

Compendium of Research in the Northwest Territories *2003-2013*



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to this special edition of the *Northwest Territories Research Compendium*. In celebration of the ITA YATI: A Symposium on Traditional Knowledge, the Aurora Research Institute has summarized 10 years of Traditional Knowledge research that has taken place in the Northwest Territories (NWT). As part of the NWT Scientific Research Licensing process, we have a database of research done in the Northwest Territories which extends back 30 years. The summaries included in this publication are only a brief outline of the rich findings and advancements researchers have made over the past decade. In many cases, more in-depth reports and publications are available.

Licensing in the NWT

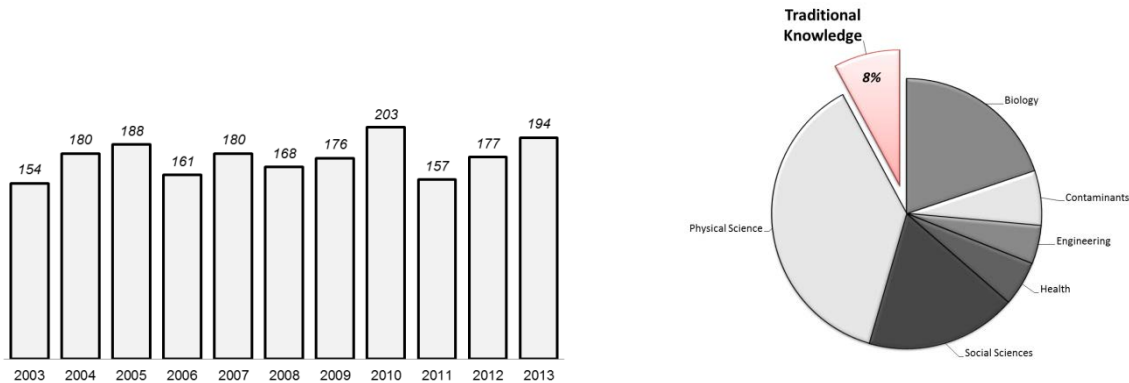
Under territorial legislation, all research in the NWT requires a licence/permit from one of four agencies, depending on the type of research being conducted:

- *Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre* - Archaeology;
- *Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories* - Wildlife;
- *Department of Fisheries and Oceans* - Fisheries; or
- *Aurora Research Institute* - all other research in the NWT.

Through the licensing process, researchers are informed of appropriate organizations, communities and other licensing/permitting agencies that should be contacted prior to conducting studies. Licensing ensures research activities are communicated to interested parties and provides opportunities for the exchange of information.

NWT Research Licences – 10 years at a glance

The work summarized in this special edition of the Compendium is roughly 8% of the total research undertaken in the NWT this decade. On average, ARI licenses over 176 projects a year, with the majority focused various types of physical sciences research (e.g. hydrology, geology, cryology). Historical NWT Scientific Research Licence records are available from data.nwtresearch.com/.



(Left) Total annual licences from 2003-2013 (Right) Average distribution of research licences from 2003-2013

The Compendium

This Compendium provides short summaries of all licences focused on Traditional Knowledge in this past decade. The annual Compendiums include annual summaries of all licences and permits issued in the NWT by all four licensing/permitting bodies. They summarize research on biology, containments, health, physical science, social science, Traditional Knowledge, archaeology, wildlife and fisheries. The Compendium series began in 1986 and is published annually as a collaboration between the Aurora Research Institute (ARI), the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Features of the Summaries

Principle Investigator: The person listed for each summary is the principle investigator project. In many cases there are many more people working on that project with the principle investigator. The given person is responsible for the licence requirements and are the primary contact for any questions or comments.

File Number: The file numbers shown in each of the Aurora Research Institute's subject areas refers to the file number issued to a particular researcher. It allows cross referencing with research material that may be available on file or in the ARI library.

Licence Number: This number refers to the annual NWT Scientific Research Licence held by the given principle investigator.

Regions: The region refers to a specific land claim regions in which the research took place. The regional boundaries are shown on the map on page iv. Some of the land claim regions are still under negotiation and the boundaries shown are only approximations. The abbreviations shown for each region are as follows:

DC	Dehcho	SS	South Slave
NS	North Slave	SA	Sahtú Settlement Area
IN	Inuvialuit Settlement Region	GW	Gwich'in Settlement Area

Location: This is a list of the specific areas where the research was done.

Summary: This is a summary submitted by the principle investigator to the Aurora Research Institute summarizing a particular year of research. The summaries often include a description of annual research activities, preliminary results and future plans.

Download

This compendium and all the annual Compendium series from 1994 to 2013 can be downloaded from the Aurora Research Institute's website (www.nwtresearch.com).



Figure 1. Land claim regions in the Northwest Territories

AURORA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Aurora Research Institute's mandate is to improve the quality of life for NWT residents by applying scientific, technological and indigenous knowledge to solve northern problems and advance social and economic goals.

Aurora Research Institute is responsible for:

- licencing and coordinating research in accordance with the NWT Scientists Act: this covers all disciplines including the physical, social, biological sciences and traditional knowledge;
- promoting communication between researchers and the people of the communities in which they work;
- promoting public awareness of the importance of science, technology and indigenous knowledge;
- fostering a scientific community within the NWT which recognizes and uses the traditional knowledge of northern aboriginal people;
- making scientific and indigenous knowledge available to the people of the NWT;
- supporting or conducting research and technological developments which contribute to the social, cultural and economic prosperity of the people of the NWT.

For more information, contact ARI at:



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2003

Fabijan, Michael

Kavik-AXYS

Inuvik, NT

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File Number: 12 410 595

Region: IN

Licence Number: 13528

Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Tuktoyaktuk

Devon Canada Corporation – Traditional Knowledge Study for the Proposed Beaufort Sea Offshore Drilling Program

Devon Canada Corporation is proposing to commence an offshore oil and gas exploratory drilling operation in the Beaufort Sea in 2005/6. Exploratory work would take place over a three to five year period on exploration lease (EL) 420 in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Kavik-AXYS Inc. undertook a traditional knowledge study to; 1) collect traditional knowledge information to contribute to a community-based approach to the impact assessment for the Devon Offshore Exploratory Drilling Program; 2) facilitate meaningful participation of local communities in the impact assessment process; and 3) ensure compliance with the regulatory requirements for the collection and application of traditional knowledge in the impact assessment process. Traditional knowledge studies in the context of impact assessment have two major objectives. The first is to work with people from local communities to obtain information to assist in the assessment of potential impact to traditional activities and relationships. The second objective is to obtain traditional knowledge information that can be used to improve the biophysical and social impact assessment. This study focused on collecting information from Inuvialuit elders and harvesters.

Twenty to twenty-five members from each community were interviewed. The area of concern was the lease area (EL 420) and adjacent lands. Participants were asked to discuss their perceptions of the potential impact of the project on community health and wellness, and their knowledge of traditional use in these areas. They were also asked to share their traditional knowledge regarding the various components of the impact assessment.

Gill, Lyall

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File Number: 12 410 605

Region: DC

Licence Number: 13547

Location: Fort Simpson

Traditional Knowledge Studies for the Mackenzie Gas Project within Liidlii Kue First Nation Traditional Territory

This study involved collecting existing Traditional Knowledge information, gathering new information, and producing a Traditional Knowledge report. A cooperative approach was developed involving Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP), Mackenzie Project Environment Group (MPEG), Liidlii Ku'e First Nation and Métis Nation of Fort Simpson. Project management was provided by Nogha Geomatics Ltd. which included, in cooperation with MPEG and MGP, establishing a Traditional Knowledge Working Group, determining community participation, determining the types of information that were documented, defining the study area, collecting data through interviews, verifying the accuracy of the data, writing reports, controlling and using the data, and input in a GIS format compatible with the format used by MGP. It was anticipated that the study document information related to wildlife, birds, fisheries, vegetation, historical/cultural/spiritual sites, climate, soil conditions, hydrology and hydrogeology, human health, cumulative effects and other relevant social, economic and environmental issues. The primary area of interest for this study encompassed 10 km each side of the proposed pipeline corridor, reflecting areas likely influenced by project effects on traditional uses, environmental components (e.g., fish, vegetation, wildlife) and communities. Areas of potential granular and infrastructure sites were also included.

Hart, Elisa

Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre
Inuvik, NT

File Number: 12 410 603

Licence Number: 13512

Region: IN

Location: Tuktoyaktuk; Along the Anderson River

Tuktoyaktuk Place Names Project

During this study, time was spent in Tuktoyaktuk to get photographs of named places that had been identified by Tuktoyaktuk elders. The photographs will be used in verifying information on named places with elders, and in a publication on those places and their use. A day trip by boat was taken east towards Igluk during which locations were identified. Another day was spent going west towards Kitigaaryuit. A day trip was taken by helicopter south along the Anderson River to just past Husky Bend. Photographs were taken of places at Husky (Eskimo) Lakes on the way to and from the Anderson River. Information on named places was also sought through a review of some oral histories that were made between the 1950s and mid-1970s. Two days were spent at the Anglican Synod Archives in Toronto looking for old photographs of the named places. The project continues into 2004-2005 with work to be completed consisting of further verification of information with elders, some additional archival research, production of the final draft, and its review by Tuktoyaktuk elders.

Parlee, Brenda

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File Number: 12 410 522

Licence Number: 13394

Region: NS

Location: ŁutselK'e

Social-Ecological Indicators for Community-Based Monitoring and Resource Management

This project involved the documentation of existing sources of traditional knowledge previously recorded with ŁutselK'e Dene First Nation through the West Kitikmeot Slave Study Society. The

main focus of this project was on social and ecological health issues, indicators and monitoring. The community of ŁutselK'e and the researcher worked together according to the terms and conditions of a formal research agreement previously negotiated between the proponent and the community.

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File Number: 12 410 522
Region: IN

Licence Number: 13395
Location: Fort McPherson

Social-Ecological Indicators for Community-Based Monitoring and Resource Management

The goal of this project was to examine sustainable forest management through social-ecological indicators of community and ecosystem health in the Gwich'in Settlement Area. The growing body of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) that has been documented in the last two decades has provided insights into the relationships between indigenous communities and their environment. Land-based cultures require healthy ecosystems; hence healthy communities require healthy environments. Until recently, relatively little attention has been focused on the social dimension of the human environment relationship. This gap is addressed by developing socialecological health indicators based on local TEK, with particular attention to forest ecosystems and non-timber related resources. This study proposed to find ways to integrate social-ecological indicators into a participatory resource management framework. Contributions were made to the theories of managing multifunctional forest environments, while generating practical tools to address both community and environmental health issues. This project involved working with the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, the Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resources Committee and elders/harvesters from Fort McPherson. The main focus of the project was on berries and berry harvesting. Specific goals included: identifying signs and symbols traditionally used by the Gwich'in to recognize changes in the community and environment; understanding how the Gwich'in traditionally watched, listened, learned, understood and adapted to these changes.

Povey, Andrew

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File Number: 12 402 670
Region: DC

Licence Number: 13508
Location: Trout Lake

2003 Socio-Economic and Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Dehcho Region

Ten communities within the Dehcho Region (DCR), Wrigley, Fort Simpson, Trout Lake, Jean Marie River, Fort Liard, Nahanni Butte, Fort Providence, Hay River, Enterprise and Kakisha are included in the socio-economic study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project. In 2001 and 2002, existing socio-economic baseline data for these communities was collected, verified, and reported on, including information on: the local/regional wage and subsistence economies, population, labour force, community facilities, services, accommodations, local/regional infrastructure, community health, wellness and other social and economic indicator data. In 2003, efforts were concentrated on checking, updating, and verifying the data collected previously. In some cases community officials and local service providers were asked to provide

additional information or validate information. DCR communities within the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project are Wrigley, Fort Simpson, Jean Marie River, Trout Lake and Kakisa.

Separate TK studies will be undertaken for each community. In Wrigley, 2003 activities focused on discussing the TK study process with the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation. In Fort Simpson, the Liidlii Kue First Nation and Fort Simpson Métis negotiated a contract with the project proponents and initiated a TK study. Nogha Geomatics is participating in the study as a community contract authority (see listing #141 in this document). 2003 focused on collecting TK information and writing reports. In Jean Marie River, 2003 activities focused on discussing the TK study process and negotiating a contract with the Jean Marie River First Nation. In Trout Lake, the Sambaa K'e First Nation negotiated a contract with the project proponents and initiated a TK study. The Sambaa K'e Development Corporation participated in the study as a community contract authority. Crosscurrent Associates was retained as a subcontractor to the Sambaa K'e Development Corporation. 2003 activities focused on collecting TK information and writing reports.

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File Number: 12 402 670

Region: IN

Licence Number: 13558

Location: Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Inuvik; Tsiigehtchic

2003 Socio-Economic and Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

Four communities within the Gwich'in Settlement Area (GSA), Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Inuvik and Tsiigehtchic, are included in the socio-economic study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project. In 2001 and 2002, existing socio-economic baseline data for these communities was collected, verified and reported on, including information on: the local/regional wage and subsistence economies, population, labour force, community facilities, services, accommodations, local/regional infrastructure, community health, wellness and other social and economic indicator data. Most information was collected from existing sources and verified through discussions with community officials and local service providers. In 2003, efforts were concentrated on checking, updating and verifying the data collected previously and incorporating the results in draft regulatory filings. In some instances, community officials and local service providers were asked to provide additional information or validate information. These data collection and verification sessions occurred in person or over the telephone. Gwich'in communities within the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project are Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Inuvik and Tsiigehtchic. Activities were geared towards developing detailed study methods, and negotiating contractual arrangements with the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, which has agreed to participate as a study contractor and complete the TK study.

Povey, Andrew

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File Number: 12 402 670
Region: SA

Licence Number: 13402
Location: Tuktoyaktuk; Inuvik; Aklavik; Paulatuk; Ulukhaktok; Sachs Harbour

2003 Socio-Economic and Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Six communities within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), Aklavik, Ulukhaktok, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, and Tuktoyaktuk, are included in the socio-economic study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project. In 2001 and 2002, existing socio-economic baseline data for these communities was collected, verified and reported on, including: the local/regional wage subsistence economies; population; labour force; community facilities; services; accommodations; local/regional infrastructure; community health and wellness; and other social and economic indicator data. Most information was collected from existing sources and verified through discussions with community officials and local service providers. In 2003, efforts were concentrated on checking, updating, and verifying the data collected, and incorporating the results in draft regulatory filings. Inuvialuit communities within the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project are: Aklavik; Inuvik; and Tuktoyaktuk. In 2003, organizational consultations with the Hunters and Trappers Committees, the Community Corporation and the Elders Committees in each of the study area communities were held. An ISR TK Study Working Group consisting of representatives from each of these organizations has formed and developed a detailed methodology for completing the study. Also, the Working Group recommended that the Community Corporations in each study area community participate as study contractors, and contractual negotiations commenced.

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File Number: 12 402 670
Region: SA

Licence Number: 13507
Location: Colville Lake; Fort Good Hope; Norman Wells; Tulít'a; Déljine

2003 Socio-Economic and Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Sahtú Settlement Region

Five communities within the Sahtú Settlement Area (SSA), Colville Lake, Déljine, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells and Tulít'a are included in the socio-economic study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project. In 2001 and 2002, existing socio-economic baseline data for these communities was collected, verified and reported on, including: the local/regional wage subsistence economies; population; labour force; community facilities; services; accommodations; local/regional infrastructure; community health and wellness; and other social and economic indicator data. Most information was collected from existing sources and verified through discussions with community officials and local service providers. In 2003, efforts were concentrated on checking, updating, and verifying the data collected previously. In some instances, community officials and local service providers were asked to provide additional information or validate information. Sahtú communities within the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project include: Colville Lake; Déljine; Fort Good Hope; Norman Wells; and Tulít'a. Meetings were held with representatives from aboriginal governmental organizations in each of these communities and a regional TK Working Group was formed. The Working Group developed detailed study methods and recommended that the Ernie McDonald Land Corporation, Tulít'a District Land Corporation and K'ahsho Got'ine Charter Community Council participate in the TK study as community contract authorities. The

Project team distributed draft contract documents to each of these organizations for review. Subsequently, these community organizations decided to conduct TK studies on the basis of district lands. Negotiations to conduct district lands based TK studies were initiated.

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File Number: 12 402 654

Region: IN

Licence Number: 13433

Location: Campbell Uplift (south and west of the Inuvik airport)

Inuvialuit Ethnobotany

The goal of this project was to collect and document traditional uses and knowledge of plants in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), to store this information in a permanent form for future generations of Inuvialuit, to promote and enhance education about Inuvialuktun language and culture as related to plant use within the ISR, and to educate present generations of Inuvialuit about conservation and sustainable use of these plants. Traditional Ecological Knowledge related to the use of plants for nutritional, medicinal, and structural uses was documented and stored. A literature and archival search on traditional uses of plants in the ISR was conducted. Information sessions and consultation with community members were held to determine the traditional plant harvesting sites that were visited, a trip schedule, and translation needs. Where possible, interviews were carried out on the land. Interviews were recorded in both audio and video formats. Small quantities of plant material were collected in order to prepare the plant in the traditional way. Specimens were also collected for preservation and to verify correct identification of species. This project includes Parks Canada and Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre.

Sharp, Karen

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File Number: 12 410 604

Region: SS

Licence Number: 13545

Location: Bonifaces Cabin (61°15'95"N, 104°35'25")

Food Preservation, Return Rates and Its Implications for Storage

Fieldwork was conducted at Anaunethad Lake. The researcher traveled with members of the Black Lake Band from northern Saskatchewan to hunt and trap on this lake. The goal of this research was to record data on caribou hunting, butchering, preservation, and storage. Unfortunately, the caribou did not arrive in the area while the researcher was at the camp. However, data was collected on other resources like fish and moose. Information was recorded on the types of animals hunted and fish collected, how much meat was eaten, how much meat was processed for smoking and how food was distributed to other people in the camp. These circumstances led the researcher to understand the types of resources used when the caribou are unavailable and that winter is not the lean season as was originally assumed. Instead, the researcher realized the summer months were the lean time of year, which requires the use of dried and preserved meat.

2004

Armitage, Derek

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File Number: 12 410 594
Region: SS

Licence Number: 13620
Location: Fort Resolution

Traditional Knowledge Study of Flood and Climatic History in the Slave River Delta, NWT

Field activities in 2004 involved meeting with community members and local groups to lay the groundwork for continued collaboration on a Traditional Knowledge study of environmental change in the Slave Delta, based on interest expressed by the Fort Resolution Environmental Working Committee (FREWC). A number of activities were undertaken at this time, including : presenting the research project idea at the Deninu Kue Community Hall; meeting with the Fort Resolution Environmental Committee, as well as number of other community officials and representatives; and discussing the research idea with community members and undertaking field visits to the delta. An important outcome of these visits was the identification of a number of community concerns and suggestions such as: 1) Traditional Knowledge is a very sensitive subject that must be treated with respect and not be misused; 2) research results must be verified and reported back to the community; 3) active land users and elders hold the most knowledge about the land (a number of names were identified as particularly valuable people to talk to); 4) the project should engage community members wherever possible (e.g. research assistant, language interpretation, student projects); and 5) researchers should come into the community with an open mind and be ready to collaborate. As part of the preliminary research scoping, a number of community observations about environmental change in the delta were reported and related to weather, water levels, ice conditions, wildlife and plants.

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File Number: 12 410 617
Region: IN

Licence Number: 13599
Location: Ulukhaktok

Researching Forms of Literacy in a Northern Community

This four-year study is aimed at investigating traditional, historical, and contemporary forms of aboriginal literacy in an Inuinnaqtun-speaking community using research methods derived from Inuinnaqtun ways of knowing. Relationships among the various forms of Inuinnaqtun and English literacy - traditional, historical, and contemporary, print-based and otherwise - and interactions among these forms over time will be examined. Specific research objectives centre

on identifying ways of learning, documenting traditional, historical and contemporary literacy practices in depth, ascertaining if and how traditional and historical forms of literacy as well as ideas about literacy are active and visible in contemporary literacy in the community, and determining differences and similarities between English print-based literacy and various forms of (aural-image based) aboriginal literacy. Year 1 of the research focused on conducting interviews with Ulukhaktok elders on the content and processes of traditional literacies. Findings to date have identified potential aboriginal literacies that provide insights into what may constitute literacy and text. Preliminary data analysis suggests that the characteristics of traditional Ulukhaktok literacies might be: visualized, oral and aural, storied, multi-modal, relational/contextual, connected to identity, genealogical, situated (nested)/local, occur within memoryscape, practical, kinesthetic, latent, personalized, recursive, numerical, historical, dialogic (process)/consensual (product), validated, colonized, metaphorical/descriptive and triggered

Bandringa, Bob

Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre
Inuvik, NT

File Number: 12 410 627

Region: IN, GW

Licence Number: 13683

Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Tuktoyaktuk; Paulatuk; Sachs Harbour; Ulukhaktok

Inuvialuit Ethnobotany

The summer of 2004 constituted verification interview work for the Inuvialuit Ethnobotany Project. This is a joint project with the Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre, the Aurora Research Institute and Parks Canada (Western Arctic Field Unit). The Hamlets of Aklavik, Inuvik, Tuktoyaktuk and Ulukhaktok were visited and the researchers spoke with eight elders at this time. All these interviews have been transcribed and archived at the Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre, Inuvik. A number of botanical voucher specimens were also collected in 2004 and they are deposited at the herbarium at the Aurora Research Institute. The researcher is presently working on the main project deliverable, a book, the first draft of which will be ready on May 31, 2006.

Cardinal, Nathan

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File Number: 12 410 609

Region: IN, GW

Licence Number: 13554

Location: Aklavik; Inuvik; Tuktoyaktuk; Paulatuk; Fort McPherson

The Collection of Wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) from Northern Canada Communities for Species Assessment: a Case Study

This project was conducted to investigate how Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) can be documented, described, and utilized in the species assessment process of the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). The wolverine status report is an example of a COSEWIC species assessment that could benefit from the inclusion of ATK. Correspondingly, ATK associated with wolverines was gathered during this project to enhance species assessment. A total of 30 interviews were conducted in ten different locations in the Yukon, NWT and Nunavut. These locations were chosen with assistance from local Hunter and Trapper Committees/Associations, regional wildlife management organizations and local

biologists, and were originally compared to the documented wolverine range to ensure that all communities chosen were within wolverine distribution range. Findings indicate that wolverines continue to occupy the same range as in the past (i.e., distribution encompasses the Northern Mountain, Boreal and Arctic ecological areas, from forested and alpine areas in the west to arctic tundra in the east). Food availability is an overriding factor in these areas with wolverines preferring certain habitat types, mainly forested areas to open tundra in Boreal areas, and in treeless habitat, rocky to hilly habitats. In the Northern Mountain ecological area, wolverines were discovered to prefer higher altitude habitats. ATK holders noted that wolverines prefer to den along creeks and banks, in rocky outcrops or in the snow. It was noted that wolverines are naturally uncommon and generally solitary, except during the breeding season in late February to April, and in winter when groups of wolverine have been observed to be feeding on carrion. ATK holders reported that the health of wolverines harvested was good, indicating that wolverines have a high survival rate beyond their first year of life. As wolverines are also scavengers and have few natural competitors, the main cause of wolverine mortality results from hunting and trapping, which occurs opportunistically and incidentally. It was noted that wolverine harvesting is area-dependent. This allows wolverines from unharvested regions to migrate to and sustain populations in areas where wolverine hunting or trapping occurs. The home ranges of wolverines were thought to be very large, with some wolverines being transient with no detectable home range. In the arctic and boreal areas, wolverines were observed to have caribou as their main source of food, which was thought to be obtained mainly from wolf kills. It was noted that wolverines are linked to wolves through the carrion they scavenge on, which originates from wolf kills; hence, impacts to either wolves or their prey could result in impacts to wolverines. Wolverine have also been observed to prey on rabbits and ptarmigan, and to feed on vegetation, bones and antlers in the summer. With regard to population sizes and trends, it was found that in the Kivalliq region wolverine numbers have been on the rise since the mid 1900s, when wolverine numbers recovered due to a wolf-control program was suspended. Wolverine populations in the Kitikmeot region were reported to be stable and large enough to support substantial harvesting. In the North Slave region, wolverine numbers have been observed to be stable or decreasing with a possible cause for the decline in populations attributed to extensive development occurring in the region.

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File Number: 12 410 623
Region: NS

Licence Number: 13653
Location: Yellowknife

Indigenous Knowledge and Environmental Impact Assessment in the NWT

In-depth interviews were conducted in Yellowknife from June to August 2004 as part of this Master's-level thesis study. The aim of the study was to explore how the formal incorporation of Indigenous Knowledge in resource management is an indicator of increasing authority and decision-making capacity of northern people. Twenty-five individuals were interviewed. All had a professional or personal connection to the application of Indigenous Knowledge in resource management in the NWT as well as involvement in current and past political change in the North. A series of political developments, namely the comprehensive land claims process and the devolution process, have increased northerners' decision-making capacity with regards to resource management. This, in turn, has led to efforts to formally incorporate Indigenous Knowledge in resource management, most notably through the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act* (MVRMA). Hindrances on local decision-making capacity were identified as

inadequate funding, unsettled land claims, stalling of the devolution process and unfair resource revenue sharing, decision-making authority of the federal government of the MVRMA, and ineffective attempts to incorporate Indigenous Knowledge into a system rooted in the Western scientific tradition.

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File Number: 12 410 595

Licence Number: 13561

Region: IN, GW

Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Tuktoyaktuk

Devon Canada Corporation – Traditional Knowledge Study for the Proposed Beaufort Sea Offshore Drilling Program

The main objective for this study was: 1) to work with the people from local communities to obtain information to assist in the assessment of potential impacts on traditional activities; and 2) to obtain Traditional Knowledge information that could be used to improve the biophysical and social impact assessment.

Kavik-AXYS Inc., on behalf of Devon Canada Corporation, collected Traditional Knowledge information from participants from Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. The interviewers were Camellia Grey and Andrea Hansen. They received training in environmental impact assessment procedures and interviewing methods from the Inuvialuit Cultural Resource Centre, and attended Devon's issues identification and impact assessment workshop.

A total of 71 people from Aklavik (25), Inuvik (24), and Tuktoyaktuk (22) were interviewed. All the interviews were recorded. Tapes were transcribed and, where appropriate, translated. Elders were given the option of working with an interpreter. Participant names were provided by the community corporations, elders committees or the hunters and trappers committees in each of the three communities. Interviewers collected information on community issues and concerns, patterns of traditional land use in the study area, Traditional Knowledge, and mitigation recommendations regarding the Devon program. Follow-up meetings with participants were held in November 2004 in each of the three communities to validate study findings.

The main issues of concern to participants were potential impacts to wildlife and harvesting, the potential for pollution and contamination, economic opportunities, and community and social issues. Although not directly related to Devon's program, environmental change was the topic of most concern to participants. Participants also mentioned their concern about the past effects of oil and gas operations in the region. Study findings confirm that traditional activities and harvest patterns continue to play a significant role in the economy and culture of the Inuvialuit, and that there is a need to balance economic benefits with environmental integrity.

Hart, Elisa

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File Number: 12 410 603

Licence Number: 13581

Region: IN

Location: Tuktoyaktuk

Tuktoyaktuk Place Names Project

Work on the Tuktoyaktuk Place Names Project continued in 2004, and under an extension of the 2004 permit in January and February of 2005. The focus of the work was to continue writing

the draft of the book, and to verify the information in it with elders in Tuktoyaktuk. The research team worked extensively with David Nasogaluak and Edger Kotokak to review the information on each place and to ensure that it was correct. Also important was to make sure that the project translator could hear how each name was pronounced so that she could write it in the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE) standardized writing system. An update of the project was given at the February 2005 meeting of the Tuktoyaktuk Elders Committee. A committee of elders will review the final draft of the book in the late fall or early winter of 2005. Funding is being sought for the graphic design and printing of the book.

McCullum, John

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board
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File Number: 12 410 629
Region: NS

Licence Number: 13712
Location: Lac De Gras

2004 Traditional Knowledge Study

The purpose of this study is for the communities most affected by the mining operation of Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. to be able to collect and apply Traditional Knowledge to assess southern caribou migration, water quality and the quality of Lac de Gras fish before, during and after mining operations. Caribou migration monitoring was done by community participants doing observations in the field. Water quality information was obtained using a standard suite of parameters. Community participants selected the sampling locations and collected the samples. Fish palatability information was assessed by community members who caught fish, prepared them for eating, and evaluated the quality. Standard biological information for each fish was recorded with some fish used for scientific analysis. A helicopter, float planes, and boats were used to transport equipment and individuals to and from research sites. Each community selected three participants for the study.

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File Number: 12 410 522
Region: GW

Licence Number: 13718
Location: Fort McPherson

Socio-ecological Indicators for Community-Based Monitoring and Resource Management

This project involved working with the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, the Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resources Committee, and elders and harvesters from Fort McPherson to document traditional indicators and methods for community-based monitoring. The main focus of the project was on berries and berry-harvesting. Specific goals included: identifying signs and symbols traditionally used by the Gwich'in to recognize changes in the community and environment; and understanding how the Gwich'in traditionally watched, listened, learned, understood and adapted to these changes. The project involved note-taking and audio- and/or video-recording of stories told by elders and harvesters about berries and berry-harvesting.

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File Number: 12 402 670
Region: GW, IN

Licence Number: 13685
Location: Aklavik, Inuvik, McPherson, Tsiigehtchic and traditional lands in the Gwich'in Settlement Area susceptible from the effects of the Mackenzie Gas Project

Traditional Knowledge and Socio-Economic Studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

In 2004, activities were focussed on conducting interviews with holders of Traditional Knowledge, and updating socio-economic data collected from 2001-2004 under previous Scientific Research Licences. The Traditional Knowledge research was carried out by the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, under contract with Imperial Oil. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670
Region: GW, IN

Licence Number: 13688
Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Tuktoyaktuk; Paulatuk; Sachs Harbour; Ulukhaktok

Traditional Knowledge (TK) and Socio-Economic Studies in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR)

In 2004, activities were focussed on completing a literature review with members of the community, and updating socio-economic data collected from 2001-2004 under previous Scientific Research Licences. This literature review work was directed by the ISR-TK study work group, which was formed in 2003, and which consists of representatives from the Hunters and Trappers Committee, the Community Corporations, and the Elders Committee in each of the communities participating in the study. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670
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Licence Number: 13705
Location: Trout Lake and region

Traditional Knowledge and Socio-Economic Studies at Trout Lake

The 2004 Traditional Knowledge studies conducted within the Dehcho Region focussed on drafting a Smbaa K'e Traditional Knowledge report for the proposed Mackenzie Gas Line Project, based on a literature review and interviews with Traditional Knowledge holders in 2003. This work was completed by the Smbaa K'e Development Corporation under contract with Imperial Oil. Work under this licence also included updating socio-economic data which was collected from 2001-2004 under previous Scientific Research Licences. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670
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Licence Number: 13733
Location: In and around Jean Marie River

Traditional Knowledge and Socio-Economic Studies at Jean Marie River

The 2004 Traditional Knowledge studies conducted within the Dehcho Region (DCR) focussed on completing a literature review and identifying relevant Traditional Knowledge by conducting interviews with members of the community. This work was carried out by the members of the Jean Marie River First Nation under contract with Imperial Oil. All activities complied with licence conditions. Work under this licence also included updating socio-economic data which was collected from 2001-2004 under previous Scientific Research Licences. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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Region: SS

Licence Number: 13702
Location: Damant Lake (61°45'41"N, 105°00'01"W)

Food Preservation, Return Rates and Its Implications for Storage

In August 2004, the researcher completed her final field season of her doctoral dissertation fieldwork at Damant Lake. Travel to this site occurred with several members of the Black Lake Band from northern Saskatchewan, which enabled the researcher to gather data on what animals band members hunt and how they preserve food for the winter.

The goal of the research was to record data on caribou hunting, butchering, preservation and storage. Unfortunately, the researcher was unable to observe caribou hunting directly, as four caribou had been killed before her arrival at Damant Lake. Information on two of the caribou was recorded (e.g., how meat was eaten, how much meat was processed for smoking, and how long it took the meat to dry) with the other two returned to Black Lake unprocessed. Field observations aided the researcher in learning about the types of resources used when caribou are not available, and in realizing that winter is not as "lean" a season as generally assumed. Through the fieldwork, it was discovered that the summer months constitute the "lean" time of the year, when the use of dried and preserved meat is required.

2005

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Region: SS

Licence Number: 13802

Location: Fort Resolution

Flood History and Climate Change in the Slave River Delta: A Traditional Knowledge Study

Field activities in 2005 involved extended trips to Fort Resolution (May-September and December), to build on preliminary work carried out in 2004. A number of activities were undertaken in collaboration with community members, including: multiple meetings with the Fort Resolution Environmental Committee; six guided trips on the land during various seasons; four aerial flights over the delta; 30 semi-structured interviews with community leaders, harvesters and elders; five scenario-based focus groups; two open-house community presentations; a climate change workshop; and many informal discussions.

A wealth of information about past, current and potential future changes and vulnerabilities, both environmental and socio-cultural, was collected. An important outcome from these activities was the recognition that land and water resources continue to provide a significant food source for residents, and access to traditional harvesting areas remains important for social and cultural integrity. In this region, the simultaneous occurrence of environmental and socio-cultural changes has made these human-environment relationships more complex; linkages among environmental changes, related human impacts, and past adaptations are not linear. Local adaptations have altered resource use pressures and caused strain on the socio-economic system, and shifting social relationships continue to affect the potential for adapting to future changes. These factors indicate the need for targeted strategies to build capacity and plan effectively for continued adaptation at multiple levels.

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Licence Number: 13895

Location: Ulukhaktok

Researching Forms of Literacy in a Northern (NWT) Community

During 2005, the community-based researchers for the project continued to gather information on traditional forms of literacies from elders. New topics included: drum dances and songs, and

clothing. In the coming year, the focus will be on collecting the life histories of elders. This information will allow the development of a context for the use of the literacies. As well as contextual information, the interviews will provide extensive and rich Inuinnaqtun terminology related to traditional literacies, which is being documented in a terminology bank. Preliminary interpretation of the topic data continues. Significant themes emerging from the data include the: continuing centrality of orality to the formation of Inuit identity; process and role of migration; significance of place; importance of genealogy in traditional literacies; process and stages of memory; process and stages of teaching and learning (passing on knowledge); significant time referents (in the absence of Western calendars); and merging and influence of different groups (western, Central and Qablunaaq) in a single community.

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Region: IN

Location: Tuktoyaktuk

Tuktoyaktuk Place Names Project

The Tuktoyaktuk Place Names Project is completed. The final work consisted of verifying information with elders in Tuktoyaktuk in December of 2005. Elders reviewed the traditional place names and their locations on maps, listened or read along as sections of text were read out, and assisted in identifying people and places in photographs. The verification of the pronunciation of many names was done so that they could be written in the Committee for Original Peoples' Entitlement (COPE) standard orthography. Updates on the project were presented at meetings of the Tuktoyaktuk Hamlet Council, Tuktoyaktuk Elders Committee, Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee, and the Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation. As of June 2006, a few of the tapes from the work in December are being translated. Satellite imagery needs to be created for the book, for use in showing the place names. After that the text will be copyedited and sent for graphic design and printing. The book should be ready for printing by late fall.

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Region: IN

Location: Aklavik; Inuvik; Shingle Point

Public Archaeology for the 21st Century: Collaboration with an Arctic Community

In June and July 2005, a public archaeology project was initiated in the Western Arctic. Public archaeology is a type of archaeology that emphasizes community outreach and involvement. The main goal of this project is to work collaboratively with the Inuvialuit community and to collect information that is useful to them. Several community organizations saw the need to gather Traditional Knowledge from elders about the land and how people once traveled on it and used its resources. To this end, interviews will be conducted with 25 elders, including 16 from Aklavik and nine from Inuvik, in the summer of 2006. Elders will be asked to identify and describe a series of artifacts from the early to mid 20th century that were collected in the Yukon North Slope area in present-day Ivvavik National Park. The information gathered by this project

will ultimately be used to develop resources geared towards teaching Inuvialuit youth about their elders' way of life.

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Location: Aklavik

Grizzly Bears on the Yukon North Slope - Traditional and Local Knowledge Component

The North Slope Grizzly Bear Study, which began in 2004, is a seven-year project aimed at gathering the knowledge of hunters. The research team worked with a GNWT biologist to review the 1998 GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) interviews with hunters. The interview information was also checked to ensure that it was correctly coded. Contained in the interviews was information provided by 23 hunters on each hunting trip they made to the North Slope in 1996, 1997 and 1998. Information on route and each bear seen during the trips was recorded. The researchers did find that some of the mapped information had not been properly coded and worked to fix the databases.

In February 2005, a group interview was held with four bear hunters. They identified a set of current and future decision topics where information on bears would be necessary, and suggested products that would be needed to support the decisions. These ranged from decisions about summer tourism to buildings at Shingle Point to possible bear-viewing and access roads. These views were presented to the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee.

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Region: NS

Location: Lac de Gras

2005 Traditional Knowledge Study

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB) held three workshops in 2005 on: water quality monitoring (July 2005), caribou monitoring (August, 2005) and fish palatability and texture (August 2005). Diavik Diamond Mines Inc (DDMI) provided the necessary funding under a program specifically created for the affected communities to use the community-based monitoring camp. Participants of the workshops represent four of the five aboriginal parties to DDMI's Environmental Agreement (EA).

Three sampling sites were chosen by last year's participants for the water quality monitoring. These sites were deemed important relative to depth, currents, and man-made physical features within the lake (e.g., dike). They are located around the Diavik Mine and are not monitored under DDMI's Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program. Participants conducted biophysical profiles, and collected three water samples at 2 m below the surface, mid water column depth, and 2 m from the lake bottom. They also collected sediment specimens, and sampled and screened benthic invertebrates. Data will continue to be collected annually, and will be used to help detect whether there is any change to Lac de Gras. The water quality data from the 2005 monitoring will be added to the 2004 baseline data for analysis at future EMAB water quality workshops. Benthic and sediment data will be used as a baseline for future EMAB workshops. DDMI will

also use the data from the EMAB sites to complement their existing water quality program. EMAB is currently looking into options for data analysis.

During the caribou monitoring workshop, participants received information on DDMI's caribou monitoring programs in the Lac de Gras area, and regional monitoring programs from the territorial government department, Environment and Natural Resources. They toured the mine to gain a better understanding of on-site caribou movement, on-site monitoring programs, and to view the temporary diversionary fencing set up to deflect caribou from the Processed Kimberlite Containment area. Finally, they discussed company and government monitoring efforts in the context of aboriginal involvement in monitoring, with a view to improving caribou monitoring. Participants also discussed the caribou-related recommendations in EMAB's Wildlife Effects Monitoring Program (WEMP) review. They developed key recommendations regarding caribou monitoring for consideration by EMAB, that is, the use of caribou tracking collars and aerial surveys. Participants agreed that the number of caribou collars used on the Bathurst herd should remain as is for now, and that joint aerial surveys by DDMI and BHP Billiton Diamonds Inc. could be expanded. They, however, insisted that any changes (redesign) that might be made to aerial surveys or to any other monitoring effort needed to be made in consultation with the aboriginal people. The group also noted that youth should be involved in redesign to facilitate involvement in future monitoring. To improve caribou monitoring and aboriginal involvement, participants made the following decisions. Firstly, that a small, mobile two-person camp is set up where the caribou are present, for both Zone of Influence monitoring and regional monitoring (close to the mine and control sites far away from the mine) during the spring migration as well as the fall migration. Participants agreed that this could be a way for DDMI to do its caribou scanning as required by the WEMP. Secondly, that an aboriginal person be present at the Diavik Mine site to monitor caribou and report to the communities. Thirdly, that anyone passing through the area and sights caribou should report on what is sighted to one of the central agencies. The group also suggested that EMAB host a workshop that will bring together government and aboriginal groups to discuss cumulative effects.

During the fish palatability and texture workshop, participants collected and tasted fish from Lac de Gras. In addition, fish samples were collected for analysis to monitor fish populations and indices of fish health. As per subsection 35(2) 9 of the Fisheries Act, DDMI, in cooperation with its aboriginal partners and DFO, developed and conducted fish palatability and texture studies at the Diavik Mine site on Lac de Gras in 2002, 2003 and 2004. DFO requires that this study is repeated every five years, with the 2002 data used as a baseline; however, the study may be done more often depending on requests from the aboriginal participants. Two gillnets were set, one close to the community-based camp and one close to the Diavik Mine's A514 dike. Over the fishing period between August 16 and August 18, participants caught 34 lake trout. All four groups agreed that the taste of the fish in Lac de Gras continues to be good. DDMI provides a separate report with scientific data and results.

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Region: DC

Location: Wrigley

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in Wrigley

Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities focussed on completing a literature review and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and report

writing. A final report was completed in August 2005. These activities were conducted by Pehdzeh Ki First Nation under contract to Imperial Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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Region: IN

Location: Tuktoyaktuk, Inuvik, Aklavik

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Inuvialuit communities within the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project include Aklavik, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk. In 2005, the TK study activities focussed on conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and report writing. This work was directed by an Inuvialuit Settlement Region TK Study Working Group that was formed in 2003 and consists of representatives of Hunters and Trappers Committees, Community Corporations and Elders Committees in each of the study area communities. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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Licence Number: 13776

Region: GW

Location: Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Inuvik; Tsiigehtchic; Traditional lands in the Gwich'in Settlement Area susceptible to effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Gwich'in Settlement Area

Gwich'in communities within the Traditional Knowledge (TK) Study area for the Mackenzie Gas Project include Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Inuvik and Tsiigehtchic. In 2005, activities were geared towards conducting interviews with holders of TK, analyzing the collected data and report writing. Final report was completed in July 2005. The research was conducted by the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 67

Licence Number: 13777

Region: DC

Location: Fort Simpson and traditional lands susceptible to effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in Fort Simpson

The Traditional Knowledge (TK) study activities in 2005 focused on analyzing previously collected TK and report writing. A draft report was completed and a final report is pending. These activities were completed by the Lidlii Kue First Nation, under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670

Region: DC

Licence Number: 13778

Location: Jean Marie River and traditional lands susceptible to effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in Jean Marie River

Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities focused on completing a literature review and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and report writing. A final report was completed in May 2005. These activities were conducted by Jean Marie River First Nation under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670

Region: DC

Licence Number: 13779

Location: Kakisa Lake and traditional lands susceptible to effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in Kakisa

Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities focused on completing a literature review and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and report writing. A final report was completed in April 2005. These activities were conducted by Kaa'gee Tu First Nation under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670

Region: DC

Licence Number: 13872

Location: Fort Providence

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in Fort Providence

Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities focused on completing a literature review and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and report writing. A final report was completed in November 2005. These activities were conducted by Fort Providence Resource Management Board, under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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File Number: 12 402 670
Region: SA

Licence Number: 13879
Location: Tulít'a

2005 Traditional Knowledge Studies in the Tulít'a District of the Sahtú Settlement Area

Traditional Knowledge (TK) study activities focused on conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and report writing. This work was directed by an Inuvialuit Settlement Region TK Working Group consisting of representatives from the Ernie MacDonald Land Corporation, Tulít'a Dene Band Council, Fort Norman Métis Local No. 60, Tulít'a Municipal Land Corporation and Déljine Land Corporation. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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Licence Number: 13752
Location: Aklavik

Marmots on the Yukon North Slope - Traditional and Local Knowledge Component

Marmots are members of the squirrel family that are the size of house cats. Little is known about: which species are found in the North Yukon (and the NWT), where the marmot colonies may be located, and how the animals are faring. This is Year 2 of a seven-year project being done in collaboration between Yukon Environment, Parks Canada, the Wildlife Management Advisory Committee (North Slope), the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, Vuntut Gwitch'in First Nation, the Canadian Wildlife Service, and the University of Alaska. In 2005, the research team interviewed and obtained oral history and other information from the Vuntut Gwitch'in First Nation, Inuvialuit people from Aklavik, and generally, people working and travelling in this area in the summer when marmots are active in mountain areas. One recent marmot colony location in the northern Richardson Mountains and five other old colony locations were obtained from the Vuntut Gwitch'in First Nation and Aklavik Inuvialuit respectively. These locations will be explored in the coming years. Interviews also revealed that some Inuvialuit families, prior to the 1960s, regularly trapped a few marmots a year for food and parka trim.

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File Number: 12 410 661
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Licence Number: 13916
Location: Fort Simpson Métis traditional lands

2005 Traditional Knowledge Study with the Fort Simpson Métis

Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities focused on completing a literature review and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analyzing the collected TK and writing a draft report. These activities were conducted by Fort Simpson Métis, under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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Location: K'átł'odeeche First Nation traditional lands

2005 Traditional Knowledge Study with the K'átł'odeeche First Nation

In 2005, Traditional Knowledge (TK) activities focused on completing a literature review and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK. These activities were conducted by K'átł'odeeche First Nation, under contract to Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions.

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Region: NS

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Location: Behchokò

Dene Games: A Curriculum Tool

The Dene Games website (www.denegames.ca) is intended to facilitate learning opportunities for teachers, recreational coordinators, students and the general population. The scope of the information provided in the website has evolved over the past five years from the researcher's experiences teaching physical education at Chief Jimmy Bruneau Regional High School in Behchokò, NT. The information provided on this website would not have been possible without the generous support of community elders, students and the Tłı̄chų Community Services Authority. It is expected that the website will foster educational opportunities not only for students in the NWT, but for students anywhere that would like to learn a new game, with the possibility of this experience being exercised through schools and community recreation facilities. The aim of this learning tool is to highlight the creativity and spirituality behind the power of the Dene Games, which were developed during a time of powerful medicine power. Often, the games were used to celebrate the coming together of family and culture, and are meaningful performances of strength, courage, power, agility and friendship. With the continued development of Dene Games at both the territorial level and now the Arctic Winter Games level, this site will provide, through stories, rules, performance tactics and video, an opportunity for many people to participate and learn more about the Dene Games and its meaning.

2006

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Location: Within the municipal bounds of the Hamlet of Ulukhaktok

Researching Forms of Aboriginal Literacy in a Northern (NWT) Community

As part of developing an understanding of northern aboriginal ways of learning, teaching and communicating, the goal of this study was to examine the traditional (pre-contact), historical (post-contact) and contemporary forms of literacy in the Inuinnaqtun-speaking community of Ulukhaktok. During 2006, 14 life history interviews were conducted with elders. In addition, two more interviews on storytelling were conducted, which provided more in-depth information on this theme. Each interview was translated into English. At the same time, key Inuinnaqtun terminology was documented. Information was reviewed and verified with elders, where necessary. The researchers also conducted an investigation of contemporary literacies in the community as a whole, at various community events, with different age groups present.

The two community-based researchers reported back to various groups in the community on a regular basis. As well, they prepared a one-page plain language summary of the project's progress to date, and provided it to various community groups, such as the Hamlet Council, the Ulukhaktok Community Corporation, the Aboriginal Healing Foundation, and the Elder & Youth Group. The community gathering has been postponed several times but is still planned to take place in the near future.

Analysis of the information collected to date indicates different models to literacy development. In educational institutions, the dominant model is decoding and creating, usually by means of printed materials. In the broader community, literacy development occurs through practice and lived experience, and narrative, which remains the key Inuinnait literacy in identity formation.

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Location: Within the municipal bounds of Fort Good Hope

Documenting the Cultural Values of *Ts'ude'hililine-Tuyetah*

Ts'ude niline Tu'eyeta Candidate Protected Area is a special natural and cultural place. The Dene and Métis have a long history in this area and it is well known for providing everything needed to make a living. Since 2001, the community of Fort Good Hope, the Yamoga Land Corporation, Ducks Unlimited Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service has worked to protect *Ts'ude niline Tu'eyeta* for the future, using the NWT Protected Areas Strategy (PAS).

In 2006 PACTeam Canada Inc. was contracted to conduct a cultural assessment of *Ts'ude niline Tu'eyeta*, as per step five of the PAS. In June 2006 traditional use and occupancy mapping interviews were undertaken with 19 knowledgeable residents. Approximately 637 features were mapped, with an additional 75 noted, but not mapped as participants could not pinpoint exact locations. This information, together with existing documented cultural information will be used to define and manage *Ts'ude niline Tu'eyeta* as a future National Wildlife Area. The final cultural assessment report has not yet been released to the public. It is currently in the draft form and needs to be reviewed and verified by the community.

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Location: Within the municipal bounds of the Hamlet of Fort McPherson

Caribou Leaders Project

During the past 15 years, protecting caribou leaders from hunting when crossing the Dempster Highway has become a management concern for the Porcupine Caribou Herd (PCH). However "let the leaders pass" regulations have received mixed approval from First Nation members across the Canadian PCH user communities. During the summer of 2006, 29 interviews were conducted with elders and hunters with First Nation members of Dawson City, Old Crow and Fort McPherson. These interviews aimed to document the meaning of caribou "leaders" in traditional knowledge to better inform future management of the PCH and subsistence hunting activities.

Overall, the interviews showed that caribou leaders cannot be identified only as animals of a certain age or by sex. It was also not possible to distinguish leaders by a certain number of animals. Instead, traditional knowledge has more context specific definitions of caribou leaders, dependent on the time, place, and activities of the animals and hunters.

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Location: Within the municipal bounds of Aklavik and Inuvik

Public archaeology for the 21st century: Collaboration with an Arctic community

This field season represented a continuation of a collaborative oral history project with Inuvialuit Elders begun in 2005. The objective of the research is to work toward an Indigenous Archaeology in the Canadian Western Arctic through the development of a program of

community-based archaeology with the Inuvialuit community in Inuvik and Aklavik, Northwest Territories. Over the course of the summer of 2005, 25 Inuvialuit Elders from Inuvik and Aklavik were interviewed about the form, function and interpretation of artifacts from the Yukon North Slope, and more generally about the Elders' memories and experiences of being raised on the coast and in the delta. Researchers returned to verify this information in April and May 2006. They were able to discuss the project and verify information with the majority of Elders, although a small number were ill, and sadly, two had passed on. This underscores the urgency of conducting oral history research in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, as the current generation of Elders is the last to be born on the land. The information gathered by this project will ultimately be used to develop resources directed towards educating Inuvialuit youth about their Elders' way of life.

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Licence Number: 13931

Location: Parts of K'atl'odeeche First Nation traditional lands susceptible to potential effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2006 Traditional Knowledge Studies with the K'atl'odeeche First Nation

Traditional Knowledge (TK) study activities focused on completing a literature review, and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analysing the data, and report writing. A final report was completed in January 2006. These activities were completed by the K'atl'odeeche First Nation under contract to Imperial Oil Resource Ventures Ltd. All activities complied with licence conditions. As this report is deemed confidential by the K'atl'odeeche First Nation, a copy will not be provided to the Aurora Research Institute. Information obtained from this report will be incorporated into the various project permit applications.

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Licence Number: 13932

Location: Parts of Fort Simpson Métis traditional lands susceptible to potential effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2006 Traditional Knowledge Study Follow-up Activities with the Fort Simpson Métis

Traditional Knowledge (TK) study activities focused on completing a literature review, and conducting interviews with holders of TK to identify relevant TK, analysing the TK data, and report writing. A final report was completed in January 2006. These activities were completed by the Fort Simpson Métis Nation under contract to Imperial Oil Resource Ventures Ltd. As this report is deemed confidential by the Fort Simpson Métis, a copy will not be provided to the Aurora Research Institute. Information obtained from this report will be incorporated into the various project permit applications.

Martin, Sandy

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File Number: 12 410 666

Region: SA

Licence Number: 13957

Location: In the vicinity of Fort Good Hope and community traditional lands susceptible to potential effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2006 Traditional Knowledge Study in Fort Good Hope

In 2006, MGP and community organisations in Fort Good Hope continued to discuss contractual arrangements and study research methods. No other work pursuant to this program was conducted in 2006.

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File Number: 12 410 664

Region: GW

Licence Number: 13929

Location: Tsiigehtchic

Traditional Knowledge Study of Arctic Red and Mackenzie River Fisheries

The Arctic Red River and the lower Mackenzie River (Northwest Territories) are two very important fishing rivers for the Gwich'in people and non-aboriginal residents alike. The goal of this study was to collect traditional knowledge on fish species in these two rivers. This was accomplished in two ways. First, during January and February 2006, a detailed database search was conducted on available literature. Second, community interviews were conducted during March 2006. Through a standardized questionnaire, knowledgeable fishers were asked to identify upstream and downstream migration patterns and spawning periods of each species. Researchers recorded text information and geographic information on maps. The information obtained in interviews was then summarized into maps and graphs. It was found that fishers were very familiar with the migration patterns and the spawning season of fishes in both the rivers. It was also found that traditional knowledge was similar to information collected in fisheries netting studies. This is the first study to document the extensive traditional knowledge of fisheries in this location.

Russell, Kyle

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Region: IN

Licence Number: 13946

Location: Within the municipal bounds of Aklavik

Yukon North Slope Grizzly Bear Project-Traditional and Local Knowledge Component

This project is a part of a six-year research project conducted conjointly by Parks Canada, the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee, the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) and the Department of Environment, Yukon Territorial Government. The aim of the project is to gather information on grizzly bear activities, numbers and distribution through interviews with local hunters and land users. Information was gathered on current and past uses of grizzly bears to identify any ongoing changes in use patterns. A final objective of this project

is to identify where problematic bear/human encounters occur and to provide some possible reasons for these encounters. This information will assist in informing and shaping grizzly bear management decisions in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

Simmons, Deborah

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File Number: 12 410 678
Region: SA

Licence Number: 14043
Location: Within the municipal bounds of Déljine

The Words of Our ancestors are our Path to the Future: Mapping Dene Language, Narrative and Governance in Déljine, Northwest Territories

This year's activities focused on three projects. First, more than 100 audio recordings of interviews were digitized and documented as part of an oral history archive. Second, a three day focus group was hosted as part of the Barren-Ground caribou traditional knowledge project. Audio compilations and transcriptions were made of caribou narratives and key Dene terms. Third, key narratives surrounding the George Kodakin project were transcribed into the Dene language. Training took place throughout the year. The second year of the project will involve more transcription, analysis, community consultation, and development of community educational tools.

Simmons, Deborah

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File Number: 12 410 678
Region: SA

Licence Number: 14044
Location: Within the municipal bounds of Fort Good Hope

Fort Good Hope Traditional Knowledge Pilot Project: K'ahsho Got'ine Ways of Respecting the Land

This project began during the summer of 2006 with an Elders Council meeting to discuss the objectives of this project. A search was conducted for documented traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) related to K'asho Got'ine, and links were made with researchers on the Fort Good Hope-Colville Lake TEK Pilot Project. The community-based research was disrupted by the sudden death of the President of the Elders Council who was also the community researcher for the study. Work is planned to resume in January 2007 with a focus on barren-ground caribou traditional knowledge

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File Number: 12 410 685
Region: SS

Licence Number: 14080
Location: Hay River

Hay River Métis Traditional Knowledge Survey for the Pine Point Pilot Project

This study reports Traditional Knowledge gathered from Hay River Métis residents. The study was conducted during October, 2006 for continued planning and incorporation into Tamerlane

Ventures Inc.'s developer's assessment report as required by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's environmental assessment process.

Qualitative interviews were used as the method of observation for the Traditional Knowledge study. Individuals with extensive land-use experience and knowledge of the South Great Slave Region were the preferred sample population. The final sample included 12 participants. Questions included in the qualitative interviews were loosely structured to encourage conversation and designed to gather participants': 1) knowledge about the environment; 2) knowledge about the use and management of the environment; and 3) values about the environment. The interviews explored information specific to Tamerlane's proposed project area and information applicable to the entire South Great Slave Region.

The study results report participants' Traditional Knowledge of seven specific topics including: terrain; climate; vegetation (berry picking areas); wildlife (hunting and trapping); water (fishing); significant sites (culturally important sites); and traditional use.

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File Number: 12 410 685

Region: SS

Licence Number: 14081

Location: Fort Resolution

Fort Resolution Traditional Knowledge Survey for the Pine Point Pilot Project

This study reports Traditional Knowledge gathered from Fort Resolution Deninu Ku'e and Métis residents. The study was conducted during October, 2006 for continued planning and incorporation into Tamerlane Ventures Inc.'s developer's assessment report as required by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's environmental assessment process.

Qualitative interviews were used as the method of observation for the Traditional Knowledge study. Individuals with extensive land-use experience and knowledge of the South Great Slave Region were the preferred sample population. The final sample included 17 participants including 11 Deninu Ku'e and 6 Métis individuals. Questions included in the qualitative interviews were loosely structured to encourage conversation and designed to gather participants': 1) knowledge about the environment; 2) knowledge about the use and management of the environment; and 3) values about the environment. The interviews explored information specific to Tamerlane's proposed project area and information applicable to the entire South Great Slave Region.

The study results report participants' Traditional Knowledge of seven specific topics including: terrain; climate; vegetation (berry picking areas); wildlife (hunting and trapping); water (fishing); significant sites (culturally important sites); and traditional use.

Wesche, Sonia

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File Number: 12 410 681

Region: SS

Licence Number: 14066

Location: Fort Resolution

Adapting to Environmental Change in the North: Traditional Knowledge, Social Capital and Adaptive Capacity in the Slave River Delta

Field activities in 2006 involved two trips to Fort Resolution, NT (March - May and November), to build on research carried out in 2004 and 2005. A number of activities were undertaken in collaboration with community members, including: meetings with the Fort Resolution Environmental Committee and other local leaders to discuss progress and present results; four guided trips on the land; 15 semi-structured interviews with community leaders, harvesters and elders; a social capital survey of 104 heads of household; a scenario-based workshop with community leaders; two scenario-based classes on environmental change with Deninu School students; an open-house community presentation and research presentation at Deninu School with physical science research collaborators; and many informal discussions.

Preliminary results about past, current and potential future changes and vulnerabilities indicate that land and water resources continue to provide a significant food source for residents, and access to traditional harvesting areas remains important for social and cultural integrity. The simultaneous occurrence of environmental and socio-cultural changes has made these relationships more complex. Past adaptations have generally been reactive and undertaken on an individual basis; however increasing rates of change may require community-level response. While survey data indicates that contemporary socio-cultural change has disrupted traditional social bonds, a form of latent cohesion based on kinship ties and shared history may offer a vehicle to facilitate collective action. Important foci for capacity-building include local institutional development, improving community-level education, and increasing access to financial and technical resources.

2007

Balanoff, Helen
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File Number: 12 410 617
Region: IN

Licence Number: 14255
Location: Ulukhaktok

Pitquhiraluavut Puiglimiatavut (We will not forget our ways): Bringing home photographs of the Inuinnait collection at the British Museum

Administrative difficulties around the funding delayed the start of the project to December. An initial meeting of the research team in Ulukhaktok allowed: for the identification of information about two British ships of interest; developing criteria to select elders; identifying Elders to participate in the project; developing a numbering system and format for transcripts.

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File Number: 12 410 697
Region: GW

Licence Number: 14174
Location: Tsiighethic and area

Arctic Red River Headwaters: Heritage Resources and Traditional Use

With support from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB), and the Historic Places Initiative of the GNWT, the Gwich'in Social & Cultural Institute conducted a traditional ecological knowledge and initial archaeological survey project about and within the headwaters of the Arctic Red River. The interviews and survey were the third phase of the study, which has also included an extensive literature review and traditional knowledge and traditional use interviews.

Using the TEK interview data, an archaeological assessment was conducted in the headwaters region from August 18th to 28th, 2008. Field crew stayed at the Arctic Red River Outfitters base camp at the mouth of the Arctic Red River, and conducted walking survey of various locations identified by Elders or through archaeological potential assessment. Crew consisted of GSCI contractor Kristi Benson, University of Calgary archaeologist Dr. Brian Kooyman, and archaeological assistant/guide Sonny Blake, of Tsiigehtchic. Shovel tests were excavated where appropriate, although the project focussed on assessing the potential of the area for further heritage work. Numerous axe-cut stump sites were located during survey as well as one possible hearth feature. One axe-cut tree that survived harvest was sampled for examination by a dendrochronologist and yielded a harvest date of around 1830.

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File Number: 12 410 807

Region: GW, SS

Licence Number: 14265

Location: Fort McPherson; Fort Smith

Indigenous Ways of Knowing: Aboriginal Women's Experiences with Beadwork

This research was conducted by an Indigenous researcher from the Northwest Territories who examined multiple perspectives concerning Indigenous women's participation in traditional cultural activities. These areas included: beadwork to explore how participation contributes to development, identity formation, formation of teacher/learner relationships, and relationships to social and cultural environments. During 2007, the researcher visited the Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, to study of a pair of moccasins made by her late grandmother at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company, and donated to the museum in 1942. Hosting of bi-weekly Aboriginal Women's Beading Circles with urban Aboriginal women in Edmonton, Alberta to document the contribution of beadwork to Aboriginal women's health and well-being remains ongoing during 2008. Travel to Fort Smith and Fort McPherson, Northwest Territories to document Aboriginal women's experiences with beadwork is scheduled. Fieldwork research will be shared through the design and development of a series of digital stories using personal narrative, photographs, audio and participatory video. This study draws our attention to the many contributions of Aboriginal women in the North whose legacy is a rich endowment of materials created and crafted by them from which future generations may continue to learn about Indigenous ways of knowing. Analysis and reflection upon Indigenous ways of teaching and learning may contribute to our understanding of the health and well-being of Indigenous women and Aboriginal people in Canada.

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File Number: 12 410 707

Region: NS

Licence Number: 14226

Location: North Slave region

Climate Change Impacts on Canadian Arctic Tundra Ecosystems - Métis Traditional Knowledge Study

The field work component of the research was not completed due to logistical issues. The fieldwork is expected to be completed in the summer of 2008.

Gunn, Libby

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File Number: 12 410 708

Region: DC, SS

Licence Number: 14232

Location: At and around the K'átt'odeeche First Nation's Buffalo Lake Community Gathering at the west end of Buffalo Lake

Woodland Caribou In Wood Buffalo National Park

The goal of the research was to document the Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) of harvesters and elders about woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) in western Wood Buffalo National Park (WBNP). The current knowledge gap makes it difficult to manage confidently for caribou conservation, and the intent was to enhance understanding of the species and contribute to effective caribou management.

The methodology of this qualitative research was based on principles of action research. Individual, semi-directive interviews were conducted with 10 people from the K'átt'odeeche First Nation (KFN), based near Hay River, NWT, and nine members of Little Red River Cree Nation and Mikisew Cree First Nation, both of which are based in northern Alberta. The KFN interviews were conducted as part of KFN's cultural documentation process, and four of the KFN elders were also interviewed as a group during a five-day cultural documentation trip to the Buffalo Lake area. The 19 participants were between 49 and 90.

Participants identified and described the locations of woodland caribou sightings and also reported sightings of barren-ground caribou. Population dynamics, the personal and cultural significance of woodland caribou, and resource management issues were also discussed. Results are still being assessed and the thesis is in progress.

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File Number: 12 410 495

Region: GW

Licence Number: 14184

Location: Gwich'in Tribal Council camp on the Mackenzie River (approximately 16 kilometres south-east of Inuvik)

The Dene Moose Hide Tanning Project

This project brought together ten people to learn how to tan moose hides according to the Dene hand tanning method. The camp took place during the last two weeks of June 2007, instructed by Elders Mary Barnaby and Judy Lafferty of Fort Good Hope. The purpose of the camp was to transmit Dene knowledge of moose hide tanning among participants; analyze the nature of the embodiment of Dene knowledge among participants; and vitalize the practice and knowledge of moose hide tanning among the Gwich'in women of the area. Documentation of the project and its findings exists primarily in the knowledge transmission and embodiment among participants – instead of producing a study or report as its primary goal, the research increased the pool of knowledge among participants, and increased the pool of knowledge holders in the community. One of the purposes of the research was to take an anti-colonial approach to the research methodology, which saw Dene women leading the research and embodying results as technical and cultural knowledge; the project generating a greater pool of knowledge holders and increasing knowledge among the participants; and in so doing create a network of Dene knowledge holders who can work to support each other and their tanning activities, and increase their leadership role in research initiatives. In this sense the research approach modeled a new way for researchers to build cultural strength as the basis for research.

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File Number: 12 402 790
Region: GW

Licence Number: 14110
Location: Richardson Mountains; TK workshops to be held in Aklavik, Inuvik, Tsiighehtchic and Fort McPherson

Dall's Sheep, Grizzly Bears and Wolves interactions in the Gwich'in Settlement Area: Traditional Knowledge and Climate Monitoring

The objectives of this research were four-fold: 1) update and expand important baseline information on Dall's sheep, grizzly bears, and wolves, which will contribute to the revision of grizzly and Dall's sheep management plan; 2) understand the interactions between those species; 3) evaluate the effect of habitat features and climate on those interactions; and 4) document traditional knowledge about Dall's sheep, grizzly bears and wolves in the Richardson Mountains.

To conduct the project, the research team used a multi-disciplinary approach involving: 1) the simultaneous GPS tracking of individuals from the three species; 2) fatty acid signatures and stable isotopes analyses (which will be performed in 2007-2008); 3) field investigation of predation and behavioural observations (2007-2008); 4) habitat mapping using remote sensing and ground truthing; and 5) documentation of Gwich'in Traditional Knowledge through individual interviews and workshops .

The climate monitoring work entailed hiring of two Gwich'in monitors from Aklavik and Fort McPherson (one per community) who conducted snow surveys along a snowmobile route in the northern Richardson Mountains. Every two weeks, they visited the same stations (approximately 30 in total), and measured the snow depth and density at various elevations and in different habitat types. A weather station was also installed on top of the Mount Goodenough, close to already existing forestry equipment. The station recorded temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction, and barometric pressure.

The TK section of the project entailed a review of existing documentation on Dall's sheep, grizzly bears and wolves in the Gwich'in Settlement Area (from GRRB and GSCI database). The findings were discussed with the Renewable Resource Councils of Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Tsiighehtchic and Inuvik, and through discussions with these bodies, areas that need further investigation were identified. The research team conducted and recorded interviews with knowledgeable community members.

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File Number: 12 410 664
Region: GW, IN

Licence Number: 14216
Location: In and around Fort McPherson and Aklavik

Rat River Char Traditional Knowledge

The Rat River Char Working Group (includes Aklavik HTC, Aklavik RRC, Fort McPherson RRC, Fisheries Joint Management Committee, Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans) is a co-management organization whose mandate is to manage Rat River char (*Dolly Varden*, *Salvelinus malma*). Every year the group meets to review and revise a fishing plan for this population. For some time now, the Working Group has felt that it would like to have a better understanding of the traditional knowledge of Rat River char so that this knowledge may be better incorporated into management plans. In this study, traditional knowledge interviews on Rat River char were undertaken with community members from Aklavik and Fort McPherson. Specifically, four interviews were undertaken in Fort McPherson

and two were taken with fishermen from Aklavik. Consent forms were reviewed and signed prior to each interview. Permission was also granted to document each interview with a digital audio recorder. These interviews are currently being transcribed. Each interview transcript will be made available to its respectful interviewee for verification and allow the individual the opportunity to supply additional comments. Copies of all materials from the interviews will be supplied to the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute for their records. Upon completion of transcription, a final report will be written and distributed to appropriate organizations.

Pawluk, Rick

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File Number: 12 410 688

Region: SA

Licence Number: 14094

Location: In the vicinity of Fort Good Hope and associated traditional lands

2007 Traditional Knowledge Study in Fort Good Hope

No research was pursued under this licence. Some logistical organization did occur.

Pawluk, Rick

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File Number: 12 410 688

Region: DC

Licence Number: 14101

Location: On the associated Liidlii K'ue First Nation traditional lands susceptible to potential effects from the Mackenzie Gas Project

2007 Traditional Knowledge Study with the Liidlii K'ue First Nation

No research was pursued under this license.

Thompson, Amy

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File Number: 12 410 709

Region: IN, GW

Licence Number: 14234

Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Tsiigehtchic; Fort McPherson

Traditional Knowledge on Loche

The objective of this research was to document traditional knowledge about loche biology and loche liver condition. Specifically, questions about loche spawning, movements, predator-prey relationships, habitat, historic changes, loche livers and traditional uses of loche. A total of two interviews were conducted which revealed interesting information about loche fishing and biology. But do to logistical issues, this project was not completed. In 2008, funds were granted to transcribe these interviews along with some other interviews undertaken by the Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board. This project may continue in the future.

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File Number: 12 410 681

Region: SS

Licence Number: 14240

Location: In and around Fort Resolution

Adapting to Environmental Change in the North: Traditional Knowledge, Social Capital and Adaptive Capacity in the Slave River Delta

No work was pursued under this licence in 2007.

Wray, Kristine

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Region: GW

Licence Number: 14201

Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Tsiigehtchic

Community Perspectives on Changing Caribou Populations: Traditional Knowledge Networks of Gwich'in Caribou Hunters

The goal of the project was to explore traditional ways of respecting caribou while hunting in Ft. McPherson and the extent to which harvesters draw upon local knowledge, traditional knowledge and/or scientific data or other information (ie. from government or media) to make their decisions about where, when and with whom to harvest. Data is being gathered through qualitative interviews with elders aged 60-80 and hunters aged 30-60. Preliminary results show that traditional rules share similarities to government hunting regulations and co-management board regulations. Adherence to traditional rules appears to be influenced by the greater access offered by technology changes such as the Dempster Highway, vehicles, and skidoos as well as other food and income options provided by the grocery store and the wage economy.

A total of three months was spent in the field (July 3 - August 2, 2007, September 19 - November 19, 2007). July was spent talking to various managers and people in Inuvik, learning about the situation and narrowing the research focus. Three short reconnaissance trips were made to Ft. McPherson, with the purpose of introducing the researchers and the project to the community, and setting up contacts for the upcoming research period. 31 interviews were completed with the assistance of Christine Firth, community research assistant. Ten (10) Elders, seventeen (17) hunters, and four (4) others were interviewed.

2008

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File Number: 12 410 617
Region: IN

Licence Number: 14299
Location: Ulukhaktok

Pitquhiraluavut Puiglimiatavut (We will not forget our ways): Bringing Home Photographs of the Inuinait Collection at the British Museum

During 2008, the researcher, with help from staff at the British Museum, developed a complete inventory of Inuinait objects stored at the British Museum. She visited the British Museum in May and finished taking working photographs of the objects. The photos were categorized according to the source of the objects.

From the working photos, three Elders and apprentice selected the objects they wanted to have high resolution photos of, as well as different angles of sections of the objects they wanted to see more closely. The principal investigator ordered the high resolution photos from the British Museum.

At the same time, a company was contracted to develop the database of objects, using the working photos and the existing description from the British Museum database. Staff from the company met with staff from the British Museum to determine a common format. The database is in the process of being finalized and is currently on a staging site.

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File Number: 12 410 548
Region: SA

Licence Number: 14380
Location: Tulit'a; Norman Wells

Traditional Knowledge Studies

No research was pursued under this NWT Scientific Research Licence.

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File Number: 12 410 807
Region: GW, SS

Licence Number: 14410
Location: Fort McPherson; Fort Smith

Indigenous Women, Ways of Knowing, and Aesthetic of Beadwork

This study examined the participation of Indigenous women in traditional cultural activities, such as beadwork, and their contribution to individual development, identity formation, establishment of teacher/learner relationships, social and cultural environments. During 2008, a bi-weekly urban Aboriginal Women's Beading Circle was facilitated in Edmonton to document women's perspectives during beadwork. In 2007, a visit was made to the Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, to explore historical context and cultural meaning as represented in a pair of moccasins made by the researcher's grandmother, Joanne Edge, at Fort Smith, Northwest Territories, and purchased by the Hudson Bay Company in 1942. The final phase of this research will be conducting interviews with elderly women about beadwork in Alberta and the Northwest Territories, which will be completed during 2009. Research outcomes were shared through a series of digital stories. This study drew attention to the many contributions of First Nations and Métis women in the sub-arctic regions of northern Canada whose legacy was a rich endowment of materials created and crafted by them from which current and future generations continued to learn about Indigenous ways of being. Analysis and reflection upon Indigenous ways of knowing contributed to understanding of Indigenous women's identity, lifelong learning and the health and wellness of Aboriginal people in Canada.

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File Number: 12 410 707
Region: NS

Licence Number: 14362
Location: Bathurst caribou herd range

Climate Change Impacts on Canadian Arctic Tundra Ecosystems - Métis Traditional Knowledge Study

As a part of a larger International Polar Year project entitled "Climate change impacts on Canadian Arctic tundra ecosystem," the North Slave Métis Alliance visited three tundra locations (Artillery Lake, Aylmer Lake and Yamba Lake) to collect both scientific and traditional observations of the state of the vegetation, terrain and climate in the North Slave region. Scientists conducted scientific sampling of vegetation and soils to provide baseline data to contribute to government and academic research partners, while elders contributed traditional knowledge on the sampling techniques and observations on the changing environment. Preliminary results indicated a general warming and drying trend for tundra soils and vegetation, with concurrent changes in plant, insect and other animal behaviors. Bringing together these two forms of knowledge, the goal of the research was to better understand the changes that have occurred and to assist the North Slave Métis People in preparing for changes that are soon to come.

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File Number: 12 402 790
Region: IN, GW

Licence Number: 14370
Location: Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Inuvik; Tsiigehtchic

Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Dall Sheep, Grizzly Bears and Wolves in the Richardson Mountains

Dall sheep (*Ovis dalli dalli*) in the Richardson Mountains form a small population related to grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) and wolf (*Canis lupus*) predation. Understanding of population dynamics, habitat use, behaviour, predator-prey relationships and natural history of these three species was improved by documenting local and traditional ecological knowledge of Gwich'in and Inuvialuit People, who have inhabited the region for generations. The interviewees were selected in collaboration with the local renewable resource councils. Twenty-three elders or hunters from Aklavik and Fort McPherson were interviewed on their knowledge about Dall sheep, grizzly bears and wolves. An assistant from each community coordinated and recorded the interviews, which were transcribed during the fall of 2008.

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File Number: 12 410 821

Licence Number: 14354

Region: SA

Location: Déljine

Edaiila Traditional Ecological Knowledge Study

The purpose of this research was to increase understanding of the ecology of Edaiila, particularly the role Edaiila plays in the life cycle of caribou and the persistence of caribou herds/populations. The traditional ecological knowledge of the elders of Déljine was explored through personal interviews and a workshop.

- The Déljine elders identified five kinds of caribou that use Edaiila:
- Bluenose-East barren-ground caribou herd (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*)
- Bathurst barren-ground caribou herd (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*)
- “Edadee”: very large male barren-ground caribou that never join the herd (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*)
- Woodland caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*)
- Dolphin-Union caribou population (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*, sometimes called *Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi*)

The Déljine elders predicted that all caribou that use Edaiila would decline if Edaiila were developed or damaged. The elders advised that caribou are particularly sensitive to smells, noise, smoke, exhaust and airplane, helicopter and skidoo use. This report represents a preliminary exploration of the Déljine elders' traditional ecological knowledge and is the first step in the process to describe the ecology of Edaiila and present a rationale for its protection.

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File Number: 12 410 688

Licence Number: 14295

Region: SA

Location: Fort Good Hope

2008 Traditional Knowledge Study in Fort Good Hope

The Mackenzie Gas Project signed a contract in 2006 with Ne’Rahten Development, a business unit of the local land corporation in Fort Good Hope, to conduct a traditional knowledge study for the Mackenzie Gas Project. In 2007, the study was initiated with the purchase of necessary equipment, employment of a community resident as the community lead researcher and pre-existing data was reviewed. No data collection, compilation or analysis was conducted in 2007. The study was guided by community, Yamoga Land Corporation and NikPoint Environmental. The report was concluded in December 2009.

The Yamoga Land Corporation established a working group of knowledgeable community members to provide guidance and to determine the Traditional Knowledge subject areas, the levels of community participation and community members to be interviewed. The study documented information related to wildlife, birds, fisheries, vegetation, historical/cultural/spiritual sites, climates, soil conditions and movement, hydrology, insects and traditional foods.

The study and the Traditional Knowledge is the property of the community of Fort Good Hope. The confidential nature of the information is recognized by the Mackenzie Gas Project; as such MGP cannot release the information of the study report.

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File Number: 12 410 828

Region: NS

Licence Number: 14406

Location: Behchokò; Gamèti; Whatì; Wekweètì; Yellowknife

Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Land Use Studies for the Fortune Minerals NICO Cobalt-gold-bismuth Project (2008)

No fieldwork was pursued under this NWT Scientific Research Licence.

Simmons, Deborah

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File Number: 12 410 678

Region: SA

Licence Number: 14275

Location: Déljine

The Words Of Our Ancestors Are Our Path To The Future: Mapping Dené Language, Narrative and Governance in Déljine, NWT- Phase 2

This was a Déljine Knowledge Project program sponsored by the Déljine First Nation in partnership with the University of Manitoba. The program was initiated in 2006, with a focus on understanding the role of language and stories in governance. The foundation of the program has been establishment of a digital oral history archive. Activities in 2008 included an archiving workshop involving participation from various Déljine organizations, as well as Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake; an assessment of language dynamics in the community through a series of language contests; and interviews with pre and post-natal mothers about their perspectives on Dené language and culture.

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File Number: 12 410 678

Region: SA

Licence Number: 14337

Location: Fort Good Hope; Colville Lake

K'asho Got'ine/Colville Lake Barren-Ground Caribou Traditional Knowledge Study

This project was part of a five year study with the communities of the Sahtú Region, sponsored by the Sahtú Renewable Resources Board in partnership with the University of Manitoba. The overall goal was to investigate the ways in which Dené and Métis people use traditional knowledge to understand and respond to changes in the environment, and act as ongoing stewards of the land. The study with Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake focusing on community relationships with the Bluenose West caribou herd has taken place over several years. Over the past year, collaboration with Fort Good Hope has continued, working with youth on a participatory video project with elders. There was a meeting, held in Colville Lake, with the Elders Council to review work to date and record new stories. In conjunction with this, a digital storytelling workshop was facilitated for students at the Colville Lake School, resulting in a documentary about the annual Horton Lake community caribou harvest (licensed separately).

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Location: Tulít'a

Tulít'a Caribou Traditional Knowledge Study

This project is part of a five year study with the communities of the Sahtú Region, sponsored by the Sahtú Renewable Resources Board in partnership with the University of Manitoba. The overall goal is to investigate the ways in which Dené and Métis people use traditional knowledge to understand and respond to changes in the environment, and act as ongoing stewards of the land. The focus of this study was on people's relationship with mountain caribou in the Shúhtagot'ine Néné area. The Tulít'a study involved several components: a three day focus group with elders; a partnership with Chief Albert Wright School, the Tulít'a Dené Band, Tulít'a District Land Corporation and others in a caribou harvesting trip to Tedzexé (Drum Lake) (licensed separately); and establishing a network of researchers engaged in research related to caribou and communities in the Sahtú Region. Research in 2009-2010 will involve collaboration with the Norman Wells Land Corporation and Renewable Resources Council in an on-the-land project and a digital storytelling workshop with Mackenzie Mountain School.

Slavik, Daniel

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Licence Number: 14416

Location: Sachs Harbour; Inuvik

Inuvialuit Perspectives of Polar Bear Population Health and Harvest Sustainability

No fieldwork was pursued under this NWT Scientific Research Licence.

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Location: Aklavik

Porcupine Caribou Traditional Knowledge Study

Both scientific and traditional knowledge are important to caribou management, but unlike scientific knowledge, no comprehensive record of traditional knowledge for the Porcupine Caribou herd has been gathered to date. In recognition of the value of traditional knowledge, the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) launched this Aklavik-based study. The main objectives of the research were to:

- Learn about movement patterns, distribution, range, population trends, habitats and health of the Porcupine Caribou herd;
- Understand more about the relationships between caribou and the peoples of Aklavik;
- Establish a body of information that can provide a background or frame of reference to assess changes in the herd and peoples' use of caribou;
- Inform Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) educational materials and general management; and
- To inform development and implementation of the Porcupine Caribou harvest management plan and Porcupine Caribou Management Board educational materials.

Fourteen Inuvialuit and Gwich'in people were interviewed by a social science expert as well as community experts, through in-person semi-structured interviews. Various aspects of caribou ecology were made clear and much of the information garnered about the relationships between people and caribou will serve useful for young hunters in Aklavik, as well as wildlife managers. Findings demonstrate that the wider social and cultural contexts of caribou management will become increasingly important for managers of the herd to address.

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Location: Fort McPherson

Ways We Respect the Caribou: Hunting In Teetl'it Zheh

The objectives of this study were to: 1) document elder/hunter perceptions of caribou health and population; 2) document traditional practices for respecting caribou for comparison with government hunting regulations; and 3) to explore the use of traditional knowledge and scientific data by hunters in decision making about where, when and with whom to harvest. The researcher worked in Fort McPherson doing interviews with younger hunters as well as doing an elders verification workshop where research results were reviewed and the group gave feedback and confirmation. Data collection for this project was completed.

Preliminary research results suggested that many of the respondents in the community of Fort McPherson perceived the Porcupine caribou herd to be in decline. Perceptions about population status were mainly formed by local sources of information about caribou: a hunter's on-the-land observations, talking with other hunters about their observations and from elders. To a lesser extent did people access information from the Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resources Council, and people get the least information about caribou from the Porcupine Caribou Management Board or the Government of the Northwest Territories. Information from these sources mainly related to hunting safety and population census counts. Gwich'in knowledge with respect to "how to respect caribou" directed hunting behaviour. To a lesser extent did Government of the Northwest Territories and Porcupine Caribou Management Board "rules" like not hunting cows, also affect hunting behaviour.

2009

Brook, Ryan

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Region: SS

Licence Number: 14494

Location: ŁutselK'e

The rangifer anatomy project: linking community and scientific approaches to caribou structure and function

In March 2009, the researcher was invited by the community of ŁutselK'e, in the Northwest Territories, to come to the school and discuss his work on the Rangifer Anatomy Project, based out of the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Calgary, and participate on a community caribou hunt. The researcher spent an afternoon in the school and presented his research to the high school students and showed a video on community-based caribou health monitoring. Along with University of Calgary anatomist Dr. Christoph Muelling, the researcher travelled by snowmobile with ŁutselK'e residents to their camp at Artillery Lake for one week, to participate in the caribou hunt. Local hunting and butchering techniques were observed, and youth were shown how to collect blood samples for health monitoring. The researchers also observed and videotaped some of the women in camp butchering caribou and explaining the local names for all of the caribou parts. Elders were interviewed about caribou health and stories were recorded of traditional caribou uses and how caribou were managed traditionally. The researchers also engaged youth in dissections and sampling from a caribou in camp and shared discussions with many community members while camping together on the land.

Capot-Blanc, Gilbert

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Location: Fort Liard

Research of traditional medicinal floral resources within Acho Dene Koe First Nation's Traditional Territory and the impact of climate change

Historically, Acho Dene Koe First Nation (ADKFN) community members relied on the native indigenous edible and medicinal plants for their survival within their traditional use and occupancy territory. However, with global warming, climate change, changing weather patterns, and new invasive terrestrial species threatening our indigenous edible and medicinal plants, the

researchers have located, collected, identified and documented the many existing edible and medicinal floral resources within certain locations of the ADKFN's territory.

Consultants, elders, community members and youth participated in this project. The main research activities included collecting plant specimens, preserving them using proper drying techniques and storage, and documenting the plants in hundreds of pictures and recorded their locations with GPS coordinates.

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Location: Yellowknife

Cisco diversity in Great Slave Lake

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada has assessed the status of the shortjaw cisco (*Coregonus zenithicus*) as 'Threatened' under the Species at Risk Act. Recent studies suggested that this species exists in Yellowknife Bay (Weledeh), Great Slave Lake (Tinde'e). The Species at Risk Act explicitly states that: "The traditional knowledge of the aboriginal peoples of Canada should be considered in the assessment of which species may be at risk and in developing and implementing recovery measures". To date, Canada does not have an effective mechanism for accomplishing this requirement.

Yellowknife's Dene have traditionally relied on fish and caribou, as principal components of their subsistence. In August 2009, Yellowknife's Dene First Nation held a fish camp, to document local traditional knowledge on cisco in general, and the shortjaw cisco in particular. A secondary goal of the camp was to collaborate with western scientists, in an attempt to pilot test a method for engaging First Nation communities and facilitate the mutual exchange of knowledge, as it pertains to Species at Risk. To achieve these goals, Yellowknife's Dene First Nation elders were engaged in on-the-water fishing activities with fisheries biologists. These activities were supplemented by a number of group discussions that were led by the elders and fish processing workshops that were led by the biologists to provide a deeper level of knowledge.

The methodology employed during this pilot study helped identify several important factors to consider in future programs; most importantly, the need for flexibility to be built into data collection tools and the agenda. Unexpected weather conditions may affect the ability to carry out some research activities, and as the methodology was largely directed by participants, their desires and salient attitudes can reveal important factors to consider that researchers may not anticipate. In this study, we found that participants focused much more on general concepts of natural resources and fisheries management, rather than specific characteristics of the cisco. Because cisco are not traditionally used as a significant food source by Yellowknife's Dene, it is possible that more detailed information would be yielded regarding species that are primary food sources.

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Licence Number: 14500
Location: Inuvik; Fort McPherson; Fort Providence;
 Yellowknife; Fort Smith

Indigenous women, ways of knowing and aesthetic of beadwork

Objectives of this research were to a) share experience, as a researcher visiting the Pitt Rivers Museum, University of Oxford, to study a pair of moccasins made by the researcher's grandmother at her home in Fort Smith, Northwest Territories in 1942 (completed); b) facilitate a beading circle with urban aboriginal women in Edmonton, Alberta, to document the contribution of beadwork to aboriginal women's health status (completed); and c) conduct interviews with elderly aboriginal women in Alberta and the Northwest Territories about their experiences with beadwork.

The researcher worked to examine the perspectives of indigenous women, concerning their participation in traditional cultural activities, such as beadwork, to explore how participation by indigenous people in traditional cultural activities contributes to individual development, identity formation, establishment of teacher/learner relationships, and relationships to social and cultural environments. This study draws attention to the many contributions of aboriginal women in the north and elsewhere, whose legacy is a rich endowment of materials created and crafted by them, from which future generations may continue to learn about indigenous ways of knowing and being. Analysis and reflection upon indigenous ways of knowing, teaching and learning may contribute to the understanding of individual development and the health and well-being of indigenous women.

Project methods include indigenous knowledge and research methodologies, ethnographic and critical inquiry, visual arts and representation, and qualitative, participatory and community-based research methods. A series of 2-4 interviews, 2-3 hours in length, will be conducted with 4-8 women in each community. Consent for use of content and images will be obtained from each participant. Participants will be provided with the opportunity to review the interview transcript. Fieldwork research will be documented using photography, audio and video recordings.

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Location: Gamètì; Behchokò; Wekweètì; Whatì;
 Yellowknife

Climate change impacts on Canadian arctic tundra ecosystems – North Slave Métis community traditional knowledge study

As part of a larger IPY project entitled "Climate change impacts on Canadian Arctic tundra ecosystem" (CiCAT), the North Slave Métis Alliance visited three tundra locations (Artillery Lake, Aylmer Lake, and Yamba Lake) and one boreal site, Old Fort Rae, to collect both scientific and traditional observations of the state of the vegetation, terrain and climate in the North Slave region. Scientists conducted scientific sampling of vegetation and soils, to provide baseline data to contribute to government and academic research partners, while elders contributed traditional knowledge on the sampling techniques and observations on the changing environment. The two worked together to share information on scientific and traditional knowledge and sampling techniques. Results contribute to the ongoing analysis of this multi-year project and indicate a

general warming and drying trend for tundra soils and vegetation, with concurrent changes in plant, insect and other animal behaviours. Bringing together these two forms of knowledge, the goal of the research is to better understand the changes that have occurred and assist the North Slave Métis People in preparing for changes that are soon to come.

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Location: Sachs Harbour

Aulavik archaeology and traditional knowledge project (traditional knowledge component)

In 2009, Hodgetts returned to Sachs Harbour and Aulavik National Park, in order to ask the assistance of Inuvialuit elders in identifying “unknown” archaeological features recorded in a previous trip. She also conducted an initial land use mapping interview, to document knowledge of animal movements on Banks Island, and particularly within the Park. It is hoped that this interview will be the first of many that will use living memory to help to develop a better understanding of animal behaviour and exploitation on the island.

Hodgetts asked community elders to determine the function of the “unknown” archaeological features based on photographs of 40 different features taken in the field in 2008. The elders agreed about the function of the features in many cases, but they also frequently had different interpretations, and in many cases they were simply unsure. Identifying features from a two dimensional photograph proved to be challenging as it is hard to get a sense of the true size and shape. The archaeological record of Aulavik added some further uncertainty. The site involves stone features on a post-glacial landscape littered with stones, which makes it difficult to be sure which stones are part of a feature and which are not. People have also remade and reworked these features into other features over time. These features were often used to hold down larger structures made of skins, and could lose their shape when the skins were dismantled.

Thanks to helicopter support from the Polar Continental Shelf Program, Hodgetts was also able to revisit some of the “unknown features” with the elders and video recorded the elders’ descriptions and interpretations of the sites in question. Site visits can easily overcome the interpretive problems associated with scale, but still face the problems of archaeological interpretation as well as differences of interpretation based on the life experiences of individual elders.

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Location: Gamètì; Behchokò; Wekweètì; Whatì

Past and future fire dynamics: implications for central arctic caribou and dependent communities (community based component)

In 2009, research was conducted throughout May and June in the NWT. Upon arriving in Yellowknife, logistics were arranged for one month of research in Whatì and Wekweètì. In order

to establish better connection within the Tłıchq̓ government and communities, the researcher spent much time in Behchokò.

From June 10 to June 20 research was conducted in Whatì. An assistant/ translator, who knows the community, was hired to set up the time and place for each interview. Through semi-structured interview techniques, eight elders and knowledge-holders were interviewed. From June 24 to July 6, research was conducted in Wekweètì. There the researcher hired an assistant/ translator who knew the community and set up the time and place for each interview. Interviews were done with four elders and knowledge-holders with the translator, using a semi-structured interview technique.

Generalized preliminary results indicate that caribou stay away from areas burned by fire for up to 5-10 years, but in some cases up to 20 years, depending on the intensity of the burn. Caribou stay 30-40 miles away from burned areas and usually travel a northern route. Climate change indicators were also recorded, which is involved with changes in caribou population and movement.

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Location: Yellowknife

Dogrib language documentation and revitalization in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

This project consisted of three main activities: (1) text collection, (2) text transcription, and (3) verb paradigm elicitation. For (1), elders from the community were invited to come to the Goyatiko Language Center and tell stories about traditional activities and local history. Text transcription, (2), took up most of the time for this project. The researcher was able to transcribe a rather lengthy story, "The Founding of Yellowknife," by a 96 year old elder. The final product came to 14 pages, in Roman script and syllabics, with a running English glossary at the bottom of each page. This story will eventually be combined with other stories into an intermediate level Dogrib language reader, for language learners.

Finally, the researcher collected a number of verb paradigms, which he will use in his doctoral dissertation on Dogrib phonology. Eventually, these paradigms will also become part of a verb dictionary, which will aid literacy, when speakers will be able to look up how to spell many of the complex verb forms of the language.

In addition, the Principal Investigator taught a two week Introduction to Linguistics course at the Goyatiko Language Center, with content focusing primarily on Dogrib and Chipewyan, the two main local languages. There were approximately ten students, and the course covered basic phonetics, phonology, and structure of the Athabaskan verb.

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Location: Fort McPherson

Bioaccumulation of perfluorinated compounds in the vegetation-caribou-wolf food chain - traditional knowledge

This work is a part of a study on contaminants in a northern terrestrial environment. The study looked at barren ground caribou, specifically the Porcupine Caribou Herd (PCH), their food, and a major caribou predator, the wolf. The study also looked at culture anthropology. The on-the-land experience of the interviewees was recorded, both verbally and on maps.

Gwich'in people's traditional knowledge (TK) is inseparable from responsible harvesting of caribou; as such, erosion of TK, as the way of life changes, introduces ecological stresses (apart from socio- economical stresses). A lot of the TK deals with propriety, specifically in regards to harvesting. The elders talked about when to hunt, which animals to leave alone, how to maintain tidy practices, etc. The language reflects this holistic approach; for example, there is a special word for the place where caribou settle down for winter: Vinijàatan. This word represents a lot more than a place; the caribou herd spreads in winter, and where caribou groups decide to winter changes according to annual conditions. Failure to know where Vinijàatan has meant great hardship for the people.

The TK on wolves is especially interesting, considering some are linked to migrating prey, as opposed to territorial wolves. These migratory wolves travel much longer distances than territorial wolves. The TK shows that they migrate with the caribou; "It follows the caribou, it lives with the caribou," said one of the elders.

The direct on-the-land experience of the interviewees extends as far back as the early 1940s. This period overlaps significant changes in human impacts, due to motorization, and to climate change. The impacts of these changes on the land in general, and on caribou in particular are considered.

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Location: Aklavik; Inuvik; Tuktoyaktuk

Cumulative impact monitoring program - community-based monitoring sites and traditional knowledge science camp

In the summer of 2009, the research team set up permanent monitoring plots in the Mackenzie Delta region near the communities of Inuvik, Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk. At each of these sites, they are monitoring vegetation, permafrost and weather conditions. Youth and land-users from each community assisted with site set up and collecting data. These sites will be revisited to monitor for changing conditions in the future.

As follow up to a traditional knowledge workshop regarding the dead zone sites held in Aklavik in March 2009, the researchers held a traditional knowledge/science camp to further discuss the dead zones. Elders, community members and youth from Inuvik and Aklavik met with Indian and Northern Affairs researchers in a camp on Harry Channel in the outer delta to build upon the March 2009 workshop. A combination of group discussions at different sites and at camp, along with some directed interviews were used to gather information. Many related topics were explored, including the challenges and possible solutions associated with community based monitoring programs; impacts of seismic work; recommendations for future research and traditional knowledge/science camps; local ecological knowledge of climate, weather and permafrost; and scientific research in sumps, dead zones and other biophysical features.

There was a community tour to all three delta communities held in February 2010. The meetings were attended by the Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs) and other community members. INAC researchers provided an update on the previous year's Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (CIMP) monitoring program and Dead Zone Traditional Knowledge/Science Camp. They also gathered feedback and concerns from the community members. The meeting also explored possible future CIMP activities and next steps for this project.

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Location: Inuvik; Tuktoyaktuk

A case of access: Inuvialuit engagement with the Smithsonian's MacFarlane Collection

The MacFarlane Collection, housed at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, was purchased by a Hudson's Bay trader named Roderick MacFarlane from the Anderson River Inuvialuit, during the

1860s. Inuvialuit have had very little access to these objects, since their collection. This project seeks to facilitate the process of Inuvialuit engagement with the collection, through a community-driven process. The 2009 segment of the project, conducted November 13-22, brought a small contingent of Inuvialuit community scholars (elders, cultural practitioners, and youth), alongside anthropologists and filmmakers, to the Smithsonian Institution to participate in an extended workshop. The group spent a week becoming familiar with the MacFarlane Collection, documenting the elders' knowledge, and identifying additional sources of information about the collection to pursue. These sources include archival materials, related collections, and the knowledge of specified elders and cultural experts. Youth members of the delegation helped to document their elders' knowledge and learn videographic and ethnographic recording techniques. Planning discussions took place to identify the best avenues for sharing information about this collection with the broader Inuvialuit populace. Outreach activities, magazine and academic articles, and the development of educational web resources are planned in coming years.

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Location: Ulukhaktok; Sachs Harbour; Paulatuk

Circumpolar flaw lead system study - team 10, traditional knowledge study

Team 10 research efforts in 2009 focused on the development, coordination and completion of community interviews in Sachs Harbour, Paulatuk and Ulukhaktok. This comprised of community-based field programs involving semi-directed interviews, a mapping component, and database development and input.

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File Number: 12 410 861**Licence Number:** 14624**Region:** IN**Location:** Paulatuk**Oral history project Paulatuk Roman Catholic Mission House and Notre Dame de Lourdes Grotto (nomination as a national historical site)**

Fieldwork was conducted between 17 November and 23 November 2009, during which 25 community members were interviewed. We reached our goal of learning about the significance of the Roman Catholic Mission House and Notre-Dame de Lourdes Grotto at Paulatuk for community members, through their experiences and recollections of various events associated with the mission. We documented various aspects of the history of the mission, related but not limited to subjects such as religious life, social welfare, medical care, social and economic issues and the lasting legacy of some of the missionaries who worked and lived in Paulatuk. The mission house was, and remains, important for many reasons: the missionaries fulfilled a religious need; it was a place where people were always welcomed that would offer shelter, warmth, food, celebrations, friendship, comfort and solace. The store operated by the missionaries provided essentials goods that otherwise would have been unavailable in the region, and it is because of its history and excellent location, that the site was later chosen to become the location of the permanent settlement. This site also tells the story of the extremely positive relationship between the people of Paulatuk and the Oblates who lived among them.

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File Number: 12 410 830**Licence Number:** 14475**Region:** IN**Location:** Inuvik; Sachs Harbour**Inuvialuit perspectives of polar bear population health and harvest sustainability**

In collaboration with the community of Sachs Harbour, the researcher, Dan Slavik, conducted interviews with 25 individuals to discuss their knowledge and observations of factors that influence the polar bear population health on Banks Island. The purpose of this study is to document traditional and local knowledge about polar bears, as well as gain a better understanding of how traditional knowledge, community observations, scientific studies, and other information interact to inform local peoples' harvesting decisions of polar bears.

Fieldwork took place in Inuvik and Sachs Harbour from March-May 2009, allowing the researcher to not only interview residents, but also to participate as an observer in subsistence polar bear hunts – an important opportunity to travel and learn on the land/ice from experienced hunters. Several of the interviews were video recorded with the hopes to produce an educational video for the community and Inuvialuit Settlement Region documenting elders' knowledge of polar bears, the land, and the ice.

Currently, Dan Slavik is analyzing the interviews and writing results. In fall 2010, he will be returning to Sachs Harbour to conduct small focus group interviews with hunters and share some of the early findings of the study.

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Licence Number: 14528

Location: Behchokò

Temporal distinctions in Dogrib grammar

During summer 2009, Nicholas Welch worked with two Tłıchq translators and interpreters to try to discover how the two Tłıchq Yatıi 'be' verbs (ts'iili and ats'iit'e) are used with adjectives. Mr. Welch proposed sentences in English, which the translators turned into Tłıchq Yatıi; he also proposed sentences in Tłıchq Yatıi, which the translators judged for grammatical correctness. The results show that there are at least four factors at work. First, ats'iit'e seems to give a more "permanent" sense to adjectives. Second, ts'iili may only be used with living subjects, not non-living ones. Third, adjectives that modify nouns for living things actually behave like relative clauses (such as the English 'a person who is shy' rather than 'a shy person'). Fourth, only living plural subjects are allowed with plural verbs; non-living subjects cannot occur with plural verbs.

These results seem to show that Tłıchq Yatıi adjectives behave grammatically very much like verbs, although they have no past or future tense without ts'iili or ats'iit'e. This indicates in turn that ts'iili and ats'iit'e contribute to differences in the grammar between (a) permanent and temporary; (b) living and non-living; (c) present and non-present, and (d) singular and plural.

2010

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File Number: 12 410 887

Region: IN, GW

Licence Number: 14830

Location: Community of Aklavik; traditional hunting areas of the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in of Aklavik

Aklavik elder's traditional knowledge, climate change and community health

Analysis is still being completed and the research team is still reviewing reports, which confirm what elders and harvesters are experiencing and saying.

The environment is changing and it appears that warming has been occurring at an accelerated rate in the last 15 years; Animals and fish are behaving differently. People are also noticing erosion. As our arctic homeland warms, our traditional harvesters are finding it more difficult to plan trips on the land. With high costs of food and processed foods having to replace traditional food sources, people cannot access the traditional food sources, which raises many health concern issues. However, once the data is analyzed more thoroughly, the research team will have more explanations for what is happening and hopefully there will be solutions to ensure that our people's health and well-being is maintained.

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File Number: 12 410 879

Region: IN

Licence Number: 14795

Location: Mackenzie Delta (near Coal Mine Lake)

Using Inuvialuit observations to monitor environmental conditions in the Mackenzie Delta Region of the Northwest Territories

A visual method used for documenting Inuvialuit observations of the environmental conditions was field tested. It is called participatory photo-mapping (PPM). The PPM method was tested with pairs of Inuvialuit elders, hunters, and youth on day-trips, at sites across the Mackenzie Delta Region, as well as at a knowledge-exchange camp. Local environmental observations were recorded at 151 sites and grouped into 50 categorical themes. In the fall of 2010, the observations (photos) were entered into a web-based map (mapping.uvic.ca/Mackenzie_delta).

Findings suggest that a long-term monitoring program built around documenting local concerns and observations using digital photographs and entering them into a web-based map, using the

best possible communication and information sharing strategies, will improve our understanding of environmental impacts. By providing a record of the location and a visual representation of environmental conditions, these images will contribute to northern planning and decision-making. The PPM protocol was found to fit well with Inuvialuit culture and contemporary way of life, and the web-based map was found to be an accessible format to store and preserve local knowledge. This research highlighted the effectiveness of using visual methods to document and communicate Inuvialuit observations, and has great potential to contribute to a long-term monitoring strategy.

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Region: SS

Licence Number: 14764
Location: Fort Resolution

Human dimension of river resource development and transboundary water security in the Peace- Slave River Basin

My fourth community visit to Fort Resolution, Northwest Territories was on June 6th to 24th, 2010. The purpose of this field visit was to meet members of Deninu Kue First Nation (DKFN) and the Fort Resolution Métis Council (FRMC), to hire a translator/transcriber for the semi-interviews, and to follow-up with the FRMC, DKFN, Deninoo Community Council, and Akaitcho Territory Government regarding the research licence with the Aurora Research Institute. The principal researcher returned to Fort Resolution (August 30th to September 19th, 2010) to begin semi-formal interviews. The translator, DKFN, and FRMC recommended twelve individuals to interview. Interviews were audio recorded. There are no preliminary research results, as the fieldwork is not finished. The principal researcher is planning two field trips in 2011: late May/early June, and August. The plans for these trips are to conduct follow-up interviews and to review initial interviews with research participants, in order to clarify information and ensure their words are transcribed correctly. Also, the hope is to have the opportunity to go net fishing and go out on the land, which was discussed with a couple research participants.

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File Number: 12 410 869
Region: IN

Licence Number: 14726
Location: Aklavik; Ulukhaktok; Paulatuk; Tuktoyaktuk

Climate change impacts on Inuit food security in Canada's western Arctic: constructing a comparative anthropological model to guide adaptation planning

The 2010 research on this project included one field visit to Aklavik and extensive background research in archives in Inuvik and Vancouver. The field visit to Aklavik familiarised the researcher with the community and reinforced the degree of community interest in this study. No interviews or workshops were held, pending final approval of the project from the HTC's.

As a result, no final results have been developed, but an agreement between community HTC's and the research team on when to schedule field visits to each community has been finalised. Field research will commence in April 2011, with visits by the research team to each participating community. Field research will be completed by summer 2011 and data analysis

and generation of the results will occupy fall 2011, with results presented to the communities for feedback and generation of a final report in early 2012.

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Location: Inuvik; Aklavik; Tuktoyaktuk; Sachs Harbour;
Ulukhaktok; Paulatuk

BP traditional knowledge collection program

The objective of the traditional knowledge (TK) program is to collect baseline data, in order to enhance British Petroleum's (BP's) understanding of traditional resources and the marine environment in the project area, and to understand the use of resources by community members. The information will be used to assess the potential and residual impacts of the project on traditional resources and their use, as well as the marine environment. The information will be further used to outline impact mitigation in the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). The TK program included, in addition to reviews of secondary data sources, key informant interviews and focus group discussions in each of the six

Inuvialuit communities. Interviews and focus groups lasted under two hours. Information was recorded in field notes, audio recordings, and on maps. The research team used key informant interviews and focus group discussion methodologies, which use guides, or semi-structured instruments, rather than questionnaires. The guides are not meant to be strictly adhered to, as it is important to allow people to talk about their knowledge of the project area. Additionally, different guides were used with different informants or focus groups, as each may have had particular areas of expertise or interest. The final guides were agreed upon during discussions with community representatives at a project planning meeting. The interviews were conducted by the lead interviewer and translator from the research team in conjunction with a local research assistant. The principle investigator or one of the traditional studies facilitators was also present during the interviews or focus groups to oversee proper research procedures.

Translation will be provided where requested. Participants were people who were most knowledgeable about traditional resources, resource use, and the marine environment in the project area. Study participants were selected through planning discussions and meetings with community corporations and HTC's.

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Licence Number: 14767
Location: Artillery Lake; Alymer Lake; Yamba Lake; Old Fort
Rae

Climate change impacts on Canadian Arctic tundra ecosystems – North Slave Métis community traditional knowledge study

As part of a larger IPY project, entitled "Climate change impacts on Canadian Arctic tundra ecosystems" (CiCAT), the North Slave Métis Alliance visited three tundra locations (Artillery

Lake, Aylmer Lake and Yamba Lake) and one boreal site, Old Fort Rae, to collect both scientific and traditional observations of the state of the vegetation, terrain, and climate in the North Slave region. Scientists collected samples of insects, vegetation and soils, in order to provide baseline data to government and academic research partners, while elders contributed traditional knowledge on scientific sampling techniques and observations on the changing environment. The two worked together to share information on scientific and traditional knowledge and sampling techniques. Results contribute to the ongoing analysis of this multi-year project and indicate a general warming and drying trend for tundra soils and vegetation, with concurrent changes in plant, insect and other animal behaviours. Bringing together these two forms of knowledge, the goal of the research is to better understand the changes that have occurred and will continue to occur, and make wise choices to prepare.

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File Number: 12 410 888

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Region: SA

Location: Norman Wells

Boreal woodland caribou aboriginal traditional knowledge in the Sahtú Settlement Area

As their name implies, boreal woodland caribou live in old-growth boreal forest environments that stretch across Canada's northern regions. These animals rely on predictable food sources during winter months to survive. Negative impacts to their environment, whether through climate change or human activities, are of great concern to the people of the Sahtú Settlement Area (SSA). The elders and hunters of the SSA have long known that boreal woodland caribou were different from the vast barren-ground herds and are often referred to as the "secret" animals. Boreal woodland caribou habitat supports many other important harvest species, including marten, fox, wolverine and wolf. Disturbances that lead to reduced productivity will seriously impact subsistence trapping practices of the Sahtú Dene and Métis peoples, which could lead to economic instability in many households. There is a general consensus that boreal woodland caribou populations in the SSA are currently healthy; however, many changes are occurring that could impact these populations. Climate change and industry were named as causes for concern. Boreal woodland caribou do not like noise or activity and all attempts should be made to avoid disturbing the animals and their habitat.

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File Number: 12 410 883

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Region: DC

Location: Jean Marie River

Impacts to the health and wellness of Jean Marie River in the face of a changing climate

For the Jean Marie River First Nation (JMRFN), changes in weather/climate have always been a part of life that the community has had to adapt to, but the relatively recent changes in climate are, in some cases, unprecedented. Through this project the JMRFN is increasing their awareness of the far ranging impacts that a changing climate can have on different aspects of health. Based on the results of this project, JMRFN has not been as severely impacted by climate change, as many aboriginal communities residing above the tree line in northern

Canada. However, from the changes people are observing and experiencing, many of these changes can be directly or indirectly linked with health and climate change. Through this project, our community has taken the first step towards a proactive approach in identifying current and potential impacts associated with climate change, and thinking about how to respond to these impacts. By exploring initial adaptation strategies, our community can prioritize where the community is most vulnerable, determine how severe impacts are (or will be), and determine the ability of the community to adapt in an effort to reduce our vulnerability to climate change.

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Region: IN

Licence Number: 14666

Location: Aklavik; Inuvik; Ulukhaktok; Sachs Harbour; Tuktoyaktuk; Paulatuk

Polar bear traditional knowledge for the Beaufort Sea

Over the fall and early winter of 2009, the survey instrument for the polar bear traditional knowledge interviews was developed with the assistance of an expert in traditional knowledge work. In early 2010, 30 interviews were conducted in Aklavik, Inuvik and Ulukhaktok. Each interview lasted from one to four hours for a total of 63 hours of interviews. A local assistant and youth were involved in most interviews. The interviews were then professionally transcribed and the interviewer helped fill in any missing gaps that the transcriber could not complete. Maps and diagrams used in the interviews were scanned to create an electronic version, to assist in the next phase of digitizing the information and coding data from the interviews. This was the first year of this multi-year project.

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File Number: 12 410 884

Region: SA

Licence Number: 14815

Location: Déliņę

Oral history project contributing to the definition of the extent of the Déliņę fishery

The goal of this oral history project is to plot the boundaries of the historic Déliņę fishery, in order to define the extent of the Déliņę fishery / Franklin's Fort National Historic Site of Canada. This oral history project is interview-based. Potential participants are identified by the Déliņę Knowledge Centre as those who can identify the specific location of the fishery generally located on the western end of Great Bear Lake's Keith Arm. Interviews were conducted with the assistance of an interpreter and lasted between 1 to 1 ½ hours. The interviews took place outside, either on land or in a boat, and as close to points of interest as possible. The interviewees were aided by National Topographic maps and printed Google Earth imagery. Interviews were recorded on digital voice recorders for later transcription and archiving, while geographic positional information was collected using a hand-held survey-grade GPS.

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File Number: 12 410 522

Region: IN

Licence Number: 14814

Location: Paulatuk

Arctic intergenerational perspectives on the future

The aim of this project is to develop and administer an instrument to gather both quantitative and qualitative data linking health and environmental change (caribou population decline) in northern aboriginal communities. The aim is to provide relevant outputs to the communities and partner organizations, including outputs relevant to policy, such as the effects of caribou population change on the health and well-being of northern communities. In addition to identifying current and potential stressors, the work will provide direction on the synergies and the need for integration of environmental management and health and social service planning and policy.

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File Number: 12 410 522

Region: SS

Licence Number: 14813

Location: ŁutselK'e

Arctic intergenerational perspectives on the future

Research was conducted in ŁutselK'e in 2010, to learn more about differences in the resilience of elders, adults, and youth to changes in their local community and environment. Resilience was measured by indicators of self-government, healing and cultural preservation, which had been defined and monitored previously by the community (1998-2001). A community researcher from ŁutselK'e carried out the research under the guidance of the Wildlife, Lands, and Environment Committee of the ŁutselK'e Dene First Nation. More than 125 interviews were completed. In addition to comparing intergenerational differences, the researchers were able to consider patterns of change in the "Dene way of life", including those in caribou harvest and food consumption during a period of relatively significant caribou abundance/access (1998-2000) and during the 2010 period of caribou population decline. For more information on the results of this study, please contact the ŁutselK'e Dene First Nation.

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Region: IN

Licence Number: 14692

Location: Tuktoyaktuk

Socio-economic perspectives on changing caribou populations in Tuktoyaktuk

Tuktoyaktuk hunters' perceptions of changes that impact caribou and the community is one part of a larger research project called Arctic Peoples, Culture, Resilience and Caribou (ACRC). ACRC was an International Polar Year project aimed at learning more about the potential effects and responses to changes in caribou populations in the Canadian north. The project was led by

a network of northern Aboriginal organizations, including the Arctic Athabaskan Council, Gwich'in Council International, Dene Nation, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and the Inuit Circumpolar Council-Canada. The research was conducted in Tuktoyaktuk. A total of 24 male hunters between the ages of 15 and 74 took part by filling out a questionnaire (28 questions) and participating in a semi-structured interview on three themes: harvest activity, perceptions of change in population movement and health, and rules and governance. In summary, not everyone interviewed thought there was a caribou population decline; of those that did, most attributed declines to natural variability and predation. The effects of resource development, climate change, contaminants and over-hunting were also highlighted as affecting caribou numbers. Most hunters reported being "concerned" about the caribou, either because of uncertainty about what is going on, worries about what information to trust, fears about how to feed their family or general concerns that the decline in caribou numbers would continue. The data and full 2010 report (38 pages) are being held by the Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committee (HTC). For more information, please contact the Tuktoyaktuk HTC.

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File Number: 12 410 847

Region: SA, NS, SS

Licence Number: 14682

Location: Former Pine Point mine/townsite, Fort Resolution and Hay River, Giant and Con mine sites, Yellowknife and Dettah, Déliᑎᑦ, Port Radium mine/townsite

Abandoned mines in northern Canada: historical consequences and mitigation of current impacts

In May 2010, 43 oral history interviews about the Pine Point Mine were conducted at Fort Resolution, Katloodeeche First Nation and the town of Hay River. Recordings are currently being transcribed and will be shared with interviewees when they are available. A paper based on archival research about the history of the Pine Point Mine was drafted and submitted to the journal Environment and History, with possible publication by 2011.

Work also continued on the Giant Mine case study. The research team are conducting research on the oversight of environmental assessments as a means to suggest best practices for the Giant Mine Remediation Project's environmental assessment. Research on Giant Mine was conducted at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, and preliminary discussions about oral history research on Giant Mine began with the Yellowknives Dene First Nation and the North Slave Métis Alliance, in the spring of 2011.

In Déliᑎᑦ, two researchers worked with several community members to organize the one month "Learning About the Mines" youth and elders workshop in July and August 2010. Out of this workshop flowed a radio documentary that aired in Slavey on Déliᑎᑦ Youth Radio. The documentary can be heard at http://Déliᑎᑦradio.ca/Abandoned_Mines/Abandoned_Mines.html.

A record of our ongoing activities can be found at the project website, <http://niche-canada.org/mining>.

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File Number: 12 410 685
Region: SS

Licence Number: 14799
Location: ŁutselK'e

Traditional knowledge study - ŁutselK'e Dene First Nation

This study reports traditional knowledge gathered from the ŁutselK'e Dene First Nation community. The study was conducted September 14 to 17, 2010 for continued planning and incorporation into Avalon Rare Metals Inc.'s Developer's Assessment Report, as required by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's Environmental Assessment Process.

Qualitative interviews were used as the method of observation for the traditional knowledge study. Elders and individuals with extensive land-use experience and knowledge of the geographic East Arm area of Great Slave Lake were the preferred sample population for the study. The final sample included 13 participants.

Questions included in the qualitative interviews were loosely structured to encourage conversation and designed to gather participants': knowledge about the environment; knowledge about the use and management of the environment; and values about the environment. The interviews explored information specific to Avalon Rare Metals Inc.'s proposed Thor Lake Project site areas and information applicable to the entire geographic East Arm area of Great Slave Lake.

The study results report participants' traditional knowledge of seven specific topics, including terrain (natural events), climate, vegetation, wildlife (hunting and trapping), water (water quality and fishing), significant sites (culturally important sites) and traditional use.

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File Number: 12 410 685
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Licence Number: 14798
Location: Dettah; Ndilo

Traditional knowledge study – Yellowknife's Dene First Nation

This study reports traditional knowledge gathered from Yellowknife's Dene First Nation communities in Dettah and Ndilo. The study was conducted September 20 to 25, 2010 for continued planning and incorporation into Avalon Rare Metals Inc.'s Developer's Assessment Report, as required by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's Environmental Assessment Process.

Qualitative interviews were used as the method of observation for the traditional knowledge study. Elders and individuals with extensive land-use experience and knowledge of the geographic North Slave region were the preferred sample population for the study. The final sample included 17 participants.

Questions included in the qualitative interviews were loosely structured to encourage conversation and designed to gather participants': knowledge about the environment; knowledge about the use and management of the environment; and values about the environment. The interviews explored information specific to Avalon Rare Metals Inc.'s proposed Thor Lake Project site areas and information applicable to the entire geographic North Slave region.

The study results report participants' traditional knowledge of seven specific topics, including terrain (natural events), climate, vegetation, wildlife (hunting and trapping), water (water quality and fishing), significant sites (culturally important sites) and traditional use.

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File Number: 12 410 685**Licence Number:** 14797**Region:** SS**Location:** Fort Resolution**Traditional knowledge study - community of Fort Resolution**

This study reports traditional knowledge gathered from Fort Resolution's Deninu Ku'e First Nation and Métis residents. The study was conducted August 30 - September 4, 2010 for continued planning and incorporation into Avalon Rare Metals Inc.'s Developer's Assessment Report as required by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's Environmental Assessment Process.

Qualitative interviews were used as the method of observation for the traditional knowledge study. Elders and individuals with extensive land-use experience and knowledge of the geographic South Slave region were the preferred sample population for the study. The final sample included 19 participants, including 12 Deninu Ku'e First Nation and 7 Métis individuals.

Questions included in the qualitative interviews were loosely structured to encourage conversation and designed to gather participants': knowledge about the environment; knowledge about the use and management of the environment; values about the environment. The interviews explored information specific to Avalon Rare Metals Inc.'s proposed Thor Lake Project site areas and information applicable to the entire geographic South Slave region.

The study results report participants' traditional knowledge of seven specific topics, including terrain (natural events), climate, vegetation, wildlife (hunting and trapping), water (water quality and fishing), significant sites (culturally important sites) and socioeconomics.

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File Number: 12 410 709**Licence Number:** 14811**Region:** IN, GW**Location:** Inuvik; Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Tsiigehtchic**Woodland caribou (boreal population) traditional knowledge in the Gwich'in and Inuvialuit Regions**

The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB) and the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute (GSCI) collaborated on a study to gather and report on Gwich'in traditional knowledge of boreal woodland caribou. There is a stable population of woodland caribou in the Gwich'in Settlement Area and surrounding regions. However, the Canadian population is classified as threatened under the federal Species at Risk Act. Environment Canada supported the project, in order to integrate traditional knowledge in the recovery planning process for boreal woodland caribou. The GSCI and the GRRB conducted 20 interviews with holders of Gwich'in traditional knowledge, and searched the digital archives of GSCI for relevant primary and secondary data to obtain TK about general observations, special significance, physical description, distribution, habitat, population size and trend, limiting factors and threats, and health of the woodland caribou. Gwich'in hunters have in-depth knowledge about boreal woodland caribou, which they generously shared in the interviews. All recorded interviews were transcribed for use in

reporting. Interviewees also recorded geographic information about caribou sightings and hunting areas on maps, which were digitized. Study results and maps are presented in a detailed report. The report was verified in workshops in Aklavik, Inuvik, Fort McPherson, and Tsiigehtchic and provided to Environment Canada. Study results and maps are presented in a detailed report available on-line at: <http://www.grrb.nt.ca/traditionalknowledge.htm>.

2011

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File Number: 12 410 873
Region: SS

Licence Number: 14864
Location: Fort Resolution

Human dimension of river resource development and transboundary water security in the Peace-Slave River Basin

In August 2011, researchers returned to Fort Resolution to continue fieldwork. During this time, they followed up with the research participants interviewed in 2010. They also participated in both Cultural Week and Deninoo Days. They were unable to meet with each person previously interviewed, so will be returning to Fort Resolution in 2012 to follow-up with the remaining research participants.

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File Number: 12 410 894
Region: SA

Licence Number: 14927
Location: Délı̄n̄ę; Great Bear Lake

The biology and ecology of sympatric polymorphic lake trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, in Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories

Stock assessment monitoring research has been conducted on the lake trout in Great Bear Lake since 2000. In order to investigate the occurrence of four forms of shallow-water lake trout, however, many questions remained regarding lake trout ecology. With the collaboration of the Délı̄n̄ę Renewable Resources Council, a focus group was held with six participants from the community, followed by individual interviews. Both the focus group and individual interviews involved a mixed method of semi-directed and structured exchanges on lake trout distribution, movement, habitat, diet and morphology. A slide presentation about the scientific research on this subject was offered to participants at the beginning of the traditional knowledge study. Documentation tools, such as Google Earth, photos, audio recordings, projectors and transcription, were used to facilitate the study. A post-study validation process asked the people from the community to verify all material produced to date (i.e. the poster, presentation and report).

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Region: IN

Licence Number: 14967
Location: Ulukhaktok

Peary caribou and Dolphin Union caribou traditional knowledge in the ISR

Interviews were conducted in Ulukhaktok in September 2011 and January 2012. A total of 11 traditional knowledge holders were identified by the Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee and interviewed. A total of 8 interviews were done in September; a community assistant was hired to assist with the interviews, and a translator was hired for interviewees who wanted to be interviewed in their traditional language. A total of 3 interviews were done in January; a community assistant/translator was hired to assist with these interviews. All interviews were audio recorded and later transcribed. There was also a mapping component to the interviews. Maps were scanned and digitized after the interviews. There are currently no results available, as the information needs to be compiled and then verified by the interviewees.

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File Number: 12 410 906
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Licence Number: 14992
Location: Husky Lakes; Hendrickson Island; Peel Plateau/Dempster Highway; Aklavik; Inuvik; Tuktoyaktuk; Tsiigehtchic; Fort McPherson

Using Inuvialuit and Gwich'in observations to monitor environmental change in the Mackenzie Delta region

No research was conducted under this licence in 2011.

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Region: IN

Licence Number: 14867
Location: Aklavik; Inuvik; Ulukhaktok; Sachs Harbour; Tuktoyaktuk; Paulatuk

Polar bear traditional knowledge for the Beaufort Sea

No research was conducted under this licence in 2011.

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File Number: 12 410 821
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Licence Number: 14897
Location: Délı̄nę

Planning for climate change impacts on the aquatic ecosystems of Great Bear Lake and its watershed

The Déljine Renewable Resources Council, with the support of the Déljine Land Corporation and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, completed a project in 2011 to investigate the impacts of climate change and commercial development on Great Bear Lake using a combination of scientific and traditional knowledge. We conducted a review of the relevant scientific literature, completed a climate change model for Great Bear Lake, and discussed traditional ecological knowledge of Great Bear Lake and climate change impacts during a series of workshops with Déljine elders and hunters. The information collected was integrated in our evaluation of the vulnerability of Great Bear Lake to climate change impacts and commercial development, and informed the design of a community-based water monitoring program. The vulnerability assessment and other project materials are available on the project website at www.greatbearlake.org.

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File Number: 12 410 522

Region: SA

Licence Number: 14984

Location: Fort Good Hope

Community perspectives on the health of caribou, moose, and deer populations around Fort Good Hope

No research was conducted under this licence in 2011.

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File Number: 12 410 847

Region: SA, NS, SS

Licence Number: 14866

Location: Former Pine Point mine/townsite; Fort Resolution; Hay River; Giant and Con mine sites; Yellowknife; Dettah; Déljine; Port Radium mine/townsite

Abandoned mines in northern Canada: historical consequences and mitigation of current impacts

In May 2011, the research team conducted extensive archival research on the history of Giant Mine, as well as the aboriginal employment policy in the mineral industry. Some members of the research team also worked in partnership with the Goyatiko Language Society to begin oral history interviews in Dettah and Ndilo about the historical impacts of Giant Mine. To date, Goyatiko researchers have conducted, transcribed, and translated eleven oral history interviews. A workshop will be held in Dettah in November 2011 to discuss the results of this research. In the Pine Point area, workshops were conducted in Fort Resolution and K'átł'odeeche First Nation to communicate research results. During these workshops, options for community use of the research results were discussed with attendees. Options included using the results as an educational resource and as part of a community history, amongst others. A paper on the history of Pine Point has been accepted for publication in the journal "Environment and History", and will appear in early 2012. In Déljine, a graduate student spent

the summer months conducting fieldwork with the goal of developing community contacts and partnerships for her research on how local people interpret artistic and media representations of uranium mining in the Sahtú region. The abandoned mines project has developed a new website, with a blog documenting our activities. You can find the blog, and post comments, at <http://www.abandonedminesnc.com/>.

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File Number: 12 410 678

Region: SA

Licence Number: 14904

Location: Délı̄ne

Caribou and communities in the Sahtú region

This program was initiated in response to announcements of declining barren-ground caribou herds. Activities took place in each of the five Sahtú communities in 2007-2010, along with two regional harvester workshops and an international conference (the North American Caribou Workshop, or NACW). During 2011, core activities related to this program included the following: the development of a proposal for a Sahtú regional validation workshop; a knowledge exchange including youth, harvesters and leaders through the Indigenous Talking Circle at the international Arctic Ungulate Conference; and preparation, editing and publication of the NACW proceedings in special issue #20 of the journal "Rangifer". This journal submission was titled "Sustaining Caribou and their Landscapes — Knowledge to Action", and included submissions from aboriginal authors speaking to key issues in caribou research and management.

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File Number: 12 410 636

Region: NS

Licence Number: 14965

Location: Slemon Lake

Ihda k'èti aquatic ecosystem monitoring project

The main goals of this project were to share and document Tłı̄chq knowledge and western scientific knowledge on the aquatic environment in Russell Lake. The project engaged local community members in sampling and recording a standard set of observations, using both Tłı̄chq and western scientific knowledge. It involved community members in a meaningful manner in all aspects of conducting contaminants related research, including the actual pursuit of monitoring and research objectives. A monitoring camp was held on Russell Lake, a location that supports a strong aboriginal subsistence fishery. Water, sediment and fish were sampled by elders, youth and fisheries scientists. Elders provided assessments of fish health, and described the indicators they use to identify fish health. Scientists sampled fish tissues and demonstrated to elders and youth the methods for collecting fish tissues for analysis. A results workshop was held in Behchokö to present the results of the fish tissue analysis, water and sediment quality sampling. Community members were informed and educated on the status of contaminants in the fish they may be eating and that these foods remain healthy choices, perhaps within certain limits. Annual implementation of the program and consistent use of the monitoring protocols developed this year will be the key to achieving the main goals of long-term monitoring: detecting change over time and space.

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File Number: 12 410 811

Licence Number: 14989

Region: IN, GW

Location: Fort McPherson; Tsiigehtchic; Aklavik; Inuvik;
Tuktoyaktuk

Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Coop: Community based ecological monitoring program

The Coop uses both local and scientific knowledge to monitor and assess environmental changes in the range of the Porcupine caribou herd, and nearby coastal and marine areas. Interviews with local experts are conducted every year by community researchers. People share what they see and hear about fish, berries, caribou, unusual animal sightings, weather conditions, and other things while they are out on the land. This year was the first year that we used the reviewed and updated community questionnaire. Community interviews were completed for Tsiigehtchic, Fort McPherson, Aklavik, Inuvik, Old Crow, and Arctic Village. Also, community reports were completed and mailed to program partners and community participants at the end of 2011. The Coop website is an important communication tool, and contains proceedings from past meetings as well as the results from the community monitoring program. Lastly, two videos were published on our website main page; the videos, along with all other documents, can be viewed at www.taiga.net/coop.

2012

Alexie, Elaine
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File Number: 12 410 928
Region: GW

Licence Number: 15148
Location: Fort McPherson

The limits of sovereignty: Practices of indigeneity among the Teetl'it Gwich'in

The research was conducted in September to October in Fort McPherson. Nine Teetl'it Gwich'in elders were interviewed as part of the project. Community members and elders interested in participating were recruited through local posters and radio announcements. Some interviews were taken place at participant's bush camp and others were completed in the homes in the community. The location of the interview was based on the preference of each participant. On some occasions, with proper consent, interviews were conducted over multiple sessions. The interviews were very open ended and allowing the elders to talk freely as long as they wished. Close to 600 minutes of interview was collected. Analysis of the material is ongoing and expected to be completed in the Fall of 2013.

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File Number: 12 410 617
Region: IN

Licence Number: 15102
Location: Ulukhaktok

Pitquhiraluavut Puiglimiatavut (We will not forget our ways): Bringing home photographs of the Inuinait Collection at the British Museum

The trip to the British Museum in London, England took place in April 2012 (the previously planned trip was postponed because of elder illness). Three Ulukhaktummiut, selected by the community, travelled with two elders and a researcher from Cambridge Bay, as well as the academic researcher, a museum curator and the principal investigator. The group spent four days in the British Museum stores examining the objects they had requested through the photographs. The discussions about the artifacts included: the skills involved, how they were made, and related language. The sessions were filmed and photographed. On returning to the communities, community members were invited to view the video footage and photographs and to provide further input into the stories that were attached to the objects. As well, community members were asked which objects they would like to recreate in workshops, using the information derived from the visit. Two workshops were then held - one on making crimped

drum dance slippers and the other on bow making. The bows were then used to hunt muskox. The materials (photos, film shorts, narratives) are now being uploaded on to a new website. The film footage is currently being edited (by community members) for a one hour TV documentary.

Benson, Kristi

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File Number: 12 410 697

Region: GW

Licence Number: 15165 (Multi-year licence)

Location: Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Tsiigehtchic; Inuvik

Building capacity and documenting traditional knowledge on species at risk in the Gwich'in Settlement Area 2012- 2014

The purpose of this ongoing research is to gather Gwich'in traditional knowledge of three species of special concern- wolverine, grizzly bear, and woodland caribou. The project team, made up by staff and contractors from the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute and Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB), completed several important tasks in 2012-2013. First, a community steering committee meeting was held (November 2012). The committee was made up of a member from the Renewable Resource Council in each of Aklavik, Inuvik, Tsiigehtchic, and Fort McPherson. They reviewed the questions and other documents for the project team, and selected possible interviewees. Interviews about grizzly bears were held in December, with knowledgeable Gwich'in hunters, trappers, and elders. The interviews focussed on grizzly bears as a species-at-risk – even though grizzlies are not declining in the Gwich'in Settlement Area, they are considered at risk across Canada so having region-specific information is important for wildlife management. A report on grizzlies was prepared and community review sessions were held in Fort McPherson and Tsiigehtchic. The report had information from all the interviews, plus other information from previous studies as well. A draft final report was produced after the community review sessions. Upon review by the community steering committee in early 2014, the report will be available on the GRRB's website.

Brook, Julia

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File Number: 12 410 938

Region: NS

Licence Number: 15171

Location: Yellowknife

Perseverance in/through the arts: Life histories of northern indigenous artists

No summary was submitted for this licence.

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File Number: 12 410 908

Region: IN

Licence Number: 15031

Location: BAR-C Tununuk Point, Richards Island

Traditional oral history of land use at Tununuk Point

The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada and Imperial Oil have undertaken a number of environmental assessments at Tununuk/BAR C as part of their clean-up plan for the site. These studies have identified knowledge gaps in the history of human land use in the area that AANDC hopes to fill through oral history interviews. This project summarizes existing evidence from historic accounts and prior oral history interviews, and poses questions in order to learn more about how Inuvialuit used the area in the vicinity of Tununuk. Two groups of ancestral Inuvialuit hunted, fished and travelled in the Tununuk region. The territory of the Kuukpangmiut included Richards Island and the area east of the Mackenzie River further upstream into the northern part of the Mackenzie River Delta. The Kitigaaryungmiut lived directly to the east of the Kuukpangmiut. They spent most of the year hunting and fishing at the mouth of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River and along the shores of Qangmaliq Bay. Artifacts found in Qangmaliq Bay archaeological sites show fishing using nets in open water and ice fishing in winter were important activities. Foreigners, mainly from Europe, began coming into the Inuvialuit area in the 1800s. Few Inuvialuit oral histories survive that tell of the coming of Europeans to this area. The collection of drawings on small pieces of wood produced by Inuvialuit who traded at Fort Anderson between 1861-1866 may be the earliest surviving record by Inuvialuit of Europeans. Several burials are present at Tununuk. Judging from appearances, the burials at Tununuk are quite old, and most likely from the pre-Christian period.

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File Number: 12 410 907

Licence Number: 15017

Region: IN

Location: Inuvik; Tuktoyaktuk

GNWT Inuvik to Tuktoyaktuk traditional knowledge/traditional land use study

No summary was submitted for this licence.

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File Number: 12 410 930

Licence Number: 15152

Region: DC, SS

Location: Fort Providence

A narrative of women's crafts, learning and cultural identity

No summary was submitted for this licence.

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File Number: 12 410 925

Licence Number: 15135 (Multi-year licence)

Region: NS

Location: Yellowknife; Ndilo; Dettah; Cultural camp on Mackenzie Island just past Akaitcho Bay on Great Slave Lake

Climate change and emergency measures

Adaptation to climate change is critical for Northern peoples because it is affecting health and safety during northern travel. Unprecedented weather patterns now butt up against traditional knowledge (TK) about how to live and travel safely on the land. In this way it threatens the safety of First Nations and Inuit peoples of the Northwest Territories engaged in hunting, fishing and other land-based travel and activities informed by TK. Extreme weather variability is also proving to be a threat to those reliant on air travel. Air travel is the backbone of the emergency healthcare in the NWT as well as the only way to access some NWT communities. Preventing of death and injury as a result of weather-related travel accidents is an important priority for First Nation and Inuit communities in the NWT and a critical part of addressing the health impact's of climate change in Canada's north. The proposed project engaged northern youth to look at the intersection of climate change and health from the vantage point of its impact on TK and travel safety. It also promoted discussion between youth and their communities on the issues of emergency preparedness and injury prevention. Using community-based research methods and digital film as data collection tools, students discussed the themes of climate change with elders, climate change experts, and their community members to identify key lessons about the impacts of climate change on traditional lifestyles and travel in the north. As part of their investigations, students looked what the dangers/risks to health are and how they have impacted the community. Through reflection on guest lectures and class discussion, and personal interviews, students identified recommended actions to prevent and/or effectively respond to safety concerns that arise from unpredictable weather patterns caused by climate change. Key themes and lessons emerging from interviews form the basis of a short documentation film, created by the students with mentorship from local northern filmmakers.

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File Number: 12 410 910

Licence Number: 15039

Region: IN

Location: Husky Lakes - all cabin owners

Husky Lakes cabin owner information survey

No summary was submitted for this licence.

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File Number: 12 410 883

Licence Number: 15138

Region: DC

Location: In and around Jean Marie River

Permafrost vulnerability assessment and landscape changes related to climate change in the Jean Marie River First Nation

No summary was submitted for this licence.

Jansen, Kelsey

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File Number: 12 410 923
Region: SS

Licence Number: 15130 (Multi-year licence)
Location: Łutselk'e; Artillery Lake

Denesoline traditional knowledge of landscape-caribou movement interactions with Łutselk'e Dene First Nation

The purpose of this ongoing project is: (1) to collect and analyze traditional knowledge and ecological data of landscape-caribou interactions; and (2) to develop a set of community-based indicators to assist the community of Łutselk'e in the monitoring of barren-ground caribou movements within their traditional territory. The work completed as of October 31, 2012 includes scoping and preliminary interviews in Łutselk'e and at field sites at Artillery Lake conducted between July and September 2012. Only preliminary analysis has been conducted with no formal writing undertaken thus far. An informal update has been provided to the community in the form of a pamphlet summarizing the 2012 research season and training activities undertaken with Łutselk'e youth at our research camp at Artillery Lake between September 5-11, 2012. This pamphlet is currently under review by the Łutselk'e Dene Band and Wildlife Office, once approved copies will be disseminated within the community. The researchers planned to return to Łutselk'e in 2013 to conduct some secondary and verification interviews and to present preliminary findings to Chief and Council and community members.

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File Number: 12 410 906
Region: IN

Licence Number: 15109 (Multi-year licence)
Location: Husky Lakes; Hendrickson Island: Areas East and West of Tuktoyaktuk; The Mackenzie Pipeline Corridor (ISR); The Inuvik – Tuktoyaktuk road corridor (proposed); Aklavik Mountain Road (proposed); The Peel Plateau / Dempster Highway; in and around the communities of Aklavik, Inuvik, and Tuktoyaktuk, Tsiigehtchic and Fort McPherson

Using Inuvialuit and Gwich'in observations to monitor environmental change in the Mackenzie Delta Region

The Mackenzie Delta Region (MDR) is a dynamic environment that is ecologically and culturally significant. This area is experiencing environmental changes that are expected to increase in magnitude with continued climate warming and additional anthropogenic stressors. In some areas, changes in land cover are occurring so rapidly that maintaining an accurate inventory is problematic. In this context of environmental change and uncertainty, there is critical need to draw on local knowledge and observations to inform decision-making. In the MDR, Inuvialuit hunters and trappers are in a unique position to assess ongoing changes in the regional environment and to inventory cumulative impacts. Over the last three years, researchers at the University of Victoria and Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) have worked with the Hunter and Trapper Committees of Inuvik, Aklavik, and Tuktoyaktuk on several community-based monitoring initiatives. Since 2010, the research group has been developing and field testing a participatory monitoring protocol that uses participatory photography, video, and semi-structured interviews to record Inuvialuit observations. Observations of environmental conditions made during field outings with Inuvialuit experts and local youth are recorded using digital cameras, and handheld GPS units. Subsequently, digital photographs and video became the focus of photo elicitation interviews. The detailed narratives recorded in these interviews, along with geo-referenced photos, and video are entered into a web-based map

(mapping.uvic.ca/mackenziedelta). During the winter of 2012, 12 Inuvialuit participants made observations using the participatory multimedia mapping (PMM) protocol. Monitoring activities took place on the land using snow machines and trucks. One multi-day monitoring and knowledge exchange camp was held in the Eastern Mackenzie Delta near Reindeer Station. To date, participants have focused their monitoring on environmental changes, including: shifts in wildlife and vegetation (range and distribution), drained lakes, thaw slumping, landslides, river bank erosion, increased run-off, increased overflows, changes in permafrost, and increasingly hazardous travel conditions. Observations also focused on damage to infrastructure (e.g. roads, cabins, camps, buildings), important sacred sites (e.g. traditionally used camps, travel routes, grave sites), and areas important for food harvesting. Expected impacts from proposed development (all season road to Tuktoyaktuk and the pipeline) were also discussed. This pilot project suggests that using PPM and web-based mapping to record local observations can make a contribution to local planning that will increase community resilience. Interviews with monitors and a range of potential map users suggest that our protocol and web map is an effective way to record and share observations of the regional environment. Elements of the protocol that contributed to its success include: the use of photography (the visual medium); the photo-interviews (story-telling); time spent on the land traveling and observing; and the paring of local youth and local experts. A monitoring program organized around continuous local observations that are linked to geo-referenced images (and other media) will significantly improve the capacity quickly detect environmental changes that impact northern communities. While web-based PPM should never replace direct community consultation, the research suggests that it can provide a resource that communities can use to share knowledge among themselves, across northern networks, and in meetings with researchers, regulators and decision-makers.

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File Number: 12 410 924
Region: NS

Licence Number: 15131
Location: Lac de Gras

Diavik palatability and tissue chemistry

This summary brings together results from traditional knowledge (TK) and scientific knowledge shared during a camp held near the Diavik Diamond Mine at Lac de Gras during the summer of 2012. These efforts were part of the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program (AEMP) established by Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. with five Aboriginal parties to their Environmental Agreement: Kitikmeot Inuit Association; Łutselk'e Dene First Nation; North Slave Métis Alliance; Tłı̨chǫ Government; and Yellowknives Dene First Nation. The primary objective of the 2012 program was to facilitate a two-way flow of information, resources, and knowledge between TK holders and scientists regarding the health of fish and water in Lac de Gras. Four key elements were the focus of the AEMP: communications and engagement; fish palatability and texture studies; water quality and quantity studies; and video documentaries. Elders, youth and scientists collaborated to set nets and inspect overall fish health. Elders tasted a total of four fish that they baked, boiled, fried, and grilled. There were mostly positive descriptions based on the taste test of each fish. From this holistic, interconnected perspective, camp participants deduced that water quality was good by virtue of observing the health of surrounding or submerged vegetation, birds, wildlife, and fish; the shoreline; the presence/absence of surface foam and/or vegetation; clarity; movement; temperature; and taste. A 'tea test' was carried out whereby water samples were taken from Lac de Gras, boiled and then made into tea to evaluate the

taste. In all cases, the taste of the water was said to be good. Water quality results from scientific results and TK support the same general conclusion that the water is still good in Lac de Gras. A video-documentary entitled “Five Ways, Two Days, One Camp” which was filmed and produced through a partnership of participating youth and a production crew.

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File Number: 12 402 872
Region: NS

Licence Number: 15055
Location: Along Baker Creek near Giant Mine

An investigation of arsenic speciation and toxicity in Baker Creek sediments from Giant Mine in the Northwest Territories, Canada

No summary was submitted for this licence.

Rice, Keren

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File Number: 12 410 678
Region: SA

Licence Number: 15124 (Multi-year licence)
Location: In and around Déljine

Mapping, language and stories in Déljine

This three year collaborative program develops an interdisciplinary approach to language documentation. As the community of Déljine makes a transition to self-government, there has been increased interest in stories, song, and concepts of place in order to better understand what government means. Governance thus is one focal point of this research. Complementing this, the project involves development of an indigenous research methodology with respect to language research. The research explores variation, change and continuity in language, stories, song, and concepts of place as they relate to governance and land stewardship. The approach involves documentation with three groups of families from distinct traditional land use areas across generations, including archival and new materials, as well as dialogue with relatives from neighbouring communities with distinct dialects in order to understand the role of place of origin in variability. 2012 has been a time for transcription of existing narratives and development of the archiving system. Work will continue in 2013, with researchers staying in Déljine for an extended period with community researchers and Dene language speakers.

Robinson, Andrew

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File Number: 12 410 912
Region: SS

Licence Number: 15047
Location: Hay River; Fort Resolution

Pine Point Socioeconomics and Traditional Use/Knowledge Study

No research was conducted under this licence in 2012.

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File Number: 12 410 939
Region: IN, GW

Licence Number: 15173 (Multi-year licence)
Location: Inuvik

Shifting stories, changing places: Transformational narratives of climate change in northwestern Canada and Alaska

Gwich'in and Inuvialuit roles in caribou stewardship go back thousands of years, and traditional values and laws shape how Gwich'in and Inuvialuit work to protect the caribou. At the same time, especially in Canada, gains made through land claims negotiations have helped Gwich'in and Inuvialuit have more say not just in managing the herd, but in educating the public and moving the indigenous perspective into more prominence in official channels, such as into the agenda of the Government of Canada. To keep the calving grounds campaign strong, it is important to celebrate victories, to maintain strong personal connections between people working on the campaign, and to renew involvement from new generations of people. Films, slideshows and other arts-based outreach projects have an important role to play in engaging people and giving a public face to the campaign. Arts-outreach projects on the calving grounds and other northern issues are more effective campaigning tools when they are made while consulting with northern partners from the ground up. New communications tools, such as social media, can be very helpful in increasing campaign outreach - but they are only effective if combined with a "human touch" where people are drawn into actively taking part in campaigns and having personal connections to them. "Journey North" is an educational website used in the Being Caribou project. School children can follow animal migrations in real time as information is posted to the web.

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File Number: 12 410 929
Region: SA, DC

Licence Number: 15149
Location: Norman Wells; Tulit'a, Wrigley; Fort Simpson; Jean Marie River; Trout Lake

Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc. Traditional Knowledge Study

No research was conducted under this licence in 2012. The research was transferred to ARI Licence 15243 for continuation into 2013.

Wesche, Sonia
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File Number: 12 410 934
Region: DC

Licence Number: 15158
Location: Fort Providence

Landscape scale flooding in the Great Slave Lake Plain: Expansion of lakes, flooding of wetlands and implications for bison habitat and local land users (Traditional knowledge study component)

This project is a partnership with the community of Fort Providence. Twelve interviews and a community workshop were carried out with local residents this past year. Local land users perceive a combination of different causes to be impacting water levels in the Great Slave Lake Plain, including climate change, increased beaver activity (due to reduced trapping), and the disruption of natural drainage patterns due to the Mackenzie Highway infrastructure. Impacts of changing water levels were noted in relation to vegetation and wildlife habitat, with knock-on effects for bison and moose. Snow and ice conditions are changing with warmer winters. These environmental impacts have implications for local residents, particularly in relation to traditional land use. Bison movement out of the sanctuary are impacting the big game bison hunt, which locals rely on for employment, and also highway safety (e.g. increased numbers of vehicle-bison collisions). Residents also experience significant limitations in terms of travel on the land (e.g. by snowmobile), where they must often delay or change the routing of harvesting trips due to unfavourable conditions. Various community-based adaptations are under discussion.

2013

Anderson, David

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File Number: 12 410 948

Region: GW

Licence Number: 15247 (Multi-year licence: 1 of 5 years)

Location: In and around Fort McPherson

Arctic Domus

This ongoing research examines the relationships between Indigenous people and a wide variety of animals. It also examines relationships between certain animals like dogs and fish. It challenges the lack of attention that fish and dogs have had in the academic literature and provides a historic background for future ethnographic research planned in 2014. Fieldwork took place in 2013 with the Teetl'it Gwich'in in the communities of Fort McPherson and Old Crow. Researchers investigated relations between dogs, Gwich'in, fish and caribou. During interviews and time spent out on the land, it became apparent that the use of dogs for the transport and collecting food and goods has historically required fishing throughout the year to feed the dogs. Meat would be given to the dogs during successful hunting trips. Archival research looked at the history of dogs and fish in relation to the fur trade, RCMP, fishing, and hunting. This research confirmed that fishing is directly connected to the economics of hunting and trapping, and at the same time forms a set of practices that are important for Gwich'in society.

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File Number: 12 410 486

Region: SA

Licence Number: 15320

Location: Along the Keele River

Tulít'a mooseskin boat project

In August, two researchers camped with 45 Shúhtagot'ine residents from Tulít'a at a location on the Keele River in order to document the construction of a traditional mooseskin boat. The boat, 32-feet in length, was constructed over a three-week period. During the first two weeks, the men fashioned the wooden members of the boat frame, while the women, children, and elders

prepared moose sinew and, later, used it to sew seven raw moose hides together for the boat skin. Once all the parts were ready, the boat was assembled over a two day period. The boat was carried to the river, loaded, and a crew of five sailed it back to Tulít'a via the Keele and Mackenzie Rivers, taking three days for the trip. The boat arrived to a great celebration as the Sahtú regional assembly was underway in Tulít'a. The hides were removed from the boat and the frame was moved to the airport for visitors to see in future.

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File Number: 12 410 697

Region: NS

Licence Number: 15358 (Multi-year licence: 2 of 2 years)

Location: Aklavik; Fort McPherson; Tsiigehtchic; Inuvik

Building capacity and documenting traditional knowledge on Species at Risk in the Gwich'in Settlement Area 2012- 2014

The Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board and the Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute partnered together on an initiative to record and present Gwich'in traditional knowledge of two key species – grizzly bears and wolverine – in the Nin Nihlinehch'i' – Li' ha'h Guk'a'ndeht'inaht'i (Animals at Risk – animals we are watching closely) Project. The interviews were structured to suit Gwich'in values and traditional knowledge-sharing practices, while focusing on the specific types of biophysical information required for species at risk assessments and planning. Select interviewees were invited to a validation session of the draft reports in each community. Final reports detailing Gwich'in knowledge and stories of grizzly bears and wolverine are now publicly available and were distributed to community, regional, territorial, and federal resource management and species at risk organizations. The reports will be of use in management planning, recovery planning, species assessments, and as educational tools. The reports will be available on the GRRB website (<http://www.grrb.nt.ca/traditionalknowledge.htm>).

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File Number: 12 410 873

Region: SS

Licence Number: 15234

Location: Fort Resolution

Dene-water Relations and hydroelectric dams: Confluence and contestations in the Mackenzie River Basin

The goal of this research was to document how issues and practices of trans-boundary water security and river resource developments affect local Aboriginal communities in the South Slave Region and the Peace Region. Fieldwork for this project was completed in 2012. Analysis of the interviews was the majority of the work done in 2013. Final community are likely to be conducted to follow-up with research participants.

Goodjohn, Mitchell

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File Number: 12 410 866
Region: IN

Licence Number: 15360
Location: Tuktoyaktuk

Beaufort Sea joint venture drilling program: Tuktoyaktuk TEK collection program

No summary was submitted for this licence

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File Number: 12 410 947
Region: SA, DC

Licence Number: 15243
Location: Norman Wells; Tulit'a; Wrigley; Fort Simpson;
Jean Marie River; Trout Lake

Enbridge Pipelines (NW) Inc. Traditional Knowledge Study - Continuation

The objectives of this project were: (1) to inventory the historical and ecological resources in the area, including past, present and future uses of the area by community members; and (2) to identify the potential impacts the usage of land use areas supporting access and maintenance (*i.e.* camps, trails, buffer areas and work areas). This traditional knowledge study involved interviews in communities in the Sahtú and Dehcho regions that are along the Enbridge Pipeline route. This study was part of Enbridge Pipelines' Land Use Permit renewal application for the land use features associated with Line 21 Pipeline. A summary of the study was submitted to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board in December 2013.

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File Number: 12 410 967
Region: GW, DC, NS, SS

Licence Number: 15359
Location: Fort McPherson; Jean Marie River; Behchokò; Hay River; Fort Resolution; Ndilo; Yellowknife

A capable person – Long ago and today: A narrative inquiry focusing on the stories of Northwest Territories Elders' traditional Aboriginal pedagogies and comparing them to contemporary educational app

This research concentrated on the central concept of "a capable person," which is a term highlighted in the Department of Education, Culture and Employment's Dene Kede Curriculum (1993) that mandates culture-based education in the NWT. This project aims to explore education in both the traditional and modern worlds through the following research questions: (1) What is a capable person from the perspective of NWT Elders and from the perspective of modern educational theory and research? (2) How do the Elders' and contemporary educational approaches compare? (3) How might the traditional pedagogies inform the more modern approaches to effective teaching and learning? (4) How might this combined knowledge benefit Aboriginal children in small community schools in the NWT? To date, the researcher has completed the qualitative data collection consisting of NWT Elders' stories regarding their traditional ways of teaching and learning. Twelve Elders from the communities of Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution, Jean Marie River, Behchokò, Ndilo, and Fort McPherson took part in semi-structured interviews, agreeing to use their own names in the research, rather than pseudonyms. The researcher has explored the modern approaches to 21st century education in

the form of learning “competencies” that promote the knowledge, skills and attitudes necessary for learners to be “capable” as they navigate, narrate, and negotiate in today’s digital world. The theoretical framework of the medicine wheel will be the lens through which to select the contemporary methods that honour the traditional Aboriginal perspective of mind, body, emotions and spirit dialogue inherent in all learners.

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File Number: 12 410 949

Licence Number: 15255

Region: IN

Location: Sachs Harbour

Working towards a community-based archaeology of Banks Island, NWT

The objective of this ongoing research is to document traditional knowledge of Banks Island; and to identify similarities and differences between Inuvialuit and archaeological values, priorities and understandings, in order to develop culturally appropriate questions about Banks Island’s past that can be addressed through future archaeological research. In July 2013, the researcher conducted ethnographic research in Sachs Harbour to determine how the Ikaahuk Archaeology Project can best address community concerns and involve community members in research. Community members identified three major concerns with archaeological research. First, community members are worried that archaeologists will disturb gravesites. The Ikaahuk Archaeology Project does not intend to study or disturb gravesites. Second, community members want access to excavated artifacts but NWT law states all recovered artifacts must be submitted to the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Center. Although not a permanent solution, there is community interest in archaeologists making physical and digital artifact replicas for the community. Third, community members are concerned that there would be no community involvement or consultation during the research and that research results would not be shared with the community. Community members suggested that the project involve community members through community meetings, the use of local and traditional knowledge, and the hiring and training of local youth. They indicated that the best ways to communicate research results are Facebook, interactive websites, portable archaeological guides that can be brought on the land, and community meetings. This preliminary research will guide the following two field seasons.

Lantz, Trevor

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File Number: 12 410 906

Licence Number: 15195 (Multi-year licence: 3 of 5 years)

Region: IN, GW

Location: Husky Lakes; Hendrickson Island; Areas East and West of Tuktoyaktuk; The Mackenzie Pipeline Corridor; The Inuvik - Tuktoyaktuk road corridor; Aklavik Mountain Road; The Peel Plateau / Dempster Highway

Using Inuvialuit and Gwich'in observations to monitor environmental change in the Mackenzie Delta Region

The objective of this ongoing research is to document Inuvialuit and Gwich'in observations of the environment. To accomplish this, researchers combined participatory photo mapping (PPM)

and video with semi-structured interviews that focus on participants' knowledge of the land. Participant observations, photos, videos, and interviews are organized into web-based maps maintained by the University of Victoria (<http://gwichin.kwusen.com/> and <http://inuvialuit.kwusen.com/>). Between 2010 and 2013, researchers worked with 52 monitors to record observations at more than 270 sites in the Inuvialuit and Gwich'in settlement regions. In 2012/13, monitoring focused on: permafrost degradation, changes to fish habitat, drained lakes, muskrat declines, culturally important places, berry health and abundance, declining traditional activities, water quality, changing vegetation structure, weather, and ice conditions. Thus far, this approach is making a significant contribution to regional environmental monitoring and research. In 2013, researchers also made several important changes and additions to the program. First, they updated the web-based map to a more functional and secure platform. One of the benefits of this new system (Knowledge Keeper) is the capacity to host and display a wide range of geospatial data sets (road networks, animal distributions, seismic lines, culturally significant places, air photos, etc.) alongside observations made by program monitors. Second, they developed a simplified version of the PPM method that can be deployed by the Hunters and Trappers Committees and Renewable Resource Councils. By asking individuals who are planning trips onto the land to participate in monitoring, this approach has potential to considerably reduce the overall cost of monitoring.

Pearce, Tristan

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File Number: 12 410 650**Region:** NS**Licence Number:** 15189 (Multi-year licence: 2 of 3 years)**Location:** Ulukhaktok**Inuit traditional knowledge for adapting to the health effects of climate change (IK-ADAPT)**

This ongoing research is part of the Inuit Traditional Knowledge for Adapting to the Health Effects of Climate Change (IK-ADAPT). IK-ADAPT is a 3-year project that works closely with 6 communities across the Canadian Arctic (Ulukhaktok, Inuvik, Igloodik, Iqaluit, Rigolet, Nain) to identify how Inuit traditional knowledge can help enhance health in light of a rapidly changing climate. Current research topics include: (1) identify and characterize the determinants of food insecurity among Inuit in Ulukhaktok; (2) document the economic costs of subsistence hunting; (3) examine the transmission of knowledge and skills related to fur and meat preparation among Inuit women; and (4) document and describe the implications of climate change for wildlife and effects for Inuit health. Project work is ongoing.

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File Number: 12 410 650**Region:** IN**Licence Number:** 15328**Location:** Ulukhaktok***Nunamin Illihakvia: Learning from the Land***

The Ulukhaktok Community Corporation launched the *Nunamin Illihakvia: Learning from the Land* project in August 2013. The project aims to bring together young Inuit with experienced hunters, sewers and Elders to learn how to build hunting tools and equipment, travel on the sea

ice and hunt seals in the winter, how to prepare seal skins for sewing, and how to sew traditional seal skin clothing. During August and September, researchers worked with the Community Committee to develop an introduction video for the project, host a project launch, hire project staff (including a local coordinator and skills teachers), communicate with Health Canada regarding funding and deliverables, and initiate skills classes. Surveys were conducted by local researchers with community members to identify what skills projects they would like to learn. The results of the surveys informed the focus of the skills classes. Research questions related to the project were also identified and include: (1) what implications, if any, does the formalization of traditional skills teaching have for traditional learning processes? (2) what are the perceptions of learning success among younger generation Inuit and how do these compare with Inuit and southern educators? and (3) what is the role and importance of seal in the lives of Ulukhaktomuit? The introduction video is available online: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pD_YihObluk Please join the Nunamin Illihakvia Facebook group to follow project activities.

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File Number: 12 410 957
Region: SA

Licence Number: 15322 (Multi-year licence: 1 of 2 years)
Location: Déljñę

Mapping, language and stories in Déljñę

This ongoing project explores the role of language, music and place as foundations for what it means to be Dene. The aim is to create resources that can be used by present and future generations of Sahtúot'ine. Under the guidance of Déljñę Elders and leadership this project uses modern technologies to make and store recordings on Dene language, music and cultural practices. In addition to acquiring new materials and allowing in-depth analysis of these materials, older recordings are also analysed. Community researchers are trained in using different tools to actively support the project.

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