

Qikiqtaaluk

Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee



Cape Dorset and the Kinngait Art Studio. © 2013 Gustavo Oliveira

Fall 2013 Report

on

Seventh Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting

Cape Dorset, Nunavut: 4-5 December 2013

and

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring

Produced by the Government of Nunavut
Department of Economic Development & Transportation – January 2014

Executive Summary

The Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC, ‘the Committee’) and the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee met in Cape Dorset on 4-5 December 2013. The Regional meeting was well-attended by a variety of organizations, including 11 of the 13 Hamlets in the region. Although the meeting was affected by logistical complications, the meeting still allowed participants to sustain an engaging discussion.

The Committee heard about government roles in monitoring socio-economic impacts from the Government of Nunavut and from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, as well as project-specific updates from Baffinland and Qulliq Energy Corporation. In addition, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics provided a quick summary on some key statistical figures, and the Nunavut Housing Corporation provided an update on the new rent scale system. The Committee had opportunities to ask questions and discuss topics relevant to each presentation. Discussions focused mostly on training and access to jobs at the Mary River site, environmental impacts of the proposed hydroelectric dam, and housing allocation by the local housing authorities.

At the end of the meeting, participants ranked the top three issues of concern in the region. According to participants, housing, education, and employment are key themes that they would like to focus on at the next meeting. Partner organizations are encouraged to come prepared to discuss these themes at the next meeting, scheduled to take place in Iqaluit in April or early May.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Letter from the chairperson

I am pleased to present the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee report on the proceedings that took place this winter in Cape Dorset.

For this meeting it was an interesting time to hear from Qulliq Energy Corporation on the proposed hydro project close to Iqaluit.

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation provided an update on their project which has been approved by the NIRB and there were interesting forward-looking questions around employment and training initiatives.

The QiSEMC provides a good forum for community members and other participants to share information on how development activities impact the region and their communities. Sharing information between community members, Hamlet and City representatives, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Territorial and Federal Government, industry, and the RCMP provide for collaborative effort by all parties to effectively work together to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and the communities in the region.

I thank all the participants that attended for taking the time and effort to commit to the work being facilitated by our department and to committing to working together. This meeting was the best in terms of having the most delegates attend.

I look forward to working with you again,

Rhoda Katsak

Chairperson, Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

1.2 Background and purpose of SEMCs

Resource development in Nunavut falls under the regulatory purview of the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB), an Institution of Public Government created under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) to administer environmental assessment and follow-up processes. As part of the follow-up part of the process, monitoring major projects is also a responsibility of the NIRB (NLCA 12.2.2e). Once a project goes through the process, it can be approved, approved with conditions, or rejected. A project certificate is issued for approved projects (conditionally or otherwise), and may contain terms and conditions that “provide for the establishment of a monitoring program for that project which may specify responsibilities for the proponent, NIRB or Government” (NLCA 12.7.1). Monitoring is necessary to identify whether predicted changes are taking place, to determine if unpredicted impacts are occurring, and to ensure that companies are mitigating any effects as legally required.

Since 2007, SEMCs have addressed project certificate requirements for project-specific monitoring programs. Through a regional approach, three SEMCs create a discussion forum and information sharing hub that supports impacted communities and interested stakeholders to take part in monitoring efforts. This approach also provides monitoring efficiency and consistency within the territory.

The Department of Economic Development & Transportation (EDT, ‘the Department’) has been the Government of Nunavut’s (GN) lead on the SEMCs. As such, the Department has been responsible for collecting socio-economic data from across GN departments and other sources, consolidating this information, and disseminating it to the Committees and other interested parties, primarily through reports such as this. Each of the three SEMCs are chaired by one of EDT’s Regional Directors of Community Operations, and coordinated by EDT’s Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator to ensure efforts are consistent, traceable, comparable, and that they feed into other programs such as the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan.

1.2.1 SEMC objectives

Considering the above, SEMCs have the following objectives:

1. To ensure that major development projects comply with their permits by meeting their socio-economic monitoring requirements during the environmental assessment, approval, and monitoring processes as required by the NIRB and the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA);
2. To bring together communities, governments, Designated Inuit Organizations, and resource development companies in a unique forum that encourages open and engaged discussions and information-sharing among all parties;

3. To collect and disseminate data that is validated by local and traditional knowledge.

1.2.2 Status and next steps

Regional SEMCs were established in 2007, and have since met a number of times in each region. As of December 2013, one meeting has occurred in Cambridge Bay (November), one in Arviat (November), and one in Cape Dorset (December) for the 2013-2014 fiscal year. More meetings are scheduled to take place before the summer of 2014.

Reports from the previous fiscal year (2012-2013) were the first with comprehensive, standardized reporting on nine standard Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs; e.g. demographics, health and well-being, education, etc.), and over 40 different indicators. These numbers exclude VSECs and indicators that are project-specific. These reports are available for download on our website, www.NunavutSEMC.com. This website was launched in 2012 to more effectively communicate with Nunavummiut and other interested groups.

The reporting approach is being modified once again to better serve the Committee. The reports for 2012-2013 were composed largely of tables and graphs containing statistical figures for the region, making these reports large and difficult to read. The statistical data has been removed from the main report and attached as an appendix (Appendix C of this report) so that readers can still have a reference point when looking at trends. In addition, an interactive database is being created and will be hosted on the SEMC and Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS) websites. This database is expected to be completed by the end of March 2014 and will be maintained by NBS.

These were the goals set for the 2013-2014 fiscal year:

- Maintain the momentum of SEMCs by continuing to hold regional meetings, aiming for two per region per year (spring and fall);
- Augment and align GN-wide participation, especially through regional office support, and consistent participation of other organizations;
- Report on project-specific indicators in a more comprehensive manner;
- Develop recommendations for policy-makers based on participant input;
- Research case studies of impacts of major projects in similar Northern communities for discussion at the meetings;
- Improve the delivery of information at the meetings.

The SEMCs continued to maintain momentum by holding at least one meeting per region this year; GN-wide participation has increased in most regions; Committee members have continued to work with proponents (e.g. Doris North, Meadowbank, and Mary River projects/mines) in order to ensure their compliance with NIRB socio-economic monitoring

requirements; and Members have started to develop more targeted recommendations for member organizations.

Goals for the next fiscal year (2014-2015) are to continue to standardize reporting in all three regions, further consolidate currently available data from different sources into one place to allow for monitoring continuity, directly address issues raised at meetings with concrete, accurate, and relevant data, and to start developing action plans that reflect the priorities of each region.

1.3 Report format

This report is divided into three chapters. The first chapter introduces the reader to the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Chair, Rhoda Katsak, and provides a background of SEMCs as a whole to those who are new to the Committee. Chapter two summarizes the proceedings of the Seventh Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting, held in Cape Dorset on 4-5 December 2013. This chapter includes the meeting's agenda, participant list, and summaries of the government and proponent presentations and discussions. Finally, chapter three provides some discussion on this and previous meetings, and some points for further consideration.

2. Seventh Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting, Fall 2013 Cape Dorset

The Seventh Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting took place on 4-5 December 2013 with participants from the Government of Nunavut, Government of Canada, Qikiqtaaluk Hamlets, Qulliq Energy Corporation, and Baffinland.

2.1 Agenda and participants

This section reflects the intention of the meeting and the agenda that was sent out to participants. This section also lists those who were in attendance. The proceedings of the meeting are reported in section 2.2.

Dates:

- Wednesday, 4 December 2013 9AM-5PM
- Thursday, 5 December 2013 9AM-12PM

Location: Dorset Suites, Cape Dorset, NU (EST)

Chair: Rhoda Katsak, Director of Community Operations, Qikiqtaaluk ED&T

Schedules:

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee Cape Dorset, Nunavut <u>Wednesday, 4 December 2013</u>		
Time	Presenter	Item
1. Welcome and Summary of Meeting Purpose		
9:00	GN-EDT: • Rhoda Katsak	Meeting opening and introductions
9:30	GN-EDT: • Gustavo Oliveira	SEMCs: Summary of purpose and past meetings
9:45	GC- CanNor: • Seth Reinhart	Community Readiness Programs
10:00	GC-AANDC: • Tamara Fast	AANDC's role in monitoring and environmental assessment
10:15	<i>Break</i>	
2. Proponent Updates and Monitoring		
10:30	Baffinland: • Murray Odesse • Joe Tigullaraq • Doug Brubacher	Update on Mary River Project: • Early Revenue Phase (ERP), Current environmental assessment stage, summer activities, project's next steps
12:00	<i>Lunch</i>	
13:00	Baffinland: • Murray Odesse • Joe Tigullaraq • Doug Brubacher	Update on Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring: • Monitoring as per project certificate conditions, expected changes in light of ERP

14:00	QEC: • Natalie Chafe-Yuan	Proposed hydro project and expected impacts
15:00	<i>Break</i>	
3. Socio-economic trends and statistics		
15:15	GN-NBS	Summary of key statistical trends and figures
17:00	<i>End of first day</i>	

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee Cape Dorset, Nunavut Thursday, 5 December 2013		
Time	Presenter	Item
9:00	GN-EDT: • Rhoda Katsak	Brief recap of yesterday's proceedings
4. Planning ahead		
9:15	GN-EDT: • Gustavo Oliveira	Reporting changes and new database
9:30	All	Prioritization of community goals
10:15	<i>Break</i>	
10:30	All	Drafting action plans for achieving community goals
12:00	<i>Closing remarks</i>	

Participants of this seventh Qikiqtaaluk SEMC are listed below.

Qikiqtaaluk Regional SEMC				
Participant list - December 2013 - Cape Dorset				
Group	Organization	Name	Position	Community
GN	EDT	Rhoda Katsak	Director, Qikiqtaaluk	Pond Inlet
	EDT	Gustavo Oliveira	Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator	Iqaluit
	H	Flo Wood	Director of Health Programs North Baffin	Pangnirtung
	NBS	Ryan Mazan	Director	Pangnirtung
	CH	Gideonie Joamie	Director of Policy and Planning	Iqaluit
	NHC	Charles Pugh	Manager - Programs	Cape Dorset
	NHC	John Corkett	District Director	Cape Dorset
	NHC	Monica O'Connor	Policy Analyst	Iqaluit
	QEC	Kelland Sewell	Manager Risk and Policy	Iqaluit

	EDT	Shadreck Nyathi	Manager, Community Economic Development	Pangnirtung
Hamlets	Arctic Bay	Olayuk Naqitarvik	Hamlet Councilor	Arctic Bay
	Cape Dorset	Qimiataq Nungutsuituq		Cape Dorset
		Lau Ottokie		Cape Dorset
		Padlaya Qiatsuq		Cape Dorset
	Clyde River	Laimikee Padluq	Hamlet Councilor	Clyde River
	Grise Fiord	Liza Ningiuk	Mayor	Grise Fiord
	Hall Beach			Hall Beach
	Igloolik	Joseph Inooya	Mayor	Igloolik
	Iqaluit	Kuthula Matshazi		Iqaluit
	Kimmitut	David Kolola	CEDO	Kimmitut
	Pangnirtung			Pangnirtung
	Pond Inlet	Colin Saunders	CEDO	Pond Inlet
	Qikiqtarjuaq	Mary Killiktee	Mayor	Qikiqtarjuaq
	Resolute Bay	Tagga Manik	Hamlet Councilor	Resolute Bay
Sanikiluaq	Sarah Kittosuk	Deputy Mayor	Sanikiluaq	
Industry	Baffinland Iron Mines	Joe Tigullaraq	Northern Affairs Manager	Iqaluit
	Baffinland Iron Mines	Murray Odesse	VP Human Resources	Toronto
	Baffinland Iron Mines	Doug Brubacher	Consultant	Ottawa
AANDC		Ian Gray	Regional Director General	Iqaluit
		Tamara Fast	Regional Socio-Economic Analyst	Iqaluit

In addition, the Government of Nunavut, Government of Canada, Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) and Baffinland met on 4 December 2013 as part of the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group set out in Baffinland's Project Certificate¹. Monitoring priorities and reporting were discussed at this meeting.

¹ Baffinland's Project Certificate can be found on the NIRB's public registry: <ftp://ftp.nirb.ca/03-MONITORING/08MN053-MARY%20RIVER%20IRON%20MINE/01-PROJECT%20CERTIFICATE/>

2.2 Summary of meeting

Due to a flight cancellation, the meeting had to be condensed and began in the afternoon of December 4th instead of the morning. The December 4th session also experienced some challenges with interpretation, and, as a result, the pace of the meeting was significantly slowed and many discussions were lost in translation. A different interpreter was secured for December 5th. Subsection 2.2.1 summarizes the presentations and discussions that took place during the two days. Subsection 2.2.2 briefly outlines what was discussed at the project-specific Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program meeting, which took place in the evening of December 4th.

2.2.1 Presentations and discussion

This section focuses primarily on the discussions following the presentations. Full presentations can be found in Appendix B.

Government of Nunavut, presented by Gustavo Oliveira, Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator

The presentation by the GN focused on summarizing the purpose of the SEMCs: why we meet, and what has been done in the past. This served as a refresher for participants who have been to the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC before as well as an introduction of the Committee for those who have not. This was an important presentation for some community representatives who stated that they could not attend the last meeting due to weather issues and that some had no time to review the agenda. This refresher allowed them to understand the purpose of the meeting and to set the tone for subsequent presentations.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, presented by Tamara Fast, Regional Socio-Economic Analyst, and Ian Gray, Regional Director General

AANDC's presentation started with an introduction by Ian Gray, AANDC's Regional Director General. Ian stated that meetings such as the SEMCs are important for AANDC as it is a chance to engage with all communities. There are many issues to be discussed and the Department expressed its desire for communities to succeed. Ian then handed over the presentation to Tamara Fast.

Tamara briefly discussed the role that AANDC plays as a NIRB intervener and its role in participating on SEMCs through collaborative monitoring and its responsibility under the Nunavut General Monitoring Program. Tamara also outlined some of the key funding opportunities that exist for monitoring initiatives by Nunavummiut and Nunavut organizations.

Of particular interest to the Qikiqtaaluk region, Tamara stated that AANDC is working with partners to monitor impacts of Baffinland, and preparing input into Qulliq Energy's hydroelectric project.

There were a series of questions regarding the available funding programs. Application guidelines are available and although programs are run annually, funding is provided on an ongoing, first come-first serve basis. Communities also asked if there is preferential treatment for first time applicants. This question arises from the perception that communities that are better informed about funding opportunities are the first to submit applications and tend to get funding first, leaving those that do not have the same knowledge missing out on opportunities. Tamara stated that her department is available to work with communities to apply for programs. Communities were encouraged to submit applications at any point throughout the year as applications are accepted on an on-going basis. AANDC can assist in proposal development and should the program be oversubscribed will try to locate additional sources of funding when it is available/ possible.

Mary River, presented by Joe Tigullaraq, Northern Affairs Manager (Baffinland)

Joe updated the Committee on some of Baffinland's recent activity (Fig. 1). Baffinland received its project certificate in December of 2012 and has begun construction on some of the approved infrastructure. In January 2013 the company decided to pursue an Early Revenue Phase (ERP) to be implemented prior to the permitted (larger) project. The ERP involves trucking a smaller amount of ore to Milne Inlet in advance of building a railway to Steensby Inlet. The ERP is now undergoing a NIRB review. In September 2013, Baffinland signed the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement with QIA.



Figure 1 Joe discussing some of Baffinland's recent activities

For 2014, Baffinland will continue to upgrade its facilities onsite, construct port facilities and prepare for mining activities set to begin in 2015.

Joe then talked about some of Baffinland's human resources initiatives such as their Work-Ready Program which covers working conditions at mine sites, budgeting, conflict resolution, etc. The program

has been delivered in a few North Baffin communities with success.

Community representatives asked whether communities like Iqaluit, Pangnirtung and Kimmirut (South Baffin) could apply for jobs with the company. Joe stated that according to the NIRB review, there are five communities in the Baffin Region that are deemed to be ‘impacted’: Clyde River, Pond Inlet, Hall Beach, Arctic Bay, and Igloolik. These are the communities that Baffinland will focus its hiring, along with Iqaluit as it is a logistical business center. All others within Qikiqtaaluk are what is considered ‘priority two’. This means that if there are two qualified applicants, for example, one from Cape Dorset and one from Pond Inlet, Pond Inlet will have priority. Anyone can apply for jobs but North Baffin communities and Iqaluit have priority.

There was a suggestion that Baffinland show absolute numbers at the next meeting, in addition to presenting percentages. Baffinland stated they will be better prepared to provide more numbers in future meetings because activities are now just starting to ramp up and they are still training the required human resources staff to provide statistics needed for general information and planning purposes.

There was also a comment regarding the fact that Baffinland is headquartered in Ontario and that the territory would benefit more if the company were headquartered in Nunavut. Baffinland agreed that Ontario will benefit from the company’s headquarters location, but highlighted that Nunavut will receive corporate and other tax revenues that are generated by the project in the territory.

Iqaluit Hydroelectric Power Project, presented by Kelland Sewell, Manager, Risk and Policy (Qulliq Energy Corporation)

Kelland’s presentation had three parts: an overview of the projects, studies done to date, and some details on the work planned for the next months. Kelland explained that there are two sites being looked at, both requiring approximately 150 people and two to three years to construct. The first planned project is Jaynes Inlet, and the second is Armshow.

The project is currently undergoing financial analysis to determine whether or not it is economically beneficial for the project to proceed. There has been little work on socio-economics to date, however, the board of directors has recently approved new work in the capital budget and is expected to take place in the next six to seven months. Most of the future activities related to the feasibility and impacts of the project are primarily in Iqaluit and to a certain extent in Kimmirut considering that the Armshow site is located within Katannilik Territorial Park.

Some of the community members asked why QEC was not using traditional names for certain physical features, making it difficult for some people to understand where places were. Kelland stated that the names used were actually given to the Corporation by the original committee that started the project in 2005, which included Inuit.

There were additional concerns over the construction of Armshow within a territorial park that could affect a winter trail used for travel between Kimmirut and Iqaluit. Kelland stated that a detour around the lake would be identified and it could then be used by travelers.

Community representatives also asked if fish would be affected and what the structures would actually look like. Kelland stated that there are two types of char in the area, those that come from the sea up to a certain point, and those that are considered to be landlocked in the lake above the waterfall. The dam would be located above the separation between landlocked char and sea-run char, so it would not significantly impact fish. As for the physical structure, Kelland explained that the dam would be located above the waterfall on the Armshow River, with a large pipe attached to the bottom of it. This pipe would allow for water to flow downhill to a small powerhouse that would generate power. Where possible, the pipe will be covered. Power lines very similar to those already in the communities would be attached to the powerhouse and electricity would be brought to Iqaluit.

When asked about how many communities would become diesel free as a result of the project, Kelland explained that the plan is for Iqaluit to become diesel free. Due to the size of the capital, it consumes about one third of the diesel consumed by QEC. QEC consumes about 45 million litres of diesel in the territory, and Iqaluit consumes 15 million.

The Committee then asked Kelland whether QEC had considered the use of micro nuclear stations instead, and Kelland stated that the Corporation had discussions with the company developing the technology but that they are still in the development phase, waiting to receive all approvals from regulators. In response to this comment, some community members opposed nuclear energy in the North. They asked whether a large scale hydro project would work in the Arctic. Kelland stated that there are hydroelectric dams in many similar places in Canada and abroad, including two power plants in the Northwest Territories that operate year round.²

² Since the writing of this report, the Iqaluit Hydroelectric Power Project has been put on hold and QEC has yet to submit a draft environmental impact statement

Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, presented by Ryan Mazan, Director, Nunavut Bureau of Statistics

Ryan Mazan presented some key statistics to the Committee, including population estimates, graduation rates, and school enrolment. Ryan highlighted the fact that population estimates form the basis for most other data, so the Bureau tries to always have the most accurate information. These statistics generated some questions from Members, starting with an observation that there has been an increase in population but that school enrolment has gone down. Ryan explained that this is due to the fact that there is a lag time between the age of the younger population and the time they enter the school system.

It was also noted that the labour numbers do not differentiate between an individual who works 40 hours a week and someone who works 3 hours a week. Ryan replied that there is full-time and part-time data available.

Lastly, Ryan was asked if he could present figures showing the Inuit and non-Inuit labour force, and if there are figures on the wage differences between Inuit and non-Inuit. Ryan stated that StatsUpdate (updates provided by NBS on a regular basis to its subscribers) already has statistics on the Inuit and non-Inuit labour force. Income would come from a different data source but he can probably obtain the data if needed.

Nunavut Housing Corporation, presented by Monica O'Connor, Policy Analyst

Monica gave the SEMC an update on Nunavut Housing Corporation's Public Housing rent scale change, scheduled to take effect on Feb 1, 2014. The key change is that only the income from the one or two primary tenants in the household will be used to calculate the rent scale instead of all tenants. This was changed to allow for more income to stay in the house and an incentive for people who are working to keep working. Any incremental rent increases will be assessed at a maximum of 25% per month until the full increase is realized. The increases will take effect April 1st, 2014. Rent will continue to be assessed every September 1st, and is based on income from the year before. The income is averaged for the year to allow for breaks in employment or change of jobs. The minimum rent is staying at \$60. Hamlets were encouraged to contact their LHOs or District Office in Cape Dorset for more information on the Rent Scale changes.

The discussion on housing and the rent scale took a significant amount of time from the meeting, but the conversation centered on understanding the new policy better. NHC was asked if a person makes a lot of money in 2012 but in 2013 they lose their job, how they would be able to pay rent. Monica answered that people tend to think that as soon as they start working their rent goes up. It does not work that way – it is only in September that the rent is assessed. If someone has a steady job and a steady income, they will be assessed on that income. If they stopped working and their income decreased significantly, their rent may

immediately go down, if they notify their local housing office and provide verification documentation. The rent is never increased during the year except in September.

There was also a lengthy discussion on housing allocation, especially when elders and youth are assigned to live beside each other. John Corkett and Charles Pugh, NHC District Director and Program Manager for Qikiqtaaluk, joined the discussion and answered questions. NHC stated that this decision is made locally by the local housing authorities, and issues should be brought to them. Local housing authorities must follow their policies that are approved by Cabinet when assigning units. Conflicts with neighbors should be brought to the attention of local authorities.

2.2.2 Mary River project-specific technical meeting

Baffinland received a project certificate for its Mary River project on 28 December 2012. Within this project certificate there are a series of conditions that relate to socio-economic monitoring. Of particular importance to the SEMC are the following conditions:

Condition Number	Term or Condition
129	The Proponent is strongly encouraged to engage in the work of the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee along with other agencies and affected communities, and it should endeavour to identify areas of mutual interest and priorities for inclusion into a collaborative monitoring framework that includes socio-economic priorities related to the Project, communities, and the North Baffin region as a whole.
130	The Proponent should consider establishing and coordinating with smaller socio-economic working groups to meet Project specific monitoring requirements throughout the life of the Project.
131	The Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee is encouraged to engage in the monitoring of demographic changes including the movement of people into and out of the North Baffin communities and the territory as a whole. This information may be used in conjunction with monitoring data obtained by the Proponent from recent hires and/or out-going employees in order to assess the potential effect the Project has on migration.
133	The Proponent is encouraged to work with the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee and in collaboration with the Government of Nunavut’s Department of Health and Social Services, the Nunavut Housing Corporation and other relevant stakeholders, design and implement a voluntary survey to be completed by its employees on an annual basis in order to identify changes of address, housing status (i.e. public/social, privately owned/rented, government, etc.), and migration intentions while respecting confidentiality of all persons involved. The survey should be designed in collaboration with the Government of Nunavut’s Department of Health and Social Services, the Nunavut Housing Corporation and other relevant stakeholders. Non-confidential results of the

	survey are to be reported to the Government of Nunavut and the NIRB.
145	The Proponent is encouraged to work with the Government of Nunavut and the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee to monitor the barriers to employment for women, specifically with respect to childcare availability and costs.
149	The Proponent is encouraged to undertake collaborative monitoring in conjunction with the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee's monitoring program which addresses Project harvesting interactions and food security and which includes broad indicators of dietary habits.
154	The Proponent shall work with the Government of Nunavut and the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee to monitor potential indirect effects of the Project, including indicators such as the prevalence of substance abuse, gambling issues, family violence, marital problems, rates of sexually transmitted infections and other communicable diseases, rates of teenage pregnancy, high school completion rates, and others as deemed appropriate.
168	The specific socioeconomic variables as set out in Section 8 of the Board's Report, including data regarding population movement into and out of the North Baffin Communities and Nunavut as a whole, barriers to employment for women, project harvesting interactions and food security, and indirect Project effects such as substance abuse, gambling, rates of domestic violence, and education rates that are relevant to the Project, be included in the monitoring program adopted by the Qikiqtani Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee.

To address the conditions above, there was a technical meeting with representatives from Baffinland, the GN, the Government of Canada, and QIA in the evening of December 4th. During this meeting, monitoring priorities covering labour market, employee development, employee productivity, employee longevity, health and well-being, and housing were discussed. This discussion served as a starting point for the selection of potential indicators to be initially monitored.

It was understood and agreed that the Early Revenue Phase, which is currently being reviewed by the NIRB, would be part of the same Terms of Reference developed for the monitoring of the project's activities. It was also confirmed that the first project monitoring report is expected to be produced by the end of June 2014 as set out in the abovementioned Terms of Reference.

3. Discussion

This section summarizes the key themes that emerged at the meeting, and describes the short prioritization exercise that took place at the end of the meeting.

3.1 Meeting discussion

This SEMC meeting was better attended than the previous one in March 2013 in Pond Inlet. However, this meeting suffered from a shortened schedule due to a flight cancellation, and interpretation challenges on the first day. Nonetheless, participants were able to hear from Baffinland, the largest proposed mining project in Nunavut, and from QEC about their proposed hydroelectric power plant in Iqaluit.

One significant concern pertained to employment at Baffinland's project was raised by South Baffin communities. These communities felt that they were not benefitting from the Mary River project as they are not considered to be first priority communities.

Another concern that surfaced was the availability of training programs. Baffinland has in place its own training program, including a work ready program that trains potential employees before they are actually hired on things such as budgeting, coping with shift work, and managing conflict. Additionally, many prospective employees will receive on-the-job training. Baffinland plans on continuing to work with partners to develop custom training programs for Nunavummiut that address the needs of the company.

The primary concerns with QEC's project were the impacts of the project on the environment, especially the Armshow location. Specifically, communities were concerned about how the fish population and the Kimmirut trail would be impacted. QEC stated that the dam will not significantly impact the fish because the dam will be placed where there is a natural separation between landlocked and free-run char. As for the trail, a detour would have to be created around the reservoir, but the trail would still exist.

As the regional office of the Nunavut Housing Corporation is in Cape Dorset, there were a number of representatives at the meeting. This allowed for a lively discussion on the Public Housing Rent Scale changes effective February 1, 2014, as well as the work of the local housing authorities. It was interesting for NHC to see how communities perceive the local housing authorities, and for NHC to clarify some myths related to rent scale assessment. It seemed that NHC was able to address most of the communities' concerns, and the discussion was a reminder of how critical the housing situation is in Nunavut.

Rhoda, the chairperson, asked participants to start thinking about what is important for the communities so that they can come prepared next meeting to discuss these issues in more

detail and perhaps start taking some action. Participants voted for the next meeting to take place in Iqaluit. It is expected that this meeting will take place in April or early May.

3.2 Prioritization of issues and future steps

To help identify areas of concern, and to prepare discussions and materials for the next meeting, participants were asked to prioritize the issues they thought were most important. To do this, the executive summary from the last meeting was printed in poster size and the different valued socio-economic components (e.g. demographics, health and well-being, education, housing, etc.) were taped to walls around the room. Participants were given three stickers each and asked to place one sticker on each of the three themes they thought were most relevant to them. The themes/valued socio-economic components with the most interest were (fig. 2):

- Housing (17)
- Education (13)
- Employment (11)

These results are not surprising considering the lengthy discussions related to housing, education (i.e. training), and employment during the meeting. What is interesting is that when compared to the last meeting, only one of the above topics continues to be identified as an area of concern. At the



Figure 2 Prioritization exercise outcomes

last meeting, participants confirmed that there were five areas of concern: food security, health and safety, youth, traditional activities, and training and education. This year, the focus has shifted to housing and employment. Although this change can be associated with many factors, it could be the result of Baffinland’s project ramp-up, and NHC’s rent scale change.

These three valued socio-economic components are areas in which change happens slowly. Often, such as the case of education, there is a lag period between the implementation of a new policy and when results are actually seen (e.g. it takes time for an individual to go through school and eventually find a job). However, knowing these priorities now will allow for partner organizations to put monitoring programs in place to obtain information on indicators that will track trends in the issues that communities believe the most important.

At the next meeting, available data for the prioritized socio-economic components will be presented, furthering discussion on how to approach these issues. If gaps are identified, the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC will be in a position to discuss the possibility of designing research projects and implementing them with partner organizations. The objective is to fill the gaps with new knowledge that will help in monitoring the impacts of major projects in the region.

Appendix A: Acronyms and Glossary

- AANDC: Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, previously INAC (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada) and DIAND (Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development)
- AEM: Agnico-Eagle Mines, owner and operator of the Meadowbank Mine in the Kivalliq region.
- BIMC: Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation, owner and proponent of the Mary River Project in the Qikiqtaaluk region. BIMC is partly owned (70%) by ArcelorMittal.
- BIPR: Bathurst Inlet Port and Road.
- DEIS: Draft Environmental Impact Statement.
- EDT/ED&T: GN Department of Economic Development and Transportation, the GN Department responsible for holding SEMCs.
- EDU: GN Department of Education.
- EDO: Economic Development Officer.
- EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment, the permitting/regulatory process that major projects have to go through before construction is allowed to take place.
- EIS: Environmental Impact Statement, a comprehensive review of anticipated impacts of proposed projects, project design, and predicted operations.\
- FS: GN Department of Family Services.
- GN: Government of Nunavut
- H: Department of Health
- HBML: Hope Bay Mining Limited, owner and operator of the Doris North Project in the Kitikmeot region. HBML is owned by Newmont.
- HSS: GN Department of Health and Social Services, now split into the Department of Health, and the Department of Family Services.
- HTO: Hunter and Trapper's Organization.
- IIBA: Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement, a private agreement signed between a project proponent and a Designated Inuit Organization (such as QIA, KvIA, and KtIA) to ensure that Inuit interests are addressed as compensation for the impacts of a proposed project.
- Indicator: A measurable "thing" that indicates the state, level, or rate of something. E.g. an indication of population growth is the total population of a city over time.
- IQ: Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, or Inuit Traditional Knowledge.
- KIA: Kitikmeot or Kivalliq Inuit Association (usually referred to as KtIA/KitIA and KvIA/KivIA respectively).
- LHO: Local Housing Organization.
- NBS: Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.
- NGMP: Nunavut General Monitoring Plan, AANDC's monitoring obligation under the NLCA.

- NHC: Nunavut Housing Corporation.
- NIRB: Nunavut Impact Review Board, an Institute of Public Governance created under the NLCA to review the proposal and development of major projects.
- NLCA: Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.
- QIA: Qikiqtani Inuit Association.
- RCMP: Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
- SAO: Senior Administrative Officer, each Hamlet has one.
- SEMC: Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee. Nunavut has three Committees, one per region. These Committees meet twice a year in each region and monitor the impacts of major projects.

Appendix B: Presentations

The next page contains the presentations discussed within this report in the order they were discussed and scheduled in the agenda:

1. Government of Nunavut – Economic Development and Transportation;
2. Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada;
3. Baffinland;
4. QEC;
5. Peregrine Diamonds (handout).

Appendix C: Statistics

Appendix C contains statistical information on the following valued socio-economic components and associated indicators:

Demographics

Population estimates

Population estimates by region and community

Population estimates by age group, region and community

Population mobility

Aboriginal identity

Health and well-being

Life expectancy

Infant mortality

Teenage pregnancy

Birth weight
Perception of drug and alcohol abuse
Tobacco addiction
Alcohol addiction
Suicide
Number of visits to community health centres
Children and social services: Number of children receiving services

Food security

Hunger
Consumer price index
Cost of northern food basket
Nutrition North: Subsidy amount and weight per community

Education

Public school enrolment by grades
Secondary school graduation rate
Attendance by grades

Housing

Total dwellings and household size
Total rented and public/private-owned dwellings
Crowding
Public housing wait list

Crime

Actual violations
Rate of police-reported incidents
Criminal violations by type
Economic activity
Gross domestic product
Retail trade
Building permits

Employment

Labour force characteristics
Persons receiving employment insurance
Percentage of households receiving income support
Taxfilers with employment income, and median employment income
Social Assistance caseload

Social Assistance expenditures

Inuit languages

Population by mother tongue

Language most spoken at home

Traditional activities and skills

Population that hunted, fished, gathered, and/or trapped in the past 12 months

Time spent with elders (youth)