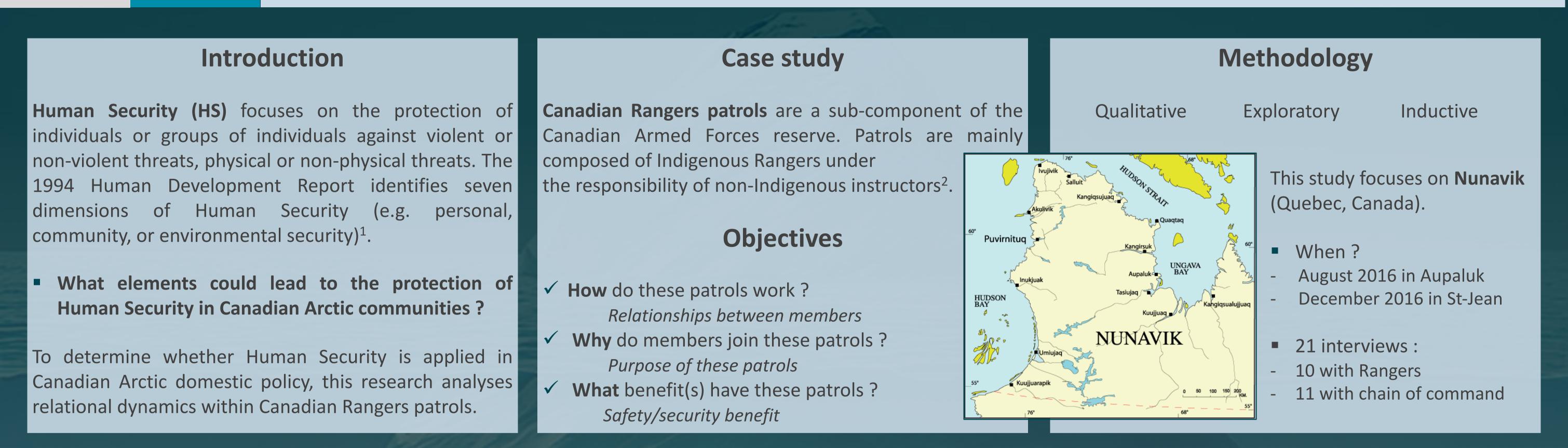
Human Security in the Arctic : From Canadian Rangers to Climate Change

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Results

1st Step Balanced Relationships

2nd Step

Assimilation & Agency³



First, balanced relationships exist between Indigenous and instructors of a same patrol.

This balance results (i) from instructors' willingness to work with Indigenous cultures, from their openmindedness and their humility ; (ii) from the adaptation of Canadian Armed Forces and of their trainings to Indigenous cultures.

Then, this balance is <u>not</u> detrimental to Indigenous cultures.

On the contrary, (i) elements of instructors' assimilation albeit limited – were identified in the data analysis ; (ii) in addition, Inuit communities strongly support these patrols which train them for Search and Rescue operations on land.

Strengthening of Human Security 3rd Step



Finally, these patrols help strengthen the Human Security in Arctic communities.

For instance, (i) by working on personal development and prevention, patrols impact on personal security; (ii) by giving structure and funding to communities, patrols help the intergenerational transmission of Inuit culture and strengthen community security.

Conclusion

The strengthening of Human Security in Canadian Arctic communities results from a three-step process based on balanced relationship dynamics between Inuit Rangers and non-Inuit instructors and based on a strong support from these communities towards Canadian Rangers patrols.



Going Further



Using the same inductive exploratory methodology, my post-doctoral research aims at understanding the risks related to permafrost thaw. Arctic communities are facing the acceleration of climate change, which poses several risks related to human security.

- How is permafrost thaw affecting Arctic communities ?
- What are the solutions if any to mitigate these risks ?

This research is conducted within the **Nunataryuk** project.

References

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