

# Kivalliq

## Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee



SEMC members on a site tour of Meadowbank

## Fall 2014 Executive Summary

Eighth Kivalliq SEMC Meeting  
and  
Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring

Baker Lake, Nunavut: October 7-9, 2014

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

## **Executive Summary**

Members of the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC, ‘the Committee’) and the Meadowbank Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee met on October 7-9, 2014 in Baker Lake to discuss regional socio-economic impacts and benefits from major development projects. A wide range of impacted stakeholders were in attendance including representatives from six of the seven regional hamlets. Also in attendance were representatives from territorial and federal government agencies, the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA), the Kivalliq Mine Training Society (KMTS), and industry proponents.

The first day of the meeting featured information sessions on territorial socio-economic monitoring from various federal government agencies including Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), Nunavut General Monitoring Plan (NGMP), and the Canadian Economic Development Agency (CanNor). The day concluded following a project update from AREVA on the proposed Kiggavik Uranium Mine. AREVA recently submitted their final environmental impact statement (FEIS) to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) and presented information on all of the predicted socio-economic impacts and benefits of the Kiggavik project.

The Eighth Kivalliq SEMC meeting was highlighted by a day trip to the Meadowbank Gold Mine on Day 2 of the meeting. The mine, owned and operated by Agnico-Eagle Mines (AEM), is located 110 km north of Baker Lake. AEM staff at Meadowbank provided plenty of information on the mine’s facilities and mining operations. The Committee reconvened in the Meadowbank boardroom throughout the day as AEM staff presented information on socio-economic impacts and benefits of Meadowbank as well as details regarding AEMs other project, the proposed Meliadine gold mine, situated 25 km North of Rankin Inlet. The presentations were followed by engaged discussion periods, enabling the SEMC to share monitoring concerns and direct questions to specialized AEM staff.

The final day of the meeting featured presentations from the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS), the GN - Department of Family Services (FS), Nunavut Arctic College (NAC), and KMTS. With Meadowbank already four years into operation, and both Meliadine and Kiggavik well into the environmental assessment review process, there is potential for a significant demand on labour supply for years to come in the Kivalliq region. The Kivalliq SEMC focused this meeting on developing a better understanding of the current labour market as well as different education and training programs available in the region to take advantage of current and future employment opportunities.

The next Kivalliq SEMC is tentatively scheduled to take place in fall of 2015 and Rankin Inlet.