

Glacier Mass Balance and Pollution Studies in the Canadian High Arctic	22
Green Edge	23
Helicopter electromagnetic measurements of the sea ice mass balance	23
High Arctic Large Igneous Province Geological Study, Axel Heiberg & Ellesmere Island.....	23
Hydrological processes and change, Apex River, Iqaluit area	24
Ice Islands of the Eastern Canadian Arctic	24
Land and water research at the Cape Bounty Arctic Watershed Observatory (CBAWO), Melville Island.....	25
Landscape Hazard Mapping.....	25
Mapping Clam Habitat in Qikiqtarjuaq, Baffin Island	25
Mary River Project	26
Measuring the Strength of Cold Hummocked Multi Year Ice (MYI) and Second Year Ice (SYI) in Spring.	26
Metal Loading and Retention in Arctic Tundra Lakes during Spring Runoff.....	26
Microbial investigations of perennial springs, permafrost and ground ice in the high Arctic.....	27
Monitoring the Ice Edge Break up in Eclipse Sound.....	27
Natural Attenuation as an Oil Spill Response Strategy in the Arctic	27
NEIGE (Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment)	28
Northern Ellesmere Ice Shelves, Epishelf Lakes and Climate Impacts	28
Past Modes of Arctic Climate Variability from Varved Sediments from Ellesmere Island.....	29
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. Chidliak Property 2015 Baseline Environmental Studies	29
Permafrost Hydrology and Environmental Significance of Perennial Springs in the Expedition Fiord Area, Axel Heiberg Island.....	29
Petermann Gletscher, Greenland-Paleoceanography & Paleoclimatology.....	30
Precambrian Evolution of the Snowbird Tectonic Zone.....	30
Renewable Energy Resource Assessment for Cambridge Bay	31
Seabed Mapping of Frobisher Bay to Support Infrastructure Development & Natural Hazard Assessment	31
Sedimentologic and Diagenetic Evolution of Upper Ordovician Reefs (Red Head Rapids Formation) on Southampton Island.....	31
Shallow ice core reconstructions of historical climate and sea ice variability.....	32
Sylvia Grinnell Lake and Stream Sediments Sampling.....	32
Tehery-Wager Geoscience Project.....	32
The Paleoenvironmental and Structural Evolution of the Sverdrup Basin	33
The Role of Algae, Sunlight and Humic Substances in Disinfection in an Arctic Wastewater Stabilization Pond.....	33
The ultra-warm Arctic 90 million years ago	33
Toxic Heavy Metal Bioaccumulation and Genotoxicity in Small Mammal Population Inhabiting Post-Mining Areas of Nunavut: Case Study of Nanisivik Mine.	34

Tracking Paleoenvironmental Change in the latest Mesoproterozoic (ca. 1.1 billion years old) Bylot Supergroup, Baffin Island.....	34
Upper Air Building Laboratory, Resolute Bay.....	35
Winter to Summer Transitions in the Arctic-Ice Covered Ecosystem (Arctic-ICE) - Multiyear Project.....	35
2015 LICENSED SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH IN NUNAVUT.....	36
2015 Hope Bay Project: Socio-Economic and Land Use Baseline Studies.....	36
A Meteorological Observatory in the Northwest Passage: Understanding Sea Ice Changes and Inuit Use of Scientific Information.....	36
A Vulnerability Assessment of Injury and Distress on the Land across Nunavut.....	37
An evaluation of municipal, regional, territorial, and federal adaptation policies, programs and actions in Nunavut.....	37
Arctic Bay (Ikpiarjuk) Revisited: The Dynamic Nature of Climate Change Vulnerability in the Canadian Arctic.....	37
Auyuittuq National Park Place Names Project.....	38
Back River Project: Socio-Economic and Land Use Studies.....	38
Baker Lake Household Food Security and Needs Survey.....	39
Berry Productivity in the Arctic: Integrating Local Knowledge, Community Based Monitoring and Remote Sensing Analyses to Understand Change in Land Use and Vegetation.....	39
CanNor and the Community Readiness Initiative: Mining and Development in Canada's North.....	39
Case Study of an Ubiquitous Laptop School in an Aboriginal Community.....	40
Climate change and tourism change: a vulnerability and resilience assessment.....	41
Community Based Gardening Co-operatives as a Means to Address Food Accessibility and Affordability in Nunavut.....	41
Community Resilience and Cambridge Bay Facebook Groups.....	41
Connecting Inuit Elders and Youth: Learning about caribou, community, and well-being.....	42
Creating Citizens, Building Societies: Education, Citizenship and Change in the Eastern Arctic.....	42
Defining Poverty the Inuit Way: Nunavut's Poverty Reduction Policy.....	43
Dumpcano: Waste Management and Environmental Justice in Iqaluit.....	43
Engaging Climate Change.....	43
Evaluating Indigenous and Adaptation Research (EIVAR).....	44
Examining Methods and Models for Integrative Indigenous and Western Knowledge to Inform Water Management and Research in Canada.....	44
Expanded Leadership in Community Based Research: Developing Advanced Capacity to Study the Risk of Climate Change on Water Quality in Pond Inlet.....	45
Exploring Inuit artistic voice about Arctic environmental and sea ice change.....	45
Feeding our Families in Kugluktuk: How are residents successful? How could things be improved?.....	45
Hey PETA: What the Seal Means to the Jerry Cans.....	46
Iglulingmiut and wildlife: permanent features and changes.....	46
Inuit & Scientific Knowledge and Non Renewable & Renewable Energy Development.....	46

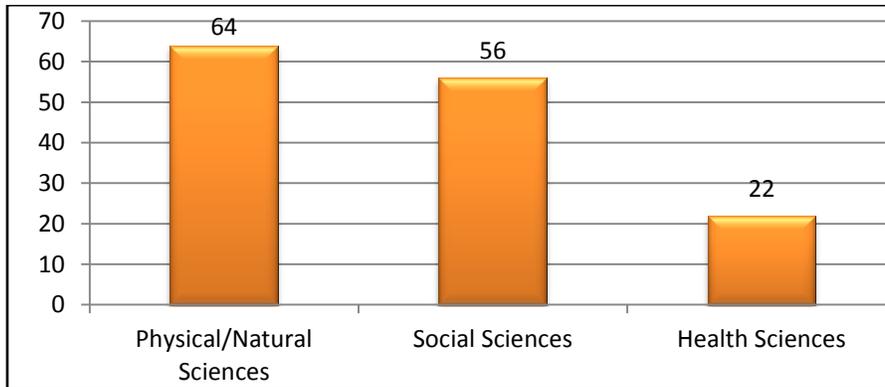
Inuit Community Perspectives on Ringed Seal and Polar Bear Monitoring in the Gulf of Boothia	47
Inuit Perspectives on Ends-of-Life.....	47
Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, Narwhal Management and Community Empowerment: A Case Study in Naujaat, Nunavut.....	47
Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Harvest Studies Supporting the Mary River Project	48
Inuit String Figures (ajaraarniq) : Traditional Knowledge on Making Figures and Storytelling with a String among Canadian Inuit.....	48
Inuit Ways of Knowing, Being and Doing: Creating and conducting a community consultation process grounded in IQ (Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit).....	48
Inuit Ways of Knowing, Being and Doing: The creation of a community School with Elders as teachers.	49
Kugluktukmiut and Inuvait Willow Project: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit of Catkin-bearing shrubs and climate change	49
Land-based Initiatives in Canada’s North: Moving towards cross-cultural understanding of the importance and meaning of on-the-Land trips	49
Learning the tundra: An intergenerational study of spatial Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit	50
Living Inuktitut: Using Social Space in the Eastern Arctic.....	50
Local Benefits of Education, Training and Employment with Resource Industries	51
Mining Impacts and Sustainability in Qamanit'uaq, Nunavut. Developing Strategies and Models for an Equitable Partnership. Inuit/Saami Youth Exchange.....	51
Mobilizing Inuit Cultural Heritage: Women's Skin Sewing as Creative Arts Project	51
Mobilizing Knowledge Through a Network of Inuit Educational Leaders and Researchers: Bilingual Education in Inuit Nunangat	52
Musk Ox Health & Resilience: Musk Ox Surveillance on Victoria Island to Support Food Security, Food Safety, Public Health & Musk Ox Health	52
Nunavummiut Food Security: Community-Scale Social and Economic Strategies	52
Nunavummiut Youth and the Future	53
Pilot Project to Monitor the Ecological Integrity and assess Climate Change Vulnerability of Auyittuq National Park through Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit	53
Piqqusiliriqattarniq: A Narrative Inquiry of Inuit Perspectives of Success and the role of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or traditional knowledge	53
Public Housing Accountability in Nunavut	54
Qikiqtani Inuit Association Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Database.....	54
Safe and sound: Exploring Inuit mothers’ experiences of child welfare in relation to Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) in Arviat, Nunavut	55
Sounding Space and Place: exploring the interaction of space, place, music, and identity in three Canadian cities.	55
Sustainable Futures North: Water, Energy and Food Security in the North: Building Community Capacity for Sustainable Futures.....	55
The Linguistic Effects of the High Arctic Relocation.....	56
Where Do We Keep Our Past? Working Towards an Indigenous Museum and Preserving Nunavut's Archaeological Heritage	56

Work/Journey/Home: Exploring the Impacts of Fly-In-Fly-out Work Practices in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut on Employees and Families.....	56
LICENSED HEALTH RESEARCH IN NUNAVUT, 2015	58
A Retrospective Review of Cancer Treatments and Outcomes Among Inuit referred from Nunavut	58
A Study Exploring the Challenges and Facilitators of Nursing Faculty Engagement in Research at Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions and the Role of Library Services in Supporting this Research	58
Access to Primary Healthcare in Iqaluit: Component of the Evaluation of the Project for Enhanced Rural and Remote Training	58
Adapting the Community Readiness Model (CRM) for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Education and Screening with Inuit Communities Developing Strategies for HIV Prevention with Community Input & Collaboration.....	59
Determinants of Dietary Behaviour & Physical Activity among Canadian Inuit	59
Establishment of a project for Diarrheal Illness Surveillance at Sentinel Site in Nunavut.....	60
Evaluation of Eczema, Asthma and Allergies among the Children of Iqaluit (EAACI Study)	60
First Nations, Inuit and Métis Empowerment Tool (FNIMET) Project Cultural, Spiritual and Religious Perspectives of Palliative Care Grief and Loss.....	60
Gathering Community Perspectives on Infant Sleeping Practices in Nunavut.....	61
Housing in the Canadian Arctic: Assessing the Impacts of Rehousing for Inuit Health	61
Making SPARX Fly in Nunavut: Pilot testing an innovative computer based intervention for boosting resilience against youth depression as a preamble to the development of a culturally specific, community led prevention program.....	62
Mental Wellness and Resilience in Nunavut, Canada	62
Navigational Strategies in Young and Older Adult Inuit Trackers & Hunters	63
Nursing Practice in Rural and Remote Canada II.....	63
Performance Measurement in a Circumpolar Context: Developing Indicators of Health System Responsiveness for Maternity Care.....	63
Should Newborn Screening Be Initiated in Nunavut for Mild CPT1 (Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase -1) Deficiency?.....	64
Taima TB: Whole Genome Sequencing Project.....	64
Temporal Variation of Inuit Gut Microflora in Response to Seasonal Dietary Changes	65
Translating Research in Elder Care (TREC 2.0): Advice Seeking Networks in Residential Long Term Care.....	65
Understanding the Role of the CPTA1A P479L variant in infant and child health outcomes in Nunavut	66
Visual and Performance Art for HIV Prevention with Indigenous Youth in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut: A Mixed Methods Multiple Case Study	66
Walking the Prevention Circle: Researching Community Capacity Building for Violence Prevention	66
2015 INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS	68
2015 Index of Licensed Researchers in Nunavut	69

A Message from the Senior Science Officer

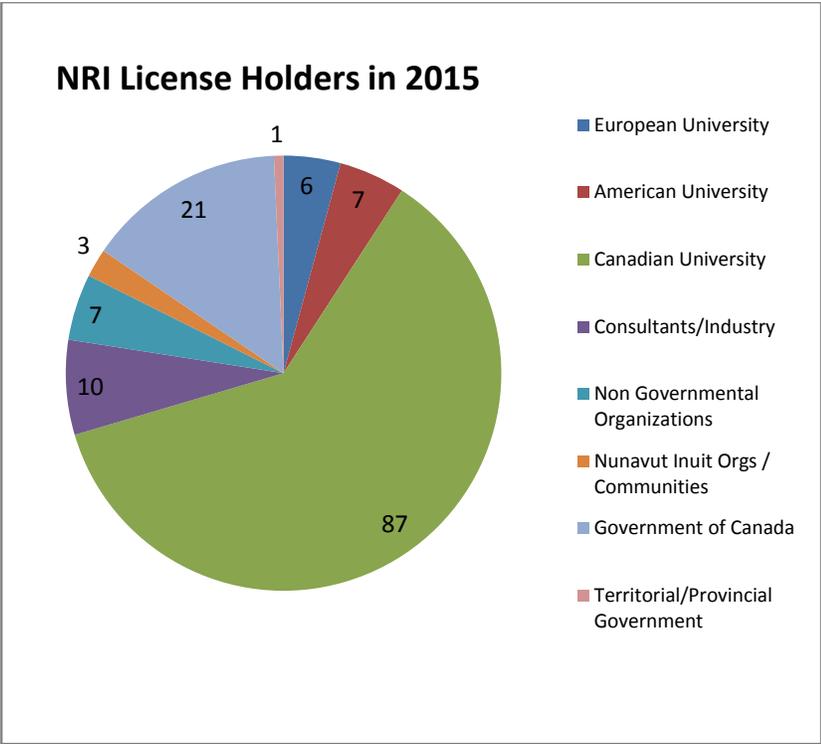
On behalf of the Nunavut Research Institute (NRI), I am pleased to present our 2015 compendium of Nunavut research, which provides information on the 142 research projects licensed by NRI in 2015, in accordance with Nunavut's *Scientists Act*. This research spans a range of studies in the health, natural and social research disciplines, and includes both basic curiosity driven science, and applied 'problem oriented' research.

Research Licenses Issued by NRI in 2015

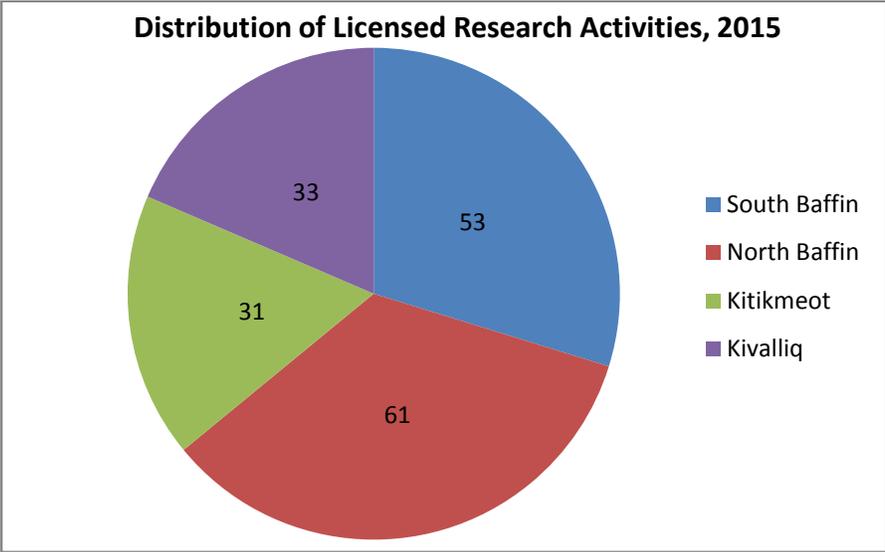


Nunavut continues to be an important destination for researchers from around the world. Research licenses in 2015 were issued to investigators from Canada, the United States, and several European Nations. As in previous years, the majority of 2015 licenses (61%) were issued to scientists from Canadian Universities; however, a significant number of licenses were also issued to investigators from government agencies, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations.

The infrastructure to support research grows in Nunavut, so does the capacity of Nunavummiut to design, initiate, and manage our own scientific projects. 12 research licenses were issued to Nunavut residents in 2015, for projects ranging from community based water quality monitoring, to sediment geochemistry mapping, to the important documentation of Inuit knowledge. As in every year, Nunavummiut were actively engaged in most of the research projects licensed by NRI in 2015; and the success of many projects relied entirely on information, expertise, support, and advice provided by Nunavummiut.



2015 research activities occurred throughout Nunavut; however the majority (67%) of research activities were undertaken in the Qikiqtani region. This is largely due to the presence of major infrastructure to support field research in the Qikiqtani region (e.g. Polar Continental Shelf facilities). Opening of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station in Cambridge Bay in 2017 may result in substantial increase in research activities in the Kitikmeot region in future years.



NRI will continue to keep track of licensed research projects in Nunavut through our annual compendium to better understand trends in research in our territory, and to ensure that Nunavummiut are aware of all the diverse, fascinating research happening in our territory.

LICENSED PHYSICAL SCIENCES RESEARCH IN NUNAVUT, 2015

2015 Back River Project Baseline Program

04 002 15R-M

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Location: George Camp, Goose Camp

Number in Party: 13

Sabina Gold and Silver Corp. (Sabina) is in the process of permitting the proposed Back River Project, located in the West Kitikmeot region of Nunavut. Rescan has been conducting baseline studies to support this project on behalf of Sabina for the past several years. A draft Environmental Impact Statement will be submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board in early 2014. It is anticipated that all required baseline information has been collected for the proposed project, but information gaps could be identified during the regulatory process. Additional field studies may also be required to support potential changes and refinements to engineering studies.

2015 Hope Bay Belt Environmental Baseline Program

04 001 15R-M

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Location: Hope Bay Belt

Number in Party: 16

TMAC Resources Inc. is exploring significant metal deposits near Hope Bay, Melville Sound, Nunavut. The Doris North Gold Mine Project is currently under construction and is anticipated to move into operations in 2013. TMAC Resources Inc. is committed to support on-going exploration activities in the Hope Bay Belt, and would like to continue baseline studies in the area for potential future development. The majority of the sampling would be restricted to potential deposit areas, access corridors and reference areas. Sampling could also be conducted in the marine environment for potential future marine access.

A East Hudson Bay Network Research Initiative.

01 021 15N-M

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Location: Belcher Islands

Number in Party: 4

Communities in East Hudson Bay are concerned about ecosystem changes observed in recent decades, particularly related to sea ice conditions as well as the potential impacts of contaminants from long range atmospheric transport and regional human activities. A community driven research network - The East Hudson Bay Network (EHBN) - has been

established to measure and better understand large scale cumulative environmental impacts in East Hudson Bay. Community driven execution of biological collections as well as parallel ecosystem measurements on sea ice and water will allow for more integrated research in the context of environmental change.

Acoustic study of marine mammals and ambient noise in Barrow Strait

02 036 15R-M

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Location: Barrow Strait

Number in Party: 5

This project seeks to understand the seasonal presence and acoustic behavior of marine mammals in Barrow Strait by conducting autonomous, long-term acoustic recording at a site south of Griffith Island. Recordings will be compared to acoustic data collected near the site in the 1980s by Canadian wildlife biologist, Dr. Ian Stirling (Calvert and Stirling 1985, Kingsley et al. 1985). Analyses will investigate changes in the behavior and presence of the animals over the past 30 years. Ambient noise will be characterized and quantified to provide a baseline description of the underwater acoustic environment.

Airborne Observations in Support of NETCARE (NETwork on Climate and Aerosols: Addressing Key Uncertainties in Remote Canadian Environments): Part II

02 011 15N-M

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Location: Queen Elizabeth Islands

Number in Party: 23

NETCARE is a network project of the Canadian Climate and Atmospheric Research program of the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC-CCAR) led by Professor Jonathan Abbatt at the University of Toronto and funded until 2018. The impact of aerosols on remote environments is poorly understood, hindering the ability of climate models to make accurate regional- and global-scale predictions. NETCARE brings together academic and government scientists to tackle climate issues related to aerosols. The network will use comprehensive measurements and modelling to identify the sources and impacts of aerosols, especially black carbon. The role the ocean plays as a biogenic aerosol source will be explored and the formation of ice clouds and their impact on the atmosphere will be assessed. It is expected that the work of NETCARE will result in improved climate models to be used for years to come.

An investigation of the sensitivity of high Arctic permafrost to climate change

02 020 15R-M

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Location: Ellesmere Island, Axel Heiberg Island
 Number in Party: 7

This project looks at the impact of climate change on high arctic permafrost conditions and high arctic landscapes. The aims of this project are: (1) to monitor climate conditions for different types of landscape (e.g. tundra, mountains, coasts, wetlands) and assess how much the climate is changing; (2) to determine the amount and rate of landscape change caused by warming and melting permafrost; and (3) to map these changes for the period 2007-2011. The information collected in this study will improve our general understanding about climate and permafrost and help to predict how the land will respond as climates warm.

This study also contributes new information about high Arctic permafrost and ground ice conditions, the sensitivity of high arctic permafrost to climate change and background data upon which landscape changes can be documented.

Another component of this project looks at long-term changes in high Arctic landscapes by looking at how rock surfaces are being weathered and eroded. This research will help northerners understand how landscapes are changing and will change in the future.

Angilak Project 2015 Environmental Monitoring Program

03 002 15R-M

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Location: Nutaaq Camp
 Number in Party:

We will be monitoring the environmental components in the Kivalliq region to define baseline conditions. The ultimate goal is to ensure that Kivalliq's activities do not have negative residual impacts on the environment in Nunavut. Also, as the monitoring program grows, more Inuit employment opportunities will be identified.

Arctic Freshwater Biodiversity in Cambridge Bay.

04 015 15R-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay
 Number in Party: 3

A major factor of Arctic landscapes is their large number of lakes and ponds, which in some regions can cover up to 90% of the total surface area. In its entirety, the Arctic has been referred to as "the world's largest wetland." These numerous lakes and ponds provide important spawning and rearing habitat for fish species important as food for northern communities, especially char and lake trout. They also contribute significantly to Arctic biodiversity and can be viewed as oases in the tundra. The objectives of this project are to document the Arctic freshwater biodiversity in Cambridge Bay, identify the variability in essential indicators of/for freshwater ecosystems that are suited for biodiversity assessment, and to measure abiotic parameters that are relevant to freshwater biodiversity.

ArcticNet marine-based research program: Integrated Regional Impact Study of the Canadian High Arctic.

05 007 15R-M

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Location: All Communities within North & South Baffin, and Kitikmeot
Number in Party: 41

The main objective of the proposed research program is to assess the changes occurring in the Canadian Arctic coastal marine ecosystem in response to climate warming. Using the Canadian research icebreaker CCGS Amundsen to access the vast expanses of the coastal Canadian Arctic, sampling operations in Nunavut waters in 2013 are scheduled to take place between 01 August and 13 October. The ArcticNet marine-based research program is however a long-term program scheduled to run every year until 2018. Shipboard sampling will be carried out along the ship track and at designated sampling stations in Hudson Strait, Baffin Bay, Lancaster Sound and the Northwest Passage. Shipboard operations will include mapping the ocean floor with sounding technologies, using a fish finding sonar to assess the distribution of important fish species, measuring meteorological parameters and sampling seawater, sediment, sea ice, plankton and juvenile fish.

Assessing the impact of small, Canadian Arctic river flows to the freshwater budget of the Canadian Archipelago.

02 002 15R-M

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Location: Clyde River, Coppermine River, Ellice River, Back River, Cunningham River
Number in Party: 7

The two primary goals of this project are to 1) determine whether relatively small Canadian Arctic rivers significantly contribute to the total volume of freshwater that drains through Davis Strait; and 2) if they are chemically distinct from larger North American rivers such as the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers. To achieve these goals, water samples from seven different rivers and their estuaries spanning over Nunavut and the Northwest Territories will be collected over a three year study period.

Assessment of environmental vulnerability to warming permafrost.

01 019 15R-M

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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 3

This work is part of the ongoing assessment of permafrost conditions at the Iqaluit International Airport since 2010. The purpose of this project is to assess the environmental vulnerability to warming permafrost. The work proposed will provide ground surface displacement related to thaw settlement and validate remote sensing images by ground truth observations.

Baffin Island Weather Monitoring Project

01 003 15R-M

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Location: Hall Peninsula
 Number in Party: 3

Due to unpredictable variables, exploration, mining and other operations in Canada's Far North must deal not only with extreme weather but also a climate influx as a result of global processes. Weather monitoring is especially important for day-to-day operations at a remote exploration camp for seasonal planning and evaluating weather-related risks. However, in such an extreme and remote environment, collecting environmental data is a daunting task. Automated sensors are an ideal solution, as they can survive and operate under extreme conditions, even when staff is not present to download information. In order to research climate change in the Far North, meteorological stations are essential. During this research project, Symboticware Incorporated of Sudbury, ON, will collect weather data for Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.'s Chidliak Project in its centrally located Discovery Camp on the Hall Peninsula, approximately 120 km north of Iqaluit, NU. The data collected will be used by Dr. Charles Ramcharan of Laurentian University in Sudbury, ON for climate change research.

Barrow Strait Real Time Observatory

02 018 15R-M

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Location: Barrow Strait
 Number in Party: 4

The goal of this project is to provide a real time ice and ocean data delivery system that includes an ice onset and break-up prediction capability in Barrow Strait at the eastern end of the Northwest Passage. It will provide an ability to monitor and predict the evolution of the ice cover for the improved safety and efficiency of Arctic marine operations, make ice cover data and ocean measurements available to hunters and other interested parties, provide data for ice/ocean forecast models, and provide a technology that is applicable to other strategic Arctic locations.

Cambridge Bay Undersea Observatory.

04 011 15R-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay
 Number in Party: 3

Underwater sensors and a camera provide continuous information on seawater properties, ice thickness and marine organism activity. Data from the underwater instruments and the weather station are transmitted by a WiFi link to a server in the Nunavut Government building, where data are transmitted via satellite to our ONC data centre at the University of Victoria and made available to all. We also plan to collect seawater and mud samples in the vicinity of the platform to calibrate our instruments. We would also need to collect specimens of seafloor life (invertebrates) around the platform so that our experts can identify the species we are observing.

CANDAC – Canadian Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Change

02 015 15R-M

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Location: Eureka
 Number in Party:

Canadians have a special responsibility for their sovereign Arctic territory. The unique environmental conditions – extreme cold, low humidity and seasonal daylight variations – give rise to unusual climate and chemistry processes, many of which are poorly understood. Gaps in our scientific knowledge of the Arctic impair our ability to effectively steward Canada's North. This lack of knowledge has serious social, environmental and biodiversity implications.

In 2002 a group of researchers joined together to form the Canadian Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Change (CANDAC) with the objective of improving the state of observational atmosphere research in Canada.

Characterizing the ecology of aquatic systems in the Iqaluit area.

01 011 15R-M

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Location: Iqaluit & Surrounding Area
 Number in Party: 2

Positive water balances in northern regions are essential for ecosystems and a source of freshwater for northern people. Recent warming has increased the ice free season and increased evaporative stress on lakes. Water quality is also a concern as growth and expansion of northern communities is expected, and resource development activity intensifies. Environmental change and development pressure has led to northern communities voicing strong concerns over the sustainability of local fisheries as well as identifying water crises. Given these concerns, we propose to assess the environmental stress on indicators of water quality and quantity.

Chert Sourcing and Palaeo-Eskimo Stone Tool Technology

01 008 15R-M

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Location: Amadjuak Lake, Mingo Lake
 Number in Party: 5

Archaeologists refer to the original inhabitants of the Arctic as Paleo-Eskimos, and chert or ammaaq was the most common type of stone they used to make their stone tools. However, little is known about when, where, and how these people acquired this stone. In the interior of Baffin Island, oral histories have long attested to the presence of chert in the region. Amadjuak Lake, or Ammaaq Lake, is an important place to find chert and our previous research in the area has identified widespread surface scatters of this stone, thereby confirming its presence in the area. If we can locate the precise geological sources of ammaaq in the interior region, it will help us reconstruct how people were moving across the landscape throughout the entire southern Baffin region.

Clearwater Fiord Nunavut Aeromagnetic Survey.

01 001 15R-M

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Location: Clearwater Fiord
 Number in Party: 3

The purpose of this survey is to acquire high resolution aeromagnetic data to inform land management decisions by land owners, governments and industry. Aeromagnetic surveys measure magnetic properties of bedrock and are an important tool in geological mapping. The bedrock may contain mineral deposits such as carving stone, gold, copper, lead, zinc, and diamonds. Understanding the geology will help geologists map the area, assist mineral exploration activities, and provide useful information necessary for communities, Inuit associations, and government to make land use decisions. The results will be used to support new ground-based geological mapping in the area, which will be made publically available.

Clearwater Fiord-Sylvia Grinnell Lake Geoscience Project

01 015 15N-M

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Location: Western Hall Peninsula
 Number in Party: 7

During the past two decades systematic and targeted mapping of bedrock geology has been completed for large tracks of Nunavut. Only one gap remains to finalize the coverage of Baffin Island south of latitude 70 degrees N: the Clearwater Fiord-Sylvia Grinnell Lake area. Modern geological maps inform industry, government and community stakeholders of potential economic resources in a given region. The area directly north of Iqaluit has little modern geological information available. The current proposal includes targeted, modern geological mapping and follow up analytical work, intended to increase the geoscience knowledge for the territory.

Climate Change and the Arctic Archaeological Record: An Archaeo-Geophysical Approach to Assess Site Stability and Predict Future Impact

01 009 15R-M

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Location: Hone River
 Number in Party: 8

This research has four objectives. The first objective is to test the geophysical instrumentation in an Arctic Archaeological context to determine its suitability for this kind of on-the-ground research into permafrost. The second objective is to evaluate the current stability of the permafrost across the entire LbDt-1 site and determine if it varies with the natural and cultural topography to gauge whether any areas of the site are at differential risk. If differences in the permafrost are found within the LbDt-1 site and if they can be associated with topographic or cultural features, the third objective will be to use that information to develop a predictive model identifying vulnerable parts of similar sites. The fourth objective is to contribute data on permafrost stability from an area not presently monitored by climate scientists.

Climate change effects of a changing cryosphere on Northern lakes

02 017 15R-M

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Location: Cornwallis Island, Axel Heiberg Island, Victoria Island, Ellesmere Island, Queen Maude Gulf, Grenier Lake
 Number in Party: 6

Climate change is projected to cause significant change to arctic aquatic ecosystems. Changes in the thickness and composition of arctic lake ice covers will produce second order impacts on lake biological productivity and ecology. The most important effects are likely to result from changes in temperature (ice growth) and precipitation (ice cover composition). While a number of models have been developed to model these changes, their validation has been stalled by lack of relevant field data. Relevant field data has been gathered annually since 2009. In 2014, the objective is to repeat surveys at the above noted lakes with the assistance of local contractors or agencies between May 1 and June 30, 2014.

Deployment of environmental instrumentation in Grenier Lake watershed, Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island.

04 016 15N-M

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Location: Grenier Lake Watershed
 Number in Party: 3

Climate change is expected to be more severe in the Arctic compared to other regions, where changes in both temperature and precipitation are predicted in the near future. These changes will have a significant impact on the ecosystems of this region. Of special concern is the disruption of the carbon cycle in the arctic, where positive feedbacks may further accelerate changes in the global climate. Tundra ecosystems store almost half of the global soil carbon, and the warming of the arctic, the increase in precipitation and subsequent enhanced permafrost melting could release this sequestered carbon, and thus hasten global climate change.

Disappearing Ice Caps

02 021 15R-M

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Location: North & South Baffin Island
 Number in Party: 6

Our primary goal is to understand how climate is changing now and has changed in the past. We address these two questions by collecting tundra plants exposed by the melting of ice caps. We can determine how old the plants are by radiocarbon dating, which tells us when the ice cap formed and how long ago the summers were as warm as the present.

Environmental Baseline Data Collection, Meliadine Gold Project, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.

03 007 15R-M

Witteman, John
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Location: Meliadine

Number in Party: 2

The purpose of the project is to collect baseline data in support of an Environmental Impact Statement being prepared for the Meliadine Gold Project. The goal is to collect sufficient information to characterize the “before development” of areas likely to be impacted by the development of the mine.

Local roads will be used in Rankin Inlet to access the Itivia barge landing area with a boat and driver rented in town. An Inuk assistant will be hired to participate in sample collection.

The Meliadine site is 25 northwest of Rankin Inlet. A helicopter contracted for exploration activities and located at the Meliadine site will be used to access areas to be sampled in the vicinity of the mine development. An Inuk assistant will provide support in collecting samples and will learn various sampling techniques.

The existing Meliadine exploration camp will be used for accommodation, as will a hotel in Rankin Inlet. A reclamation plan has been filed for the Meliadine camp with the Nunavut Water Board.

Evaluation of simulated snow properties across the Arctic.

04 010 15R-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay

Number in Party: 2

The project is motivated by the increase in extreme weather events in the Arctic such as rain-on-snow (ROS) events. ROS are known to be a consequence of global warming, and given the anticipated increase in arctic temperatures, more events are likely to occur. ROS events lead to the formation of ice layers that affect transportation, while travel on the land has direct consequences on permafrost melt. ROS events also affect caribou grazing conditions, having killed many animals, not only in Canada but also in other parts of the Arctic.

Fall 2015 Environmental Baseline Program for the Iqaluit Marine Infrastructure Project.

01 036 15 Registry

Antwi, Kofi Boa
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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 0

As part of ongoing studies for the proposed Iqaluit Marine Infrastructure Project (Port Project), Worley Parsons Canada Services Ltd. has been contracted by the Government of Nunavut to conduct environmental baseline studies within the footprint for the proposed Port Project this fall. The study area includes the Koojesse Inlet. Environmental baseline studies are to assist project planners to better understand the environment at the site proposed for the Port Project.

Geological and Geochemical Investigation of the Overby-Duggan Lake Region, Nunavut.

04 004 15R-M

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Location: Duggan Lake ,Overby Lake
 Number in Party: 16

Phase 2 of the federal Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program (2013-2020) is providing public geoscience knowledge for Canada's North. The knowledge will be used for land use decisions by government and for exploration investment decisions by industry. This project aims to improve knowledge of an area last mapped in 1962 and 1981.

Geological survey of Kent Peninsula, Melville Sound and Elu Inlet.

04 007 15R-M

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Location: Kent Peninsula, Melville Sound Elu Inlet
 Number in Party: 4

The second phase of the federal Geo-Mapping for Energy & Minerals (GEM) program (2013-2020) and the new Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office's new Geoscience Program (2014-2016) will aim at generating new public geoscience knowledge for Northern Canada. This proposed project is focused on improving the understanding of an area last mapped in the late 1970's in the Kitikmeot region, specifically along the Kent Peninsula, Melville Sound and Elu Inlet. The study area is located 50-70 km southwest of Iqaluktutiak (Cambridge Bay).

Geology Research in Baffin Bay.

02 043 15N-M

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Location: Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Frobisher Bay
 Number in Party: 4

The major goals of this proposed research for 2015 would be to investigate the stability of the seabed in the region. New imagery of the seabed shows that submarine landslides have occurred in several locations. Baffin Bay experiences a number of earthquakes which are often the main trigger for submarine landslides. Our research will help to determine the risk for a large submarine landslide to occur in the future. Natural leakage of buried oil and gas deposits at the seabed will also be investigated. Oil and gas can leak out of the seabed through natural processes and is occurring off Baffin Island near Scott Inlet and possibly in other locations. At Scott Inlet, oil and gas have been leaking since at least 1976. Our research will help determine how much oil and gas is leaking, where it is coming from, and whether the leak is constant or variable.

Glacier Mass Balance and Pollution Studies in the Canadian High Arctic

02 001 15R-M

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Location: Queen Elizabeth Islands
 Number in Party: 2

This is an ongoing study aimed at monitoring the mass balance and pollution levels of the Melville, Meighen, Agassiz, Devon ice caps, and the Grise Fiord Glacier. An additional component to this work will be to measure variations in flow rates of 3 glaciers on the Devon ice cap in order to understand how these glaciers will respond to future climate warming. Transportation at each site will be by snowmobile or helicopter where requested.

I. Glacier mass balance

Meteorological data will also be collected from the 11 automatic weather stations deployed as part of this network. Mass balance measurements provide an indication as to whether the ice caps under investigation are shrinking or growing in any particular year. This work will be performed out of permanent huts that exist on the Meighen and Melville ice caps, and tents on the Agassiz and Devon ice caps.

II. Snow sampling for monitoring pollution levels

Snow samples collected from each mass balance monitoring site will be returned to the GSC glaciology laboratory in Ottawa for analysis of the major pollutant ions (e.g. sulphates – acid snow) and pollen. Knowledge of the annual variability of pollen and pollutant concentrations at the monitoring locations provide important information towards quantifying current trends in levels of atmospheric pollution, understanding atmospheric circulation patterns, and interpreting long-term pollution trends from ice cores.

III. Variability in flow rates of major outlet glaciers on the Devon Ice cap

In-situ global positioning systems (GPS) will be deployed on 3 major outlet glaciers that drain the Devon ice cap. The in-situ GPS will track the glacier's velocity on a daily basis over the course of a 2 year period of time. These data will: a) provide ground validation to measurements of glacier velocity fields derived from satellite-based methods; and b)

quantify seasonal variations in rates of glacier flow. These data are crucial to understanding the effects of climate warming on the dynamics and mass balance of high Arctic ice caps.

Green Edge

01 010 15N-M

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Location: Qikiqtarjuaq

Number in Party: 3

The warming climate has induced substantial changes to the sea ice cover in recent decades, including decreases in ice extent and thickness, and an earlier melt. Through control of the under ice light environment, these changes will likely increase phytoplankton production under the ice cover, extending the period and thus, magnitude of production. This project aims to improve our understanding of the processes that control the Arctic Phytoplankton Spring bloom as it expands northward and to determine its fate in the food web by investigating its related carbon fluxes.

Helicopter electromagnetic measurements of the sea ice mass balance

02 027 15R-M

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Location: Lincoln Sea

Number in Party: 6

The planned work will study changes of the sea ice mass balance as a result of variations of the thermodynamic and dynamic boundary conditions for ice growth, melt, and deformation, including the role of the snow cover. The focus of my research is the establishment of long-term, systematic ice mass balance observations of thick multi-year ice in the Arctic Ocean between the coast of Canada and the North Pole. These observations will include biennial airborne electromagnetic measurements of the seasonal and interannual ice thickness variability, as well as observations of ice deformation and snow properties. In-situ measurements will be complemented by satellite remote sensing and modeling work, and will contribute to the validation of new satellite products and model results.

The research is significant as the aerial coverage of Arctic sea ice is rapidly decreasing, at a pace much faster than predicted by any climate model. This demonstrates our limited understanding of climate processes and feedbacks in the Arctic. The disagreement can partially be explained by a misrepresentation of the sea ice mass balance in existing climate models, which is largely due to a general lack of systematic ice thickness observations in the Arctic Ocean.

High Arctic Large Igneous Province Geological Study, Axel Heiberg & Ellesmere Island

02 029 15N-M

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Location: Axel Heiberg Island, Ellesmere Island
Number in Party:

The Geological Survey of Canada through its Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals Program is planning a research project, the High Arctic Large Igneous Province Activity (HALIP) for the 2015 and 2016 summer field seasons. Most of the work would take place on Axel Heiberg Island and some on the northern end of Ellesmere Island in 2015. The information and data created through this project will be publically available to communities, governments, industry professionals and to interested individuals.

Hydrological processes and change, Apex River, Iqaluit area

01 018 15R-M

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Location: Iqaluit/Apex
Number in Party: 9

We plan to develop a long term watershed monitoring program in a river that has important uses for community members and the City of Iqaluit. This information will help manage the river and inform users of changes that are occurring.

Ice Islands of the Eastern Canadian Arctic

02 022 15R-M

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Location: Canadian Arctic Archipelago, Arctic Ocean, Baffin Bay
Number in Party: 8

This research program brings together an international team of researchers to continue previous study on the drift, deterioration and shape of ice islands (large tabular icebergs of Arctic ice shelf or floating glacial tongue origin) in the Eastern Canadian Arctic. Four ice islands were studied in July and October of 2011 and future research will build on this work in 2012 and beyond. Ice islands have extensive dimensions (1 km² to 250 km²) and are considered ice hazards for shipping and natural resource exploration and development in the Canadian Arctic and Sub-Arctic. The objective of this work is to better understand the drift and deterioration of these ice islands. This will allow for accurate size and location prediction and proper risk assessment and management by stakeholders.

Land and water research at the Cape Bounty Arctic Watershed Observatory (CBAWO), Melville Island

02 033 15R-M

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Location: Cape Bounty
 Number in Party: 17

Our work is intended to determine how climate change affects the land and water quality. Our work involves taking sediment and water samples from the lakes and streams at Cape Bounty. We have chosen these lakes and rivers because the rivers appear to supply an abundant sediment and deep lakes are needed to preserve the sediments for our research. We have been doing this work since 2003 and hope to continue for several more years.

Landscape Hazard Mapping

03 015 15R-M

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Location: Arviat
 Number in Party: 4

The purpose of this project is to create a map that shows where the community lands in Arviat are changing, particularly where those changes may affect how land is being used now or in the future. Many of these changes in the landscape are occurring because of changes in climate. For example, warmer temperatures cause the frozen ground to thaw, making it more challenging to build on. Less sea ice and more wind cause greater wave action and erosion of the community shoreline, potentially impacting buildings and structures along the coast. This map will be useful for the hamlet council, community members and the Government of Nunavut in making decisions about the current and future land use planning.

Mapping Clam Habitat in Qikiqtarjuaq, Baffin Island

01 025 15N-M

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Location: Qikiqtarjuaq, Broughton Channel
 Number in Party: 6

The objective of this project is to identify sea bottom types in the vicinity of Qikiqtarjuaq, Baffin Island, Nunavut, with a focus on soft shelled clam habitats. This work is in support of an ongoing small scale fisheries assessment that is investigating the viability of community-based commercial clam harvest in the area. Clams were selected for this research

because they are a resource that is currently underutilized by the Qikiqtarjuaq Inuit, yet have the potential to serve as a source of income and food security for residents.

Mary River Project

02 008 15R-M

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Location: Steensby Port, Mary River, Milne Port/Road

Number in Party: 9

In 2014, water and sediment quality sampling was conducted in accordance with Baffinland's Aquatic Effects Monitoring Plan (AEMP). The AEMP prescribes the monitoring of water flows, water and sediment quality, benthic invertebrates and fish in the lakes and streams of the project area, focusing mainly on the mine site area. Baffinland intends to carry out an equivalent program in 2015 as part of its AEMP approved under Baffinlands Type A Water License.

Measuring the Strength of Cold Hummocked Multi Year Ice (MYI) and Second Year Ice (SYI) in Spring.

02 024 15N-M

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Location: Allen Bay, Becher Bay, Wellington Channel, Crozier Strait, May Inlet

Number in Party: 5

The objective of this work is to provide information required to better engineer structures for impacts with deformed (hummocked) multiyear ice. Hummocked multi year ice is considered to be the most hazardous type of sea ice, but least understood in terms of thickness and strength. Our research will allow us to provide evidence that the oldest multi year ice floes remain solid/strong deep below their surface, but the younger forms of multi year ice are more porous/weaker. Since multi year ice tends to deteriorate much more rapidly, we can use this information to help us understand why satellite data suggest that multi year is disappearing at an "alarming rate".

Metal Loading and Retention in Arctic Tundra Lakes during Spring Runoff.

01 016 15R-M

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Location: Iqaluit

Number in Party: 5

Spring snow melt is the most important hydrologic event of the year in Arctic landscapes. During this relatively short period in spring, inputs of water and waterborne contaminants such as mercury (Hg) and other trace metals to surface

waters can exceed those occurring during the remainder of the year. Nevertheless, there is little research on the transport of metal to lakes during snow melt periods in Arctic Canada. The main objective of this project will be to quantify, using hydrological and water chemistry measurements, the relative contributions of mercury, and other trace metals in snowmelt runoff, to the water column and sediment of lakes in the vicinity of Iqaluit, Nunavut.

Microbial investigations of perennial springs, permafrost and ground ice in the high Arctic

02 035 15R-M

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Location: Axel Heiberg
 Number in Party: 4

The microbial biodiversity in unique habitats including cold perennial salt springs and permafrost environments have not been fully explored, and molecular traits that enable microorganisms to survive and thrive in the Canadian High Arctic are unknown. My research program examines microbial biodiversity and ecology in unique polar habitats and aims to expand our knowledge of polar microbial communities.

Monitoring the Ice Edge Break up in Eclipse Sound.

02 030 15N-M

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Location: Eclipse Sound
 Number in Party: 3

The purpose of this project is to monitor and characterize the landfast ice sheet covering Eclipse Sound before, during and after its break up in late spring and early summer, by way of two autonomous time lapse camera systems deployed on high lands on both sides of the eastern end of Eclipse Sound. Each system consists of an insulated box containing the camera and hardware powered by one battery and one solar panel. With the help of hunters from Pond Inlet, the equipment will be brought on site by snowmobile for installation in May, and by boat for recovery at the end of summer. Results will be shared with project partners and the community through the Ocean's North website. Research results and data will be shared with the community, the Nunavut Research Institute and Oceans North Canada, and may result in a publication in a scientific journal.

Natural Attenuation as an Oil Spill Response Strategy in the Arctic

02 013 15R-M

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Location: Resolute Bay

Number in Party: 5

The primary objective of this project is to identify and assess the natural attenuation capacity of the microbial community present in seawater in the Arctic to biodegrade oil, should a spill event occur under Arctic conditions. Surface seawater will be collected from Allen Bay, Nunavut to assess the microbial and genetic capacity of the natural microbial community to degrade oil under controlled conditions at the Polar Continental Shelf Project facilities in Resolute Bay.

NEIGE (Northern Ellesmere Island in the Global Environment)

02 026 15R-M

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Location: Quttinirpaaq National Park, Resolute Bay Lakes, Markham Ice Shelf

Number in Party: 6

This is a follow-up of our work in the program NEIGE, to continue monitoring and collecting environmental measurements in Quttinirpaaq National Park's lakes, fiords and the vicinity. We will determine the diversity of microbial life in shallow water communities using state of the art molecular techniques, characterize the physical characteristics and processes within northern Ellesmere Island's meromictic lakes, and define the structure and function of microbial food webs within Lake A, C1, Ward Hunt, Disraeli Fjord and Milne Fjord using HPLC and flow cytometry analyses at Laval University. Our climate stations will continue to provide long-term air and soil monitoring data for this globally important site.

Northern Ellesmere Ice Shelves, Epishelf Lakes and Climate Impacts

02 010 15R-M

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Location: Milne & Petermann Ice Shelves, White Glacier

Number in Party: 4

This research program will continue work on the current characteristics and stability of the northern Ellesmere Island ice shelves and adjacent multiyear landfast sea ice. Fieldwork started at this location in 2008, and will continue for the foreseeable future. Almost all of the ice shelves in this region have experienced dramatic break-ups over the last eight years, so this project aims to improve understanding of the causes of these events and the fate of the remaining ice shelves and related ice features.

Past Modes of Arctic Climate Variability from Varved Sediments from Ellesmere Island.

02 034 15N-M

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Location: Ellesmere Island/Strathcona Lake
 Number in Party: 4

This project seeks to reconstruct the Canadian High Arctic climate of the past by the analysis of annual laminations (or varves) from lake sediments. The goal of this field season is to conduct a stratigraphic survey of sediment layers. An inflatable boat will be used on the lake in order to measure sediment thickness and architecture with an acoustic device called "CHIRP". In parallel to the stratigraphic measurements, a bathymetric survey will be carried out. No hazardous material is brought in the field and we will bring everything back to Resolute Bay. Instrumental data will be analyzed in our respective Universities.

Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. Chidliak Property 2015 Baseline Environmental Studies

01 013 15R-M

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Location: Peregrine Diamonds Chidliak Camp, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung
 Number in Party: 3

The Chidliak Project site owned and operated by Peregrine Diamonds Ltd. (Peregrine) is situated in Hall Peninsula, southeast Baffin Island, Nunavut approximately 120 kilometres northeast of Iqaluit. Tetra Tech Company (EBA) was retained by Peregrine to conduct the 2013 studies on the project site to gain an understanding of the Environmental baseline conditions, which would then function as a key management tool for planning exploration studies at the project site which began in 2009 and have continued annually.

Permafrost Hydrology and Environmental Significance of Perennial Springs in the Expedition Fiord Area, Axel Heiberg Island

02 019 15R-M

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Location: Axel Heiberg Island
 Number in Party: 5

My research on the cold perennial springs on Axel Heiberg Island in the Canadian high Arctic has led to a better understanding about the unique nature of saline groundwater in permafrost. This is an ongoing study concerned with the technical analysis of several aspects of spring hydrology and geomorphology. The aims of this research are (1) to determine the origin of perennial spring flow; (2) to understand and explain processes related to the interaction between

groundwater and permafrost; and (3) to describe the microbial communities associated with springs, lakes and permafrost. These efforts have contributed to a better understanding about the limits of life in cold climates and about unique physical processes that are occurring in the Arctic. This is the only research on cold perennial springs being conducted in the high Arctic. These springs have no commercial value and our research is driven entirely by scientific questions.

[Petermann Gletscher, Greenland-Paleoceanography & Paleoclimatology.](#)

02 040 15N-A

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Location: Nares Strait, Hall Basin, Cape Baird, Lady Franklin Bay, Archer Fjord
 Number in Party:

The amount of future melting of the Greenland Ice Sheet (GIS) is a source of uncertainty in future sea level projections. Understanding the past climate record is essential for understanding the impact of both man made and natural climate changes on the GIS and sea level. We will focus on the Petermann Gletscher system, which drains a marine based sector of the GIS and terminates in a large floating ice shelf that is sensitive to ocean processes. A unique opportunity is provided as ice retreat over the last decade opens access to sedimentation processes that were previously hidden under the ice shelf. These sediments provide a record of what we might expect from past ice shelf variations.

[Precambrian Evolution of the Snowbird Tectonic Zone](#)

03 016 15N-A

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Location: Angikuni Lake
 Number in Party: 3

The Snowbird Tectonic Zone (STZ) is a lineament that bisects the Canadian Shield extending from Alberta to western Hudson Bay. It delineates a major geologic boundary within the Canadian Shield, but the significance of the structure remains enigmatic to the academic community worldwide. The University of Massachusetts (Amherst), in concert with a number of other institutions over the past two decades (lead by Dr. Michael Williams) and the Geological Survey of Canada, have studied this geophysical lineament in northern Saskatchewan and neighboring Northwest Territories. However much of the concepts and ideas proposed by many researchers, based on data collected over the last two decades, hinge on the lineaments geologic manifestation within Nunavut. We have received funding from the National Science Foundation to perform a reconnaissance level transect at the northwestern end of Angikuni lake to observe the type of rocks exposed along the projected trace of the geophysical lineament. If allowed, we would like to collect six samples (approximately 1 litre bucket worth) to analyze the timing and nature of events exposed within the Angikuni Lake region to compare with the extensive datasets that exist to the southwest in NWT and SK.

Renewable Energy Resource Assessment for Cambridge Bay

04 014 15N-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay
 Number in Party: 3

The purpose of this research project is to measure wind, sunlight, and temperature in Cambridge Bay to better understand the potential for renewable energy devices such as solar panels and wind turbines. As well, the diesel electric plant will be monitored in partnership with the power corporation to provide the information required to potentially integrate these devices into the existing energy system. Cambridge Bay was chosen because it will be the home of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station but the approach could be expanded to other communities.

Seabed Mapping of Frobisher Bay to Support Infrastructure Development & Natural Hazard Assessment

01 022 15R-M

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Location: Frobisher Bay
 Number in Party: 7

Frobisher Bay is becoming a focal point for a range of new infrastructure development options that supports Nunavut's capital city and natural resource development in the region. This includes a possible deep water port, fishing industry, a diamond mine at the Chidliak property, fibre optic cable connecting through the Northwest Passage and a proposed hydroelectric dam site in the area. In order to support the evolution of this region and its safe use by residents, an innovative partnership between the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, Government of Nunavut's Nulijuk research vessel and Natural Resources Canada will produce detailed maps of the seabed of Frobisher Bay

Sedimentologic and Diagenetic Evolution of Upper Ordovician Reefs (Red Head Rapids Formation) on Southampton Island.

02 025 15N-A

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Location: Southampton Island
 Number in Party: 4

The objectives of this project, through field work and laboratory research, are to understand the sedimentologic and diagenetic evolutions of Upper Ordovician reefs and to understand the evolution over time, of their primary and

secondary porosity. The final summary will evaluate the potential of these reefs to form porous structures to accumulate hydrocarbons.

Shallow ice core reconstructions of historical climate and sea ice variability.

02 012 15N-M

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Location: Ellesmere Island
Number in Party: 3

The purpose of this 4 day excursion to the Prince of Wales Icefield is to obtain two to three shallow ice cores. These shallow ice cores will be brought back to the University of Calgary, where they will be analyzed for their chemistry. The main research objective is to compare the chemistry of these ice cores with satellite derived reconstructions of sea ice concentration to determine if ice cores from this region can be used to reconstruct Baffin Bay sea ice concentration prior to the satellite era.

Sylvia Grinnell Lake and Stream Sediments Sampling

01 023 15N-M

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Location: Sylvia Grinnell Area
Number in Party: 5

Lake sediment, stream sediment and glacial sediment are used in mineral exploration, and their data also serve as baseline data for environmental studies. Lake sediment and water samples will be collected from low lying areas dominated by lakes, whereas till and stream sediment and water will be collected on the plateau where lakes are rare. A helicopter on floats will be used during sampling, will consist of 20 days of flying and will be at high elevation during transit flights. Wildlife will be avoided. The data and results will help assess the mineral exploration potential of the area, and provide geochemical data for environmental studies.

Tehery-Wager Geoscience Project

03 008 15N-M

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Location: Tehery-Wager Area
Number in Party: 14

The Tehery-Wager Geoscience Project, part of the Federal Government's Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals Program, is a collaborative effort between the Geological Survey of Canada, the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, and universities. The primary objective is to increase the geological knowledge of the area and identify locations with elevated economic potential. The project will provide modern geologic interpretations required to reduce exploration risk and make appropriate land use decisions. Support from local communities is vital as goods and services contracts for fuel caching, expediting, wildlife monitors and groceries will be needed.

[The Paleoenvironmental and Structural Evolution of the Sverdrup Basin](#)

02 016 15N-M

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Location: Ellesmere Island
Number in Party: 5

The CASP 2015-2018 field programme aims to study the geological evolution of the Canadian Arctic Islands. This work builds on published information and on previous CASP field work conducted between 2007 and 2014 on Axel Heiberg and Ellesmere Islands. The principal aim is to better understand the evolution of the Canadian Arctic Islands through time, which is recorded in the sedimentary rocks. With our research we will contribute to a better understanding of the evolution of environmental conditions in the Canadian Arctic over millions of years.

[The Role of Algae, Sunlight and Humic Substances in Disinfection in an Arctic Wastewater Stabilization Pond.](#)

02 045 15N-A

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Location: Pond Inlet
Number in Party: 1

This research aims to better understand and provide guidance on disinfection of domestic wastewater in the Arctic wastewater stabilization ponds (WSP's). WSP's are sustainable, low cost and maintenance, passive wastewater treatment systems that are commonly used in Northern communities across Canada. This performance is susceptible to environmental conditions and therefore can exhibit variable treatment efficiencies. Disinfections in WSP's relies on naturally occurring water quality variables, such as sunlight, pH, dissolved oxygen and humic substances. Measuring disinfection performances of WSP's and providing evidence to guide potential improvements is the overarching goal of the project.

[The ultra-warm Arctic 90 million years ago](#)

02 023 15R-M

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Location: Expedition Fiord, Bunde Fiord, Hansen Point
Number in Party: 6

The 90 million-year-old Arctic region contains a geologic history that records extreme climatic warmth that might provide insight into modern conditions and the potential for future climate change. We are studying fossils (including turtles) from Axel Heiberg Island that attest to the high paleo-temperatures, and volcanic rocks from Axel Heiberg and Ellesmere Islands whose eruption may have contributed carbon dioxide to the ancient atmosphere. We wish to better determine ancient Arctic temperatures and to learn if volcanic activity caused the warm conditions 90 million years ago. My work involves a small group (4-5 students and research assistants) sampling sedimentary and volcanic rocks. We work from small camps with minimal impact on the environment. Our logistic support comes from the Canadian Polar Continental Shelf Project.

[Toxic Heavy Metal Bioaccumulation and Genotoxicity in Small Mammal Population Inhabiting Post-Mining Areas of Nunavut: Case Study of Nanisivik Mine.](#)

02 046 15N-M

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Location: Nanisivik Mine Area, Arctic Bay
Number in Party: 2

The objective of our study is to develop an increased understanding of the spatial distribution of trace metals in the environment (soil and vegetation), as well as physiological changes and genetic responses of selected small mammal populations (arctic hare) exposed to historical mine waste residues in the post-mining area of the Nanisivik mine.

[Tracking Paleoenvironmental Change in the latest Mesoproterozoic \(ca. 1.1 billion years old\) Bylot Supergroup, Baffin Island](#)

02 031 15N-M

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Location: Pingo Valley, Mala River, Elwin Inlet, Charles Yorke River
Number in Party: 7

The purpose of this research is to study changes in the global environment around 1 billion years ago, when these rocks of the Borden Basin were formed. Specifically, our research group will investigate changes in seawater chemistry and the diversity of life at the time, as recorded in these strata. This project will complement a similar project on somewhat younger rocks in northwestern Canada. All samples will be fist-sized or smaller and will be collected by hand (with a geological hammer) from rocks on the surface (that is, no digging). This research will be a component of several PhD theses.

Upper Air Building Laboratory, Resolute Bay

02 009 15R-M

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Location: Resolute Bay
Number in Party: 4

The Canadian Aerosol Baseline Measurement (CABM) program under the Climate Chemistry Research Measurement and Air Quality Research sections are proposing to measure changes in the levels of absorbing (black carbon) and scattering aerosols and gases that may accompany increased ship traffic and increasing mining activities in the Canadian Arctic as well as from an increase in forest fires at more southern latitudes. In particular, black carbon, which is a strong light absorber that is released into the atmosphere from the incomplete combustion of fuels, is recognized as one of the “Short Lived Climate Forcers” that may contribute to more rapid melting of Arctic ice.

Winter to Summer Transitions in the Arctic-Ice Covered Ecosystem (Arctic-ICE) - Multiyear Project

04 018 15R-M-Amended

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Location: Dease Strait, Wellington Bay, Queen Maud Gulf
Number in Party: 9

Climate warming has induced rapid change in the ice-covered marine ecosystem of the high Arctic. In this project we will investigate: (1) physical and biological processes controlling the timing of marine primary production, which has been hypothesized as an indicator of potential change in the ecosystem; (2) the influence of rivers and sea ice melt on the freshwater budget and organic carbon cycle in coastal bays near Cambridge Bay; and (3) microbial diversity in sea ice, seawater and marine sediments as it relates to in situ biogeochemical cycling and the potential microbial response to increased industrial activity (e.g. oil spills).

2015 LICENSED SOCIAL SCIENCES RESEARCH IN NUNAVUT

2015 Hope Bay Project: Socio-Economic and Land Use Baseline Studies

04 013 15N-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Kugaaruk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk
Number in Party: 6

TMAC Resources Inc. (TMAC) is exploring significant metal deposits near Hope Bay, Melville Sound, Nunavut. The area includes three main deposits: Doris, Madrid and Boston. The Doris deposit was previously permitted to become a mine (Doris Mine Project) and TMAC is continuing baseline studies in the area in case of further development. Environmental Studies - including socio-economic and land use studies - are planned to be conducted in the area in case of future development. TMAC has contracted ERM Rescan to complete this work.

A Meteorological Observatory in the Northwest Passage: Understanding Sea Ice Changes and Inuit Use of Scientific Information

04 003 16N-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk
Number in Party: 2

The Arctic climate is changing rapidly, and the best evidence for that change lies in the ongoing loss of sea ice. In the Northwest Passage, ice is melting earlier in the spring and forming later in the fall, creating a longer navigation season and presenting new opportunities and risks for governments, industry, and coastal communities. These stakeholders would benefit from better observations and predictions of ice melt and formation timing, but this requires intimate knowledge of the surface energy balance - essentially the sum of all processes that add or remove energy from the marine environment

A Vulnerability Assessment of Injury and Distress on the Land across Nunavut

01 020 15N-M

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Location: Arviat, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Whale Cove
 Number in Party: 2

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for Canadians aged 1 to 44, with incidence rates among indigenous populations three to four times the national average. Unintentional injury can be understood as a product of individual behaviour, environmental hazards, social norms and broader human systems. Inuit communities in Nunavut are experiencing rapid social, economic, and environmental changes. Native to an environment with unique and numerous dangers, there is concern amongst Inuit communities, health care providers and governments that exposure and sensitivity to land based hazards may be increasing. This research examines the human dimensions of climate change in Nunavut by exploring the vulnerabilities of human systems and physical systems, specifically asking how burdens of unintentional injury may be impacted by climate change.

An evaluation of municipal, regional, territorial, and federal adaptation policies, programs and actions in Nunavut.

01 006 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit, Arviat
 Number in Party: 2

This project aims to evaluate current adaptation programs, policies, and actions at multiple policy levels (municipal, regional, territorial, and federal) in Nunavut. The project will address the following research questions: i) Are we adapting enough?; ii) Are we adapting in the right way?; and iii) Are we adequately preparing for future impacts? Through answering these questions, the project will identify priority information gaps in climate change adaptation in Nunavut.

Arctic Bay (Ikpiarjuk) Revisited: The Dynamic Nature of Climate Change Vulnerability in the Canadian Arctic

02 005 15N-M

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Location: Arctic Bay
 Number in Party: 2

The objectives of this work are to: identify and characterize the current determinants of climate change vulnerability in Arctic Bay, with a focus on subsistence harvesting; compare and contrast the nature and determinants of vulnerability

today with those documented in previously conducted research in the community in 2004/05; identify the processes that contribute to changes in the nature and determinants of vulnerability, and to examine the way in which social learning influences vulnerability. These objectives will provide further understanding of the long term dynamics and implications of climate change vulnerability and how communities are responding to this.

Auyiuttuq National Park Place Names Project

02 044 15N-M

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Location: Qikiqtarjuaq, Pangnirtung
Number in Party: 3

The primary goal of this project is to create a map of Inuktitut place names within Auyiuttuq National Park. The main participants in this project are the Parks Canada Inuit Knowledge Working Groups (IKWGs) in Pangnirtung and Qikiqtarjuaq. Since 2005, the IKWGs have worked with Parks Canada staff on projects pertaining to traditional knowledge. In March 2015, Parks Canada staff met with the IKWGs in Qikiqtarjuaq to discuss methodology for this project and to assess existing maps (including data provided by Inuit Heritage Trust and Parks Canada).

Back River Project: Socio-Economic and Land Use Studies

04 008 15R-M

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Number in Party: 5

Sabina Gold & Silver Corp. is exploring significant gold deposits near Back River, Nunavut. The area holds a number of potential ore deposits that are being investigated. The baseline studies could form the basis of Socio-Economic Impact Assessment and Analysis as per Part 5 of Article 12 of the NLCA. The Socio-Economic study will focus on the communities of the Kitikmeot Region, including social, economic, education, cultural, and governance characteristics. The Land and Resource Use study is more site-specific, and will investigate land (and water) uses in the areas surrounding the Back River deposits.

Baker Lake Household Food Security and Needs Survey

03 018 15N-M

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 Number in Party: 3

The Niqitsiavut Society of Baker Lake, in co-operation with the Nunavut Food Security Coalition, Trent University and the Food Security Network of Newfoundland and Labrador are proposing to conduct a community household survey to gather information to understand challenges to accessing foods. This is being done in support of the Niqitsiavut Society that is working to improve access to foods for households over the coming years. The survey team will randomly select homes and interview the head of the household that makes the food decisions. The survey will be completed through an interviewer and translator and will take about 30 minutes to complete. The information will be used by the Niqitsiavut Society to design and try out new initiatives to improve access to food for households in Baker Lake.

Berry Productivity in the Arctic: Integrating Local Knowledge, Community Based Monitoring and Remote Sensing Analyses to Understand Change in Land Use and Vegetation.

03 012 15N-M

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Location: Arviat
 Number in Party: 2

This project is part of the ArcticNet initiative - community based monitoring of environmental change in the Canadian Arctic: essential networks - to contribute to local and regional adaptation strategies. These goals are to improve knowledge of the ecology of berry producing species through the establishment of a long term community based monitoring program using berry species and shrub growth as indicators of climate change. We combine local and traditional ecological knowledge together with scientific data to understand variations in annual productivity of commonly used berries.

CanNor and the Community Readiness Initiative: Mining and Development in Canada's North

04 017 15N-A

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 Number in Party: 2

With a growing number of mines set to open across Nunavut, mining is increasingly seen as the cornerstone of development for the Territory. The Canadian Northern Development Agency (CanNor) was founded and in 2012 launched the "Community Readiness Initiative (CRI). The CRI was formed to assess the socio-economic status and development needs of Nunavut communities before the anticipated boom in mining.

Case Study of an Ubiquitous Laptop School in an Aboriginal Community

03 006 15N-M

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Location: Rankin Inlet
Number in Party: 4

This research project examines ubiquitous laptop programs in select Aboriginal schools. The study involves case studies of existing ubiquitous laptop schools, which examine the ICT integration into teaching through the lens of ISTE standards, which are aligned with the CIRA goals and mandate.

Change and Economic Development in Arctic Canada (CEDAC): Nunavummiut Perspectives on Successful Development

01 031 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
Number in Party: 7

The project aims to better understand the factors that can lead to more culturally relevant economic development that benefits local residents despite a strong resource economy that is largely driven by external investment. The conclusions may be useful for policy and decision making and may provide some insight and recommendations for ensuring that a higher proportion of the benefits of development are felt locally and are locally driven.

Climate change and tourism change: a vulnerability and resilience assessment

05 009 15R-M

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Location: Pond Inlet, Gjoa Haven, Iqaluit, Resolute Bay
Number in Party: 6

This research examines the approaches to managing tourism change and its interaction with climate change in several northern communities. Climate change is one of many changes affecting communities and influencing economic activities such as tourism. Communities and individuals who rely on tourism may be affected through negative outcomes and through opportunities for development. This research addresses the need to understand climate change adaptations in the tourism industry and their implications for northern residents and communities based on local strengths, experiences and visions. Using case studies, the research will explore changes for communities especially related to expedition cruising and terrestrial wildlife tourism. The study uses a framework that includes climate change, tourism change, community resilience and community adaptation. The goal of the study is to work with communities and individuals to identify community-level adaptation strategies that could be used by local stakeholders and decision-makers. Adaptation will be unique to each community, but likely will focus on changes in visitor numbers, expectations, experiences and impacts, and will require a variety of strategies that can take advantage of the opportunities and minimize negative outcomes.

Community Based Gardening Co-operatives as a Means to Address Food Accessibility and Affordability in Nunavut

01 032 15N-M

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Number in Party: 2

Northern peoples are facing challenges of reliably accessing sufficient quantities of both affordable and nutritious food and water. This is due to the high costs of hunting, the imported market food, and difficulties with Nutrition North Canada in making food affordable. Fresh market food available in Nunavut's grocery stores is prohibitively expensive for families. Developing community based garden co-operatives, which grow local produce, is a potential solution to providing an economical means of accessing quality food that can supplement traditional diets.

Community Resilience and Cambridge Bay Facebook Groups.

04 012 15N-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay
Number in Party: 2

Community Resilience and Cambridge Bay Facebook Groups will be a study of the role of the Facebook groups Cambridge Bay News and Cambridge Bay Sell/Swap in the community of Cambridge Bay. The project will focus on the ways in which the community adapts and adopts the Facebook group platform to become a network of resilience. Cambridge Bay News focuses on local news and information, while public buying, selling and trading is carried out on Cambridge Bay Sell/Swap. Both groups are directed at the residents of the Hamlet of Cambridge Bay, Nunavut. Cambridge Bay was chosen because of the community relationships that the researcher has cultivated while working in Cambridge Bay for three summers.

Connecting Inuit Elders and Youth: Learning about caribou, community, and well-being

04 005 15R-M

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Location: Gjoa Haven, Cambridge Bay
 Number in Party: 3

This project was developed from a research planning workshop in Gjoa Haven in February, 2010, with additional planning meetings and participation in the Qiqirtaq High School elder-youth land camp in August, 2010. From these meetings, six local research priorities were identified by community representatives, including: i) caribou health; ii) elder and youth camps; iii) caribou food (vegetation); iv) changing lifestyles; v) cultural values and skills; and, vi) Inuit health and diet (see <http://www.straightupnorth.ca/Sikuliriji/GH-SummReports.html> for details). Acting on these priorities, the purpose of this project is to explore the value of elder-youth land camps as a means of fostering inter-generational knowledge transfer and conceptualizing Inuit research methodologies. Our objectives are to investigate cross-cultural applications of Indigenous research methodologies, explore the role of place in northern education, Inuit identity, and human-animal relations, as well as understand how community-driven research and education can foster community health and prosperity. This case study will thus address community goals while informing broader debates around Indigenous and cultural geography theoretical approaches, Aboriginal identities, sustainable livelihoods, place-based education, wildlife management, and cultural knowledge transmission.

Creating Citizens, Building Societies: Education, Citizenship and Change in the Eastern Arctic

01 012 15R-M

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Location: Igloodik
 Number in Party: 2

The rapid introduction of formal education to the eastern arctic in the 1960's brought massive changes to Inuit family relations and society. This research will document and analyze these changes between 1960, when the federal day school was established in Igloodik, and 1999, when Nunavut was founded, aiming to make Inuit perspectives more visible.

Defining Poverty the Inuit Way: Nunavut's Poverty Reduction Policy

01 014 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 2

The research will study the way poverty is understood in Iqaluit as has been made evident in the territory's poverty reduction initiative. Iqaluit was chosen as the study site because local officials and community members have been involved in the development of the Makimaniq Plan for Poverty Reduction. Drawing on semi structured interviews with key informants as well as a textual analysis of meeting transcripts, Hansard records and media coverage of the process and poverty between 2009-2015, the project will identify how poverty was understood and addressed through the public engagement process, examine how this understanding has evolved since the process began and explore the policy implications of the debates and definitions.

Dumpcano: Waste Management and Environmental Justice in Iqaluit

01 038 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 2

On May 20, 2014, the Iqaluit garbage dump burst into flames. It burned for over five months before eventually being extinguished. This study will focus on how the doctrine of terra nullius impacts waste management, tourism, identity creation, conservation and development in Canada's north. Beginning with Franklin and working through the dump fire itself and the response to it (specifically Operation nanook), and culminating in current tourism campaigns and future development in Nunavut, my project uses the dump fire to explore the nature of development in Canada's North and the realities of environmental justice in Iqaluit.

Engaging Climate Change

03 004 15Registry

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Location: Arviat
 Number in Party: 8

The Arviat Engaging Climate Change project is a community driven initiative funded through the PHAC Climate Change & Health Adaptation Program for 2015-2016. The aim of the project is to improve health outcomes for our very large child

and youth population and their families through engaging them in understanding the potential benefits from climate change that is occurring around our community.

Evaluating Indigenous and Adaptation Research (EIVAR)

01 027 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 6

Community based adaptation research is increasingly carried out with Indigenous communities in the Canadian Arctic. This type of research looks at "adaptation", which is a response to changes in the climate. Community based adaptation research is "community based", which means that the researcher works closely with community members and hopes to empower local partners in the research. Community based adaptation research can help create better adaptation policies and programs for communities. However, community based adaptation research can potentially have both positive and negative impacts on communities. It is thus important to evaluate this type of research and see how the research is affecting the community.

Examining Methods and Models for Integrative Indigenous and Western Knowledge to Inform Water Management and Research in Canada

05 004 15Registry

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Location: Iqaluit, Clyde River, Pangnirtung, Baker Lake, Coral Harbour
 Number in Party: 5

This research, funded by the Canadian Water Network, is part of a Canada wide project that seeks to respond to the question: How can Indigenous methodologies and Indigenous/traditional knowledge from First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples in Canada be used with innovation in Western Science and engineering in an integrative way to support effective water policy, management and decision making in Canada? Our objective is to gain a better understanding of the barriers and challenges, as well as the opportunities and successes, in bringing together Indigenous and Western knowledges to address water issues through respectful research partnerships in Northern Canada

Expanded Leadership in Community Based Research: Developing Advanced Capacity to Study the Risk of Climate Change on Water Quality in Pond Inlet

02 042 15Registry

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Location: Pond Inlet
 Number in Party: 2

The goal of this study is to document the prevalence of stomach illness (diarrhoea and vomiting) with Mittimatalirmiut and determine the proportion attributed to water quality during the summer season in the community of Pond Inlet. The program is led by residents of Pond Inlet with the support of the local Hamlet and mentors from Universities and NGOs. The program is funded by the Climate Change and Health Adaptation program and is in its second year of funding.

Exploring Inuit artistic voice about Arctic environmental and sea ice change

01 030 15R-M

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Location: Cape Dorset, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung
 Number in Party: 2

The purpose of my doctoral research is to engage with artists to explore the perspectives of Inuit artists about environmental change, specifically climate change and its impact on sea ice, and to better appreciate how artistic expression can help communities, scientists and policy makers to navigate environmental change.

The research goal is to learn about, and bring attention to, Inuit artistic responses to Arctic environmental and sea ice change (e.g. drawings, songs, sculptures). This project will assess how art and artistic process may serve as a method, strategy or approach to connect ways of knowing (e.g. scientific, Inuit). Finally, the project will provide insights about how Inuit artistic perspectives can inform science and policy.

Feeding our Families in Kugluktuk: How are residents successful? How could things be improved?

04 016 15R-M

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Location: Kugluktuk
 Number in Party: 3

Despite extremely high financial costs of living, many people in small, remote communities in the Canadian Arctic successfully feed their families. Different things make this possible, such as Government programs, policies, social networks or food sharing relationships. But for whom they work and how? Do some aspects of these actually prevent people from feeding their families?

Hey PETA: What the Seal Means to the Jerry Cans

01 028 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 2

The aim of this research is to show/reveal one aspect of the tension between modern/western and modern/Nunavut cultural beliefs by making meaning of the thoughts and beliefs of one small group of fellow minded Northern people regarding the seal and seal hunting. The Jerry Cans are an Iqaluit based band that expresses the importance of the seal in their music, while also expressing anger towards anti-sealing groups. By examining the role of the seal for the Jerry Cans, I hope to knit together an ethnographic account of one social practise that many people in Nunavut have taken a stand on.

Iglulingmiut and wildlife: permanent features and changes

02 028 15N-M

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Location: Igloodik
 Number in Party: 1

My goal is to understand the changes in attitudes towards wildlife and hunting, especially amongst the younger people born and raised in town, whose experience of life on the land is very different from that of their parents and grandparents. More particularly, how this experience is passed down and shared between generations will be explored.

Inuit & Scientific Knowledge and Non Renewable & Renewable Energy Development

02 047 15N-M

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Location: Clyde River, Iqaluit, Pond Inlet
 Number in Party: 1

The project will focus on decision making about renewable and non renewable energy development in Nunavut, with a particular focus on decisions about off shore oil and gas and the exploration of renewable energy sources such as wind energy.

Inuit Community Perspectives on Ringed Seal and Polar Bear Monitoring in the Gulf of Boothia

05 006 15R-M

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Location: Kugaaruk
Number in Party: 2

The purpose of this research is to investigate the health and ecology of ringed and bearded seals in the Gulf of Boothia and to collect information on seals that will allow monitoring of the feeding habits of polar bears. The project includes the collection of seal samples and interviews with hunters and other community members about their knowledge of seal abundance and distribution. The long term goal is to determine how climate warming and increased development may affect ringed seals, bearded seals and polar bears, with the goal of assisting in conservation and maintaining healthy, abundant populations capable of sustaining the harvesting needs of communities around the Gulf of Boothia.

Inuit Perspectives on Ends-of-Life

02 032 15N-M-Amended

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Location: Arctic Bay
Number in Party: 2

The objective of this research is to investigate Inuit experiences of, and conceptions about, end-of-life. It therefore asks how Inuit define "the end" as well as "life". The proposed research offers insight into some of the unique challenges of dying in a remote, northern community. Understanding Inuit expectations and relationships around the end-of, and after-life is essential for developing/providing better end-of-life or palliative care, as well as more sensitive psychological and medical services for Inuit, both in the north and the south.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, Narwhal Management and Community Empowerment: A Case Study in Naujaat, Nunavut

03 011 15N-M

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Number in Party: 2

The purpose of the project is to provide insight into how narwhal management in Nunavut waters can better reflect Inuit objectives and priorities, and how the Inuit management process can be advanced. Case studies of Naujaat's experiences with narwhal harvesting and decision making can provide insight into these objectives.

[Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Harvest Studies Supporting the Mary River Project](#)

02 014 15R-M

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Location: Arctic Bay, Cape Dorset, Clyde River, Hall Beach, Igloolik, Pond Inlet
Number in Party: 6

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (Baffinland) is looking to build a mine at Nuluujaak (Mary River). Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) studies were initiated in 2006 to document the existing condition of the land and wildlife in the region and obtain feedback on the potential effects of mine development. The studies proposed here include supplementing the IQ studies already initiated, as well as collection of current wildlife harvest information from local hunters. The IQ studies will help Baffinland plan a project that considers and respects local knowledge, including how the people use the land and which areas are most important. The information will be very important to support an environmental assessment, identifying potential negative and positive impacts of the project on the communities and wildlife, and identifying mitigation opportunities. These studies will be conducted and coordinated by Baffinland, with the assistance of Knight Piesold Ltd., with the participation of local researchers and Hunter and Trapper Organizations.

[Inuit String Figures \(ajaraarniq\) : Traditional Knowledge on Making Figures and Storytelling with a String among Canadian Inuit](#)

01 035 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
Number in Party: 0

This proposed study on Canadian Inuit String Figures is part of a collective research project which aims to compare the processes of making figures with a loop of string, as a practice known in different societies, with an oral tradition.

[Inuit Ways of Knowing, Being and Doing: Creating and conducting a community consultation process grounded in IQ \(Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit\)](#)

01 033 14R-M-Amended

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Location: Pangnirtung, Qikiqtarjuaq
Number in Party: 1

My central research question focuses on how community members of Qikiqtarjuaq and Pangnirtung want to create and conduct a community consultative process, grounded in Inuit ways of knowing, being and doing (Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit).

Inuit Ways of Knowing, Being and Doing: The creation of a community School with Elders as teachers.

01 034 14R-M-Amended

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Location: Qikiqtarjuaq
Number in Party: 1

The main intent of this inquiry focuses on how a community worked together to create a community school, grounded in Inuit ways of knowing, being and doing with Elders as teachers. This will be accomplished by working with the community to share and to celebrate the story and to document the creation of this community school as one example of a best practice in Inuit education.

Kugluktukmiut and Inuvait Willow Project: Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit of Catkin-bearing shrubs and climate change

04 009 15R-M

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Location: Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay
Number in Party: 3

Students and knowledge holders from Kugluktuk and Inuvik will learn Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit of willow from elders. While harvesting willows, students will learn about edible willow buds and how to make willow mats, tent frames and fishtraps. They will test willow buds for vitamin C and will look at ecological benefits of harvesting willow, as a way to counteract the significant increase in the Arctic shrub over the past few decades, a concern since shrub dominated areas often reduce productivity of edible berries and the lichen eaten by caribou.

Land-based Initiatives in Canada's North: Moving towards cross-cultural understanding of the importance and meaning of on-the-Land trips

02 055 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit, Clyde River
Number in Party: 2

Land-based initiatives, which include modern day multiday trips and on-the-Land programs with and for Aboriginal people are currently being practiced widely in the north as a way of connecting people (and especially youth) with their Land and culture. Initiatives include: culture camps and harvesting programs, outdoor recreation and leadership, Land-based education (incorporating Traditional Knowledge and science), treatment and wellness camps, and variations of these modalities combined.

Though there is evidence found orally, in program-level reports, and other grey literature sources, the evidence base for understanding these programs as providing an array of holistic health benefits in Aboriginal communities is limited and undeveloped within the mainstream academic literature.

[Learning the tundra: An intergenerational study of spatial Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit](#)

03 013 15N-M

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Location: Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet

Number in Party: 2

The purpose of this project is to gain information and knowledge on the topic of Inuit spatial and ecological knowledge, or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, across several age generations. The reason for this is to examine how Inuit spatial and ecological knowledge is taught and learned in today's world.

[Living Inuktitut: Using Social Space in the Eastern Arctic](#)

02 041 15R-M

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Location: Clyde River

Number in Party: 4

This research will build on the work of numerous scholars and organizations concerned about the well being of contemporary Inuit. Since the Second World War, the government encouraged Inuit to settle in structured villages to access essential services. The government provided subsidized rental houses arranged along linear roads; however, Inuit were never consulted with regard to design, size or location. Existing Inuit self-built structures are constructed with sophisticated design principles, accommodating cultural patterns and different ways of grouping according to seasons or occasions. Designing for the local climate and environment is also thoughtfully considered such as uses of form and materials, carefully set openings, massive walls, and shallow pitched or curved roofs to retain the snow as an insulator.

Local Benefits of Education, Training and Employment with Resource Industries

01 029 15N-M

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Location: Igloolik, Iqaluit, Pond Inlet
Number in Party: 3

This research is federally funded through Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA). The purpose of the project is to examine training partnership programs that are intended to transition members of northern communities into the resource extractive industrial workforce.

Mining Impacts and Sustainability in Qamanit'uaq, Nunavut. Developing Strategies and Models for an Equitable Partnership. Inuit/Saami Youth Exchange

03 005 15R-M

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Location: Baker Lake
Number in Party: 3

The TUKTU 2015 project will continue with improved methodological tools and a focus on strategic planning for future mining scenarios. The logical focus for 2015 will be the fast approaching scenario "gold mine closure". Triangular collaboration with our established network of local institutions, mining company representatives and residents could facilitate local planning for this transition period. This effort could include an exploration of new avenues for alternative activities as well as the possibilities of recovering mine infrastructure for local use.

Mobilizing Inuit Cultural Heritage: Women's Skin Sewing as Creative Arts Project

02 003 15N-M

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Location: Pond Inlet
Number in Party: 4

We are working with an international research team on a project designed to promote access to advance information and communication technologies, and to connect Inuit voice to objects of cultural heritage. The project is taking place in several communities in the Canadian Arctic and involves documenting and promoting creative practise and different forms of artistic tradition.

Mobilizing Knowledge Through a Network of Inuit Educational Leaders and Researchers: Bilingual Education in Inuit Nunangat

03 003 15N-M

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Location: Arviat
 Number in Party: 5

The research objectives are to help create discussion among teachers, parents and the public about current challenges, successes and opportunities for improving bilingual education within Inuit schools and communities. We will review recent and important academic research about legislation, policies and promising practices in bilingual education. We will create short bilingual learning modules targeted for parents, teachers and practices identified as effective in improving bilingual education in Inuit Nunangat.

Musk Ox Health & Resilience: Musk Ox Surveillance on Victoria Island to Support Food Security, Food Safety, Public Health & Musk Ox Health

04 003 15R-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay
 Number in Party: 4

The proposed project aims to develop a community based musk ox health surveillance system in the community of Cambridge Bay in order to monitor musk ox health over time and be able to detect disease emergence. This surveillance system will be built through community involvement and will incorporate traditional and local knowledge about musk ox health and diseases.

Nunavummiut Food Security: Community-Scale Social and Economic Strategies

02 038 15N-M

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Location: Clyde River
 Number in Party: 2

No issue in the Canadian North today has greater social, health and public policy implications than food security. The stability and security of the northern food system is of concern across Inuit Nunangat (regions inhabited by Inuit), not least in Nunavut. In the last decade, research from perspectives as varied as social network analysis, dietary health and

the biophysical effects of climate change suggests that Inuit now live in an increasingly precarious food environment. Calls to remediate the conditions underlying this situation are now coming from sources as varied as blue ribbon panels and the Nunavut grassroots movement FEED OUR FAMILIES.

Nunavummiut Youth and the Future

03 009 15N-M

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Location: Rankin Inlet

Number in Party: 1

This research aims to better understand young Nunavummiut's decisions about the future and how this relates to their interest to stay in their communities or move somewhere else. This study will take place at Maani Ulujuk Illiniarvik. The Principal and Guidance Counsellor at the school are aware of the study and support it. Students in grades 9, 10, 11 and 12 will be invited to fill out a voluntary questionnaire during class time. They will also be invited to participate in discussion groups. Finally, a smaller group of students will be invited to participate in an afterschool theatre group that will be held for 2 weeks in April. A professional drama teacher will be working with these students.

Pilot Project to Monitor the Ecological Integrity and assess Climate Change Vulnerability of Auyuittuq National Park through Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

01 034 15N-M

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Location: Pangnirtung, Qikiqtarjuaq

Number in Party: 5

The overall goal of the project is to include Inuit knowledge in Parks Canada's assessment of the health of the park's ecosystems. The immediate objectives of the project are as follows: To collect Inuit knowledge for a climate change vulnerability assessment project for the park; and to test a method for monitoring/studying the health of the park's ecosystems/environment through Inuit knowledge in the long term.

Piqqusiliriqattarniq: A Narrative Inquiry of Inuit Perspectives of Success and the role of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit or traditional knowledge

01 026 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit

Number in Party: 2

The purpose of the proposed studies are to understand how former Inuit high school students are currently defining what it means to be successful in their lives. Further, this study seeks to explore the role Inuit language and culture, or Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, plays in these ideas of success as well as what role formal schooling plays in achieving these ideas.

The goal of this research is to understand to what extent Inuit culture and language is important to the life goals of Inuit youth. In gaining this understanding it is possible to realign school processes to help youth achieve their ideas of success.

Public Housing Accountability in Nunavut

01 033 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit, Qikiqtarjuaq
 Number in Party: 0

The purpose of this study is to examine the roles of accountability in the delivery of public housing in Nunavut communities. Of particular interest are the reporting requirements, both financial and non-financial; the role of the local Board of Directors; the roles of the local housing organization and Nunavut Housing Corporation; and the Nunavut Government. An examination of the funding agreements and arrangements will also be undertaken.

Qikiqtani Inuit Association Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Database

01 024 15R-M

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Location: Arctic Bay, Cape Dorset, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Hall Beach, Igloodik, Iqaluit, Kimmirut, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Sanikiluaq
 Number in Party: 1

Qikiqtani Inuit Association is creating an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) database. QIA has collected & digitized the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy (ILUO) Data created in the 1970's that was created to aid in the negotiations of the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. QIA is involved in IQ collection through development (Baffinland) and through protected areas creation (Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area). QIA is currently incorporating new IQ data into the database. This includes all IQ data that Baffinland has collected during the Environmental Assessment process. QIA is currently involved in the creation of the Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area. As a part of the process QIA will be conducting the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit/Traditional Knowledge Study component to help aid the creation of the NMCA.

Safe and sound: Exploring Inuit mothers' experiences of child welfare in relation to Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) in Arviat, Nunavut

03 010 15R-M

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Location: Arviat

Number in Party: 2

This research project responds to concerns expressed by Inuit about the child welfare system (social services). Inuit have stated that Qallunaat (non-Inuit) ways of doing things do not work in their communities – child welfare is no exception. Mining is seen as the economic future of Nunavut, yet it can also hold implications for child wellbeing. An increasing number of families are finding employment in the mining industry. Research concerning the social impact of mining has noted some of the problems that can result from this form of employment on families.

Sounding Space and Place: exploring the interaction of space, place, music, and identity in three Canadian cities.

01 007 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit

Number in Party: 4

This ethnography uses collaborative and participant-led data gathering that produces vivid portraits of individual spatial experience, bringing forward the local stories that are often missed by official representations of space and place. Most scholarly research in choral music focuses on the experience of choral conductors, failing to consider the vitally important life experience of the choristers involved in music making. In addition to offering an opportunity for the voices of individual choral musicians to be heard, this project draws attention to the previously under-researched places and spaces of Canadian choral music making, offering an opportunity to re-visit familiar performing venues.

Sustainable Futures North: Water, Energy and Food Security in the North: Building Community Capacity for Sustainable Futures.

02 049 15R-M

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Location: Clyde River, Iqaluit

Number in Party: 2

The sustainable futures north project combines regional assessments of water, food and energy systems with an education and outreach program designed to build capacity through developing post secondary curricula and courses in environmental management, sustainability and engineering.

The Linguistic Effects of the High Arctic Relocation.

02 039 15N-M

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Location: Pond Inlet
 Number in Party: 2

My project studies the linguistic effects of the high arctic relocation of 1953-1955 on the Inuktitut dialects spoken in some of the communities involved in the scheme. Last year, I conducted some fieldwork in Resolute Bay, one of the two relocation sites.

Where Do We Keep Our Past? Working Towards an Indigenous Museum and Preserving Nunavut's Archaeological Heritage

03 001 15R-M

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Location: Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet
 Number in Party: 1

Everyone in Nunavut does not have access to a museum, especially one that holds cultural material. There is little information on how a museum in Nunavut would affect the Inuit. Through research with existing cultural centres in Canada we are able to learn what museum and heritage centre models work best for indigenous and isolated communities. The potential for major cultural impacts in Nunavut with the development of a museum will be explored. The research will be used towards the establishment of the proposed Nunavut Heritage Centre, and the goal is to have Inuit archaeological collections returned to Nunavut.

Work/Journey/Home: Exploring the Impacts of Fly-In-Fly-out Work Practices in the Kivalliq Region, Nunavut on Employees and Families.

03 014 15N-M

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Location: Rankin Inlet
 Number in Party: 3

Mining operations in Nunavut require a Fly-in-Fly-out (FIFO) workforce, which involves workers living at a remote mine site for two week shifts away from their families and communities. Drawing on contemporary experiences from the Meadowbank mine and the Meliadine Gold project, the objective of this research is to determine how FIFO work practices

are organized in the Kivalliq Region, understand how participation in FIFO work practices effect workers and their families, particularly as understood by Inuit workers and their families in Rankin Inlet. We aim to produce knowledge that will help in the development of relevant mining family support network materials and tolls for employees and families in Rankin Inlet participating in FIFO work practices at Agnico Eagle mine sites.

LICENSED HEALTH RESEARCH IN NUNAVUT, 2015

A Retrospective Review of Cancer Treatments and Outcomes Among Inuit referred from Nunavut

05 011 15Registry

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Location: All Baffin Communities

Number in Party: 5

Historically, Inuit populations have been protected from many chronic western illnesses by a diet high in vitamin A, protein and omega-3 fatty acids. However, over the last several decades there have been dramatic increases in cancer rates among Inuit. Despite this increased cancer burden, there remains a scarcity of Inuit specific cancer treatment centers. A previous study done at the OHRI addressed this information gap by undertaking a review of cancer cases among Inuit from Nunavut referred to The Ottawa Hospital Cancer Centre (TOHCC) from 2000-2010. This study will update the previous investigation with data from 2011-2014.

A Study Exploring the Challenges and Facilitators of Nursing Faculty Engagement in Research at Colleges and Polytechnic Institutions and the Role of Library Services in Supporting this Research

01 039 15N-A

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Number in Party: 2

A collaborative project between the nursing programs at Humber College and Saskatchewan polytechnic, we are conducting a nation wide survey of nursing faculty members in colleges, polytechnics, and non research-intensive universities to determine what factors are most likely to impact research undertakings and also asking about the role of library services in research activities.

Access to Primary Healthcare in Iqaluit: Component of the Evaluation of the Project for Enhanced Rural and Remote Training

01 002 15R-M

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Location: Iqaluit
Number in Party: 2

The primary purpose of this study is to examine access to primary healthcare services for individuals living in Iqaluit, NU. This is a component of an evaluation of the Project for Enhanced Rural and Remote Training, an initiative of Memorial University of Newfoundland and the Government of Nunavut. This initiative provides funding for current family medicine residents to complete a portion of their residency training in Iqaluit, NU.

[Adapting the Community Readiness Model \(CRM\) for HIV/AIDS Prevention, Education and Screening with Inuit Communities Developing Strategies for HIV Prevention with Community Input & Collaboration](#)

02 047 15N-M

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Location: Arviat, Kugluktuk, Clyde River
Number in Party: 9

HIV infections are a real threat for Inuit communities, and since every community is different, we are not sure how ready communities are in dealing with HIV. The main purpose of this research is to help Inuit communities identify how ready they are to deal with HIV infections with the community readiness model. The community readiness model is a tool that can help communities determine how ready they are to deal with a specific issue. For this project, we are looking at initiatives that focus on HIV prevention, education and screening. Our research project aims to adapt, pre-test and use the CRM to identify how ready 3 communities in Nunavut are to deal with HIV.

[Determinants of Dietary Behaviour & Physical Activity among Canadian Inuit](#)

05 013 15N-M-Amended

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Number in Party: 3

Reports show that a lot of Inuit eat junk food instead of healthy traditional foods. In addition, many Inuit do not do enough exercise unlike in the past when physical exercise was normally done as a part of activities for gathering traditional foods. Eating junk food and low physical activity increase the risk of developing diabetes, heart problems and cancer. The challenge is that we do not fully understand many of the factors affecting Inuit eating habits, and whether or not they participate in adequate physical activity.

Establishment of a project for Diarrheal Illness Surveillance at Sentinel Site in Nunavut

05 005 15R-M

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 Number in Party: 12

The reason for doing this study is to understand the causes of diarrhea in Nunavut and to understand if a rotavirus vaccine or other interventions would lessen the burden of diarrhea in the territory. The study will take 2 years to complete. This study is a partnership between the Government of Nunavut, McMaster University and the Public Health Agency of Canada.

Evaluation of Eczema, Asthma and Allergies among the Children of Iqaluit (EAACI Study)

01 033 15N-M

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Location: Iqaluit
 Number in Party: 1

The aim of this study is to figure out the number of grade one children in Iqaluit that have eczema, asthma, and allergies and at the same time to get more information about possible related factors. All the grade one parents/guardians will be given a package of information about the study, a questionnaire and informed consent form to be read and filled.

First Nations, Inuit and Métis Empowerment Tool (FNIMET) Project Cultural, Spiritual and Religious Perspectives of Palliative Care Grief and Loss

03 017 15N-M-Amended

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Location: Rankin Inlet
 Number in Party: 2

The Canadian Virtual Hospice are working with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, researchers and clinicians to create educational tools to increase awareness, understanding and confidence to advocate for and access quality palliative and end of life care when living with advanced cancer. These educational tools will also help educate and support health care providers in providing care in a culturally safe manner. These Tool Projects are funded by the Canadian Partnership Against Cancer, an arms length agency of the Government of Canada.

Gathering Community Perspectives on Infant Sleeping Practices in Nunavut

05 001 15R-M

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Number in Party: 5

Nunavut has the highest rate of infant deaths (deaths until 1 year of age) in Canada. One important cause of infant death in Nunavut is sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), where an infant dies during sleep without an obvious cause. When this occurs, it is devastating for families. Safe sleeping practices with a newborn infant are very important and may reduce the chance of SIDS. Sleeping practices that can make a difference include the position the baby is put to sleep in and other aspects such as sleep surfaces, other people in the same bed as the baby, etc. In partnership with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Arctic Health Research Network (AHRN), this project will hold multigenerational focus groups to explore traditional and current sleep practices (positioning, co-sleeping, etc). Information from the focus groups and knowledge of Inuit cultural practices will help in the development of a health promotion strategy encouraging safe sleep practices and culturally relevant Maternal Child Health practices.

Housing in the Canadian Arctic: Assessing the Impacts of Rehousing for Inuit Health

02 007 15N-M

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Location: Arviat, Clyde River, Iqaluit, Repulse Bay, Kugluktuk, Baker Lake
Number in Party: 12

In the Canadian Arctic, 60% of the population in Nunavut live in social housing. In 2006, 39% of the population reported living in overcrowded houses vs. 3% of non indigenous Canadians. These poor housing conditions are compromising population health and the communities capacity for social and economic development. Studies have shown that "rehousing", that is moving to a new house, may improve health directly or indirectly through psychosocial pathways. This project aims to examine whether moving to a new house by reducing exposure to overcrowding and improving housing quality, is associated with better health directly, and indirectly through psychosocial pathways.

Making SPARX Fly in Nunavut: Pilot testing an innovative computer based intervention for boosting resilience against youth depression as a preamble to the development of a culturally specific, community led prevention program

02 004 15N-M-Amended

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Location: All Baffin & Kitikmeot Communities

Number in Party: 8

The Government of Nunavut, Department of Mental Health and Addictions, in collaboration with Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre, LaMarsh Centre for Child and Youth Research at York University and Auckland University are proposing to run a pilot project to test the effectiveness of SPARX with Nunavut Youth. The SPARX (Smart, Positive, Active, Realistic, X-Factor thoughts) computer program was developed by a team at Auckland University to assist youth to learn new skills that help to reduce symptoms of depression and/or stress. The pilot project will have three phases and will span from September 2014 to December 2016.

Mental Wellness and Resilience in Nunavut, Canada

05 010 15N-M

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Number in Party: 4

In 2013, 45 suicides (mostly young Inuit men) occurred in Nunavut, Canada - an annual record since the territory's establishment in 1999. When mortality rates are age standardized, suicide emerges as the cause of nearly one in six deaths in the territory. To put this into perspective, Nunavut would have the second highest suicide rate in the world if it were a country. Resources or programs that would most effectually and positively influence Inuit mental resilience and wellness - ultimately reversing this tragic suicide trend - remain poorly understood. The territory thus faces a humanitarian crisis in the area of mental health and community wellness.

Navigational Strategies in Young and Older Adult Inuit Trackers & Hunters

01 005 15R-M

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Location: Igloolik
 Number in Party: 2

This study will shed light on what navigation strategies Inuit trackers and hunters – experts in navigation – use to orient. As such, the results of this study will contribute to our understanding of the strategies that contribute to good orientation skills in Inuit trackers and hunters. In addition, this study will inform us as to whether using a GPS has an impact on the navigation strategies used by Inuit trackers and hunters, and if so, this research has the potential to help us understand what happens when Inuit rely too much on the GPS. This study could bring awareness of the shortcomings of GPS use and the importance of traditional navigation in the Inuit culture.

Nursing Practice in Rural and Remote Canada II

05 002 15R-M

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Location: All Communities
 Number in Party: 4

The purpose of this study is to better understand the nursing workforce and nursing practise in rural/remote Canada. In order to achieve this goal, a nation wide survey will be conducted with registered nurses (RN's) and nurse practitioners (NP's), licensed practical nurses (LPN's) and registered psychiatric nurses (RPN's) in rural/remote Canadian communities in all provinces and territories, in primary care, acute care, community health, home care, mental health and addictions, and long term health care settings. By better understanding nurses' perspectives and practices, health care planners and policy makers can work to improve the capacity of nursing services (nursing personnel, activities and organization) and consequently, access to care in rural/remote Canada. The research will not be undertaken in conjunction with or in support of any proposed programs in Nunavut.

Performance Measurement in a Circumpolar Context: Developing Indicators of Health System Responsiveness for Maternity Care

01 037 15N-M

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 Number in Party: 4

The objective of this project is to develop a set of contextually appropriate performance indicators, which reflect the responsiveness of the maternity care system in circumpolar regions. First, a literature review will be conducted in order to understand, map, and summarize the available relevant indicators. This process will produce a working list of indicators. A formal consensus process will then be used to evaluate and select key indicators from this list. A multidisciplinary panel of Northern maternity care providers, researchers, knowledge users and policy experts will be asked to evaluate the importance and feasibility of each indicator using a series of online surveys.

Should Newborn Screening Be Initiated in Nunavut for Mild CPT1 (Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase -1) Deficiency?

05 003 15R-M

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CPT1 deficiency is caused by a genetic change (mutation) in the Carnitine Palmitoyl Transferase-1 gene. This gene normally produces a protein that is involved in producing energy from the fats we eat. We all have two copies of this gene (all of our genes come in pairs) as we inherited one copy from our mother and one copy from our father. People who have a mutation in both copies of their CPT1 gene produce a protein that does not work properly. These individuals have trouble producing energy from fats. The mutations do not usually affect people in day to day life, because we get most of the energy we need by breaking down sugars from our food rather than fats. However, when we get sick or are not eating enough food for other reasons our bodies start to break down our fat stores for energy. Thus, individuals (particularly infants) who have CPT1 mutations in both copies of the gene can run into health problems during periods of illness or fasting because they cannot produce enough energy from fats. The result may be low blood sugar (hypoglycemia) and seizures or, in the worst-case scenario, unexpected sudden infant death.

Taima TB: Whole Genome Sequencing Project

01 017 15R-M

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Taima TB is a group of research projects aimed at helping Inuit in Canada stop the transmission of tuberculosis (TB) in their communities. It is a research partnership between the researchers (Ottawa Hospital Research Institute, the Nunavut lands claim association (Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.) and the health services provider (Government of Nunavut). Taima TB is built on thorough community engagement, inclusive research governance, and comprehensive knowledge translation.

Temporal Variation of Inuit Gut Microflora in Response to Seasonal Dietary Changes

02 037 15N-M

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 Number in Party: 5

The gut microflora, the complex community of bacteria that populates the human colon, is an evolving unit that is generally divergent across human individuals, populations and across time. Gut microflora is heavily influenced by many factors such as diet, water source, age, gender and geography. Hence, our lifestyle and our identity are the factors that shape its composition.

Translating Research in Elder Care (TREC 2.0): Advice Seeking Networks in Residential Long Term Care

02 006 15N-M

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 Number in Party: 4

There is very little information available in the literature about the social (advice seeking) structure between senior leaders in nursing homes and nursing homes themselves. Using the latest innovations and research evidence to care for seniors living in Canadian nursing homes is an important goal that is best achieved when successful innovations and practices can spread throughout the nursing home sector efficiently. However, we know little about the informal communication networks between nursing home leaders and nursing homes that are so important to this spread. For example, are nursing home leaders in touch with each other? Do nursing home “centers of influence” exist? An understanding of these networks in nursing homes will make an important contribution to the transfer and exchange of knowledge among nursing home leaders on many topics such as implementing new innovations and quality improvement programs.

Understanding the Role of the CPTA1A P479L variant in infant and child health outcomes in Nunavut

05 008 15N-M

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 Number in Party: 6

CPT1A (carnitine palmitoyltransferase 1A) is a liver protein that uses fat for energy when sugar is not available (during fasting or prolonged exercise). Classical CPT1A deficiency is caused by a genetic change (mutation) in the CPT1A gene causing the protein to not work properly. Although this usually does not cause problems since most energy comes from sugars, people with these mutations (especially infants) can have problems during illness or fasting, resulting in low blood sugar, seizures and even unexpected sudden infant death. Treatment involves frequent feeding in the first years of life and medical aid if the child becomes ill. Early diagnosis and education saves lives.

Visual and Performance Art for HIV Prevention with Indigenous Youth in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut: A Mixed Methods Multiple Case Study

05 012 15Registry

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 Number in Party: 4

The purpose of this project is to evaluate two arts-based HIV prevention programs that currently work with Northern youth in promoting sexual health. The first program is FOXY (Fostering Open eXpression among Youth) in the Northwest Territories (NWT) and the second program is the Nunavut Sexual Health Drama Program (SHDP), in Nunavut. Both FOXY and the Nunavut SHDP have been running workshops in Northern communities for several years.

Walking the Prevention Circle: Researching Community Capacity Building for Violence Prevention

01 004 15R-M

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 Number in Party: 3

Our research purpose is to conduct community based research on the Canadian and Australian Red Cross Societies' Walking the Prevention Circle (WTPC) - a program for building community capacity for promoting healing and preventing violence in Aboriginal Communities. This research will help us understand how communities implement WTPC and will also

help us learn about ways in which WTPC is effective in enabling communities to build capacity and bring about positive changes.

2015 INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS

The following institutions and organizations were licensed to conduct scientific research in Nunavut during 2015:

Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development Canada	Red Cross Canada
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Rescan Environmental Services
Arctic Eider Society	Rescan-ERM
Arviat Health Committee	Royal Roads University
Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation	Scripps Institute of Oceanography
Bedford Institute of Oceanography	Smithsonian Institution
Canadian High Arctic Research Station	Tetra Tech
Cancer Care Manitoba	The Ottawa Hospital
Carleton University	Trent University
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS)	Universite du Quebec a Rimouski
Dalhousie University	University of Aberdeen
Dartmouth College	University of Alberta
Environment Canada	University of British Columbia
ERM Rescan	University of Calgary
French National Research Centre	University of Cambridge
Geological Survey of Canada	University of Colorado
Hemmera Envirochem Inc.	University of Colorado Boulder
Humber College ITAL	University of Guelph
Imperial College	University of Laval
Institut national de la recherche scientifique	University of Manitoba
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Laval University	University of Montreal
Maastricht University	University of Northern British Columbia
McGill University	University of Ottawa
McMaster University	University of P.E.I.
Memorial University of Newfoundland	University of Rochester
National Research Council of Canada	University of Saskatchewan
Natural Resources Canada	University of Sherbrooke
Nipissing University	University of Toronto
Oregon State University	University of Victoria
Ottawa Hospital Research Institute	University of Washington
Parks Canada	University of Waterloo
Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.	University Paris Diderot
Qikiqtani Inuit Association	Victoria General Hospital
Queens University	Wilfrid Laurier University
	Worley Parsons Resources & Energy
	York University

2015 Index of Licensed Researchers in Nunavut

The following researchers conducted licensed scientific research in Nunavut during 2015:

Ahmed, Ahmed.....	60	Gearheard, Shari	55
Akande, Victor	59	Gilbert, Sappho Zoe.....	62
Alkire, Matthew.....	14	Godwin, Marshall	58
Alvarez, Gonzalo.....	64	Goldfarb, David	60
Antwi, Kofi Boa	21	Greene, Ezra.....	50
Arbour, Laura	61, 64, 66	Greer, Charles	27
Archer, Lewis	37	Gustavson, Kent	38
Asmis, Tim	58	Haas, Christian	23
Babin, Marcel	23	Halverson, Galen.....	34
Bakaic, Michael.....	41	Hamilton, Jim	15
Baker, Ron	54	Havelka, Susane	50
Bell, Trevor	25	Heath, Joel	11
Bennett, Meaghan.....	31	Henry, Greg.....	39
Berman, Robert Glenn.....	21	Hildebrand, John	12
Blangy, Sylvie.....	51	Hodgkins, Andrew	51
Bohbot, Veronique	63	Holtby, Dana	39
Bohr, Yvonne	62	Huelse, Peter.....	33
Bryant, Deborah	13	Ielpi, Alessandro.....	21
Burgess, David	22	Johnson, Noor	46
Campbell, Calvin	22	Johnston, Margaret.....	41
Cardinal, Shelley	66	Johnston, Michelle	26
Carrier, Julien	56	Johnston, Patricia.....	55
Cater, Tara.....	56	Keenan, Erin	47
Chilibeck, Gillian	47	Klady, Rebecca	45
Chochinov, Harvey Max.....	60	Labbe, Jolene	37
Clark, Dylan.....	37	Lamoureux, Scott	24, 25
Cook, Richard	48	Langlois, Alexandre	20
Copland, Luke	28	Langlois, Karla	29
Criscitiello, Alison	32	Laronde, Gerald	40
Crump, Margaret.....	43	Lavoie, Denis	31
Currán, Oliver	26	Leaitch, W.Richard	12
Dalseg, Sheena Kennedy	42	LeBlanc, Anne-Marie.....	15
Dawson, Jackie	40	Lee, Cathy	48, 49
Day, Lindsay.....	44	Levesque, Keith	14
Dewing, Keith	23	Ljubicic, Gita.....	42
Drummond, James	16	Logie, Carmen	66
Dubois, Genevieve.....	65	MacDougall, Alan	33
Dumont, Dany	27	Mackin, Nancy.....	49
Dunn, Laura	41	MacLeod, Martha.....	63
Estabrooks, Carole.....	65	Mahy, Maryse	53
Francus, Pierre.....	29	Mate, David.....	31
Furgal, Chris.....	39	McAuley, Alexander	52
Galway, Kiera.....	55	McCarney, Paul	47

McLennan, Donald	13, 19	Routledge, Karen.....	38
Medeiros, Andrew.....	17	Shepherd, Marjorie	35
Miles, Warner.....	17	Sherman, Mya	44
Miller, Gifford	19	Solnoky, Mark	46
Milne, Brooke	17, 18	Soucie, Tim.....	45
Moran, Kate.....	16	Steenbeek, Audrey.....	59
Morrison, Andrew	53	Stoner, Joseph.....	30
Mueller, Derek.....	24	St-Onge, Marc	18
Muggli, Deborah.....	11	Tagalik, Shirley	43
Mundy, CJ.....	35	Tarduno, John	33
Niyogi, Som.....	34	Tomaselli, Matilde.....	52
Panikkar, Bindu.....	36	Trembley, Tommy	32
Petit, Celine	48	Vincent, Warwick.....	28
Pollard, Wayne	13, 29	Wachowich, Nancy.....	51
Prowse, Terry	19	Walsh, Deatra.....	53
Quantick, Jessica Davey.....	43	Wen, Marc	36
Randa, Vladimir	46	Wenzel, George.....	52
Rathwell, Kaitlyn	45	Whyte, Lyle	27
Redvers, Jennifer	49	Williams, Kathleen White.....	58
Regan, Sean.....	30	Willis, David.....	15
Rich, Rebecca	63	Witteman, John.....	20
Richardson, Murray.....	26	Wodicka, Natasha	32
Riva, Mylene.....	61	Zawadski, Krista.....	56