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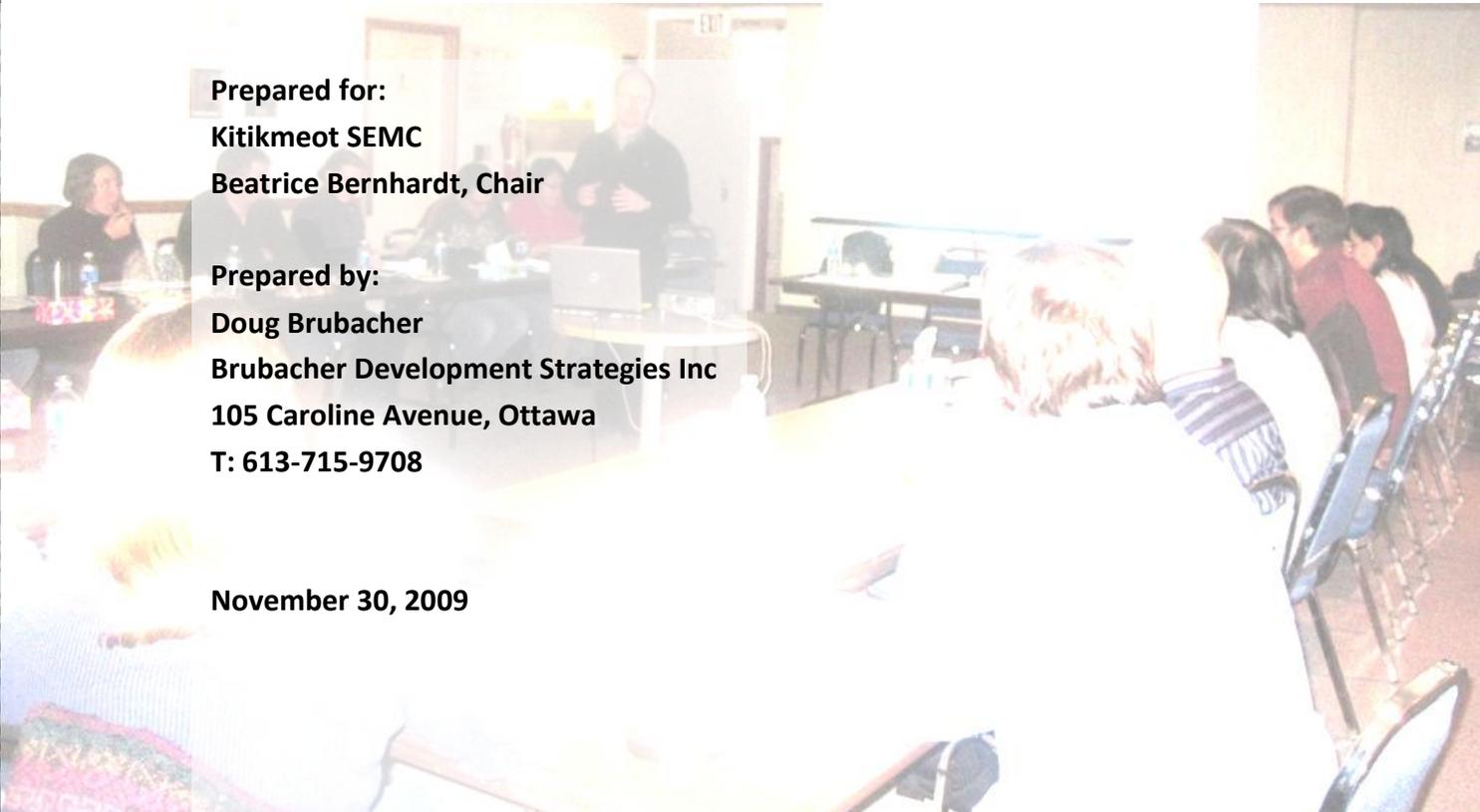
## **KITIKMEOT SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING COMMITTEE**

### **Proceedings Of November 18 & 19 2009 Meeting In Cambridge Bay**

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<b><u>PAGE</u></b>
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	1
2.0 OPENING & INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS .....	1
3.0 MEETING OVERVIEW AND REPORT FORMAT .....	2
3.1 PRESENTATIONS .....	2
3.2 MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING UPDATES .....	8
4.0 MAJOR THEMES DISCUSSED .....	11
5.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS .....	20
5.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN MONITORING—“LOOKING AFTER” THINGS .....	20
5.2 MONITORING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT .....	21
5.3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROJECT-SPECIFIC AND REGIONAL MONITORING.....	22
5.4 GENERATING DATA TO ADDRESS SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.....	23
6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS.....	24
APPENDIX A	MEETING AGENDA
APPENDIX B	PARTICIPANT LIST
APPENDIX C	KIA PRESENTATION
APPENDIX D	SEMC TERMS OF REFERENCE
APPENDIX E	NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENT, ARTICLE 12 PART 7
APPENDIX F	INAC PRESENTATION

*Cover photo courtesy of Wendy Bolt*

Kitikmeot SEMC  
November 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> 2009, Cambridge Bay

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

The first meeting of the Kitikmeot SEMC was held in Cambridge Bay on November 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>.

The agenda for the meeting provided for three main activities to take place:

- Introduce the concept of a regional socio-economic monitoring committee;
- Hear about important socio-economic developments and concerns from participants;
- Begin to clarify the role that the Kitikmeot SEMC can play.

The agenda for the meeting is attached as Appendix A. It should be noted that the agenda was flexible and some changes were made, both to accommodate the late arrival of some participants due to weather, as well as to reflect the pace of progress and available time.

## **2.0 OPENING & INTRODUCTION OF PARTICIPANTS**

The first meeting of the Kitikmeot SEMC brought together over two dozen participants from four Kitikmeot communities—Kugaaruk, Gjoa Haven, Cambridge Bay, and Kugluktuk—along with government, industry, and NIRB. Participants included local hamlet officials, representatives from three mineral exploration and mining companies, a representative from the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), a representative from a Hunter and Trapper Organization (HTO), along with officials from the Government of Nunavut, from the federal department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), and from the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB). A list of the participants is provided in Appendix B.

The session began with an opening prayer. Beatrice Bernhardt, Chair of the SEMC, then said a few words of introduction, situating the meeting in a context of Inuit social and economic development:

In the past, Inuit were independent, lived on the land and were nomadic. We survived. Why? We had our own laws and rules that were based on oral tradition. Today, we have both an oral and written tradition. In the past, we had a social hierarchy—with camp foremen, shaman, elders. We survived from our respect for each other. Social problems were few. Today, there are many problems that affect everyone. On the economic side, in the past, trappers made money and were able to support extended families. They shared and looked after each other. Today, we need to look back at how to share. Sharing expertise is part of this and we will respect your expertise during this session.

Beatrice provided an example of a broader focus seen to underlie the task of the SEMC: “How do we engage young people in the process of work, to participate in the processes of our society?”

### **3.0 MEETING OVERVIEW AND REPORT FORMAT**

The session combined several prepared presentations with time for open discussion and some small group work. The following report presents the formal presentations and then provides a synthesis of the main themes, insights and issues that emerged during the discussion periods. A final chapter provides some observations and recommendations for the next steps.

#### **3.1 PRESENTATIONS**

##### *Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)*

Seth Reinhart, Regional Socio-economic Analyst, Nunavut Regional Office, provided a presentation about INAC’s perspectives and interests related to socio-economic monitoring (Appendix F). In particular, Seth noted that the department is committed to provide support to regional and territorial monitoring initiatives through direct participation and by offering support to partner organizations.

##### *GN Department of Education*

Brenda Jancke, Director, Kitikmeot Career & Early Childhood Services Division, spoke about how her department prepares a regular Mayor’s Report that includes data such as income support levels. They assist students to apply for funding and apprenticeships, and deliver early childhood programs, training on-the-job, income support, the senior’s fuel subsidy, adult basic education top-up to income support, and the labour market program. They also provide funding for training programs, career and employment counselling, young parents subsidy for high school students. Brenda spoke more about the Labour Market Agreement. Prior to this new program, funds were only available for those on employment insurance or income support. Under the new Labour Market Agreement, they can fund people who are already employed.

Brenda also provided some income support statistics for the Kitikmeot. In the 2008/09 fiscal year a total of \$5.97 million was paid in income support to 756 clients. This was down from 773 clients, and total payments of \$6.08 million, in the 2007/08 fiscal year. However, the overall trend for social assistance has been upward. In 2000/01, income support payments in the Kitikmeot Region totalled \$3.83 million. This increased to \$5.97M

by 2008/09. In 2008, a total of 1291 heads of households received some level of income support, along with 349 spouses and 1601 dependants. Thus, out of a population of some 5574 people, a total of 3241 people were supported. Expressed another way, over half (58%) of the total population received some income support in 2008.

In response to a question about trends in social assistance levels, Brenda noted that in the Kivalliq community of Baker Lake, the Meadowbank project has led to a dramatic reduction in the demand for income support. In that community, the average monthly caseload declined from 206 people in 2007 to 156 people in 2008—a decline of nearly 25% in the caseload. In addition, the department supports training in relation to the Meadowbank project in the Kivalliq Region. Apprentices are being placed with the company so they get the on-the-job experience they require. The hours accumulated by apprenticeships are transferrable to other work opportunities, so if the project slows down, or if an apprentice moves to another job, they can continue to build the hours they need to complete their apprenticeship.

#### *GN Department of Health and Social Services*

Clara Evalik, Executive Director, Kitikmeot Region, provided a Health and Social Services update. The department has recently opened a long-term care centre in Gjoa Haven with a ten-bed facility. They will hire 27 people (PYs) including 13 graduates from Gjoa Haven. This facility will allow the repatriation of patients from the south. Also, a *Larga* boarding home will open in Yellowknife in early December. Clara spoke about the midwifery program which started in October of this year. The first babies to be delivered under this program will be delivered in Cambridge Bay, in the winter of 2010.

#### *GN Department of the Environment*

Dustin Fredlund, Manager, Wildlife: The environment is the cornerstone of Inuit culture. You can't remove it from discussions of social impacts.

#### *GN Department of Finance*

Dan Carlson, Senior Economist: We spend money—it's not government money really, but rather it's taxpayers' money. So we care that the money is spent as effectively as possible. So...what are we trying to do? What are we trying to achieve? What are the outcomes of our programs? Are we making progress?

*Economic Development & Transportation*

Dianne Lapierre, Manager, Environmental Assessment & Regulation: Dianne spoke about the Government of Nunavut data project—an inventory of data that is being collected by the various departments of the Government of Nunavut. We have started small using the Kivalliq-SEMC indicators. Our objective is to get this to become automatic, so that departments will update their data on a regular basis.

*Community and Government Services*

Keith Lear: He just started working as a community inspector. He collects financial information from the hamlets. Monitors the financials and gets hamlet council minutes. They are starting (slowly) to get water consumption reports. They do training for hamlets and do hamlet evaluations to see how they can help out

*Kitikmeot Inuit Association*

Geoff Clarke, Director Lands, Environment and Resources, provided a prepared presentation on the Kitikmeot Inuit Association's (KIA's) experience with monitoring, the relationship between regional and project-specific monitoring, and questions they have related to the role of the Kitikmeot SEMC. This presentation is provided in Appendix C.

One of the things KIA can bring to the table is our experience about past monitoring. KIA has been involved for some time. The first level of monitoring arising out of the NLCA is project-specific monitoring. This has specific purposes, identified in Geoff's presentation as arising from the NLCA. The second level of monitoring is general monitoring, as referenced in Article 12.7.6 of the NLCA.

Geoff spoke about the evolution of the first NIRB-mandated SEMC, the Jericho SEMC. It was not until just before the early closure of that mine that a configuration of the Jericho-SEMC was settled on that was acceptable to the KIA. Next, the Doris North-SEMC was called for in Condition 28 of the June 2006 Doris North project certificate. This indicated the "Doris North-SEMC shall be formed...with the same membership as the Kitikmeot-SEMC (K-SEMC), ...and must engage the communities." But at that time, there was no K-SEMC and there were no terms of reference for a K-SEMC. So Miramar proceeded to develop a terms of reference for the Doris North-SEMC consistent with Condition 28 of the Project Certificate. KIA agrees with this terms of reference. It is a solid place to begin.

Now we get to the K-SEMC. The seeds of this started about two years ago. KIA was not involved in the development of the terms of reference (Appendix D) and only saw them a few months ago. We have concerns about them. Eleven questions were raised related to the K-SEMC. These are set out in the presentation notes, but are summarized below:

- who is in charge of project-specific monitoring?
- what is NIRB's position?
- are there now three SEMCs in the Kitikmeot?
- the TORs seem to blend project-specific and general monitoring
- there seems to be a blur between project-specific and regional monitoring in the terms of reference for the SEMC. What is being monitored by the SEMC, projects or regions?
- in April 2009, the GN and INAC prepared a business case for the Nunavut General Monitoring Program. Are there now two separate General Monitoring Programs?
- what is the Nunavut Planning Commission's position on the SEMC TORs relative to the NLCA Article 12.7.6?
- Data collection is a primary purpose of the regional SEMC—what is the purpose of KIA participation, since we would be unlikely to be coming with data?<sup>1</sup>
- The Regional-SEMC might monitor specific projects—so what happens when the Project-Specific SEMC is different from the Regional-SEMC?
- KIA sees that the multi-community monitoring initiative in the NWT is not working.
- Is the focus of the Regional-SEMC only on mining? What about other things like government expenditures and their impacts?
- There are some uncertainties in the TORs that need to be cleared up so all parties can understand the implications of participation in the Regional SEMC.

Geoff suggested that this is a good start to bring people together to talk about issues. KIA understands that the Government of Nunavut needs to monitor socio-economic conditions, and KIA supports this. So while KIA has some questions and concerns, this does not mean we don't support what the Government of Nunavut is doing here.

KIA's approach to socio-economic monitoring. We don't have the budget to collect socio-economic data. Our focus is on maximizing benefits, so we focus on IIBA monitoring and

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<sup>1</sup> At this point, Alex commented that KIA could help keep the SEMC monitoring separate from IIBA monitoring—to avoid overlap, as called for in the Project Certificate.

on socio-economic agreements with Projects. Our approach to both specific- and general monitoring is that we support the NLCA—12.7.1 to 12.7.5 and 12.7.6 (Appendix E).

*Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission (KEDC)*

Celina Hogaluk, Manager, Business Development. They support businesses through the Kitikmeot Business Assistance Program (grants for business start-up and expansion) and Nunavut Sivummut (grants for carvers, artists, sewers etc...); also run a business services centre.

*Gjoa Haven HTO*

Jane Putuguq, HTO Representative, provided several observations and concerns. Mining companies are using the land. We have concern for the land and the waters—fish, caribou, ducks/geese. We grew up being taught to take care of the land. Hunters and trappers say not to go into an area...but people still are exploring there. We hear about concerns about food...some caribou and fish that you should not eat...we as Inuit need to use our land and our food. Long ago when I was a child, there was no mining. But today, with companies active in the region, there are issues about wildlife getting sick from eating from the land, the plants from the land.

*Hamlet of Kugaaruk*

Barthelimy Nerlongayok, Hamlet Councillor, spoke of the need to be careful with mining so as not to impact wildlife. But the bottom line is to work together between communities and industry...consult with communities to get feedback on wildlife. Barthelimy had specific concerns about helicopters and caribou...they scare/chase the caribou. He is concerned about the exploration activities going on around Kugaaruk. In this community, there is lots of unemployment—so residents depend on hunting. But we respect mining companies and want to work together. We also want companies to respect us. We want to be sure that each community is consulted. Make sure that each community representative, hamlet, youth...get to do site visit so they can have a good place to raise concerns. Barthelimy suggested that site visits are a good occasion for residents to raise concerns and explain how this or that might affect things. He also spoke about archaeology and cultural heritage.

*Hamlet of Kugluktuk*

Sven Kerkovius, Mayor, presented seven items of importance to his community:

1. Would like to see mine companies provide community information sessions in schools etc. Talk about employment opportunities and the skills needed. Talk about the purpose of the mine—what's mined, how the material is used...i.e. you mine to make money, but also to acquire a substance that is needed by society...zinc, lead, silver, gold...talk about how these things are used.
2. Jobs. Would like to see information on jobs. The skills that are required, broken down by category: labourer; miners; trades; technical; management jobs. Also the percent Nunavummiut hired from each community.
3. Environmental data: compliance to regulatory standards; statistics on impacts on fish and game populations.
4. Local procurement from Inuit-owned companies, what is procured, from which communities, as a percentage of total procurement.
5. Community goodwill projects and events. It is important that companies come to communities and are visible; so companies provide good will projects of various kinds...
6. Community trends. We get Mayor's Reports from the RCMP. We would also like statistics related to employment, income, and how these affect the police statistics.
7. Social services trends. Are more people getting off Social Assistance? ...by community...Are the statistics increasing or decreasing?

*Municipality of Cambridge Bay*

Stephen King, SAO: As a council, we worry about the social effects of increased economic activity...the income effect. We know that this increases the demand for the social programs we offer. We are interested in training and in how our water and sewage truck driver workforce is affected—will we be able to maintain these essential services? We don't blame anyone—it's an open job market—rather it's a training issue. In response to a question from Brenda, Stephen confirmed that training for truck drivers is the hamlet's main focus.

### 3.2 MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MINING UPDATES

#### *Hope Bay Mining*

Alex Buchan, Manager, Community & External Affairs, initiated the Hope Bay Mining presentation, with a brief background and update on activities of Hope Bay Mining and its parent company, Newmont. Miramar, which previously owned mining rights to the Hope Bay properties, was bought by Newmont in early 2008. They have focused on building some infrastructure to support expanded exploration—jetty, lay-down area, airstrip, camp facility. They focus on gold. Current focus is on the north end of the Hope Bay Belt. In 2009 they continued the exploration program and some new infrastructure—new sewage treatment at the Boston camp in the southern area. They involved two new drilling companies as well, and solidified business relationships with several local or Inuit-owned companies such as Medic North; Secure Check; Nuna Logistics; Kitikmeot Catering.

The Doris North Project Certificate was inherited by Newmont from Miramar. They re-evaluated the project in 2009. The project was deferred pending this re-examination. Ten days ago, Newmont announced they would proceed with Doris North on a staged basis. The plan is to start to go underground in early 2010 and start milling in 2011. They hope to get a longer-term project into the environmental assessment process during 2010. The plan is to have a permitted project ready to allow continuation of mining following the completion of the Doris North project—a 2-yr project. Essentially Doris North will be a “prospective excavation”—by going underground we can use this mining activity to progress the exploration and definition of the resource. The intent is to maintain continuity of operations once we get started. Chris described this as to: “drive an exploration decline to prove the ore body. It will probably start during the 4th quarter, 2010, since we will require sealift to bring in equipment.

We have been able to bring the Newmont safety culture into our region. E.g. we are currently at 600 days with no lost time accidents.

With respect to training, we entered into a memorandum of understanding with KEDC and the Department of Education for training. Now that we have a production decision, we’ll be able to define better our training requirements. We are also involved with the Nunavut Mine Training Round Table. We note that Meadowbank has funding from a

federal Aboriginal Skills and Employment Program (ASEP) and we will be looking into this ourselves now.

We recognize that the Kitikmeot population is very young. We have brought high school students to Yellowknife to learn about trades. At this point we can support general development of human resources.

In terms of data collection, we compile employment and contracting data. Have it for 2008 and soon for 2009. We expect to see that number of Inuit employed has slipped in the last year. Our best has been 25 to 30% Inuit but this will decline in 2009. Expect one explanation may be related to global decline—contractors retain the most tenured and skilled people. Inuit staff tends to have less seniority. Newmont contracts most of its activities out (as we don't have deep northern experience). Companies that "self-perform" tend to have higher local hires. Contractors tend to prefer to bring in their own people.

Later in the session, Alex did a brief presentation of the company-generated indicators that Newmont intends to monitor and report on:

- Number of workers who get medical attention
- Movement of workers from one community to another
- Number of people who resign, by the reason they resigned
- Demand on the employee counselling program
- Number of accidents
- How many times country food is served
- Number of people employed by us and our contractors
- Number of person – days of work we generate
- Number of summer students
- Number of job shadow positions
- Data will be broken down by women/men, by Inuit/non-Inuit, by Nunavummiut/non-Nunavummiut
- Previous hamlet employment
- Payroll by community (with the potential that some "lumping" will be needed to preserve confidentiality)
- Contracts by community and by Inuit-owned businesses
- Training and experience background of those hired

- Number of Inuit in each of four main job category
- Number of apprenticeships, scholarships, training provided.

Alex also noted that the company will be including a question during their hiring process that will allow for analysis of where their employees come from. This comment was made in relation to concerns that truck-drivers get hired away from the hamlets.

#### *Minerals and Metal Group (MMG)*

Andrew Mitchell, Development Manager, provided a background and update for MMG. Andrew started in 2006 as a consultant to Wolfden at the High Lake copper–zinc deposit near Gray’s Bay. This was Wolfden’s primary project, but they also owned the Ulu gold property. Then Izok, a zinc–copper–lead project, was acquired. In 2007, they closed a deal on Lupin gold property. In 2007 Zinifex bought Wolfden and then in 2008 Zinifex and Oxianna merged to create OZ. This was a pure business merger.

Andrew described the financial crisis at the end of 2008 as a time of crisis for OZ. They were in the position of holding too much debt, taken on to build a mine in Australia, and were unable to re-finance. So OZ entertained an offer from China MinMetals. A new company was formed to hold these assets—MMG (in Canada MMG Resources Inc). When Zinifex was bought, they were partly through the High Lake review. But then switched focus to Izok Lake. In 2008, work was started on Izok, including some socio-economic work. But they determined there were some problems with Izok—low prices, high costs—and so the company switched focus to exploration. In 2009, MMG cut back its level of activity, focusing on looking at alternatives for Izok, including transportation options. They are now looking more at Izok via the Bathurst Inlet Port and Road (BIPAR). They expect that in 2010 they will divide their focus between High Lake (and an area 30km to the east), and on exploration for further resources close to Izok. The company’s engineering focus will be on BIPAR. They hope for a new feasibility study and hope that BIPAR will improve the project economics. Andrew summed up the period following acquisition by MMG as a period where they have essentially gotten to better know their projects.

Donald Havioyak, Community Relations Officer, MMG, noted that the company also commissioned the firm of Gartner Lee to do a traditional knowledge study in 2008. This study involved residents at Bay Chimo and also from the Tlicho region of the Northwest Territories. Andrew noted that the company hopes to extend the traditional knowledge

study to include the eastern Kitikmeot communities. Andrew also noted that MMG owns the Century Mine in Australia—a project he suggested has a good track record.

#### *Sabina Gold and Silver Corporation*

Elizabeth Sherlock, Environment Coordinator, provided a presentation for Sabina Gold and Silver Corporation. She emphasized that they are several years from mining. “It’s good to be here early.” The company started in 2004 at Hackett River, 100 km south of Bathurst Inlet. In 2006 they completed their preliminary economics study, and initiated baseline monitoring and completed a project description in 2007. The project description was submitted to NIRB in 2008, and guidelines were issued by NIRB in 2009. However, after the global financial crisis, the company took the opportunity to re-visit the economics—changing prices made the pre-feasibility hard, so they paused. Elizabeth suggested that the company also revisited the project in light of the NIRB guidelines. Since then, they have acquired three new properties. So the 2009 focus has been to continue exploration with the intent to reorganize their activities in the region. In 2010 the company expects to make decisions on where the company will go in the future. She noted that the company, formerly named “Sabina Silver Corporation” completed a name change three weeks ago to “Sabina Gold and Silver Corporation.” The company is also active in Red Lake and in B.C.

## **4.0 MAJOR THEMES DISCUSSED**

The open nature of this first K-SEMC meeting provided participants with the opportunity to raise issues and provide comments that were of importance to them. Some of the themes that were discussed were introduced during the presentations and elicited follow-up discussion later in the session. Other themes were raised during plenary or small group discussions. This chapter presents this material under the broad themes that were raised:

### *What is monitoring*

There was some discussion about the terminology used, with Beatrice noting that the word “monitoring” seemed a bit cold. The interpreters were asked how they translate “monitor” ...the Inuinnaqtun translation they use has the meaning of “looking after.”

Alex Buchan noted that different groups go at monitoring differently. For example, a company may come with very exact things they want to measure. For the Government of Nunavut monitoring may be part of a community development process. Alex noted that

the Nunavut Economic Developers Association (NEDA) has published a socio-economic monitoring guide as a resource for Economic Development Officers.<sup>2</sup> The data can feed into local community economic development plans. So there is a range in monitoring from “laser-beam” to “development monitoring.”

Chris Hanks, Hope Bay Mining/Newmont, further clarified that what a company monitors is guided by a project certificate issued by NIRB. But that information can feed into a community’s or a region’s monitoring—it should be useful to others. Chris suggested that “you don’t want companies too deeply involved in social effects monitoring.”

Brenda Janke, Career & Early Childhood Services: As a development objective, she noted, “I wish ...to get people up, out of bed, as well as for people to obtain training.” Her department tracks things like social assistance and how many apprenticeships we have. These are indicators that are relevant to this question.

Sophia Granchinho, NIRB, indicated that monitoring called for by NIRB is focused, project specific. But she further noted that the NIRB Board has supported project-specific monitoring within a regional socio-economic approach.

Dan Carlson, Department of Finance, noted that monitoring can be used not only to support understanding of how conditions are changing in a region, but also to focus efforts to improve the future. He asked, “What can we do locally to prepare for mining companies to come in? Data is used to tell a story, to learn lessons from the data...”

*Data: Areas of interest and how data is used or can be useful*

A range of discussion focused on the need for the data that is gathered to relate to some specific purpose. The importance that the usefulness of data be understood in advance of its collection is significant, as this will focus data collection. Comments related to specific indicators and data collection, as well as to how data can be useful, are presented here.

Vivienne Aknavigak, EDO, Municipality of Cambridge Bay, suggested that from her hamlet perspective, “we look at indicators or how we can evaluate indicators, like the number of

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<sup>2</sup> This document, “Socio-Economic Assessment & Monitoring: A guide to collecting and using information for communities in Nunavut” was prepared in 2006 by the principle author Michelle Boyle, and is available through the NEDA website.

jobs, or how many students are graduating; quality of life, violence, alcohol and drug use...”

Stephen King, SAO, Cambridge Bay: We focus on the areas where we as a hamlet are actively involved. E.g. things that affect our Wellness Centre programs. Tracking indicators helps us to know what programs we need to have in place in order to deal with issues. On the social side, we look at things like the number of jobs; kinds of jobs; where people go with their jobs and training after a mine closes; what community services does a mine use? What businesses does a mine purchase goods or services from? What is the impact on game populations and how does the project affect traditional hunting activities?

Sven: We draw water from the Coppermine River, so we are concerned with environmental effects of project activities up-stream. Also, it's very expensive to live here ...jobs are important so that people have an economic base to live from. ...so I'm interested in knowing how a mine project will contribute to development of people's economic base.

Sven: So, lets say that we, the K-SEMC, are collecting lots of information and data. What do we do with this data? What do we do with this information? ...This comment was echoed by Dan, who suggested that data is only useful if you use it. He went on to suggest that maybe the SEMC serves as a single depository where each community collects its data then gives it out for access to those who can use it.

Chris: Socio-economic data or information is generally not useful for most people. Not until you get lots of synthesis before presenting the data.

Seth: Validating the data needs community input.

Clara: We need to identify stakeholders—like the Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission (KEDC)—and use the socio-economic information to influence their activities, such as the focus of training.

Vivienne: We collect data to prepare a community profile and to identify what people want to see in terms of services.

Sven: As Mayor of Kugluktuk, I'd be interested in understanding the employment impacts of major development activities. Also...we see pressures in the communities...our population is growing up, we see more people who don't get out to hunt and fish. Mining brings transferable skills. Sven also noted how important environmental changes are to people. We need the jobs and the development, but also need to manage the things that come with that.

Reporting for Group Three, Sven noted: The questions we have are about social changes and the impact of mine development on communities. E.g. "Is the mine helping to take people off social assistance?" "Are things that are tracked by the police statistics—crime, alcohol, etc.—getting better or worse?" "Are people getting more employment and higher wage jobs? How are they using their income—buying homes?" "How are alcohol incidents and alcohol-related problems being affected?"

Reporting for Group 2, Dianne noted they talked about some community interests and concerns. E.g. want to see increased Inuit employment at mines; see more Inuit with drivers' licenses in the community...not just mine-related. They also noted concern about caribou trails and how mine exploration is getting too close to these trails. Concern that caribou may be getting sick...from hamlet pollution, not just mine effects. Another area of interest raised by this group was the impact of cruise ships and tourists coming off these boats and not interacting with local people.

Group 1, with Brenda reporting, identified several points that are relevant to understanding the breadth of data that would be relevant. It is clear that the group was interested in all sectors of employment: mining, government, private sector. They also indicated an interest in heritage and traditional lifestyles and in people's involvement in hunting and traditional activities.

Stephen: Our hamlet is interested in issues that affect employment and training, and that affect social program and demand for these programs.

Dustin: I note that the environment has been a recurring theme...

Barthelmy: ...we will understand better what we each are doing when we come together. We can talk about even those things that are bad/of concern...drugs, alcohol, these are

big problems for young people. We have to look at this really hard. We could talk all day...but thanks for the meeting.

*Project specific monitoring, regional monitoring, and the NGMP*

There was lots of discussion about the relation between the project specific monitoring that NIRB may call for under section 12.7.1 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), the region-wide monitoring to be carried out by the SEMCs, and the General Monitoring Program that is to be established under the NLCA (see Appendix E for key excerpts of the NLCA). It is worth noting that the context for this discussion includes a Project Certificate issued for the Doris North project, now held by Newmont, that contains a requirement for a Doris North SEMC.

Chris: How do you separate site-specific data-collection requirements that come from NIRB from this regional level? It's not going to be useful to butt heads.

Sophia: NIRB needs project-specific committees up to the point of a functioning R-SEMC.

Group Three, with Sven reporting: The NIRB [Doris North] Project Certificate has very specific conditions that the mine needs to look after/is responsible for...In addition to this, the regional SEMC that we want to put together wants to look at more general things with respect to how the mine may affect the community. ...So, how is the mine affecting these things that we are concerned about? How do we tie what the mining company has to report on (under their Project Certificate) into what is happening in the community?

Reporting for Group 2, Dianne noted that her group talked a bit about general monitoring versus project-specific monitoring and how project-specific monitoring can fit into community-driven concerns and into community monitoring. "We don't want to see the regional SEMCs being driven by a company agenda...rather, they should incorporate community interests, data priorities and needs as well as those of mine proponents."

Seth: INAC is very supportive of the regional approach to monitoring social and economic changes in other regions as well. A workshop with EDOs was done in 2007.

Alex: Expressed some scepticism about a regional approach to monitoring. A regional approach may be good for the Baffin where there is a major, intergenerational project

proposed. It may be good for the Kivalliq since most exploration activity in Nunavut is taking place in that region now. Regional approach makes sense. But it does not work in the Kitikmeot where the primary activity is being carried out by one company—Newmont is doing advanced exploration and staged development.

Léa-Marie Bowes-Lyon, Hope Bay Mining,: You don't need to have grassroots for everything. ...But I can see how individual project-specific monitoring can evolve into regional monitoring if and as it becomes relevant.<sup>3</sup>

Chris: I firmly believe there is a need for regional monitoring, ...to pick up changes that are not picked up by specific projects and for which companies do not have the "social license" to look at. E.g. the in-migration impact from the Ekati mine—this would be the subject for regional monitoring. At a broader corporation level, Newmont is interested in participating in regional monitoring beyond our regulated responsibilities... But if we are regulated into this, we may push back. If we are invited to participate, we may go above and beyond...

Chris: It may be useful to have regional data to drive our project's monitoring—we have done a search for public data and it's not easy to get this.

Seth: We are also involved with the Nunavut General Monitoring Program (NGMP) and see the SEMCs as being tied into this.

In response to Geoff's presentation, Clara indicated that "I felt that this was a rather non-committal presentation...supportive but non-committal. How do we work to achieve common goals?" Geoff explained that this is because KIA doesn't understand how this all fits together. "We understand the Doris North-SEMC. We want to see clearly how KIA adds value [through the regional SEMC]...in terms of the relation to Nunavut General Monitoring Program (NGMP), it may take data from project-specific monitoring."

The need for clarity related to the role of the K-SEMC was well-expressed by Steve, who commented that, "I'm starting to question what our role is here. I came here a little

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<sup>3</sup> O.K....so the challenge would be to ensure that project-monitored indicators are relevant to the regional-level questions. What are the questions? ...also, even if there is only one "project" there are many other contributors to most indicators. For example, government employs people too, and may thus have an impact on issues affected by employment.

unclear and now find myself even more unclear. Am I the only one in this position? What authority does this body have?"

Jane: It's hard to follow the English. ...Vivienne stepped in to help out; "Jane is asking, does the KIA have meetings with the hamlets on socio-economic issues?" Geoff responded that KIA does not have a relationship with the hamlets, but rather with Inuit beneficiaries. Jane also suggested that the regional HTO organization should be involved in this SEMC.

In response to a question, Seth provided a few additional details related to the NGMP Business Case. The business case arises from Article 12.7.6, (see Appendix E) and proposes components to make the GMP happen in Nunavut. It involves NPC, NTI, INAC, GN. They are currently doing a pilot project to test components of the business case—focus is on caribou. This will help to see how the four parties can work together, how data will be validated. There is lots of hope for how the R-SEMCs might play into the GMP.

Barthelmy asked if this is to be one committee, or a committee for each community? Beatrice clarified that the SEMC is one committee with people from each community. Barthelmy later commented that every time we start a committee...who is going to select the community members? Beatrice responded that membership is comprised of hamlet and HTO—SAO and/or mayors (selected by the hamlet) and HTO member (selected by the HTO). The Government of Nunavut will pay for one hamlet and one HTO participant. We (EDT) will provide notice in advance of the meeting and will provide a summary of the meeting outcomes. Barthelmy: We need to know how the selection is to be done.

Alex made three closing remarks: We will start monitoring our project next year, 2010, and will share our results with this group. It would be helpful to us to better understand how to deal with the difference in membership between this K-SEMC and our Project Certificate specific Doris North-SEMC. Also it would be very useful to us to get the indicators that this committee would want to monitor...we have some identified and would hope that we can supply what is needed by the K-SEMC.

Sophia: I understand that this will take time to develop. There are opportunities here. A meeting like this is a good way to engage all the parties involved. Alex has brought up

some questions and asks how to resolve these questions. I, for my part, will take this to our board to discuss and will try to bring back an answer.

Andrew: We are dedicated to principles of sustainability. As part of this, we are committed to see local communities benefit and we hope that this committee succeeds in forming up for the benefit of Nunavummiut. We look forward to being involved in this.

Geoff: Thanks for inviting KIA to this meeting. Monitoring should happen and this initiative is a good initiative. To be effective long into the future, we need to have a clear terms of reference (TORs). KIA is confused with respect to mine monitoring and general monitoring. It's KIA's view that the TORs should be looked at again, and that all parties should have a chance to look at this and have input. Once completed, this group should start to be good and effective.

*When to monitor during the mineral exploration and mining cycle*

Andrew spoke about the mining development cycle. The exploration period is very different from the production phase. He noted he'd like to discuss the requirements of different phases of development. Much of the training requirements relates to the production phase. He also noted that advanced exploration is more intense than earlier exploration. Andrew spoke about how projects can gear up and gear down, according to global economic factors like we saw in 2008 and 2009. This affects people. How do you communicate in the midst of this uncertainty? Mine development is a cycle were a project is born, matures, adolescence, adult, declines. Sometimes there is a "failure to launch."<sup>4</sup>

Sven indicated an interest in monitoring the effects of exploration in the community.

Brenda: Where can I go to find out where exploration is happening? How many people are employed? How many trades people are involved in the exploration stage? To this question, Seth indicated that INAC's minerals division is producing a brochure. Dianne also noted that EDT produces the "Nunavut Overview" that addresses this topic.

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<sup>4</sup> Note that this raises the question of how you monitor during the exploration phase when there is no project certificate to guide monitoring...

*Role of the K-SEMC*

Several comments were made that provide some insight into how the SEMC might be useful in improving the quality of data.

Seth: Validating the data needs community input.

Several updates on significant activities taking place in the region. These updates illustrate one potential role that a multi-stakeholder SEMC can play—that of providing a forum for sharing of relevant socio-economic developments

Alex: The use of monitoring data is much more clear in the environmental context. E.g. if we find dirty water, we are told to “fix it,” but not “how to fix it.” If we were told how to fix it, then the agency giving us the direction would be acquiring part of the liability for the problem, since if we do what we are told to do, and it doesn’t fix the problem, we’d be able to say that we did what we were told. On the socio-economic side, don’t tell companies how to solve community problems.<sup>5</sup>

Alex also commented on how in the past, seasonal workers didn’t know about employment insurance. They did not know about Records of Employment (ROEs) and qualifying hours needed for EI eligibility. They’d go on social assistance instead of EI. Now people are getting more intelligent about EI.

Vivienne: [focus on] how this can improve socio-economic wellbeing...in terms of what will impact the important indicators identified by us.

Group Three: We need to efficiently get data to the people who need it. During the group discussion, one participant asked the hamlet representatives what the best way to get data to them would be.

Reporting for Group 1, Brenda talked about how their group felt they can contribute to the SEMC:

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<sup>5</sup> A clear concern here that the SEMC does not get into mitigation directives. Echo of Chris’ comment not to “regulate” companies through this process. I think this is the root of a major difference between my concept of regional monitoring and some of the perception that has emerged...

- Work together to have an economically thriving region: mining, government, private sector—all sectors of employment.
- Respect the NLCA
- Mentioned heritage and traditional lifestyles...not to forget our past.
- Local training to encourage and support youth to get engaged in the mining sector and in wage work.
- Interested in people's involvement in hunting and traditional activities

Group 1 asked if this SEMC group is intended to be specific for mining or for all monitoring? They feel it should provide guidance and advice...like, what is the relevant consultation?

Stephen: I'm concerned that there be boundaries—e.g. the environment is not the concern of hamlets. But this SEMC is important on the social issues side of things...

Sven: I feel like I am on a path without knowing what's at the end of that path. I saw some common things come out of the three groups: we still need to move to the standardization of indicators...to identify what we want to see monitored...and it will be important to see what mine companies are monitoring and link that into what we are concerned about. I believe that all of us working together will improve things for all of the region.

## **5.0 SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS**

### **5.1 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN MONITORING—“LOOKING AFTER” THINGS**

Several observations were made during the session that helped to clarify the role that “community” brings to monitoring. Private sector companies have an interest in reporting on various project-specific indicators such as the numbers of people employed, accident rates, and reasons for employee turnover. As Alex noted, though, their approach will tend to be more like a “laser-beam” than a broad focus on monitoring “development.” Indeed, as Chris pointed out, you probably don't want companies too deeply involved in social effects monitoring. Conversely, concern was also expressed that private sector companies should not be pushed to become social agencies. As Alex expressed it, “on the socio-economic side, don't tell companies how to solve community problems.”

In contrast to the appropriately narrow scope of company-driven “laser-beam” monitoring, communities<sup>6</sup> do have a “social license” to explore the developmental implications that changing socio-economic data may indicate. In this sense, there is a role for community involvement in monitoring in order to be able to explore issues that companies would find beyond their mandate.

There is, therefore, a distinction between the monitoring carried out by companies and that carried out by agencies that have “developmental” roles to play in the region. If the underlying principle is that you monitor the things that you have some responsibility to “look after” then some clear lines can be drawn between the roles of a mine company and the role of a regional SEMC.

## 5.2 MONITORING SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A number of “social development” issues were identified during this session. These included the issues presented in Table 1, below.

*Table 1*

*Social development questions raised during first session of the K-SEMC*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- How can we engage youth in work and in the processes of our society?</li><li>- How do people manage and spend their income—are they buying houses?</li><li>- How are traditional lifestyles and heritage changing?</li><li>- How is environmental pollution and change affecting hunters and harvesting?</li><li>- Are things tracked by police statistics—crime, alcohol, drugs—getting better or worse?</li><li>- Are people getting more employment and higher wage jobs?</li><li>- What affects alcohol incidents and alcohol-related problems?</li><li>- How can we maintain local essential services, like water delivery and sewage pick-up, when there is competition for scarce skilled workers?</li><li>- How will economic changes affect demand for social programs?</li><li>- How is cruise ship tourism affecting our community?</li></ul>
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A mine project might report the number of youth employed at their project, and how this number changes over the year and over a period of years. However, the mine will not be

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<sup>6</sup> In this sense, “community” is defined broadly as not only local hamlet government, but rather as the full range of institutions through which people represent their interests in democratic society.

in a position to report on the total picture of youth employment, or on the various factors that influence the choices youth make related to their participation in employment or other processes of society. Socio-economic “development” issues clearly require interpretation and may require data unrelated to a particular project, in order to establish trends and understand the issue. These issues may benefit from data generated by specific projects, but cannot be monitored on a project-specific basis.

As a note of caution against biting off too broad a mandate, Stephen suggested that the group will need boundaries. He suggested the SEMC could be important on the social side of issues, but was concerned about the group getting too much into environmental issues.

### 5.3 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROJECT-SPECIFIC AND REGIONAL MONITORING

A key point of discussion during the meeting was the relation between project-specific and regional monitoring. Sven posed the question as, “how do we tie what the mining company has to report on (under the Project Certificate) into what is happening in the communities?” Reporting for Group 2, Dianne noted, “the regional SEMCs...should incorporate community interests, data priorities and needs, as well as those of mine proponents.” Chris summed up the issue well earlier in the session when he stated, “I firmly believe there is a need for regional monitoring...to pick up changes that are not picked up by specific projects and for which companies do not have the ‘social license’ to look at.”

Reflection on the comments and observations made by SEMC participants provides some clarity regarding this issue. It is clear that mine companies that require a NIRB-issued project certificate to operate need to have confidence in their ability to adhere to project-certificate conditions. Specifically, they need to have some control over their ability to comply with the monitoring requirements arising from such a certificate. Once the regional SEMC builds a demonstrated track record it may be possible to roll the project-specific monitoring function within the regional monitoring body.

It’s also clear that project-specific monitoring will not pick up all the data needed to address key socio-economic questions. For example, Doris North monitoring will not indicate how many Kitikmeot residents are employed in the exploration projects of other companies—companies that are not doing monitoring under project certificates. Nor will

it address employment generated by the public service or by local private sector businesses such as the retail sector.

Therefore, there is a clear role for regional monitoring at this time. Whether or not separate project-specific and regional monitoring processes persist into the future may be significant in terms of efficient use of limited resources. However, of greater technical importance will be to ensure that the data generated at each level is able to support the needs of the other level.

#### 5.4 GENERATING DATA TO ADDRESS SOCIO-ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

Three considerations related to data generation arise from the session:

First, as a project-in-progress, the Doris North project has an existing Project Certificate that must be adhered to. This requires the company to make decisions about the specific indicators that it will report on.

Secondly, it is clear that the data generated by Doris North will not be sufficient on its own to answer the socio-economic development issues of importance to the region and to the K-SEMC. Additional data will need to be compiled. It will be useful if data generated from different sources is consistent, so that data from all sources can be harnessed to address these issues.

Thirdly, the Government of Nunavut is beginning to explore how the data generated by its various departments can support the work of the regional SEMCs. This work, briefly described by Dianne during the session, will also be helpful in understanding important socio-economic issues. It will be useful if this data is extracted and presented in ways that can be harnessed to address the socio-economic development issues of importance to the SEMC.

While these considerations have been identified through this first meeting of the K-SEMC, they obviously have not been resolved. This will take time. The task facing the SEMC will be to clarify the issues, questions, and related data that will focus its attention over the coming year.

## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS & NEXT STEPS

The following recommendations have been prepared by Doug Brubacher, based on his personal observations from the meeting in Cambridge Bay.

### *1. Be useful and relevant to the needs of SEMC members*

The Kitikmeot SEMC is being established at a time when the Doris North project is about to proceed. Under the terms of the Doris North project certificate, a project-specific monitoring program will be carried out. As discussed earlier in this report, such project-specific monitoring may best be “laser-beam” like in its focus.

The K-SEMC could add value to this work by using and adding to the Doris North-specific data to better understand some of the “development” issues that are important to residents. This understanding may be useful to social service providers, such as local and territorial levels of government. It may also be useful to the mine company by providing further insight into their local labour force. This could assist the company in its efforts to generate local benefits. Better understanding of social development issues may also be useful both to companies and to the KIA in efforts to craft Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements for future projects.

### *2. Generate clear questions first*

Some key “development” questions were identified during this first meeting, as presented in Table 1, earlier. There may be other key questions that are also of importance to SEMC members. The questions that the committee wishes to answer should guide the committee’s monitoring activities. It is recommended that the K-SEMC should focus first on figuring out what needs to be understood, why it is important to understand, and then seek data and other information to address these questions.

Since Newmont and the Doris North SEMC is in the process of establishing its monitoring program, it is recommended that the K-SEMC start by looking at the questions it has in relation to interactions with the mining sector.

### *3. Identify indicators and data needed in relation to Doris North*

The Doris North project will start to generate data based on the indicators presented to the K-SEMC during this meeting. The K-SEMC may find that it needs data from the Doris North project in order to answer the questions it is interested in. It is possible that the

committee may need this data to be presented in slightly different ways from what is envisioned by the Doris North SEMC. For example, one of the questions posed in Table 1, above, relates to engaging youth in work. This might lead to a request for employment data based on age groups. The committee might be interested in knowing how much work youth engage in when they do get a job—i.e. the “intensity” of employment. This would again require a slightly different presentation of employment data.

It might be that the company will easily be able generate data in many different formats in order to address different questions of interest to the K-SEMC. It will be useful, though, to have this discussion as early as possible so that requests for data can be posed appropriately and responded to efficiently.

The process of clarifying what data is needed to address K-SEMC questions may also help to identify what data is needed from other sources to address the same questions. This will help to ensure consistency in the indicators that are used.

#### *4. Build understanding of the K-SEMC’s mandate through practice*

Some important issues were raised during the first session of the K-SEMC that relate to the mandate of the regional monitoring group and its relationship with other monitoring initiatives. These issues were not resolved during this session. However important insight into these issues did arise from the discussions, as reported in the previous chapter.

It is recommended that the group start by working on the three concrete tasks described above. The process of this work should provide occasions to address issues of mandate in practical contexts. This should allow for clearer understanding of the issues and more efficient determination of the appropriate solutions than will further theoretical discussion.



## **APPENDIX A**

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### **AGENDA**



**Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee**  
**Agenda**  
**November 2009**

Location: Northwest Passage Room, Arctic Islands Lodge, Cambridge Bay

Dates: Wednesday, November 18 & Thursday, November 19, 2009

Time: 9:00am-5:00pm

Chairperson:           Beatrice Bernhardt - Director, Community Operations  
                          Department of Economic Development & Transportation  
                          Kitikmeot Regional Office

SEMC Day I

Meeting facilitators

1. Prayer & Opening Remarks
2. Introduction of Participants
3. Meeting Overview
  - a. Introduction to Socio-Economic Monitoring & the purpose of this meeting
  - b. Binder Material
4. Discussion of SEMCs in the context of Nunavut:
  - a. Relation to the Nunavut Impact Review Board's process
  - b. Community involvement
  - c. Integration of Traditional Knowledge
  - d. Relation to other Monitoring Efforts

Break

5. SEMC Reporting
  - a. Presentation on the practice in other jurisdictions.
  - b. Discussion of what would be useful
6. Description of Existing Socio-Economic priorities, issues, expectations and data collection capabilities
  - a. Individual Communities  
Report on existing major socio-economic issues, priorities, challenges, opportunities important questions, and perceptions with respect to mining. Outline any data collected in house.

b. Kitikmeot Inuit Association  
Socio-Economic Monitoring in the Kitikmeot – Recent History and KIA Approach.

c. Government of Nunavut  
Departments outline existing socio-economic issues and priorities, and an overview of existing community socio-economic data.

d. Indian & Northern Affairs Canada  
Socio-Economic Monitoring: Supporting Social and Economic Well-Being in Nunavut

7. Standardization of data

- a. VSEC and Indicator selection
- b. Establishing Baseline data
- c. Qualitative and quantitative
- d. Collection, monitoring, and reporting

SEMC Day II

8. Summary from Day I

9. Project Updates

- a. Newmont Mining Corporation
- b. MMG/Minerals and Mining Group
- c. Sabina Silver Corporation

10. General Discussion - Round Table (maximum 5 minutes/person)

11. Summary of Findings from both days

12. Committee Next Steps

- a. Establish a meeting schedule
- b. Establish a reporting schedule

13. Concluding Remarks

Meeting adjournment

## **APPENDIX B**

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### **PARTICIPANT LIST**



NAME	POSITION	ORGANIZATION	COMMUNITY	PHONE	EMAIL
Vivienne Aknavigak	Economic Development Officer	Municipality of Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay	867-983-4654	vaknavigak@cambridgebay.ca
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Celina Hogaluk	Manager, Business Development	Kitikmeot Economic Development Commission	Cambridge Bay	867-983-2095	managerbd_kedc@qiniq.com
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Sven Kerkovius	Mayor	Hamlet of Kugluktuk	Kugluktuk	867-982-4067	skerkovius@hotmail.com
Steve King	Senior Administrative Officer	Municipality of Cambridge Bay	Cambridge Bay	867-983-4658	sking@cambridgebay.ca
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Keith Lear	Community Inspector	Department of Community & Government Services	Cambridge Bay	867-983-4014	klear@gov.nu.ca

Andrew Mitchell	Development Manager	MMG/Minerals & Metal Group Ltd	Thunder Bay	807-346-1692	andrew.mitchell@mmgrouppltd.com
Barthelimy Nerlongayok	Council member	Hamlet of Kugaaruk	Kugaaruk	867-769-6281	
Jane Putuguk		Hunters and Trappers Organization	Gjoa Haven		
Seth Reinhart	Regional Socio-Economic Analyst	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	Iqaluit	867-975-4667	seth.reinhart@ainc-inac.gc.ca
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Li Wan		Nunavut Impact Review Board	Cambridge Bay	867-983-4606	lwan@nirb.ca

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## **APPENDIX C**

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### **KIA PRESENTATION**



## **APPENDIX D**

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### **SEMC TERMS OF REFERENCE**



**APPENDIX E**

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NUNAVUT LAND CLAIMS AGREEMENT, ARTICLE 12 PART 7



## **PART 2: NUNAVUT IMPACT REVIEW BOARD (NIRB)**

...

12.2.2 The primary functions of NIRB shall be:

...

(e) to monitor projects in accordance with the provisions of Part 7.

## **PART 5: REVIEW OF PROJECT PROPOSALS BY NIRB**

...

12.5.2 When a project proposal has been referred to NIRB by the Minister for review, NIRB shall, upon soliciting any advice it considers appropriate, issue guidelines to the proponent for the preparation of an impact statement. It is the responsibility of the proponent to prepare an impact statement in accordance with any guidelines established by NIRB. Where the original project proposal submitted by the proponent for screening contains the information required for an impact statement, NIRB may accept the original project proposal instead of requiring the preparation of an impact statement. Where appropriate, an impact statement shall contain information with respect to the following:

...

(g) the monitoring program that the proponent proposes to establish with respect to ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts;

...

## **PART 7: MONITORING**

### *Project Monitoring*

12.7.1 The terms and conditions contained in:

- (a) a NIRB project certificate issued pursuant to Article 12.5.12 or 12.6.17;
- (b) a recommendation of NIRB pursuant to Sub-section 12.4.4(a); or
- (c) any approvals issued by the NWB,

may provide for the establishment of a monitoring program for that project which may specify responsibilities for the proponent, NIRB or Government.

12.7.2 The purpose of a monitoring program set up pursuant to Article 12.7.1 shall be:

- (a) to measure the relevant effects of projects on the ecosystemic and socio-economic environments of the Nunavut Settlement Area;

- (b) to determine whether and to what extent the land or resource use in question is carried out within the predetermined terms and conditions;
- (c) to provide the information base necessary for agencies to enforce terms and conditions of land or resource use approvals; and
- (d) to assess the accuracy of the predictions contained in the project impact statements.

12.7.3 Without limiting the generality of Article 12.7.2, the monitoring program set up pursuant to that section may include:

- (a) a requirement that regulatory agencies and the proponent supply NIRB with reports and information respecting project operations and impacts, and the implementation of mitigative measures;
- (b) a requirement for a periodic evaluation by NIRB of monitoring programs for projects; and
- (c) based on Sub-section (b), a requirement that NIRB compile a report on the adequacy of the monitoring program and on the ecosystemic and socio-economic impacts of the project.

12.7.4 Responsible government agencies and departments shall continue to fulfill their responsibilities for monitoring and data collection. Any monitoring responsibilities assigned to NIRB shall not be a duplication of those functions.

12.7.5 Any monitoring program established for a project under Article 12.7.1 shall be designed so as to avoid duplication of duties and to facilitate coordination of monitoring activities, and may, in addition to any other relevant matters, provide for the variables to be monitored and the program specifications.

#### *General Monitoring*

12.7.6 There is a requirement for general monitoring to collect and analyse information on the long term state and health of the ecosystemic and socio-economic environment in the Nunavut Settlement Area. Government, in co-operation with the NPC, shall be responsible for developing a general monitoring plan and for directing and co-ordinating general monitoring and data collection. The NPC shall:

- (a) in accordance with the plan, collate information and data provided by industry, government departments and agencies, amongst others;

- (b) in accordance with the plan, report periodically on the ecosystemic and socio-economic environment of the Nunavut Settlement Area; and
- (c) use the information collected under Sub-sections (a) and (b) to fulfill its existing responsibilities under Article 11.

12.7.7 The NPC may delegate any or all of its functions under this Part to members of the NPC or officers or employees of the NPC.



## **APPENDIX F**

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### **INAC PRESENTATION**

