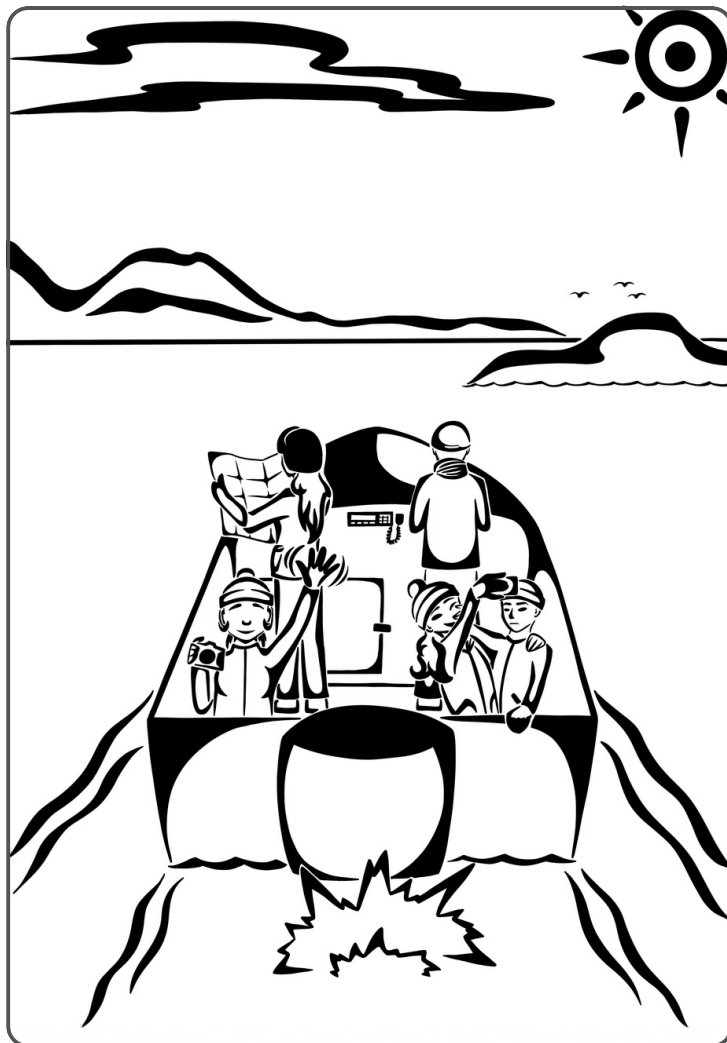




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Art work by: Jamesie Itulu

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**LOCAL RESEARCH
COORDINATOR:**
BOBBIE SAVIAKJUK

REPORT PREPARED BY:
NATALIE CARTER
CHARLOTTE BUTTLE
REGENA SINCLAIR
EMMELIE PAQUETTE
GITA LJUBICIC



በጋራ ለህዝብ ሪፖርት ሪፖርት
Art work by: Rhoda Hiqiniq

Recommended citation:

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*Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and
needs for Coral Harbour, Nunavut.* Hamilton and Arviat: McMaster
University and Aqqiumavvik Society. Report available at:
<https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/>.

დაცემის რეგულაცია

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Photo: Bobbie Saviakjuk

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

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

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

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

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

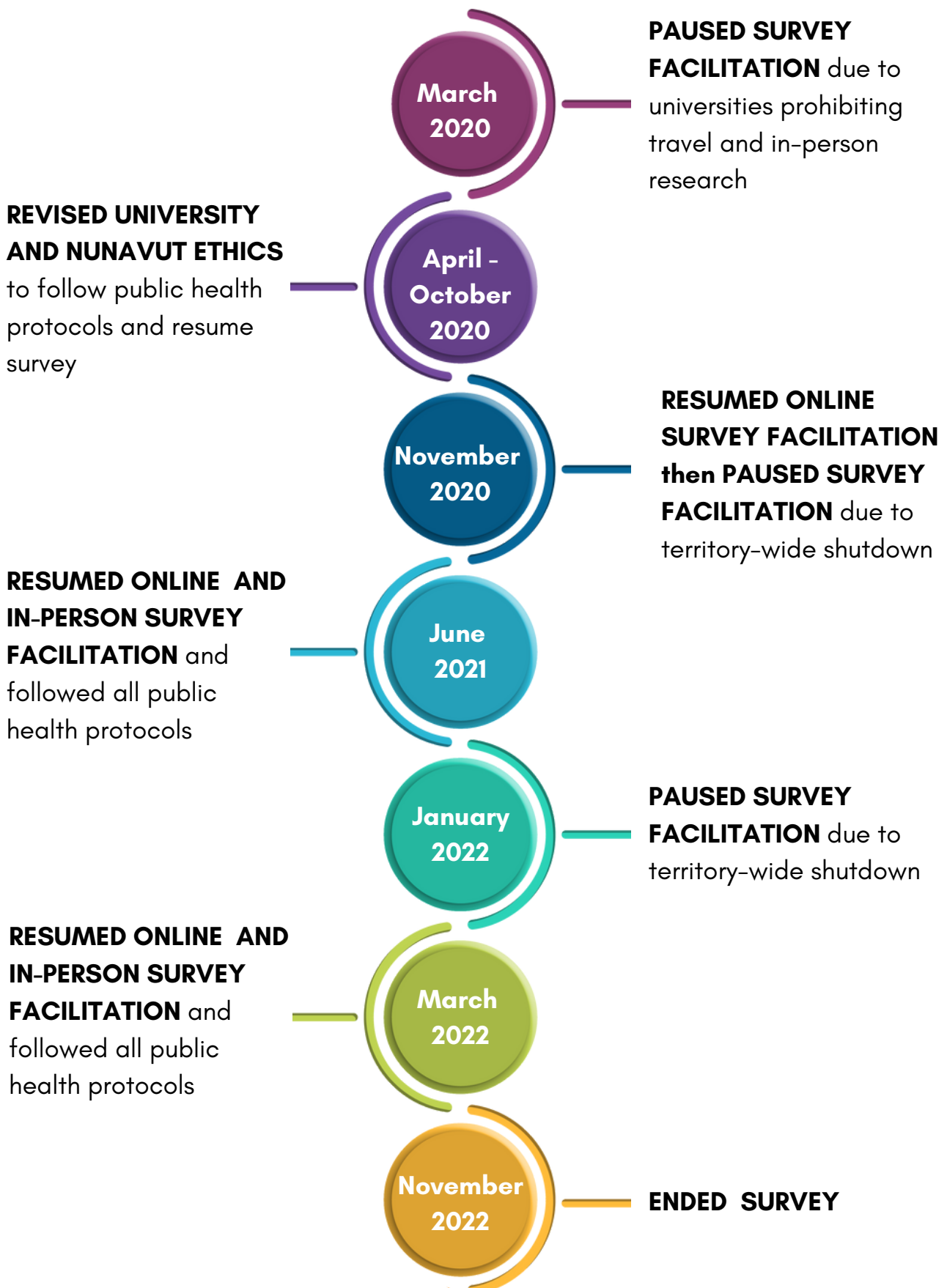


Collaborative analysis workshop in Arviat, Nunavut
(October 2021, photo: Gita Ljubicic)

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES (2018 – 2022)

Timeline	Activities
December 2018	• collaborative project planning meeting at ArcticNet conference in Ottawa, Ontario
January – November 2019	• collaborative survey development (involving our project proposal team, Local Research Coordinators, and a number of external reviewers) ◦ this led to survey questions, wording, and options that were much more clear, relevant, and accessible for Nunavummiut ◦ it also means results can be more meaningful and impactful to researchers, northerners, and policy-makers
October – November 2019	• training sessions with Local Research Coordinators near Montreal, Quebec and in Iqaluit, Nunavut
December 2019 – March 2020	• Local Research Coordinators facilitated surveys in their home communities
March 2020	• surveys put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see page 5 for more details) ◦ we started working together on a plan for how to safely continue the project
June 2021	• Local Research Coordinators restarted survey facilitation ◦ this could only happen after public health and research license/ethics restrictions allowed it, and with local community organizations' support ◦ Local Research Coordinators also followed up with some earlier participants to clarify answers
October 2021	• collaborative analysis workshop in Arviat, Nunavut
November 2022	• Local Research Coordinators stopped facilitating surveys in their home communities
December 2022	• collaborative analysis workshop in Paris, Ontario, • presentations of refined results at ArcticNet conference in Toronto, Ontario

SURVEY TIMELINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC



SURVEY FACILITATION BY LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATORS

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

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

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

For this report, we present the results based on survey answers from a total of 24 Sallirmiut = 100%.



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

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

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

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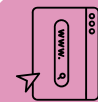
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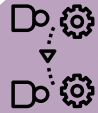
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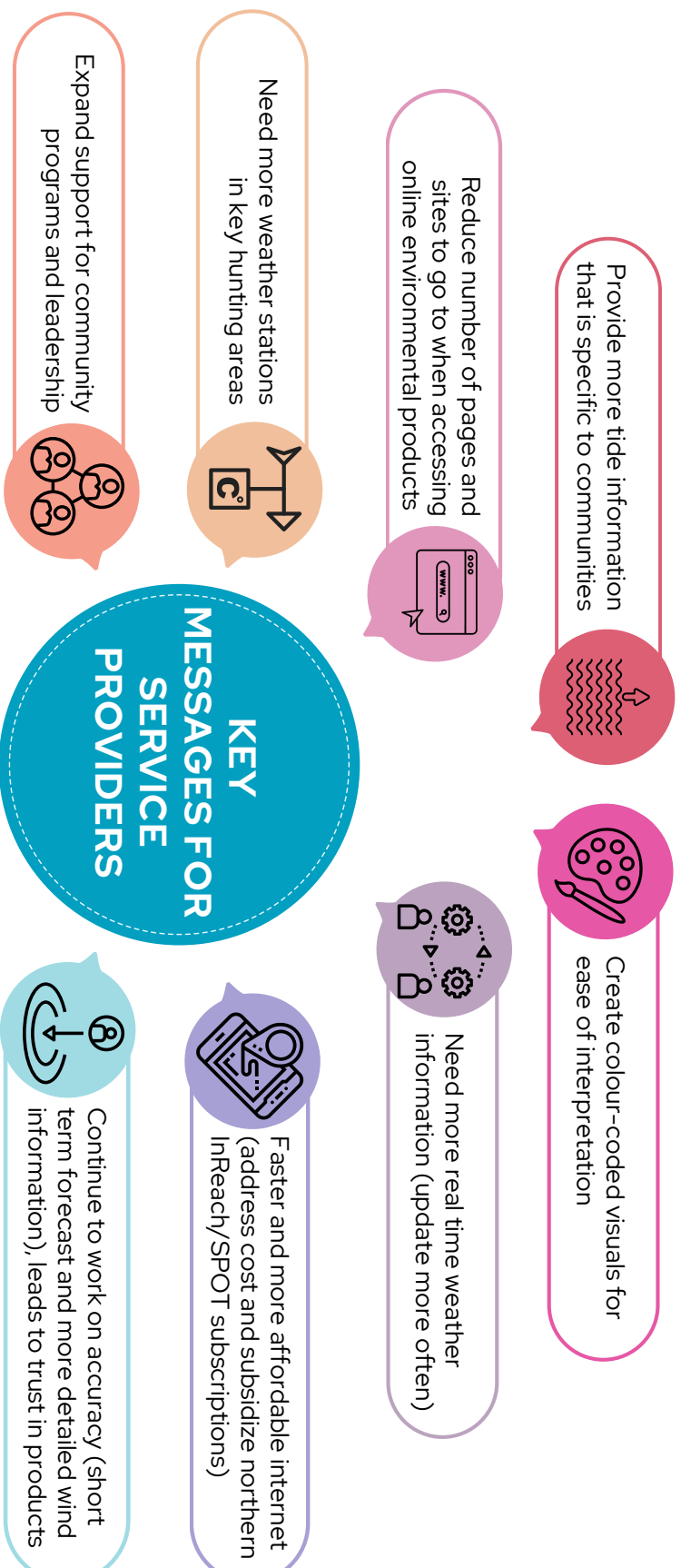


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KEY MESSAGES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

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



KEY MESSAGES FOR COMMUNITIES

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



UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

PERCENT

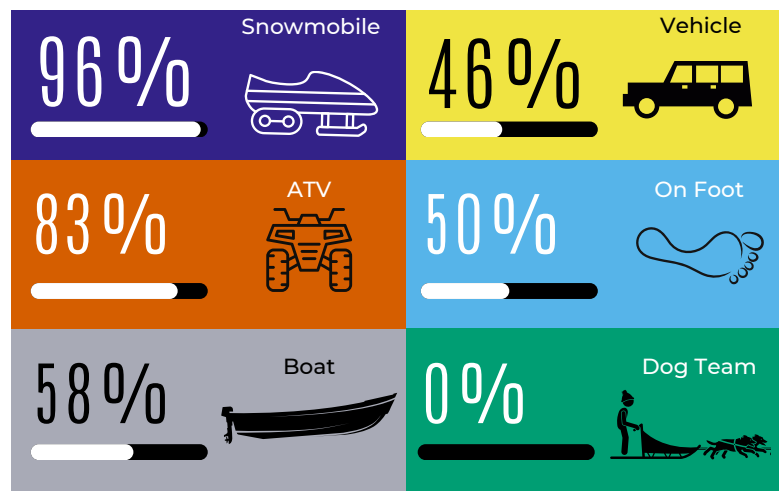
100% = all 24 participants

Most of the survey results in this report are shown as % (percent) where 100% means all 24 participants in Coral Harbour who completed the survey.

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

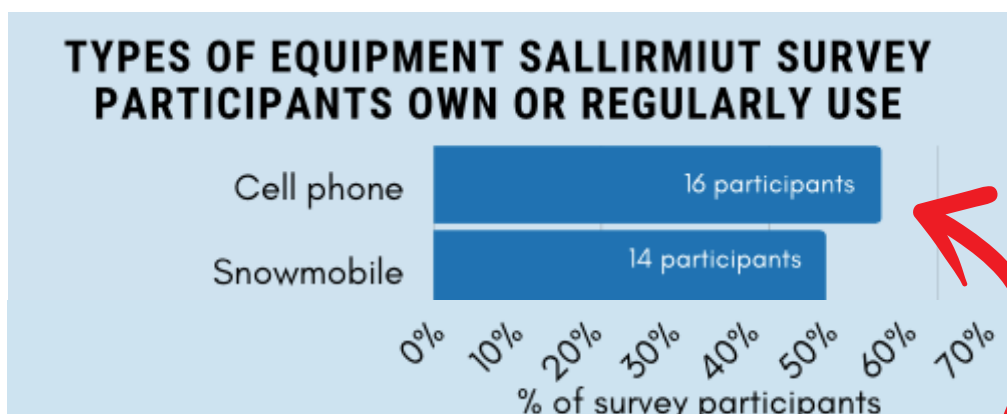
In this example **from p. 16**, participants could choose more than one method of transportation.

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



COUNTS

Count = the number of participants giving that answer



Some of the charts show the results in **percent** and the **count** (actual number) of participants who gave that answer.

In this example **from p. 15**, cell phones are owned or regularly used by 67% of participants (16 participants).

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

(CONTINUED)

PARTICIPANTS

Participants = everyone (all 24 people) who did this survey in Coral Harbour

RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who answered follow-up questions

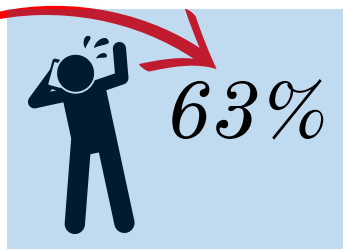
There are some questions in the survey that not everyone answered.

Participants who answered "no" to a question would skip to the next section.

But participants who answered "yes" to the same question would be asked some *related follow-up questions*. When we show the results to follow-up questions, we call this group of participants "**respondents**", because they were the ones who answered the question.

CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

In this example from p. 29, 63% of the participants said "yes I can call for help if I get stranded on the land".



If Sallirmiut participants get stranded or have an accident on the land, 63% (out of a total of 24) can call for help.

Of the 15 **respondents** who can call for help, all would call a **family member** (100%), most would call **local search and rescue** (65%), and some would call a **friend** (41%), or **Canadian Rangers** (29%).

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

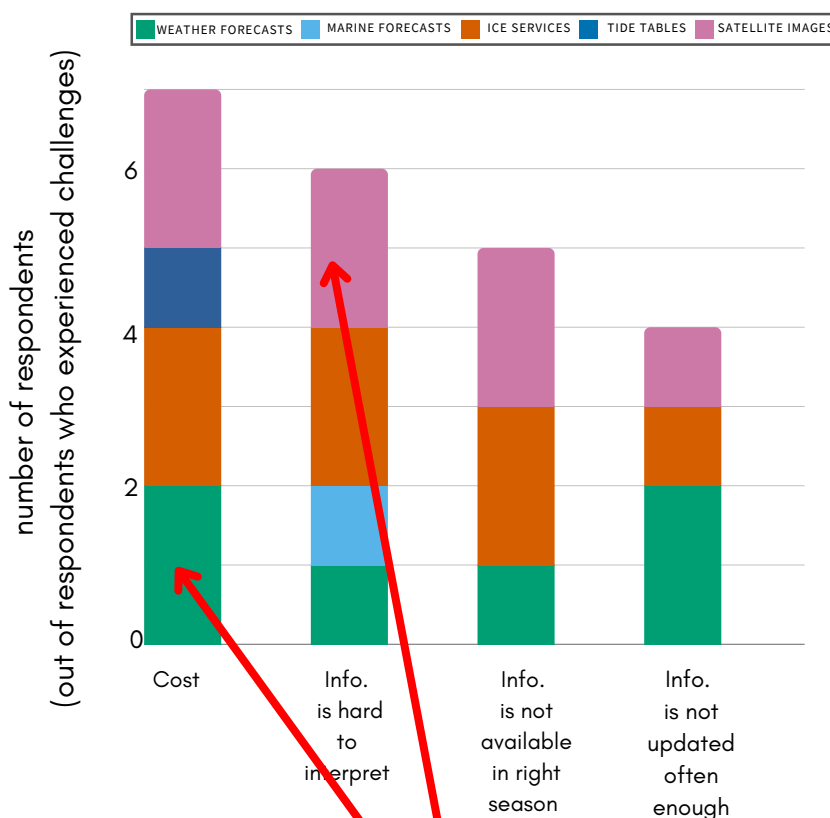
UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

(CONTINUED)

RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who use forecasting products

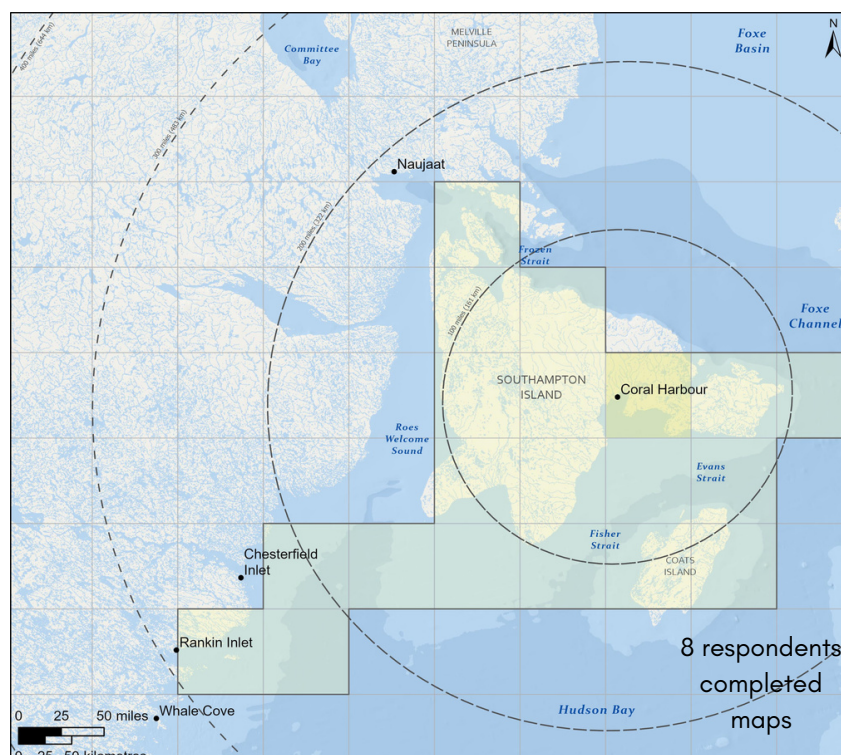
REASONS WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT FOR SALLIRMIUT RESPONDENTS TO ACCESS



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

In this example from **p. 39**, of the respondents who said "Yes, I experience challenges when accessing weather forecasts", 2 of them experience challenges due to cost. Of the respondents who said "Yes, I experience challenges when accessing satellite images", 2 of them experience challenges because the information is hard to interpret.

UNDERSTANDING THE MAPS IN THIS REPORT



Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

MAP COLOURS AND LEGENDS

Each coloured box on the maps represents a certain number of respondents who travelled to that area, and all of the types of transportation they used to travel there (e.g. if a respondent went to an area by ATV and by snowmobile, it is counted as having travelled to the area twice).

Darker/brighter colours = more respondents went there.

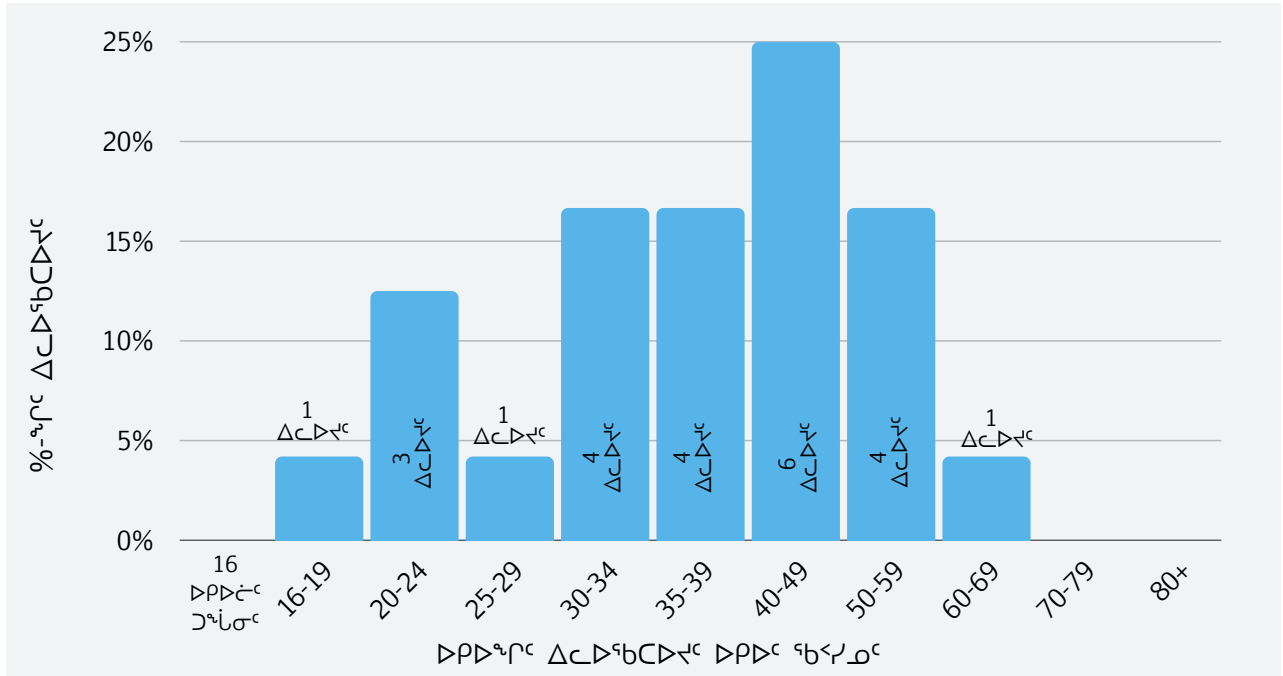
Lighter colours = less respondents went there.

Respondents = only the participants who completed maps

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

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ጥቅም ላይ የዋለው አገልግሎት ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ አገልግሎቶች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች 16 ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች 69, ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች 40-49-ወገን (25%) ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች 16-ወገን ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች 70-ወገን ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች.



71%

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29%

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ጥቅም ላይ የዋለው አገልግሎት ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች (71), ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች 29%-ወገን ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች.

100%

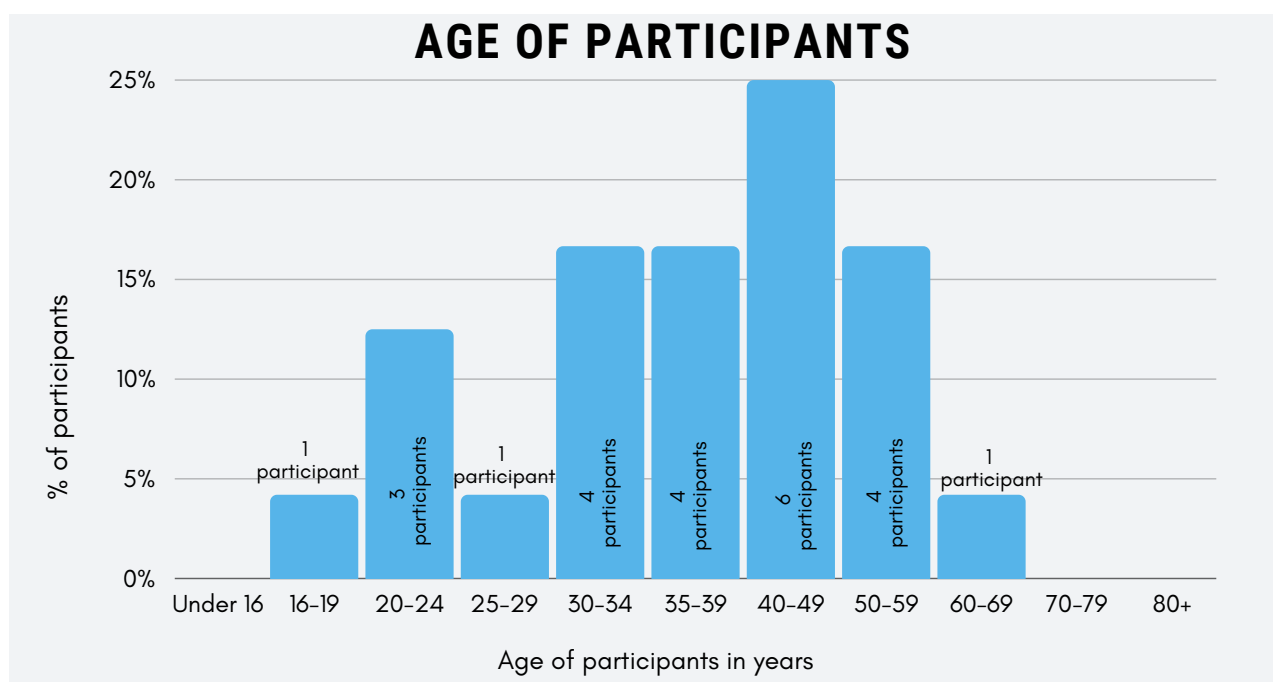
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100%

አገልግሎት ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች ለሚሰጡ ሰዎች

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SALLIRMIUT SURVEY PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS



Survey participants ranged in age from 16 to 69 years, with the highest proportion being between 40-49 years old (25%). No one under the age of 16 or 70 years and older, participated in the survey.



71% of participants identify as male



29% of participants identify as female

Most participants identify as male (71%), and 29% identify as female.

100%

of participants identify as an Indigenous person



100%

of Indigenous respondents identify as Inuit



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

SALLIRMIUT PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

(CONTINUED)

LANGUAGES SPOKEN*



*Participants could choose multiple languages

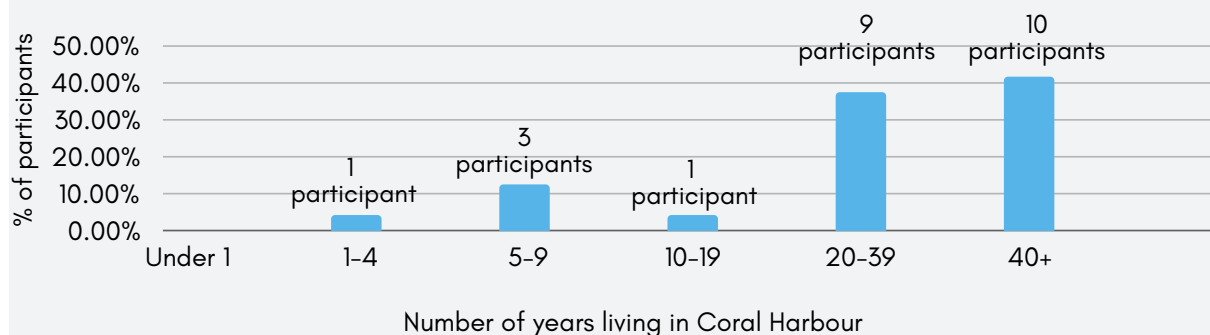
Participants were asked about which languages they speak.

All participants speak English and Inuktitut. Very few, speak French (4%).

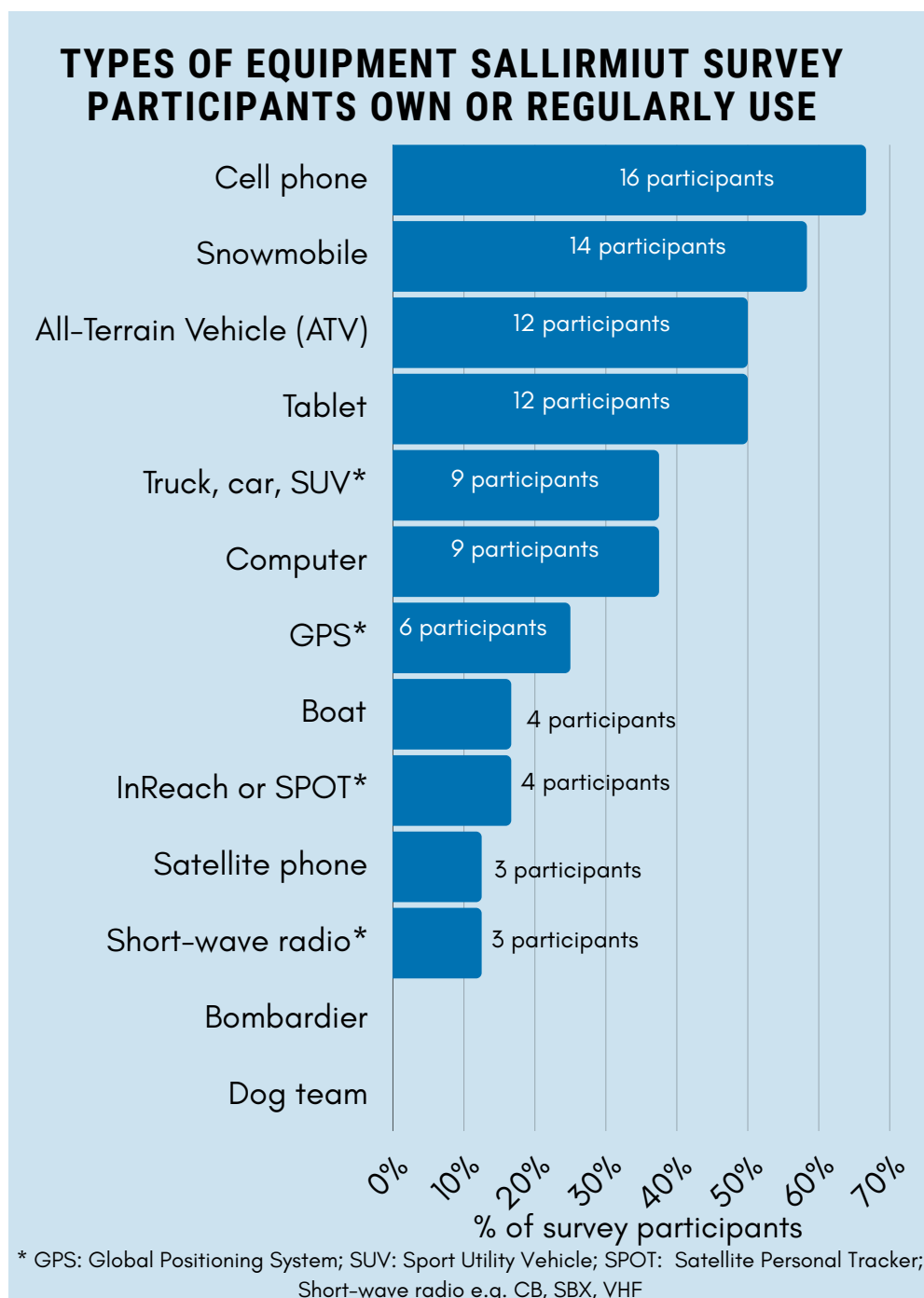
It is important to understand how long participants have lived in Coral Harbour as this relates to (although does not necessarily determine) how much experience they have with travel on the land, water, or ice.

Most participants (79%) have lived in Coral Harbour for 20 or more years.

LENGTH OF TIME SURVEY PARTICIPANTS HAVE LIVED IN THE COMMUNITY



TRAVEL EQUIPMENT



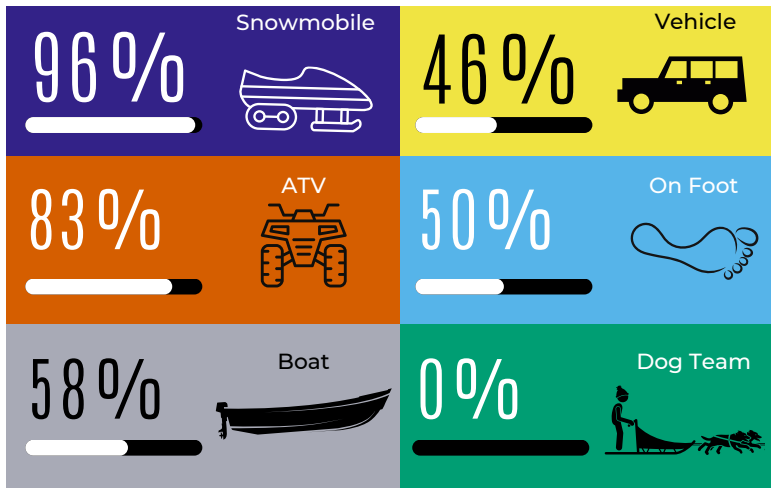
79%
OF PARTICIPANTS
HAVE ACCESS TO THE
INTERNET IN THEIR
HOME

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

Most participants (79%) have access to the internet in their home. This is important to know because it affects what kinds of information they might be able to access.

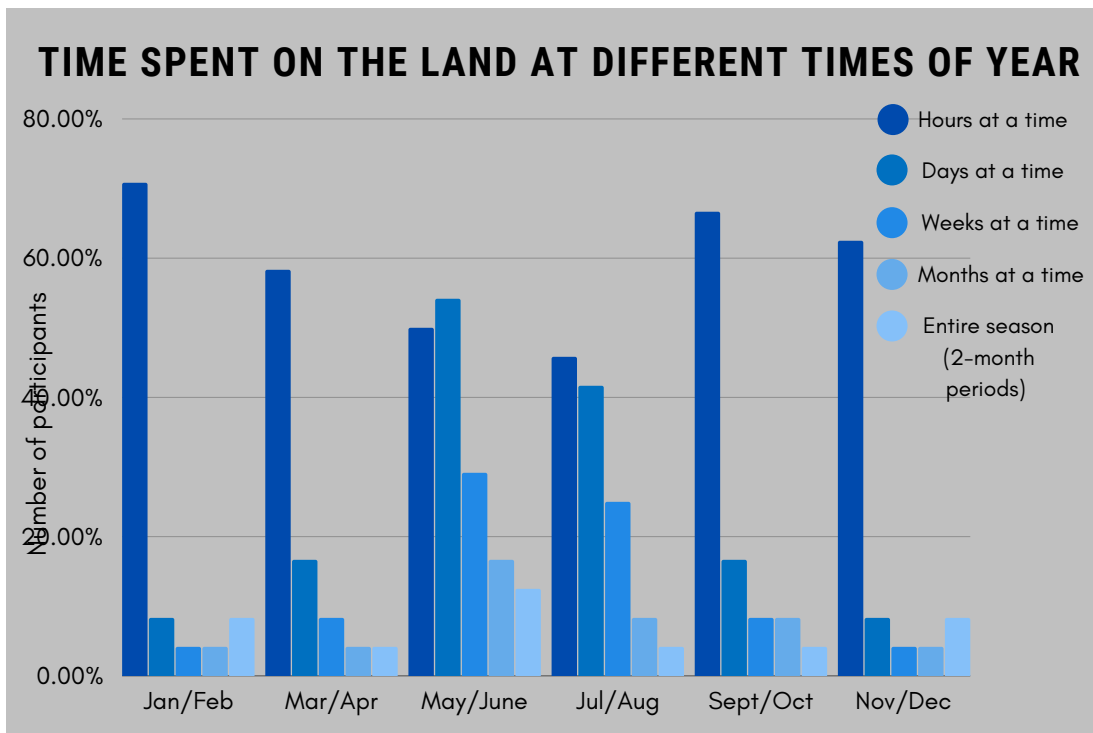
TRAVEL HABITS

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



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

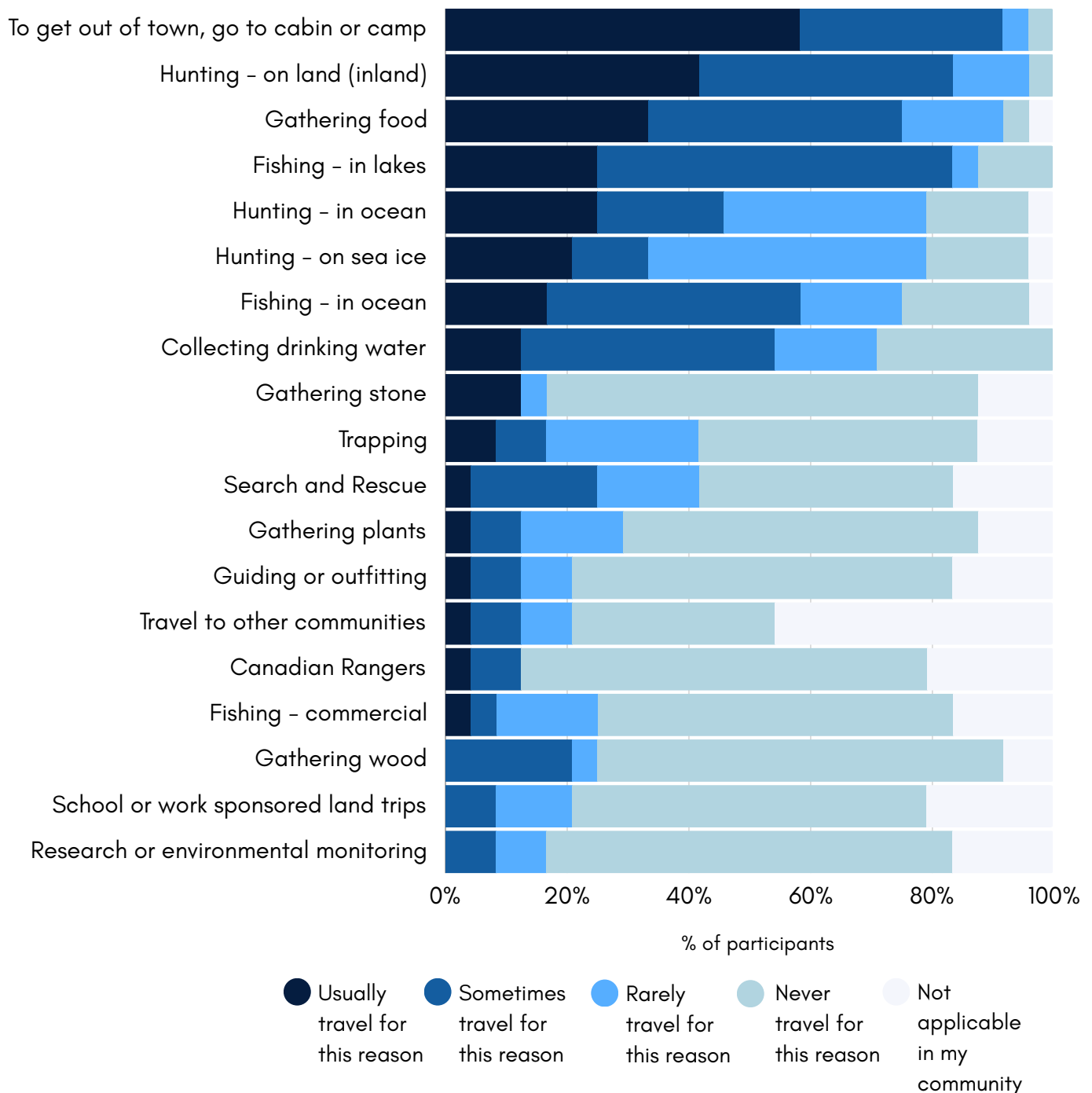
Survey participants use different types of transportation at different times of year. Participants use snowmobiles in November to June. They use ATVs and boats in June to November. They use vehicles in every month, and travel on foot from June to October.



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

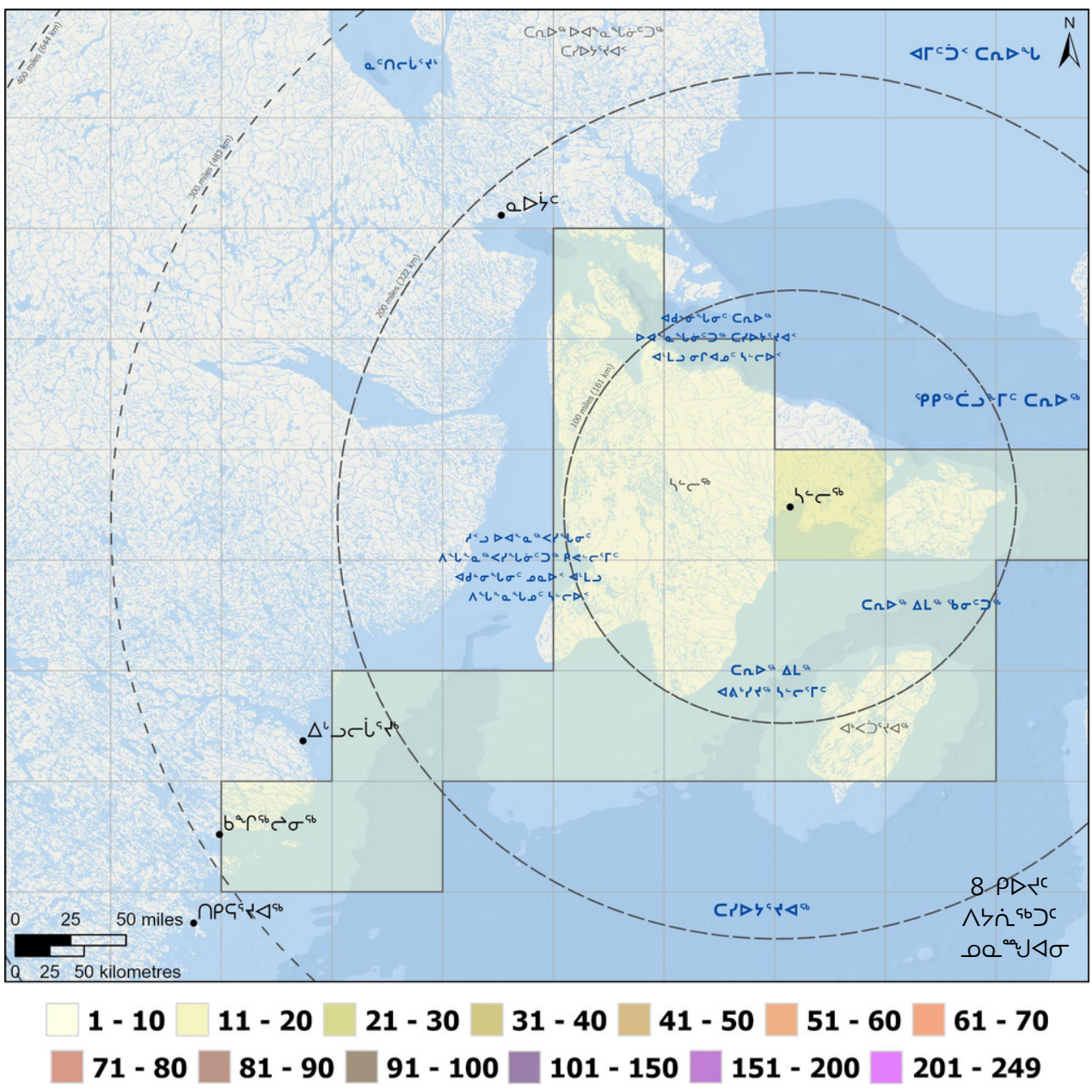
TRAVEL HABITS

REASONS SALLIRMIUT USUALLY TRAVEL ON THE LAND



Survey participants travel on the land, water, and ice for many reasons. Most often they travel to get out of town/go to a cabin or camp, hunt on land (inland), or to gather food.

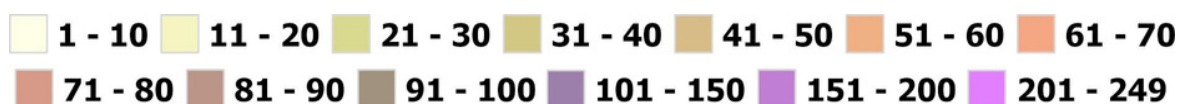
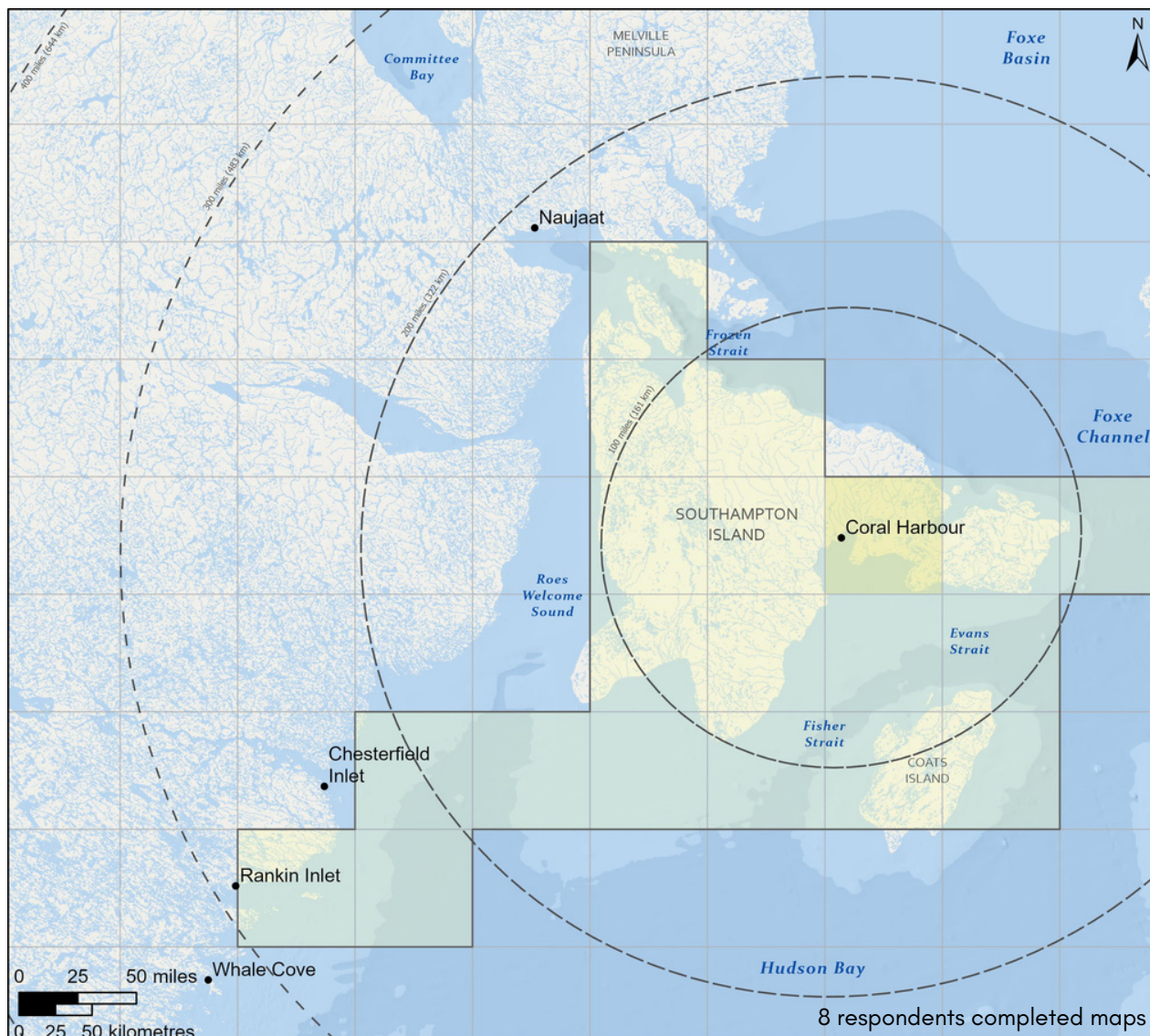
ደቡብ አሜሪካ የክልላዊ ልማት ስልጣን ሰጪ (ከግብርና ልማት ስልጣን)



ልማት ስልጣን ስልጣን ስልጣን ስልጣን ስልጣን ስልጣን ስልጣን ስልጣን
<https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/>

ደቡብ አሜሪካ የክልላዊ ልማት ስልጣን ሰጪ (Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area);
ደቡብ አሜሪካ የክልላዊ ልማት ስልጣን ሰጪ (Regina Sinclair) ሰጪ 28, 2023; የክልላዊ ልማት ስልጣን ሰጪ (Garmin), FAO, NOAA,
USGS, © OpenStreetMap ጋራ ስልጣን ሰጪ ስልጣን ሰጪ ስልጣን ሰጪ

WHERE SALLIRMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (TOTAL TRAVEL)



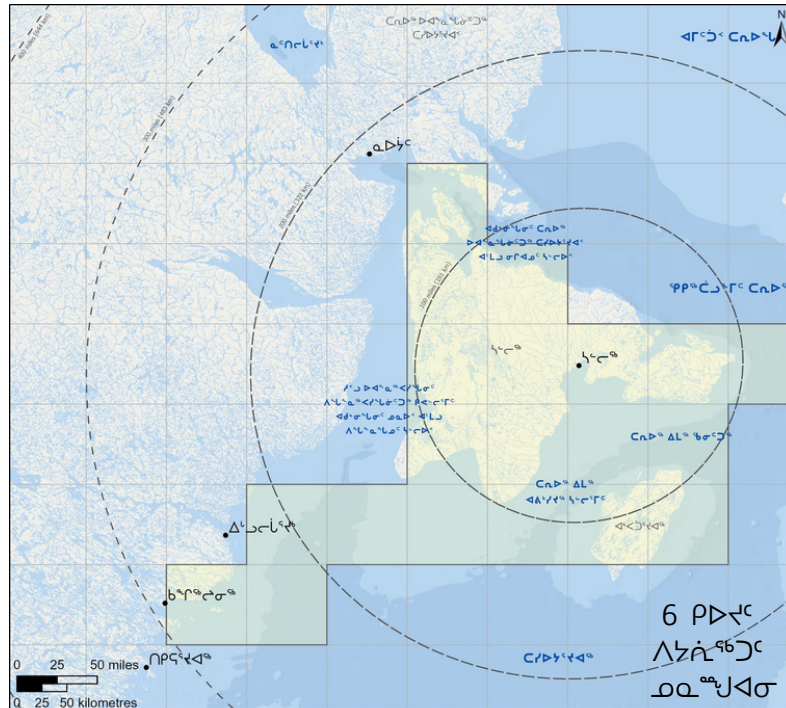
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

To access full-page maps visit:

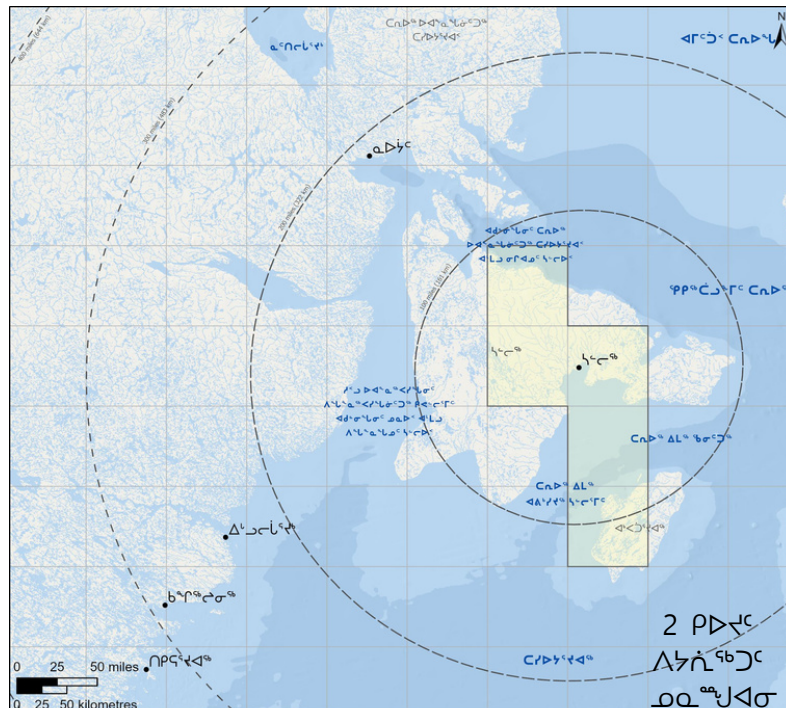
<https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/>

ዴፓርትመንቶችና ክልላዊ አስተዳደር አካላት ለዲጂታል ጥያቄዎች የሚያስፈልጉት

የዲጂታል ጥያቄዎች



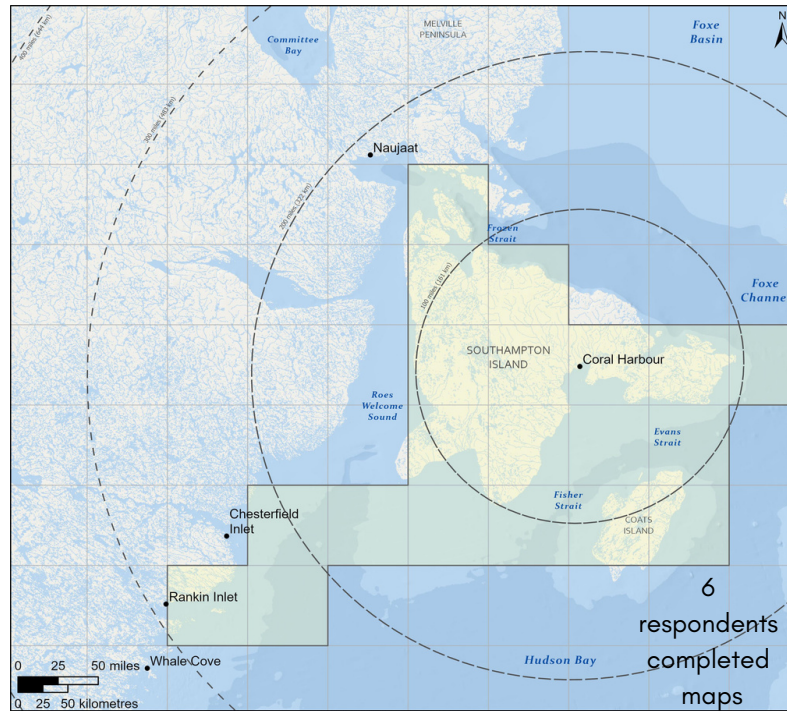
የዲጂታል ጥያቄዎች



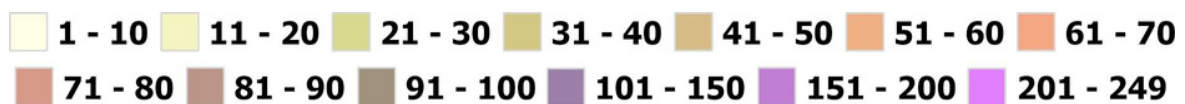
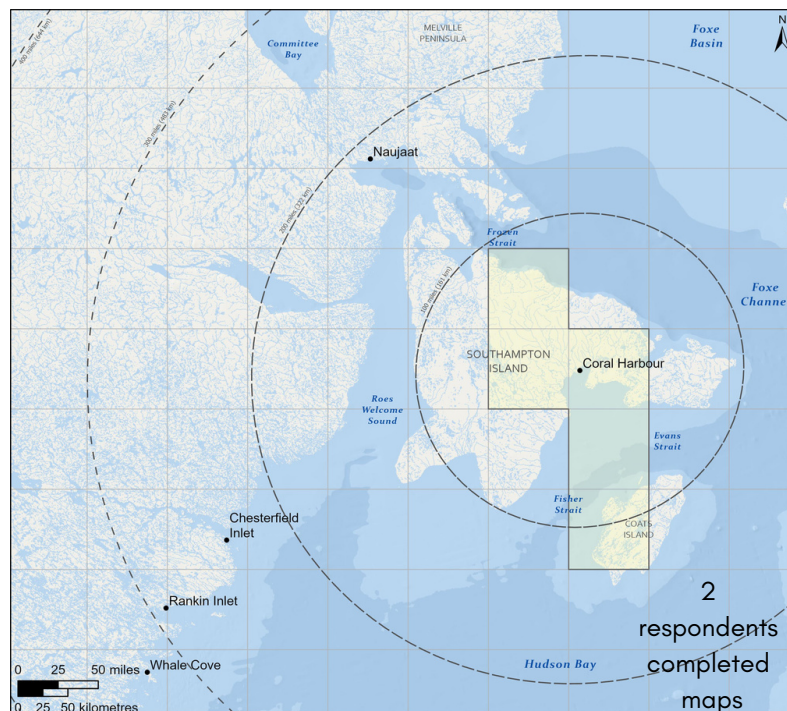
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WHERE SALLIRMIUT MEN AND WOMEN RESPONDENTS TRAVEL

TRAVEL BY MEN



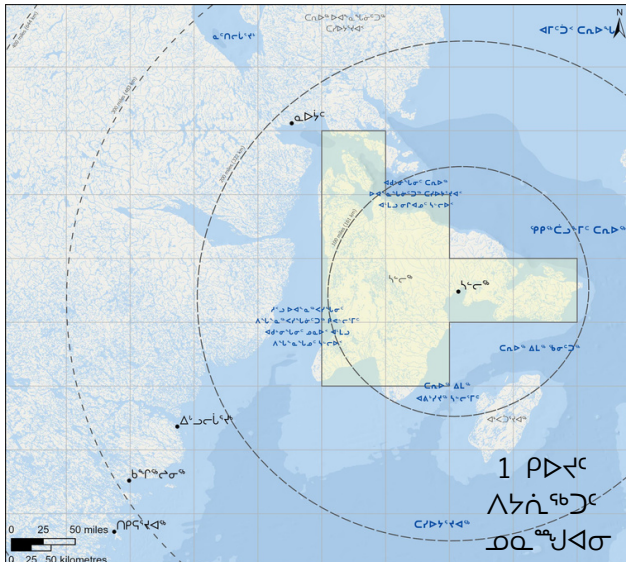
TRAVEL BY WOMEN



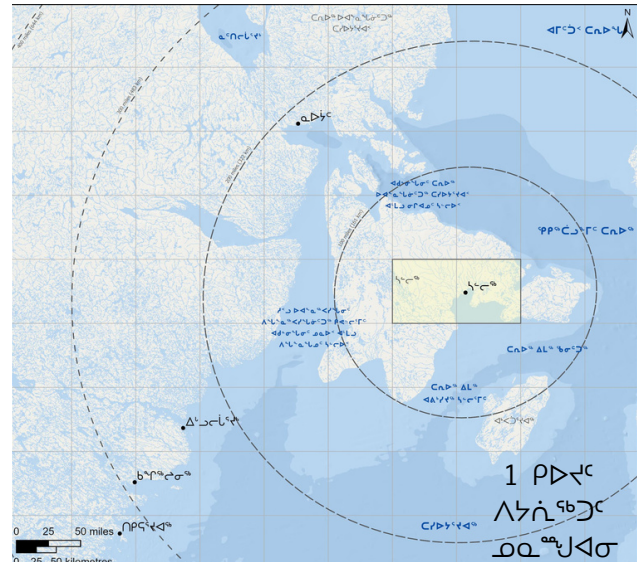
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

ደብዳቤ ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት (ጥያቄ ስርዓት)

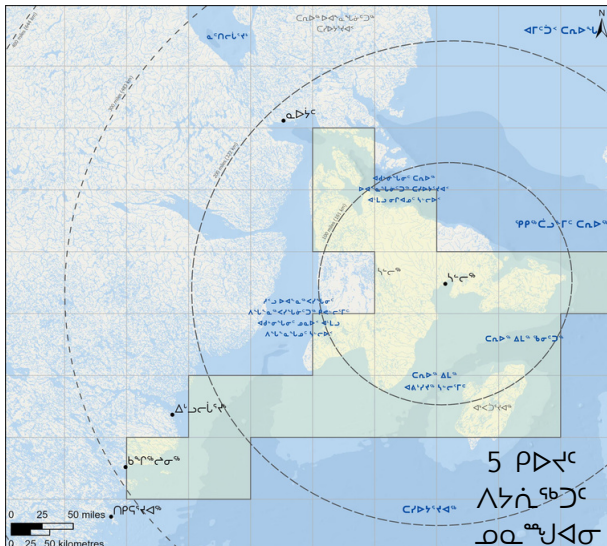
ጥያቄ 16-ኛ 24-ኛ
ደብዳቤ ስርዓት



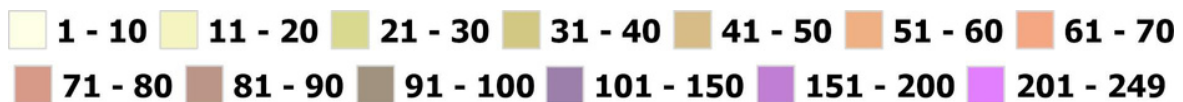
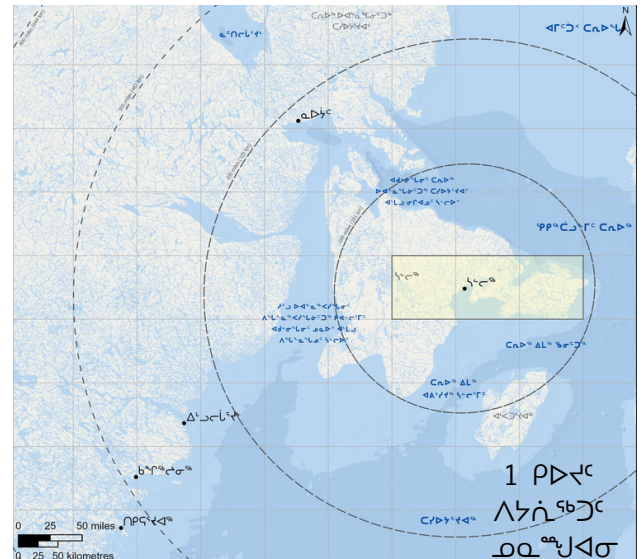
ጥያቄ 25-ኛ 34-ኛ
ደብዳቤ ስርዓት



ጥያቄ 35-ኛ 49-ኛ
ደብዳቤ ስርዓት



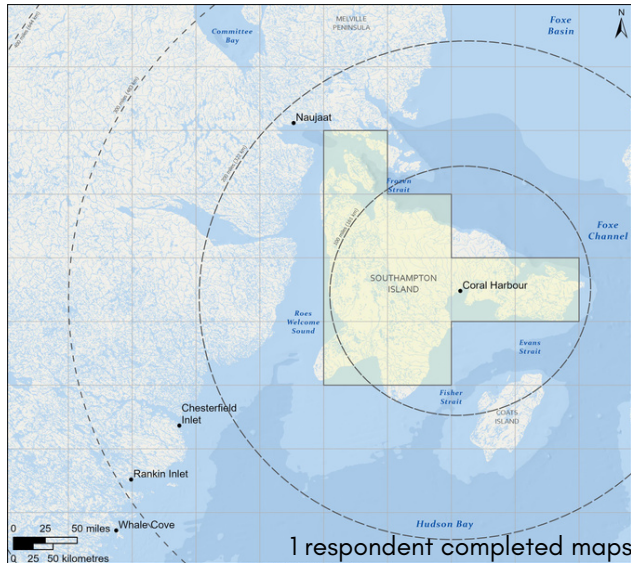
ጥያቄ 50-ኛ 69-ኛ
ደብዳቤ ስርዓት



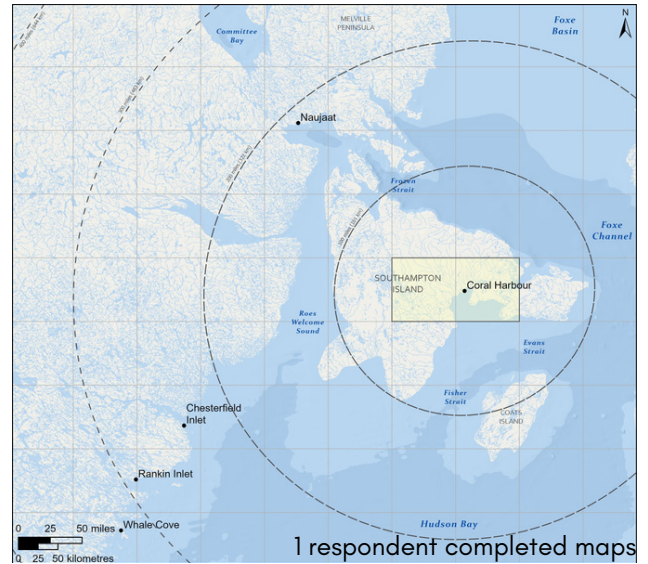
የክፍል ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት ስርዓት

WHERE SALLIRMIUT TRAVEL (BY AGE)

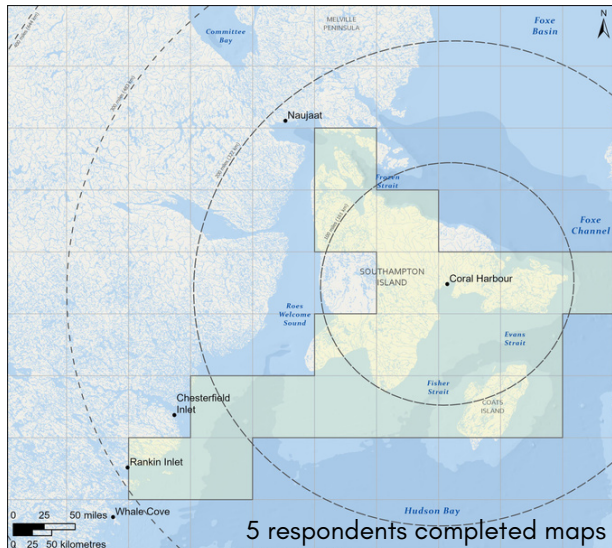
AGES 16 TO 24 TRAVEL



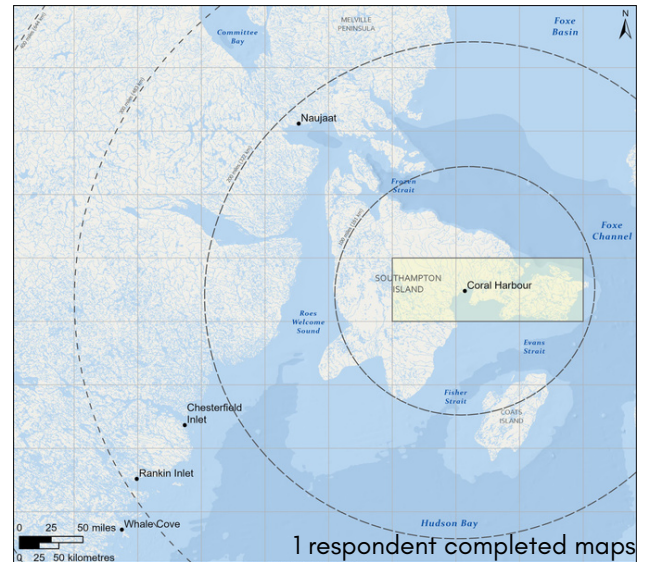
AGES 25 TO 34 TRAVEL



AGES 35 TO 49 TRAVEL



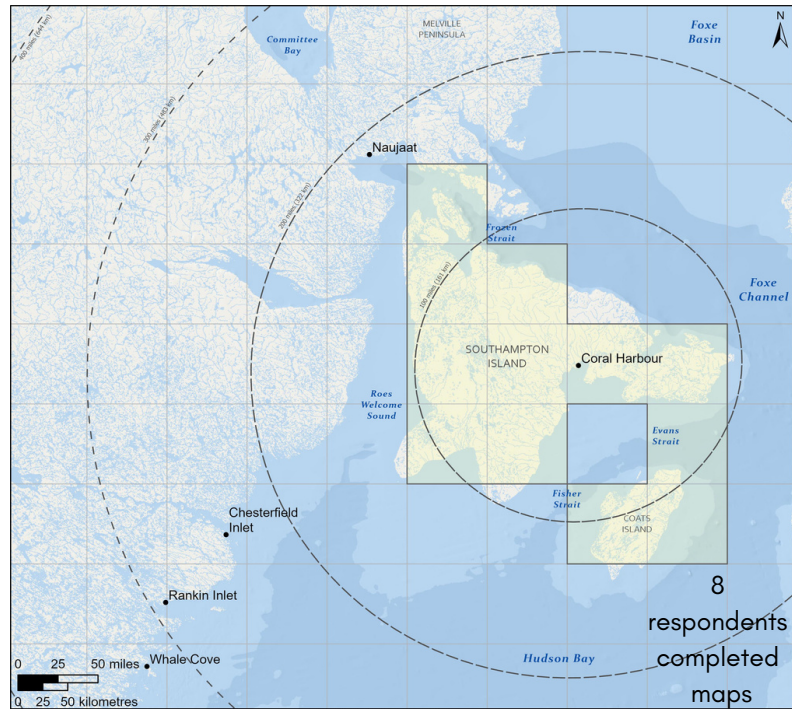
AGES 50 TO 69 TRAVEL



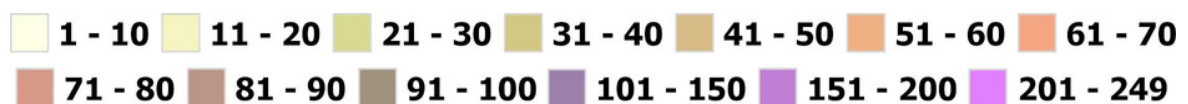
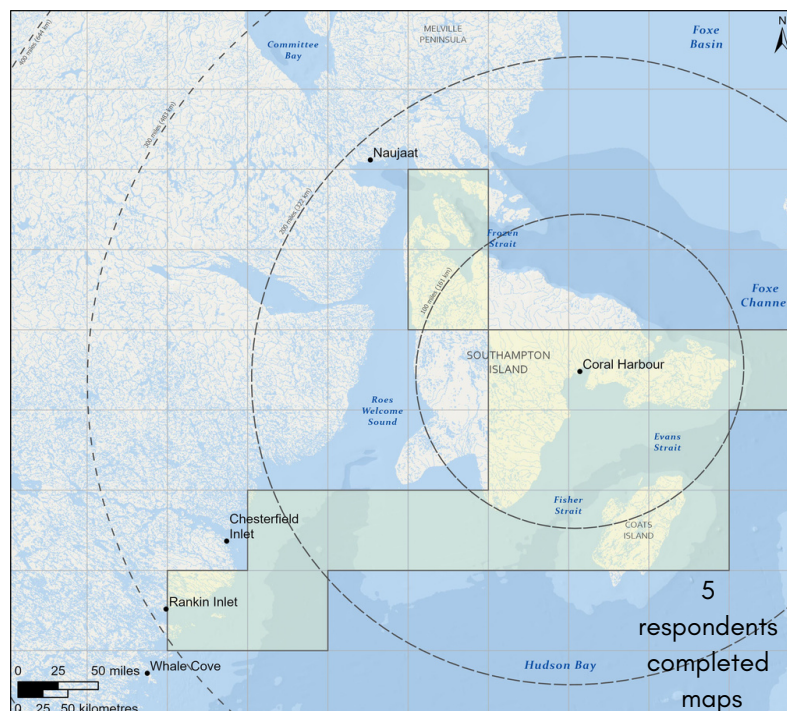
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

WHERE SALLIRMIUT TRAVEL (BY MODE OF TRAVEL)

ATV TRAVEL

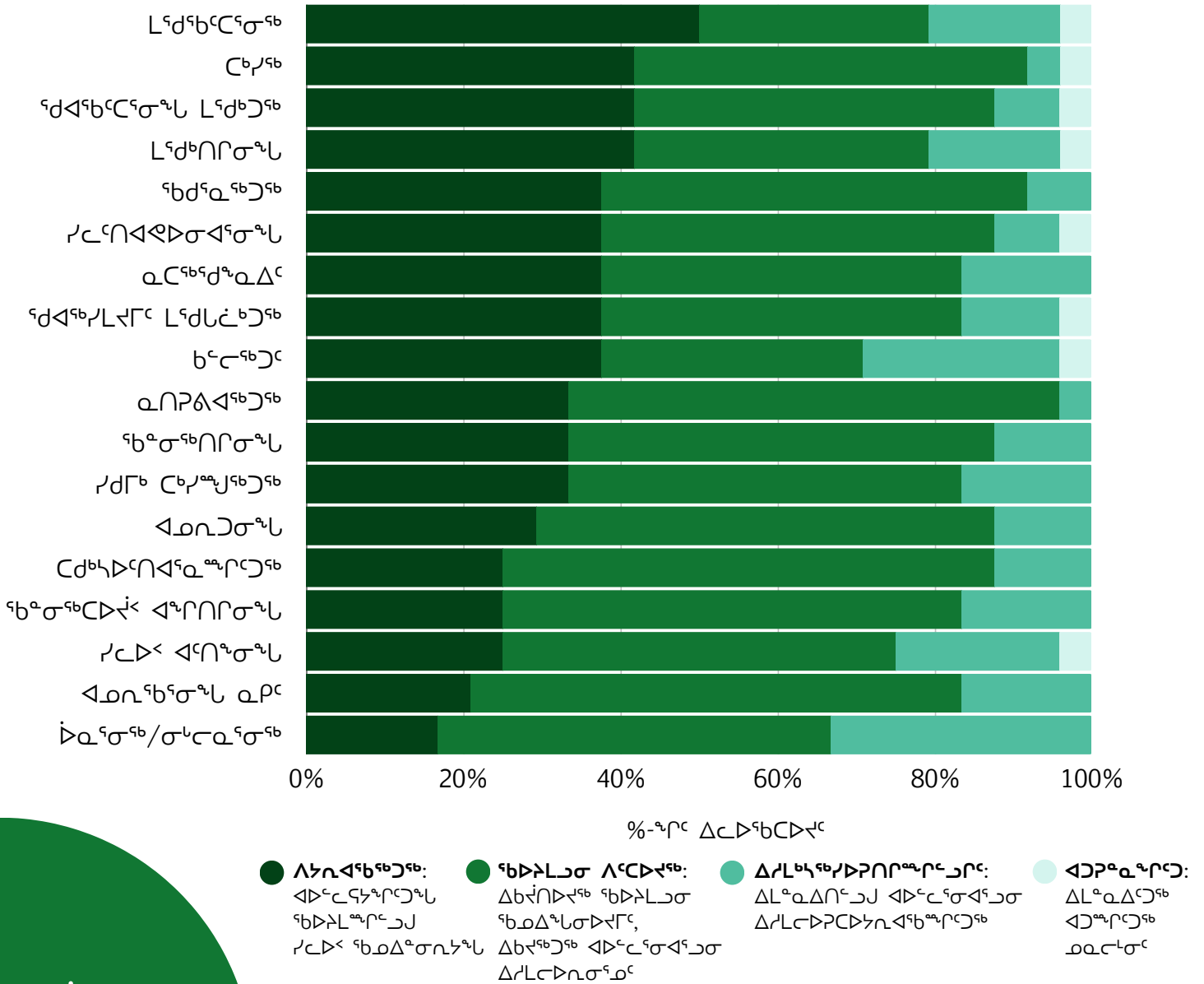


VEHICLE TRAVEL

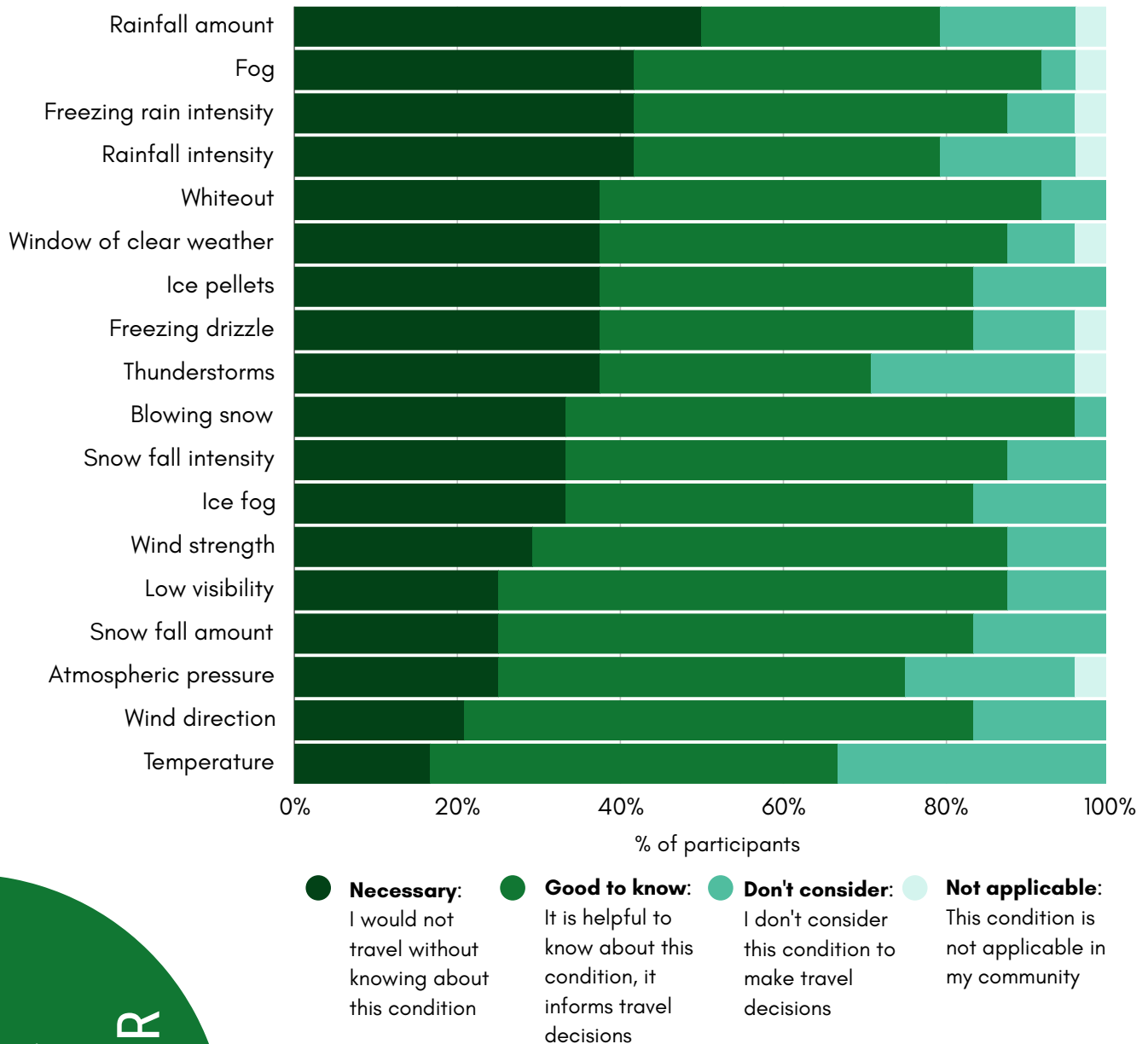


Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

ΔL^Γ ሄፊΔ^ሴሪሪ^ፈ ሳ^ረረ^ፈፈ^ፈ
 Δረ^ፈሄ^ረሪ^ፈሪ^ፈ ሄፊፈ^ፈ ሄፊፈ^ፈሪ^ፈሪ^ፈሪ^ፈ
 ፈ^ፈረ^ፈሪ^ፈሪ^ፈፈ^ፈ

[illegible]

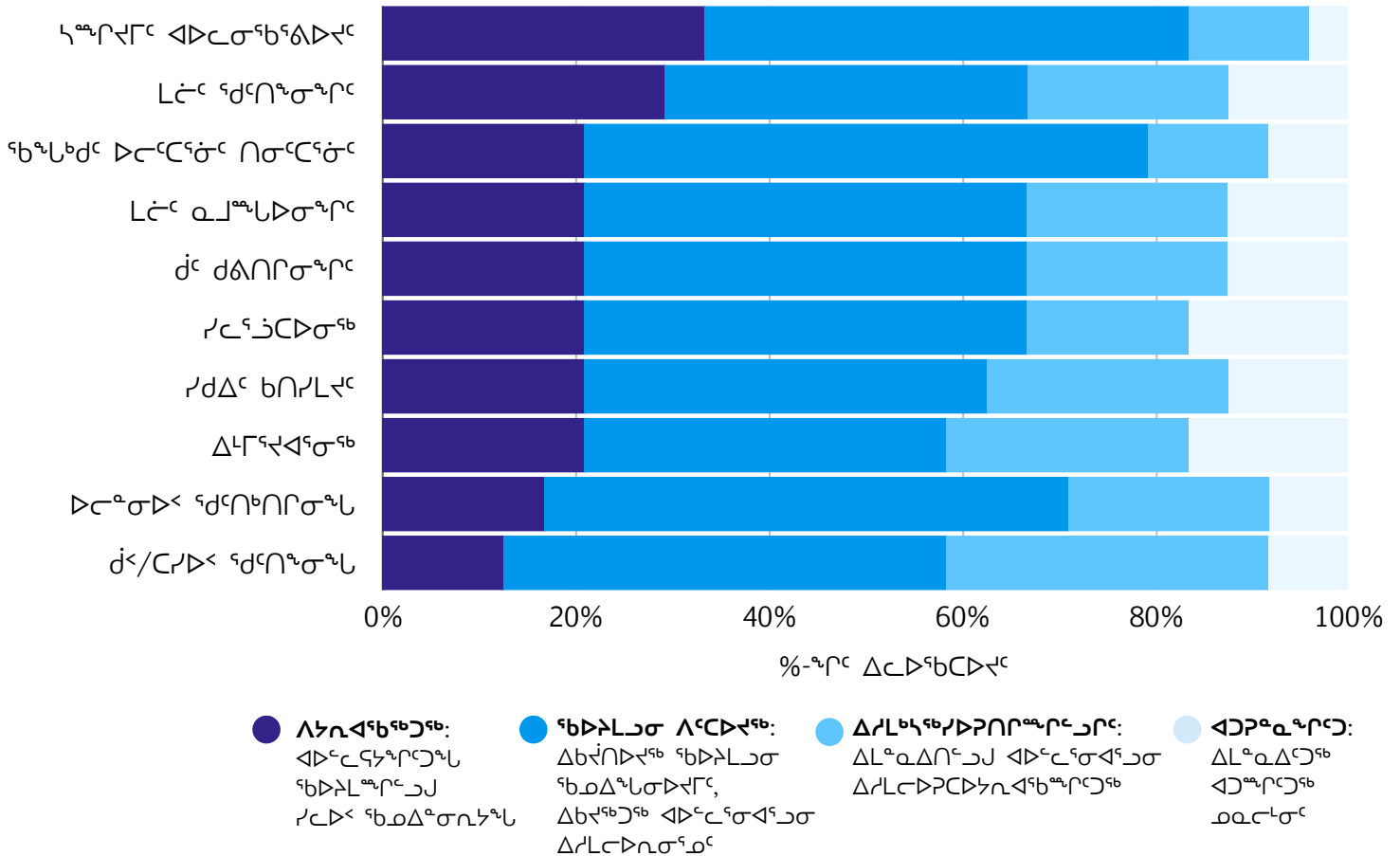
WEATHER CONDITIONS SALLIRMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



WEATHER

Sallirmiut participants check many types of weather conditions before they travel on the land, water, sea ice and snow. Rainfall amount, fog, freezing rain intensity, and rainfall intensity are the weather conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.

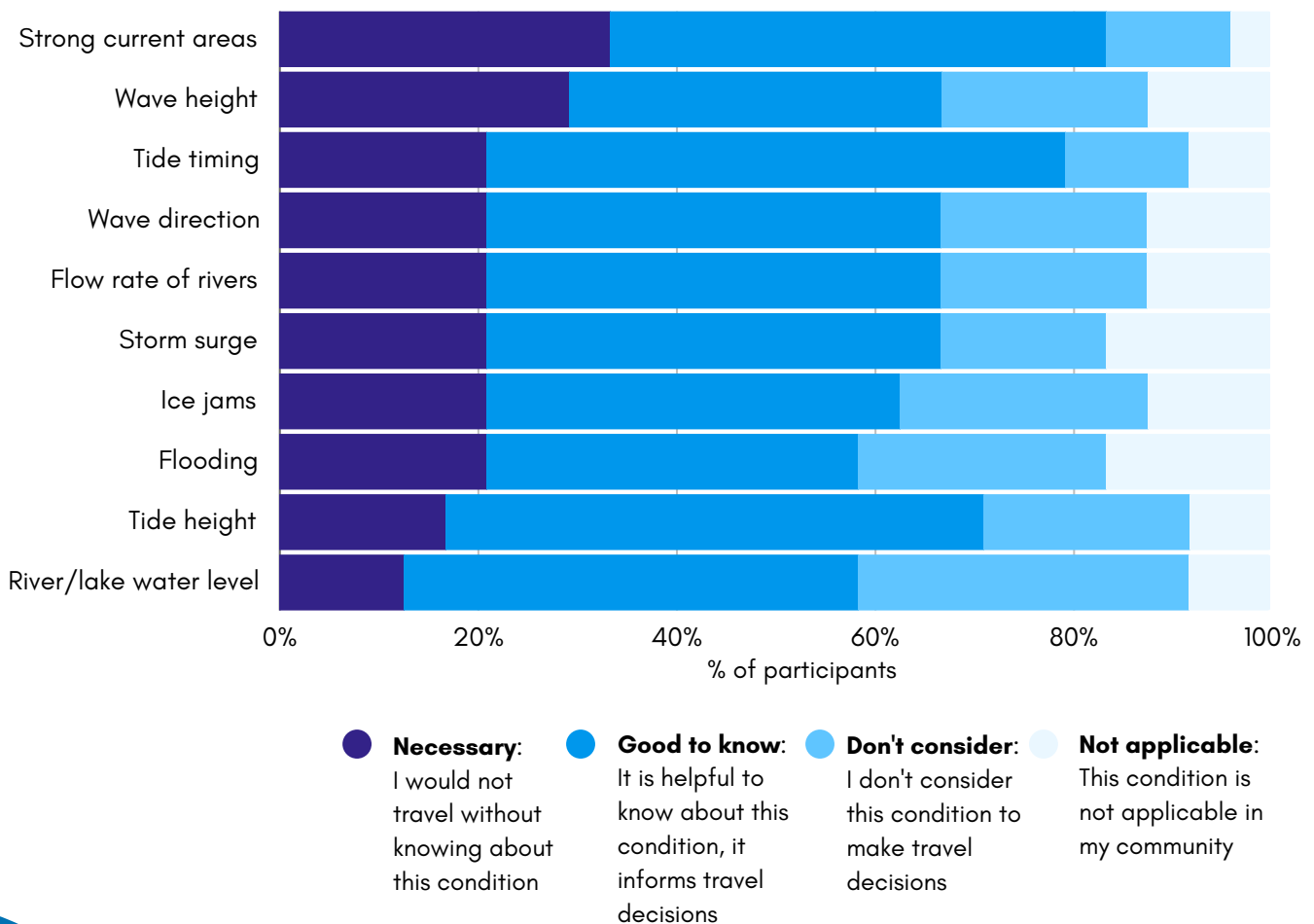
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ሃሳብ ማጠቃለያና ማጠቃለያ ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ
 ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ
 ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ
 ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ
 ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ ለሀገራችን ማድረግና ማድረግ

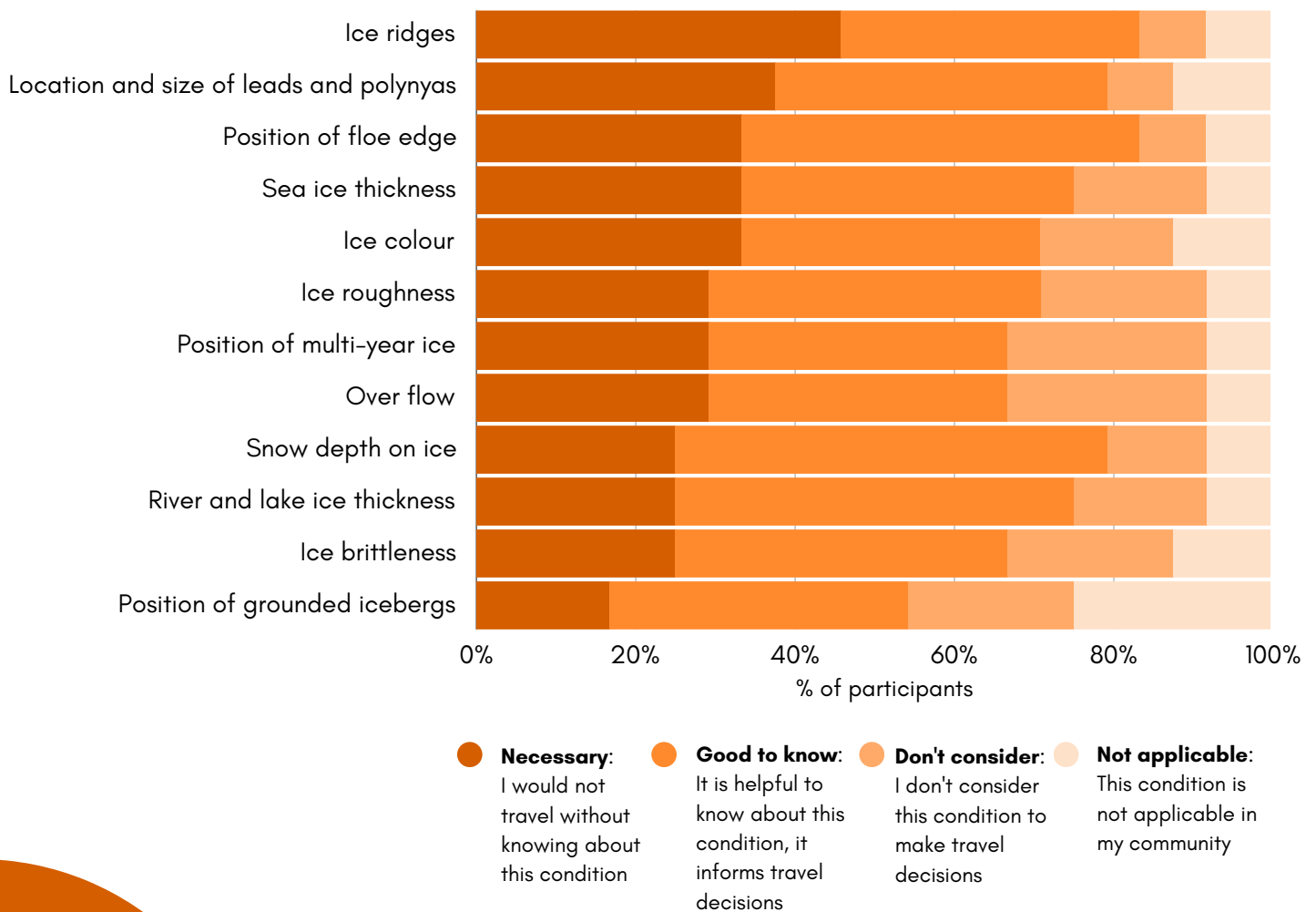


WATER CONDITIONS SALLIRMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



Sallirmiut participants check many types of water conditions before they travel on the water. Strong current areas, and wave height are the water conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.

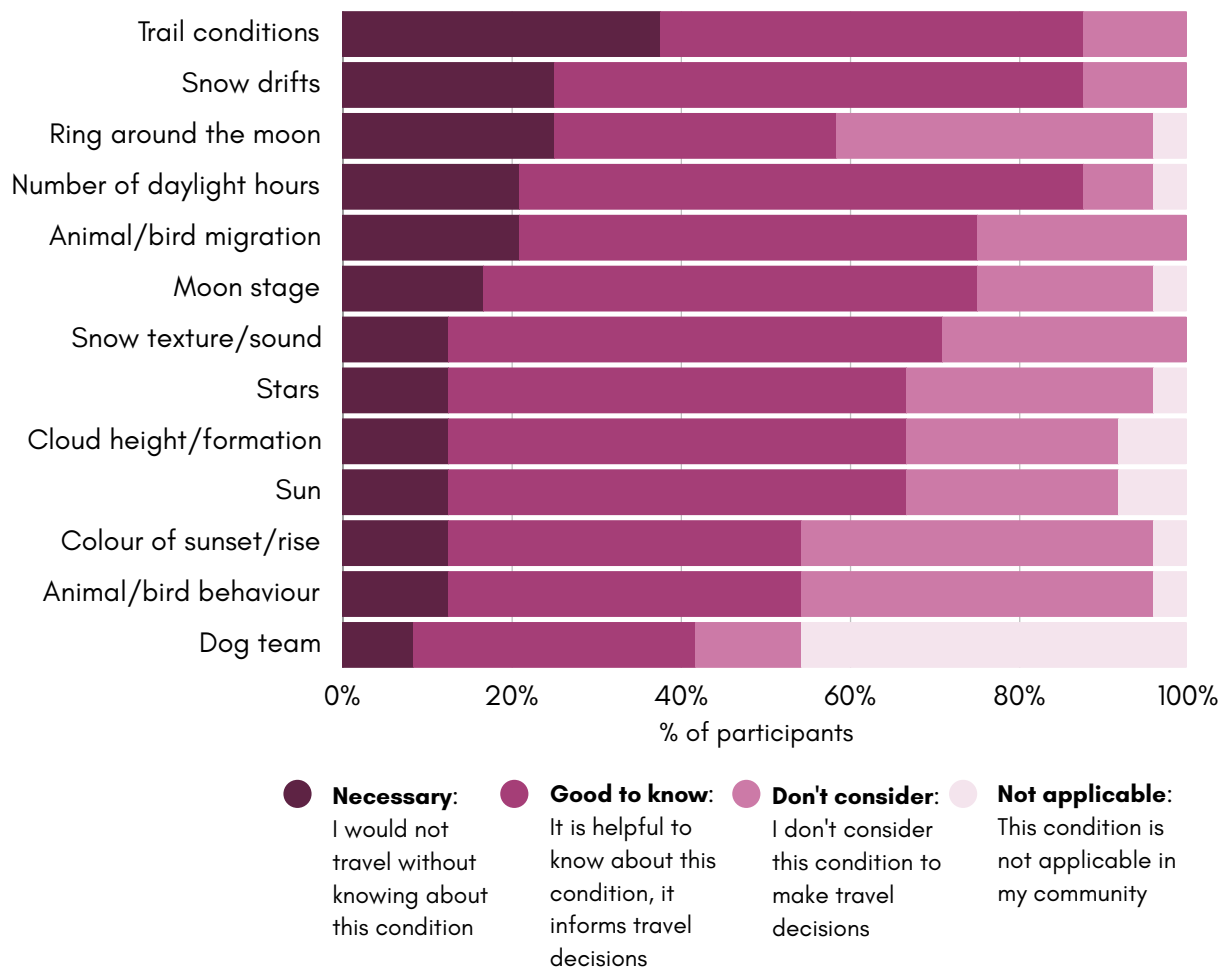
ICE CONDITIONS SALLIRMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



Sallirmiut check many types of ice conditions before they travel on the land. Ice ridges, location and size of leads and polynyas, position of the floe edge, sea ice thickness, ice colour, ice roughness, position of multi-year ice, and over flow are the ice conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling.



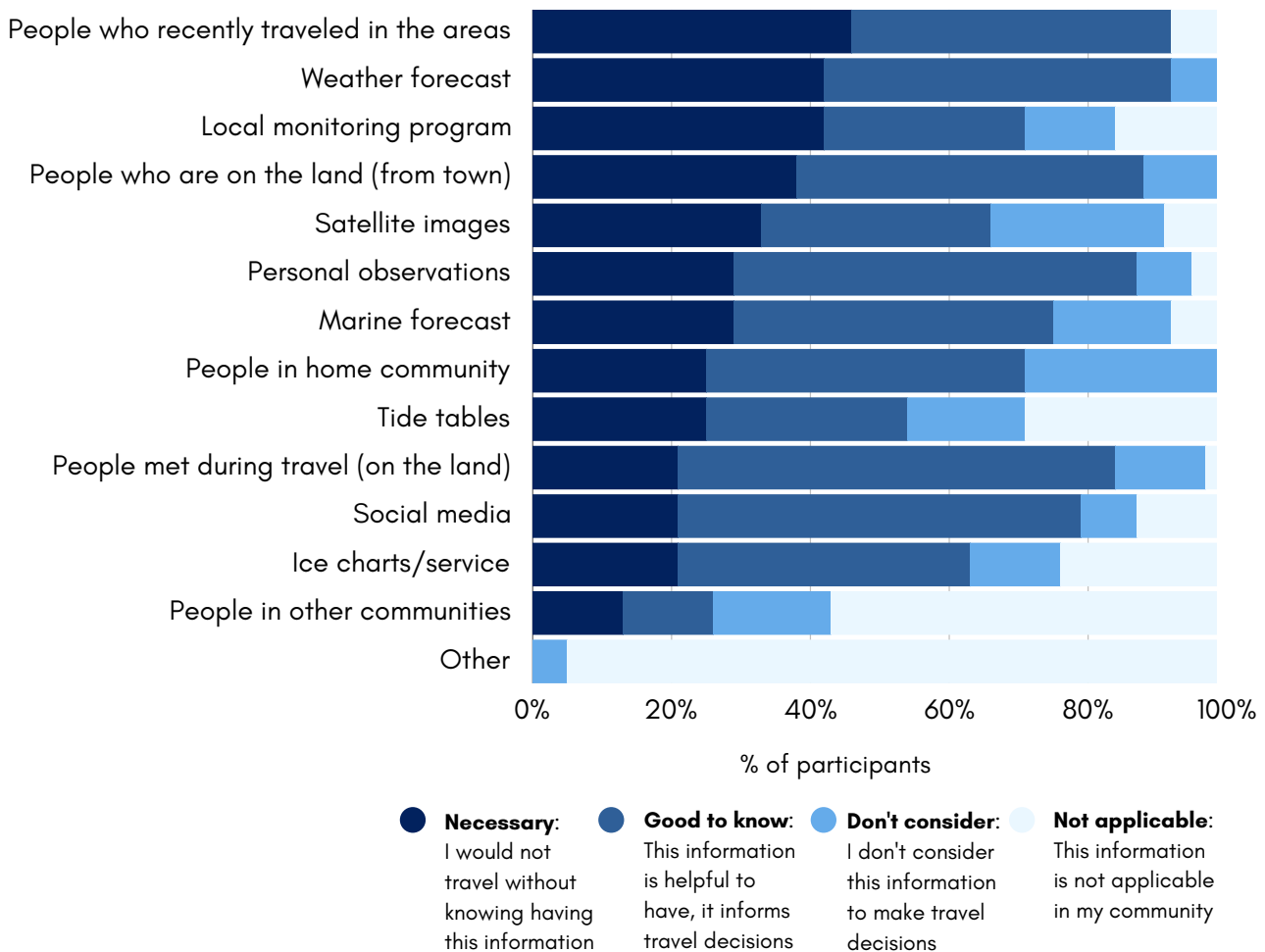
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS SALLIRMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



OTHER

Sallirmiut check many other environmental conditions before they travel on the land. Trail conditions, snow drifts, and ring around the moon are the most important environmental conditions to check before travelling.

INFORMATION SOURCES SALLIRMIUT PARTICIPANTS USE WHEN PLANNING A TRIP

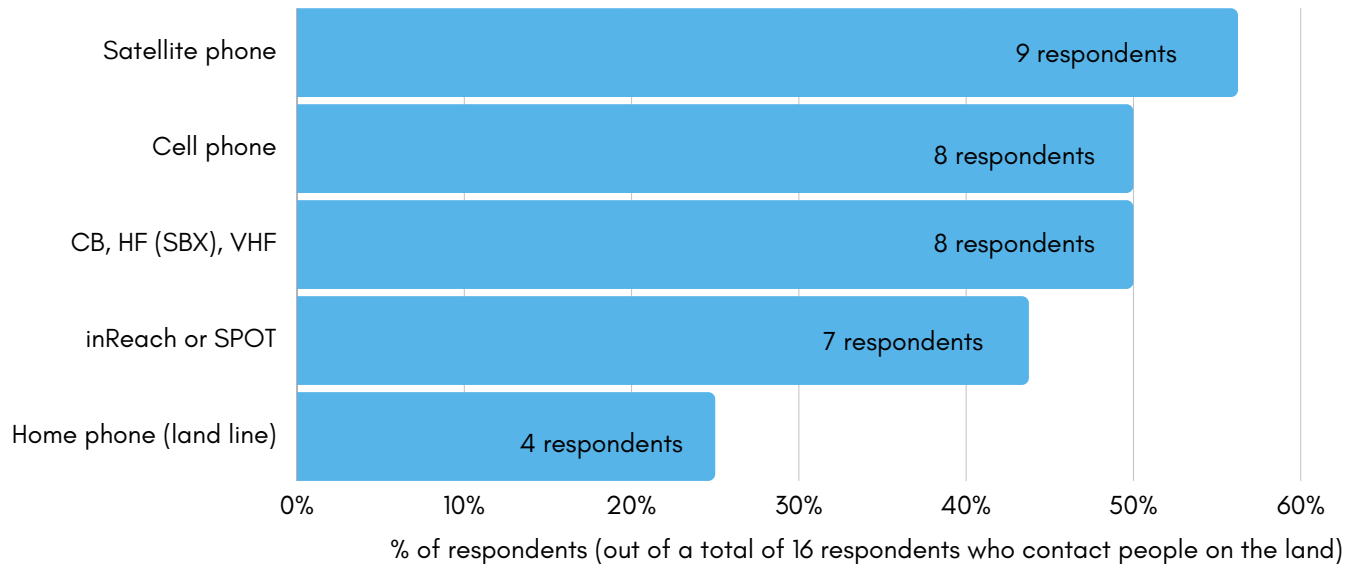


When planning a trip, Sallirmiut participants access many sources of information before they travel on the land. People who recently travelled in the area, weather forecast, local monitoring program, people who are on the land, satellite images, personal observations, and marine forecast are information sources that participants most often consider necessary to check.

While on the land and when deciding to return home weather forecast, people who have recently taken the route or been close to the area where participants are going, people who are on the land in the area where participants are planning to travel to, people met while out on the land, and personal observations are information sources that participants most often consider necessary to check.

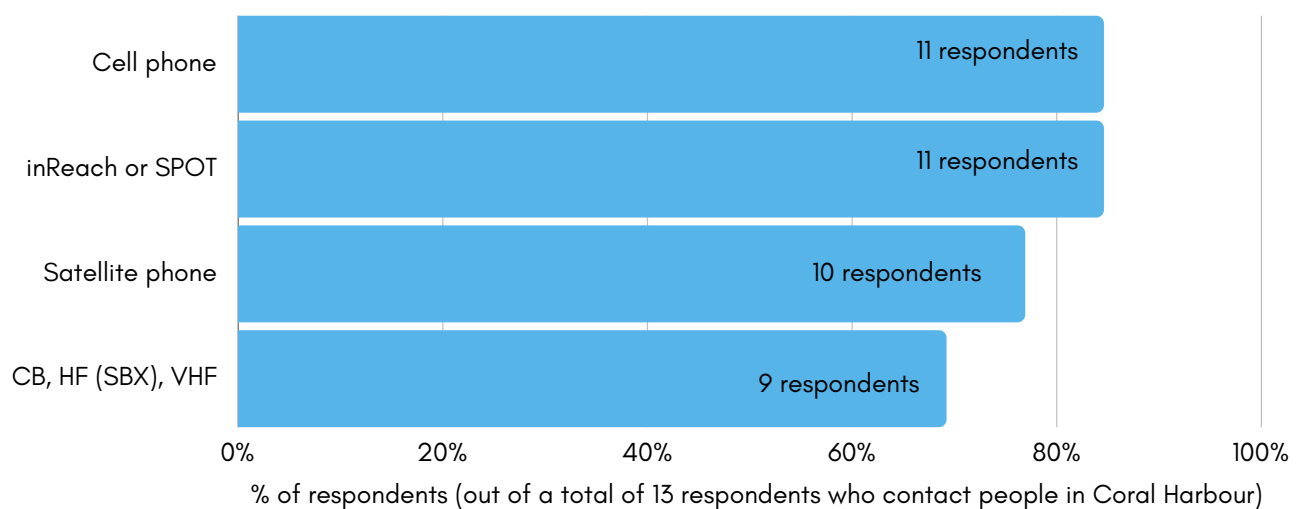
CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES

Contacting people on the land while in Coral Harbour



Respondents who contact people on the land to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are in Coral Harbour mostly use satellite phones, cell phones, and short-wave radios (CB, HF(SBX), VHF).

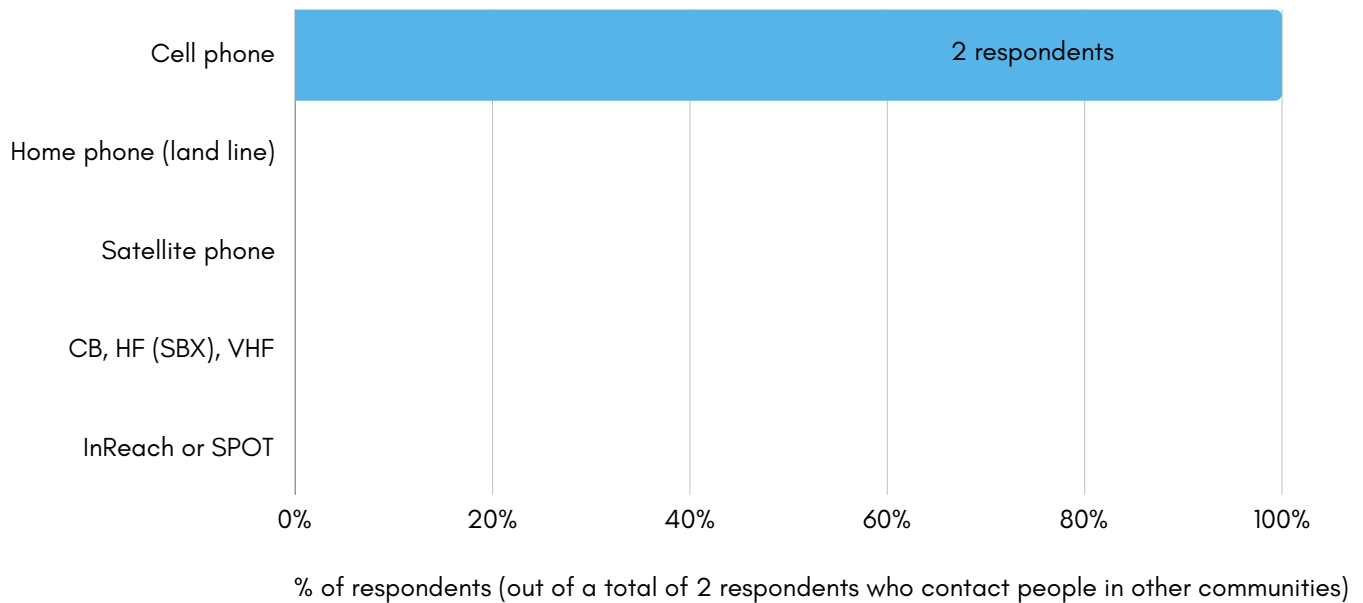
Contacting people in Coral Harbour while on the land



Respondents who contact people in Coral Harbour to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are on the land mostly use cell phones, and inReach or SPOT devices.

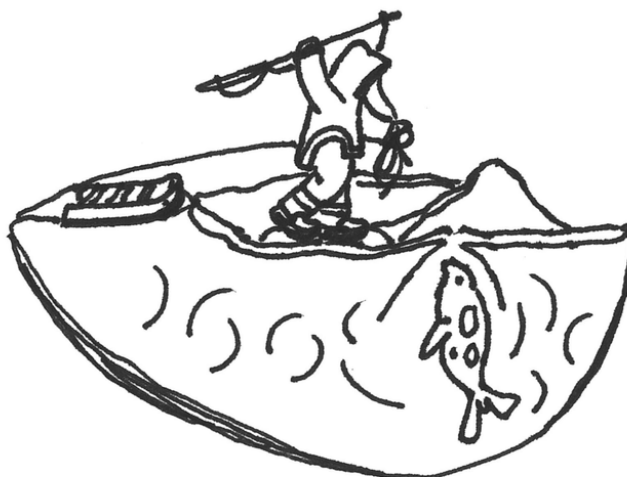
CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES (CONTINUED)

Contacting people in other communities



Respondents who contact people in other communities to ask about environmental conditions mostly use cell phones and satellite phones to contact them.

The other communities most commonly contacted are: Naujaat and Rankin Inlet



ᐱᐱᓕᐅᓄᓐ ᐅᓄᓐ: ᐅᓕ ᐱᓄᓐᓐ
Art work by: Rhoda Hiqiniq

CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

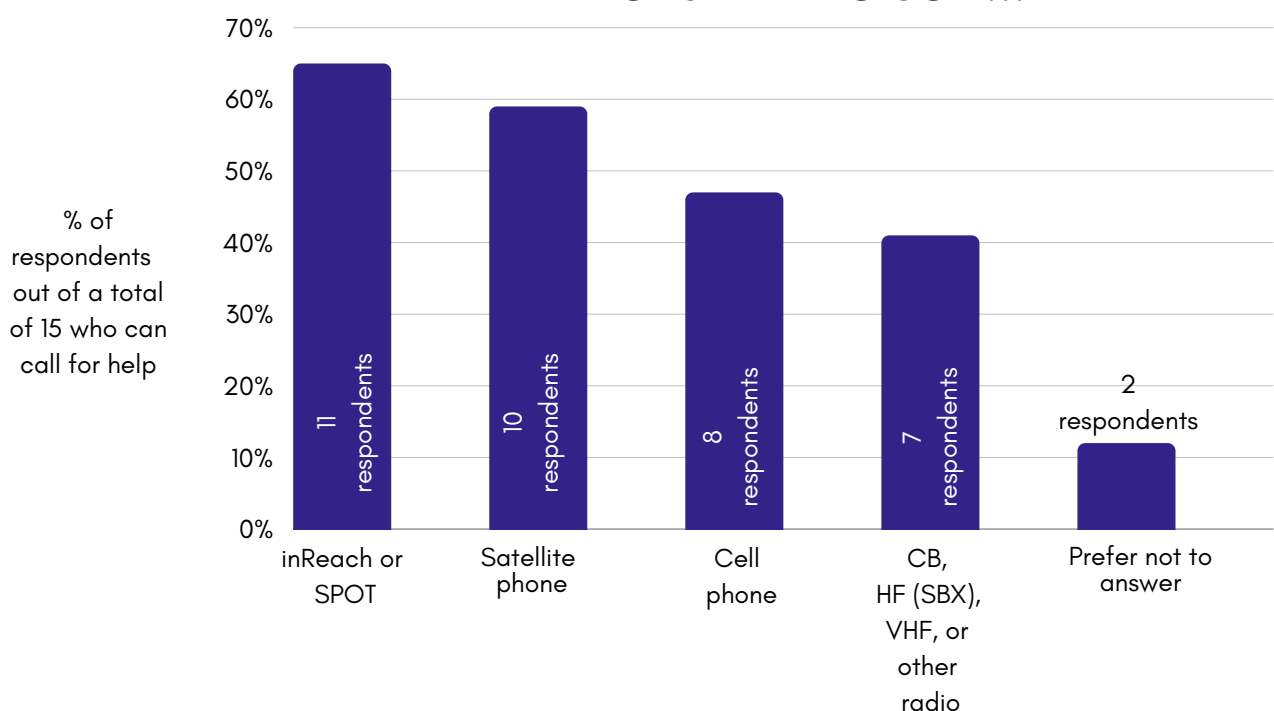


If Sallirmiut participants get stranded or have an accident on the land, 63% (out of a total of 24) can call for help.

Of the 15 respondents who can call for help, all would call a **family member** (100%), most would call **local search and rescue** (65%), and some would call a **friend** (41%), or **Canadian Rangers** (29%). Respondents would also call the **Hunters and Trappers Organization** (6%), and **Nunavut Emergency Management** (6%) for help.

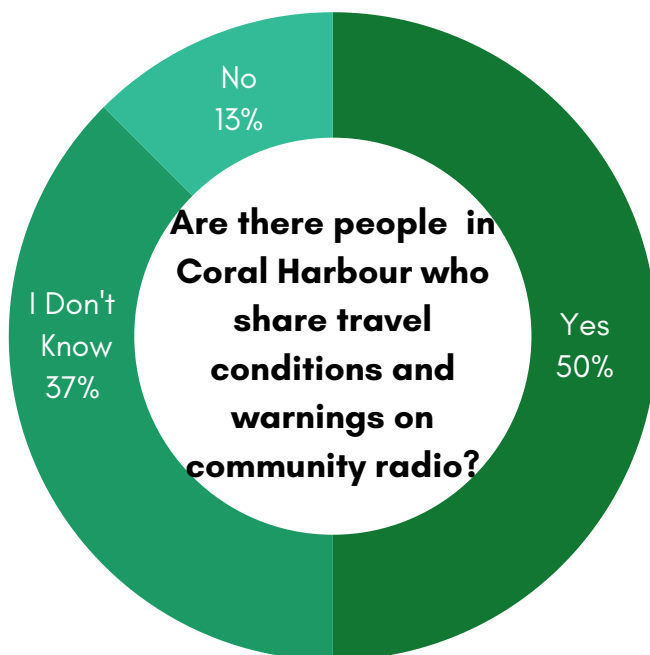
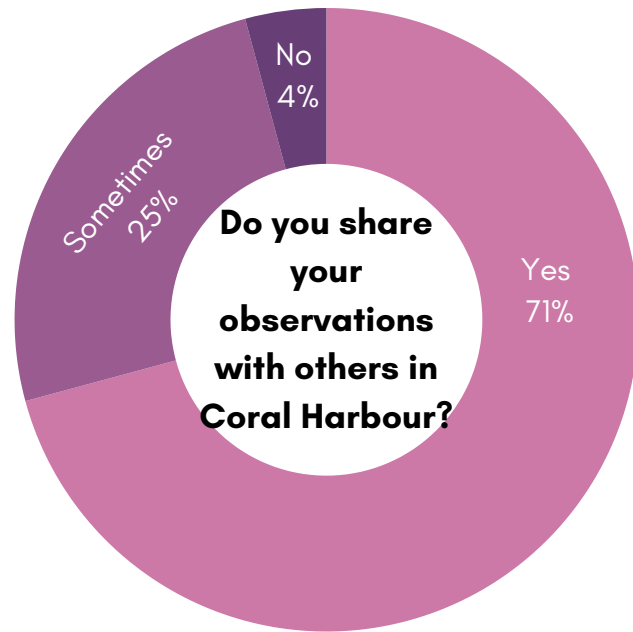
Of the respondents who can call for help, most inReach or SPOT devices (65%), and satellite phones (59%). They also use cell phones (47%), and short-wave radios (41%).

TO CALL FOR HELP SALLIRMIUT RESPONDENTS USE ...



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

The majority (96%) of the participants share their observations of weather, water, ice, or snow conditions with others in Coral Harbour.

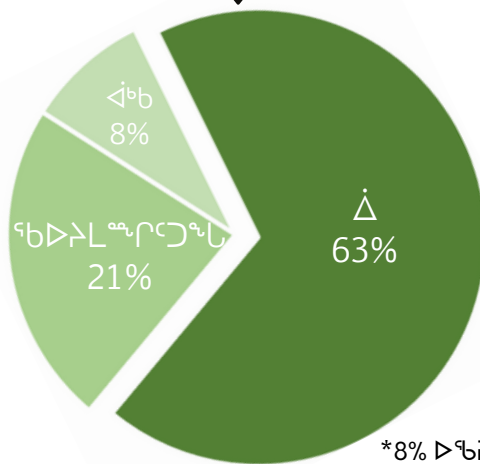


Half of the participants (50%) said there are people regularly going on community radio in Coral Harbour, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions.

Some participants (37%) did not know if people regularly go on community radio in Coral Harbour, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions.

ከበዓሉም ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ

ዲጂታል ማሻሻያና ማሻሻያ
 ከጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ
 ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ



*8% ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች

15-ህጻናት ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ
 “ፈጣን ዲጂታል ማሻሻያና ማሻሻያ”-ገጽ

7 (47%)

ርዕዮተዊና ልማታዊ ጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ
 ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ

6 (40%)

ጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ
 ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ

15 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
 ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ

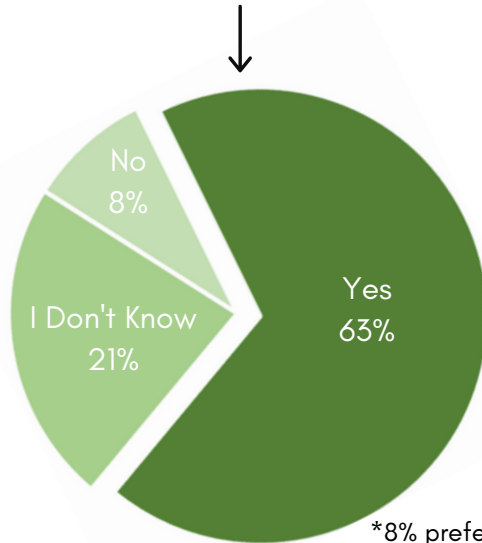
ለጥናትና ለጥናት ምርምር ማድረግ ድንበራትና ልዩነቶች ማድረግ
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GATHERING TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN CORAL HARBOUR

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



*8% prefer not to say

Of the 15 participants who answered "yes there are places"

7 (47%)

go to these places to listen or ask for advice

6 (40%)

go to share observations or advice

15 participants said there are places in Coral Harbour where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions, or weather, water, ice and other environmental conditions, and 5 participants did not know if there are places. Of the 63% of participants who said there are places where people meet, some go to those places to listen or ask for advice (47%), and some go to those places to share observations or advice (40%).

PLACES SALLIRMIUT GATHER TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS

- At camp when gathering
- Cabins
- Community hall while gathering for pool table and board games
- Igloos
- On the beach or outside of town
- Out on the ice when hunting
- Outside
- Radio station



Factor	Percentage
Personal interests and passions	46%
Financial stability	29%
Social status	25%

9 (82%)

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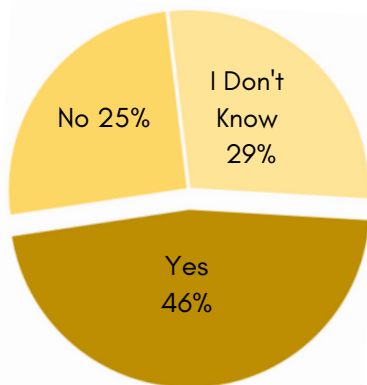


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- Windy.com

SOCIAL MEDIA SALLIRMIUT USE TO SHARE TRAVEL CONDITIONS

Do Sallirmiut use social media to talk about travel conditions?



There were 11 Sallirmiut participants who identified being aware of social media pages or groups where people share observations or advice about weather, water, and ice conditions.

Of the 11 respondents who said "yes"

9 (82%)

use the information shared over social media

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

Commonly used social media

Facebook

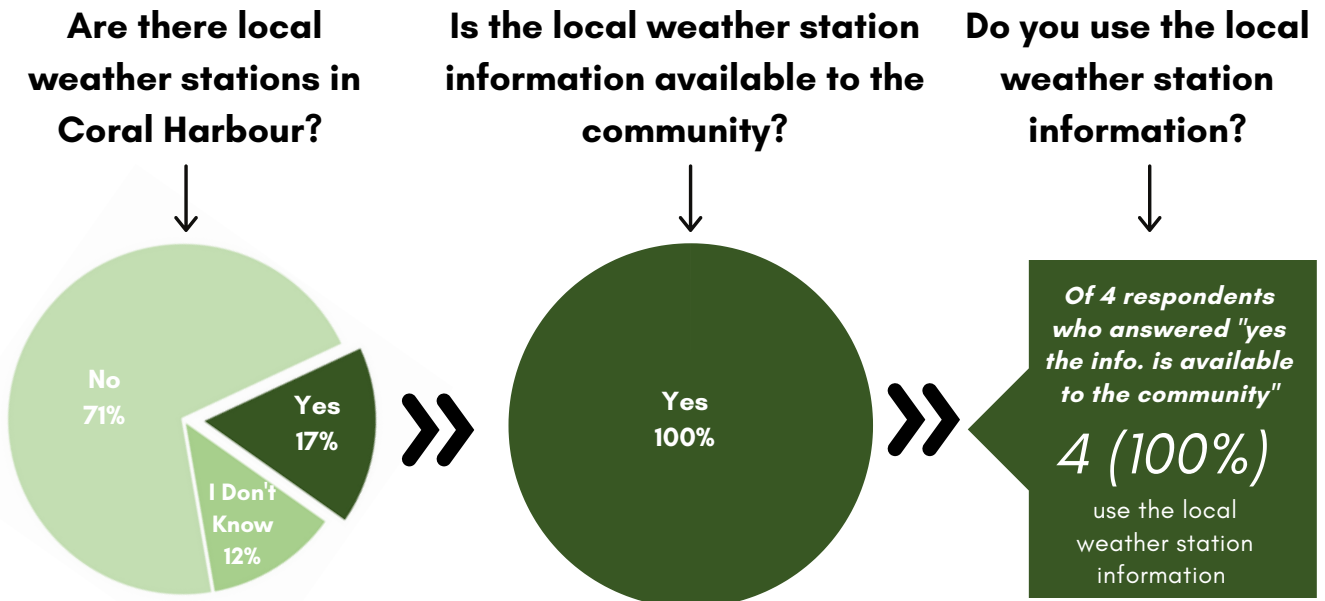
- Nunavut hunting stories of the day
- Salliqvaluk Facebook
- Close friends and friends list



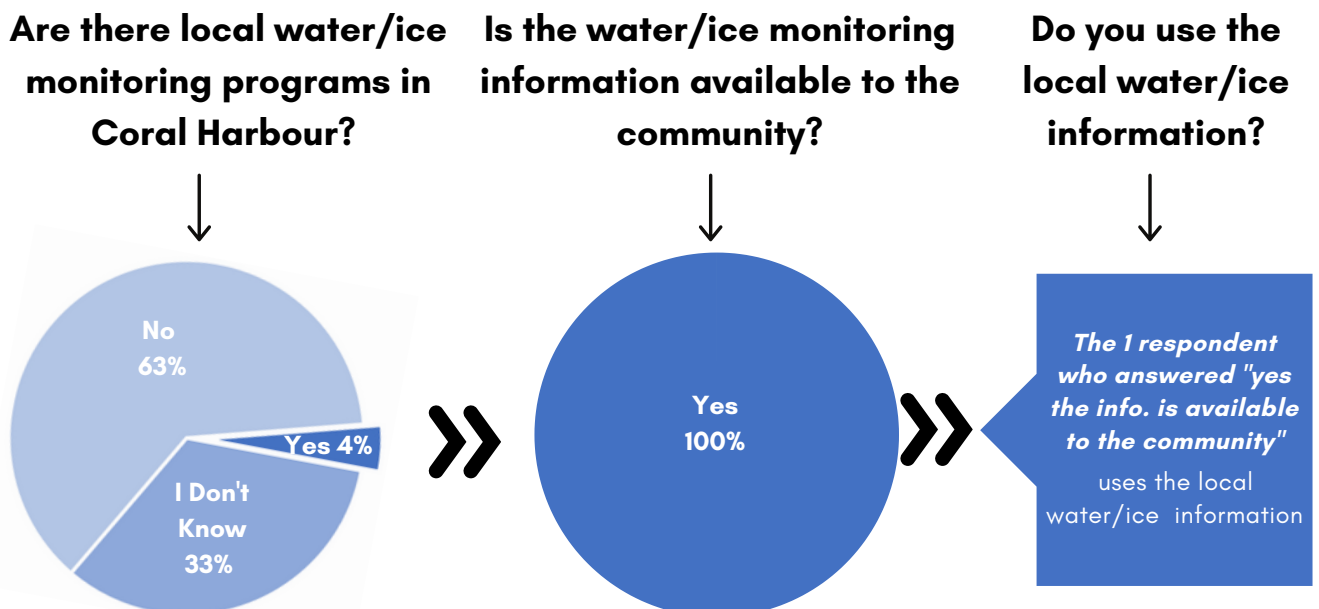
Topics include

- Environment Canada
- Hunting stories
- Ice conditions, including NASA
- The conditions of the land
- Warnings of unsafe and recent travel on ice, rivers, and water
- Weather conditions and forecasts
- Windy.com

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS



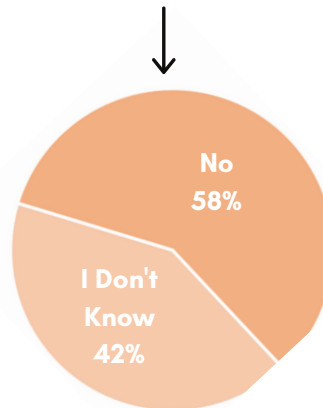
When asked about local weather stations most participants (17) said that there are no local weather stations and some (4) said that local weather stations do exist. Of the 4 participants who said there are local weather stations, they all said the information is available in Coral Harbour, and they all said they use the information.



When asked about local water and ice monitoring programs it is notable that 1 participant said that local programs exist, 15 said they do not exist, and 8 participants did not know. The 1 participant who said there are local water/ice monitoring programs, also said the information is available in Coral Harbour, and that they use the information.

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

**Are there remote cameras
recording environmental
conditions in Coral Harbour?**



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

When asked about remote cameras, it is notable that 10 participants said that they do not know if there are remote cameras, and 14 participants said they do not exist.

Arctic Eider Society is a partner in this project, and through them we know there are local monitoring programs in Coral Harbour, including SIKU. However, survey responses suggest that community members are not widely aware of these programs, or they did not associate them with the way the questions were asked in the survey.

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS

To decide if it is safe to travel, Sallirmiut respondents use a wide range of weather and marine forecasts, and tide tables available. There may be other information sources available beyond those mentioned by respondents.

WEATHER FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- Airport weather station/weather network
- Cable television
- Canadian Aerodrome Radio Stations (CARS) weather
- Environment Canada (<https://weather.gc.ca>)
- Windy (www.windy.com)

MARINE FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- Canadian Aerodrome Radio Stations (CARS) weather
- Environment Canada (<https://weather.gc.ca/marine>)
- Global News on television
- Windy (app and www.windy.com)

TIDE TABLE PRODUCTS USED

- Environment Canada (<https://weather.gc.ca/marine>)
- Google, Google Earth
- Local radio
- Tide-forecast.com
- Windy (www.windy.com)

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS (CONTINUED)

To decide if it is safe to travel, Sallirmiut respondents use a wide range of ice charts/services from polar service providers.

ICE CHARTS/SERVICES USED

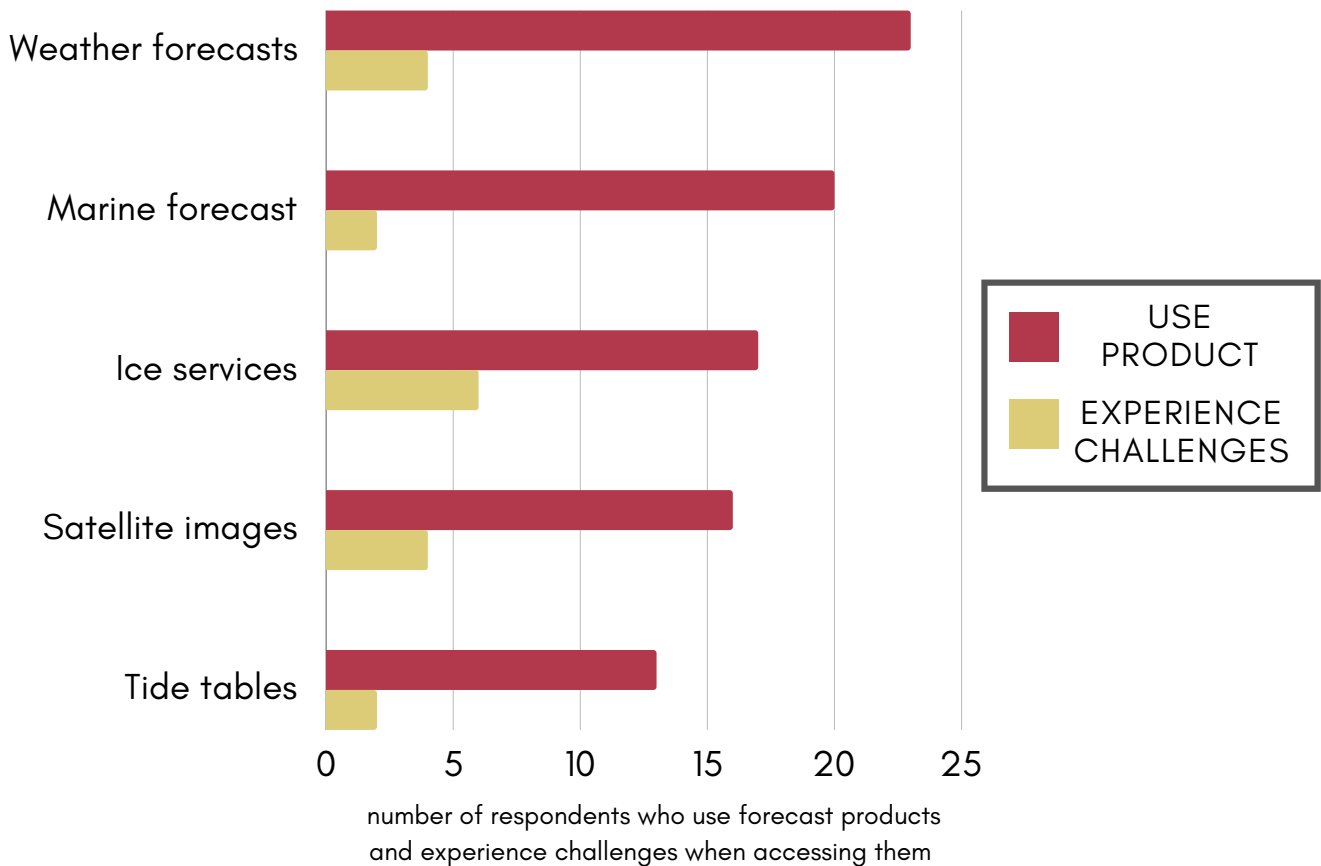
- Canadian Aerodrome Radio Stations (CARS) weather
- Environment Canada (<https://weather.gc.ca/marine>)
- Google, Google Earth
- Printout from Hamlet
- Social media
- Tide-forecast.com
- Windy (<https://www.windy.com>)



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Art work by: Rhoda Hiqiniq

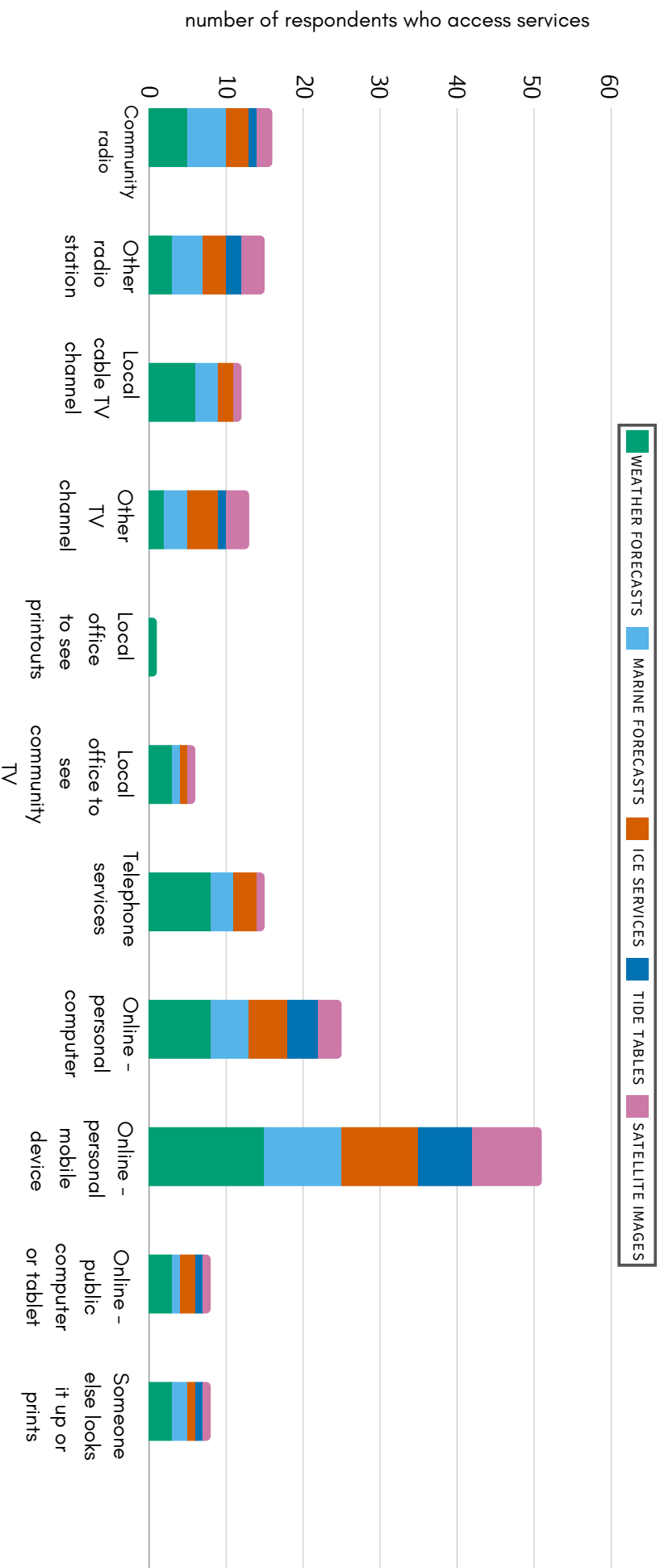
PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS (CONTINUED)



Of the forecasting products used, Sallirmiut respondents most often rely on weather and marine forecasts, followed by ice services, and satellite images. Tide tables are used less often.

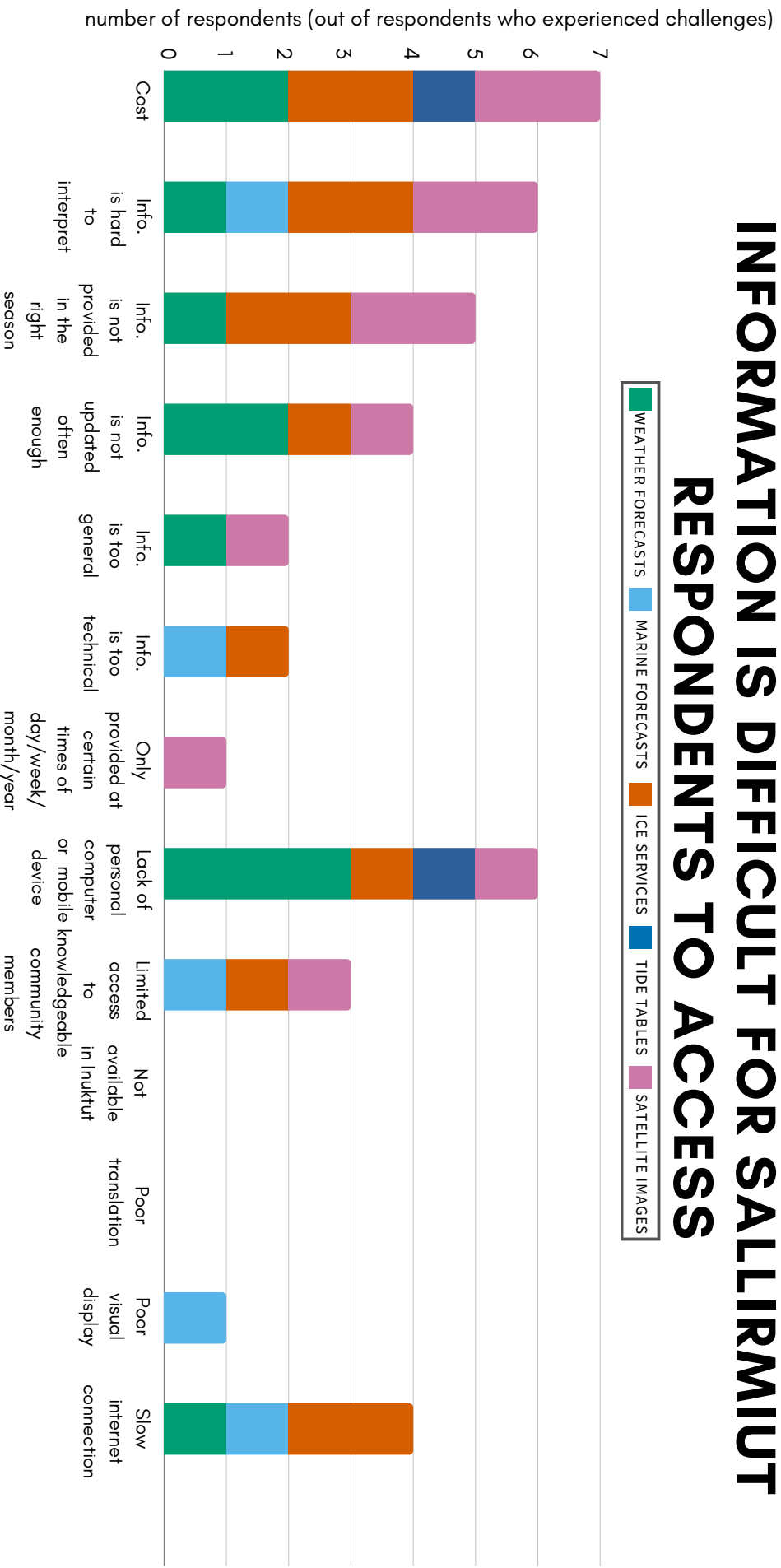
Of the 96% of participants who use **weather forecasts**, 17% experience challenges when accessing them. Of the 83% of participants who use marine forecasts, 10% experienced challenges when accessing them. **Ice services** were used by 71% of participants and of these, 35% experience challenges when accessing them. **Satellite images** were used by 67% of participants, 25% of whom experience challenges when accessing them. **Tide tables** were used by 54% of participants and of these, 15% experienced challenges.

WAYS THAT SALLIRMIUT RESPONDENTS ACCESS POLAR SERVICES



Sallirmiut respondents access environmental forecast products in a range of ways, and mostly by going online using a personal mobile device or personal computer, using telephone services, listening to community radio or other radio, and watching television.

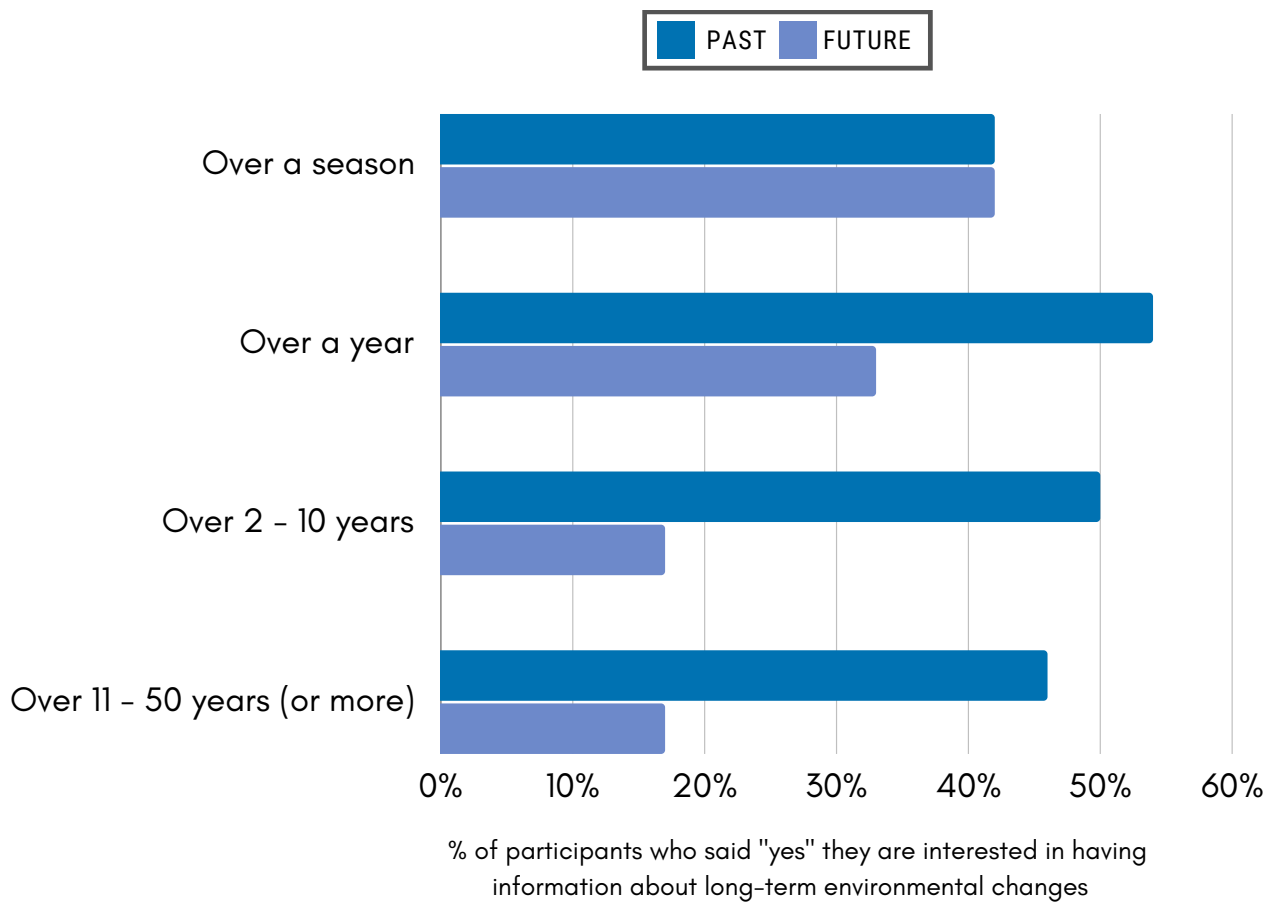
REASONS WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT FOR SALLIRMIUT RESPONDENTS TO ACCESS



Sallirmiut respondents identified a number of reasons why information is difficult to access. To summarize the main challenges:

- **Cost** creates a challenge for accessing all online products, except marine forecasts.
- **Information that is hard to interpret** creates a challenge for accessing all online products especially ice services and satellite images.
- **Lack of personal computer or mobile device** creates a challenge for accessing all online products, except marine forecasts.
- **Slow internet connection and information that is not updated enough** also create challenges. These survey results do not necessarily mean that there are no challenges in other areas.

INTEREST IN INFORMATION ABOUT PAST AND FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES



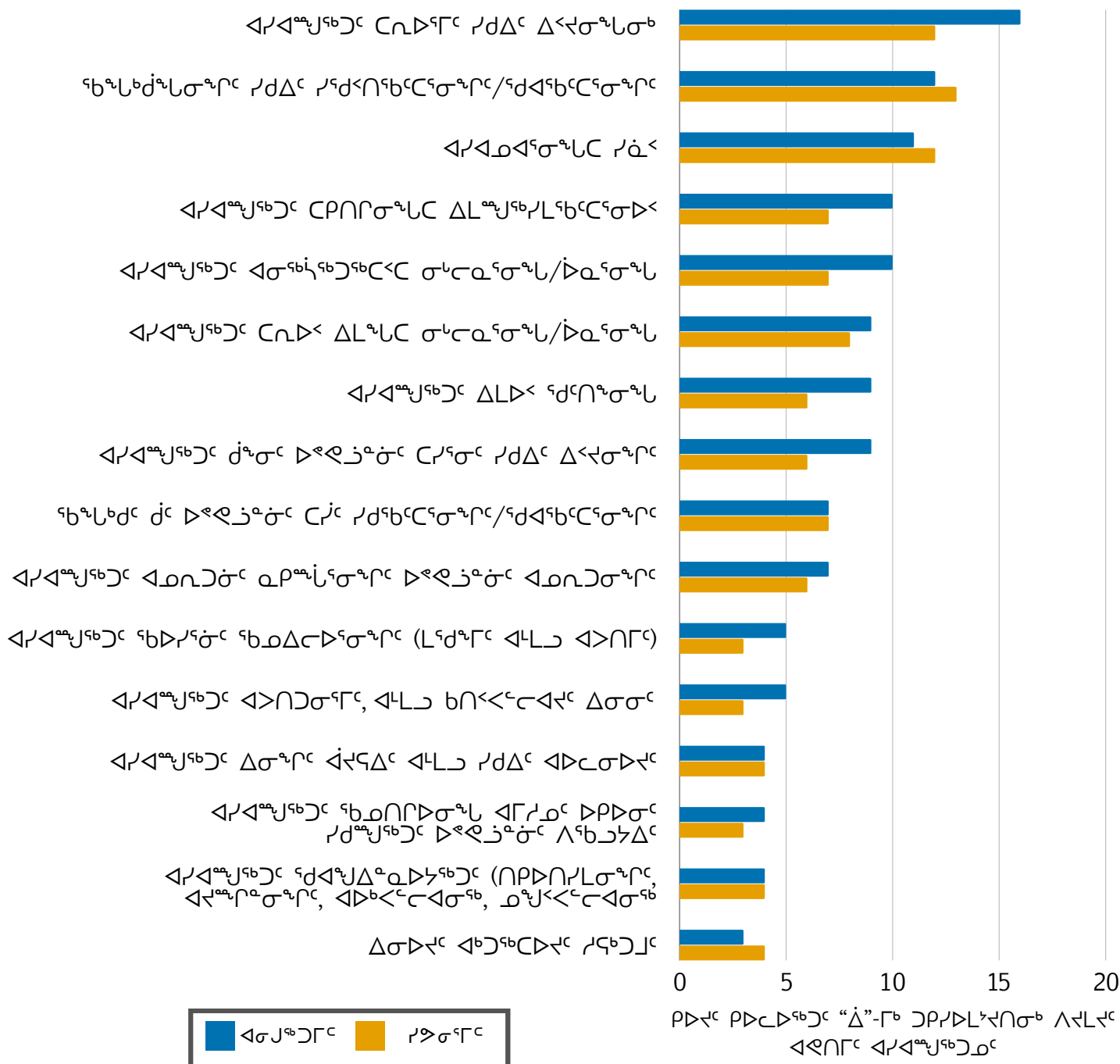
More participants are interested in information about past changes to weather, water or ice conditions (related to climate change) than are interested in forecasting or predictions.

Slightly more participants are interested in information about changes over the past year, 2-10 years, or 11-50 years or more, than about the past season.

Slightly more participants are interested in information about future changes over one season, and over year year, than over 2-10 years, or 11-50 years or more.

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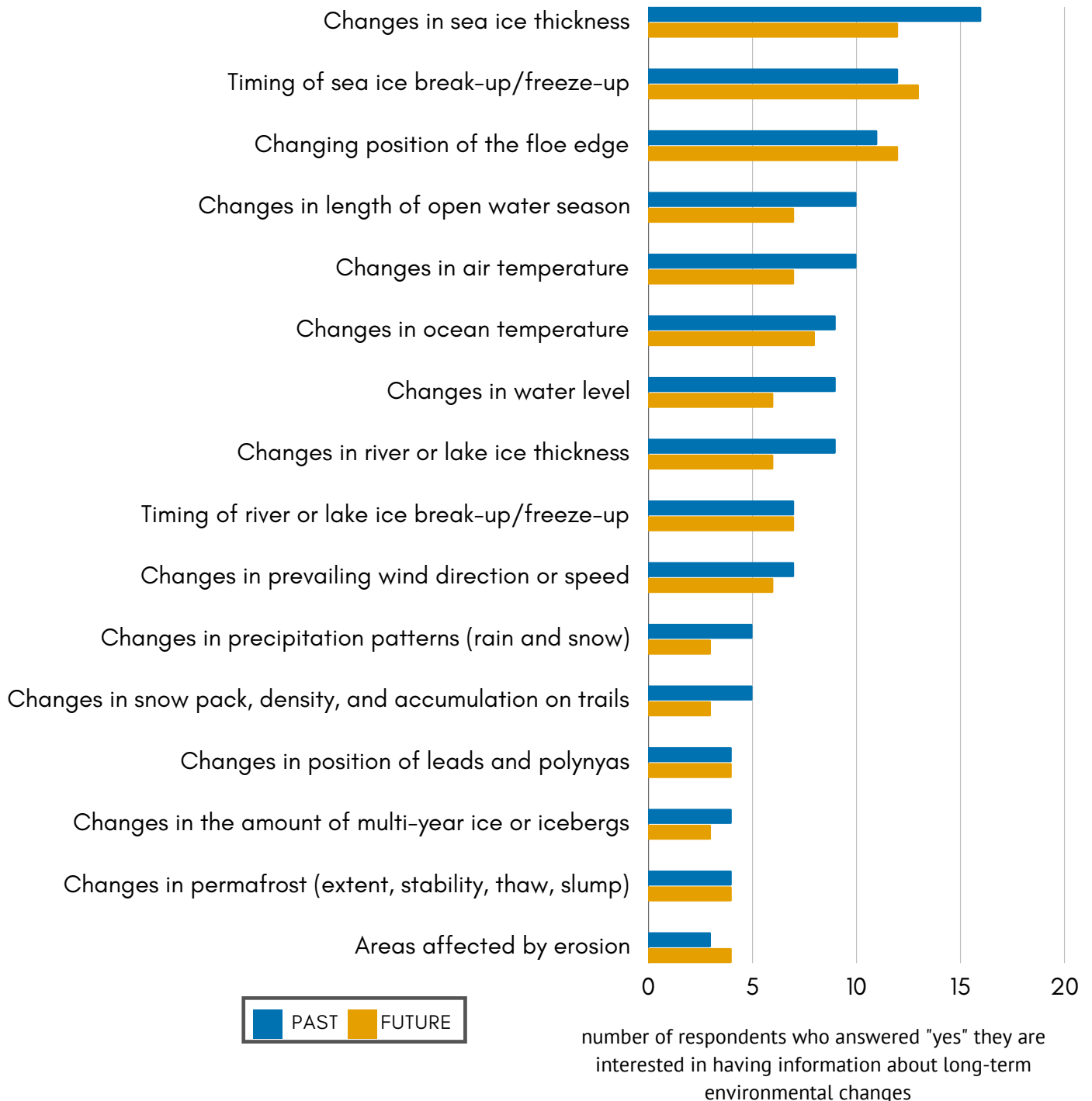
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INTEREST IN LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

INFORMATION ABOUT PAST OR PRESENT CHANGES FOR MAKING DECISIONS



More respondents are interested in having information about past environmental changes than are interested in predictions of change. Common topics of interest include changes in sea ice thickness, timing of sea ice break-up/freeze-up, and floe edge position.

TRAINING TOPICS SALLIRMIUT RESPONDENTS ARE INTERESTED IN

Respondents who said they were interested in receiving training on survival skills and navigating the land (18 participants), observing and understanding environmental conditions (15 participants), local environmental monitoring programs (13 participants), and accessing or using social media pages or groups (8 participants), were invited to describe the kinds of training they are interested in. Respondents were also asked to share about who they would like to learn from, and environmental conditions they would like to learn more about. The points below were organized to group them into similar topics.



Improving Navigation Skills

- Guiding
- How to navigate going home
- How to navigate with NAV CANADA and with the environment
- Navigation



Developing Safety and Survival Skills

- Survival skills
- On the land training – what to do if an accident happens



Increasing Knowledge of Environmental Conditions

- About the land
- On ice programs



Strengthening Hunting and Inuit Cultural Practices and Skills

- Hunting
- Learning from hunters about the land
- Life skills
- Meaning of stars (from Elders)
- Polar bear skinning
- Tool making
- Weather predictions (from Elders)



Gaining Familiarity with Technology

- Environment Canada
- How to use inReach
- Weather forecast



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 Art work by: Jamesie Itulu

