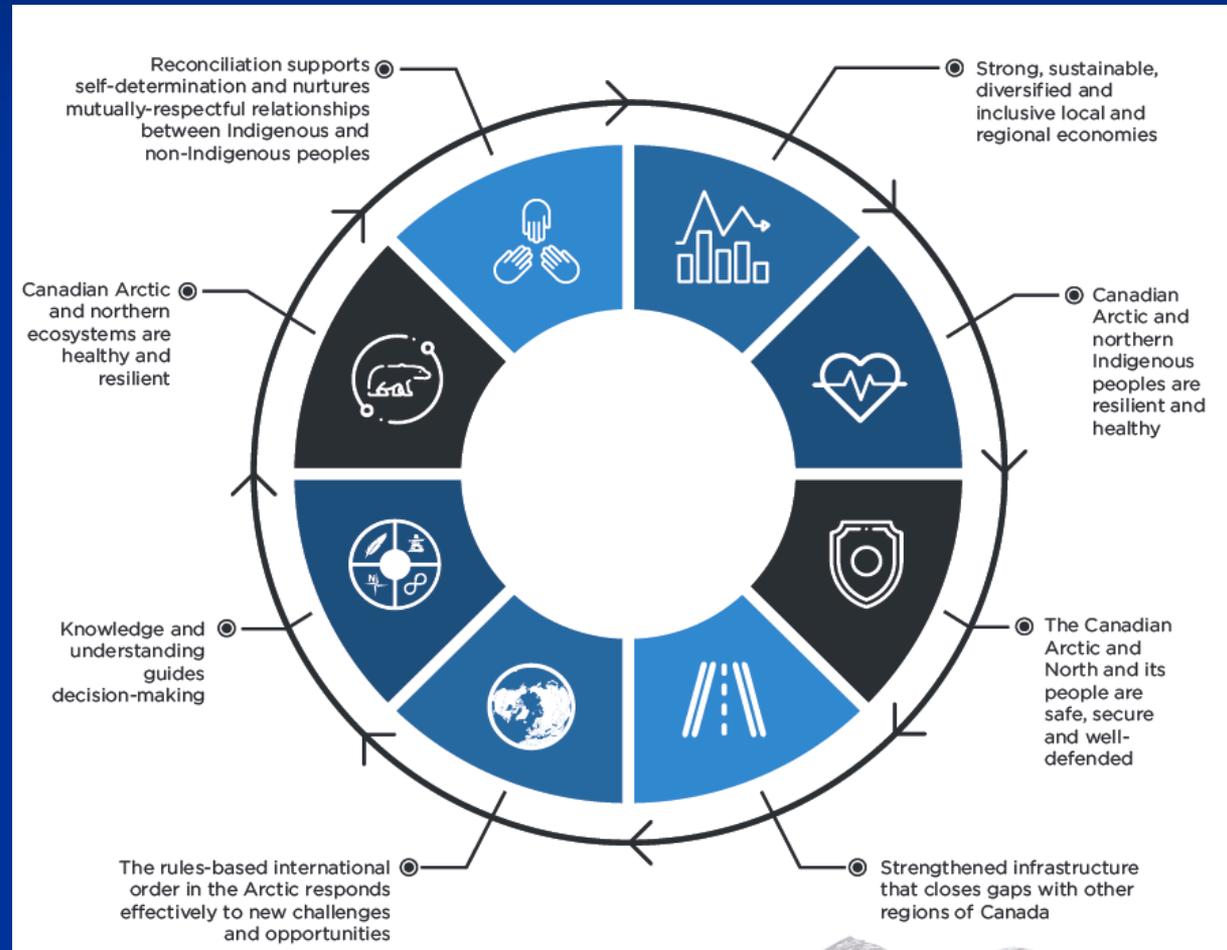


Canadian Arctic and Northern Policy Framework (2019)

“Strong, self-reliant people and communities working together for a vibrant, prosperous and sustainable Arctic and northern region at home and abroad, while expressing Canada’s enduring Arctic sovereignty.”



“Increased maritime and cross-border traffic creates new challenges for border enforcement and effective vessel tracking, such as illicit drugs and illegal imports. This is why it is so critical for partners to work together to develop strong **domain awareness**, including through information sharing, enhanced coordination, the acquisition of new air, land, sea and space-based capabilities, and exploration of innovative solutions to surveillance challenges in the Arctic and the North.”

Challenges to Safety and Security

- Remoteness of communities and waterways
- Infrastructure gaps
 - robust critical infrastructure needed to support communications, EM and military capabilities, safe transportation, and provision of essential services/capabilities
- Limited resources, **high costs**
- Need for strengthened emergency management, improved situational awareness
 - increased international interest and competition in the Arctic, from both state and non-state actors
 - potential risks associated with certain economic and other civilian activities
- New assets take years to deliver
- Need for reliable weather, water, ice and climate information
- Must ensure service levels are commensurate with growing demands for services

The infographic is a circular diagram with a central image of a young child in a pink winter jacket and hat, holding a cardboard sign that says "I need milk" and some Inuktitut text. The child is surrounded by six informational blocks, each with an icon and text:

- Poverty** (Icon: envelope with pencil): Low income levels can create hard choices when trying to stretch the monthly budget. The cost of groceries compete with housing and other household expenses.
- Medical Costs** (Icon: pill bottle): Medical care and medications result in increased expenses leaving less money in the monthly household budget.
- Low Nutrition Foods** (Icon: cluster of grapes): Limited grocery dollars result in purchasing inexpensive foods that tend to be high in calories and low nutrition value.
- Overeat** (Icon: fork, knife, spoon): Food insecure households tend to overeat when food is available.
- Disease Management** (Icon: syringe): Poor nutrition and increased stress can make food insecure households more vulnerable to disease.
- Health Implications** (Icon: heart with pulse line): Food insecure households are at high risk for long-term health implications such as diabetes, hypertension and obesity.

<https://www.feedingnunavut.com/>

PRE-COVID LIST

- Climate change
- Increased ship traffic with increased risk for SAR and ER incidents
- Increased volume of fuel, food, equipment being transported by ship
- Lack of infrastructure (social & physical) to support a growing Indigenous population
- Heightened international interest and greater foreign presence in the Arctic for science, research, investment
- Future concerns: escalating organized crime activity, irregular migration, human smuggling, and national security threats

ANPF Safety, Security, and Defence chapter

- Strengthen Canada's cooperation and collaboration with domestic and international partners on safety, security, and defence issues;
- Strengthen Canada's domain awareness, surveillance, and control capabilities;
 - layered systems (tied to NORAD modernization)
- “ensure the integrity of our Northern borders and facilitate legitimate travel“;
 - e.g. Canadian Border Services Agency (CBSA) pilot programs: Private Vessel Remote Clearance; Arctic Shipping Electronic Commercial Clearance
- Enforce Canada's legislative and regulatory frameworks that govern transportation, integrity, and environmental protection in the Arctic;
- Increase the whole-of-society emergency management capabilities; and,
- Support community safety through effective and culturally-appropriate crime prevention initiatives and policing services

COVID-19

ISSUES

- “De-globalization”?
- Border closures (US; inter-provincial and – territorial; cruise traffic)
- Supply chain vulnerabilities: fuel, food, equipment being transported by ship, aircraft groundings
- Lack of medical infrastructure and supplies as vulnerability
- Influx of federal money into individual households (unforeseen impacts?)
- Reliance on social media as source of information and news
 - Misinformation/disinformation discrediting govt/scientific authority
- Trust in institutions – a change?
 - “by Northerners, for Northerners”

Lessons Observed (so far)

- very few cases in Canadian North, but...
- \$130 million to North to shore up supply chains and health care (for small pop.)
- uneven local preparedness and compliance with rules
- exacerbation of issues such as domestic violence (anecdotal at this point...)
- hardening of internal and external borders
 - U.S./southern/urban Canada as threat vectors (rather than security assets)?
- the growing surveillance state – enabler (and threat to freedoms?)
- importance of horizontal coordination between departments and agencies
- importance of communication and public education