada

Meeting with the Bavarian Research Alliance to develop collaborative ties

Participation in the ArcticNet Annual Scientific Meeting in Winnipeg, a leading conference on multisectoral Arctic research in Canada

Large-scale forum on Arctic and northern development held during the Arctic Circle forum organized by the Quebec government at the Centre des congrès de Québec, in Quebec City





©Thierry Rodon

2017

JANUARY

INQ presentation at the Université du Québec à Rimouski aimed at strengthening ties

Meeting with Deputy Minister for Infrastructure and Communities Canada

Presentation by the INQ and Sentinelle Nord at Arctic Frontiers, an international conference on Arctic sustainable development held in 2017 in Tromsø

FEBRUARY

INQ presentation at the annual Fletcher Arctic Conference at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University, near Boston

MARCH

Participation in the interdepartmental round table bringing together the main federal government actors on Aboriginal issues in Quebec

INQ presentation at Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue aimed at developing new partnerships

APRIL

Meeting at Centre de foresterie des Laurentides

MAY

Participation in North2North, held at Hôtel-Musée des Premières Nations in Wendake, to discuss the exchange and mobility program involving UArctic partner institutions

2016-2017 INQ COMMITTEES

INQ IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

Research centres

1. **Gilles Gauthier**
Scientific Director
Centre for Northern Studies (CEN)
Université Laval
2. **Jean-Éric Tremblay**
Director
Québec-Océan
Université Laval
3. **Marcel Babin**
Director
Takuvik
Université Laval
4. **Thierry Rodon**
Director
Interuniversity Center for Aboriginal
Studies and Research (CIÉRA)
Université Laval
5. **Pierre Ayotte**
Scientific Director
Nasivik
Université Laval
6. **Martin Fortier**
Director General
Sentinelle Nord
Université Laval
7. **André Potvin**
Director
Institut EDS
Université Laval
8. **René Therrien**
Chair
Implementation Committee
and Vice Dean of Research
Faculty of Science and Engineering
9. **Murray Humphries**
Director
Centre for Indigenous Peoples'
Nutrition and Environment (CINE)
McGill University
10. **Paul Brassard**
Northern Representative
Réseau universitaire intégré
en santé (RUIS)
McGill University
11. **Louis Fortier**
Science and Innovation Director
INQ
Université Laval

Founding universities

12. **Marie Audette**
Assistant Vice Rector of Research
and Innovation
Université Laval
13. **Edwin Bourget**
Vice Rector of Research
and Innovation
Université Laval
14. **Kristina Öhrvall**
Director of Strategic Initiatives
McGill University
15. **Jean-François Blais**
Director
Centre Eau, Terre, Environnement
INRS (Institut national de la recherche
scientifique)
16. **Beatriz Osorio**
INQ McGill Activities Coordinator
McGill University

UQ network universities

17. **Denis Martel**
Vice Rector of Education, Research,
and Innovation
Université du Québec
en Abitibi-Témiscamingue

Other universities

18. **Marie-Josée Hébert**
Vice Rector of Research, Creation,
and Innovation
Université de Montréal

Société du Plan Nord

19. **Robert Sauvé**
President and CEO
Société du Plan Nord

Aboriginal nations

20. **Ellen Avard**
Scientific Director
Makivik Corporation
– Nunavik Research Centre
21. **Mélissa Saganash**
Director of Cree-Québec Relations
Embassy of the Cree Nation
22. **Serge Ashini Goupil**
Strategic Advisor
Innu Nation

23. **Valérie Fauteux**
Assistant Project Coordinator –
Atmacinta
Naskapi Nation of Kawawachikamach
24. **Suzu Basile**
Coordinator
Professor at UQAT

Private sector

25. **Francis Fournier**
Manager – Québec City Laboratory
FPIInnovations
26. **Gaétan Lantagne**
General Manager
Institut de recherche
d'Hydro-Québec (IREQ)
27. **Claire Lavallée**
General Manager
COREM

College Centres for the Transfer of Technology (CCTTs)

28. **Hussein Ibrahim**
Scientific Coordinator
Institut technologique
de maintenance industrielle
Cégep de Sept-Îles

Senior advisors on the North

29. **Michel Allard**
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Université Laval
30. **Najat Bhiry**
Director
Centre for Northern Studies (CEN)
Université Laval

Directrice de projet

31. **Brigitte Bigué**
Office of vice Rector of Research
and Innovation
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