



Internal use 445996

Application for a Grant

Identification		
This page will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors.		
Program name Major Collaborative Research Initiatives Program		
Joint or special initiative Canada Foundation for Innovation Initiative (CFI)		
Application title Resources and Sustainable Development in Arctic		
Applicant family name Southcott	Applicant given name Chris	Initials J
Org. code 1350411	Full name of applicant's organization and department Lakehead University Sociology	
Org. code 1350411	Full name of administrative organization and department Lakehead University Office of Research	
Does your proposal involve human beings as research subjects? If "Yes", consult the <i>Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans</i> and submit your proposal to your organization's Research Ethics Board. Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>		
Does your proposal involve activity that requires a permit, licence, or approval under any federal statute; or physical interaction with the environment? If "Yes", complete Appendices A and B. Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>		
		Total
Total funds requested from SSHRC (from page 7)		<u>2,500,000</u>



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Participants		
List names of your team members (co-applicants and collaborators) who will take part in the intellectual direction of the research. Do not include assistants, students or consultants.		
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Department/Division name School of Public Policy and Administration		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name School of Public Policy and Administration		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Application WEB



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Southcott, Chris

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Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Participants (cont'd)		
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Department/Division name Geography		
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Department/Division name History		



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

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Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Family name, Given name

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Org. code 1240616	Full organization name Université du Québec en Outaouais	
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Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Anthropology		
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Department/Division name Faculty of Native Studies		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Ilisimatusarfik		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Geography		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Social Sciences in International relations		



Family name, Given name
Southcott, Chris

Participants (cont'd)		
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Department/Division name Native Studies		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Geography and Environmental Systems		
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Family name Wilson	Given name Gary	Initials
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Department/Division name Political Science		
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Department/Division name Geography		

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Family name, Given name
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Department/Division name Agricultural Economics		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Geography		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Undergraduate Studies		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Org. code 1350911	Full organization name University of Toronto	
Department/Division name Public Health Sciences		
Role Co-applicant <input checked="" type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
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Department/Division name Institute of Social Sciences		



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Participants (cont'd)		
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Department/Division name Office of the Dean of Arts		
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
Family name	Given name	Initials
Org. code	Full organization name	
Department/Division name		
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
Family name	Given name	Initials
Org. code	Full organization name	
Department/Division name		
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
Family name	Given name	Initials
Org. code	Full organization name	
Department/Division name		
Role Co-applicant <input type="radio"/> Collaborator <input type="radio"/>		
Family name	Given name	Initials
Org. code	Full organization name	
Department/Division name		



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Partners - Partners may be organizations in the public, private or non-profit sectors. Individuals are not eligible as partners. Enter complete information for each partner.									
Org. code 1	Full organization name Arctic Co-operatives Limited					Organization type Private business enterprise			
Address 1645 Inkster Boulevard					Contact family name Nirlungayuk				
					Given name Mary			Initials	
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Country CANADA					Telephone number		Secondary number		
					Fax number		223		
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Country CANADA					Telephone number		Secondary number		
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Web address									
Org. code 1	Full organization name Aurora College/Aurora Research Institute					Organization type Research organization			
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					Given name Pippa			Initials	
City/Municipality Inuvik		Prov./State NT	Postal/Zip code X0E0T0	Country code 1	Area code 867	Number 7773298	Extension		
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Family name, Given name
Southcott, Chris

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Country CANADA					Telephone number		Secondary number		
					Fax number		1 613 526-4703		
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Web address									
Org. code 1	Full organization name Department of Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs					Organization type Provincial/Territorial government			
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Family name, Given name
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Org. code 1	Full organization name Government of the Northwest Territories			Organization type Provincial/Territorial government				
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Country CANADA			Telephone number		Secondary number		Fax number	
E-mail Linda_Ecklund@gov.nt.ca			1		867		873 0101	
Web address								
Org. code 1	Full organization name Government of Yukon			Organization type Provincial/Territorial government				
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Family name, Given name
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Family name, Given name
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Country CANADA			Telephone number			
			Secondary number			
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Org. code 1	Full organization name Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.			Organization type Aboriginal Organization		
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Country CANADA			Telephone number			
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Family name, Given name
Southcott, Chris

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Country			Secondary number			
			Fax number			
E-mail						
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Family name, Given name
Southcott, Chris

Research Activity

The information provided in this section refers to your research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your proposed research or research activity. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

community development; resource development; Arctic societies

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If "Other", specify
1	61024	Urban, Rural and Regional Economics	
2	62820	Public Policy Studies	
3	61402	Community Development	
4	63404	Social Organization	
5	61812	Regional Geography	

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research related to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Area
1	180	Environment and Sustainability
2	170	Energy and natural resources
3	131	Economic and Regional Development

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your proposal.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>1900 BC AD</p> <p>_____ ○ ●</p> <p>_____ ○ ○</p>	<p>Year</p> <p>2009 BC AD</p> <p>_____ ○ ●</p> <p>_____ ○ ○</p>



Family name, Given name
Southcott, Chris

Research Activity (cont'd)

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1140	Northern Canada
2	8000	Antarctic and Arctic
3		

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Country	Prov./ State
1	1100	CANADA	
2	1200	UNITED STATES	AK
3	8001	GREENLAND (DENMARK)	
4	3105	NORWAY	
5	3419	RUSSIA (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)	



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Summary of Proposed Research

The summary of your research proposal should indicate clearly the problem or issue to be addressed, the potential contribution of the research both in terms of the advancement of knowledge and of the wider social benefit, etc.

The Arctic remains one of Canada's last storehouses of natural resources. For many Canadians, the Arctic represents opportunity and potential wealth. For those living there, however, the Arctic is home, and is viewed and experienced quite differently. Northerners are keenly aware of the enormous social, economic, and environmental challenges facing their homeland, and for those living in Canadian Arctic communities, developing the capacity to meet these challenges is far more pressing than the exploitation of resources for the benefit of the rest of the country. Opposition between these apparently contrary visions, first identified in the Berger Inquiry report of 1978, has tended to characterize the policy debates and development practices in the region. As a consequence, resource development has been slow, and a general mood of conflict has too often prevailed.

Yet opposition and conflict need not persist as the modus operandi for development in the Arctic. Indeed, strong potential exists to create a situation where the opposition between these two traditionally competing visions of the North is substantially reduced. Recent changes introduced into the region in the areas of self-government, recognition of land-claims, co-management of resources, and environmental regulation have contributed to a situation today that is markedly different from that addressed by the Berger Inquiry in the 1970s. The region and its communities have a greater sense of control and there is an increased sense of hope that resource development can be done in a way that benefits rather than destroys communities. Research is needed to help ensure that this hope does not turn into disappointment.

This proposal seeks to establish a new research network that would bring together researchers from a broad range of disciplines and organizations representing communities, government, the private sector, and non-profit organizations to conduct and mobilize research aimed at the sustainable development of Arctic natural resources in a manner that will improve the health and well-being of Canada's northern communities while preserving the region's unique environment.

The main focus of the research will be on finding ways to ensure that a larger share of the benefits of resource development stay in the region with fewer costs to communities. Researchers in various disciplines of the social sciences and humanities have been examining different aspects of development in the North in a variety of regions and contexts. Recent funding opportunities such as SSHRC's Northern Communities: Towards Social and Economic Prosperity program have increased the ability of researchers to examine these issues. The Network will mobilize this critical mass of research and researchers around the focussed question of finding out how to maximize benefits of resource development to northern regions and communities and minimize the social, economic, cultural, and environmental costs.

In partnership, and with the substantial support, of a wide range of northern actors the Network will fund a series of research projects around the themes of sustainable regions, sustainable communities, sustainable cultures, and sustainable environments. They will measure and analyze the impacts of resource development and find ways of assisting Arctic communities deal with these impacts through a range of new and innovative development and policy tools.

The potential exists for finding new ways of developing resources that will ensure greater benefits for and build capacity in these northern communities. Rather than being something that threatens their vitality the development of natural resources can be done in a way that will ensure the long-term sustainability of northern communities.

Objectives: Quality, significance, breadth and scope of the proposed research

As the world economy continues to expand, demand for energy and other natural resources is increasing. Reserves of some resources such as oil are becoming more difficult to replace. Natural resource industries are increasingly interested in new sources of supply in non-traditional yet politically stable regions such as the Arctic. This is occurring at a time when climate change has the potential to make Arctic resources increasingly accessible. In addition, the federal government's recent commitment to enhanced geo-mapping is providing industry with much-needed information regarding current resource reserves. In short, Canada's Arctic has the potential to become a major source of commodity wealth in future years. The importance of the issue was underlined in the recent work of Science, Technology and Innovation Council which, in 2008, selected Arctic resource production as one of thirteen sub-priorities of the Government of Canada's current Science and Technology (S&T) Strategy.

While Canada's northern resources have the potential to produce great wealth for Canada in the future, past experience has showed that the communities of Canada's Arctic have benefited little from resource exploitation. Indeed, Canada's northern communities have experienced enormous social and economic challenges over the past half century and these challenges can be closely linked to impacts of past resource exploitation. Resource dependence is seen as one of the most important challenges facing the region. In the past this dependence has failed to produce sustained benefits for northern communities (Lucas, 1970; Cox, 1975; Rea, 1976; Page, 1986; Nassichuk 1987, Bernard, 1977; Berger, 1978; House, 1981, Simard, 1982; Osherenko and Young, 1989; Duhaime; 1991, 2004; Elias, 1991,1995; Southcott, 2000, 2006, Heininen and Southcott, 2010; Myers, 2001; Caulfield, 2000 and 2004; McPherson, 2003). The "resource curse" identified in other regions of the world has been very much present in Northern Canada (Banta, 2007; Collier, 2007). Communities are disrupted to serve the interests of a type of resource development where few jobs go to local peoples and the arrival and departure of migrant workers creates great social problems (Huskey, 2004; Mills and McCreary, 2006). Added to these issues are attempts by the region's Indigenous population to ensure that their traditional activities and cultures are maintained in the face of multiple stressors (Sandlos, 2007; Nelson et al, 2005). Resource development has often been linked to an increase in the disruption of these communities leading to a variety of social and health challenges (Ritter, 2001; Niezen, 1993). Resource production often represents a threat to the northern environment upon which the traditional economy of the region's Indigenous population still depend (ACIA, 2004; Berger, 1977). In the past, the region has received little or no benefit from the exploitation of these resources and was forced to deal with the negative impacts both during the exploitation phase and the closure phase (Hicks, 1997; Abele, 2009). Despite attempts to diversify the economy of Northern Canada, communities in the region remain heavily dependent on the exploitation of natural resources (Bone, 2009; Coates et al, 2008; Duerden, 1992). Most projections for the future point to a continued dependence on these resources (NEF, 2008; GNWT, 2009; GY, 2009).

The main objective of this project is to find ways of ensuring that the resource exploitation benefits northern communities rather than destroys them. There is some indication that the worst aspects of the resource dependence can be countered through the introduction of new policies and models of development that increase local control of development and ensure a higher share of resource rents are passed on to northern communities (Broderstad and Dahl, 2004; Bankes, 2004; Natcher et al, 2005). New land claims agreements, impact-benefit agreements, and co-management boards offer the potential for the development of natural resources in Northern Canada in a manner that increases the benefits of these developments for local communities and helps ensure that development is done in an environmental sound manner (Rodon, 1998; Hicks, 1999; Saku, 2002; Csonka and Schweitzer, 2004; Natcher and Hickey, 2008; Felt and Natcher, 2008). This proposal outlines the establishment of a network of researchers working closely with communities and stakeholders to conduct leading-edge research on the best ways of developing northern natural resources in a manner that maximizes benefits to communities and minimizes dangers to the environment. This research

would lead to the development of major new and innovative models of development that could have a far-reaching impact not only in Canada but throughout the world.

This will be done by providing a better understanding of the issues in a number of ways. Examination of past practices will allow communities to better understand the problems created by past resource exploitation. The project will establish a series of baseline indicators through which impacts can be measured and assessed. These indicators will be used to analyze various options to increase the likelihood of sustainability and greater benefits for northern communities. This analysis will lead to the development of policy options to allow to better deal with the impacts of resource development on these communities. This project, if funded, will have an important impact on the region by providing communities and organizations with a better understanding of the past impacts of resource development, a set of indicators to allow communities to measure current impacts, a better understanding of the usefulness of legal, institutional and policy tools that are available to them, and a series of policy options to help ensure that resource development occurs in a manner that enhances their sustainability.

Network Vision

ReSDA will bring together researchers from a broad range of disciplines and organizations representing communities, government, the private sector, and non-profit organizations to conduct and mobilize research aimed at the sustainable development of Arctic natural resources.¹ The primary objective will be to find the best ways of using these resources to improve the well-being of Canada's northern communities and Canadians in general while preserving the region's unique ecosystem. The network will work to fulfill the following objectives:

- cultivate innovative approaches to research on Arctic sustainable resource development;
- connect researchers, community and Aboriginal organizations, governments, and the private sector partners together to create new common communities of interest related to maximizing resource development benefits for northern communities;
- assist the development of human resources in the Canadian Arctic by providing training in the skill sets necessary to enable local residents to benefit from employment opportunities in resource development;
- stimulate the development of new knowledge transfer techniques that will allow research results to be more readily utilized by actors in the region; and
- position Canada as a world leader in supporting research that deals with environmentally and socially sustainable resource development that maximizes benefits to local communities.

Research Questions and Methodologies: Expertise and Contributions of Researchers

The research plan envisaged for ReSDA will be based on four themes: sustainable regions, sustainable communities, sustainable cultures, and sustainable environments. Within these themes research subprojects will examine various resource sectors such as oil and gas, mining, wildlife management, fishing, and forestry. All subprojects will be committed to ensuring a central place for traditional knowledge and Inuit Qaujimatjuqangit in their activities (Parlee et al, 2005; Parlee et al. 2006; Dowsley, 2009). In addition to these themes, the research subprojects will also be categorized according to the types of research questions: those looking at measuring the impacts of resource development, those analyzing the impacts of resource development, and those finding ways to use the previous two types of projects to find ways of helping Arctic communities deal with these impacts through ways of enhancing the benefits of the developments and mitigating the negative impacts. The relations between the themes and types of research are represented in Figure 1. The specific subprojects are described below. They will be staggered throughout the seven years of ReSDA. Those that will start immediately upon the awarding of funding have been described in greater detail than those that will follow later. New projects will also develop as a result of the development of the research.

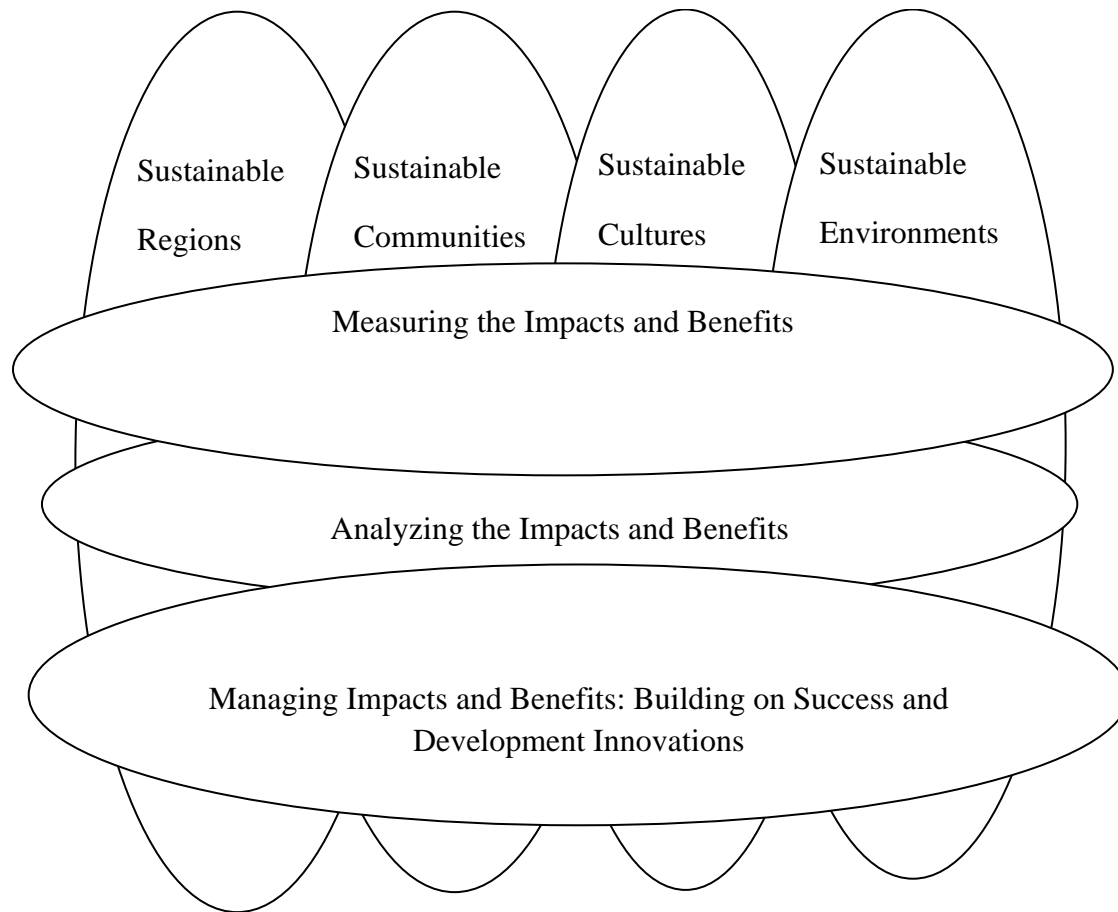


Figure 1

A General Note on Methodology

Projects will use a range of methodologies but in order to ensure true partnerships between researchers and stakeholders participatory action research (PAR) and other collaborative research methodologies will be a key methodology of most projects. Action research (AR) attempts to solve important real life problems through democratic, co-generative inquiry where the participants work closely with the researchers. The processes and results of AR must take the form of credible knowledge that can be shared with practitioners, researchers and others (Greenwood and Levin 2003).

The processes involved in action research often vary from standard scientific practices. New practices often emerge as the processes develop (Carr and Kemmis, 1986). Firstly, a project takes as its subject-matter a social practice, regarding it as a form of strategic action susceptible of improvement; secondly, the project proceeds through a spiral of cycles of planning, acting, observing and reflecting, with each of these activities being systematically and self-critically implemented and interrelated; thirdly, the project involves those responsible for the practice in each of the moments of the activity, widening participation in the project gradually to include others affected by the practice, and maintaining collaborative control of the process. (p. 165-166)

PAR is a particular form of Action Research in that it recognizes the political aspects of research and knowledge production (Reason 1994). It addresses concerns about power, powerlessness and knowledge, emphasizes shared ownership of research, community involvement and action, and typically promotes social transformation. Understanding the political aspects of science and research both in its generation and utilization is crucial in Arctic communities (Southcott et al, 2005). Variations of PAR have been invaluable for conducting health research (Health and Science Institute of the Northwest Territories, 1989; World Health

Organization, 2003) and other forms of social research (Freeman, 1976; Feit, 1986; Abele, 1989; Robinson et al, 1994; Caine et al, 2009). It is an effective methodology to use in the North as it allows researchers and community partners to work together to critically examine the research questions, the research techniques, and the research findings, throughout the research process (Caine et al, 2007; Chatwood and Young, 2010;). It also integrates well with Indigenous cultures (Hoare et al, 1993; Lemelin et al, 2010). It should be noted that the research questions described as part of this proposal are largely derived from preliminary discussions between researchers and between community partners. It is expected that these questions will evolve as the project progress.

While the research methodologies that form this proposal will vary by subproject, they will be framed by PAR. This will be the case not only with qualitative research methods but also quantitative analysis. While PAR is frequently described as a “qualitative methodology” several recent projects using quantitative methods have been able to integrate much of the beneficial aspects of PAR into their analysis (Huskey and Southcott, 2010; Larsen et al, 2010). This integration often occurs through use of Community Research Workshops (CRWs). Many traditional qualitative research processes such as structured (and even unstructured) interviews and focus groups often are built around power relations where control exercised by the researcher limits the ability of that researcher to gain the insights of participants. One technique exercised by SERNNOCa and other researchers in the North is the Community Research Workshop. In these workshops research findings are presented to community representatives and they are allowed to validate and comment on the findings. While originally designed as a form of knowledge transfer, these CRWs have greatly aided researchers to not only more actively involve communities in the research but greatly improve the quality of data collected. It is hoped that each project supported by ReSDA will include at least one CRW.

Sustainable Regions (Theme Coordinator: Frances Abele, Carleton University)

In the past, resource development in the North has not been done in a manner that ensures a sustainable future for the region. This research theme is centred on finding ways to ensure that the regions of the North have the appropriate tools to mitigate the negative impacts of the past and allow more benefits of resource development to stay in the region. With a focus on policy-related research, this theme will build upon and revise the ideas developed and tested in a SSHRC-funded Research Development Initiative (2009-11) project, *Understanding the New Northern Economy*. With this project, which dealt with Nunavik and Nunavut only, researchers Abele, Rodon and Schott developed and tested means of collaboration in policy-relevant research with selected northern communities and organizations. They sought ways to improve the policy impact of independent research in the particular context of northern economic development --an enterprise that requires an integrated analysis of the regional and community-based mixed economies. In the spirit of RDI's, this work was a pilot project, providing experience that will inform more advanced work developed under the Sustainable Regions theme.

The institutional framework for economic planning and resource development decision-making in northern Canada is the consequence of three decades of political development and remarkable social change (Abele, 2009). Much of what exists is an institutional response to Aboriginal peoples' struggles for more democratic control over the terms of their lives. New and evolving public and Aboriginal governments, an innovative regulatory framework involving high levels of public participation, coupled with the sustained engagement of a federal government focussed on national (and not necessarily regional) priorities all create a unique environment for policy development (McCrank, 2008; Braden, 2009). The very newness of these arrangements, and the high stakes for northern communities in light of the changes that global warming is bringing even while resource development intensifies, create a need for evidence-based policy development that is coordinated, collaborative and open to continuous improvement. This research theme will develop new evidence, sift and synthesize research from range of disciplines, and offer innovative analysis in direct response to these needs. The projects will aim to raise public awareness of research results and policy options, while ensuring that dialogue with policy-makers continues.

Community Initiatives Alongside many formal policy changes, the Canadian North has experienced a notable shift in the informal regulatory environment with the emergence, indeed institutionalization, of Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBAs) (Caine and Krogman, 2010; Prno and Bradshaw, 2008). Impact and Benefit Agreements established between mine developers and Aboriginal communities have been in use throughout Northern Canada for well over a decade. Though this governance innovation has understandably been applauded by those who regard IBAs as an effective vehicle to mitigate impacts and deliver benefits, limited systematic analysis has been undertaken to determine whether these aims are being met. Further, existing research suffers from: exclusive use of conventional socio-economic indicators that fail to reflect specific community-relevant concerns; routine use of temporally brief ‘snapshots’ of community concerns; and disproportionate use of key informant perceptions rather than those of regular community members. To what degree are IBAs meeting the expectations of community signatories over the long term, and what, ultimately, is their impact on community well-being as expressed in terms that are meaningful to community members? The aim of this project is to facilitate community-relevant, long-term assessment of the impacts of mine development, and especially the influence of IBAs, within a number of northern Aboriginal communities. The project will be undertaken in three stages. First, existing knowledge of the community implications of mineral development will be systematically synthesised to reveal established issues. In stage 2, these scholarship-derived issues will be coupled with those generated by consultations (via interviews, focus groups, and ‘photo voice’) with partner communities to generate a set of indicators of community well-being. Finally, these indicators will be used as the basis of community census-style surveying to establish a baseline of well-being in each of the partner communities, against which change can be measured through subsequent (e.g. bi-annual) surveying. The research subproject will be coordinated by Bradshaw and will include Gibson, Noble, Krogman, and Mills.

Understanding the History of Economic Development A number of scholars have contributed to understanding of the impact of various state initiatives on northern societies (Bielawski 2003; Coates 1991; Dick 2001; Fossett 2001; Grant 1988; Grant 2010; Irlbacher-Fox 2009; Mitchell 1996; Morrison and Coates 1994). The vast expanse of the Canadian North, home to many cultures, and the complex contact history make this a challenging topic. Yet understanding the history is fundamental to knowing how best to proceed under present circumstances. Many past developments have produced negative impacts that are important to properly understand if effective new development options are to be shaped. Historians and researchers from other disciplines have produced work in past and are currently producing work that greatly assists this task. The Network will fund continued work in this area in order to address the research question: What are the negative impacts of past resource development that have presented a barrier to sustainable development in Canada’s North? How should we understand “beneficial” effects and under what conditions have these been realized. Researchers such as historians Coates and Beaulieu will continue their research in this area by providing a general historical overview of resource developments and their impacts using archival and other secondary data analysis. In a complementary project, Abele will continue her research on northern economic and social development policy, attempting to understand the regional dynamic of policy change in the context of Canadian nation-building in all phases of our history.

Synthetic Analysis of the Impact of Large Mining Projects Mining operations have been the main industrial resource activity in Northern Canada (Keeling and Sandlos, 2009). The establishment of these operations and their communities have, in the past, had important impacts on the existing communities and surrounding region (Hicks, 1997; Noble and Bronson, 2005). Keeling, Sandlos, Simmons, and Espiritu will expand on their research work highlighting the social and environmental changes that large mining projects brought to northern regions. Using a variety of research techniques such as archival research, oral history interviews, community workshops, and community-based mapping, these researchers will provide answers to the research question: What have been the negative impacts of past mining activities that have served as barriers to sustainable development in the Canadian North? This subproject will be useful in general discussions of

impact measurement and evaluation and in advancing understanding of the longer-term impacts of mining on northern regions. *Policy Evaluation and Analysis: A Public Process*

Changes in government policies as a result of various influences have both direct and indirect effects on the scope and direction of northern resource development... Researchers such as Abele, Irlbacher-Fox, Rodon and Schott, among others, have investigated changes in government policies concerning northern development as these have responded (or not) to the negotiation and implementation of modern treaties, and advancing territorial and Aboriginal self-government. There are significant differences among the various northern regions concerning how these new arrangements have been worked out, and consequently, differential impact of federal policies. These differential impacts, which have not yet been documented or carefully analyzed, will be examined under this theme. This will be complemented by a "ground up" analysis that considers the evolution of federal northern development and natural resources management policy from the perspective of northern regions' citizens and their needs. This requires collaboration with northern decision-makers in Aboriginal and public governments, and existing non-governmental institutions, such as the Nunavut Economic Forum.

The Network will support new research by Abele, Irlbacher-Fox, Rodon and collaborators to pursue these themes, all with the goal of informing policy choices at every level of government that could contribute to a greater degree of sustainability. A major challenge for sustainability is finding the policy tools to build strong and resilient regional and community economies (which probably will always depend in part upon renewable resources and harvesting) in the face of climate change and the great and growing international pressure for the development of northern natural resources. The policy focus in this theme will thus depend heavily upon research conducted in the other themes for its more future-oriented projects. It will also work with northern communities to create knowledge-sharing networks based upon regional interests. For example, Abele's work in Igloodik on socio-economic impact assessment has led to regional interest, and the proposal for a Baffin region network on sustainable community economies. Such regional networks are vital means for dissemination of research results and the advancement of public discussion of the urgent policy choices facing northerners today.

Security, Resources, and Sustainability: Research by Lackenbauer, Heininen, Huebert and others have shown that the increased importance and increased accessibility of Arctic resources have led to an increased concern about security issues in the region. The Network will support research that attempts to answer the research question: What is the impact of these new security concerns on attempts by the region to promote the sustainable development of its resources?

Sustainable communities (Theme Coordinator: Chris Southcott, Lakehead University)

Canada's Arctic communities have changed drastically over the past 100 years. These changes have resulted in a tremendous amount of social and economic stress (Heininen and Southcott, 2010). Recent events such as the uncertain but already evident impacts of climate change have increased the likelihood of new challenges, but some have also offered promise for these communities to become increasingly involved in finding solutions to these challenges (Furgal, 2005; Ford, 2010). The possibility now exists to find new ways of developing the natural resources of the region in a manner that allows these communities to deal with these challenges and ensure sustainable futures (Winther, 2001; Natcher and Hickey, 2005; Smith, 2005; Fondahl et al, 2010). While the previous theme highlights policy-related research, this theme will concentrate on examining community specific impacts.

Determining Baseline Indicators of Resource Development Impacts: As outlined in the Arctic Human Development Report, one of the most basic challenges that researchers have had when trying to study the impacts of resource development in northern communities is the difficulty establishing baseline indicators (2004). The problem led to the establishment of a special project sanctioned by the Arctic Council known as the Social Indicators Project (Larsen, Schweitzer, and Fondahl, 2010). The Social Indicators project has examined the advantages and disadvantages of a variety of indicators and released a final report in 2010. One

of the main conclusions of this report was that there was a need for in depth case studies of the practical development and use of baseline indicators to measure social change in the North (Larsen and Fondahl, 2010). This issue is establishing basic indicators of social and economic change is an issue noted throughout the circumpolar world (Storey and Noble, 2005; Didyck and Riabova, 2009; Larsen, 2009). The Inuvialuit Regional Corporation has undertaken a number of in-house studies on baseline data that could be used to measure the impact of oil and gas developments in their region. A coalition of federal government and territorial organizations in Nunavut are currently attempting to find ways that social and economic impacts can be monitored (NGMP, 2010). As one of its first projects ReSDA will engage the existing international Social Indicators Project team in a practical examination of baseline indicators to measure the impacts of resource development on northern communities. The central research question will be “What indicators are available that can best measure the impacts of resource development on northern communities?”. Starting with a workshop in Inuvik in 2011, the team of researchers will work with partners such as the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and the Nunavut General Monitoring Program to evaluate the usefulness of existing indicators following the methodologies used in the Arctic Social Indicators Project. Alternative new indicators will be developed and tested using a variety of evaluation systems and by using community research workshops. The team working on this project will be coordinated by Fondahl and will consist of Nymand-Larsen, Petrov, Poppel, Schweitzer, Nuttall, and Wilson. The subproject will provide partners and stakeholders with better tools to measure the impacts of resource development on their communities thus enabling them to better deal with negative impacts and better utilize potential positive impacts. The project will start in 2011 and continue until 2014.

Linked to this research is the need to specifically understand the impacts of resource development on poverty and wealth distribution in Arctic communities. Duhaime has been researching this issue and the project will fund his work in both establishing baseline indicators of wealth shifts and the impacts on the communities (Morin and Duhaime, 2010; Duhaime, 2010).

Resource Development and Migration in the Arctic: High rates of mobility have long been a problem in Northern Canada but mostly in resource dependent communities that, until recently, were primarily inhabited by non-indigenous workers from outside the region (Zaslow, 1971; Southcott, 2010). The new reality of economic development in the North is that the Indigenous population is now extremely active in resource extraction activities and thus have tried to shift their traditional cultural values to the new situation. Stressors such as an extremely mobile population now limit their capacity to harness human and social capital to ensure community vitality and resilience and ensure that these resources are developed in a manner that maximizes benefits to these communities (Howe and Martin, 2010; Vlasova and Petrov, 2010; Westerlund, 2010; Martin et al, 2009; Heleniak, 2009). A recent international Boreas project, UMCN, examined the new migration trends in northern communities (Southcott and Huskey, 2010). One of the central conclusions of this research is that there is need for a more in-depth understanding of how resource development impacts migration patterns in the contemporary Canadian North. ReSDA will mobilize these researchers’ efforts to understand the impacts of resource development-related migration on northern communities and how these impacts can be managed. This project will be based around three central research questions: “What new migration patterns are introduced through contemporary resource development projects?” followed by “What are the impacts of these new migration patterns on communities?” followed by “What can communities do about these impacts?” Methodologies used for this project will build on those used by the UMCN project. Census data will be analyzed using logistical regression for specific regions affected by recent resource developments. Census data will be supplemented by data from the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey (Usher et al, 2003; Kruse et al, 2008). This data can now be accessed at Yellowknife at the new Research Data Centre housed in the Institute for Circumpolar Health Research. Community interviews and Community Research Workshops will be used to research the second research question and an international survey of migration-related programs and policies will be used to answer the

third question. The project will be coordinated by Southcott and include Huskey, Berman, Martin, Westerlund, and Poppel. An initial workshop with Nunavut Tunngavik and others will be held in 2011. The subproject will provide communities and stakeholders with better data on current migration trends in their area and the likely impact of resource development on these trends thus allowing them to better deal with the issue. This project will start in 2011 and continue until 2014.

A Commuting Workforce and Resource Development in the Arctic: Related to the theme of migration is that of the specific issue of commuting workers who make up a large part of the resource development workforce in the Canadian North (Southcott, 2010). Commuting workers have important impacts on both the receiving communities and the sending communities (Green, 1999; Sorensen and Olwig, 2002). Research on the issue is particularly vibrant in Northern Russia (Nisamova, 2009; Heleniak, 2008; Rautio and Tykkyläinen, 2008) but also exists in Canada and other regions of the world (Storey, 2001; Costa et al, 2006). A recent international project under the European Science Foundation's Boreas Program started to bring together a range of researchers working on the issue (Stammler, 2009). ReSDA will mobilize these researchers in a subproject around the central question "How can we best measure the impacts of commuting workers on communities in Northern Canada?" followed by "What are the best options for mitigating the negative impacts of commuting and increasing benefits to northern communities". The subproject will provide regional partners and stakeholders with a better understanding of the impact of commuting workers on northern communities and how negative impacts can be mitigated. The project will start with a workshop in 2011 designed to bring together existing researchers and partners such as the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Nunavut Tunngavik, Makivik, and the Nunatsiavut Government. It is expected that the project will utilize methodologies currently being used in Russia (Eilmsteiner-Saxinger, 2009; Spies, 2008) and will include participatory observation and structured and unstructured interviews. The subproject will be coordinated by Storey and will include Stammler, Heleniak, Eilmsteiner-Saxinger, and Schweitzer. In addition to its connections with international circumpolar research projects the subproject will also link with a major Australian project of which Storey is a member entitled "Cooperative Research Centre for Remote Economic Participation" looking at the impact of the issue on Australia's Aboriginal communities. This project will start in 2011 and continue until 2014.

Understanding the Health and Well-being Impacts of Resource Development: Resource development has traditionally had an important impact on the health of northern communities. Industrial pollution, new roads, changes in lifestyle, shift work, cultural challenges often have negative impacts on the health of peoples living in these communities (Southcott, 1993; Hild and Stordahl, 2004; Bronson and Noble, 2006). Social pathologies can be intensified (Bjerregaard and Young, 1998; Young and Bjerregaard, 2008). Unfortunately there has been little in depth measurement and analysis of these impacts. ReSDA will support a subproject that will attempt to measure and better understand the health and well-being implications of resource development on northern communities. The subproject will be coordinated by Young and will also include Chatwood and Southcott. In partnership with the Institute for Circumpolar Health Research and the Arctic Health Research Network – Yukon, researchers will do a longitudinal analysis of data from the Canadian Community Health Surveys along with various social and health surveys conducted by Statistics Canada. The starting research question for this project will be "What are the impacts of resource development on the health and well-being of northern communities". A further research question will be "How can existing data sources be used by northerners to better measure these impacts?". Finally, researchers will also try to answer the questions "Why do these impacts occur?" and "What can be done about them?" A northern cohort sample will be created that will be large enough to disaggregate analysis into the various northern regions and aboriginal categories. Regression analysis will be used to compare pre and post development conditions and thus isolate impacts. These impacts can be further understood through the use of Community Research Workshops. Analysis of the data will take place in the north at the new Research Data Centre located in the Institute for Circumpolar Health in Yellowknife. It is hoped the project can be used to introduce northern students and others into the use of quantitative data sources in North. The research of the Arctic Health Research Networks and

investigators such as Young and Furgal to better understand what the health impacts of resource development are for northern communities and to find ways to mitigate negative impacts. This project will be beneficial to northern communities in a number of ways. First, it would be able to build a model for measuring the impacts of resource development on community health and well-being with a methodology that could be replicated by Northerners themselves. Second, it would determine these impacts. Thirdly, the subproject will be able to help communities better understand why these impacts occur and what could be done to mitigate them. This project will start in 2012 and continue until 2014.

Resource Development and the Quality of Life in Northern Communities: The question of the quality of life is an important one for these communities. Resource development can have a positive influence on the quality of life but research needs to be done to find out which type of resource development situation increases the quality of life in these communities (Larsen and Huskey, 2010). The issue was examined by a UNESCO sponsored research project that was part of its Management of Social Transformations programme (MOST). The Circumpolar Coping Processes Project (CCPP) and was led by Nils Aarsaether (Aarsaether and Baerenholdt, 1998; 2001; Aarsaether et al, 2004). This project pointed out that while quality of life in circumpolar communities was being threatened by some aspects of new resource development regimes, quality of life was being enhanced by an increased connection to the rest of the world and an increased awareness of social change (reflexivity). Generally negative resource sector changes would be countered by an increase in community and regional self-control are improving the quality of life in these communities. ReSDA will continue the work of the CCPP and will mobilize these research connections around the examination of quality of life changes caused by resource developments. The subproject will first examine the research question: “How can changes of quality of life brought on by resource development be measured in the Canadian context?” Subsequent questions will ask “How can positive aspects be intensified and negative impacts be mitigated?” Methodologies used will be similar to that used by the CCPP and will include analysis of existing data sources and new survey projects combined with Community Research Workshops. It will be coordinated by Aarsaether and include Riabova, Petrov, and Martin. This subproject will provide communities, partners, and stakeholders with a better understanding of the relationship between resource development and the quality of life of northern communities and enable them to find ways to enhance the quality of life in these communities. It will start in 2013 and continue to 2016.

Resource Development and Community Partnerships: Resource development in the North increasingly includes community partnerships (Southcott and Irlbacher-Fox, 2009). In addition to IBAs, forms of these partnerships vary from community to community but they are increasingly used by both governments and industry. Adamowicz and others associated with the Sustainable Forest Management Network have researched these partnerships and noted the benefits to communities (Burton et al, 2004). ReSDA will conduct an inventory of various non-IBA partnership agreements in Northern Canada and the rest of the Circumpolar North. Following the inventory researchers will select a series of “best cases” and analyze these cases in an attempt to isolate the major contributing factors to the success of these partnerships. This subproject will be developed over the initial 2 years of the project.

Sustainable Cultures (Theme Coordinator: David Natcher, University of Saskatchewan)

Most communities in Northern Canada are Indigenous communities. The Indigenous peoples of the region have undergone tremendous social change over the past 60 years. The recent history of these peoples is marked by the struggle to regain control over their communities. Through recent land claims and other mechanisms the Indigenous peoples of Northern Canada are reshaping the North in a manner that supports and enhances their traditional cultures and future economic aspirations. For resource development in Northern Canada to be truly sustainable, it must occur in a manner that supports the cultural foundations of the Indigenous peoples of the region and enhances their ability to participate in the economic and social affairs of the region.

Wildlife Resources and Sustainable Communities. This theme will initially be comprised of one large project measuring the impact of wildlife resources on northern communities. A key objective of this area of research will be to explore the complex social, economic, and political interplay that takes place between subsistence and wage economies, sharing and reciprocity, and regulatory regimes that now mediate community access to wildlife resources. Researchers have noted that most northern Indigenous communities can be characterized as having a mixed economy (Abele, 1997; Stabler and Howe, 1990). In this mixed economy, income-in-kind, from the land through traditional economic activities and cash income from wages and social transfers, are shared between community members. The unique aspect of the northern mixed economy is the relative importance of subsistence activities (Poppel, 2006; Wenzel et al, 2000; Wenzel, 1995, Nuttall 1991). Our knowledge of the basic characteristics of the mixed economy has been developed over the last twenty years by a number of scholars (Asch 1977, Asch 1979, Quigley and McBride 1987, Usher and Weihs 1989, Nahanni 1992, Usher, Duhaime and Searles 2003; Natcher and Davis, 2007; Dowsley, 2010). By focusing on subsistence, with its equally important social and economic attributes, this research will examine how wage earning, wildlife harvesting, processing and distribution of wildfoods and resources contribute to the social cohesion of northern communities. This research will help inform northern economic development policies by demonstrating the inherent complexity and heterogeneity of northern community economies and will make visible the plurality of forms they may take.

This specific sub-project involves working closely with Makivik Corporation (Nunavik) and the Nunatsiavut Government (Labrador). To understand the contemporary social organization of wildfood production in Nunavik and Nunatsiavut communities today, a social network analysis was employed. This will involve examining the extent to which households and multi-household networks participate and cooperate in the production of wildfoods. To access this information a survey will be administered to systematically gather information on the harvest, use, and distribution of wildfoods. Graduate students (2) and community research assistants (13) will administer household harvesting surveys during face-to-face interviews in residents' homes and/or other convenient locations. From the household perspective, we will identify: 1) household demographic information; 2) the range of species and total amount of wildfoods harvested over the course of the previous year (2009-2010); 3) the amount of time male and female heads-of-households allocated to wage earning and wildlife harvesting (i.e., weeks per year); and 4) household development stages. Household development stages include: 1) Inactive Single Parent - Retired Elder - Inactive Single Households (single grouping); 2) Developing Households (Households with heads 20-39 years of age); 3) Mature Households (Households with heads 40-59 years of age); 4) Active Elder Households (Households with heads 60 years or more and still actively harvesting); and 5) Active Single Person Households. From the multi-household network perspective, we will identify cooperation (giving/receiving) among community households, the social relationships that frame those sharing networks, and the total amount of wildfoods being exchanged between households over the course of the previous year.

This subproject will be coordinated by Natcher and will include various other sub-projects or regional case-studies from across the Canadian North. This will involve coordination with the other research areas and include collaboration with the area coordinators and community researchers. Led by Felt, Rodon, Wenzel, and Dowsley the geographical reach of the case-studies will include the Yukon (Old Crow), Nunavut (Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq), Nunavik (Kuujuaq, Inukjuak and Quaqtaq) and Nunatsiavut, Labrador (Nain, Hopedale, Rigolet, Makkovik, Postville). A key outcome for this core area is to enhance our understanding of the relationship between Indigenous communities and the changing northern economy. The subproject will provide baseline data on the importance of the subsistence economy in northern Indigenous communities. Such baseline data will not only allow a better understanding of the use of wildlife resources, it will allow subsequent subprojects to measure the impacts of other resource developments on this usage. The research will start in 2011 and continue until 2014.

Resource development and the Subsistence Economy Once baseline data and the initial analysis of the baseline data are done, researchers will be able to better understand the impact of resource development on subsistence harvesting. Employment opportunities alone will not ensure the sustainability of northern community economies. Rather, communities will continue to rely on the harvesting of wildlife resources to meet many of their nutritional, cultural and economic needs. Finding a balance that ensures that industrial resource development and associated wage earning opportunities do not displace subsistence economies will be the challenge that lies ahead of most northern communities (Adamowicz et al, 2003). In partnership with the Nunatsiavut Government, Makivik, Nunavut Tunngavik, the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, and the Gwich'in Tribal Council, Natcher, Ford, Furgal, Dowsley, and others will develop case studies to analyze the impacts of oil and gas or mining developments on local subsistence economies. The Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic can be used, supplemented by the survey techniques used in the Wildlife Resources and Sustainable Communities subproject. This research would allow communities to understand what needs to be done in order to ensure that resource development occurs in a manner that also protects and supports the subsistence economy. This research would likely start in 2013 and last until 2016.

Modern Land Claim Treaties and Resource Development New land claim treaties have had a profound effect on Northern Canada (Saku, 2002, Bankes, 2004; Irlbacher-Fox, 2010; Rodon, 2009; Martin and Hoffman, 2008). ReSDA will support research examining which aspects of these treaties have had the most positive impacts on promoting Aboriginal involvement in the development of the region's resources. One specific aspect of these new treaties is the establishment of new important economic actors in the region in the form of land claim organizations. ReSDA will support research that examines how these organizations are able to contribute most effectively to the sustainable development of resources in the region. Discussions to put in place this subproject will start in 2011 and it is hoped that research could start in 2013.

Resource Development and Employment and Training Recent resource development initiatives have put in place programs that assist local Aboriginal people find employment in resource industries. These are often part of Impact Benefit Agreements. Some have been more successful than others and initial indications are that ability to integrate aspects of Indigenous culture in the workplace and conditions of employment are a key aspect of success. The Network will support the analysis of employment programs that seek to enhance local Aboriginal employment in the resource sector. Employment is also dependent upon training. Through her work with the University of the Arctic and elsewhere, Hesselin has been researching the effectiveness of training programs for northern Indigenous peoples (Hesselin, 2009). The Network will support research by Hesselin and the others associated with the University of the Arctic that attempts to determine the most effective training techniques to encourage local Aboriginal employment in resource developments in Canada's North and to increase human capital in the region. Discussions to put in place this subproject will start in 2011 and it is hoped that research could start in 2013.

Sustainable Environments (Theme Coordinator: Brenda Parlee, University of Alberta)

The Arctic is home to some of the world's most fragile ecosystems. Local communities, regional governments, and other northern policy makers must ensure that natural resources valued for both subsistence and market economies are developed in ways that sustain those resources and those who depend on them for their social, economic and cultural well-being.

Integrated Environment and Resources The aim of this theme is to build on from local and community knowledge and perspectives on sustainable environments. ReSDA will partner with researchers, communities, regional organizations/governments, and industry partners to examine four aspects of sustainable environments: (i) knowledge of ecosystem variability and change; ii) sustainable resource technologies iii) social networks and institutions; (iv) economic opportunities (v) governance of competing land uses.

Northern communities have been dealing with variability and change in northern ecosystems for many generations; most Arctic cultures are rich with oral histories about extreme climactic events fire history, crashes and peaks of valued wildlife populations. Many Dene communities for example share stories about when "the caribou did not come". Arctic traditional knowledge holders and arctic scientists are not, however,

uniform in their perspectives; equal to ecological variability is a variability in the socio-cultural narratives about ecological change. Hunters, elders biologists, resource managers, conservationists and the public share different views about the health and sustainability of resources; the project will investigate the extent to which existing systems of governance are able to embrace the ecological and socio-cultural variability (Parlee).

Such a pluralistic understanding of arctic environments will provide an important basis for understanding the opportunities and challenges of sustaining northern communities in the context of climate change, declines in valued subsistence food resources (i.e. caribou, beluga whale) as well as increasing mining, hydroelectric development, oil & gas activity and all weather port and road systems. (Parlee)

While traditional knowledge systems may be uniquely important in managing and mitigating emergent environmental impacts of development, northern communities are equally interested in the how new energy technologies including green technologies may be useful in arctic climates. In particular, there is an urgent interest in energy technologies such as solar, wind and water turbine systems that could offset the high cost of heat and fuel within communities and for large scale industrial activity such as mining. A focus on sustainable energy, will be key to cultivating healthy northern ecosystems and economies as well as a proactive means of dealing with the cause as well as effects of climate change in northern environments. Through the Network, researchers will focus on the social, economic and political opportunities and challenges of sustainable energy technologies. (Lead TBA)

Other social, economic dimensions of climate change are also to be considered. One key focus of research has been on the role of social norms and networks in mitigating the risks associated with climate change impacts on local food resources (traditional/country food). The NCE-funded Arctic-Net represents an ideal partner to assist ReSDA on this theme. (Ford)

As development activity increases, risks to these food resources are anticipated to increase with little consideration having been given by policy makers to food alternatives. Researchers will build research on northern food security by investigating how resilience/adaptation may be enhanced or limited in communities affected by resource development. Through secondary data analysis and data collection in three community case studies, researchers will address the following questions: what are the opportunities and challenges of improving food security in the context of a changing resource economy? What kind of multi-scale institutional arrangements are needed to improve local food systems? (Furgal/Goddard).

This area of research will also support the work of others (Furgal, Young, Ford) focusing on northern food security. While food security is undoubtedly influenced by environmental change, whether brought about by climatic change or industrial development, maintaining access to reliable and nutritious food sources is also part of the larger social and political system in which food procurement occurs.

Although there is much attention to the negative effects, a warming climate also brings with it new economic opportunities, particularly, for coastal Inuit communities. Through the network, researchers aim to investigate individual/household preferences and choices related to economic futures. Of key concern are the following questions: As some resources decline in health and availability, what alternative resources (options) are available to individuals/ households? What choices are individuals making between these options and what are the implications for the health and sustainability of communities and local ecosystems? (Adamowicz)

The North has long been considered a resource frontier by southern interests; with climate change and the possibility of expanded transportation through arctic channels, there are renewed claims and debates over northern sovereignty and security. Critical consideration must thus be given to the ways in which Northerners themselves are engaged in dialogue and decision-making in national, circumpolar and international forums about northern resources. The Network will support research related to governance of northern resources including models of co-management and regional multi-stakeholderism. Consideration will be given to the adaptiveness and responsiveness of these systems to change at multiple scales. A specific focus will be on institutions mandated with the planning, assessment, management and monitoring of resource development activities including land use planning boards, land and water boards and impact review boards. Of parallel interest are those institutions mandates with the protection and conservation of lands for Aboriginal and public use (Caine)

Tourism and Resource Development The Network will examine how land uses associated with resource developments such as mining are in conflict with other land uses including tourism. The Network will support research by Johnston and Lemelin into conflicts between the interests of the tourism industry and resource development in order to better understand how to effectively manage these conflicts.(Lemelin)

Organization of Collaboration: The Team

The project director for ReSDA is **Chris Southcott**. Raised in Northern Canada, he has been involved in community-based research in the Circumpolar North for almost 25 years. During these years he has published over 80 scientific reports, books, book chapters, and articles dealing with social and economic change in Northern Canada and the rest of the circumpolar world. Recently he co-edited the first ever work to analyze the effects of globalization on Arctic communities (Heininen and Southcott, 2010) and the first ever work on migration in the Circumpolar North (Huskey and Southcott, 2010). In 2009 he was asked by the Northern Development Minister's Forum to write their major report on the changing economies of the North (Southcott and Irlbacher-Fox, 2009).

Over the past 10 years he has led several major Canadian and international research initiatives dealing with social and economic development in northern regions. In 2001 and 2002 he successfully led a team of 12 international social scientists in the first attempt to produce circumpolar social science curriculum material for the University of the Arctic. In 2004 he was chosen to be the lead author for the International Conference on Arctic Research Planning's Report on Research Outreach (Science Plan 11). In 2006 he was awarded a major SSHRC grant involving 35 researchers and 20 community partners to examine ways that community-based organizations in Northern Canada could better ensure sustainable development in the region. This led to the establishment of the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada for which he currently serves as Chair and Research Director. Also in 2006 he was awarded a grant to lead Canadian participation in the European Science Foundation-lead Boreas project dealing with migration in the Circumpolar North. Since 2005 he has been Chair of the University of the Arctic's Research Outreach program. In 2009 he was chosen by UNESCO to represent Canadian social science in their International Experts project on Sustainable Development and Climate Change in the Arctic.

The Sustainable Regions theme is led by **Frances Abele** of the School of Public Policy and Administration at Carleton University. Dr. Abele has written widely on Canadian public policy and the northern political economy, publishing over 80 books, articles, book chapters and technical reports. With a northern research career stretching back thirty years, she is the author of an oft-consulted study of employment training in the Northwest Territories (Abele 1989) and numerous articles and technical reports on northern economic and political issues. She is an expert on federal northern policy, publishing regularly on this theme, and on the implications for the federation of governance innovations pursuant to the modern treaties. Abele is co-author and co-editor of the first comprehensive examination of northern development policy to include a balanced complement of authors from northern and southern Canada (Abele, Courchene, St-Hilaire and Seidle, 2009). As deputy director of research for the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in the 1990s, Abele was responsible for the Commission's research on the North, and portions of the work on governance and economy. She has worked in partnership with northern organizations in Canada and abroad, ranging from the North-West Academy of Public Administration, Murmansk, Russia to community governments in Canada, where she currently collaborates with the Hamlet of Igloodik and community partners in Deline.

David Natcher leads the Sustainable Cultures theme. Former holder of the Canada Research Chair in Aboriginal Studies at Memorial University, Natcher is now Associate Professor and Director of the Indigenous Land Management Institute at the University of Saskatchewan. He is a widely consulted authority on Indigenous land use, harvesting and the analysis of the mixed economy, with projects in many parts of the North, from Labrador to northern Yukon. Author of over fifty publications various aspects of Indigenous land use and community-based resource management, Natcher recently published two studies of two influential

collections on Indigenous forest management (Natcher, 2008; Stephenson and Natcher 2009). Current projects include cross-border dimensions of Vuntut Gwich'in good security, wildfood production in Labrador, and Aboriginal engagement with large-scale development in northern Saskatchewan.

The leader of the Sustainable Environment theme is **Brenda Parlee**. She is Canada Research Chair in Social Responses to Ecological Changes at the University of Alberta. An active and engaged community researcher, Parlee's publications are based upon a number of studies of Indigenous health perspectives, caribou, and traditional ecological knowledge in resource management. Current projects include mining and community well-being, the importance of caribou in the diets of selected northern communities (an aspect of the International Polar Year Project Arctic Peoples, Cultures, Resilience and Caribou), the northern social economy, among others. Since receiving her doctorate in 2006, Parlee has established an international reputation as a scholar in these fields.

ReSDA builds on several existing networks and partnerships. Foundational to ReSDA are the networking and partnership model established by the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada (SERNNNoCa). Along with similar initiatives such as the Arctic Health Research Networks (AHRNs), SERNNNoCa is demonstrating the value and effectiveness of having northern institutions play key roles in Arctic research initiatives. ReSDA will borrow heavily from the model of collaborative coordination and management structure already established by SERNNNoCa. A main coordination office will be established at the Northern Research Institute at Yukon College with regional offices established at the Aurora Research Institute in the Northwest Territories, the Nunavut Research Institute, the Nunavik Research Centre at Makivik and the Labrador Institute.

In addition to these coordination offices regional social science laboratories will be established at the same locations if funding for ReSDA's attached CFI application are awarded. These regional laboratories will ensure that researchers have dedicated space for their research and the necessary equipment. Each regional laboratory will have two to four workstations depending on the level of activity. They will have one or two main desktop computers and two or three laptop computers all with the necessary social science software. Each regional laboratory will have a recorder and digital transcription kit for use by researchers as well as a data projector and a printer. A separate space in each location will include a smartboard and video-conferencing equipment to be used for communications, interviewing, and focus groups.

Also important are the strong relationships already established among the key Canadian academic partners through common membership in the University of the Arctic. ReSDA has been designed to be a synergistic complement to ArcticNet, whose work on climate change in the Canadian North will be utilized to better understand the impact of environmental changes on resource development. The work of the Sustainable Forest Management Network will be used to better understand the challenges facing the sustainable use of natural resources in Canada's Arctic.

ReSDA will be governed by a Network Steering Committee. This committee will be composed of 11 voting members. These will include the Principal Investigator, the three other Theme Coordinators, 2 ReSDA researchers elected for a period of 3 years, and 5 representatives of partner institutions representing the 5 regions of the Canadian North. Initially the partner institutions will be the Northern Research Institute, Aurora Research Institute, Nunavut Research Institute, Makivik Inc., and the Labrador Institute. The Network Steering Committee will have at least one face to face meeting each year, usually in conjunction with the annual ReSDA national research workshop. In addition the Steering Committee will have at least three other teleconferences each year.

The Network Steering Committee will be assisted by a Network Scientific Committee. This will be composed of the Principal Investigator, the three other Theme Coordinators, the 2 elected ReSDA researchers, and two traditional knowledge holders/experts appointed by the indigenous partner organizations. This committee will evaluate the subproject application submitted to the Network Steering Committee. Following the form now in use by SERNNNoCa, all subprojects will have to submit a subproject application that will be

approved by the Network Steering Committee following the recommendations of the Network Scientific Committee.

In addition to supporting the activities of the Network Steering Committee, ReSA will establish regional Partnership Advisory Committees supported by the regional coordinators. These would be composed of the regional partners listed on the proposal, the researchers doing research in this particular region, and one of the theme coordinators. This committee would meet at least once a year in order to 1) discuss progress on regional research subprojects 2) evaluate future regional research needs and 3) plan regional knowledge dissemination and transfer activities. A yearly in person meeting will usually be combined with a Community Research Workshop to allow feedback on research results.

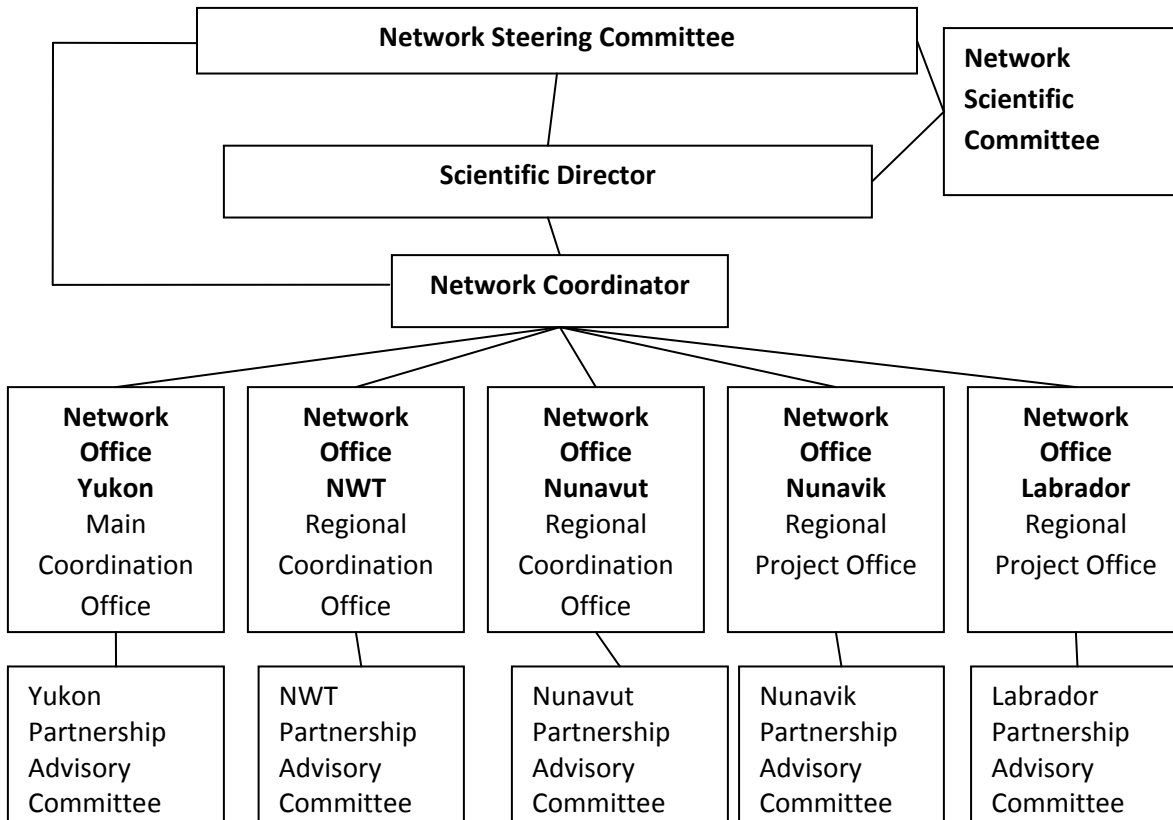


Figure 2

International collaboration

An important strength and unique contribution of ReSDA will be its access to international researchers and partners. Many of the subprojects represent the mobilization of pre-existing international research projects around the ReSDA focus of finding ways to ensure that communities in Canada’s North receive more benefits from the exploitation of the region’s natural resources. International collaboration will also be enhanced by ReSDA’s partnership with the University of the Arctic. As stated in the attached letter ReSDA researchers will be able to utilize the synergies of the University of the Arctic’s international Thematic Networks. ReSDA would become a key anchor for international research initiatives undertaken by these Thematic Networks. These pre-existing networks will enable ReSDA researchers to easily access a range of comparable international research initiatives. ReSDA researchers will be able to share their research findings with international researchers at the meetings of the Thematic Networks and graduate students involved in ReSDA will be able to join pre-existing graduate student activities. ReSDA researchers will also be able to have their findings translated into pedagogical materials by the knowledge transfer activities of the Networks. Students

involved in ReSDA will be able to benefit by north2north, the UArctic's international student exchange program, in order to share their research findings with students and communities in other areas of the Circumpolar North. The Undergraduate Studies office of the University of the Arctic will assist ReSDA researchers in transferring the results of their research into material that can be used by northern students in all eight circumpolar countries that take our Bachelor of Circumpolar Studies courses.

ReSDA will also benefit by links with the International Arctic Social Sciences Association, the International Arctic Science Committee, the Northern Research Forum, and key Working Groups of the Arctic Council such as the Sustainable Development Working Group. In addition to the above, several new international research networks have been established as a result of International Polar Year activities. These will also be invited to partner in ReSDA activities. International researchers will be an integral part of the network's research activities. They will assist in the research work in Canada, offer comparative research perspectives, and assist graduate students. ReSDA will stimulate the development of comparative international research projects.

International researchers and representatives of international partners will be invited to an international workshop on Arctic resource development held every three years in conjunction with the International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences (ICASS). The first one will be held in Iceland in 2011 followed by one in 2014 and one in 2017. In addition to networking opportunities these workshops will allow ReSDA researchers to present research plans or findings and get reaction from other regions in the Circumpolar North. In addition ReSDA researchers will present their findings at the meetings of the Northern Research Forum scheduled for 2012, 2014, and 2016.

Training

One of the most important challenges facing sustainable resource development in the Canadian Arctic is the lack of highly qualified personnel and the lack of adequate training opportunities for Northerners. A key objective of ReSDA will be to enhance capacity in this area in a way that benefits Northerners, industry, and Canadians in general. All research projects funded by the network will include the training of HQP as a fundamental part of the project requirements.

Applying models currently used by existing northern-based networks such as the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada and the Arctic Health Research Networks, ReSDA will give preference to students based in or originating from Northern Canada. In particular, special strategies will be developed to attract Indigenous students from the region. It is estimated that at least 31 students at the Master's (23) and Ph.D. level (8) will be funded directly by the network during its first 7 years. In addition, funding will be used to attract 5 Post-doctoral positions. The graduate students will carry out their research in the North guided by a project Principle Investigator and/or Co-investigator and work with community partners. A ReSDA Graduate Student Network will be formed to allow these students to interact with each other and share their experiences. The ReSDA Graduate Student Network would have meetings and workshops as part of the annual ReSDA national workshops.

These students will not only benefit from ReSDA-specific networking possibilities provided by the project but also by inclusion in other national and international networks. Almost all the Canadian researchers involved in this project are connected to the Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies (ACUNS). ReSDA graduate students will be encouraged to participate in the graduate student activities of this association and in particular the ACUNS Student Conference on Northern Studies which is held every three years. Conferences are scheduled for 2012 and 2015. ArcticNet also has a student association and those ReSDA students working on common ReSDA/ArcticNet projects will be encouraged to participate in the activities of this association.

One of the unique training opportunities open to ReSDA graduate students will be the previously mentioned international activities offered by the University of the Arctic. ReSDA students will participate in the international networking, training, and knowledge transfer activities associated with the UArctic Thematic

Networks. Although not listed as a contribution in this proposal, ReSDA students will have the possibility to access funding to allow them to participate in the UArctic exchange program north2north. Funding is currently available to Canadian students from the Canadian Circumpolar Mobility Program chaired by the proposal's principal investigator, Chris Southcott.

In addition, northern undergraduate students will be hired to work on projects funded by the network. Following the example of SERNNNoCa, various national and territorial "hire a student" funding programs will be accessed to subsidize the hiring of northern undergraduate students during the summer. These students will work closely with the national and regional coordination offices and receive work-related training in various aspects of social science research.

ReSDA training will not be limited to graduate and undergraduate students. As is the case in many current northern social science research projects, community researchers will be hired to assist in both the gathering of data and the dissemination of knowledge. These community researchers are essential to the research process as they offer enhanced connection to community resources and provide interpretation and translation services. ReSDA researchers will provide training in social science research to these community researchers and in so doing also contribute to the building of capacity in the North. It is expected that these community researchers will become essential parts of monitoring programs that will be put in place as a result of ReSDA research.

In addition to research-related training, ReSDA will also place a priority on the development of university and college-based programs that will enable people of all ages from northern communities to acquire skills related to resource development. Here ReSDA will benefit from its close relationship to the three territorial colleges and the University of the Arctic. Our network will work closely with the Undergraduate Program offices of the University of the Arctic, based at the University of Saskatchewan, and the territorial colleges to develop relevant programs delivered using innovative distance education and other technologies.

Dissemination

ReSDA will stress the transfer of knowledge gained from its activities to users. ReSDA will put in place a dissemination strategy that concentrates on dissemination to northern communities but also will place Canadian researchers at the forefront of international research on sustainable resource development. Much of this strategy has been developed based on the experiences of SERNNNoCa and other northern research projects. The strategy will be organized around three main audiences: northern communities, policy makers and industry, and the research community, each with several components.

Outreach to northern communities:

- National partner/stakeholder workshops: Every year a national workshop will be organized in one of the five regions of the Canadian North in conjunction with the annual ReSDA Steering Committee meeting. It will be organized along the lines of the previously mentioned Community Research Workshops. The workshop will invite representatives of the main partner groups along with the stakeholder groups representing the region where the workshop will be held. The groups will listen to presentations of on-going research. They will be asked to validate and comment on the findings. Following the SERNNNoCa model these workshops will generally have two parts: a session where specific stakeholders are invited and a session where the general public is invited. Also following the SERNNNoCa model, a media strategy will be used both to advertise the workshops and further disseminate research findings.
- Regional partner/stakeholder workshops: As mentioned above, in collaboration with regional partnership advisory committees, the regional coordinators will organize a regional partner/stakeholder workshop in various locations in their region. All regional partners and regional stakeholders will be invited to these workshops. Presentations will be made on research being conducted in this particular region and participants will be asked to validate and comment on the findings. Following the SERNNNoCa model these workshops will generally have two parts: a session where specific stakeholders are invited and a session where the general

public is invited. Also following the SERNNNoCa model, a media strategy will be used both to advertize the workshops and further disseminate research findings.

- **Subproject Community Research Workshops:** In addition to these yearly workshops, most subprojects funded by ReSDA will host a Community Research Workshop at some point in order to inform the community of their findings, validate the findings, get feedback, and allow communities to provide direction to future research.
- **Web-site:** A web site will be maintained where all information pertaining to the project and subprojects will be made available to the public. This web site will make available regular reports on research through a plain language newsletter, and plain language research summaries translated into several languages, as well as web-based training sessions. Where possible, presentations made at workshops will be recorded and placed on the web-site. New dialogic technologies will be experimented with to develop better ways of involving stakeholders in the research process and in the transfer of knowledge to the communities.
- **Plain language newsletter:** At least twice a year ReSDA will publish a plain language newsletter that will be sent to all partners and all stakeholders. This newsletter will contain information on ReSDA activities as well as research summaries of subprojects. Each subproject will be expected to produce a plain language summary for this newsletter.
- **Learning materials:** As mentioned above, ReSDA will work with the University of the Arctic and the northern colleges to produce learning materials that can be used for education and training purposes. Web-casting and other technologies will be used to produce learning materials that can be used for specific purposes such as the training of community researchers.
- **Community library distribution:** Copies of all printed material produced by ReSDA will be mailed every year to all community libraries in the region.
- **Documentary films:** Harpelle will build on his previous experience at developing films to complement research initiatives (Harpelle, 2009; 2010). He will work with researchers to develop a series of four one hour documentary films dealing with the work of each of the themes. These will be made available to schools and libraries in all communities in the North. The films will be combined with a suite of new media tools that will enhance the knowledge transfer possibilities of the project.

Outreach to policy makers and industry:

- **Special workshops for government policy makers:** In addition to the workshops discussed above, researchers see the need for more direct interaction with relevant policy-makers to ensure that research results have an effect on future policy directions. At least once a year ReSDA will organize a special workshop in one of the five regions for policy makers and industry representatives. The presentations at these workshops will stress the policy implications of the work being done by ReSDA researchers.
- **Policy relevant research reports:** Starting in year 4 of the project, ReSDA will produce a series of research reports that deal directly with the policy implications of research findings. These reports will be distributed directly to government and industry stakeholders and will be made available to the general public on the ReSDA web-site.

Outreach to the research community:

- **Peer-reviewed journal articles:** Each subproject will be expected to publish at least one article in a peer-reviewed research journal. In addition, ReSDA will produce a series of general summary articles for the main research journals used by northern social science researchers such as Arctic, Polar Record, Arctic Anthropology, and Polar Research.
- **ReSDA Research Report Series:** Following the example of SERNNNoCa, ReSDA will publish a series of research reports. These reports will summarize the findings of each subproject and will be peer-reviewed. They will be published electronically on the ReSDA web-site.

- Edited Summary Volumes: ReSDA will work with an academic publisher to produce at least two edited volumes summarizing the research findings of ReSDA researchers. The first would be published in year 4 and the last in year 7. Researchers will be encouraged to produce other monographs either individually or as a team.

A Note on the Committee's Comments after the LOI Stage

The ReSDA researchers would like to thank the review committee for their extremely positive comments to our application at the Letter of Intent stage and in particular that our application was “a strong proposal that was well developed, well articulated and posed relevant questions”, that the research program was a “timely and important area of investigation”, that the project had a “strong Project Director and team of researchers”, that the management plan was “well organized and very operational”. While your comments did not outline any serious issues with our proposal you did note several areas where we could make improvements. We have agreed with all of your suggestions for improvements and have responded to them. These responses are outlined below.

More synthesis and clarity on how the research will lead to a better understanding of the issues: We have added several synthesis sections to the proposal as well as sections describing the overall impact. Research subprojects now have sentence describing the main impacts of the research. We have added sections to the proposal that more clearly describe how the research will lead to an improved ability of northern communities to benefit from the exploitation of their natural resources so as to enhance their sustainability.

More explanation of the methodological approach to be used: Space limitations required us to remove almost all of our methodological descriptions from the Letter of Intent application. These have been placed back into the detailed description. Because of the nature of doing research in Northern communities, methodological development is a central aspect of research discussions. We have added a special note on methodology that outlines some of the developments that have occurred recently and how they affect our research.

More PhD students and more Post-doctoral fellows: We have doubled the number of PhD students that we plan to support to eight. Some researchers are in discussions with their institutions to provide additional funding for several more doctoral-level students. We are now planning to have 5 Post-doctoral fellows attached to the project. These would be joint placements between a university and one of the northern research centres. ReSDA will provide base funding for these positions in order to leverage funding from other sources.

Sufficient funds for Aboriginal participants: These are normal research cost for northern social science research and were not mentioned in the LOI application for this reason. Almost all community researchers will be Aboriginal and they will be paid for the work that they do for researchers as well as have any special transportation and subsistence costs paid for. All partners will have their transportation and subsistence costs to ReSDA events paid by ReSDA if needed. In addition all core budgets will have a line item “Indigenous participation” which will vary by project. As is the norm for research in the North, ReSDA researchers will pay honorariums to Indigenous participants if required.

Need to demonstrate language skills more clearly: This was the one and only suggestion for improvement that produced some confusion among the ReSDA researchers. While many northern researchers have a limited knowledge of one or two of the regional languages, they are very rarely fluent in the many languages and dialects present in the region. At the same time researchers felt that this was rarely an issue as several mechanisms are used to mitigate this fact. The use of community researchers who are fluent in the language of their community ensures that language is not an issue when the data is collected. Workshops ensure that there is an interpreter present if there are people attending who are not comfortable in either English or French. Research summaries and important documents are translated into a variety of the regional languages.

More partnerships, ties to the region, and matching funds: The ReSDA researchers are justifiably proud of the number of partners they work with and their ties to the region. Almost all the researchers involved in this proposal have conducted research in Northern Canada where partners are essential and important for the research. While the LOI application did not allow us the opportunity to highlight this aspect of our project we

hope that the current proposal does. This proposal does not include an exhaustive list of all the partners we will be working with in our research. We have purposely selected a number of key partners from each region to be included in the proposal. These partners were often selected on the basis of the need for partners to “contribute financially to the proposal”. The listed partners are important because they were able to provide us with letters stating that either they could provide us with financial contributions now or would contribute in-kind contributions now and likely contribute financial contributions later. We currently work with a whole range of potential partners who were not able to provide such a letter. These potential partners will be included through the research subproject application process which will not require a financial contribution. Past experience has shown that, at a later date, these potential partners are often capable of accessing resources that will allow them to contribute financially to the research. In terms of matching funds, while, as the partnership letters state, more contributions will come later, we have been able to secure commitments of over \$3 million in cash and in-kind.

ⁱ For the purposes of this project, we use the term sustainable development in the general way it was defined by the Bruntland Commission. In 1987 Bruntland Commission report, *Our Common Future*, to mean development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs”. Scholars have developed a range of approaches to give effect to this goal, and we anticipate that the researchers associated with this project will do the same.

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List of Stakeholders

Yukon Dept of Energy, Mines, and Resources; Dept of Environment; Bureau of Statistics; Arctic Health Research Network – Yukon; Arctic Health Research Network – Yukon; Alsek Renewable Resources Council; Arctic Borderlands Ecological Knowledge Society; Canadian Parks & Wilderness Society - Yukon Chpt; Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope); Yukon Conservation Society; Yukon Fish & Game Association; Yukon Fish & Wildlife Management Board; Yukon Environmental Network; Association of Yukon Communities; Council of Yukon First Nations; Dawson City Chamber of Commerce; Klondike Placer Miners Association; Tourism Industry Association of Yukon; Yukon Chamber of Mines; Yukon Prospectors Association; Association Franco-Yukonnaise - Economic Development; Yukon Entrepreneurship Centre Society; Yukon Indian Development Corporation; Yukon Regional Roundtable; Watson Lake Training Society; Challenge Community Vocational Alternatives; Yukon Learn Society; Yukon Literacy Coalition; Yukon Science Institute; Liard Aboriginal Women's Society; Skookum Jim Friendship Centre; Aboriginal Youth Society; Alsek Renewable Resources Council; Carmacks Renewable Resources Council; Conservation Klondike Society; Dan Keyi Renewable Resource Council; Dawson District Renewable Resources Council; Environmental Education Association Yukon (EEAY); Laberge Renewable Resources Council; Mayo District Renewable Resources Council; North Yukon Renewable Resources Council; Selkirk Renewable Resources Council; Southeast Yukon Proper Land Use Society; Teslin Renewable Resources Council; Council of Yukon First Nations; Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council; Yukon Anti-Poverty Coalition; Yukon Status of Women's Council; Northern Tutchone Council; Dawson City Chamber of Commerce; St. Elias Chamber of Commerce; Teslin Regional Chamber of Commerce; Watson Lake Chamber of Commerce; Whitehorse Chamber of Commerce; Carcross Tagish First Nation; Champagne & Aishihik First Nations; Dakh Ka Tlingit Tribal Council; First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun; Kluane First Nation Liard First Nations; Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation; McIntyre Community (Kwanlin Dun First Nation); Ross River Dena Council; Selkirk First Nation; Southern Tutchone Tribal Council; Ta'an Kwach'an Council; Teslin Tlingit Council; Tr'ondek Hwech'in First Nation; Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation; White River First Nation; Kaska Tribal Council; Kwanlin Dun First Nation; Alexco Resource Corp.; Capstone Mining Corp.; Taku Gold Corp.; SMD Strategic Metals; Underworld Resources; Yukon Zinc Corp.; Devon Energy

NWT Dept of Environment and Natural Resources; Dept of Education, Culture and Employment; Imperial Oil and the Mackenzie Gas Project; ConocoPhillips; Aboriginal Pipeline Group; Institute for Circumpolar Health Research; Diavik Diamonds; Ekati Diamonds; Canadian Arctic Resources Committee; Ecology North; EE North - Environmental Educational Resources for Northern Canada; Denendeh Resource Committee; Fort Providence Resource Management Board; Fort Resolution Environmental Committee; Alternatives North; Hay River Chamber of Commerce; NWT Chamber of Mines; Yellowknife Chamber of Commerce; Institute of Circumpolar Health Research; Aklavik Community Corporation; Holman Community Corporation; Inuvik Community Corporation; Paulatuk Community Corporation; Sachs Harbour Community Corporation; Smart Communities; Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation; Inuvik Elders Committee; Inuvik Literacy Committee; NWT Literacy Council; NWT Training Centre; NWT Council of Friendship Centres; Arctic Energy Alliance; Deline Renewable Resource Council; Ehdiitat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council; Gwichya Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council; Norman Wells Renewable Resource Council; Behdzi Ahda' Renewable

Resource Council Nihtat Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council; Tetlit Gwich'in Renewable Resource Council; Tulita Renewable Resource Council; Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board; Sahtu Renewable Resource Board; Fort Providence Métis Local #57; Fort Simpson Métis Local #52; Fort Smith Métis Council; Hay River Métis Council; Native Women's Association of the NWT; North Slave Métis Alliance; NWT Association of Communities; Rae-Edzo Métis Local #64; Status of Women Council of the NWT; Fort Liard Métis Local #67; Fort McPherson Métis Local #58; Fort Resolution Elders Senate; Fort Resolution Métis Council; All Hunters and Trappers Associations of the NWT; All Aboriginal Government of the NWT

Nunavut Nunavut Development Corporation; Baffin Business Development Centre; Baffin Regional Chamber of Commerce; Kakivak Association; Nunavut Economic Developers Association; Nunavut Mining Symposium Society; Iqaluit Chamber of Commerce; Canada-Nunavut Business Service Centre-HQ; Nunavut CEDO; Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission; Chesterfield Inlet Development Corporation; Keewatin Business Development Centre; Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce; Kivalliq Partners in Development; Arctic Health Research Network – Nunavut; Baffin Fisheries Coalition; Nunavut Broadband Development Corp; Skills Canada Nunavut; Kitikmeot Employment and Training Partners; Nunavut Municipal Training Organization; Nunavut Fisheries Training Consortium; Nunavut Literacy Council; Pigiarnvik Wellness Project; Nunavut Inuit Wildlife Secretariat; Kitikmeot Wildlife Board; Kivalliq Wildlife Board; Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board; Association des Francophones du Nunavut; Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik; Qullitt Nunavut Status of Women; Nunavut Social Development Council; Inniutit Women's Group; Qikiqtani Inuit Association; Kitikmeot Inuit Association; Kivalliq Inuit Association; Nunavut Association of Municipalities; Nunavut Tourism; All hunters and trappers associations in Nunavut (HTAs); Canadian Nunavut Geoscience Office, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.; Areva, Cominco; Minerals and Metals Group; Nuna Mining; Sabina Mining; Baffinlands Iron Mines Corp.

Nunavik Research and Economic Development, Kativik Regional Gov't; Renewable Resources, Kativik Regional Gov't; Xstrata Nickel; Federation of Co-operatives of Northern Québec (FCNQ); Kativik Regional Government; Kativik School Board; Katutjiniq (Nunavik Regional Development Council); Nunavik Hunting Fishing and Trapping Association; Nunavik Research Centre; Nunavik Tourism Association; Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association; Saturviit Nunavik Inuit Women's Association

Labrador Innu Development Limited; Labrador Inuit Development Corporation; Labrador Metis Business Development Corporation; Labrador Community Development Corporation; College of the North Atlantic; Labrador North Chamber of Commerce; Vale Inco; Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; Central Labrador Economic Development Corporation; Combined Councils of Labrador; Conservation Corps Newfoundland & Labrador; Hyron Regional Economic Development Corporation; Hyron Youth Development Council; Institute for Environmental Monitoring and Research; Labrador Friendship Centre; Labrador Metis Nation; Labrador Native Women's Association; Labrador South East Chamber Of Commerce; Labrador Straits Chamber of Commerce; Labrador West Chamber of Commerce; Labrador West Status of Women Council; Labrador White Bear Development Association; Labrador White Bear Literacy Council; Mushuau Innu Band Council; Torngat Fish Producers Co-operative Society Ltd;

Canada Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami; Centre for the North, Canadian Polar Commission, Association of Canadian Universities for Northern Studies; Canadian Arctic Resources Committee; Inuit Circumpolar Council – Canada, Arctic Athabaskan Council, Canadian Circumpolar Institute; Northern Development Ministers' Forum



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Funds Requested from SSHRC

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

Personnel costs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends								
Undergraduate	5	20,000	5	20,000	5	20,000	5	20,000
Masters	6	72,000	11	108,000	9	88,000	7	68,000
Doctorate	2	30,000	4	60,000	6	60,000	6	60,000
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends								
Postdoctoral	1	15,000	2	15,000	2	15,000	2	15,000
Other	5	50,000	5	150,000	5	154,500	5	99,000
Travel and subsistence costs								
Applicant/Team member(s)								
Canadian travel	87,000		100,000		89,000		73,000	
Foreign travel	2,500		4,500		5,500		5,500	
Students								
Canadian travel	8,000		15,000		19,000		16,000	
Foreign travel	0		2,000		5,000		5,000	
Other expenses								
Professional/Technical services	8,000		9,000		8,000		7,000	
Supplies	1,000		1,000		1,000		1,000	
Non-disposable equipment								
Computer hardware	0		0		0		0	
Other								
Other expenses (specify)								
Translation	5,000		7,500		7,500		7,000	
Publishing/Communications	3,000		5,000		5,000		5,000	
(A) Total	301,500		497,000		477,500		381,500	
(B) Funds from other sources	751,150		468,394		466,406		464,436	
Total cost of project (A + B)	1,052,650		965,394		943,906		845,936	



Family name, Given name
Southcott, Chris

Funds Requested from SSHRC (cont'd)

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

	Year 5		Year 6		Year 7	
Personnel costs	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends						
Undergraduate	5	20,000	5	20,000	5	20,000
Masters	6	60,000	6	60,000	3	24,000
Doctorate	5	45,000	3	15,000	0	0
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends						
Postdoctoral	2	15,000	0	0	0	0
Other	5	104,000	5	109,000	5	87,000
Travel and subsistence costs						
		Year 5		Year 6		Year 7
Applicant/Team member(s)						
Canadian travel		61,000		59,000		36,000
Foreign travel		5,500		5,500		2,500
Students						
Canadian travel		18,000		11,000		3,000
Foreign travel		2,000		5,000		2,000
Other expenses						
Professional/Technical services		7,000		6,000		0
Supplies		1,000		1,000		1,000
Non-disposable equipment						
Computer hardware		0		0		0
Other						
Other expenses (specify)						
Translation		7,000		7,000		7,000
Publishing/Communications		5,000		5,000		6,000
(A) Total		350,500		303,500		188,500
(B) Funds from other sources		412,485		425,554		418,442
Total cost of project (A + B)		762,985		729,054		606,942

Budget Justification

The budget projections are largely based on the experience of SERNNNoCa and other SSHRC funded projects in the North.

Research Subprojects: Research funds will be awarded based on a review of a written application by the ReSDA Steering Committee. Projects listed in the proposal will have priority. Estimations of funding are based on models of research subproject funding. Three models were used as seen below. Also below is the schedule of projects.

Two Year Master's Model A (M A)				Two Year Master's Model A (M B)			
		Year			Year		
Year 1		2	Year 1		2		
1000	Indigenous participation	1000	Translation/ publication	10000	Research workshop		
3000	PI research travel	2000	Communication travel	1000	Indigenous participation	1000	Translation/ publication
1000	Student travel (NSTP)	8000	Masters student stipend	3000	PI research travel	2000	Communication travel
12000	Master's stipend	4000	Community Workshop	1000	Student travel (NSTP)	8000	Masters student stipend
					Master's stipend	4000	Community Workshop
Three Year PhD Model							
Year One		Year two		Year three			
1000	Indigenous participation	1000	Indigenous participation	3000			
3000	PI research travel	4000	PI research travel	3000	Community workshop		
1000	Student travel (NSTP)	3000	Student research travel	3000	Student Communication Travel		
15000	Student stipend	15000	Student stipend	1000	Communication travel		
					Publication/ translation		
Schedule of Research Subproject Starts							
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
3 M A	3 M A	3 MA	3 MA	3 MA	3 M A		
3 M B	2 M B	1 M B					
2 PhD	2 PhD	2 PhD	2 PhD	1 PhD			

Student salaries and benefits: ReSDA would promote the involvement of northern students in research being conducted in their communities. Following the example of SERNNNoCa, ReSDA will provide base funding to access summer student employment program subsidies to involve local undergraduate students in the various research projects being conducted by ReSDA researchers. Graduate students will be heavily engaged in ReSDA Research. It is estimated that there will be 24 Master's students receiving \$20,000 each over the course of two years. There will be 9 PhD students receiving a \$15,000 stipend in years one and two of their program. It is expected that projects would find the stipend for year three from their respective institutions.

Non-student salaries and benefits: ReSDA will involve at least 5 post-doctoral fellows in its research. Most of the funding will come from traditional sources of post-doctoral fellowships including the newly announced SSHRC-based program as well as institutionally-based programs. Several of our partners have indicated an interest in subsidizing post-doctoral fellowships. In order to increase the chances of leveraging funding for these positions ReSDA will establish a Post-Doctoral Fellowship Fund of \$75,000 where researchers can access up to \$15,000 as funds to entice institutions and potential fellows.

As pointed out in the proposal ReSDA will appoint a national coordinator, based at the Northern Research Institute, and four part-time regional coordinators. It is expected that their work will start part way through year one. A base salary of \$50,000 is allotted to the national coordinator in year 1 followed by regular 3% increases. This salary will be supplemented by funding from the Yukon Gov't (see letter). The regional coordinators will be allotted base salary funding of \$25,000 followed by regular 3% increases. Matching funding from the territorial /provincial gov'ts will be sought to supplement these salaries starting in year 4 and costs are therefore reduced by \$60,000 per year in that and subsequent years.

Travel and subsistence costs: Travel costs in the North are extremely high. It is expected that travel and subsistence costs will compose a large portion of the program expenses. The estimated travel costs per project are indicated in the above models. Special research workshops to plan research projects would be allotted \$10,000 to pay for other national and international researchers to attend. Community Research Workshop will have a budget of \$4,000 to pay for regional participation as well as researcher travel.

It should be noted that travel costs for students in the first year of their research will come from the Northern Scientific Training Program run by INAC (see letter). Average grants given by that program in 2009 were \$2,600 per student. International student travel will be subsidized by the University of the Arctic's north2north student mobility program (see letter). It is expected that international communications costs for researchers would be subsidized by various sources included the Theme Networks of the University of the Arctic (see letter).

An annual meeting of the Steering Committee will be held each year in a northern community in conjunction with a national community workshop. The Network will provide base funding of \$20,000 to pay for travel of the Steering Committee and some researchers. Funding for partner and stakeholder participants will come from the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (see letter).

Other Expenses: Professional services include funding to pay for indigenous participation. Researchers will provide honorariums to elders and other indigenous knowledge holders. Computer equipment and software will be paid by the CFI application. General supplies include paper, stationary, printing cartridges, postage, and other expenses. Much of this will be provided by institutions but \$1,000 is allotted to help pay for these expenses. Translation is an important expense in the North. ReSDA has allotted funding to pay for the translation of material into a variety of indigenous languages. ReSDA is also allotting funding to pay for the publication of material, both for stakeholders and for academic publication.



Funds from Other Sources

You must include all other sources of funding for the proposed research. Indicate whether these funds have been confirmed or not. Where applicable, include (a) the partners' material contributions (e.g. cash and in-kind), and (b) funds you have requested from other sources for proposed research related to this application.

Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1 Year 5	Year 2 Year 6	Year 3 Year 7	Year 4
Arctic Co-operatives Limited In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		3,000	3,000	3,000	
ArcticNet Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
		0	0	0	
Aurora College/Aurora Research Institute In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	24,500	24,500	24,500	24,500
		24,500	24,500	24,500	
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency Cash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
		50,000	50,000	50,000	
Conference Board of Canada/ Centre for the North In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
		1,800	1,800	1,800	
Department of Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Government of Nunavut In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Government of the Northwest Territories In Kind	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Total funds from other sources		751,150	468,394	466,406	464,436
		412,485	425,554	418,442	



Funds from Other Sources (cont'd)					
Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1 Year 5	Year 2 Year 6	Year 3 Year 7	Year 4
Government of Yukon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Cash		20,000	20,000	20,000	
Government of Yukon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
In Kind		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	20,800	18,200	15,600	13,000
Cash		10,400	7,800	0	
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
In Kind		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	200,000	0	0	0
Cash		0	0	0	
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
In Kind		3,000	3,000	3,000	
Labrador Institute	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,500
Cash		19,500	19,500	19,500	
Lakehead University	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	19,800	20,394	21,006	21,636
Cash		22,285	22,954	23,642	
Makivik Corporation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	45,000	45,000	45,000	45,000
In Kind		45,000	45,000	45,000	
Total funds from other sources		751,150	468,394	466,406	464,436
		412,485	425,554	418,442	

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB



Funds from Other Sources (cont'd)					
Full organization name Contribution type	Confirmed	Year 1 Year 5	Year 2 Year 6	Year 3 Year 7	Year 4
Makivik Corporation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	80,750	0	0	0
Cash		0	0	0	
Nunavut Arctic College/Nunavut Research Institute	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	94,500	94,500	94,500	94,500
In Kind		94,500	94,500	94,500	
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
In Kind		3,000	3,000	3,000	
University of the Arctic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
In Kind		3,000	3,000	3,000	
University of the Arctic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cash		10,000	10,000	10,000	
Yukon College/Northern Research Institute	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	84,500	84,500	84,500	84,500
In Kind		84,500	99,500	99,500	
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Total funds from other sources		751,150	468,394	466,406	464,436
		412,485	425,554	418,442	

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Application WEB



Funds (Other) Justification

Funding from Partners		
<i>Partners</i>	<i>In-kind</i>	<i>Cash</i>
ArcticNet		200000
Uarctic	21000	70000
Labrador Institute	136500	
Dept of Labrador and Aboriginal Affairs (NFLD and Labrador)	21000 ⁱ	
Makivik Corporation	315000	80750
Nunavut Research Institute/Nunavut Arctic College	661500	
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.	21000	
Government of Nunavut	21000	
Aurora Research Institute/Aurora College	171500	
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	21000	200000
Government of the Northwest Territories	21000	
Northern Research Institute/Yukon College	621500	
Yukon Government	21000	140000
Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency	21000	350000 ⁱⁱ
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	21000	85800 ⁱⁱⁱ
Arctic Co-ops	21000	
Conference Board/ Centre for the North	12600	
Lakehead University		151717
Total Contributions (Other)	\$2,128,600	\$1,278,267

These funds are outlined in the partner letters. Where amounts are not specifically listed we have either not included these in the above calculations or, in the case where we have an established history of receiving funds from program (such as the NSTP and workshop funds from CanNor) the contributions are conservatively estimated. Funds not included in this estimate are funds from summer student wage subsidy programs which SERNNNoCa has traditionally accessed. Based on past experience we are estimating an addition funding of \$70,000 from these sources but we have not had time to approach the various organizations for confirmed letters of support.

Where amount for in-kind contributions of days working for ReSDA are not specifically stated we are estimating the value of these days conservatively at \$300 per day. Where partners are providing office space and office supports we list these costs as in-kind rather than cash contributions.

We do need to note that, as indicated in the letters, there are constantly opportunities for matching funding coming from both scheduled programs which require an application process before commitments can be made, or from other opportunities where research requirements are not yet outlined. These are not included in these calculations but will significantly increase the resources available to ReSDA. Base SSHRC funds for ReSDA will be extremely useful in leveraging funds from other sources in the future.

ⁱ The number of in-kind days are not specifically listed in the letter from DLA. We are estimating these at 10.

ⁱⁱ The CanNor letter, and conversations with CanNor, indicates they will subsidize our national workshops as they have for SERNNNoCa. Based on past contributions we are estimating this at \$50,000 per year.

ⁱⁱⁱ The INAC letter notes they will provide us with funds for student travel through the Northern Scientific Training Program. Based on past contributions for SERNNNoCa we are estimating these at \$2,600 per student for 33 students.



Inuvialuit Regional Corporation

Bag Service #21, Inuvik, NT X0E 0T0
Telephone: (867) 777-2737 • Fax: (867) 777-2135
E-mail: info@irc.inuvialuit.com

August 27th, 2010

Dr. Chris Southcott
Professor of Sociology
Lakehead University
Thunder Bay, ON

Dear Dr. Southcott:

By this letter the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC) would like to confirm that we agree to be a partner in the proposed research project “Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic” if the project receives core funding from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. We have read the proposal and agree the role and level of participation outlined for the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation in that document.

IRC was established with the overall responsibility of managing the affairs of the Western Arctic Claims Settlement Act as outlined in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) of 1984. The IFA provided financial compensation and ownership of 91,000 square kilometres (35,000 square miles) of land including 13,000 square kilometres (5,000 square miles) with subsurface rights to oil, gas and minerals.

The mandate of the IRC is to continually improve the economic, social and cultural well-being of the Inuvialuit through implementation of the IFA and by all other available means.

Through a democratic process, Inuvialuit beneficiaries directly control IRC and its subsidiaries. Each Inuvialuit community - Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatuk, Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Ulukhaktok - has a community corporation (CC) with elected directors. The directors of the six community corporations elect the Chair/Chief Executive Officer of IRC. The Chairs of each CC, together with the Chair of IRC, form the IRC Board of Directors.

Through IRC subsidiary, the Inuvialuit Development Corporation maintains a series of companies that promotes the meaningful participation of the Inuvialuit in the Western Arctic, circumpolar and national economies and in the development of the natural resources that are present in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR).

It is clear that objectives of the ReSDA proposal are close to the Inuvialuit in terms of finding ways of developing Arctic natural resources to ensure that a larger share of the benefits of resource development stay in the region with fewer costs to communities and in a manner that will improve the health and well-being of Inuvialuit communities while preserving the region's unique environment.

IRC shall contribute to the proposal by assisting ReSDA researchers who would like to conduct research and research workshops in the communities and in the hiring of community-based researchers. IRC further agrees to participate in ReSDA's yearly national workshop as in the activities of the Northwestern Territories ReSDA Advisory group. An estimate of this contribution to these activities would represent a yearly in-kind contribution of approximately 10 work days.

In addition to these contributions IRC would provide support to ReSDA researchers in two projects that would start immediately following the funding decision. The first project is the "social indicators" project, which would seek to validate baseline indicators proposed by IRC and the Arctic Social Indicators Project to measure the impacts of resource sector development on northern communities. Through in-house research IRC has accumulated a considerable amount of social, cultural and economic data that can be used to measure the impacts of oil and gas spending in the region from 1999 to 2009 (Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Indicators Research Project). IRC would make this data available to ReSDA researchers and work with them in their attempts to develop reliable baseline indicators to measure social change in areas affected by natural resource development. Particular focus will be given to validating the socio-economic impacts of hydrocarbon development identified in submissions to the Joint Review Panel (JRP) and in the JRP's final report.

While it is difficult to calculate the financial contribution of IRC in this project, the costs over the past three years in accumulating the data was approximately \$125,000. IRC is currently in the process of recruiting qualified staff that would directly assist ReSDA researchers in their further collection and analysis of data from the ISR. The cost of this contribution is calculated as \$125,000.

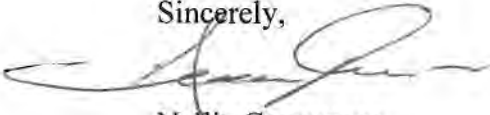
IRC would also work with ReSDA researchers on the project dealing with the effects of social policies on community sustainability in resource regions. Statistical data collected by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Indicators Research Project shows that there remains several possible social policy related impediments to achieving sustainable communities. Again IRC is interested in working directly with ReSDA researchers by providing existing in-house data and helping to develop a series of case studies in the ISR. Our contributions to this particular project would total roughly \$75,000.

Recently the federal government announced funding to conduct a Beaufort Regional Environmental Assessment (BREA). Although the bulk of the \$21 million BREA funding will be used to improve the knowledge of the biophysical environment and impacts on the environment from resource development, there is BREA funding available over the five year period to continue develop base line data and analysis resource development impacts from resource development. These funds are compatible with the objectives of the ReSDA proposal

and will be used along with IRC internal resources to support the ReSDA and the projects described in this letter and in the proposal.

IRC will work with ReSDA researchers to find other possible matching funding for future research of benefit to Inuvialuit communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Nellie Cournoyea', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the left.

Nellie Cournoyea,
Chair and CEO,
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation.

Note on Partnership Letters

Unfortunately we could not fit all our partnership letters in the space allotted in the electronic application. Therefore we are sending one letter and the other 17 letters are attached elsewhere.

Thank you,

Chris Southcott



Do not photocopy this page.

Internal use	CID (if known)
341464	35809

Identification
Only the information in the Name section will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. Citizenship and Statistical and Administrative Information will be used by SSHRC for administrative and statistical purposes only. Filling out the statistical and Administrative Information section is optional.

Name			
Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Southcott	Chris	J	Dr.

Citizenship - Applicants and co-applicants must indicate their citizenship status by checking and answering the applicable questions.

Citizenship status	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Canadian	<input type="radio"/> Permanent resident since (yyyy/mm/dd)	<input type="radio"/> Other (country)	Have you applied for permanent residency?
		_____	_____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Statistical and Administrative Information

Birth year	Gender	Permanent postal code in Canada (i.e. K2P1G4)	Correspondence language	Previous contact with SSHRC? (i.e. applicant, assessor, etc.)
1959	<input type="radio"/> F <input checked="" type="radio"/> M	P7A4C2	<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> French	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Full name used during previous contact, if different from above

Contact Information
The following information will help us to contact you more rapidly. Secondary information will not be released by SSHRC without your express consent.

Primary telephone number				Secondary telephone number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
1	807	343-8349		01	807	345-0476	
Primary fax number				Secondary fax number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
1	807	346-7831					
Primary E-mail Chris.Southcott@lakeheadu.ca							
Secondary E-mail							

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Checked
Web CV
2010/09/01



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Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Current Address Use only if you are not affiliated with a department at a Canadian university. (If you are affiliated with a department at a Canadian university, the department's mailing address will be used.) If you wish to use another address, specify it under the Correspondence Address.			Correspondence Address Complete this section if you wish your correspondence to be sent to an address other than your current address.		
Address			Address		
City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code	City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code
Country			Country		
Temporary Address If providing a temporary address, phone number and/or E-mail, ensure that you enter the effective dates.			Permanent Address in CANADA		
Address			Address		
La Jassine			362 Van Norman St		
Chemin de Faraud					
84160 Vaugines					
			Thunder Bay		
			ON P7A4C2		
Country FRANCE			Country CANADA		
Start date (yyyy/mm/dd)	End date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Temporary telephone/fax number			
2009/09/01	2010/05/28	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
		33	4	90771063	
Temporary E-mail					



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Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Research Expertise (optional)

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal. Filling out the following 4 sections is optional. This page will not be seen by selection committee members and external assessors. This section will be used for planning and evaluating programs, producing statistics, and selecting external assessors and committee members.

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research that best correspond to your research interests as well as areas where your research interests would apply. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Area
1	180	Environment and Sustainability
2	215	Globalization
3	310	Northern development

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your research interests.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 1500 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>_____ 2004 BC AD</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1140	Northern Canada
2	8000	Antarctic and Arctic
3	3200	Western Europe

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Countries	Prov./ State
1	1200	UNITED STATES	
2	3107	SWEDEN	
3	1100	CANADA	
4	3102	FINLAND	
5	3205	FRANCE	



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Curriculum Vitae

Language Proficiency

	Read	Write	Speak	Comprehend aurally	Other languages
English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
French	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Work Experience

List the positions, academic and non-academic, you have held beginning with the current position and all previous positions in reverse chronological order, based on the start year.

Current position		Start date (yyyy/mm)
Full Professor		2004/1
Org. code	Full organization name	
1350411	Lakehead University	
Department/Division name		
Sociology		
Position type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Tenured <input type="radio"/> Non-tenure <input type="radio"/> Tenure-track <input type="radio"/> Non-academic	Employment status
		<input checked="" type="radio"/> Full-time <input type="radio"/> Part-time <input type="radio"/> Non-salaried <input type="radio"/> Leave of absence
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Adjunct professor	2010/8	
Org. code	Full organization name	
2601000	Yukon College	
Department/Division name		
Northern Research Institute		
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Researcher	2009/8	2010/6
Org. code	Full organization name	
9155126	Centre national de la recherche scientifique	
Department/division name		
Laboratoire méditerranéen de sociologie		
Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Research Associate	2007/2	2010/8
Org. code	Full organization name	
2601000	Yukon College	
Department/Division name		
Arts and Science		

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Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Researcher		2002/2	2003/2
Org. code	Full organization name		
9155126	Centre national de la recherche scientifique		
Department/Division name			
Laboratoire méditerranéen de sociologie			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Professor		2000/2	2001/2
Org. code	Full organization name		
1	Gifu Shotoku Gakuen University, Japan		
Department/Division name			
Department of English (Culture)			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Researcher		1995/1	1996
Org. code	Full organization name		
9155126	Centre national de la recherche scientifique		
Department/Division name			
LAMES			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Professor		1995/2	1996/2
Org. code	Full organization name		
9155130	Université de Provence (Aix-Marseille I)		
Department/Division name			
Sociologie			
Position		Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Associate Professor		1992/1	2004/12
Org. code	Full organization name		
1350411	Lakehead University		
Department/Division name			
Sociology			



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Assistant Professor	1986/1	1992/12

Org. code	Full organization name
1350411	Lakehead University

Department/Division name
Sociology

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Lecturer	1985/11	1986/11

Org. code	Full organization name
1350711	University of Ottawa

Department/Division name
Political Science/Sociology

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Academic Background				
List up to 5 degrees, beginning with the highest degree first and all others in reverse chronological order, based on the start date.				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Doctorate	Doctorat de 3ieme cycle	1983/10	/	1986/05
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
63400	Sociology	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization	9155125 École des hautes études en sciences sociales		
Country FRANCE				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
MA Equiv.	Diplome de l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Soc	1981/10	/	1983/09
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
63400	Sociology	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization	9155125 École des hautes études en sciences sociales		
Country FRANCE				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Hon.	Honours Bachelor of Social Science	1977/06	/	1981/05
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
63400	Sociology	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization	1350711 University of Ottawa		
Country CANADA				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
		/	/	/
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
Country				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
		/	/	/
Disc. code	Discipline	Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?		
		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		
Org. code	Organization			
Country				

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Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Credentials

List up to 6 licences, professional designations, awards and distinctions you have received and feel would be the most pertinent to the adjudication of your application. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded.

Category	Name	Source or Country	Duration (Months)	Value / Year awarded
Academic Prize	Merit Award	University		\$0 2009
Academic Prize	Merit Award	University		\$0 2007
Academic Prize	Merit Award	University		\$0 2005
Academic Prize	1989 Senate Teaching Award, Lakehead University	University CANADA	12	1989
Academic Prize	1988 Graduate Student's Association Award for Faculty	University CANADA	12	1988
Academic Prize	Mention Très Bien, Thèse de doctorat	University FRANCE	12	1986

Research Expertise

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your areas of research expertise. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

northern community development; sociology; social and economic trends; demography; francophone minorities; rural sociology

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If Other, specify
1	63400	Sociology	
2	60808	Migration, Mobility	
3	70000	Interdisciplinary Studies	
4	61402	Community Development	
5	61408	Resource Management	



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Funded Research

List up to 8 grants or contracts you have received from SSHRC or other sources. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded. If you are not the applicant (principal investigator), specify that persons' name.

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
1	ArcticNet - Network of Centres of Excellence	2010	\$86,000
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Transience and Social Cohesion in an Arctic Community		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2009	\$89,500
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Social economy and community well-being in Northern Canada		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2007	\$79,013
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Boreas - Understanding Mobility in the Circumpolar North		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2006	\$1,750,000
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Proposal for a Northern regional social economy node		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials



Family name, Given name

Southcott, Chris

Funded Research (cont'd)

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
3010325	Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	2005	\$71,295
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	L'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de communication et la vitalité linguistique et communautaire des francophones dans le Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
1	Human Resources and Development Canada	2002	\$90,766
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Circumpolar Mobility Study		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
1	Northern Ontario Training Boards	2002	\$13,000
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Social and Economic Trends in Northern Ontario		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
1	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade	2001	\$76,500
Role	Applicant		Completion status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Complete
Project title	Contemporary Issues in Circumpolar Affairs: Course Development		
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	Initials

1. Research Contributions over the Last Six Years: Chris Southcott

Refereed Contributions

Books

- R* Huskey, L. and Southcott, C. (eds.) Migration in the Circumpolar North: Issues and Contexts, Edmonton: CCI Press, 2010.
- R Heininen, L. and Southcott, C. (eds.) Globalization and the Circumpolar World Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2010.
- Beaulieu M. and Southcott, C. North of Superior: An Illustrated History of Northwestern Ontario, Toronto: Lorimer, 2010.
- R Southcott, C. The North in Numbers: A Demographic Analysis of Social and Economic Change in Northern Ontario, Thunder Bay: Centre for Northern Studies Press, 2006.

Book Chapters

- R Southcott, C. “History of Globalization in the Circumpolar World” in Globalization and the Circumpolar World, in Heininen, L. and Southcott, C. (eds.) Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2010.
- R Southcott, C. and Heininen, L. “Globalization and the Circumpolar North: An Introduction” in Heininen, L. and Southcott, C. (eds.) Fairbanks: University of Alaska Press, 2010.
- R* Southcott, C. “Migration in the Canadian Arctic: An Introduction” in Migration in the Circumpolar North: Issues and Contexts, Huskey, L. and Southcott, C. (eds.), Edmonton: CCI Press, (In Print – to appear Spring 2010)
- R Southcott, C. “Old Economy/New Economy Transitions and Shifts in Demographic and Industrial Patterns in Northern Regions”, in Transitions in Marginal Zones in the Age of Globalization: Case Studies from the North and South, T. Dunk, ed., Thunder Bay: Centre for Northern Studies Press. 2010.
- R * Southcott, C. “The Social Economy and Economic Development in the Canadian North: Constraints and Opportunities” in The Political Economy of Northern Regional Development, Winther, G. (ed.), Copenhagen: Nordic Council, 2010.
- R Southcott, C. “The Socio-economic Impacts of Climate Change and Sustainable Development in Canada’s Northern Communities” in Climate Change and Arctic Sustainable Development, D. Nakashima (ed.) Paris: UNESCO, 2009.
- R Southcott, C., (Lead Author) et al. “Science Plan 11: Arctic Science in the Public Interest”, The Arctic System in a Changing World: Science Plans of the Second International Conference on Arctic Research Planning, Stockholm: International Arctic Science Committee, 2006.
- R Teitelbaum S., Beckley, T., Nadeau, S., and Southcott, C. “Milltown Revisited: Strategies for Assessing and Enhancing Forest-Dependent Community Sustainability” in Towards Sustainable Management of the Boreal Forest, Philip J. Burton, Christian Messier, Daniel W. Smith, and Wiktor L. Adamowicz, eds., Ottawa: National Research Council Research Press, 2004, Pp. 155-180.

Articles

- R * Laflamme, S. Southcott, C. et Roggero, P. "Le rapport aux médias et la profession exercée. Le cas des francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario", Revue canadienne de sociologie, printemps, 2010.
- R* Southcott, C. "Introduction to the Special Issue on the Social Economy in Northern Canada" Northern Review, 30: Spring, 2009, pp. 3-11. (Guest Editor)
- R *Southcott, C. and Walker, V. "A Portrait of the Social Economy in Northern Canada", Northern Review, 30: Spring, 2009, pp. 13-36.
- R Shaw, L., Southcott, C., Townsend, E. "A Community Panel on Occupations to consider Economic Opportunities outside Major Urban Centres", Journal of Occupational Sciences, 16:1, 2009, Pp. 12-17.
- R *Corbett, N., Laflamme, S. et Southcott, C. « Usage des médias et langue de communication dans la communauté francophone du nord-ouest de l'Ontario », Revue du Nouvel-Ontario, numéro 33, 2008, p. 69-94.
- R Southcott, C. "Globalization, Culture, and Northern Identities", Polar Geography, 29:2, 2005, Pp. 103-118.

Non-refereed Publications

Southcott, C., Abele, F., and Natcher, D. "The Social Economy and Canada's North: Researching New Possibilities in Development", Northern Notes, 30, 2009, Pp. 16-21.

Book Reviews

Southcott, C. Review of Sustainability and the Civil Commons: Rural Communities in the Age of Globalization, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2005, For Canadian Journal of Sociology, (online), April, 2005.

Specialized and technical reports

- R* Southcott, C. et al. The Social Economy and Nunavut: Barriers and Opportunities, SERNNNoCa Research Report Series, Whitehorse: SERNNNoCa, July 2010, 57 pp.
- Southcott, C. The Aboriginal Population and the Economy of Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #12, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, April 2009, 25 pp.
- Southcott, C. Francophones and the Economy of Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #11, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, April 2009, 28 pp.
- Southcott, C. and Irlbacher-Fox, S. Changing Northern Economies: Helping Northern Communities Build a Sustainable Future, Victoria, BC: Northern Development Ministers Forum, April 2009, 35 pp.
- Southcott, C. La communauté francophone du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario en 2006 : Une communauté en transition, Association des Francophones du Nord-Ouest de l'Ontario, fév. 2009, 26 pp.
- Southcott, C. Women and the Economy of Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #10, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, July 2008, 37 pp.

- Southcott, C. Trends in Northern Ontario's Income Levels: Census Research Paper Series Report #9, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, July 2008, 48 pp.
- Southcott, C. Trends in Northern Ontario's Education Levels: Census Research Paper Series Report #8, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, April 2008
- Southcott, C. The Changing Occupational Structure of Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #7, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, April 2008
- Southcott, C. The Changing Industrial Structure of Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #6, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, April 2008
- Southcott, C. Labour Force Participation Trends in Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #5, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, April 2008
- Southcott, C. Migration and Mobility Trends in Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #4, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, December 2007
- Corbett, N., Laflamme, S., et Southcott, C. L'utilisation des nouvelles technologies de communication et la vitalité linguistique et communautaires des Francophones dans le Nord Ouest de l'Ontario : Rapport du sondage Thunder Bay : Association des francophones du Nord-ouest de l'Ontario, septembre, 2007
- Southcott, C. Aging Population Trends in Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #3, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, September 2007
- Southcott, C. Youth Out-migration Trends in Northern Ontario: Census Research Paper Series Report #2, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, September 2007
- Southcott, C. The Changing Population of Northern Ontario: 2006 Census Research Paper Series Report #1, Thunder Bay: Local Boards of Northern Ontario, May 2007.
- Southcott, C. Social and Economic Change in the Muskoka, Nipissing, and Parry Sound Regions: 2001 Census Summary, January, 2004, North Bay: Muskoka, Nipissing, and Parry Sound Local Training and Adjustment Board, 28pp.
- Southcott, C. Aboriginal Communities in Northern Ontario: 2001 Census Research Paper Series: Report #11, January, 2004, North Bay: Northern Ontario Training Boards, 22 pp.

2. Most Significant Research Contributions

Southcott, C. "The Study of Regional Inequality in Quebec and English Canada: A Comparative Analysis", Canadian Journal of Sociology, 24:4, 1999, Pp. 457-484. This article compares the more policy oriented regional development work of Quebecois sociologists to the more "academic" work of English-Canadian sociologists and calls for more realistic policy oriented research by English-Canadian sociologists. It was the subject of a discussion article in the Summer 2000 edition of the journal Society/Société.

Southcott, C. "Sociology and Regional Science in Canada," Canadian Journal of Regional Science, XVII, 2, 1994, Pp.329-350. This article tries to find a more "useful" role for sociology in regional science and regional development.

Southcott, C. ed. Perspectives from a Provincial Hinterland: Social Inequality in Northwestern Ontario. Halifax: Fernwood Press, 1993. This book deals with social problems in a provincial north.

3. Other Research Contributions

Over the past 6 years I have worked with government agencies and with non-profit groups in Northern Canada on a variety of research projects resulting in numerous reports dealing primarily social and economic trends. Most of this research is a result of a demand by these community groups.

In 2003 I led a HRSDC-sponsored project to promote the international mobility of Canadian students in the circumpolar north. This led to the establishment of the Canadian Consortium on Circumpolar Mobility for which I currently serve as Chair. In 2004 I was chosen to be the lead author for the International Conference on Arctic Research Planning's Report on Research Outreach (Science Plan 11). Since 2005 I have served as Chair of the University of the Arctic's Research Outreach Program and since 2008 I have been a member of the Senior Management Group of that institution. In 2006 I was awarded a \$1.75 million grant by SSHRC which led to the establishment of the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada for which I currently serve as Chair and Research Director. In 2006 I was also chosen to lead Canadian participation in the European Science Foundation-led Boreas project dealing with migration in the circumpolar north. In 2009 I was chosen by UNESCO to represent Canadian social science in their International Experts project on Sustainable Development and Climate Change in the Arctic.

5. Contributions to Training

During the past 6 years I have supervised 7 graduate students. All of these students have completed their theses and have graduated. I have served on 14 thesis committees. I have served as external examiner and thesis committee member for two graduate students at the Faculty of Forestry and the Forest Environment, Lakehead University. I also served as the external examiner for a Ph.D. student at Université Laval and a Master's student's thesis at Laurentian University. During this period I have employed seven graduate students to work on various research projects.