Sungiutisannik Nunatsiavummi

An Inuit Approach to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Nunatsiavut

2025

ISBN: 978-1-7782429-5-3

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This report was crafted by 21FSP Advisory, a consulting firm focused on creating strategic solutions for economic, social, and community development, supporting organizations in navigating complex challenges, and fostering sustainable growth.

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NUNATSIAVUT
kavamanga Government

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President's Message

As President of the Nunatsiavut, it is with great pride and hope that I introduce *Sungiutisannik Nunatsiavummi (Adapt Nunatsiavut): An Inuit Approach to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in Nunatsiavut.*

This strategy is the culmination of a collective effort grounded in the voices, experiences, and knowledge of our people, and it reflects our commitment to facing the challenges of climate change with resilience and determination.

Climate change is not just a global issue—it is a deeply local one for Nunatsiavut. Our land, our waters, and our way of life are being profoundly impacted by climate change. Rising temperatures, shifting ecosystems, and changing ice conditions are altering the foundation of our culture, traditions, and livelihoods. But in the face of these challenges, Inuit resilience endures.

Inuit have navigated the extremes of Northern environments since time immemorial; adaptation has always been a way of life and being. Our people have much to contribute to the conversation on climate change and we are eager to share our knowledge with the world, as we all must be poised for the change before us.

This strategy represents more than just a plan—it is a pathway forward. It draws on our strengths: the wisdom of our Elders, the innovative spirit of our youth, and the shared commitment of our communities. It builds on Inuit Knowledge, research, and collaboration to address the pressing needs of today while preparing for tomorrow.

From protecting our culture and ensuring food security, to building resilient infrastructure and advancing clean energy solutions, every action within this strategy reflects the priorities and aspirations of Nunatsiavummiut.

Adapt Nunatsiavut reflects what can be achieved through unity and collaboration. It reflects the contributions of our community members, the guidance of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, and the support of our federal and provincial partners. It stands as a shared commitment to protecting our beautiful land and ensuring that future generations can thrive in a changing climate.

As we move forward, I encourage everyone to see this strategy as a living document—one that will evolve with our needs, incorporate new insights, and continue to center the voices of Inuit. Together, we can lead with strength, preserve our culture, and build a sustainable future for all who call Nunatsiavut home.

Nakummek,

Johannes Lampe
President - Nunatsiavut Government

Acknowledgements

Adapt Nunatsiavut has been developed through a collective effort made possible by the voices, insights, and commitment of many individuals. It is a reflection of the strength of Nunatsiavut's communities and our dedication to **Building Resilient Futures for Inuit.**

We are deeply grateful to our Elders, community members, and youth who contributed to this work. Your insights, stories, and experiences have been invaluable in shaping a strategy that reflects community needs and values. To all who contributed, we extend our heartfelt gratitude for your openness, wisdom, and vision.

To the Inuit Community Governments (ICGs), we are immensely grateful for your support, knowledge, and local expertise. Your input has been crucial in shaping a strategy that considers the distinctive needs and realities of each community. We thank the ICGs for their commitment to this work and for providing the guidance that has made this strategy robust and community-centered.

On the Land Day, *Silavut Asianguvalliajuk,* March 2024
Photo by Christopher Coomber

A special thanks goes to the leaders and staff of the Nunatsiavut Government (NG) who contributed knowledge, experience, and perspectives to this work. Your dedication to building a sustainable future has ensured that this strategy is both comprehensive and aligned with our commitment to Inuit values and long term wellbeing.

We extend our appreciation to our federal and provincial partners who we look forward to continue working with on this climate change adaptation journey. We are grateful to Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) for their guidance, which has strengthened the alignment of our strategy with broader Inuit climate priorities. To our research collaborators, thank you for sharing your expertise and insights to inform this strategy.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude to Jessica Winters for creating the symbols for our guiding principles and contributing beautiful art that reflects Inuit culture.

We would also like to thank those who contributed photography to bring this strategy to life.

Adapt Nunatsiavut was created with the community and for the community, embodying our collective vision for a resilient, vibrant, and sustainable Nunatsiavut. This strategy stands as a shared commitment to protecting our land, culture, and way of life, ensuring that Nunatsiavut remains a place where future generations can thrive and carry forward our traditions.

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NUNATSIAVUT

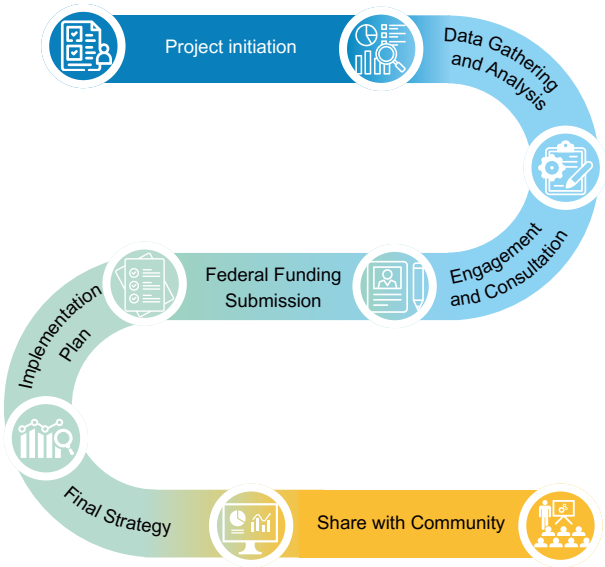
Introduction

Adapt Nunatsiavut represents a pivotal step in addressing the impacts of climate change on our communities, environment, and Inuit way of life. Climate change poses significant and immediate challenges to Nunatsiavut, threatening our lands, waters, and the cultural practices that have sustained us for generations.

This strategy builds on years of momentum, including multiple climate change workshops, community gatherings, and collaborative efforts to identify priorities and solutions. Insights gathered from the *Silavut Asianguvalliajuk* workshop in March 2024 and from extensive engagement with Nunatsiavut Government (NG) staff and research partners have provided the foundation for this strategy, ensuring it reflects the voices and knowledge of our communities. This work has culminated in a comprehensive approach that outlines not just the impacts of climate change but also the actions we will take to adapt, mitigate, and build a resilient future.

Project Timeline

The adjacent graphic shows a high-level view of the project process to date. This project was first launched in May of 2022, which is indicative of the comprehensiveness of the engagement involved in building this strategy in such a way that it reflects the many voices across our communities.



A Strategy for Action and Advocacy

In August 2024, the NG submitted an appendix with the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami $10 billion joint funding request to the Government of Canada as part of the Inuit Climate Leadership (ICL) initiative. The NG's submission included an overview of the early work toward this strategy.

With the Community, for the Community

This strategy is more than a document—it is a shared vision, built by and for the communities of Nunatsiavut. From the early stages of planning to future implementation and monitoring, community members have been the driving force behind every decision. As we move forward, this strategy will continue to evolve through the leadership, knowledge, and determination of our people, ensuring it remains both relevant and impactful.

Together, we are not just responding to climate change—we are shaping a future that protects our environment, supports our people, and preserves our beautiful land and culture for generations to come. We are **Building Resilient Futures for Inuit.**

Nunatsiavut's Changing Climate

Nunatsiavut ("our beautiful land") is disproportionately affected by climate change compared to the whole of Canada, and the rest of the world, more broadly. The Arctic is warming at least more than twice (and potentially up to four times) the global average rate, a phenomenon known as Arctic amplification (IPCC 2021; Rantanen et al. 2022). This rapid warming has cascading effects on the environment, affecting permafrost stability, sea ice conditions, temperature and weather patterns, precipitation, wildlife and vegetation dynamics, and sea level change. These changes, extensively documented in the literature, signify a substantial shift in the region's climate, posing significant challenges to both the natural environment and the communities inhabiting it.

Permafrost

Permafrost degradation is a pressing concern for Nunatsiavut. Warming temperatures cause permafrost to thaw, leading to ground instability and posing significant risks to infrastructure and ground stability. Permafrost thaw is contributing to erosion and the destabilization of buildings, roads, and other critical infrastructure (Bolton et al. 2020; Way et al. 2021). Addressing these issues is urgent, given their profound implications for infrastructure stability and community resilience (Ouranos 2012).

Sea Ice Conditions

Sea ice, a crucial component of Nunatsiavut's ecosystem, culture, and critical infrastructure for Inuit, is diminishing in duration and thickness due to rising temperatures, undermining its reliability and safety (Barrette et al. 2020; Bishop et al. 2021). Community members have observed significant reductions in ice coverage and ice quality, reflecting a stark transformation in ice conditions. Sea ice also plays a critical role in maintaining the Arctic's albedo effect—its ability to reflect sunlight. With less ice, more sunlight is absorbed by the darker ocean water, further accelerating regional warming. This positive feedback loop exacerbates the already rapid warming in the Arctic.

Temperature and Weather

Annual temperatures in Nunatsiavut have increased by 2.4°C since 1940 and are projected to increase by another 2.6°C by 2100 (Way 2024). Northern Canada, including Nunatsiavut, is warming much faster than the global average rate. This increase in temperature leads to more frequent and intense heatwaves, fundamentally altering seasonal weather patterns. For instance, community climate profiles for Nain, Hopedale, Makkovik, Postville, and Rigolet indicate that the number of very hot days (exceeding 25°C) could rise dramatically, transforming rare summer occurrences into regular events by the century's end (CLIMAtlantic 2023).

Precipitation

Changes in precipitation patterns in Nunatsiavut are evident through increased rainfall and altered snowfall, significantly impacting the snowpack and spring runoff. Total annual precipitation is projected to rise, with marked increases during winter and spring (Barrette et al. 2020). These shifts could lead to more frequent rain-on-snow events, exacerbating risks such as avalanches, soil erosion, road damage, and flooding.

Wildlife and Vegetation

The changing climate is also impacting and reshaping local wildlife and vegetation in Nunatsiavut (Davis et al. 2021). Warmer temperatures and longer growing seasons are altering the distribution and abundance of plant species, which in turn affects the wildlife that depends on them. The presence of new and potentially invasive species poses additional risks to the region's biodiversity, underscoring the need for adaptive management strategies to protect the ecosystem's integrity.

Sea Level Change

Although isostatic rebound (the rise of land once compressed by ice sheets) mitigates some effects of sea level rise in Northern Labrador, rising sea levels pose significant threats, such as coastal erosion and increased vulnerability of archaeological sites and coastal infrastructure (IPCC 2021). Under the “business as usual” scenario (Representative Concentration Pathway 8.5), climate data estimates show that Nain will experience a median of +7cm of sea level change, with an upper bound of +44cm and a lower bound of -29cm (ClimateData.ca 2024). This variability has important implications for building resilient infrastructure along the coast.

Impact of Climate Change on Communities

The influence of climate change on permafrost, sea ice conditions, temperature and weather, wildlife and vegetation, and sea level rise is affecting Nunatsiavut communities in many interconnected ways. Community members shared stories of the ways in which climate change is impacting their lives during *Silavut Asianguvalliajuk* in March 2024, as well as at previous climate workshops. These observations have been aggregated into categories to summarize the most prominent issues raised by community members, including impacts to culture and traditional way of life, health and wellbeing, food security, infrastructure and transportation, and energy.

Culture and Traditional Way of Life

Climate change is profoundly impacting the culture and traditional way of life in Nunatsiavut. Inuit culture is founded on the sharing of knowledge and skills through stories and hands-on experiences, typically while engaging in activities such as hunting, fishing, going out on the land, and crafting traditional clothing. Elders play a crucial role in this knowledge sharing, teaching younger generations not only survival skills but also the language, cultural, and spiritual significance of these practices.

Harvesting has been deeply impacted by climate change. Shifts in wildlife patterns make harvesting more challenging and less predictable. The reduction in ice coverage and unpredictable ice conditions are also severely affecting travel routes to traditional harvesting areas. This not only affects food security but also reduces the occasions for community members to come together, share stories, and engage in traditional hunting and food preparation practices.

Though winters will continue to be cold in the coming years, community members have expressed that climate change is reducing the season for wearing traditional clothing. Heavier, hand-sewn garments, which are integral to Inuit identity, are needed for a shorter period of the year due to increasingly warmer temperatures. This reduction in use impacts opportunities for sharing sewing skills and crafting traditional clothing.

"I have seen a lot of changes in my time going North... Our Elders who know the land are dying out. We need more people to know the story."
- Maria Merkuratsuk

"[Climate change] is changing the traditions that we would normally learn as Inuk children."
- Aaju Lightfoot

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Health and Wellbeing

Climate change has significantly compromised the health and wellbeing of Nunatsiavut communities. The disruption of traditional activities such as ice fishing and hunting has led to negative mental health outcomes, with community members reporting increased stress and anxiety due to less time spent on the land with each other.

The reduction in traditional practices and communal activities that foster social bonds and cultural continuity can lead to a sense of isolation and a weakening of social support networks for many community members. The mental health implications from climate change impacts are critical to address given that Inuit have much higher suicide rates compared to the general population of Canada (ITK 2016).

Limited access to healthcare services, further hindered by severe and unpredictable weather conditions, compounds health and wellbeing issues. The increasing difficulty of transportation to and from remote communities during extreme weather events means that mental and physical health services are often unavailable when they are most needed, further deteriorating health outcomes, particularly among the elderly and vulnerable individuals.

Environmental changes are also contributing to the spread of disease. The introduction of a southern diet and increased consumption of processed foods have led to higher rates of preventable illnesses such as diabetes and heart disease (Little et al. 2020). This challenge is worsened by reduced access to traditional foods due to shifts in wildlife populations and migration patterns.

Food Security

Food security rates in Nunatsiavut are low, with less than 50% of households being food secure, and some communities having household food insecurity rates near 80% (NG 2016).

Climate change is worsening food insecurity in Nunatsiavut, affecting both the ability to harvest traditional foods and the transportation of store-bought goods. Unpredictable weather patterns and changing ice conditions disrupt hunting seasons and make food shipments to communities more difficult.

Rising costs of hunting and harvesting supplies, combined with inflation, further limit access to traditional foods and increase reliance on expensive store-bought alternatives. These challenges are further compounded by limited grocery market competition, which affects food prices, availability, and consumer choice in Nunatsiavut communities.

Photo by Rodd Laing

Photo by Holly Andersen

Infrastructure and Transportation

Climate change is severely impacting infrastructure and transportation in Nunatsiavut, thereby reducing community connectivity and safety. Buildings in Nunatsiavut are vulnerable to changes in permafrost, temperature fluctuations, and erosion. Thawing permafrost is causing the ground in some areas to settle unevenly, leading to structural damage in homes, schools, and other critical facilities. Given that there is already a shortage of safe and affordable housing in Nunatsiavut, climate change impacts to infrastructure have devastating implications for community members (21FSP 2024).

Roads and trails that are vital for transportation and community connectivity are also being greatly impacted by climate change. The instability of permafrost, erosion, and alterations in shrubbery due to changing wildlife patterns are causing degradation of road surfaces, making travel more hazardous and maintenance more costly. Further, the reduction in the duration and reliability of ice trails due to warmer temperatures isolates communities during certain periods of the year, complicating travel between communities and access to harvesting sites and cabins.

Rising sea levels and increased storm activity because of climate change are accelerating coastal erosion, causing damage not only to roads but also to critical infrastructure, such as airports, wharfs, and slipways throughout the communities. This further compromises the safety and functionality of transportation networks, which were not designed or built in anticipation of these changes.

Energy

Energy poverty is a critical issue in Nunatsiavut, exacerbated by climate change. More frequent extreme weather events and the rising costs of transporting fuel contribute to the already high cost of home heating. Additionally, warming temperatures are increasing the need for cooling solutions in summer, adding further strain on energy resources.

Some community members report using their ovens for heat due to inadequate or malfunctioning heating systems, while others struggle to access firewood, a traditional heating source. Many homes in Nunatsiavut were not designed for Northern conditions and require extensive retrofits to improve energy efficiency, lower heating costs, and provide cooling in warmer months. However, the high cost and limited availability of skilled labour and materials present significant barriers to making these necessary upgrades.

There are also growing concerns about reliance on diesel — a costly and environmentally harmful energy source. Transporting diesel fuel to remote communities is expensive, and fuel spills pose risks to both the environment and public health. Expanding renewable energy solutions, such as solar and wind power, is a high priority in Nunatsiavut. Efforts are already underway to implement a wind power project in Nain, with funding and partnerships being established to support its development. The goal is to reduce diesel dependency and expand similar projects across Nunatsiavut, increasing energy security through sustainable alternatives tailored to community needs.

Despite the urgent need for affordable and sustainable energy, large-scale projects, such as the Muskrat Falls hydroelectric development, have failed to benefit Nunatsiavut. Instead of lowering costs and increasing access, the Muskrat Falls project has resulted in higher residential electricity prices while failing to provide power to Nunatsiavut communities due to infrastructure limitations and prioritization of other areas. Additionally, the project has led to increased methylmercury levels in the Lake Melville ecosystem, affecting Inuit food security further (Johnson et al. 2021). Although the Government of Canada promoted Muskrat Falls as a green energy initiative, its consequences have disproportionately harmed Inuit.

Photo by Rodd Laing

Climate Justice and Inuit Leadership in the North

Inuit Bear the Burden of Climate Change

Inuit and Northern communities contribute minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, with per capita emissions in the Arctic regions significantly lower than in industrialized parts of the world (IPCC 2021).

Despite this, the Arctic is warming at least more than twice (and potentially up to four times) the global average rate (IPCC 2021; Rantanen et al. 2022). This is driving coastal erosion, permafrost thaw, and declining sea ice, and subsequently threatening infrastructure, food security, and community wellbeing.

At the same time, research shows that the Labrador Sea, including Nunatsiavut waters, acts as a significant carbon sink, absorbing more CO_2 than Nunatsiavut emits. The Labrador Sea alone offsets the region's carbon dioxide emissions 800 times over (Nickoloff and Else 2024).

This underscores a profound climate injustice: while Inuit communities bear the brunt of climate change, our lands and waters are already making a global contribution to climate mitigation.

Recognizing these systemic inequities, the Government of Canada passed the *National Strategy Respecting Environmental Racism and Environmental Justice Act* (Bill C-226) in June 2024, committing to developing a national environmental justice strategy.

However, this strategy will only be meaningful if it directly addresses the disproportionate climate impacts on Northern and Inuit communities. Climate adaptation in Inuit Nunangat must be a core pillar of Canada's commitment to environmental justice, reconciliation, and climate action.

A Strong North Starts with Thriving Inuit Communities

Canada's Arctic is central to its economic future, global leadership, and national security. But for too long, federal policies have prioritized infrastructure and military presence over the people who call the Arctic home. True Northern strength comes not from external control, but from ensuring we as Inuit communities have the tools to shape our own future.

Inuit Nunangat is the foundation of Canada's Arctic security and economic stability. When Inuit communities thrive, we bolster Canada's ability to navigate the climate crisis, maintain Northern infrastructure, and secure critical supply chains. If federal adaptation and mitigation efforts fail to prioritize Inuit self-determination, they will only deepen the instability caused by climate change and perpetuate colonial patterns, leaving Inuit to bear the burden of decisions made elsewhere.

The Future of the Arctic is Inuit-Led

A strong and prosperous North benefits everyone. Investments in housing, clean energy, and climate adaptation in Inuit Nunangat are not just about mitigating climate impacts — they are about securing Canada's Northern future in a just and sustainable way. Inuit are already leading the way with community-driven renewable energy projects, sustainable fisheries, and innovative climate solutions. With the right investments, Inuit-led climate action can strengthen Canada's economy, protect vital infrastructure, and ensure that the North remains a place of opportunity.

Climate resilience and Arctic stability are only possible when Inuit communities are strong, self-sufficient, and leading the way. The choice is clear: investing in Inuit is not just the right thing to do — it's the smartest path forward for Canada's future.

Climate Change Work to Date

The NG, in collaboration with research partners and community members, has made significant strides in understanding and addressing the impacts of climate change across the region. Over the past decade, these efforts have been characterized by a blend of community-driven initiatives, applied research, and capacity building, laying the foundation for the development of *Adapt Nunatsiavut.*

Key milestones include a series of immersive climate change workshops, culminating in the *Silavut Asianguvalliajuk* workshop in March 2024. This week-long gathering in Nain brought together community members, NG staff, and researchers to share experiences, concerns, and priorities related to climate change. The workshop, which was the fourth in recent years, also facilitated knowledge exchange between partners working on climate-related projects, highlighting innovative solutions and resources available to Nunatsiavut communities.

In addition to community engagement, the NG has worked closely with applied researchers to document the impacts of climate change on critical areas such as infrastructure, transportation, health, and food security. These collaborations have generated valuable data, such as monitoring changes in permafrost, ice conditions, and sea levels, which are integral to understanding vulnerabilities and planning adaptive measures.

This strategy represents not just a response to climate challenges but the culmination of significant effort, thoughtful planning, and a shared vision for a resilient and sustainable future for Nunatsiavut.

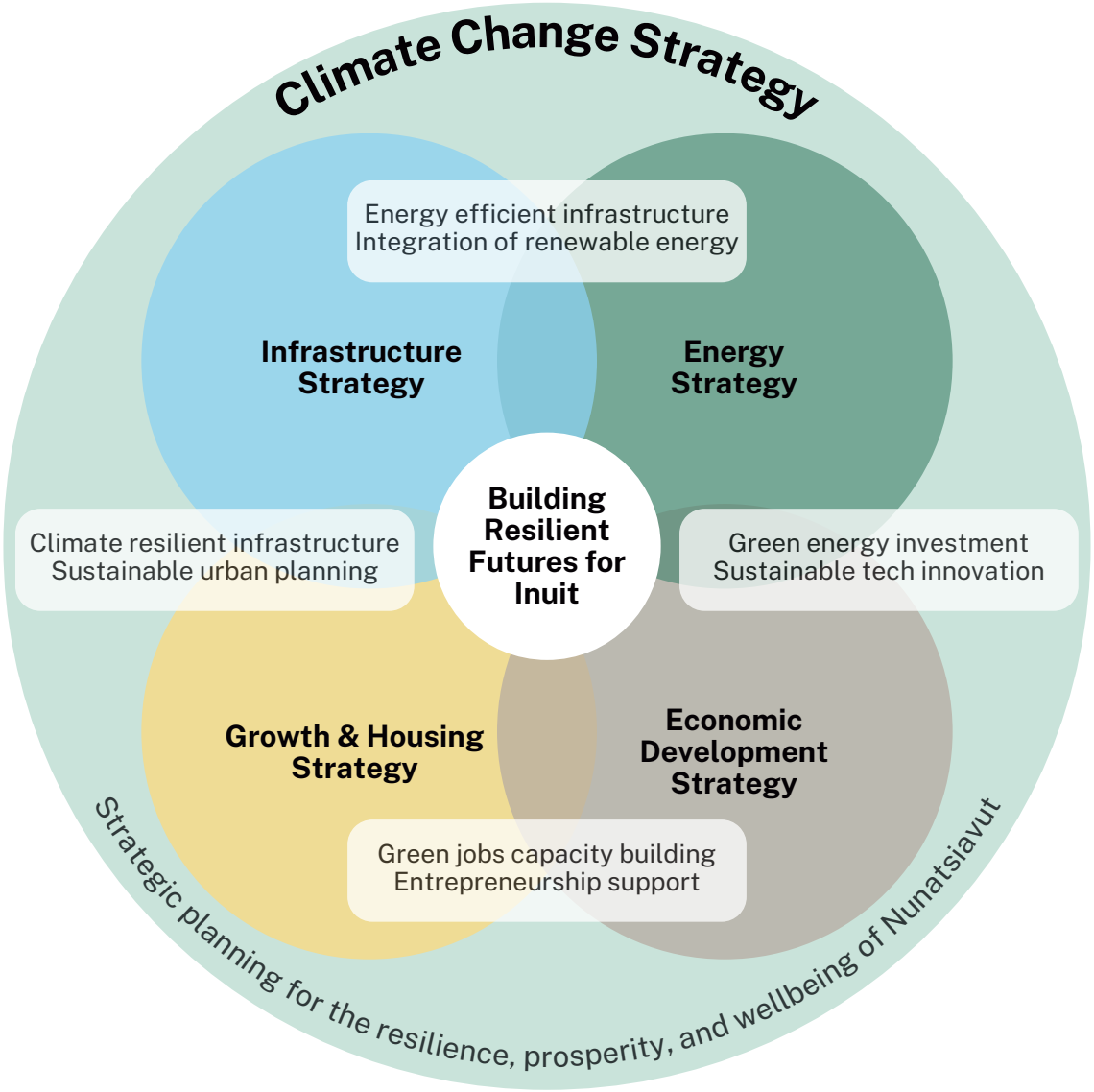
© Johnny C.Y. Lam: Iniggavet Nunanguangit (travel maps) created by Breanna Bishop, documenting Labrador Inuit Knowledge of the marine environment and the impacts of climate change.

Building Resilient Futures for Inuit

The NG is currently engaged in developing and implementing several related strategies, including the *Infrastructure Strategy,* the *Energy Strategy*, the *Growth and Housing Strategy*, and the *Economic Development Strategy* to create a sustainable future for its communities.

Adapt Nunatsiavut is a critical thread that ties together all strategic planning efforts in Nunatsiavut, given the multifaceted nature of climate change impacts.

Its successful implementation is crucial for the realization of the NG's broader vision of **Building Resilient Futures for Inuit**. The linking role of *Adapt Nunatsiavut* has implications for governance, resourcing, and interdepartmental coordination that are clarified throughout this report.



The Strategy

At the heart of this strategy is our shared commitment to **Building Resilient Futures for Inuit.** This commitment guides every aspect of *Adapt Nunatsiavut*, from our long term vision to the practical actions we will take to support our communities. The structure of the strategy is built around a series of interconnected elements: vision, mission, guiding principles, priority areas, and implementation pathways.

Vision

Our vision will direct us toward a resilient and thriving future. **We aim to keep our communities strong and healthy by protecting our land, preserving our culture, and supporting each other as the climate changes.** This vision is a promise to future generations: to make sure that Nunatsiavut remains a place where Inuit culture, identity, and livelihoods continue to thrive.

Mission

Our mission is to turn this vision into reality. **Together, we will use our Inuit Knowledge and skills to adapt to climate change and make sure all Nunatsiavut communities thrive.** The mission emphasizes collaboration, resilience, and the importance of drawing upon Inuit Knowledge to address the challenges we face. By doing so, we create a sustainable future rooted in our shared values and strengths.

Guiding Principles

The guiding principles serve as the foundation of the strategy. Informed by the voices of our community members, these principles represent the core beliefs and values that shape every decision we make. They will be at the forefront of the implementation plan, ensuring that each strategic action aligns with Inuit values and long term goals. These principles provide the ethical framework for how we approach adaptation and resilience, helping us to stay true to our community-centered focus.

Priority Areas and Implementation Pathways

To achieve our vision and mission, we have organized our strategic actions into priority areas and implementation pathways. Each priority area reflects a key aspect of community wellbeing and climate resilience. Within each priority area, the implementation pathways guide specific actions to be taken. These pathways show how we will put our goals into practice, step by step, to achieve meaningful results for Nunatsiavut.

Guiding Principles

Inuit Self-Determination
Strengthen Inuit governance, cultural integrity, and community involvement in climate adaptation.

Inuit Values, Culture, and Language
Prioritize the preservation, promotion, and integration of Inuit values, cultural practices, and Inuttitut language in all climate adaptation efforts.

Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing
Integrate climate change adaptation with health and social services to improve community wellbeing.

Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation
Expand knowledge exchange and educational initiatives to build local capacity for climate resilience and innovation.

Sustainable Community Practices
Encourage and support sustainable practices and local solutions to mitigate climate impacts.

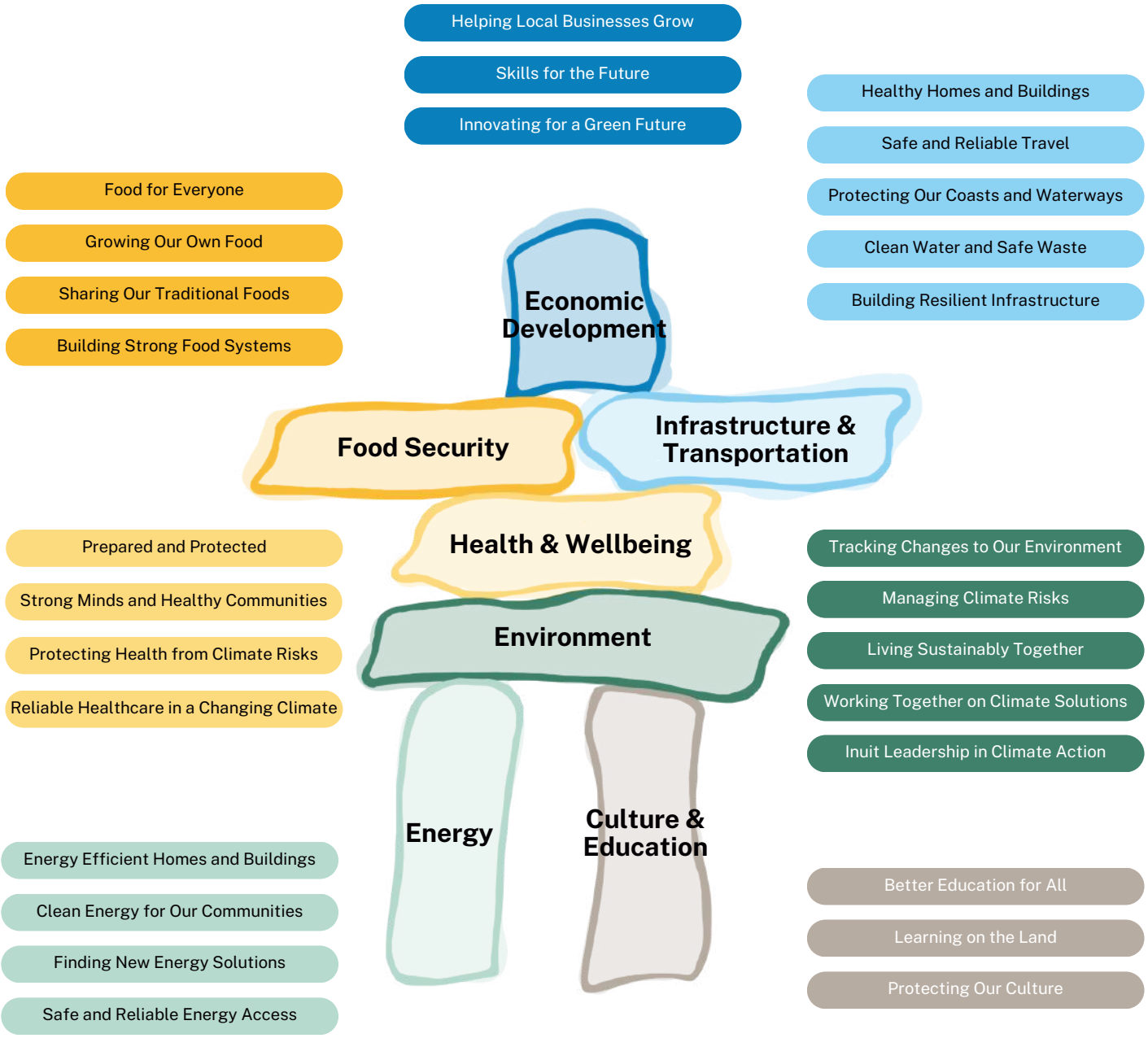
Communication and Relationships
Build a collaborative climate change network to facilitate comprehensive climate change adaptation.

Research and Evaluation
Promote continuous research and evaluation to ensure that climate change adaptation strategies are effective.

Symbols designed by Jessica Winters

Priority Areas and Implementation Pathways

The Priority Areas *(displayed in the inukshuk below)* represent the key areas where climate change-related initiatives will be focused to enable a holistic and integrated approach to climate adaptation. Each Implementation Pathway *(noted in the colour-coded text boxes)* brings together action items under a shared goal within these areas.



Building Resilient Futures for Inuit

Guided by Inuit Principles

Inuit Self-Determination

Inuit Values, Culture, and Language

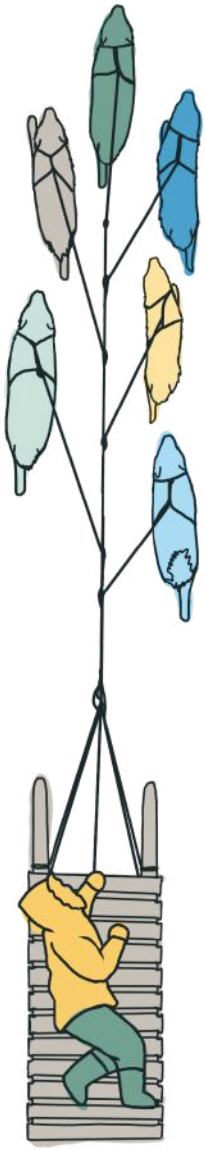
Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing

Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation

Sustainable Community Practices

Communication and Relationships

Research and Evaluation



Focused on Our Priority Areas

Environment

Infrastructure & Transportation

Energy

Food Security

Health & Wellbeing

Culture & Education

Economic Development

Our Vision

We aim to keep our communities strong and healthy by protecting our land, preserving our culture, and supporting each other as the climate changes.

Our Mission

Together, we will use our Inuit Knowledge and skills to adapt to climate change and make sure all Nunatsiavut communities thrive.

Art by Jessica Winters

Implementing the Strategy

Each part of the strategy — from the vision and mission to the guiding principles, priority areas, and implementation pathways — form an interconnected structure, ensuring that our response to climate change is holistic, collaborative, and aligned with the needs of our communities. The following elements form the underlying framework for the implementation plan, aligning actions with community needs and values.

COMMUNITY-CENTERED AND EVIDENCE-BASED ACTIONS

The actions in this strategy have been thoughtfully crafted with direct input from community members as well as extensive engagement conducted with the NG's leadership and staff and select research partners. Each action has been grouped under a relevant Priority Area and Implementation Pathway to show how the actions will address community concerns.

CROSS-DEPARTMENTAL COLLABORATION

Many of the actions will require collaboration across multiple departments and partners. By working cohesively, departments can make full use of the diverse expertise within the NG to address the complex, multifaceted nature of climate change more effectively than by acting in isolation.

THE DETAILS: TOOLS, TEAMS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND COST

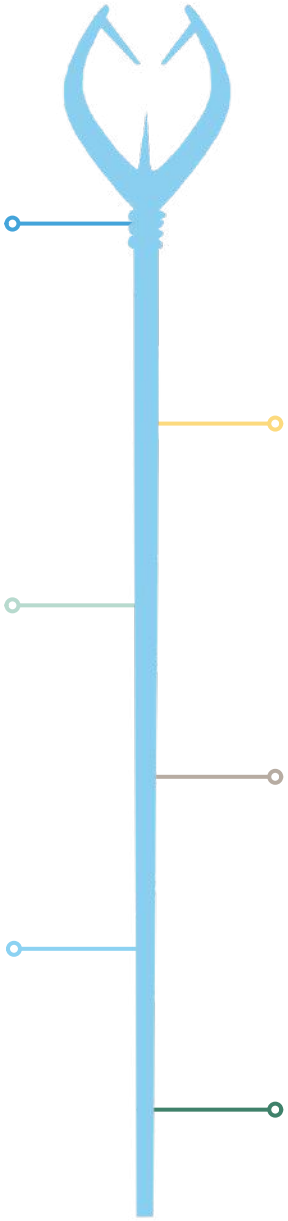
Each action item within the strategy is supported by a framework that includes essential implementation details, including tools, teams, partnerships, and high level cost estimates. This structured approach aims to make each action achievable while allowing the NG to track progress, adapt to emerging challenges, and make informed decisions at every step.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR ACCOUNTABILITY

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework underpins this strategy. This proposed approach of iterative monitoring, learning, and adapting is essential to creating a living strategy — one that evolves alongside our communities and remains aligned with our long term vision.

Tools: Supporting the Work

The tools listed below represent the essential resources, methods, and knowledge needed to effectively carry out each action item. These tools ground the implementation plan in an approach that is both practical and aligned with the guiding principles of the strategy.



Inuit Knowledge (IK)
Anchors actions in Inuit Knowledge, cultural practices, and community insights, so that they reflect and respect traditional ways.

Policy
Draws on legislation, governance, regulations, and strategic frameworks to provide structure and direction for decision-making.

Research
Involves studies, data collection, environmental monitoring, and analysis to provide an evidence base and keep actions informed by the latest data.

Programming
Includes education, training, workshops, and skill-building initiatives to support community capacity and participation.

Infrastructure
Includes both natural and built infrastructure projects and technology solutions that support sustainable development.

Collaboration
Focuses on communication, community engagement, partnerships, knowledge sharing, and public awareness so that actions are inclusive and community-driven.

Art by Jessica Winters

Timelines: Setting the Pace

The actions are divided into three timeframes to align with the urgency, scale, and complexity of each task. The categorization reflects both the collective sense of priority expressed by the community and the NG, and an understanding of the resources and time required for implementation. Some actions will require immediate attention, while others will unfold over several years. Importantly, many actions are not “one and done” efforts but will demand sustained and adaptive efforts as we continue to respond to the evolving nature of climate change. As part of the monitoring and evaluation process, the timeline for each action will be regularly updated, allowing for flexibility and ongoing alignment with community needs and climate realities.

Short term

Actions that are expected to be completed within 1-2 years, allowing for quick wins and early progress.

Medium term

Actions that are scheduled for 3-5 years, addressing more complex goals that require planning and gradual development.

Long term

Actions that span 5+ years, focusing on sustained efforts that build resilience over time.

Teams

Each action involves collaboration across departments and divisions within the NG, with responsibilities assigned based on expertise and topic:

- Environment
- Infrastructure
- Energy
- Food Security
- Health
- Culture
- Education
- Economic Development
- Tourism
- Policy
- Communications
- Information & Technology (IT)
- Human Resources (HR)
- Finance

Cost

Each action has been assigned a rough, draft cost estimate to provide an initial sense of the financial resources needed.

These actions often consist of multiple sub-actions, some of which are complex and resource-intensive, contributing to higher overall costs for certain intiatives.

$ = Less than $250k
$$ = $250k to $999k
$$$ = $1m to $9m
$$$$ = $10m to $100m
$$$$$ = $100m or more

Partners: Collaborating for Climate Action

Climate change adaptation is a complex challenge that spans local, regional, and national scales, necessitating collaboration with partners that bring diverse expertise, resources, and perspectives. From community governments to non-governmental organizations, strategic partnerships will help with resourcing and coordinating actions in a way that aligns with Nunatsiavut's guiding principles.

The following partners will play key roles in implementing the action items:

Local and Regional Partners	Nunatsiavut Government (NG) Inuit Community Governments (ICGs) Local Harbour Authorities (HAs) Nunatsiavut Housing Commission (NHC)
Provincial Partners	Government of Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro (NL Hydro) NLSchools
National Partners	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) Inuit Treaty Organizations (ITOs) Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) Government of Canada (GoC)
Research and Academic Partners	Academic Institutions (AIs) ArcticNet (AN)
Non-Governmental and Industry Partners	Local Businesses (LBs) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Industry Partners and Associations (IPAs)

Monitoring and Evaluation

Why Monitoring and Evaluation Matter

Monitoring and evaluation are integral to the successful implementation of this strategy. They provide the foundation for tracking progress, ensuring that actions are advancing intended goals and delivering meaningful results. Prioritizing these elements as central components of the strategy enables actions to be implemented in a way that effectively advances the goals of climate adaptation in Nunatsiavut, fostering accountability, driving improvements, and maintaining alignment with community priorities over time.

What Makes This Approach Unique

Our approach to monitoring and evaluation stands apart because of the focus on prioritizing community perspectives and reducing administrative burdens. Many traditional frameworks place a heavy focus on quantitative metrics that can feel colonial, overly rigid, or disconnected from Inuit realities. In contrast, this framework combines quantitative measures—used where they naturally align with the action—with qualitative metrics that elevate community sentiments and perceptions of success. Community feedback is treated as equally valuable as numerical data, recognizing that the effectiveness of actions is best assessed by the people they are meant to serve. Reporting will be designed to avoid creating unnecessary work, relying on existing data collection processes where possible.

How This Framework Supports Success

By grounding the framework in both quantitative and qualitative measures, this approach will involve the holistic evaluation of success, capturing measurable outcomes and the experiences of Nunatsiavut community members. The feedback mechanisms built into the framework include yearly reviews of both actions and their evaluation metrics, allowing for adaptation and improvement over time. This process will help maintain the strategy's relevance, effectiveness, and alignment with community priorities as circumstances evolve.

Photos by Rodd Laing

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Each implementation pathway of the strategy is paired with a small number of high-level Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), rather than assigning separate metrics to each action. This keeps the framework streamlined by topic and avoids unnecessary complexity. Quantitative metrics will be applied where natural data collection already exists (e.g., number of homes retrofitted). Qualitative data will focus on community satisfaction, perceived effectiveness of programs, and confidence in adaptation efforts through surveys, focus groups, and other engagement mechanisms.

DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING

The first step in monitoring and evaluation involves establishing baseline conditions for the KPIs* to provide a starting point against which progress can be measured. Data collection will prioritize the use of existing sources to avoid duplicating effort, drawing from resources such as energy usage data, infrastructure project reports, and other readily available datasets. Where additional insights are needed, reporting will focus on community feedback and perceptions. Progress will be communicated through annual reports, which compile both quantitative and qualitative metrics into a comprehensive view of the strategy's implementation and impact.

FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

Clear feedback loops are embedded within the framework to maintain relevance and actionability over time. Annual reviews will revisit the progress of actions and evaluate the effectiveness of the monitoring and evaluation framework itself, allowing for continuous refinement. Community perception metrics will be gathered through engagements such as the annual climate change conferences. This feedback will directly inform the monitoring and evaluation process, ensuring that the framework evolves alongside the strategy. Additionally, formal processes in years two and three will introduce new measures of success as needed, addressing emerging priorities and challenges.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

The monitoring and evaluation framework is designed to hold all parties accountable for their roles and responsibilities. Transparent communication of progress will be achieved through public reporting mechanisms, such as annual reports and updates shared at community events including the annual climate change conference and other gatherings. These efforts will help build trust and reinforce the strategy's commitment to community-driven climate action and will ensure that all partners are aligned and informed as the strategy evolves.

**KPIs are indicated on each implementation pathway page in the Actions section.*
The full list of KPIs by priority area can be found here.

Funding

A critical element of the *Adapt Nunatsiavut* strategy is securing sustainable and responsive funding to support climate change adaptation in Nunatsiavut, and across Inuit Nunangat more broadly. The strategy is built on Inuit-led priorities and emphasizes the need for long term financial commitments to ensure effective implementation and sustained capacity-building within Nunatsiavut communities.

Historical Funding for Climate Change Adaptation in Nunatsiavut

From 2016-17 to 2022-23, total climate funding allocated to Indigenous peoples amounted to approximately 17% of all federal climate funding (Government of Canada 2024). Of this, Inuit communities received just under 9%, equating to about $180 million over seven years (Government of Canada 2024). The primary contributors to this funding were Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) and Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), which together accounted for 83% of all climate funding to Inuit recipients.

Despite these contributions, several challenges have limited the effectiveness of climate funding for the Nunatsiavut region. Many potential climate change-related projects cannot be fully realized due to constraints related to funding timelines and funding category requirements. To execute such projects, funding must be pooled from various sources, which adds considerable administrative burden and complexity to project management and reporting. Additionally, the structure of many climate funding programs has not been designed with the Northern context in mind, leading to challenges in utilizing these funds effectively in Nunatsiavut.

Inuit communities have been unable to access the nine largest federal climate programs due to qualification issues and difficulties navigating the application processes, resulting in limited direct funding for Inuit. A significant portion of the funding that has been accessed is allocated through broader programs that include many potential recipients, further diluting the potential funding for Inuit-led climate initiatives.

The fundamental inequities faced by Inuit further exacerbate climate change funding challenges. Many other regions in Canada have substantial climate adaptation measures and infrastructure already in place, onto which further adaptation measures can be built. Addressing the institutional barriers that hinder funding effectiveness and attainability for Inuit communities is crucial for building their resilience against climate change.

The NG is committed to collaborating with the Government of Canada to ensure that future climate funding allocations more effectively meet the needs of Inuit communities by considering the Northern context and prioritizing funding for Inuit specifically.

Federal Funding Recommendations

The NG has submitted comprehensive funding recommendations to the Government of Canada (GoC) as part of the Indigenous Climate Leadership (ICL) agenda. These recommendations aim to align funding structures with Nunatsiavut's unique priorities while addressing systemic barriers that have historically hindered Inuit access to adequate resources.

At the core of the ICL submission is the need for a 10-year funding framework. This approach enables strategic, long term planning and supports the development of robust climate adaptation initiatives. Key funding categories align with Nunatsiavut's priority areas, including environment, infrastructure and transportation, energy, food security, health and wellbeing, culture and education, and economic development.

Direct and Flexible Funding Mechanisms

To streamline administration and enhance accountability, the NG has recommended that funding be transferred directly through its fiscal financing agreement with Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). This proposed approach aims to simplify the process and ensure that resources are allocated in a manner consistent with Inuit priorities. The NG has also emphasized the importance of reassessing funding allocations every five years within the 10-year funding cycle to support the strategy in remaining dynamic and responsive to emerging challenges and evolving community needs.

Streamlining Reporting

The NG has called for streamlined reporting mechanisms to alleviate the administrative burden on its staff. Historically, the complexity of federal funding programs has diverted valuable time and resources away from on-the-ground climate adaptation efforts. The proposed solution includes annual, culturally relevant reporting that consolidates updates on implementation, progress against the strategy's goals, and cross-departmental impacts. By integrating these efforts into a single report, the NG can maintain accountability while focusing its energy on delivering meaningful climate action.

Building Capacity

The NG has identified the need for additional capacity across its departments to facilitate the implementation of *Adapt Nunatsiavut*. The NG plans to incrementally onboard 19 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions over five years, including analysts, technicians, and project managers, roles that are essential for supporting climate priorities, fostering cross-departmental collaboration, and ensuring the success of implementation.

Advocating for Inuit-Specific Programs

The NG has emphasized that the importance of maintaining specialized federal programs that will complement the broader direct funding approach. Programs such as the Indigenous Guardians Program and Harvester Support Grant provide targeted expertise and resources that align with Inuit-led climate action.

A Path Forward for Funding Advocacy

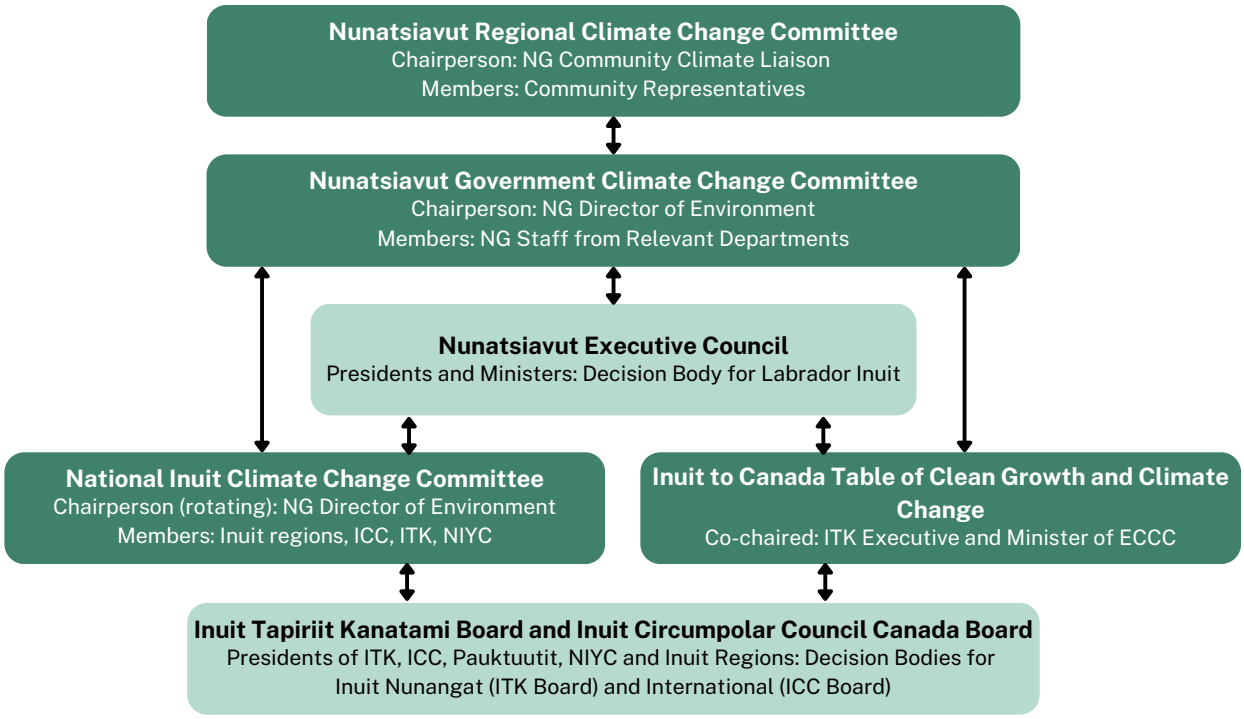
The NG is committed to ongoing advocacy to ensure that funding mechanisms support Inuit self-determination, and plans to leverage national platforms such as the Inuit-Canada Table on Clean Growth and Climate Change to elevate Nunatsiavut's priorities to the national level.

Governance

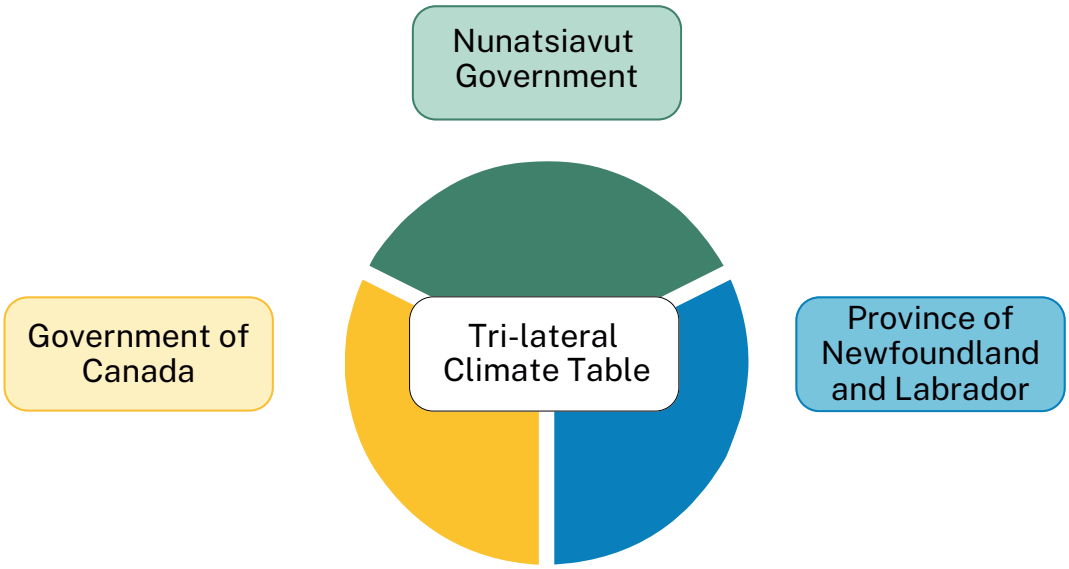
In the Inuit Climate Leadership Agenda submission to the GoC, the NG signaled its intention to utilize the Nunatsiavut Regional Climate Change Committee and the Nunatsiavut Government Climate Change Committee to identify priority topics and issues through a bottom-up approach, putting recommendations to Nunatsiavut Executive Council for decision. These committees consist of community representatives and government staff from relevant departments who are well-positioned to understand and articulate the needs and priorities of the Nunatsiavut communities. Regular engagement with the communities will ensure that the climate change priorities continue to reflect the collective voice of the communities.

Existing platforms like the National Inuit Climate Change Committee (NICCC) and the Inuit-Canada Table on Clean Growth and Climate Change (ICT) will be leveraged to bring these priorities to the national level so that they are considered in policy discussions with the GoC. It is important to note that there are other Inuit Nunangat policies and strategies that must also be considered, such as the Inuit Nunangat policy and the National Inuit Strategy on Research.

The figure below illustrates the current climate change governance structure in Nunatsiavut and Inuit Nunangat, with the decision-making bodies denoted in lighter green and the recommending bodies in darker green.



The NG has recommended using the Inuit-Canada Table on Clean Growth and Climate Change for climate change-related policy making to ensure new policies are aligned with Inuit rights and priorities. Additionally, the NG has recommended having bilateral consultations with each of the Inuit Treaty Organizations during policy discussions in order to consider the unique contexts of each region are considered individually.



Climate Change-Related Policy Making

The NG has recommended engaging Inuit in climate change-related policy making via a "one-window approach" to streamline communications between Inuit and the GoC, using existing Inuit governance structures.

The NG has recommended evaluating the effectiveness of the current Inuit-Canada Table on Clean Growth and Climate Change through regular feedback from Inuit participants, so that its processes can be adjusted to enhance efficiency and inclusiveness. Currently, this structure is the most effective way to carry out climate change policy discussions with Inuit Nunangat and for future implementation of ICL at a national level.

The NG has recommended using existing governance structures to advance climate change work, with the caveat that communications be streamlined via the proposed "one-window approach." This will help reduce the administrative burden on Inuit who are currently managing and responding to many requests for feedback via different departments and mechanisms for work relating to climate change, and it will support Inuit self-determination, a key priority for Nunatsiavut.

Establishment of a Tri-lateral Climate Table

The NG has approved the formation of a Tri-lateral Climate Table comprising the Nunatsiavut Government, the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador, and the Government of Canada. This working-level committee would serve as a forum for intergovernmental dialogue on climate change issues that transcend jurisdictional boundaries, including the alignment of regulations and the development of coordinated policy responses. The Tri-lateral Climate Table would provide a structured mechanism for collaborative governance, fostering joint decision-making on climate adaptation and mitigation strategies that respect and integrate the best available knowledge, including Inuit Knowledge and priorities.

To address high-level policy matters that require greater political oversight, the Tri-lateral Climate Table would have the ability to request a senior-level ministerial forum when warranted. This would enable strategic alignment and facilitate direct engagement among key political leaders, so that regional and Inuit perspectives are fully represented in national climate policy deliberations.

Risk Management: Addressing Uncertainty

Proactive risk management is an important component of *Adapt Nunatsiavut*, ensuring the strategy remains effective, adaptable, and responsive in the face of uncertainties. Climate change poses complex and evolving challenges, including environmental, socio-political, and operational risks.

Risks	Mitigation Strategies
Climate Risks • Increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events such as storms, coastal erosion, and permafrost thaw, which threaten infrastructure, food security, and health systems. • Unpredictable environmental changes, such as ice instability and shifting ecosystems, impacting transportation and traditional harvesting practices.	• Prioritizing investments in resilient infrastructure, including upgrades to transportation networks and flood-resistant housing. • Expanding environmental monitoring programs to track changing conditions and inform decision-making in real time. • Integrating traditional Inuit Knowledge with scientific data to create more robust risk assessments and adaptation plans.
Implementation Risks • Funding delays or gaps that hinder timely delivery of climate adaptation projects. • Capacity constraints within the NG to manage large-scale initiatives across multiple departments.	• Securing long term funding agreements to reduce uncertainty and enable consistent planning. • Incrementally building NG capacity through targeted hiring, training programs, and cross-departmental collaboration.
Socio-Political Risks • Policy misalignment or shifting priorities at the federal and provincial levels, which could delay approvals or funding commitments. • Lack of streamlined coordination between various levels of government and organizations involved in climate adaptation efforts.	• Advocating for streamlined policies through partnerships with provincial and federal governments. • Strengthening co-management frameworks to ensure Inuit voices remain central to policy and funding decisions.
Community Engagement Risks • Limited participation in initiatives due to competing priorities, accessibility challenges, or inadequate communication about programs. • Risk of community fatigue from prolonged engagement processes without visible results.	• Ensuring consistent reporting back to communities about progress, outcomes, and next steps for adaptation initiatives. • Designing accessible programs and using diverse communication channels, such as social media and community events, to maintain interest and engagement.

Prioritization of Risks

Risks will be evaluated and prioritized based on their potential impact and likelihood. High-priority risks, such as funding delays or infrastructure vulnerabilities, will be addressed immediately through contingency planning. Medium and lower-priority risks will be monitored regularly to identify any changes in their status.

Adaptive Management and Monitoring

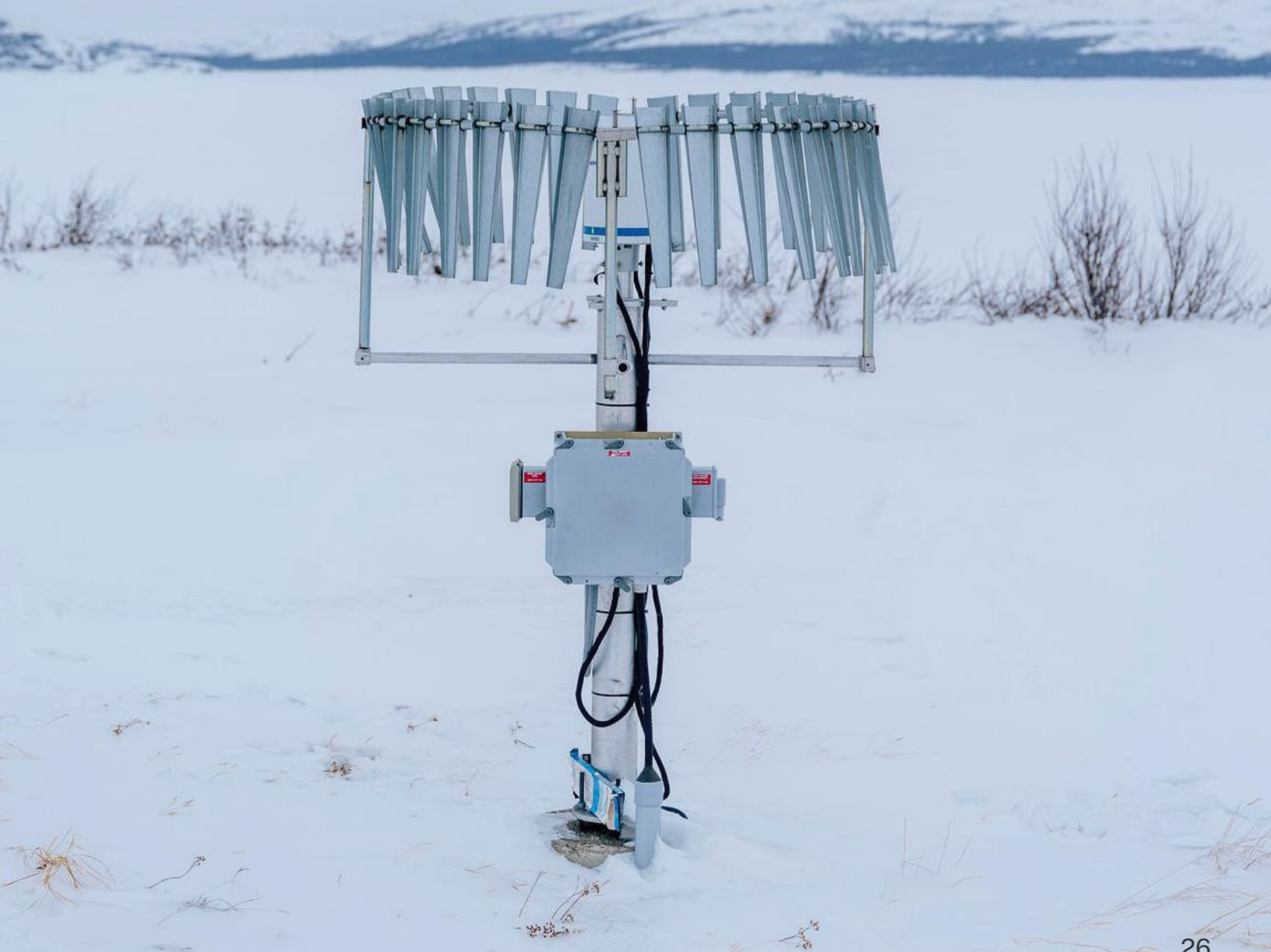
Risk management is an ongoing process embedded within the strategy's implementation. Regular assessments of risks will be conducted to adjust actions as needed, ensuring the strategy remains dynamic and effective. The NG will integrate risk monitoring into its broader evaluation framework, enabling a proactive approach to addressing challenges as they arise.

“Nunatsiavut has no weather radar coverage.

Despite covering a vast and climate-sensitive region, only three weather stations contribute to forecasts.

Since 2017, Nunatsiavut has seen a 50% decline in operating weather stations — while southern Canada has received major investments in weather radar and meteorological infrastructure.”

- Robert Way



Supporting Self-Determination and Decolonization

Adapt Nunatsiavut reflects the importance of Inuit self-determination and the dismantling of colonial frameworks that have historically shaped decision-making in climate adaptation. This strategy emphasizes Inuit-led approaches to climate action, ensuring governance structures, resource management, and research processes are fully aligned with Inuit priorities, values, and knowledge systems.

Inuit-Led Governance

Inuit leadership has guided every stage of this strategy's development to ensure that priorities and actions reflect the experiences of Nunatsiavut communities. The frameworks and approaches outlined within this report prioritize Inuit Knowledge in decision-making, particularly in areas such as environmental monitoring. With Inuit voices and perspectives at the center, *Adapt Nunatsiavut* supports a governance model that addresses local realities and promotes long term resilience.

Organizational Review

The Nunatsiavut Government's ongoing organizational review marks a significant step toward decolonization within governance structures. By addressing systemic barriers and enhancing internal alignment with Inuit values, the review strengthens NG's ability to act as a self-determined government. This review supports the implementation of *Adapt Nunatsiavut* by identifying capacity gaps, fostering cross-departmental collaboration, and integrating Inuit-led priorities across all divisions.

Dismantling Colonial Frameworks

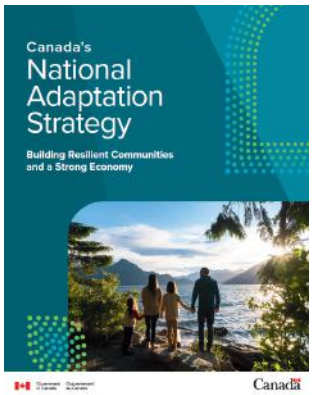
Adapt Nunatsiavut seeks to dismantle colonial structures limiting Inuit autonomy. First, strengthening co-management frameworks with federal and provincial governments will ensure that Inuit voices are central to all decisions impacting Nunatsiavut. Second, advocating for direct and adaptable funding agreements will support Inuit in taking the lead on climate action. Finally, reducing administrative burdens through streamlined monitoring and evaluation will support effective, self-determined governance.

Alignment with Broader Climate Change Goals

Adapt Nunatsiavut aligns with the National Inuit Climate Change Strategy, Canada's National Adaptation Strategy, and Newfoundland and Labrador's forthcoming Climate Change Mitigation Action Plan. Collaborating with Nunatsiavut is a strategic and effective way for the federal and provincial governments to advance their own climate change goals while amplifying Inuit leadership in climate action.

National Inuit Climate Change Strategy

The National Inuit Climate Change Strategy (NICCS), developed by Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), focuses on Inuit priorities for climate action, including capacity-building, food security, and resilient infrastructure. *Adapt Nunatsiavut* aligns closely with NICCS, particularly through its emphasis on integrating Inuit Knowledge into decision-making, improving health outcomes with culturally relevant mental health and infrastructure initiatives, and supporting sustainable energy transitions. Through these shared priorities, Nunatsiavut's actions will contribute to broader Inuit climate resilience goals while addressing local needs.



Canada's National Adaptation Strategy

Canada's National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) provides a framework for addressing climate risks through guiding principles like equity, Indigenous rights, and proactive adaptation measures. *Adapt Nunatsiavut* aligns with these principles by emphasizing Inuit self-determination, equitable resource distribution, and proactive risk-based planning. Key shared priorities include improving disaster resilience through infrastructure upgrades, enhancing health and wellbeing with food security and mental health supports, and fostering biodiversity through conservation and invasive species management. Nunatsiavut's focus on localized, Inuit-led solutions aligns with NAS while addressing unique regional challenges.

Newfoundland and Labrador's Forthcoming Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plans

Newfoundland and Labrador have indicated that their forthcoming Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plans will focus on carbon pricing, clean energy, sustainable transportation, and health and wellbeing. *Adapt Nunatsiavut* aligns with many of these provincial goals, particularly in its emphasis on renewable energy projects, climate-resilient infrastructure, and community-based health initiatives. Collaboration with the provincial government will strengthen mutual climate action efforts, ensuring resources are used effectively and that Nunatsiavut's unique needs are prioritized within the broader provincial framework.

Engagement and Communication

An effective engagement and communication plan is critical to the successful implementation of the strategy. Climate change adaptation requires collective action, collaboration, and a shared understanding of priorities to enable community members, leaders, and partners to stay informed, connected, and motivated.

Sustaining the Climate Change Network

Building on the strong foundation of connections formed through previous climate change workshops and gatherings, *Adapt Nunatsiavut* prioritizes maintaining and expanding the network of engaged community members, researchers, and policymakers. Annual workshops, periodic check-ins, and digital community forums will make sure that the momentum generated during strategy development continues into implementation.

Communication Campaigns: Bringing the Pathways to Life

The central theme, **Building Resilient Futures for Inuit**, unites all Nunatsiavut strategies while allowing for focused communication on specific pathways within the climate change strategy. Relatedly, the implementation pathways are inherently goal-oriented and lend themselves well to dynamic communication campaigns. Each pathway will serve as the centerpiece of tailored outreach efforts, showcasing progress, celebrating achievements, and fostering community participation under the central theme.

For example:

- *Healthy Homes and Buildings:* Highlighting retrofitting projects, energy-efficient housing designs, and community-driven construction efforts.
- *Food for Everyone:* Sharing success stories from community gardens, traditional food preservation workshops, and local food systems initiatives.
- *Safe and Reliable Travel:* Featuring updates on infrastructure upgrades, ice monitoring projects, and safety measures.

The proposed campaigns will not only keep people informed, but will also create opportunities for community involvement through storytelling, imagery, and interactive digital tools such as surveys and polls.

Photo 1 by Holly Andersen,
Photos 2 & 3 by Christopher Coomber

Engagement Channels and Reporting Back to Community

Adapt Nunatsiavut will employ a diverse range of engagement methods to ensure accessibility, inclusivity, and meaningful community involvement. The engagement approach blends face-to-face engagement with innovative digital tools to connect with all community members effectively.

Face-to-Face Engagement

Community Meetings
Regularly scheduled in-person gatherings in all Nunatsiavut communities will serve as a platform for sharing updates, discussing progress, and collecting feedback on the strategy. These meetings will focus on building trust and transparency by featuring visual presentations, storytelling, and collaborative discussions.

Events
Climate priorities will be integrated into traditional activities, such as community feasts or crafting sessions, to make engagement accessible and relevant. For instance, discussions about sustainable housing could be paired with storytelling sessions on traditional Inuit ways of building and adapting to the environment.

On-the-Land Activities
Workshops and knowledge-sharing events on the land will link strategy goals to Inuit traditions and knowledge. Activities could include trips to observe environmental changes, guided by elders and youth, creating opportunities to document and share firsthand experiences of climate impacts.

Digital Engagement Tools

Climate Change Webpage
The NG plans to launch a dedicated climate change page on its website. This page will serve as a central hub for resources, updates, and stories, ensuring community members and external stakeholders can easily access and share information. Features may include interactive maps, downloadable reports, and event calendars.

Social Media Campaigns
Focused campaigns on platforms like Facebook and Instagram will share success stories, updates, and quotes from community members. Each campaign will center on the implementation pathways, such as "Healthy Homes and Buildings" or "Food for Everyone," offering relatable and goal-oriented messaging.

Surveys and Interactive Platforms
These tools will enable dynamic engagement, allowing community members to provide feedback on specific initiatives. For example, short polls or questionnaires tied to specific projects or programs will help refine actions based on real-time insights.

These engagement channels are designed to complement one another, creating a seamless flow of information and interaction. Feedback gathered through online channels can be presented during community meetings to validate findings and refine strategies collaboratively.

Actions

The action items outlined in this strategy reflect a deeply collaborative and community-informed approach. This collective effort has resulted in a set of targeted actions designed to address the unique challenges and opportunities in Nunatsiavut. Each action aligns with the broader vision of the strategy, ensuring that climate adaptation efforts reflect Inuit Knowledge and priorities.

The following section presents the action items organized by priority area and implementation pathway. Each action item is accompanied by graphics that display the timeline and progress, and icons representing the guiding principles. Shaded icons indicate a strong alignment between the action and specific guiding principles, reinforcing how each action reflects the values underlying this strategy.

Each action item details the tools, teams, partnerships, and a rough cost estimate required for its execution. Integrated monitoring and evaluation KPIs are also embedded within the graphics, so that progress can be tracked and assessed effectively.

Environment

Priority Area

Tracking Changes to Our Environment

Pathway

Tracking environmental changes is essential for understanding the impacts of climate change and supporting informed decision-making to improve planning, safety, and resilience in Nunatsiavut. This includes monitoring at-risk archaeological and cultural sites to document changes and preserve their stories and significance for future generations.

Implementing Actions

Develop a baseline data collection initiative to support core research and monitoring of climate impacts, throughout the communities and at important cultural sites.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Collaboration, IK	Environment	NG, ICGs, GoC, AIs	$$$

Install weather stations for real-time monitoring and improved travel access.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$$

Conduct extensive mapping to inform future infrastructure and transportation planning, addressing hazards and climate impacts.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC, AIs	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Tracking Changes to Our Environment

- Quantity and quality of expanded baseline datasets.
- Number of operational weather radar stations and their coverage area.
- Feedback on how the baseline data initiative is helping communities understand climate change.
- Community satisfaction with access to real-time weather and ice data.
- Perception among local decision-makers on the usefulness of the mapping data for planning.

Environment — Priority Area

Managing Climate Risks — Pathway

Managing climate risks in Nunatsiavut is essential as the region faces increasing threats from invasive species, wildfires, permafrost thaw, and other climate impacts. Conducting assessments will help with developing long term solutions, so that our communities are better protected from climate risks.

Implementing Actions

Conduct landscape hazard assessments to identify and mitigate risks from avalanches, forest fires, permafrost thaw, and other climate impacts.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Collaboration	Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, AIs	$$

Conduct biosecurity assessments and develop policies to prevent the introduction of invasive species.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Collaboration	Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, AIs	$$

Conduct studies on the impact of fires in Northern/tundra regions on ecosystems and develop long term solutions to manage fire risks.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Infrastructure	Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, AIs	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Managing Climate Risks

- Number of key climate risks assessed.
- Number of key climate risks addressed.
- Community perception of reduced risk from climate hazards.

Environment

Priority Area

Living Sustainably Together

Pathway

Living sustainably in Nunatsiavut is about protecting the local environment and contributing to global solutions, despite the region's minimal GHG emissions. By focusing on reducing pollution and enhancing sustainable practices, Nunatsiavut can help ensure a healthier future while highlighting the critical role that Northern communities play in global climate action.

Implementing Actions

Conduct vegetation studies to identify suitable plants for revegetation and site stabilization.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$

Develop a carbon management strategy to monitor and reduce greenhouse gas emissions across the region.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Policy, Research	Environment, Infrastructure, Energy	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$

Explore alternatives and solutions to plastic, especially related to shipping products, to reduce environmental pollution and promote sustainability.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Living Sustainably Together

- Community perception of sustainability initiatives.
- Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions tracked by the carbon management strategy.
- Ratio of greenhouse gas emissions versus carbon sequestration.
- Reduction in plastic use in the communities.

Environment — Priority Area

Working Together on Climate Solutions — Pathway

Collaboration is key to addressing the complex challenges of climate change in Nunatsiavut. Engaging youth, fostering community involvement, and creating spaces for knowledge sharing and collective action will build stronger, more inclusive climate solutions that reflect the voices of all community members.

Implementing Actions

Continue annual climate change workshops to foster community engagement, knowledge sharing, and collaborative climate action planning with key partners.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Collaboration	Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC, AIs	$

Enhance community engagement by sharing climate change initiatives and news through channels such as a climate change page on the NG website and social media.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Collaboration	Environment, Communications	NG, ICGs	$$

Facilitate the creation of a youth climate change committee to involve young people in decision-making and leadership roles.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Collaboration	Environment	NG, ICGs	$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Working Together on Climate Solutions

- Number of climate change engagement sessions with different groups.
- Community engagement level in climate change-related digital posts.
- Youth feedback on their role and influence in the climate strategy implementation.
- Community satisfaction with climate change workshops and collaboration efforts.
- Community perceptions of the accessibility and usefulness of climate change information and communication.

Environment

Priority Area

Inuit Leadership in Climate Action

Pathway

Inuit leadership is essential for driving climate action that aligns with the unique priorities and knowledge of Nunatsiavut communities. Strengthening ownership of research, integrating traditional knowledge, and supporting long term adaptation efforts will make sure that climate strategies are community-driven, culturally relevant, and effective.

Implementing Actions

Develop a climate change questionnaire for departments to use before starting new projects to ensure climate considerations are integrated.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Policy, Collaboration	Environment	NG, ICGs	$

Support bringing knowledge holders on research expeditions to incorporate Inuit Knowledge in climate change research.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Collaboration	All	NG, ICGs	$$

Establish a self-determination framework for climate data and research, ensuring Inuit communities have control over data collection, analysis, and usage.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Policy	Environment, IT, Policy	NG, ICGs, AIs	$

Establish a Climate Resilient Research Centre to support long term climate adaptation research and initiatives.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Programming	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC, AIs	$$$

Environment

Priority Area

Inuit Leadership in Climate Action

Pathway

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Inuit Leadership in Climate Action

- Percentage of projects using the climate change questionnaire for project planning.
- Percentage of research projects and expeditions incorporating knowledge holders annually.
- Percentage of projects using the self-determination framework for data collection and research.
- Number of climate adaptation initiatives led by the Nunatsiavut Research Centre.
- Community perception of how well Inuit Knowledge and leadership is being integrated into climate research.

Inuit-led climate action is deeply rooted in the strength of intergenerational knowledge sharing.

Elders hold invaluable Inuit Knowledge, reflecting a deep understanding of the land, sea, and environment shaped by generations of experience. Their insights provide a critical foundation for addressing the complex and long term impacts of climate change.

At the same time, youth can offer new perspectives, energy, and innovative ideas, ensuring that Inuit climate adaptation is forward-thinking and adaptive to evolving challenges.

By bringing Elders and youth together, this strategy aims to encourage a dynamic exchange of knowledge and skills that bridges past, present, and future.

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Healthy Homes and Buildings
Pathway

Climate change is exacerbating existing housing challenges in Nunatsiavut. Many of the homes have not been designed for Northern conditions and are now dealing with mold, poor ventilation, and structural issues. Addressing the housing shortage and ensuring homes are resilient to the Nunatsiavut environment will protect community health and wellbeing.

Implementing Actions

Implement building envelope standards to ensure consistent and efficient construction practices across all new buildings and monitor effectiveness.

Short term | Medium term | Long term
Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Policy, Environment	Infrastructure, Environment	NG, ICGs, NHC	$

Develop a retrofitting program to make sure that existing buildings are equipped to deal with climate change impacts.

Short term | **Medium term** | Long term
Not started | **In progress** | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Policy	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NHC	$$$$$

Pilot green roofs and other sustainable building technologies to adapt infrastructure to changing climate conditions.

Short term | Medium term | **Long term**
Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Research	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NHC	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Healthy Homes and Buildings

- Change in safety and efficiency of buildings with envelope standards compared to those without.
- Number of buildings retrofitted to meet climate adaptation needs.
- Number of green roofs or sustainable building projects piloted.
- Compliance rate with building envelope standards in new constructions.
- Community satisfaction with housing quality and safety improvements.
- Community perception of the effectiveness of new sustainable technologies.

This pathway aligns with the Infrastructure Strategy and the Growth Strategy.

Infrastructure and Transportation — Priority Area

Safe and Reliable Travel — Pathway

Safe and reliable travel is essential for maintaining community connectivity, access to cultural and practical locations, and the overall wellbeing of Nunatsiavut residents. With changing ice conditions, unpredictable weather, sea level rise, and increased risks of erosion and flooding, there is a growing need to adapt infrastructure and transportation networks.

Implementing Actions

Improve the current trail network by obtaining lightweight groomers to ensure more reliable travel routes during varying ice conditions and extend accessibility.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs	$$$

Develop and enhance land-based trail networks to improve access between communities and to important cultural and practical locations.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Infrastructure	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs	$$$$

Develop a road network connecting all five communities to create more resiliency and reliability in the regional transportation network.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Research, Policy, Collaboration	Infrastructure, Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$$$$

Reinforce / protect roads around water bodies to prevent erosion and ensure safe travel routes.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Research	Infrastructure, Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$$$

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Safe and Reliable Travel
Pathway

Implementing Actions

Enhance culverts and ditching systems to manage spring melts, higher intensity precipitation events, and changing weather patterns.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Inuit Self-Determination | Inuit Values, Culture, and Language | **Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing** | Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation | Sustainable Community Practices | Communication and Relationships | Research and Evaluation

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$$$

Develop and maintain a central portal of information related to sea ice conditions and safe travel routes to improve community safety and decision-making.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Inuit Self-Determination | Inuit Values, Culture, and Language | **Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing** | Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation | Sustainable Community Practices | Communication and Relationships | Research and Evaluation

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Policy	Infrastructure, Environment	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Safe and Reliable Travel

- Number of culverts and ditches improved.
- Kilometres of new or improved land-based trails developed.
- Reduction in incidents related to unsafe travel during ice conditions (accident reports, travel delays).
- Usage statistics for the sea ice conditions information portal (number of visitors, updates).
- Community satisfaction with travel safety and road conditions.
- Feedback from trail users on accessibility and ease of travel.

This pathway aligns with the Infrastructure Strategy.

Photo by Dylan Basto

Shifting environmental conditions, such as unpredictable ice formation, erosion, and flooding, have created substantial barriers to reliable travel.

Community members have emphasized the need for transportation infrastructure that is resilient to these challenges, ensuring year-round accessibility and safety.

By addressing vulnerabilities in existing systems and building new, climate-adaptive infrastructure, this pathway seeks to support not only physical mobility but also the social and cultural bonds that underpin community life in Nunatsiavut.

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Protecting Our Coasts and Waterways
Pathway

Nunatsiavut's coastal regions and waterways are not only vital for transportation, food security, and traditional practices, but they also play a key role in sustaining our ecosystem. As climate change continues to impact sea levels, weather patterns, and marine habitats, taking action to safeguard these areas is crucial for the wellbeing and resilience of our communities.

Implementing Actions

Enhance wharf infrastructure to adapt to changing water levels and wind patterns, and to increase access for more community members.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, HAs	$$$$

Construct more breakwaters to protect coastal areas from sea level rise and changing sea conditions.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, HAs	$$$$

Evaluate and improve sewer outfalls to prevent issues from rising sea levels.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, HAs	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Protecting Our Coasts and Waterways

- Number of sewer outfalls improved to meet rising sea level standards.
- Number, length, and quality of breakwaters constructed.
- Number of wharves upgraded to accommodate new water level patterns.
- Community feedback on the usability and safety of coastal infrastructure.

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Clean Water and Safe Waste
Pathway

Access to clean water and safe waste management is critical for the health and resilience of our communities, especially as climate change impacts water availability and infrastructure. Strengthening water systems and exploring sustainable practices will protect the environment and support community wellbeing.

Implementing Actions

Explore and improve water supply systems by diversifying water sources, including groundwater options, and establishing backup solutions to enable reliable access.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$$$$

Explore ways to retain stormwater to prevent erosion of roads and utilize stormwater for other purposes.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Clean Water and Safe Waste

- Volume of stormwater retained and reused (litres per year).
- Percentage of water supply systems with diversified sources or backup systems implemented.
- Community feedback on reliability and access to clean drinking water.
- Community satisfaction with waste management.
- Feedback from water supply managers on the effectiveness of diversified sources.

In Nunatsiavut, access to clean drinking water varies across communities, with Nain and Hopedale relying on piped water systems deemed reliably safe for personal consumption. However, in Makkovik, Rigolet, and Postville, residents must use Potable Water Dispensing Units (PWDUs), as the piped water in these communities is not considered safe for drinking (ITK 2020). Water sources across communities face issues such as aging infrastructure, environmental contamination, and climate-related risks, underscoring the need for continued investment and adaptation.

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Building Resilient Infrastructure
Pathway

Climate change is placing increased strain on existing infrastructure in Nunatsiavut, making it essential to build resilience considerations into future projects. By developing climate-conscious infrastructure standards and implementing monitoring programs, we can ensure infrastructure remains adaptable, efficient, and sustainable over time.

Implementing Actions

Increase collaboration with the Environment team to access climate change expertise and support large scale infrastructure projects.

Short term | Medium term | Long term
Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Collaboration, Policy	All	NG, ICGs, NHC	$

Develop a comprehensive infrastructure standard that considers climate change impacts to guide all future construction and retrofitting projects.

Short term | Medium term | Long term
Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy	Infrastructure, Energy, Environment	NG, ICGs, NHC	$

Develop and implement an infrastructure monitoring program to track efficiencies in new and existing buildings.

Short term | Medium term | Long term
Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy	Infrastructure, Energy	NG, ICGs, NHC	$$

Investigate technology solutions to facilitate the construction of infrastructure powered by renewable energy.

Short term | Medium term | Long term
Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Infrastructure, Energy, Environment	NG, ICGs, NL	$$

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Building Resilient Infrastructure
Pathway

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Building Resilient Infrastructure

- Percentage of infrastructure projects using renewable energy technology.
- Number of projects monitored via the infrastructure monitoring program.
- Number of new builds and retrofits following climate-responsive infrastructure standards.
- Community perceptions of safety, comfort, and reliability of new builds or retrofits.

This pathway aligns with the Infrastructure Strategy.

Built and natural infrastructure, along with climate change mitigation and adaptation, are deeply interconnected — each influencing and shaping the other in significant ways.

Nunatsiavut's Infrastructure Strategy, *Build Nunatsiavut*, along with *Adapt Nunatsiavut*, will work in tandem to ensure that investments in roads, housing, energy, and transportation not only address immediate community needs but also build long term climate resilience.

Infrastructure and Transportation
Priority Area

Being Ready for Emergencies
Pathway

Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of emergencies like wildfires, storms, and power outages in Nunatsiavut. Establishing firebreaks, improving road access for safer evacuations, and creating emergency response shelters will enhance community safety and preparedness for these growing risks.

Implementing Actions

Create emergency response shelters in each community to provide safe places during big storms and power outages.

Short term → Medium term → Long term

Not started → In progress → Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs	$$$$$

Establish firebreaks to protect communities from wildfires and improve safety.

Short term → Medium term → Long term

Not started → In progress → Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$$$

Ensure there are multiple entry and exit points for all roads to improve fire safety and evacuation plans.

Short term → Medium term → Long term

Not started → In progress → Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Being Ready for Emergencies

- Percentage of roads with multiple access points for evacuation (% of total road network).
- Number of firebreaks established annually.
- Number of emergency shelters created, and their operational capacity.
- Community feedback on perceived safety improvements.
- Level of satisfaction with emergency preparedness during storms and wildfires.

This pathway aligns with the Infrastructure Strategy.

Energy

Priority Area

Energy Efficient Homes and Buildings

Pathway

Many homes and buildings in Nunatsiavut have not been adequately designed for changing Northern conditions, leading to energy inefficiencies and higher utility costs. Expanding retrofit programs and incorporating cooling systems for hotter seasons will help to address these challenges and improve comfort in a changing climate.

Implementing Actions

Increase home efficiency by continuing and expanding energy efficiency programs.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Infrastructure	Energy	NG, ICGs	$$$

Develop an evaluation framework for energy efficiency programs to assess their effectiveness.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy	Energy, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$

Evaluate the feasibility of including cooling for buildings as part of future programs.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Energy	NG, ICGs	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Energy Efficient Homes and Buildings

- Number of homes and buildings upgraded via energy efficiency programs.
- Average energy savings resulting from energy efficiency programs.
- Community satisfaction with energy efficiency improvements, including heat source upgrades.

This pathway aligns with the Energy Strategy.

Energy

Priority Area

Clean Energy for Our Communities

Pathway

Nunatsiavut communities currently rely on diesel for energy, which is costly, unsustainable, and vulnerable to supply disruptions. By conducting studies for wind and solar projects, finalizing and expanding the Nain Microgrid Project, Nunatsiavut can support the transition to clean, reliable, and sustainable energy sources.

Implementing Actions

Finalize the Nain Microgrid Project to enhance energy reliability and reduce reliance on diesel.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Energy, Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs	$$$$

Conduct feasibility studies for renewable energy projects in Hopedale, Rigolet, Makkovik, and Postville.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research	Energy, Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$$

Extend the model used for the Nain Wind Microgrid to Hopedale, Makkovik, Postville, and Rigolet to transition away from diesel and provide reliable and sustainable energy.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Energy, Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Clean Energy for Our Communities

- Energy reliability improvements in Nain (measured by hours of power availability annually or reduction in outages).
- Reduction in diesel consumption in communities (litres or percentage decrease annually).
- Community feedback on reliability and satisfaction with clean energy sources.

This pathway aligns with the Energy Strategy.

Energy

Priority Area

Finding New Energy Solutions

Pathway

Climate change is expediting the need for Nunatsiavut to transition away from costly, unsustainable energy sources and adopt more reliable and sustainable solutions. Researching innovative technologies like nuclear and tidal energy, exploring biomass alternatives, and implementing energy-efficient systems will help increase energy security in the communities.

Implementing Actions

Conduct research and feasibility studies to explore and evaluate other innovative energy technologies such as nuclear energy and tidal energy.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research	Environment, Energy, Economic Development	NG, ICGs, NL, AIs	$

Explore alternate heating systems including biomass alternatives such as wood chips and pellets.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Energy, Environment	NG, ICGs, NL	$$

Implement innovative energy technologies (building on what was explored in medium term) to enhance energy efficiency and sustainability.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Policy	Energy, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Finding New Energy Solutions

- Reduction in energy costs from the adoption of innovative energy technologies.
- Community feedback on the success of innovative energy technology adoption.

This pathway aligns with the Energy Strategy.

Energy

Priority Area

Safe and Reliable Energy Access

Pathway

Reliable and sustainable energy is essential for community wellbeing and resilience in Nunatsiavut. By updating the Energy Security Plan and developing programs like improved access to firewood, communities can address energy poverty while working toward long term energy sustainability.

Implementing Actions

Update the Nunatsiavut Energy Security Plan to include an implementation strategy with an evaluation framework to address Nunatsiavut's energy goals.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Policy	Energy	NG	$

Evaluate the feasibility of developing a firewood program to address energy poverty and increase access to firewood.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Policy	Energy, Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Safe and Reliable Energy Access

- Number of households with secure energy access.
- Milestones completed in the updated Energy Security Plan.
- Community satisfaction with the updated Energy Security Plan and whether it addresses energy concerns.

This pathway aligns with the Energy Strategy.

Developing a firewood program would not only address immediate energy poverty but would also support local resource use, provide economic opportunities, and preserve cultural traditions tied to harvesting and using firewood sustainably.

Food Security — Priority Area

Food for Everyone — Pathway

Access to nutritious food is becoming increasingly challenging in Nunatsiavut due to climate change, rising food costs, transportation costs, and limited local food production. By expanding school lunch programs, enhancing food support program accessibility, and engaging our communities in gardening initiatives, we can make sure that community members have access to healthy food.

Implementing Actions

Update the food security survey to provide current data and inform future actions.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research	Food Security, Environment	NG	$$

Expand food support programs in each community to increase accessibility and support for community members in need.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Policy	Food Security	NG, ICGs	$$

Expand school lunch programs by incorporating cafeterias in school designs to provide nutritious meals to students.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Policy	Food Security, Culture, Education	NG, ICGs	$$

Develop partnerships with local champions and volunteers to nurture interest in gardening and food security initiatives.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Collaboration	Food Security, Environment	NG, ICGs	$

Food Security → **Food for Everyone**

Priority Area | Pathway

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Food for Everyone

- Accessibility of food support programs.
- Accessibility of community freezer programs.
- Accessibility of school lunch program.
- Satisfaction with the school lunch program from students and parents.
- Perceptions of the food support program's effectiveness in meeting community needs.

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The Nunatsiavut food support programs play a vital role in addressing food insecurity in Nunatsiavut communities, relying heavily on the dedication of volunteers to manage their operations. These volunteers handle key responsibilities, including collecting donations, organizing food supplies, and distributing them to those in need. The programs have a steady flow, with a consistent demand that reflects its importance as a safety net for community members.

Despite its impact, the Nunatsiavut food support programs operate under limited resources, which constrains the ability to meet growing community needs.

With additional funding and a full-time staff position dedicated to these programs in each community, the food support programs could enhance services by streamlining their operations, expanding outreach, and increasing the variety and nutritional value of food offered. This investment would create more sustainable and responsive programs that are better equipped to address food insecurity and support community wellbeing.

Food Security — Priority Area

Growing Our Own Food — Pathway

Climate change is impacting food security and increasing reliance on external food sources in Nunatsiavut. Supporting sustainable local food production through gardening, soil improvement, and sustainable practices will foster self-reliance, enhance local food systems, and increase access to healthy, locally grown food.

Implementing Actions

Encourage the use of household land for smaller-scale vegetable gardens by providing kits that include composters, garden infrastructure, and soil.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Infrastructure	Food Security, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$$

Maintain and improve soil quality to support community and household gardens.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Food Security, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$$

Conduct studies on local vegetation to identify suitable plants for soil enrichment and sustainable agriculture practices.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Infrastructure	Food Security, Environment	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Growing Our Own Food

- Number of starter kits distributed for household gardens.
- Community sentiment on the success of growing local food.
- Feedback from households on their experience with small-scale gardening.

Food Security — Priority Area

Sharing Our Traditional Foods — Pathway

Traditional foods are essential to the health, culture, and identity of our communities. Facilitating food preservation workshops, establishing safe animal processing facilities, and maintaining community freezers will promote the sustainable sharing of harvested and hunted foods, safeguard Inuit Knowledge, and enhance food security.

Implementing Actions

Conduct food preservation workshops to teach community members techniques for preserving food and increasing food literacy.

Short term → Medium term → Long term

Not started → In progress → Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Communication	Food Security, Culture, Education	NG, ICGs	$$

Expand the community freezer program and the harvester support program to enhance food security.

Short term → Medium term → Long term

Not started → In progress → Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Infrastructure	Food Security	NG, ICGs	$$$

Develop a butcher shop to support traditional hunting practices and provide a space for safe animal processing.

Short term → Medium term → Long term

Not started → In progress → Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Food Security, Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Sharing Our Traditional Foods

- Community feedback on the success of food sharing in maintaining traditional food-sharing practices and increasing food security.

Food Security — Priority Area

Building Strong Food Systems — Pathway

By fostering food production enterprises, supporting land-based activities, and creating purpose-built infrastructure for traditional food preparation, this pathway will strengthen food security while generating economic opportunities and preserving cultural practices tied to traditional foods.

Implementing Actions

Establish commercial kitchens in community centres to support food preservation, preparation, and education efforts.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Programming	Food Security, Infrastructure, Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$$$$

Explore opportunities for NG to purchase fishing camps for use in land-based activities.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Programming	Food Security, Environment, Finance	NG, ICGs	$

Pilot social enterprises around food production and preservation to create economic opportunities and enhance food security.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Collaboration, Research	Food Security, Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Building Strong Food Systems

- Perception of the success of commercial kitchens in supporting food education and preservation.
- Community feedback on the availability and accessibility of locally produced food.
- Number of social enterprises started/operational.

Health & Wellbeing → **Prepared and Protected**

Priority Area | Pathway

Climate change is increasing risks such as fires, storms, and other emergencies in Nunatsiavut. Strengthening preparedness through safety training, emergency management strategies, and reliable notification systems will protect community health and wellbeing while building resilience to future challenges.

Implementing Actions

Ensure access for supports to improve the condition of boats, including better equipment, personal flotation devices, and allowing for compliance with regulations.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Policy	Health, Environment	NG, ICGs, GoC	$$$

Support access to wilderness first aid, search and rescue, and boat operators' courses for all beneficiaries to improve safety on the land and water.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming	Health, Environment	NG, ICGs, GoC	$

Provide opportunities for additional training on fire safety to Search and Rescue teams, First Responders, and community members.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming	Health, Environment	NG, ICGs, AIs	$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Prepared and Protected

- Percentage of boats with improved safety and related equipment.
- Number of community members trained in first aid, search and rescue, boat operation, and fire safety.
- Perception of preparedness and safety following safety training.

Health & Wellbeing

Priority Area

Supporting Strong Minds and Healthy Communities

Pathway

The mental health and wellbeing of people in Nunatsiavut are deeply connected to the environment, culture, and community. This pathway focuses on addressing the mental health impacts of climate change on our communities through immediate support, long term strategies, and culturally grounded programs that strengthen community connections.

Implementing Actions

Develop on-the-land programs to support mental health, strengthen community connections, and build capacity among community leaders to deliver the programs.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Collaboration, Research	Health, Culture, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$

Conduct mental health workshops and support groups to address immediate community needs and foster resilience.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Collaboration	Health	NG, ICGs	$$

Develop and implement a long term mental health strategy to address the ongoing impacts of climate change on mental health and community wellbeing.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Programming, Collaboration	Health, Culture, Environment	NG, ICGs, ITK, NL, GoC	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Supporting Strong Minds and Healthy Communities

- Participation level in mental health programming.
- Community perception of the on-the-land programs' impact on mental health and resilience.
- Participant feedback on the effectiveness of mental health workshops.

Health & Wellbeing

Priority Area

Protecting Health from Climate Risks

Pathway

Climate change is introducing new health risks through pollutants, harmful algal blooms, and extreme weather, which can contaminate food, water, and air or create unpredictable hazards. This pathway focuses on preventing exposure and protecting public health to address emerging environmental threats before they impact communities.

Implementing Actions

Expand monitoring and research on environmental contaminants and their health impacts, including localized exposure risks.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, IK	Environment, Health	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$

Develop early warning and response systems for climate-related health issues and hazards.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy	Environment, Health, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs	$$

Implement an emergency alert system to improve public safety and rapid response to climate-related health threats.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure	Health, Environment	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Protecting Health from Climate Risks

- Number of environmental monitoring sites established or upgraded for contaminants and climate-related health hazards.
- Community perception of access to timely health risk information and alerts.
- Community perception of response actions taken following emergency alerts.

Health & Wellbeing

Priority Area

Reliable Healthcare in a Changing Climate

Pathway

As climate change disrupts infrastructure, transportation, and healthcare access, Nunatsiavut communities face greater challenges in receiving medical care and emergency services when they need them most. This pathway focuses on making sure Nunatsiavut's health systems can adapt and respond effectively in a changing climate.

Implementing Actions

Ensure healthcare infrastructure and medical transport remain reliable as climate conditions shift.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Infrastructure, Policy	Health, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL	$$$

Integrate requirement for climate-health impact assessments into development project planning and decision-making.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Policy, Research	Environment, Health	NG, ICGs	$

Develop an Emergency Management Strategy to be better equipped to deal with increasing fire risks, storms, and other potential major events.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Policy	Environment, Infrastructure	NG, ICGs, NL, GoC	$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Reliable Healthcare in a Changing Climate

- Community perception of healthcare access reliability.
- Percentage of development projects which undertook a climate-health impact assessment.
- Community perception of emergency preparedness and response effectiveness.

Culture & Education — Priority Area

Better Education for All — Pathway

Enhancing education to include more climate change curriculum and programming will build capacity in our communities, foster leadership skills, and ensure that we are integrating diverse perspectives in our climate change adaptation initiatives.

Implementing Actions

Enhance school curriculum to incorporate educational materials about climate change.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Research	Culture, Education, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$

Develop educational programs that are accessible to all ages focusing on sustainability, climate awareness, and traditional practices.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Research	Culture, Education, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$

Explore the potential of integrating youth and Elder voices / representation in each department to enhance climate change leadership development and build capacity.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Policy	All	NG	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Better Education for All

- Number of community members accessing climate change-related educational programs.
- Community perception of the relevance and accessibility of educational programs.
- Student and teacher perceptions of the effectiveness of climate change education.
- Feedback from youth and Elders on their role and impact in decision-making processes.

Culture & Education — Priority Area

Protecting Our Culture — Pathway

Climate change is negatively impacting the culture and traditional way of life in Nunatsiavut. This pathway focuses on actions around preserving Inuit language, traditions, and knowledge for future generations by integrating Inuit perspectives into education and aligning policies with cultural and environmental values.

Implementing Actions

Conduct a culturally focused review of NG policies to identify areas that may conflict with Inuit ways of life and pursuit of self-determination.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Policy	All	NG, ICGs	$

Expand educational resources and materials that integrate Inuit Knowledge with current curriculum in Nunatsiavut schools.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Policy	Culture, Education, Environment	NG, ICGs, NLSchools	$$

Develop a cultural education strategy that ensures the preservation and promotion of Inuit culture, language, and traditions for future generations.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Policy	Culture, Education	NG, ICGs	$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Protecting Our Culture

- Percentage of NG policies addressed to better align with Inuit culture and values.
- Community feedback on the effectiveness of cultural education and preservation.
- Perceptions from knowledge holders on whether Inuit Knowledge is being adequately integrated.

Culture & Education — Priority Area

Learning on the Land — Pathway

Time spent on the land is at the heart of the traditional Inuit way of life. By enhancing land-based education, we will strengthen connections to Inuit culture, ensuring that future generations are equipped to adapt to a changing climate while preserving traditional knowledge and practices.

Implementing Actions

Create new land-based programming to facilitate more time on the land for those who may otherwise not be able to access land-based experiences.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Policy	Culture, Education	NG, ICGs	$$

Increase supports to facilitate the integration of on-the-land components in existing educational programs.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
IK, Programming, Policy	Culture, Education	NG, ICGs, NLSchools	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Learning on the Land

- Number of participants in land-based programs annually.
- Feedback from participants on their experience with land-based education.
- Community sentiment on how well these programs are preserving traditional practices.

Learning on the land offers benefits that extend far beyond education. Community members have shared that being on the land fosters healing, strengthens family bonds, and supports mental and spiritual wellbeing, reinforcing its central role in Inuit culture and identity.

"Being on the land brings us so much healing. We get to leave everything behind and be a family. It's not just physical, it's mental and spiritual. It's happiness and memories that last forever."

- Participant at Silavut Asianguvalliajuk 2024

Economic Development — Priority Area

Helping Local Businesses Grow — Pathway

Supporting local businesses is vital to strengthening Nunatsiavut's economy in the face of climate change. This pathway emphasizes resources and financial support to enable businesses to adapt, innovate, and grow in a sustainable and climate-conscious way.

Implementing Actions

Expand self-employment programs to support small businesses in implementing climate change adaptation measures.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Inuit Self-Determination; Inuit Values, Culture, and Language; Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing; Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation; Sustainable Community Practices; Communication and Relationships; Research and Evaluation

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development, Environment, Education	NG, ICGs	$

Expand the micro-grant program to provide financial support for business improvements and adaptations related to climate change impacts.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Inuit Self-Determination; Inuit Values, Culture, and Language; Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing; Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation; Sustainable Community Practices; Communication and Relationships; Research and Evaluation

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$$

Support youth entrepreneurship in climate-resilient businesses by providing resources and training programs tailored to climate change adaptation.

Short term | **Medium term** | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Inuit Self-Determination; Inuit Values, Culture, and Language; Health, Safety, and Social Wellbeing; Knowledge, Capacity, and Innovation; Sustainable Community Practices; Communication and Relationships; Research and Evaluation

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development, Environment	NG, ICGs	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Helping Local Businesses Grow

- Number of grants issued, and amount of funding disbursed through micro-grant and self-employment programs for climate change related initiatives.
- Feedback from entrepreneurs on program accessibility and business outcomes.
- Community perception of the economic and environmental impact of these businesses.

This pathway aligns with the Economic Development Strategy.

Economic Development — Priority Area

Skills for the Future — Pathway

Building capacity through education and training is essential to prepare Nunatsiavut communities for the economic challenges and opportunities brought by climate change. This pathway focuses on equipping individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to adapt and thrive in a changing world.

Implementing Actions

Develop training programs for tourism and research services that educate on climate change impacts to enhance local capacities and diversify income sources.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Tourism, Economic Development, Environment	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$$

Expand the scope of entrepreneurship programs to include climate change adaptation training and support for businesses.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development, Environment	NG, ICGs	$

Conduct a labour market study to identify skills gaps and training needs related to climate change adaptation and economic development.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$$

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Skills for the Future

- Number of participants in climate change-related training programs.
- Participant feedback on the effectiveness of training in supporting climate-adapted industries.

This pathway aligns with the Economic Development Strategy.

Economic Development — Priority Area

Innovating for a Green Future — Pathway

Innovation is key to driving economic resilience and sustainability in Nunatsiavut. This pathway aims to foster climate-resilient businesses, integrate climate adaptation into economic planning, and leverage renewable energy and cultural preservation for sustainable growth.

Implementing Actions

Develop an economic development strategy that integrates climate change adaptation, renewable energy, cultural preservation, and sustainable practices.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, IK, Collaboration	Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$

Expand the bi-annual economic profiles to monitor changes in transportation, demographics, energy, housing, and education due to climate change.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development	NG, ICGs	$

Create an economic forecasting tool to help businesses assess the impact of climate change and develop strategies for resilience.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development	NG, ICGs, AIs	$$

Establish a climate innovation fund to provide seed capital and venture funding for innovative climate change-related businesses and technologies.

Short term | Medium term | Long term

Not started | In progress | Complete

Tools	Teams	Partners	Cost
Research, Policy, Programming	Economic Development, Environment	NG	$$

Economic Development

Priority Area

Innovating for a Green Future

Pathway

Monitoring & Evaluation

What's Working? Innovating for a Green Future

- Amount of funding disbursed through the innovation fund.
- Business leader feedback on the usefulness of the innovation fund and forecasting tools.
- Community perception of the economic benefits from climate change-related innovations.

This pathway aligns with the Economic Development Strategy.

Climate change and economic development are inherently linked and addressing one without considering the other risks undermining the wellbeing of Nunatsiavut's communities.

Climate change is already disrupting traditional industries like hunting and fishing, while also posing challenges to infrastructure, transportation, and energy systems. By integrating climate adaptation into economic planning, Nunatsiavut can not only mitigate these risks but also unlock opportunities for innovation and growth in areas like renewable energy, climate-smart tourism, and green technologies that align with Inuit values and priorities.

This intersection is about more than just weathering the impacts of climate change — it's about reimagining economic development to reflect the needs of the land and people. Economic activities that are informed by climate realities strengthen cultural preservation, attract sustainable investment, and build local capacity for long term prosperity.

By leading with a forward-thinking approach, Nunatsiavut can create economic opportunities that honour its traditions while preparing for the challenges and possibilities of tomorrow.

Silavut Asianguvalliajuk, March 2024
Photo by Ashleigh Downing

Key Performance Indicators

Environment

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Tracking Changes to Our Environment	• Quantity and quality of expanded baseline datasets. • Number of operational weather radar stations and their coverage area. • Feedback on how the baseline data initiative is helping communities understand climate change. • Community satisfaction with access to real-time weather and ice data. • Perception among local decision-makers on the usefulness of the mapping data for planning.
Managing Climate Risks	• Number of key climate risks assessed. • Number of key climate risks addressed. • Community perception of reduced risk from climate hazards.
Living Sustainably Together	• Community perception of sustainability initiatives. • Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions tracked by the carbon management strategy. • Ratio of greenhouse gas emissions versus carbon sequestration. • Reduction in plastic use in the communities.
Working Together on Climate Solutions	• Number of climate change engagement sessions with different groups. • Community engagement level in climate change-related digital posts. • Youth feedback on their role and influence in the climate strategy implementation. • Community satisfaction with climate change workshops and collaboration efforts. • Community perception of the accessibility and usefulness of climate change information and communication.
Inuit Leadership in Climate Action	• Percentage of projects using the climate change questionnaire for project planning. • Percentage of research projects and expeditions incorporating knowledge holders annually. • Percentage of projects using the self-determination framework for data collection and research. • Number of climate adaptation initiatives led by the Nunatsiavut Research Centre. • Community perception of how well Inuit Knowledge and leadership is being integrated into climate research.

Energy

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Energy Efficient Homes and Buildings	• Number of homes and buildings upgraded via energy efficiency programs. • Average energy savings resulting from energy efficiency programs. • Community satisfaction with energy efficiency improvements, including heat source upgrades.
Clean Energy for Our Communities	• Energy reliability improvements in Nain (measured by hours of power availability annually or reduction in outages). • Reduction in diesel consumption in Nain and other communities (litres or percentage decrease annually). • Community feedback on reliability and satisfaction with clean energy sources.
Finding New Energy Solutions	• Reduction in energy costs from the adoption of innovative energy technologies. • Community feedback on the success of innovative energy technology adoption.
Safe and Reliable Energy Access	• Number of households with secure energy access. • Milestones completed in the updated Energy Security Plan. • Community satisfaction with the updated Energy Security Plan and whether it addresses energy concerns.

Infrastructure and Transportation

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Healthy Homes and Buildings	• Change in safety and efficiency of buildings with envelope standards compared to those without. • Number of buildings retrofitted to meet climate adaptation needs. • Number of green roofs or sustainable building projects piloted. • Compliance rate with building envelope standards in new constructions. • Community satisfaction with housing quality and safety improvements. • Community perception of the effectiveness of new sustainable technologies.
Safe and Reliable Travel	• Number of culverts and ditches improved. • Kilometres of new or improved land-based trails developed. • Reduction in incidents related to unsafe travel during ice conditions (accident reports, travel delays). • Usage statistics for the sea ice conditions information portal (number of visitors, updates). • Community satisfaction with travel safety and road conditions. • Feedback from trail users on accessibility and ease of travel.
Protecting Our Coasts and Waterways	• Number of sewer outfalls improved to meet rising sea level standards. • Number, length, and quality of breakwaters constructed. • Number of wharves upgraded to accommodate new water level patterns. • Community feedback on the usability and safety of coastal infrastructure.
Clean Water and Safe Waste	• Volume of stormwater retained and reused (litres per year). • Percentage of water supply systems with diversified sources or backup systems implemented. • Community feedback on reliability and access to clean drinking water. • Community satisfaction with waste management. • Feedback from water supply managers on the effectiveness of diversified sources.
Building Resilient Infrastructure	• Percentage of infrastructure projects using renewable energy technology. • Number of projects monitored via the infrastructure monitoring program. • Number of new builds and retrofits following climate-responsive infrastructure standards. • Community perception of safety, comfort, and reliability of new builds or retrofits.
Being Ready for Emergencies	• Percentage of roads with multiple access points for evacuation (% of total road network). • Number of firebreaks established annually. • Number of emergency shelters created, and their operational capacity. • Community feedback on perceived safety improvements. • Level of satisfaction with emergency preparedness during storms and wildfires.

Economic Development

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Helping Local Businesses Grow	• Number of grants issued, and amount of funding disbursed through micro-grant and self-employment programs for climate change related initiatives. • Feedback from entrepreneurs on program accessibility and business outcomes. • Community perception of the economic and environmental impact of these businesses.
Skills for the Future	• Number of participants in climate change-related training programs. • Participant feedback on the effectiveness of training in supporting climate-adapted industries.
Innovating for a Green Future	• Amount of funding disbursed through the innovation fund. • Business leader feedback on the usefulness of the innovation fund and forecasting tools. • Community perception of the economic benefits from climate-resilient innovations.

Food Security

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Food for Everyone	• Accessibility of food support programs. • Accessibility of community freezer programs. • Accessibility of school lunch program. • Satisfaction with the school lunch program from students and parents. • Perceptions of the food support program's effectiveness in meeting community needs.
Growing Our Own Food	• Number of starter kits distributed for household gardens. • Community sentiment on the success of growing local food. • Feedback from households on their experience with small-scale gardening.
Sharing Our Traditional Foods	• Community feedback on the success of food sharing in maintaining traditional food-sharing practices and increasing food security.
Building Strong Food Systems	• Perception of the success of commercial kitchens in supporting food education and preservation. • Community feedback on the availability and accessibility of locally produced food. • Number of social enterprises started/operational.

Health & Wellbeing

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Prepared and Protected	• Percentage of boats with improved safety and related equipment. • Number of community members trained in first aid, search and rescue, boat operation, and fire safety. • Perceptions of preparedness and safety following safety training.
Supporting Strong Minds and Healthy Communities	• Participation level in mental health programming. • Community perception of the on-the-land programs' impact on mental health and resilience. • Participant feedback on the effectiveness of mental health workshops.
Protecting Health from Climate Risks	• Number of environmental monitoring sites established or upgraded for contaminants and climate-related health hazards. • Community perception of access to timely health risk information and alerts. • Community perception of response actions taken following emergency alerts.
Reliable Healthcare in a Changing Climate	• Community perception of healthcare access reliability. • Percentage of development projects which undertook a climate-health impact assessment. • Community perception of emergency preparedness and response effectiveness.

Culture & Education

Implementation Pathway	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
Better Education for All	• Number of community members accessing climate change-related educational programs. • Community perception of the relevance and accessibility of educational programs. • Student and teacher perceptions of the effectiveness of climate change education. • Feedback from youth and Elders on their role and impact in decision-making processes.
Protecting Our Culture	• Percentage of NG policies addressed to better align with Inuit culture and values. • Community feedback on the effectiveness of cultural education and preservation. • Perceptions from knowledge holders on whether Inuit Knowledge is being adequately integrated.
Learning on the Land	• Number of participants in land-based programs annually. • Feedback from participants on their experience with land-based education. • Community sentiment on how well these programs are preserving traditional practices.

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