

## Reducing Diesel Dependency in Nunavut: Integrating Renewable Energy Sources

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## Background

- Has a population of 32,000 - distributed in 25 communities across the North over 2.1 million square miles (ranging from 150 to 7,000 inhabitants per community)
- 85% of its residents are Inuit
- All communities are only accessible by sea for a very short season, or by air
- Climate is inclement and winters are long and severe

■ Iqaluit

QuickTime™ and a  
discompuer  
are needed to see this picture.

■ Kingston

## Motivation

- Diesel is by far the most consumed fuel source
- Diesel is an emission-intensive and polluting energy source
- Diesel use causes economic stress on communities:
  - high cost of transportation
  - two-thirds of the energy from the fuel is lost as heat or exhaust polluting energy source
- Health and social ill-effects are also by-products of diesel use

**Many of these communities experience negative economic, environmental, health and social impacts because of their dependency on diesel energy generation**

## Objective

Develop a policy framework and recommend some actions that will allow remote communities in Nunavut to increase their uptake of renewable energy generation initiatives



## Methods

1. Literature review and feasibility study
2. Assessment of the impact of government policies and efforts
  - Review of programs such as the "ecoENERGY for Aboriginal and Northern Communities"
3. Gain insights from key informants regarding the challenges and opportunities of renewable energy in Nunavut
4. Data analysis
5. Development of a policy framework, including recommended actions

## Questions/Comments



Solar panels on the Nunavut Arctic College



Wind turbine at Rankin Inlet