ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
SANIKILUAQ, NUNAVUT

ᓄᐃᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᒧᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᖕᖒᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᑦᓴᖕᒐᓂᒃ

Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and needs

ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 2023
DECEMBER 2023

ᒪᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᕐᓯᔨ:
LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATOR:
ᔫᓕᐊ ᒥᑭᔪᒃ
JULIA MICKIYUK

Full Inuktitut/English bilingual report will be available in February 2024 at: https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᕐᑎᓯᔪᑦ:
ᓈᑕᓕ ᑳᑐ, ᓵᓄᓗᑦ ᐳᑕᓪ,
ᑏᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ, ᕆᔨᓇ ᓯᓐᑭᓚᐊᕐ,
ᐃᐊᒪᓕ ᐸᑭᐊᑦ
REPORT PREPARED BY:
NATALIE CARTER, CHARLOTTE BUTTLE,
GITA LJUBICIC, REGENA SINCLAIR,
EMMELIE PAQUETTE

27

ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔫᑦ
Sanikilarmiut Participated

ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ: ᑭᑕ ᓫᔪᐱᓯᒃ
Photo: Gita Ljubicic

Thank you!

ᒪᑦᓇ

ᓇᑯᕐᒦᕈᒪᕗᒍᑦ 27-ᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᓚᐅᔫᓂᒃ ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓯᑉᑎᒻᐱᓇ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓯᒻᐱᓇ 2021 ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᓂ. ᓇᑯᕐᒦᒃ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᕕᖅᓴᖃᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐋᑎᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ.

ᓵᓕ ᑯᓪᓗᐊᔪᒃ
ᑌᕕᑎ ᖃᐅᑦᓵᓕ
ᐃᒫᓗ ᖃᕚᕕᒃ
ᐃᒪᓕ ᑲᑦᑐᖅ
ᔮᒃ ᐅᑉᐱᒃ
ᔮᓂ ᑕᑲᑕᒃ
ᔫᓯ ᐊᒥᑦᑐᖅ
ᓘᑲᓯ ᐊᔭᒍᑌᓐᓇᖅ
ᓘᓯ ᐊᐸᕐᖃᖅ
ᓂᕕᐊᕐᓯᐊ ᐃᖃᓗᒃ
ᓵᒧᐃᓕ ᐊᒪᑭᐊᓕᒃ
ᓰᒥᐅᓂ ᐅᑉᐱᒃ

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 15 ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᑦ ᕿᓄᒍᑎᖃᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᑭᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᖑᔾᔭᒐᑎᒃ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᕐᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ArcticNet, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐅᐸᓗᖏᕐᓯᒪᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᕐᕿ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ (CIRNAC) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖑᑎᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑳᓇᑕᒥ (ECCC) ᓱᑯᐃᓱᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᑯᒋᐊᓕᓕᓇᓂᕐᓄᓗ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᕕᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᓂᕐᕋᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᖑᖓᓄᑦ.

ArcticNet
ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑎᓖᑦ
Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
YOPP
YEAR OF POLAR PREDICTION
CANADA RESEARCH CHAIRS
CHAIRES DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA
Environment and Climate Change Canada

ᐊᖏᔫᒪᕆᒻᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᑦᑎᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ SmartICE, ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᐃᓄᑐᕐᕿᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖓ, ᐃᑦᑕᖅ ᕿᒻᒪᖑᑎᓵᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑳᓇᑕᒥ, Carleton ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᔪᐊᖅ, Memorial ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᔪᐊᖓ ᓂᐅᕗᐅᓐᓚᓐ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᑐᕚᐊᑉ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᔪᐊᖓ. ᓇᑯᕐᒦᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕐᕿᐅᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᑦᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑌᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒥ.

SMARTICE
ARCTIC EIDER SOCIETY
AQQIUMAVVIK SOCIETY
Carleton UNIVERSITY
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY
uOttawa
Environment and Climate Change Canada

Thank you!

We wish to acknowledge the 27 **Sanikiluarmiut** who participated in this survey between September and December 2021. Thanks to everyone for their time and sharing their experiences.

Charlie Kudluarok
Davidee Kowcharlie
Eli Kavik
Emily Kattuk
Jack Uppik
Johnny Takatak
Josie Amituk
Lucassie Arragutainaq
Lucy Appaqaq
Niviasia Iqaluq
Samwillie Amagualik
Simieonie Uppik

And 15 Sanikiluarmiut who asked to remain anonymous.

This project was funded by ArcticNet, the Climate Change Preparedness in the North Program (CIRNAC), the Canada Research Chairs program, and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) Science and Technology Branch. This project was also endorsed as part of the Year of Polar Prediction.

We received tremendous support from our research partners at SmartICE, Arctic Eider Society, Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre, Environment and Climate Change Canada, Carleton University, Memorial University of Newfoundland, and University of Ottawa. We would especially like to thank Aqqiumavvik Society staff in Arviat for their support in coordinating survey activities across Nunavut.

ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖓ: ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑐᒥ ᒥᑎᕐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᕝᕕᒃ

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Photo: Arctic Eider Society

ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓᐅᓕᖓᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒧᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᓖᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᕐᕿᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑉᐱᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᒪᓕᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓖᕐᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᐸᑐᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕘᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᕿᒻᒪᑐᕈᑎᖃᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᒥᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑐᕆᑦᓱᕆᑦ, ᐱᕆᐊᒥᓪᓗ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᕆᐊᒥᒃ. ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑦᓱᑕᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓲᒍᙱᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᓪᓚᓇᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑦᔨᐅᒐᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᐃᓚᖃᕐᒥᓱᓂ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐱᔭᕐᓃᓘᕐᐸᓕᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᙱᓇᐸᓕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᒪᕐᖁᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᒐᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕆᑦᑐᑰᓇᐊᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ. ᐱᐅᓯᓇᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔭᙱᑦᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᕙᓐᓂᙱᑦᑕ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᑐᕐᐸᓕᐊᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒥᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᐸᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᑖᓇᐊᖃᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑰᕿᓐᓄᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ (ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓪᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ)

ᑐᕌᒐᕗᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒥᑎᑦᓯᕆᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒍᓐᓇᓚᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑐᕌᒐᖅ ᐱᕆᐊᕐᓗᒍ, ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᓚᕿᒍᒪᑦᓱᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕘᓕᒫᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᐃᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑐᑦᔾᔪᓇᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᕐᖁᑲᑕᐅᑎᓗᕆᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᒪᔩᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖑᑎᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᕿᒥ ᑲᕙᒫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑎᒦᑦ.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑉᐸᑐᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᐋᔩᖃᑎᒌᙶᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᐃᓯᒪᒍᑎᒃ, ᐋᕐᕿᓱᑦᑕᕕᓂᙱᑦ ᐊᕐᕿᐅᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᒌᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒥ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐋᕐᕿᓱᐃᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᑦᓴᑕᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᑖᖁᓱᐊᓕᑮᑦᑕ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᓕᑦᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐃᑎᓇᓗᑕ ᐊᖏᐅᑎᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕗᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᕆᐊᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦᑎᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓕᕿᔭᕗᑦ ᓄᐃᓗᕆᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓂ ᐊᓇᕐᖁᒥᓂ. ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦᓱᑕᓗ ᒪᕿᐃᓕᖓᔫᓐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓃᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓱᕆᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᐅᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕿᑎᕆᓗᕆᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᕆᐊᖃᓪᓚᓇᓱᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

ᑭᖑᓂᖓᒍᑦ, ᓄᐃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᑦᓱᒧᖓ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᑏᖁᔭᕗᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᒪᔾᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᑖᕿᓱᐊᕐᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓂᕐᓴᐅᖃᑦᑕᑏᖁᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᓯᑕᕐᓂᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓯᐊᕿᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑰᕿᓐᓂᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᙱᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔨᒍᓐᓇᓱᑦᓯᐊᓗᕆᑦ.

ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᕆᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᖃᑎᕆᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕿᓯᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ

(ᐊᒃᑑᐸ 2021, ᐊᑦᔨᓕᐊᕕᓂᖓ: ᑮᑕ ᓭᐱᓯᒃ)

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

Our research team includes Inuit, northern, and southern researchers who have worked together for many years in Nunavut communities. Over the years we have heard from Nunavummiut (people of Nunavut) that services providing information on weather, water, and ice conditions are not easy to use, access, or understand. We have also heard that the information is not always accurate for local conditions. This, along with increasingly unpredictable weather, and changing sea ice conditions, has made it harder and riskier for Nunavummiut to hunt and travel safely. We developed this project to learn how Nunavummiut are using environmental information to make decisions about safe travel on the land (including water and ice).

Our goal is to help improve the information that is available, and how it is communicated in northern communities. To accomplish this goal, we created a survey to get feedback from communities across Nunavut. Survey questions were developed together with input from all team members, as well as from environmental service providers, Inuit organizations, and northern governments and research organizations.

We work together according to the Aajiiqatigingniq research framework, outlined by the Aqqiumavvik Society working with Elders from across Nunavut. This framework guides how we make decisions, and build consensus on our research approach and results. Surveys were facilitated by Local Research Coordinators working in their home communities. We also worked together in two collaborative analysis workshops to interpret survey results and decide on key messages for service providers and for Nunavut communities.

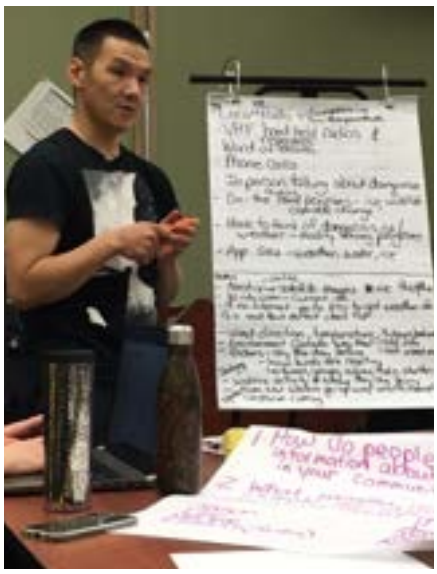
Ultimately, we hope that the results of this project will help service providers and decision-makers make their information more relevant and accurate for Nunavummiut, in support of safe travel.

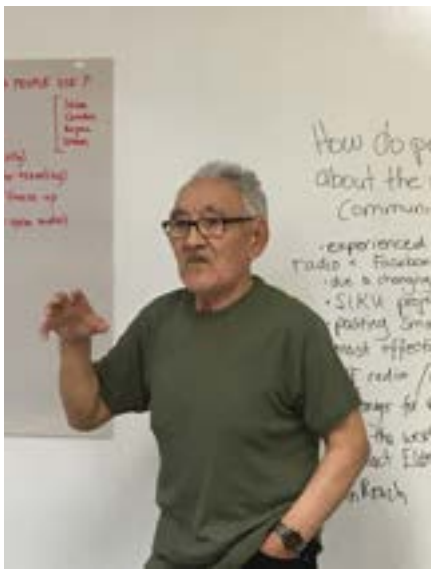
Collaborative analysis workshop in Arviat, Nunavut (October 2021, photo: Gita Ljubicic)

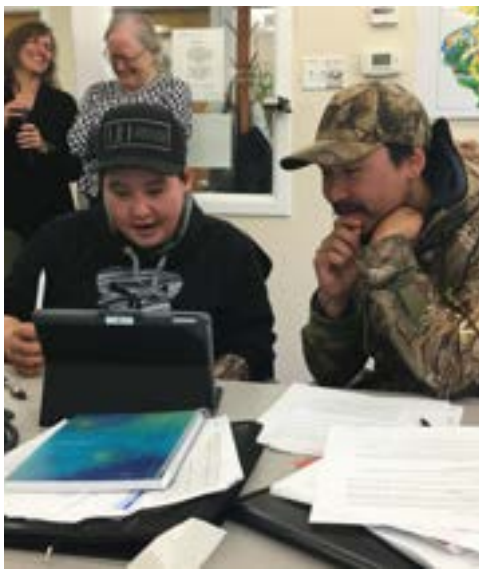
PARTNER COMMUNITIES
ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ

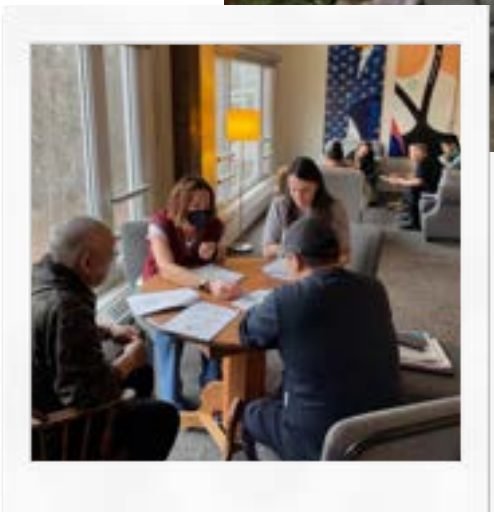
ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕗᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ 8-ᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ: ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ, ᑲᖏᖅᑐᓛᐱᒃ, ᓴᓪᓕᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ.

Our project involved 8 communities in Nunavut: Arviat, Cambridge Bay, Clyde River, Coral Harbour, Gjoa Haven, Iqaluit, Pond Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.









Photos: Natalie Carter and Gita Ljubicic

Training and collaborative analysis workshops with Local Research Coordinators, Elder mentors, and project partners between October 2019 and December 2022.

ᐱᓇᓱᐊᒐᒻᒪᕆᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦ (2018 - 2022)

ᐱᕕᑦᓴᑦ	ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑌᑦ
ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 2018	• ᑲᑐᑦᔭᐅᔪᓚᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᓂᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᐅᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ArcticNet-ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᐋᑐᕙᐊ, ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᔪᒥ
ᔭᓄᐊᕆ - ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2019	• ᑲᑐᑦᔭᐅᔫᑉ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓂᖓ (ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᕿᓄᒍᑎᖃᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔩᑦ) ◦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᑎᑕᑦᓯᑐᐃᓂᐅᓚᐅᔫᖅ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᑕᖏᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᕆᐊᓪᓗᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓂᕐᓴᒪᓇᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᓈᒻᒪᑐᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖑᕐᑕᐅᔪᑦᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒥᐅᓄᑦ ◦ ᑐᑭᓯᕕᐅᒻᒥᓱᓂ ᖃᐅᔮᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᓂᓴᐅᓚᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖖᒣᓕᕿᒍᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑎᓂᒃ, ᑕᕐᕿᒥᐅᓂᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᑎᓂᒃ
ᐊᒃᑑᐸ - ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2019	• ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᒪᓐᑐᔨᐊᓪ, ᑯᐯᒃ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ
ᑎᓯᓐᐱᕆ 2019 - ᒫᑦᓯ 2020	• ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓃᑦᓱᑎᒃ
ᒫᑦᓯ 2020	• ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᓄᕐᖃᖓᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᓂᒪᓐᓇᐅᑉ ᑰᕕᑦ 19 ᓯᐊᒻᒪᓯᒪᓂᖓ (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᖁᑉᐱᓚᖅ 4, ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᑕᓕᒃ) ᐱᓇᓱᐊᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᒍᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᑕ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᕐᑐᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᑎᓗᒍ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᖅ ᑲᔪᓯᒍᓐᓇᒪᖔᑦ
ᔫᓂ 2021	• ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᓕᕿᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᓱᑎᒃ ◦ ᑌᒣᒍᓐᓇᓯᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓄᑦ/ᐱᓗᑳᑦᑌᓕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒣᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᓯᑎᑦᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒦᑦ ᓴᐳᑦᔩᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ◦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒐᓱᐊᓕᕿᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᔪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᓯᕕᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ
ᐊᒃᑑᐸ 2021	• ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒥ
ᓅᕕᒻᐱᕆ 2022	• ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᓄᕐᖃᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᓃᑦᑐᑦ
ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 2022	• ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᖅ ᐹᓇᔅ, ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᔪᒥ • ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ArcticNet-ᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᒻᒪᕆᖓᓂ ᑐᔭᓐᑐ, ᐊᓐᑎᐊᕆᔪᒥ

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES (2018 - 2022)

Timeline	Activities
December 2018	• **collaborative project planning** meeting at ArcticNet conference in Ottawa, Ontario

January - November 2019	• **collaborative survey development** (involving our project proposal team, Local Research Coordinators, and a number of external reviewers)
	  ◦ this led to survey questions, wording, and options that were much more clear, relevant, and accessible for Nunavummiut
	  ◦ it also means results can be more meaningful and impactful to researchers, northerners, and policy-makers

October - November 2019	• **training sessions with Local Research Coordinators** near Montreal, Quebec and in Iqaluit, Nunavut
December 2019 - March 2020	• **Local Research Coordinators facilitated surveys** in their home communities
March 2020	• **surveys put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see page 4. for more details)** ◦ we started working together on a plan for how to safely continue the project

June 2021	• **Local Research Coordinators restarted survey facilitation**
	  ◦ this could only happen after public health and research license/ethics restrictions allowed it, and with local community organizations' support
	  ◦ Local Research Coordinators also followed up with some earlier participants to clarify answers

October 2021	• **collaborative analysis workshop** in Arviat, Nunavut
November 2022	• **Local Research Coordinators stopped facilitating surveys** in their home communities
December 2022	• **collaborative analysis workshop** in Paris, Ontario, • presentations of refined results at ArcticNet conference in Toronto, Ontario

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒪᓐᓇᖅ 19 ᓯᐊᒪᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ

ᒫᑦᓯ 2020

ᓄᕐᖃᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᐊᖃᙱᑎᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᖃᔭᙱᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᐁᐸᔭᓕ ᐊᒃᑑᐸ 2020

ᐋᕐᕿᒋᐊᕐᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕐᕕᔪᐊᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᓲᑕᐅᒋᐊᖃᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᒡᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᕐᓱᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒉᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓗᒍ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ

ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 2020

ᑲᔪᓯᓚᕐᕿᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᑌᒪ ᓄᕐᖃᖓᑫᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ

ᔫᓂ 2021

ᑲᔪᓯᓚᕐᕿᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᑌᒪ ᓄᕐᖃᖓᑫᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ

ᔫᓚᐃ 2022

ᓄᕐᖃᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᓄᓇᕐᓚᓕᒫᒥ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅ

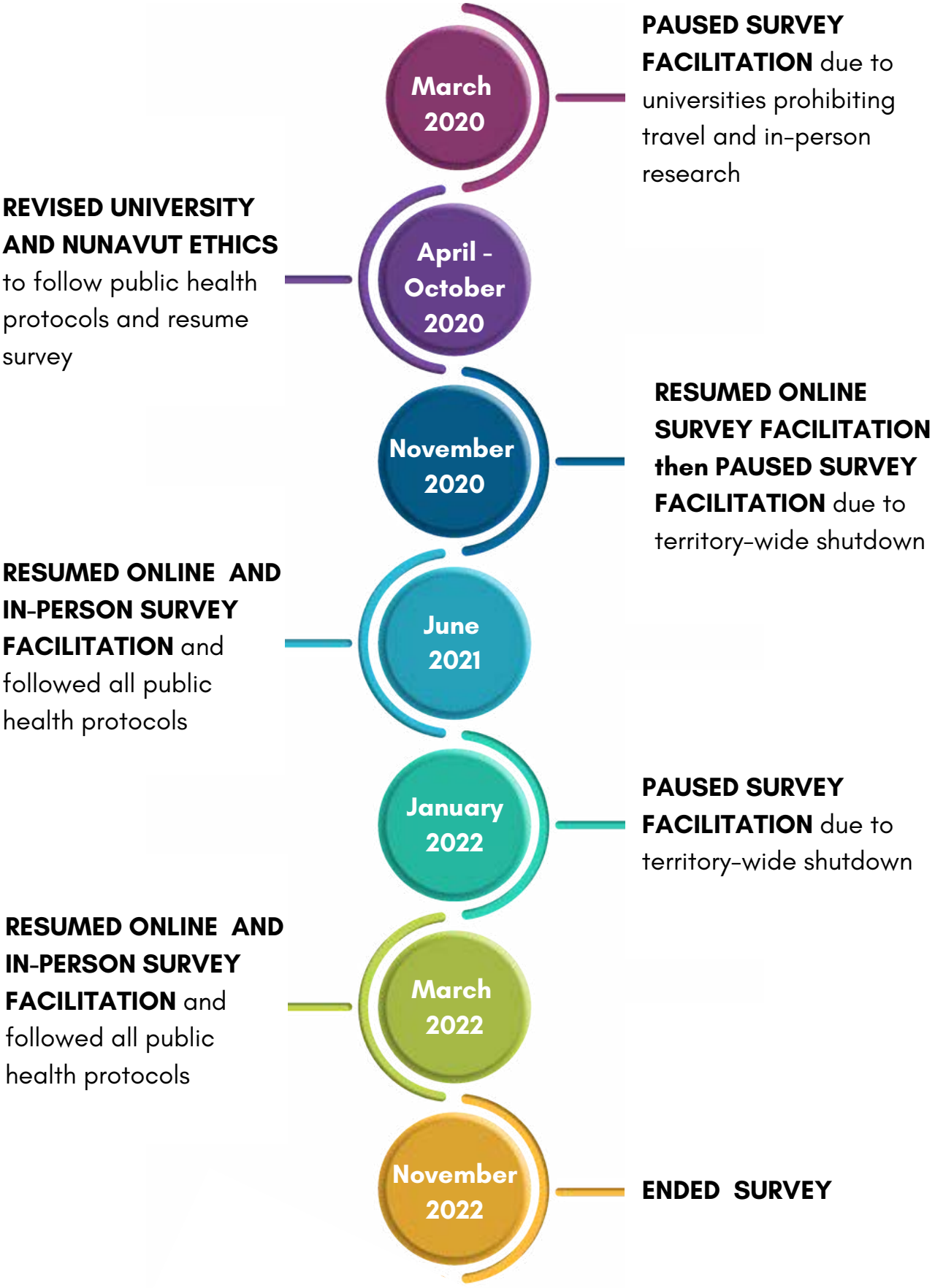
ᒫᑦᓯ 2022

ᑲᔪᓯᓚᕐᕿᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᑦᓯᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᔨᖏᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓘᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᑎᒃ

ᑏᓯᒻᐱᕆ 2022

ᑲᔪᓯᓚᕐᕿᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᕆᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᑌᒪ ᓄᕐᖃᖓᑫᓐᓇᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᓕᒫᖅ ᐅᒃᑯᐊᑐᕐᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ

SURVEY TIMELINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᑉ ᑲᔪᓯᑦᓯᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ

ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ, **19** ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᑲᒪᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖁᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒐᕐᒥᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕇᕐᓱᑎᒃ **360**-ᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓᓕᒫᖅ **8**-ᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᕿᕙᔨᓯᒪᓚᐅᖁᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᕙᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑯᑎᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᒦᑦᑐᒋᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ. ᐱᓗᐊᕐᑐᒥᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒍᒪᓚᐅᖁᖁᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓃᒍᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᖕᖑᒪᓇᕐᐸᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᖁᑦ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐱᐅᓯᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒻᒑᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᖁᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒥᐅᓂᑦ ᓂᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᓯᒪᖁᓂᒃ ᓂᒪᕐᕕᖃᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᒃ (ᐃᓚᐅᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᐊᖓᖁᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑯᒧᐊᖓᖁᑦ) ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᑰᓕᕐᑐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ (2017-ᒥᓂᑦ). ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓚᖃᕐᑎᒍᒋᑦ ᐊᖑᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓂᒃ ᖃᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᕐᓯᐅᓕᓂᐅᒍᓐᓇᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ, ᓯᓚ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᔫᒍᑦᓱᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᒪᕿᒋᐊᒥᒃ ᐊᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒦᒋᐊᖅ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔨᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᓇᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓰᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᒥᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᕐᑎᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᑐᓚᐅᔫᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ Qualtrics ᐃᓕᐅᕐᕿᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᕐᓲᔭᕐᑌᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔮᐱᓐᓄᑦ iPad-ᓄᑦ. ᐃᓱᕐᓇᑎᑦᓯᔨᐅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖁᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᖓᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᓇᕐᕿᖏᓐᓂ, ᑐᖕᖓᕕᐊᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑯᑎᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᕐᓇᓂᖏᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᓂᕿᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᑕᑦᓯᑐᐃᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖁᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᑐᑦ ᐱᑐᑦᓯᒪᐅᑎᖏᑦ, ᑲᑎᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖃᑎᒌᖅᖃᔭᕈᓐᓃᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑕᐅᑎᓗᒍ ᑰᕕᑦ 19 ᓯᐊᒻᒪᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᑭᓇᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓗᓯᓕᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓱᒋᑦ. ᐃᓚᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕕᑦᓴᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑕᐅᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᖁᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᕐᑎᓯᓚᐅᕿᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕐᑏᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓓᓴᓐᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᖏᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑏᑦ ᐱᑦᔪᑎᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᑕᐅᑎᑦᓯᓚᐅᔪᔪᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᑦᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᖓᕕᒋᑦᓱᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂ ᑭᐅᒍᑎᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᓂᓕᓐᓂᑦ [27-ᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥᐅᓂᑦ = 100%.](#)

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᓪᓚᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᕿᓄᕕᖃᕈᓐᓇᑐᑦ:

ᔩᓕ ᑕᒐᓕᒃ, ᐊᕐᕿᐅᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᓚᕖᕝᕕᒃ, inukpaujaq@gmail.com
ᓈᑕᓕ ᑲᕐᑐ, McMaster University, carten7@mcmaster.ca
ᑭᑕ ᓪᔪᐱᓯᒃ, McMaster University, gita.ljubicic@mcmaster.ca

To access a Nunavut-wide report, and other community reports, please visit:
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

SURVEY FACILITATION BY LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATORS

In total, **19 Local Research Coordinators** were involved in the project, and they completed **360 surveys** across **8 communities** in Nunavut.

Local Research Coordinators invited community members to participate based on certain criteria. Specifically, we wanted to learn about uses and needs of weather, water, ice, and climate information and services from community members who were actively travelling on the land (including water and ice) in the last three years (since 2017). This included men and women of all ages and experience levels, and they could be experienced hunters, seasonal travellers, or people who just like to get out on the land.

Local Research Coordinators facilitated the surveys in English or Inuktut based on participant preference. They used Qualtrics survey software to enter responses on iPads. They facilitated the survey in a community office or in participants' homes, based on individual comfort level. Some participants did the survey on their own using an online survey link, when COVID-19 pandemic public health restrictions prevented in-person surveys. Participants were compensated for their time. We obtained research ethics and license approvals before we started the survey.

For this report, we present the results based on survey answers from a total of 27 Sanikiluarmiut = 100%.

For more information about this report and the larger study please contact:

Shirley Tagalik, Aqqiumavvik Society, 204-218-0866, inukpaujaq@gmail.com

Natalie Carter, McMaster University, carten7@mcmaster.ca

Gita Ljubicic, McMaster University, gita.ljubicic@mcmaster.ca

To access a Nunavut-wide report, and other community reports, please visit:

https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

ᑭᒻᒥᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᕆᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ

2021-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2022-ᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᑭᓂᕐᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓲᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ 12-ᓂᒃ ᑭᒻᒥᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᕆᐊᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔪᓗᒋᑦ:

ᑭᒻᒥᑐᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᔾᔨᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᕆ ᐊᓕᖕᒋᑦ

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᓂᑦᑕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᐅᓕᑦᑕᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᐊᕐᕋᑦᓯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᐅᑎᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓂᓗᒋᑦ

ᓄᐃᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᒃᑯᑕᓖᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑕᐅᒍᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑦᓯᐊᕈᑎᑦᑎᔪᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓇᓗᑎᒃ

ᐃᑭᓪᓕᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᐊᕐᕕᐅᒍᓐᓇᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓯᐊᕐᑐᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᐊᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ

ᐸᐃᑉᐹᖅᑐᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦᓴᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᓇᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ (ᓄᑕᐅᓪᓚᑎᕐᑕᐅᒥᒃᓯᓂᓴᓇᓗᒥᓗ)

ᒪᕋᕐᕕᐅᓚᖓᓂᐊ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕕᒥᐊᓪᓘᑦ ᑭᖑᒪᓇᕐᑐᑦ

ᐅᖃᓪᓚᐅᓯᕆᓂᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᖃᓗᐊᕐᓇᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑎᑦᓯᐅᑏᑦ (ᑲᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᐅᑎᑕᑦᓭᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᕐᕿᑦᑐᑦ InReach/SPOT-ᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᓕᕐᑐᐃᔾᔪᑦ)

ᐊᖏᓪᓕᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓯᒪᐅᑏᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑭᑦᑕᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᑎᐅᒍᑎᓂᒃ

ᑲᔪᓯᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑦᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᓈᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᑐᑎᑦᓯᓯᐊᕐᓂᒧᑦ (ᓅᑎᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒍᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᕐᑐᓯᒪᓂᖕᓯᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᐊᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑦ), ᐅᒡᒐᑦᑐᑎᒍ ᐊᑐᕐᓯᑦ ᓱᓕᑦᓯᐊᕐᐱᓇᓂᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᒥᓇᕐᓂᓴᐅᒪᕐᒪᑦ

ᓄᐃᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑐᓯᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᒥᒃ ᓇᓗᓈᖕᒋᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᒥᒃ (ᑕᐅᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᒃᑯᑕᓖᑦ ᐱᑦᖏᑦ)

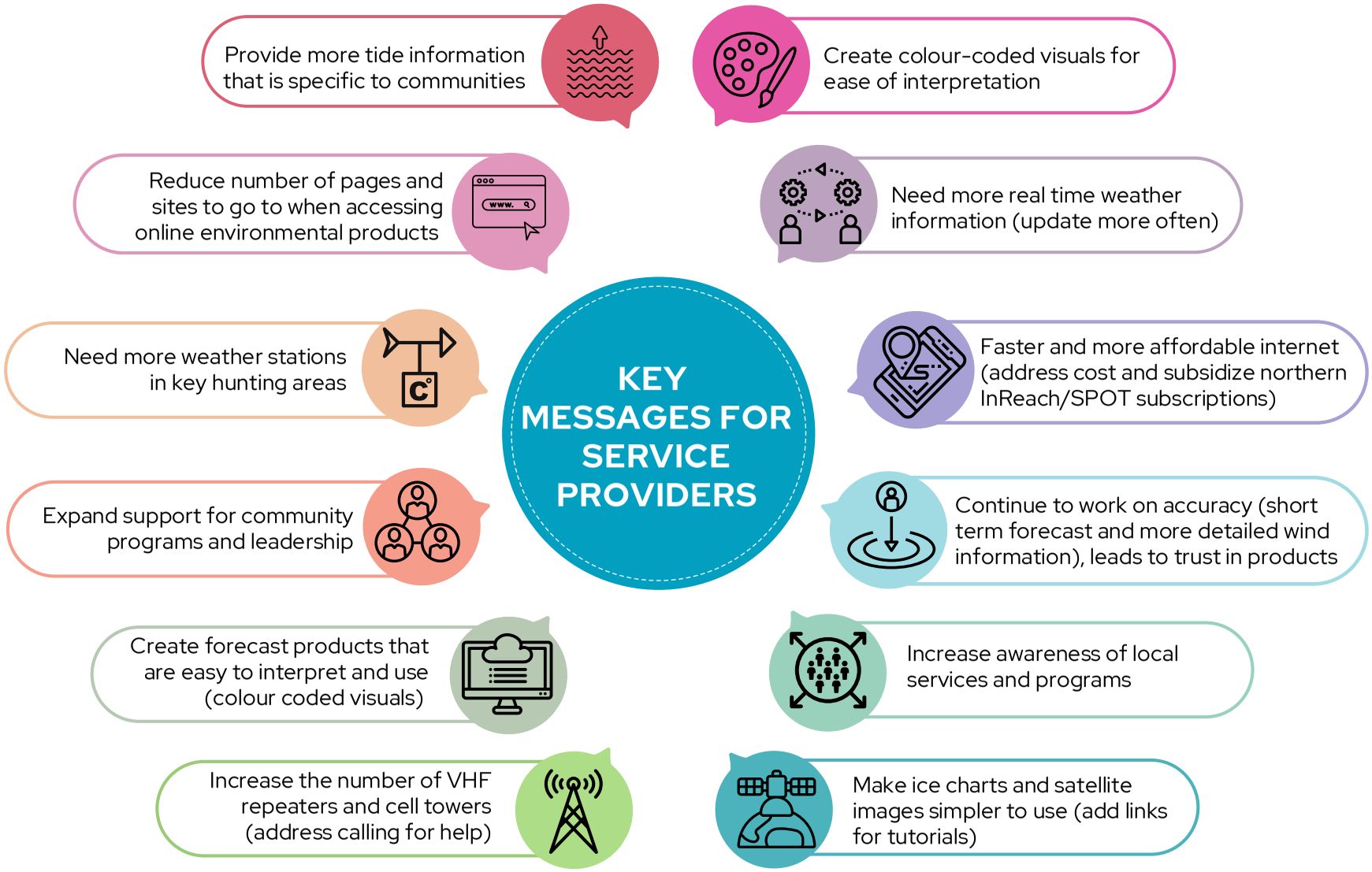
ᐃᑉᐱᓯᕗᐅᑎᐅᒥᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑭᒻᒥᑐᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᑭᑦᑕᐅᑎᑦ

ᐅᓄᕐᓯᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕙᐱᑏᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑏᑦ VHF ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐸᑕᕐᑕᖕᒋᑦ (ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐃᔭᒍᑎᑦᓴᖕᒋᑦ)

ᐊᑐᓇᐊᒥᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᕐᓂᓴᖕᖑᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᕐᑐᐃᓇᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᒻᒧᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᐃᑕᑎᑦ (ᐃᓚᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᑐᕆᐊᓪᓚᕕᑦᓴᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᐅᑎᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ)

KEY MESSAGES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

At the 2021 and 2022 collaborative analysis workshops, Local Research Coordinators developed twelve key messages for service providers:



ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓚᕆᐊᓕᖏᑦ

2022-ᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᑎᒌᒍᑎᑦᓴᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᐊᕈᓯᕐᒥ,
ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᓄᐃᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᓯᑕᒪᐅᔪᖕᖏᕐᒐᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓪᓚᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ
ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᓄᑦ:

KEY MESSAGES FOR COMMUNITIES

At the 2022 collaborative analysis workshop, Local Research Coordinators developed seven key messages for community organizations:

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

PARTICIPANTS

Participants = everyone (all 27 people) who did this survey in Sanikiluaq

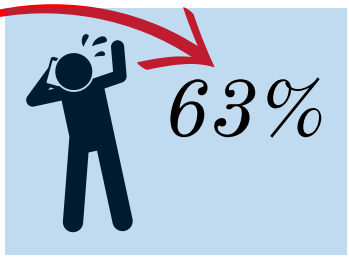
RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who answered follow-up questions
There are some questions in the survey that not everyone answered. Participants who answered "no" to a question would skip to the next section. But participants who answered "yes" to the same question would be asked some *related follow-up questions*. When we show the results to follow-up questions, we call this group of participants "**respondents",** because they were the ones who answered the question.

Respondents = only the participants who completed maps
Some participants did not complete travel maps (due to technical issues and other reasons). When we show the maps, we call this group of participants "**respondents**", because they were the ones who completed maps.

CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

In this example **from p. 20**, 63% of the participants said "yes I can call for help if I get stranded on the land".



If Sanikiluarmiut ***participants*** get stranded or have an accident on the land, 63% (out of a total of 27) can call for help.

Of the 17 ***respondents*** who can call for help, most would call a **family member** (83%), or **local search and rescue** (47%), and some would call **a friend** (35%) for help.

Only the participants who said "*Yes, I can call for help*", were asked the follow-up question, "*Who, can you call for help*?" This smaller group of participants who answered the follow-up question are called **respondents**. So the percent shown for respondents are out of the total who answered the question, and not the total of participants.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

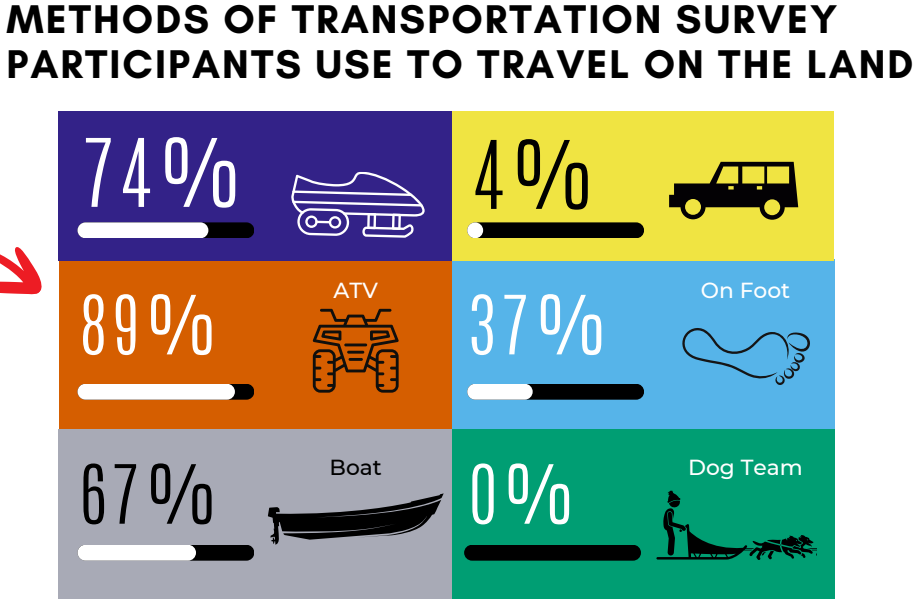
PERCENT

100% = all 27 participants

Most of the survey results in this report are shown as % (percent) where 100% means all 27 participants in Sanikluaq who completed the survey.

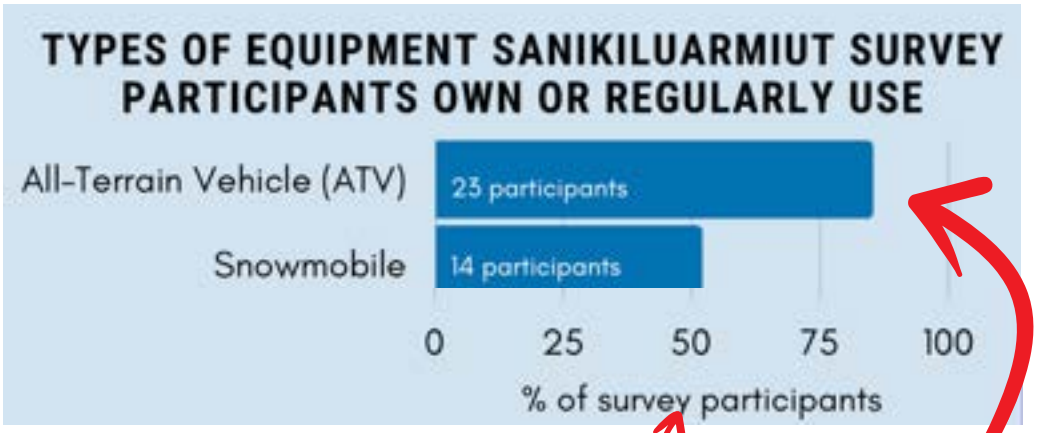
Sometimes participants could choose more than one answer, so totals in some figures don't add to 100%.

In this example **from p. 12**, participants could choose more than one method of transportation.



COUNTS

Count = the number of participants giving that answer



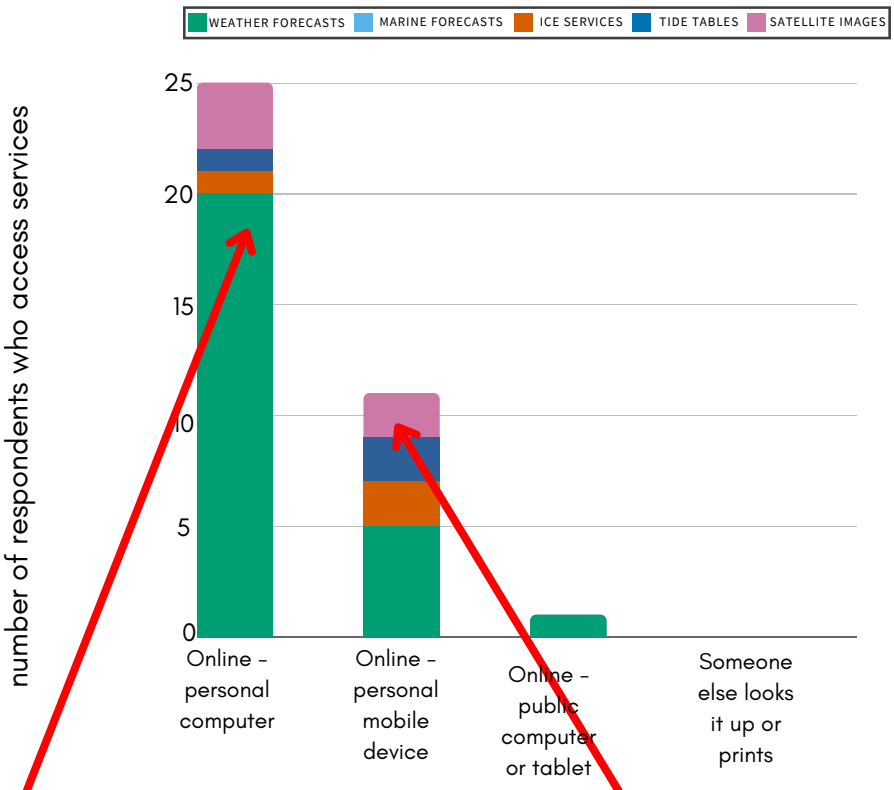
Some of the charts show the results in percent and the **count** (actual number) of participants who gave that answer.
In this example **from p. 11**, ATVs are owned or regularly used by 85% of participants (23 participants).

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT (CONTINUED)

RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who use forecasting products

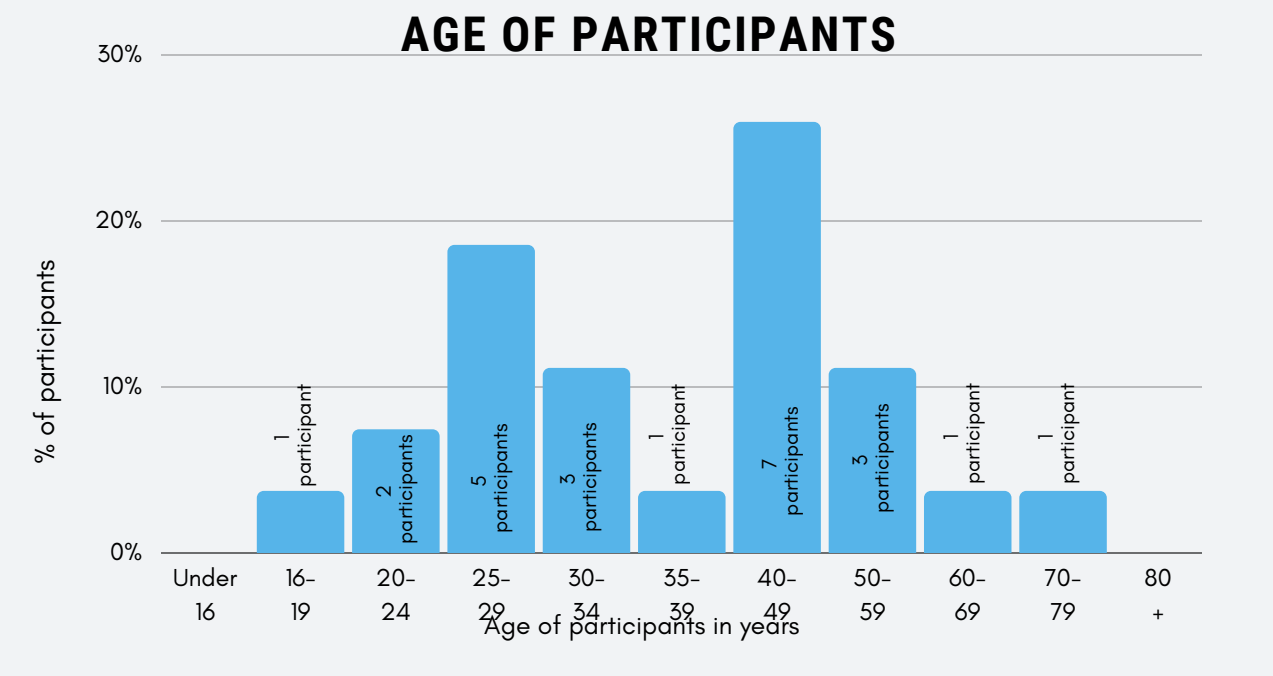
WAYS THAT SANIKILUARMIUT RESPONDENTS ACCESS POLAR SERVICES



Some participants did not use every type of environmental forecasting information (i.e. weather forecasts, marine forecasts, ice services, tide tables, satellite images).

In this example from **p. 28**, of the respondents who access weather forecasts, 20 of them go on online using a personal computer to access weather forecasts. Of the respondents who access satellite images, 2 of them access satellite images online using a personal mobile device.

SANIKILUARMIUT SURVEY PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS



Survey participants ranged in age from 16 to 79 years, with the highest proportion (19%) being between 40-49 years old. No one under the age of 16 or 80 years and older, participated in the survey.

30% of participants identify as female

70% of participants identify as male

Some participants identify as female (30%), and most identify as male (70%).

100% of participants identify as an Indigenous person

100% of Indigenous respondents identify as Inuit

All participants identify as an Indigenous person, and as Inuit.

SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS (CONTINUED)

LANGUAGES SPOKEN

100%

of participants speak English and Inuktitut

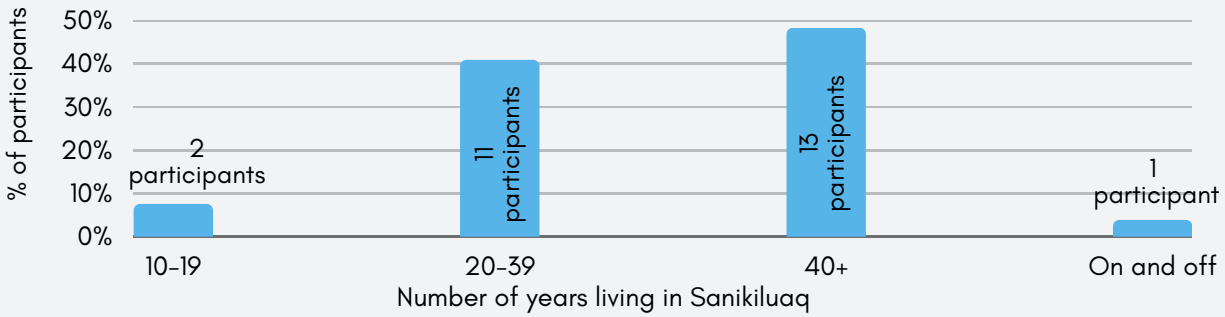
Participants were asked about which languages they speak.

All participants speak English and Inuktitut.

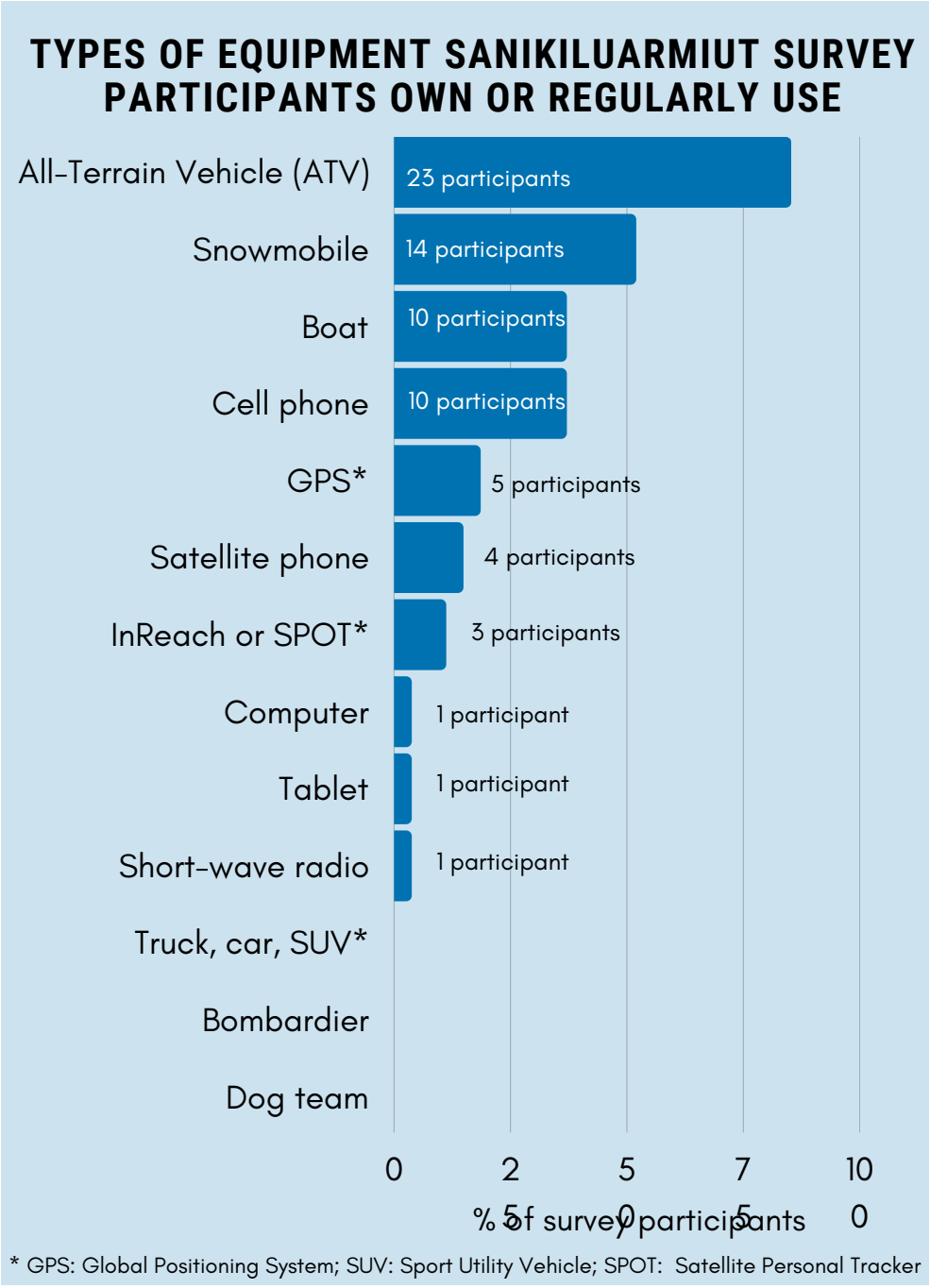
It is important to understand how long participants have lived in Sanikiluaq as this relates to (although does not necessarily determine) how much experience they have with travel on the land, water, or ice.

Most participants (89%) have lived in Sanikiluaq for 20 or more years.

LENGTH OF TIME SURVEY PARTICIPANTS HAVE LIVED IN THE COMMUNITY



TRAVEL EQUIPMENT



96%

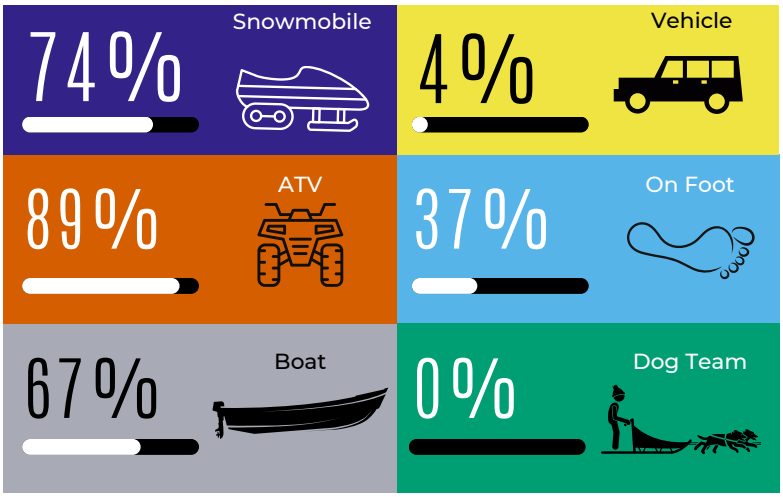
OF PARTICIPANTS HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET IN THEIR HOME

ATVs and snowmobiles are the types of equipment most often owned or regularly used by participants, followed by boats, and cell phones.

Most (96%) participants have access to the internet in their home. This is important to know because it affects what kinds of environmental forecast information they might be able to access.

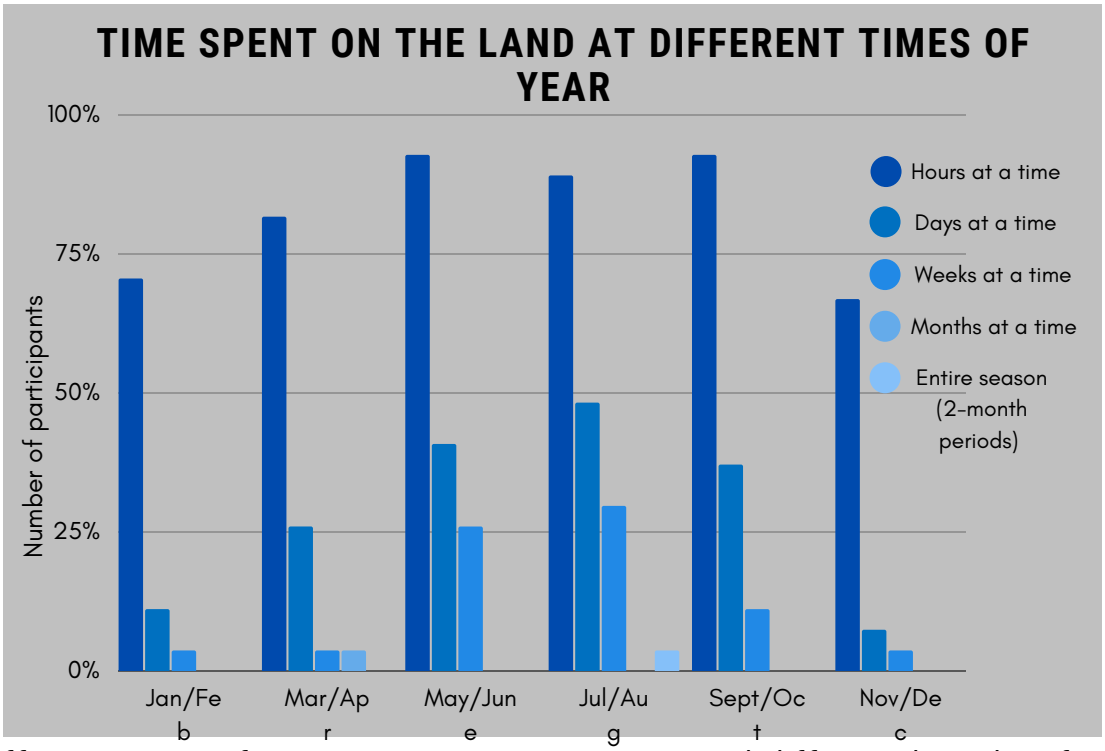
TRAVEL HABITS

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



When survey participants travel on the land, ATV is the most common method of transportation used, followed by snowmobile, and boat. Participants also travel on foot, and by vehicle.

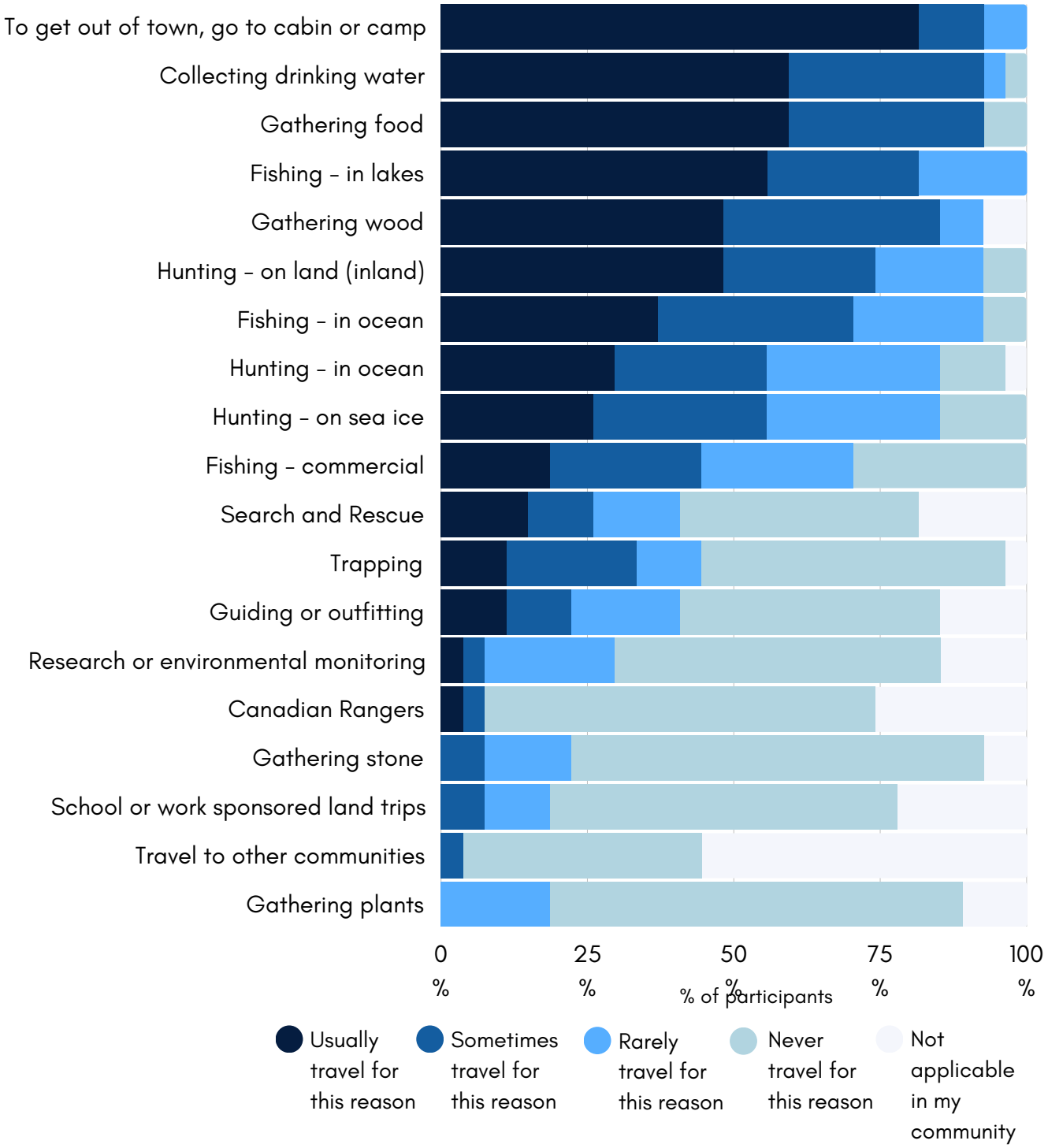
Survey participants use different types of transportation at different times of year. ATVs are used all through the year. Snowmobiles are used from November through June. Boats are used from May through October.



In different times of year, survey participants spend different lengths of time on the land. Most commonly, participants are on the land for hours or days at a time. In May through August many participants are on the land for weeks at a time. Some travel for longer periods of time.

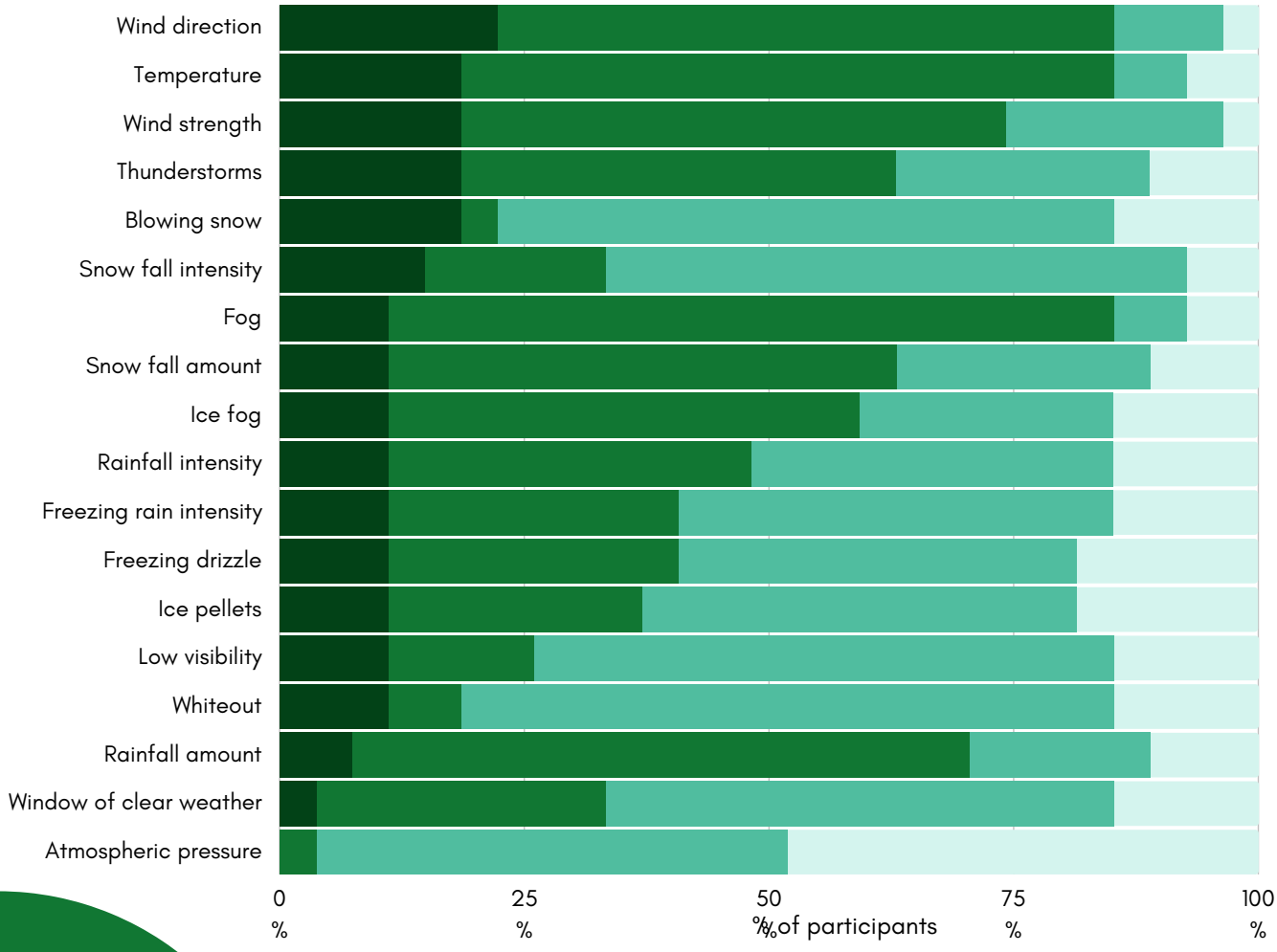
TRAVEL HABITS

REASONS SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANTS USUALLY TRAVEL ON THE LAND



Survey participants travel on the land, water, and ice for many reasons. Most often they travel to get out of town/go to a cabin or camp, collect drinking water, gather food, and fish in lakes and rivers.

WEATHER CONDITIONS SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



Necessary: I would not travel without knowing about this condition

Good to know: It is helpful to know about this condition, it informs travel decisions

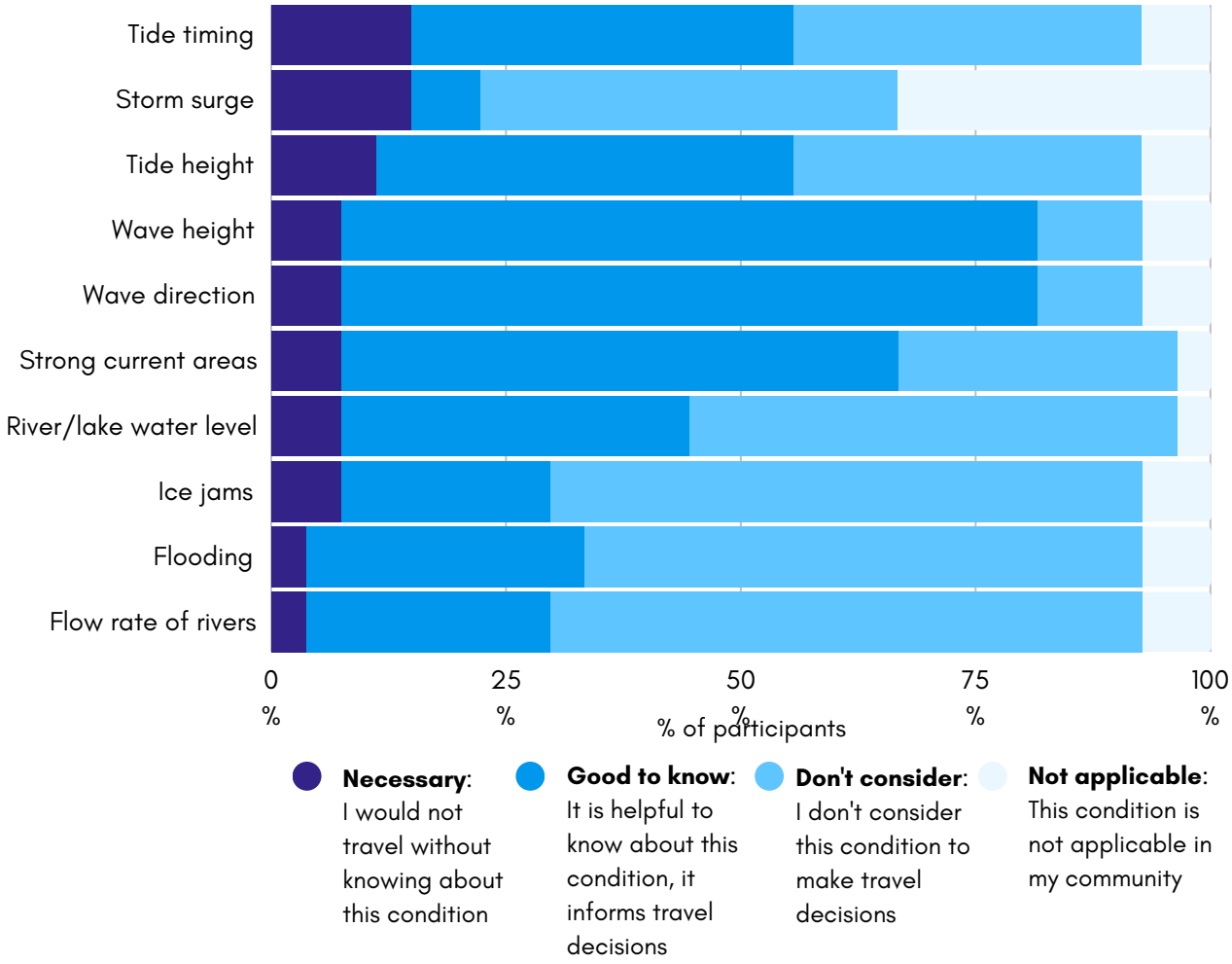
Don't consider: I don't consider this condition to make travel decisions

Not applicable: This condition is not applicable in my community

WEATHER

Sanikiluarmiut participants check many types of weather conditions before they travel on the land, water, sea ice, and snow. Wind direction, temperature, wind strength, thunderstorms, and blowing snow are the weather conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.

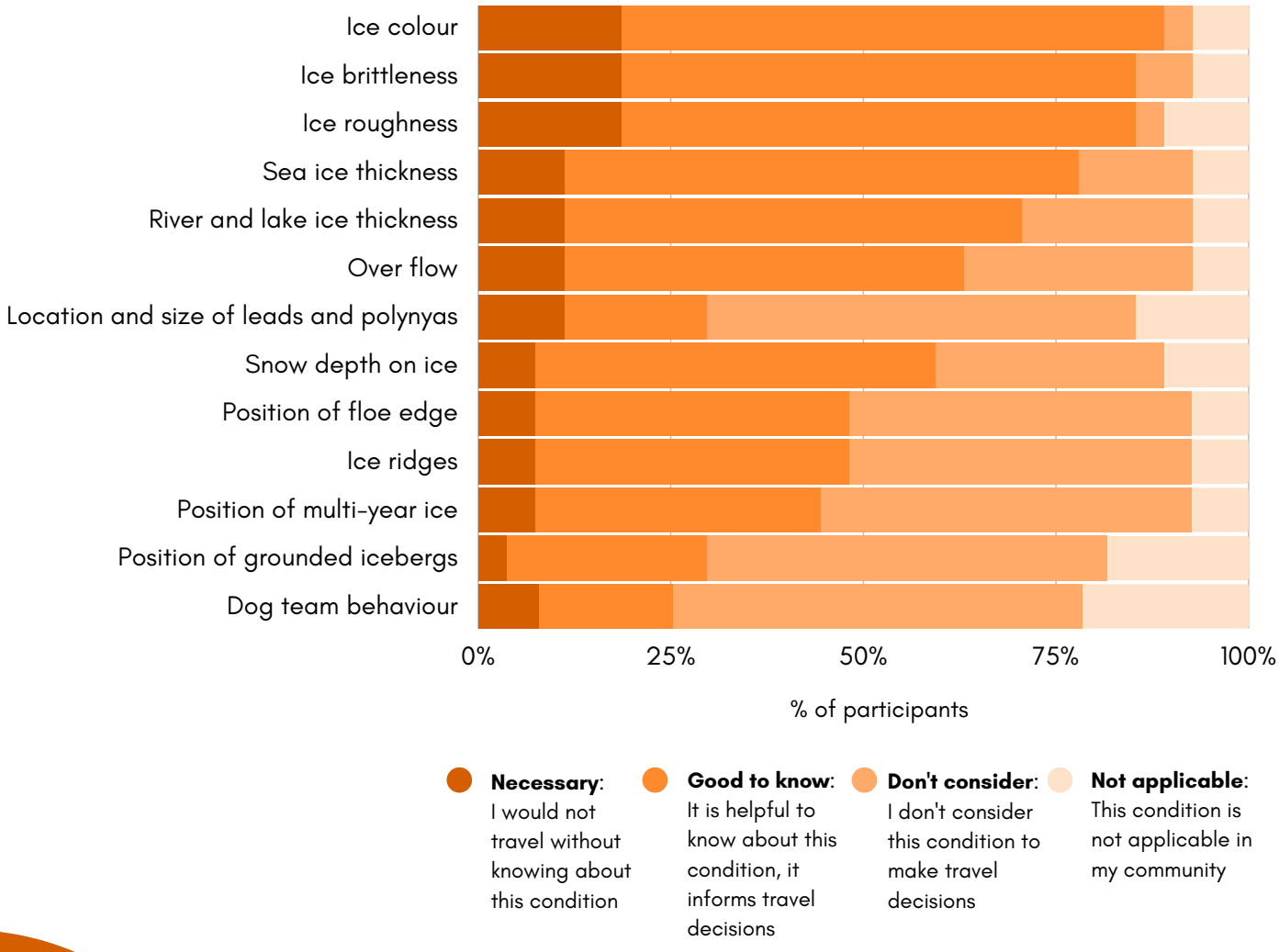
WATER CONDITIONS SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



WATER

Sanikiluarmiut participants check many types of water conditions before they travel on the land. Tide timing, storm surge, and tide height are the water conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.

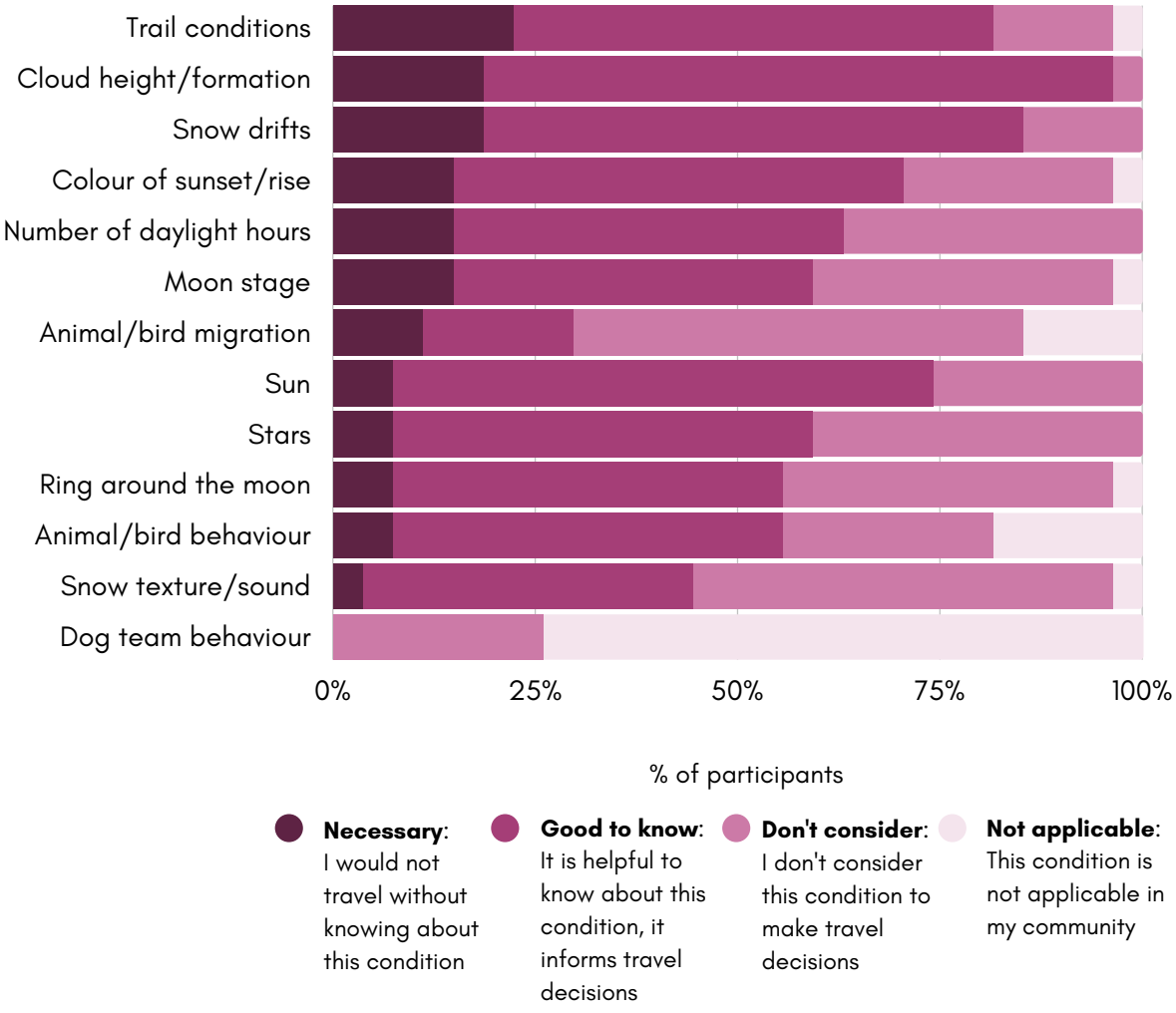
ICE CONDITIONS SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



ICE

Sanikiluarmiut participants check many types of ice conditions before they travel on the land. Ice colour, ice brittleness, and ice roughness are the ice conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.

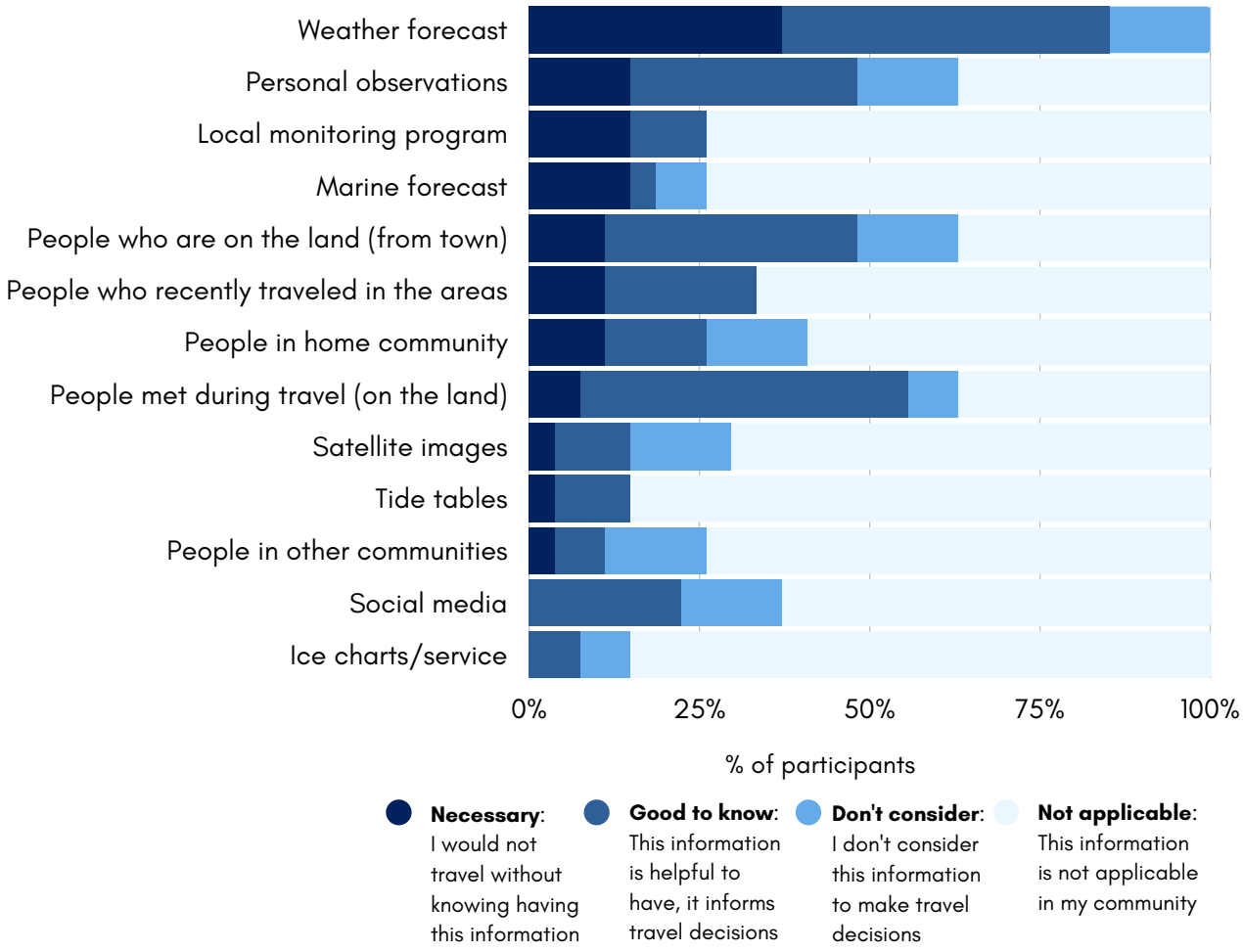
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



OTHER

Sanikiluarmiut participants check many other environmental conditions before they travel on the land. Trail conditions, cloud height/formation, and snow drifts are the other environmental conditions most often considered necessary to check before travelling.

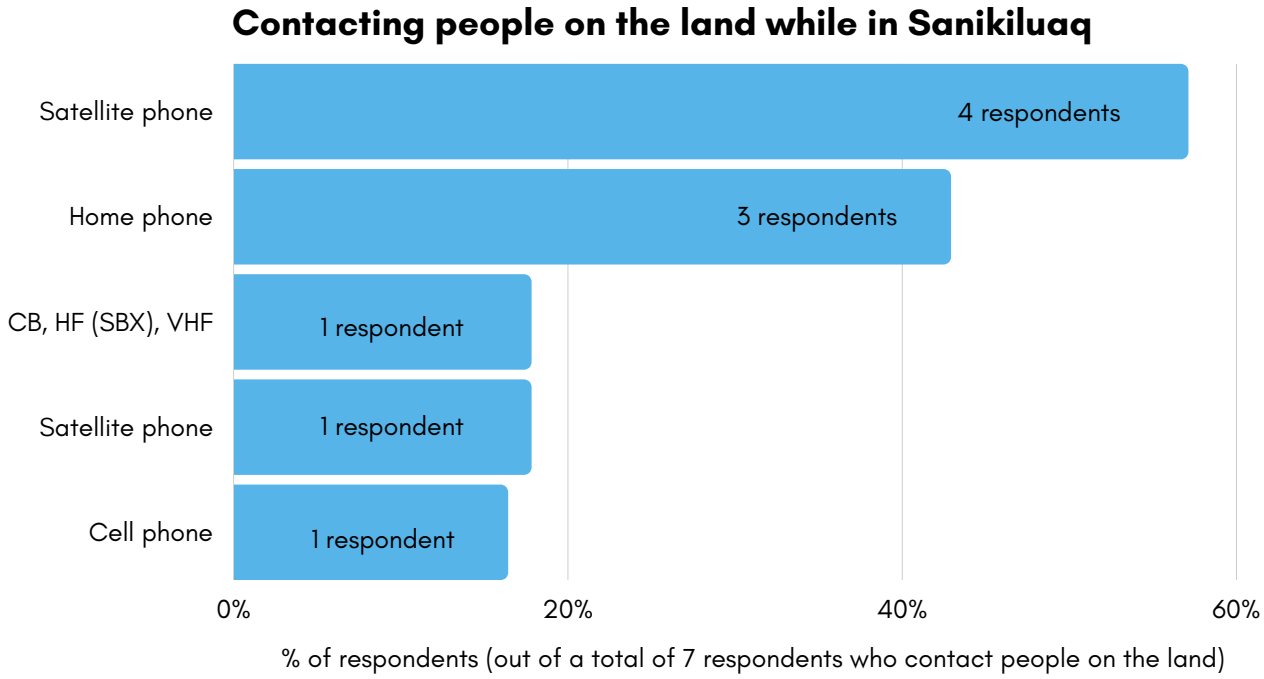
INFORMATION SOURCES SANIKILUARMIUT PARTICIPANTS USE WHEN PLANNING A TRIP



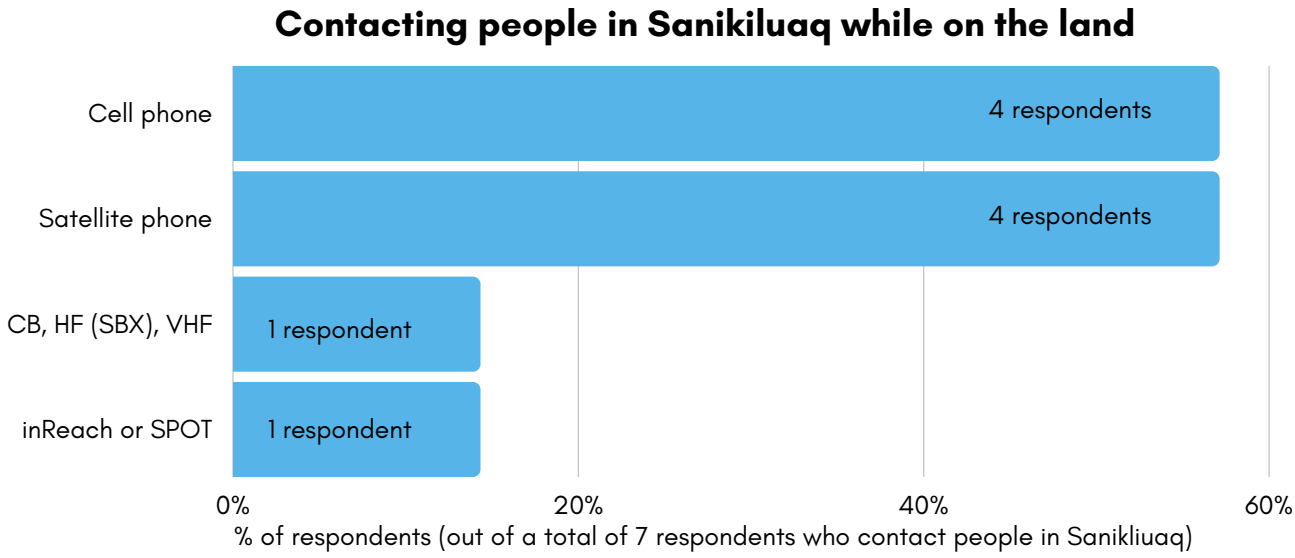
When planning a trip, Sanikiluarmiut participants access many sources of environmental information before they travel on the land. Weather forecast, personal observations, local monitoring program, and marine forecast are the information sources that participants most often consider necessary to check before travelling.

While on the land and when deciding to return home weather forecast, talking to people met during travel on the land, and talking to people who are on the land in the area participants are planning to travel to are the information sources that are used most by Sanikiluarmiut.

CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES



Respondents who contact people on the land to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are in Sanikiluaq mostly use satellite phones and home phones to contact them.



Respondents who contact people in Sanikiluaq to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are on the land mostly use cell phones or satellite phones.

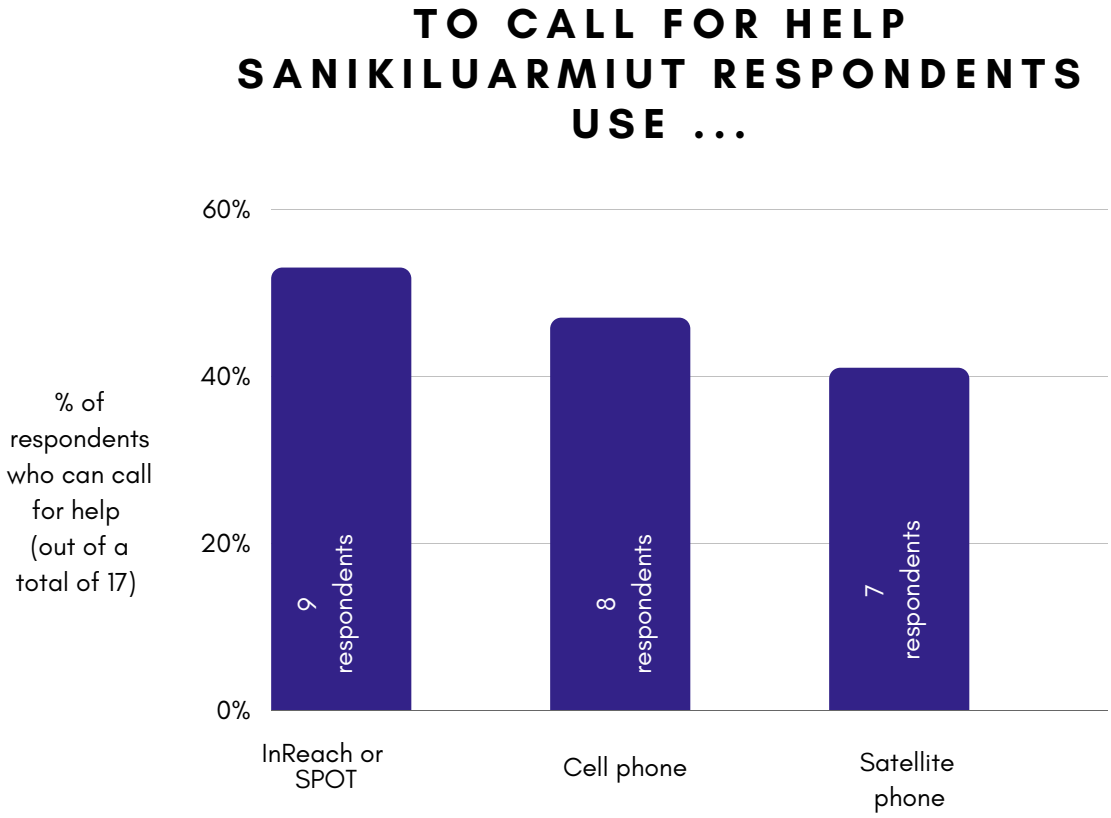
CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

63%

If Sanikiluarmiut participants get stranded or have an accident on the land, 63% (out of a total of 27) can call for help.

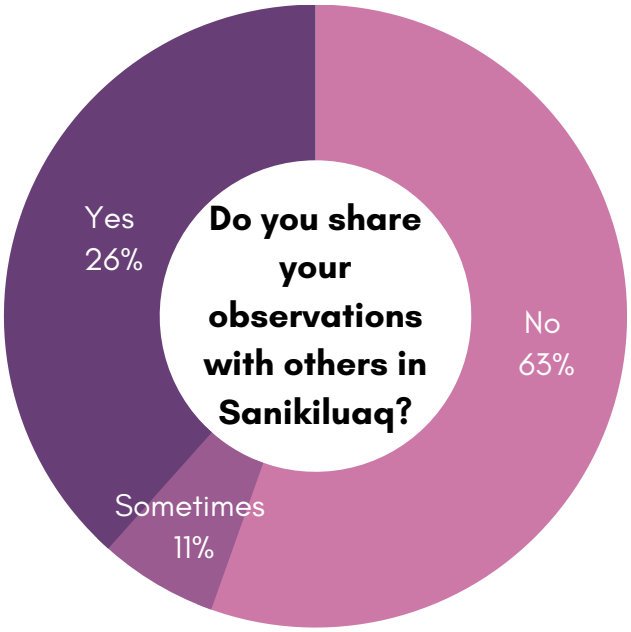
Of the 17 respondents who can call for help, most would call a **family member** (83%), or **local search and rescue** (47%), and some would call a **friend** (35%) for help.

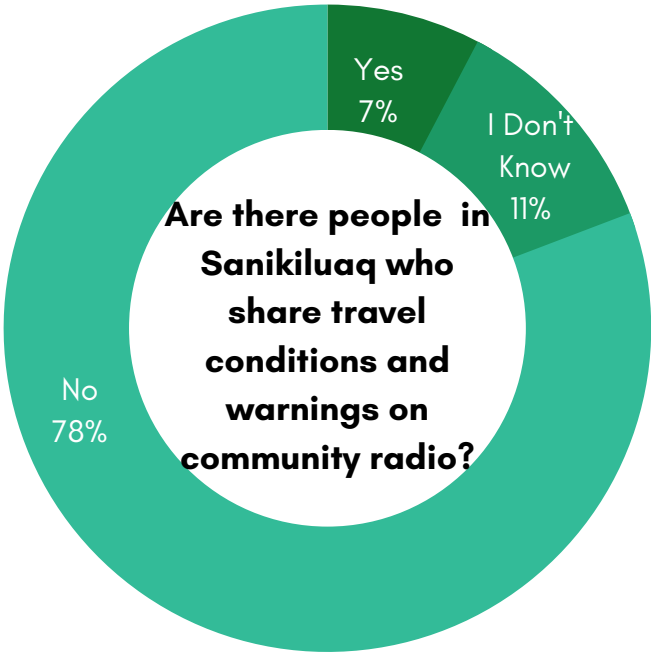
Of the 17 respondents who can call for help, most use an inReach or SPOT device (53%), cell phone (47%), or satellite phone (41%).



SHARING OBSERVATIONS OF WEATHER, WATER, ICE, OR SNOW CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN SANIKILUAQ

Some (37%) of participants share their observations of weather, water, ice, or snow conditions with others in Sanikiluaq.



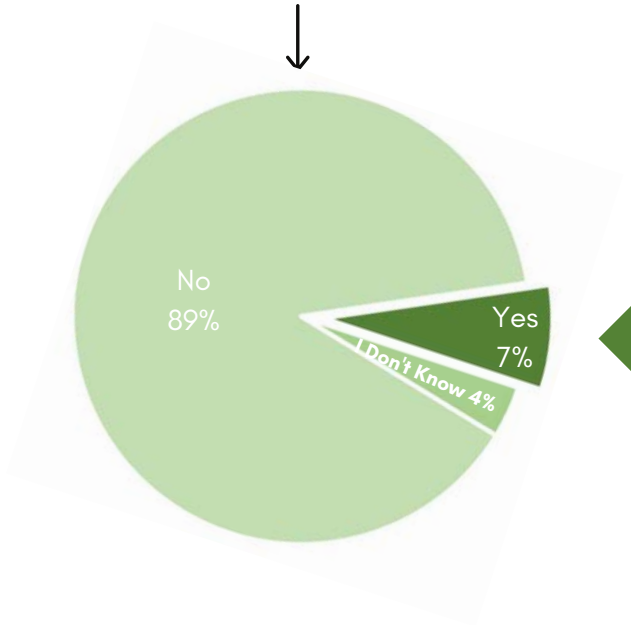


**4% prefer not to answer*

Most (78%) participants said there are not people regularly going on community radio in Sanikiluaq, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions. A few (11%) participants did not know if people regularly go on community radio in Sanikiluaq, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions.

GATHERING TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN SANIKILUAQ

Are there places in Sanikiluaq where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions?



Of the 2 respondents who answered "yes there are places"

0
go to these places to listen or ask for advice

0
go to share observations or advice

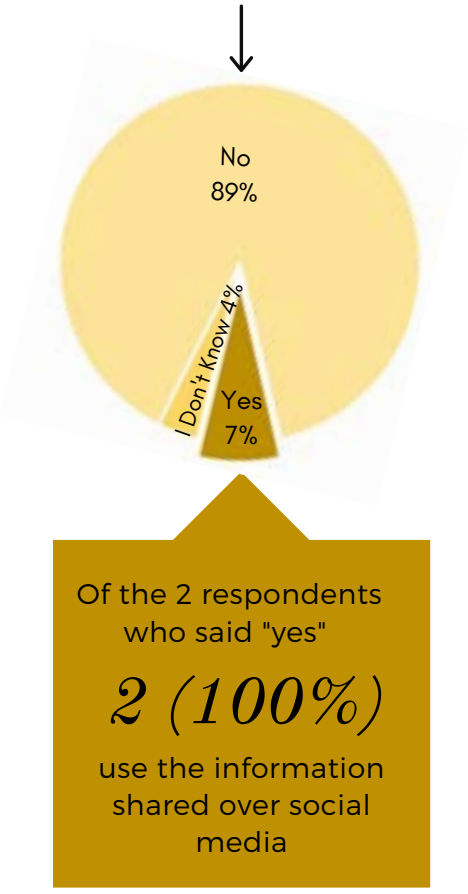
Most (89%) participants said there are not places in Sanikiluaq where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions, or weather, water, ice and other environmental conditions. Of the 7% (2 participants) who said there are places where people meet, none of them go to those places to listen or ask for advice or to share observations or advice.

PLACES SANIKILUARMIUT GATHER TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS

- At home and in public

SOCIAL MEDIA SANIKILUARMIUT USE TO SHARE TRAVEL CONDITIONS

Do Sanikiluarmiut use social media to talk about travel conditions?



Of the 2 respondents who said "yes"

2 (100%)

use the information shared over social media

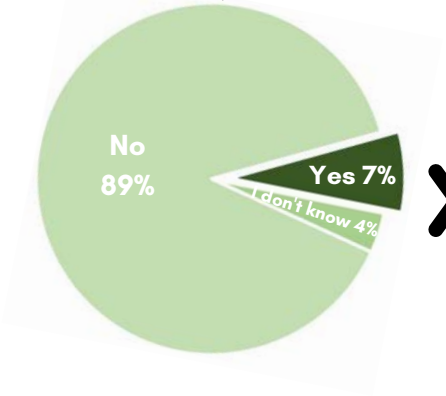
There were 2 Sanikiluarmiut participants who identified being aware of social media pages or groups where people share observations or advice about weather, water, and ice conditions mentioned using Facebook.

It is important to note that some respondents have their own knowledge of the weather, water, ice, and snow conditions so they do not check social media for this information.

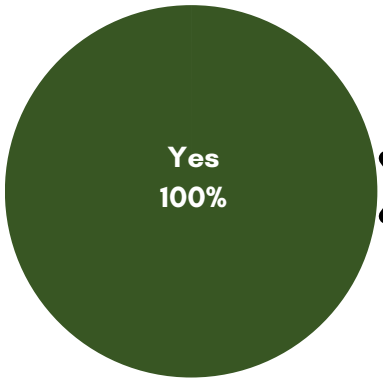
Commonly used social media	Topics, descriptions, and photos include
Facebook • Sanikiluaq Announcements	• Environmental conditions • Hunting stories • Weather

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Are there local weather stations in Sanikiluaq?



Is the local weather station information available to the community?



Do you use the local weather station information?

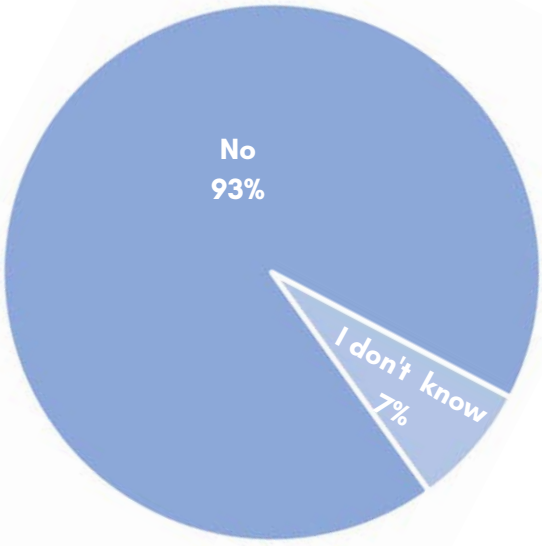
Of 2 respondents who answered "yes the info. is available to the community"

2 (100%)

use the local weather station

When asked about local weather stations, it is notable that 24 participants said that there are no local weather stations and 7 participants said that local weather stations do exist. Of the 7 participants who said there are local weather stations in Sanikiluaq, 2 of them said the weather station information is available in Sanikiluaq and both of them said that they use the information.

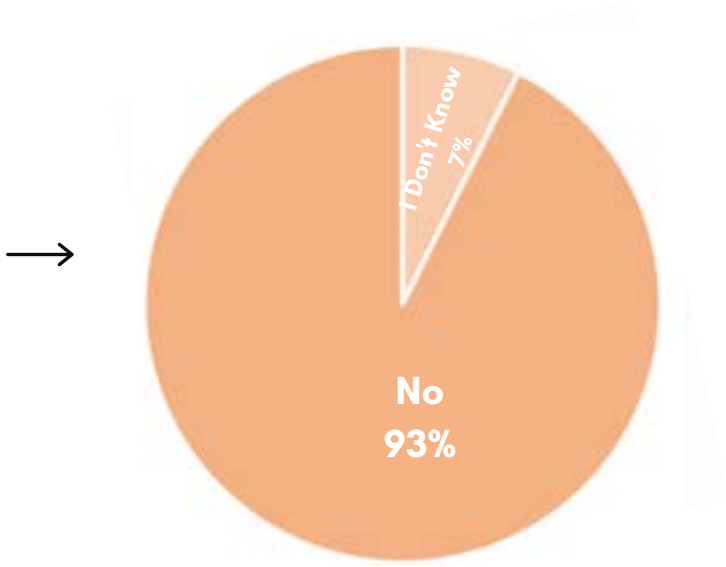
Are there local water/ice monitoring programs in Sanikiluaq?



When asked about local water and ice monitoring programs 2 participants said that they do not know if there are local water and ice monitoring programs and 25 said that local water and ice monitoring programs do not exist.

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

Are there remote cameras recording environmental conditions in Sanikiluaq?



Remote cameras are cameras placed in areas where a photographer cannot be at the camera to take photos. Remote cameras often have a self-timer built into the camera so photos can be taken at specific times. An example is a remote camera mounted somewhere near a floe edge, with a built-in timer that is set to take a photo at noon each day.

When asked about remote cameras, most participants said there are no remote cameras recording environmental conditions in Sanikiluaq, and a few said that they do not know if there are remote cameras. Arctic Eider Society is a partner on this project, and through them we know that University of Manitoba had a weather station up for one year until it did not work anymore. It had a camera, and while the weather information was available on the SIKU website, the live camera was not available at the time.

Artic Eider Society has used time lapse cameras in the past to document changes. That program does not produce live images; only later once they are retrieved, can the photos be shared. Only a few timelapse photos have been shared on SIKU in recent years, as that program was on hold during the COVID-19 pandemic. Arctic Eider Society hopes in future, to link live weather stations and web cameras.

SIKU is a local monitoring program, operating (and founded by Arctic Eider Society in) Sanikiluaq . However, survey responses suggest that community members are not widely aware of SIKU, or they did not associate SIKU with the way the questions were asked in the survey.

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS

Along with community sources of information to decide if it is safe to travel, Sanikiluarmiut respondents use a wide range of weather and marine forecasts available. There may be other information sources available beyond those mentioned by respondents.

WEATHER FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- Environment Canada, Government of Canada (www.weather.gc.ca)
- Google
- Windy (www.windy.com)
- Weather Underground, Wundergound (www.wundergound.com)

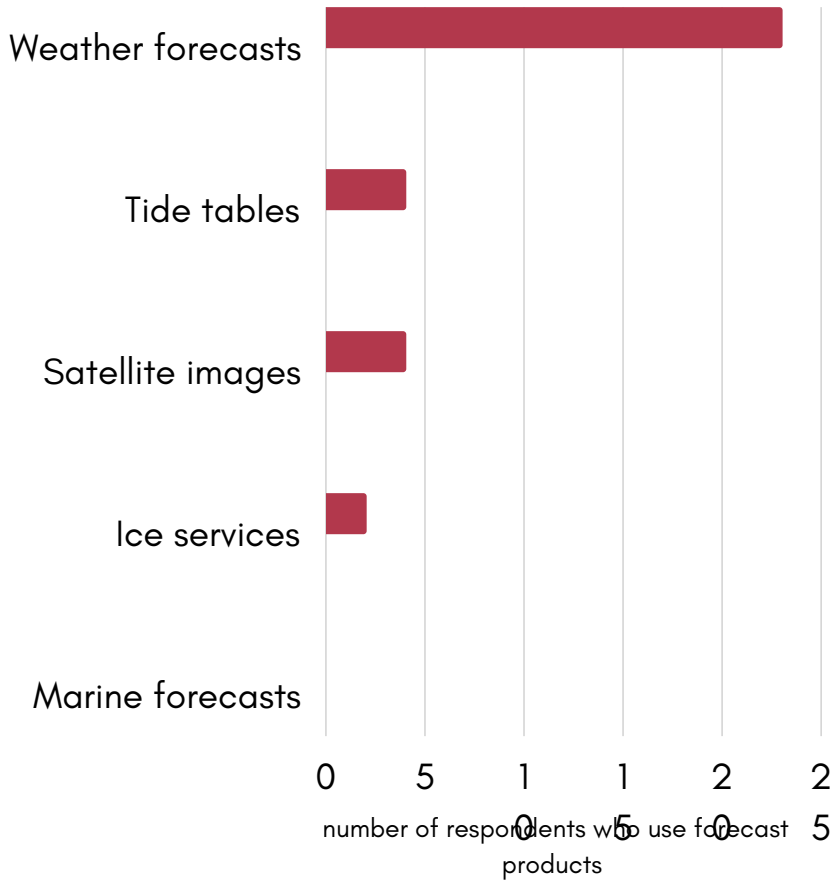
ICE CHARTS/SERVICES USED

- Environment Canada, Government of Canada (www.weather.gc.ca)

SATELLITE IMAGE PRODUCTS USED

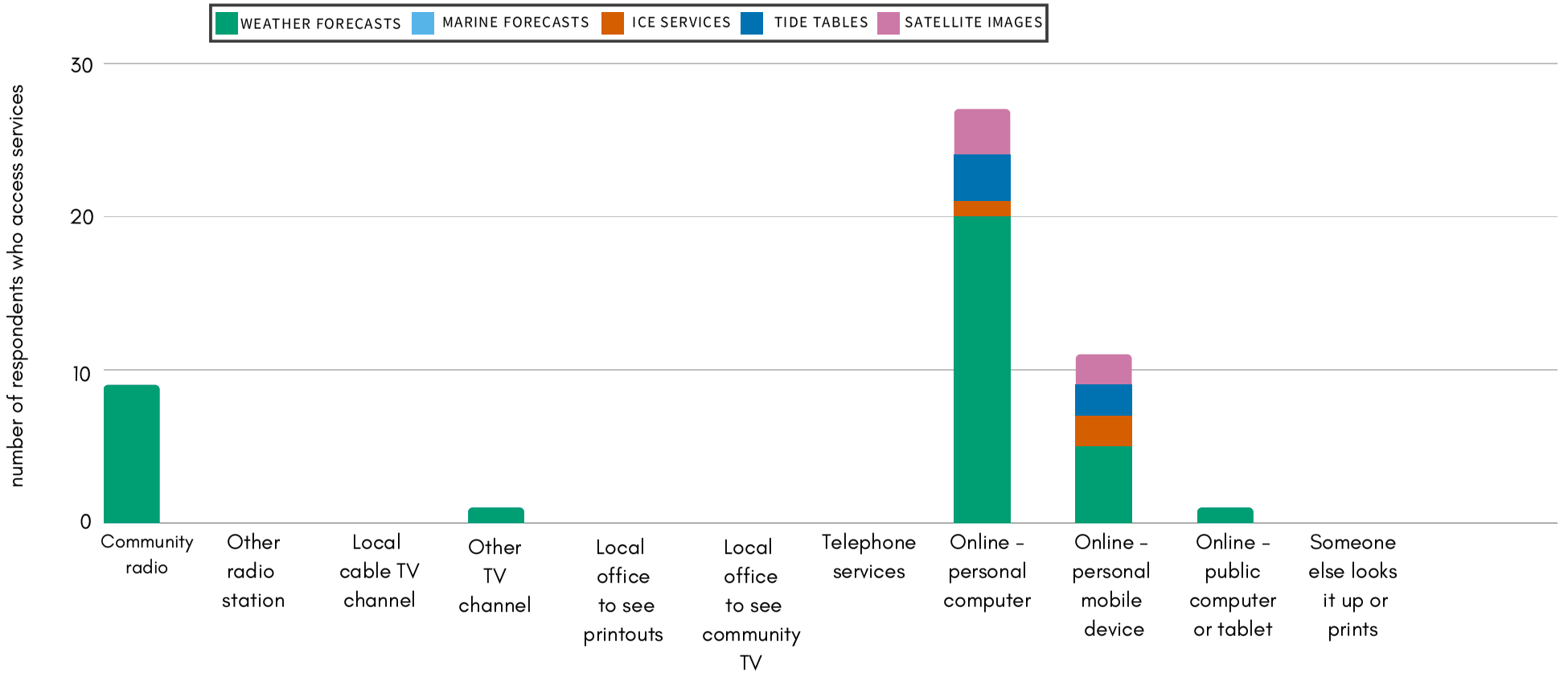
- Environment Canada
- Google Earth
- SIKU app, SIKU.org

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS (CONTINUED)



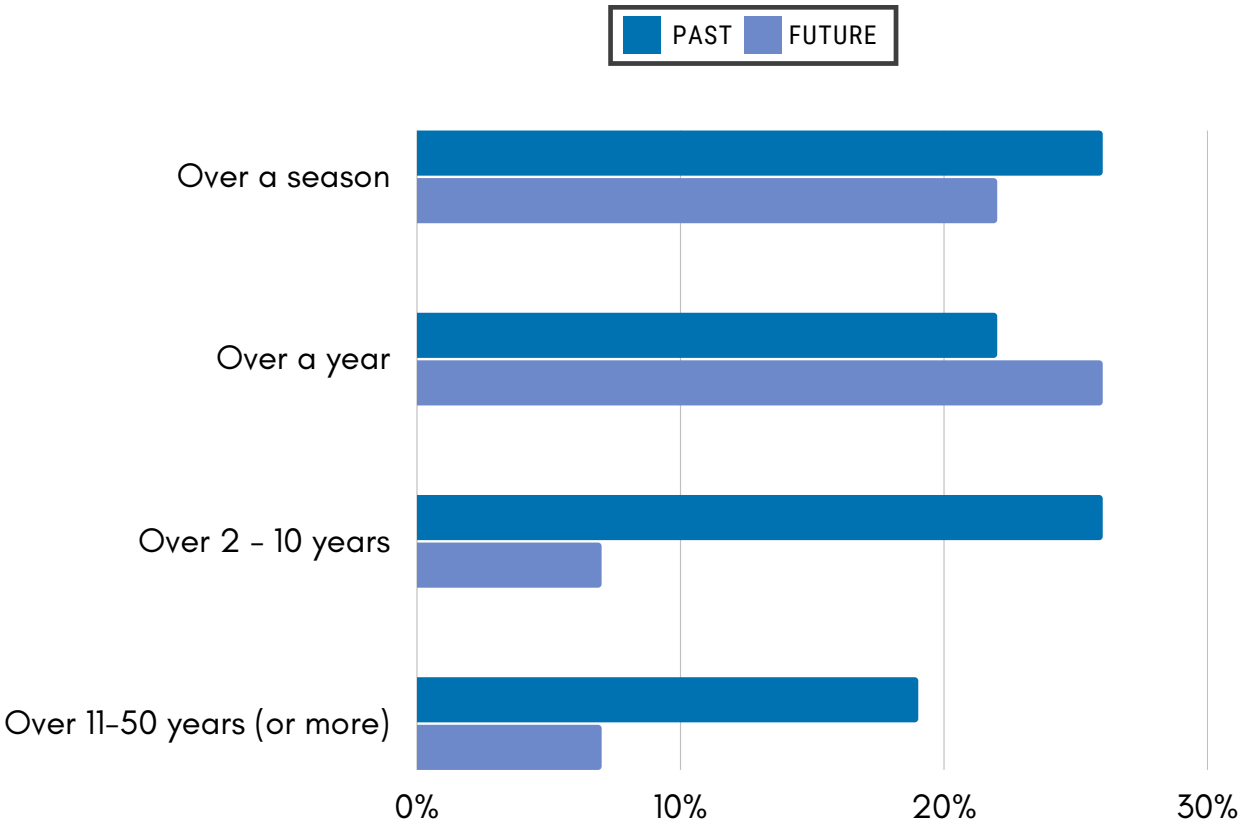
Of the forecasting products used, respondents most often rely on weather forecasts, followed by tide tables, and satellite images.

WAYS THAT SANIKILUARMIUT RESPONDENTS ACCESS POLAR SERVICES



Sanikiluarmiut respondents access environmental forecast products in a range of ways, and mostly by going online using a personal mobile device or personal computer, or listening to community radio.

INTEREST IN INFORMATION ABOUT PAST AND FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

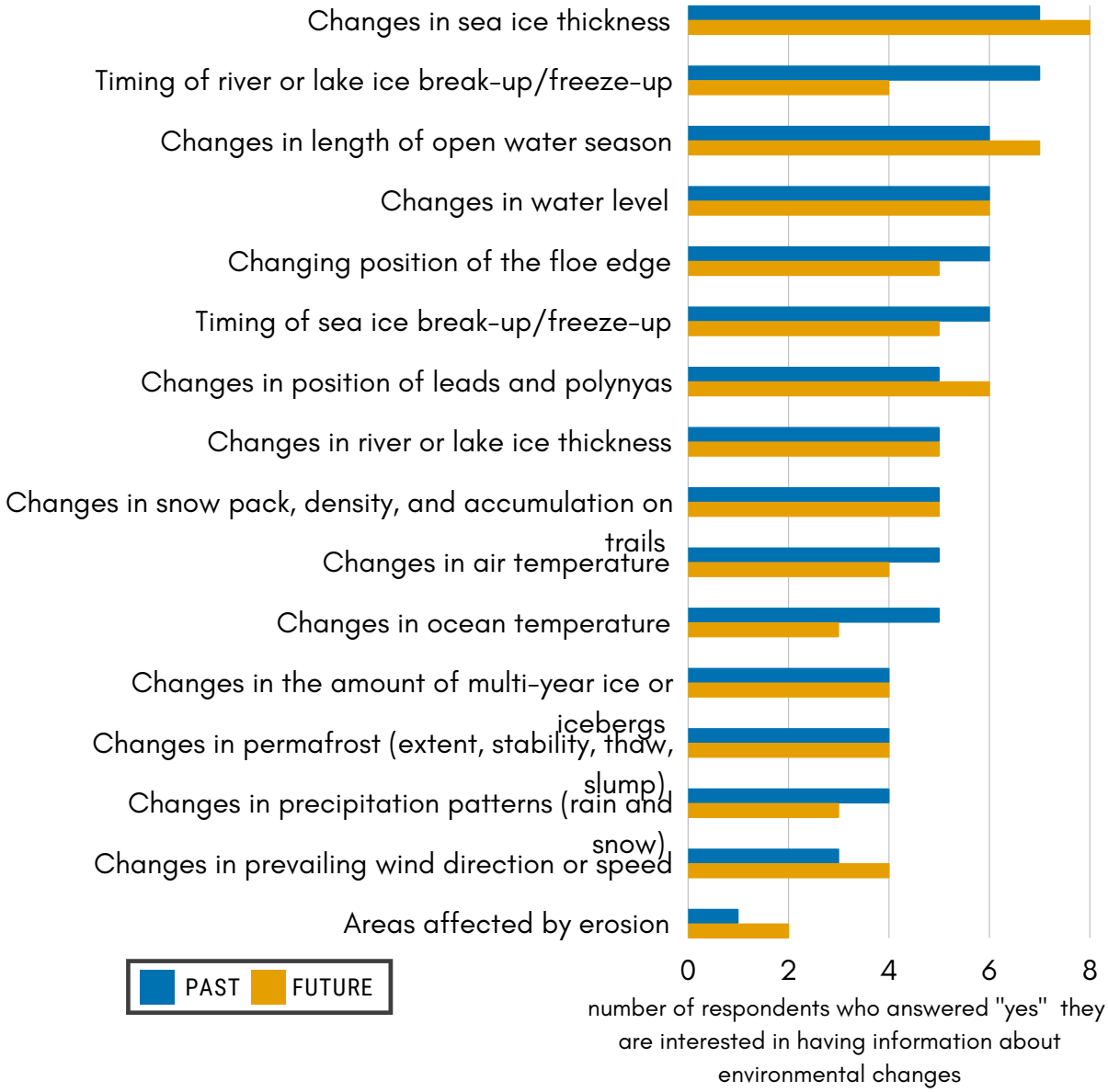


% of participants who said "yes" they are interested in having information about long-term environmental changes

More participants are interested in information about past changes to weather, water or ice conditions (related to climate change) than are interested in forecasting or predictions, in particular over 2-10 years and over 11-50 years or more.

INTEREST IN LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

INFORMATION ABOUT PAST OR FUTURE CHANGES FOR MAKING DECISIONS



More respondents are interested in having information about past environmental changes than about future changes. Common topics of interest included changes in sea ice thickness, timing of river or lake ice break-up/freeze-up, length of open water season, water level, floe edge position, and timing of sea ice break-up/freeze up.

INTEREST IN TRAINING

Respondents who said they were interested in receiving training on survival skills and navigating the land (9 participants), observing and understanding environmental conditions (8 participants), local environmental monitoring programs (6 participants), and accessing or using social media pages or groups (8 participants), were invited to describe the kinds of training they are interested in. Respondents were also asked to share about who they would like to learn from, and environmental conditions they would like to learn more about. The points below were organized by report writers to group them into similar topics.

- Learn from an Elder
  - How to observe and navigate the land

- Arctic survival skills
- Igloo building

- Ice conditions
- The environment, and environmental changes
- Traditional training on observing weather conditions
- Waves, water conditions
- Weather conditions

- Drone operation
- Using Google
- Satellite images (for ice conditions)
- Ways to use traditional knowledge and science/technology

ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
Sanikiluaq, Nunavut

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕐᑕᕕᓂᖓ/Photo:
ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑕᑐᒥ ᒥᑎᕐᓄᐊᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᖅᕕᒃ
Arctic Eider Society

ᓄᐃᓚᕿᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖃᕐᑎᑐᒍ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᑐᕐᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᖕᖑᒪᓇᕐᑐᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖅᓴᖓᓂᒃ

Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and needs

ᑎᓯᒻᐱᕆ 2023
DECEMBER 2023