

# Qikiqtaaluk

## Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee



Iqaluit at sunset. © 2014 Clayton Lloyd

## Spring 2014 Report

Eighth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting  
and  
Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring

Iqaluit, Nunavut: May 5-7, 2014

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## **Executive Summary**

The Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC, ‘the Committee’) and the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group (SEMWG, ‘the Working Group’) met in Iqaluit May 5-7, 2014. The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting was well-attended by a variety of organizations that included Government, industry, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), 11 of the 13 regional hamlets, and other interested parties. Many committee members in attendance had participated at previous SEMC meetings and were familiar with this unique discussion forum. The presence of experienced members helped guide productive and engaged discussions, complementing the work from the last SEMC meeting in Cape Dorset.

The Committee heard from government agencies including the Government of Nunavut (GN), Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), and Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) about their respective roles in socio-economic monitoring. Both Baffinland and Peregrine Diamonds provided project-specific updates followed by a description of current and expected impacts on regional socio-economic health. The Committee also heard from QIA and the City of Iqaluit/Sustainable Iqaluit in a joint-presentation that briefly outlined ongoing community-led research and monitoring projects being done by each organization. The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS) provided a quick summary on some key statistical figures, and the Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) presented information on the new Public Housing Rent Scale system, as well as homeownership programs that are offered throughout the territory. The final presentation of the meeting came from the RCMP as they shared information and statistics on crime related activity.

The Committee had opportunities to ask questions and discuss topics relevant to each presentation throughout the meeting. Discussions were informative and well-engaged, consisting of specific questions for presenters and other committee members, as well as general observations and comments.

On Day 2, the Committee broke into smaller groups for a discussion exercise. This allowed hamlet representatives and other impacted stakeholders the opportunity to voice their predicted and/or already observed socio-economic impacts from major development projects. The four smaller discussion groups focused largely on the Mary River project in North Baffin as it is the largest operation in the Qikiqtaaluk region. The predictions and observations were written out on poster paper by all four groups to serve as a snapshot of the current perceived socio-economic impacts.

One of the greatest strengths of the regional SEMC is the collaborative approach to socio-economic monitoring and the opportunity for all impacted stakeholders to actively engage in monitoring efforts. Over the course of the two day meeting, the Committee discussed statistical

data collected by industry proponents and the GN, learned of community-led monitoring projects through holistic data collection, and recorded their own predicted and observed socio-economic impacts in the context of major resource development projects. When discussed together, various methods of monitoring can offer a comprehensive and effective assessment of community health. This approach will be carried forward to the next Qikiqtaaluk SEMC, tentatively scheduled to take place in late November, 2014.

## **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 Eighth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting held in Iqaluit May 5-6, 2014. This chapter includes the meeting's agenda, participant list, and summaries of presentations and discussions. It also provides a summary of the project-specific Mary River SEMWG meeting that took place following the SEMC on May 7, 2014. Lastly, chapter three provides some discussion on this and previous meetings, and some points for further consideration.

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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 in Iqaluit.

Peregrine Diamonds and Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation provided informative updates on their projects. It was also interesting to note that the bulk sampling for Peregrine Diamonds has been completed. With the issuance of a Project Certificate for Baffinland, the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee will now have a project to monitor in terms of Socio-Economic issues for this region and there are specific conditions and responsibilities, which are mandated to be carried out by the Committee.

The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC provides a valuable 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 governments, industry, and the RCMP, provide for a collaborative effort to work together in promoting and protecting the existing and future well-being of residents and 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 working together. I am very pleased with the kinds of questions and comments that came from the community representatives.

I look forward to working with you again,

**Rhoda Katsak**

Chairperson, Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

## **1.2 Background and purpose of the SEMC**

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 negative 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 GN’s 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 (NGMP).

### **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 publicly disseminate regional socio-economic 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 June 2014, one meeting has occurred for the 2014-2015 fiscal year, which took place in Iqaluit (May) and three more regional meetings are scheduled to take place before December 2014.

Reports from the 2012-2013 fiscal year 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 forty different indicators. These numbers exclude VSECs and indicators that are project-specific. These reports are available for download on our website, [www.NunavutSEMC.com](http://www.NunavutSEMC.com). This website was launched in 2012 to more effectively communicate socio-economic information with Nunavummiut and other interested groups.

The reporting approach has been further modified 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. 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 has been created to visually display over forty different socio-economic indicators. This database can be accessed on the SEMC website and will soon be hosted on the NBS website, [www.stats.gov.nu.ca](http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca) as well. All data within the database will be maintained by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

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 in 2013; 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 this 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.

## 2. Eighth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting, Spring 2014 Iqaluit

The Eighth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting was held in Iqaluit May 5-6, 2014. The well-attended meeting included participants from the Government of Nunavut, Government of Canada, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, Baffinland, Peregrine Diamonds, the RCMP, and representatives from eleven Qikiqtaaluk hamlets. The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC was followed by the Mary River SEMWG meeting that took place May 7, 2014 at the Baffinland office in Iqaluit.

### 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:

Monday May 5, 2014 2PM -5PM

Tuesday May 6, 2014 9AM-5PM

**Location:** Hotel Arctic, Iqaluit, NU (EST)

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

#### Schedule:

<b>Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee Iqaluit, Nunavut Monday May 5, 2014</b>		
Time	Presenter	Item
<b>1. Welcome and Summary of Meeting Purpose</b>		
14:00	GN-EDT: • Rhoda Katsak	Meeting opening and introductions
14:30	GN-EDT: • Clayton Lloyd	SEMCs: Summary of purpose and past meetings
14:45	GC-AANDC: • Tamara Fast	AANDC's role in monitoring and environmental assessment
14:55	GC- CanNor: • Seth Reinhart	Community Readiness Programs
15:15	<i>Break (snacks provided)</i>	
<b>2. Proponent Updates and Monitoring</b>		
15:30	Baffinland: • Murray Odesse • Joe Tigullaraq	Update on Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring: • Monitoring as per project certificate conditions, expected changes in light of ERP
17:00	<i>End of first day</i>	

**Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee**  
**Iqaluit, Nunavut**  
**Tuesday May 6, 2014**

Time	Presenter	Item
9:00	GN-EDT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhoda Katsak</li> </ul>	Brief recap of yesterday's proceedings and today's schedule
<b>2. Proponent Updates and Monitoring (continued from day 1)</b>		
9:15	Peregrine Diamonds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• David Willis</li> </ul>	Update on activities and plans moving forward <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project exploration and public consultations</li> </ul>
10:15	<i>Break (snacks provided)</i>	
<b>3. Community-led Monitoring - Observations and Predictions</b>		
10:30	All	Community perspectives of monitoring process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open discussion and observations of current projects</li> </ul>
11:00	QIA and City of Iqaluit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bethany Scott</li> <li>• Robyn Campbell</li> </ul>	Understanding Community Change in Qikiqtaaluk <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community-led data collection</li> <li>• Understanding indicators</li> </ul>
11:20	GN-EDT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clayton Lloyd</li> </ul>	Socio-economic impact predictions and observations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of exercise</li> </ul>
11:30	All	Exercise - group discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing, employment, education, crime, demographics, health and well-being</li> </ul>
12:00	<i>Lunch (not provided)</i>	
13:00	All	Exercise – group discussion ( <i>continued</i> )
14:15	GN-NBS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeka Mearns</li> </ul>	Statistical analysis of socio-economic indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing, employment, education, crime, health and well-being, demographics</li> </ul>
15:30	<i>Break (snacks provided)</i>	
<b>4. Socio-Economic Prioritization</b>		
15:45	GN-NHC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arielle Stockdale</li> </ul>	NHC Public Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent Scale changes and updates</li> <li>• Homeownership programs</li> </ul>
16:05	RCMP <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sgt. Yvonne Niego</li> <li>• Insp. Jason Fiddler</li> </ul>	Regional perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends and observations</li> </ul>
<b>5. Moving Forward</b>		
16:20	All	Assessing prioritized concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion of meeting</li> <li>• Plans for next meeting</li> </ul>
17:00	<i>Closing Remarks</i>	

Participants of the eighth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC:

<b><u>Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee</u></b>				
<b>Participant list - May 2014 - Iqaluit</b>				
<b>Group</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Community</b>
<b>GN</b>	EDT	Rhoda Katsak	Director, Qikiqtaaluk	Pond Inlet
	EDT	Clayton Lloyd	Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator	Iqaluit
	NBS	Meeka Mearns	Information Officer	Pangnirtung
	NHC	Arielle Stockdale	Policy Analyst	Iqaluit
	NHC	Jennifer Pye	Policy Analyst	Iqaluit
	EDT	Shadreck Nyathi	Manager, Community Economic Development	Pangnirtung
<b>Hamlets</b>	Arctic Bay	Olayuk Naqitarvik	Hamlet Councilor	Arctic Bay
	Cape Dorset	--	--	Cape Dorset
	Clyde River	Limikie Palluq	Hamlet Councilor	Clyde River
	Grise Fiord	Liza Ninguik	Mayor	Grise Fiord
	Hall Beach	David Kanatsiaks	Hamlet Councilor	Hall Beach
	Igloolik	Joseph Inooya	Mayor	Igloolik
	Iqaluit	--	--	Iqaluit
	Kimmirut	Petanie Pitsiulak	CEDO	Kimmirut
	Pangnirtung	Mosesee Qappik	Mayor	Pangnirtung
	Pond Inlet	Colin Saunders	CEDO	Pond Inlet
	Qikiqtarjuaq	Mary Killiktee	Mayor	Qikiqtarjuaq
	Resolute Bay	Taggak Manik	Hamlet Councilor	Resolute Bay
	Sanikiluaq	Sarah Kittosuk	Mayor	Sanikiluaq
<b>Industry</b>	Peregrine Diamonds	David Willis	Land Administrator	Vancouver
	Baffinland	Joe Tigullaraq	Northern Affairs Manager	Iqaluit
	Baffinland	Murray Odesse	VP Human Resources	Toronto
	Baffinland	Nuqinga Korgek	Office Admin	Iqaluit
<b>AANDC</b>		Tamara Fast	Regional Socio-Economic Analyst	Iqaluit
<b>Other Parties</b>	RCMP	Yvonne Niego	Community Policing	Iqaluit
	RCMP	Jason Fiddler	District Commander	Iqaluit

	City of Iqaluit	Robyn Campbell	Sustainability Coordinator	Iqaluit
<b>QIA</b>		Bethany Scott	Policy Analyst	Iqaluit
<b>CanNor</b>		Seth Reinhart	Sr. Official Socio-Economic Assessment	Iqaluit
		Scottie Monteith	ILDPA Analyst	Iqaluit

## 2.2 Summary of meetings

The meeting began with presentations from government agencies outlining their respective roles in socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut. The focus then shifted to project proponent updates and monitoring, beginning with Baffinland. The conclusion of this presentation was the end of day one.

Proponent updates resumed on May 6 with a presentation from Peregrine Diamonds. Upon completion of proponent updates, time was allocated to open the discussion forum to hamlet representatives for comments and discussion pertained to community perspectives of the formal monitoring process. Engaged discussions continued throughout the predictions and observation group exercise. Presentations during the May 6 session included QIA and the City of Iqaluit/Sustainable Iqaluit, NBS, NHC, and finished with the RCMP.

The Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group met on May 7, 2014 to discuss monitoring priorities, the establishment of a socio-economic monitoring program, and a collaborative reporting format that would include data information from all members of the Working Group. The Working Group is made up of members from the Government of Nunavut, Government of Canada, QIA, and Baffinland, and supports the fulfillment of Terms and Conditions that relate to socio-economic monitoring as set out in the Mary River Project Certificate<sup>1</sup>.

Subsection 2.2.1 of this report summarizes the presentations and discussions that took place during the two day SEMC meeting. Subsection 2.2.2 briefly outlines what was discussed at the project-specific Mary River SEMWG.

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<sup>1</sup> 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/>

### **2.2.1 Presentations and discussion**

This section summarizes the presentations from the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting and the discussions that ensued.

#### ***Government of Nunavut, presented by Clayton Lloyd, Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator***

The presentation by the GN focused on summarizing the purpose of the SEMCs – the importance of meeting, what has been done at past SEMCs, and what to expect at this meeting. This served as a refresher for participants who have previously attended the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC as well as an introduction of the Committee for those who have not. The presentation offered an overview of the legal obligation and purpose of socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut and highlighted the roles of interested stakeholders at the SEMC. A brief review of the VSEC prioritization exercise from the last SEMC in Cape Dorset was provided, reminding committee members of the top three areas of concern – housing, education and employment. The presentation concluded with an explanation of what to expect during this meeting, including a group discussion exercise intended to expand on the committee’s three prioritized VSECs.

#### ***Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, presented by Tamara Fast, Regional Socio-Economic Analyst***

This presentation began with an overview of the several ways AANDC participates in socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut. AANDC has a responsibility for territorial socio-economic monitoring through the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan and is a NIRB intervener for project-specific monitoring. AANDC strongly supports the SEMC as a positive venue for collaborative socio-economic monitoring and meaningful discussions amongst all impacted stakeholders. AANDC’s active presence in the Qikiqtaaluk region includes participation with partners in developing a socio-economic monitoring program for the Mary River project, and the successful completion of the interactive database map created by the Department of EDT in collaboration with NGMP.

The presentation concluded with an overview of funding programs offered through AANDC. These programs are proposal driven and granted on a first come-first served basis. Funding is available for programs such as professional and institutional development, artist grants, and cultural education. Applications for funding can be submitted throughout the year and are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

A few questions were raised with regards to the artist grants. Some hamlet representatives expressed their concern that not enough people in their communities are aware of these funding opportunities and asked if the Community Economic Development Officers have this information about program funding. It was explained that application guidelines are available through AANDC and that the SEMC forum is one of the ways to pass along information regarding funding programs. AANDC acknowledged this concern and will review the strategy to

promote funding programs across communities of Nunavut, looking for ways to increase its effectiveness.

***Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, presented by Seth Reinhart, Senior Official Socio-Economic Assessment***

CanNor introduced the Committee to the Community Readiness Initiative. Community Readiness is a strategic and collaborative approach to empowering communities in Nunavut as a way to maximize the benefits associated with major resource development. The initiatives require lasting partnerships between government agencies, communities, Regional Inuit Associations, and industry. Community Readiness aims to link data information with the concerns and interests expressed in communities, and develop a Community Readiness Map. The Map is a plan designed to link existing knowledge with tangible action to strengthen communities through a collaborative approach.

CanNor affirmed the importance of the SEMC in relation to Community Readiness. The SEMC provides a forum for community representatives to discuss concerns and interests with government agencies and other interested parties. This gives CanNor the opportunity to engage in these discussions and collaborate with partners where possible.

***Baffinland Iron Mines and the Mary River project, presented by Joe Tigullaraq, Northern Affairs Manager, and Murray Odesse, Vice President Human Resources***

The meeting shifted to project proponent updates beginning with Baffinland. This presentation began with a quick overview of current operations at the Mary River site and the port site at Milne Inlet. Permanent hard walled camps are now complete and open for staff, and ready for operation. There has been significant work done on the tote road that connects the Milne Port with the Mary River site as they prepare for increased traffic when mining operations begin. Temporary bridges originally built from empty sea cans are currently being replaced by permanent bridges. Several bridges have been constructed and only a few more remain to be completed. In addition, the 100 km long road from port to site has been realigned to eliminate sharp turns and widened by 3 meters to increase safety.

Baffinland spoke of their commitment to fulfilling requirements under the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement (IIBA) and the project certificate. This includes the hiring of an IIBA Implementation Manager, training and employment coordinators, having an elder onsite, and the establishment of terrestrial and marine working groups.

The presentation then shifted to the socio-economic impacts of the Mary River project and the ongoing training opportunities offered by Baffinland. Work Ready is one of the more popular and successful programs, helping prepare employees for life at the mine by teaching ways to balance work with family, and personal health. Work Ready not only prepares the employees but

also the families of employees for those who are interested. This program has been offered in communities through Baffinland Community Liaison Officers but is currently under review as the company looks to scale the program back and make it available only onsite. Baffinland now has the majority of its workforce and would like to offer this program to all employees onsite who did not get the opportunity in their home community.

Other training opportunities offered onsite include simulator training for heavy equipment operators, the B-train heavy hauler truck training program, and supervisor/management training. These programs are designed to develop the skills of existing employees and generate a higher skilled workforce. Mandatory training for new employees includes orientation, cultural awareness, general health and safety, and first aid. Baffinland is looking to develop a financial literacy program that will be part of the mandatory training.

It is expected that the current workforce of approximately 328 site staff will remain steady over the near term. Contract worker numbers will always vary depending on the construction cycle, but are expected to increase this summer during the dock and ship-loader construction. The workforce is currently 26% Inuit, with the majority of Inuit employees coming from Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay. There have been no known changes in place of residence among employees after starting work at the mine, which is likely attributable to the companies transport service that will pick-up and drop-off employees to their home communities.

A lengthy and engaged discussion followed the conclusion of this presentation as committee members had several questions concerning the Mary River project (figure 1). Baffinland was asked if they are paying for the gravel that they use and if they are doing anything to mitigate dust pollution created from operation activities. Baffinland responded saying they have a financial agreement with QIA to use gravel situated on Inuit Owned Land. As for dust pollution, dust is not only a health concern for residents in the area but is also harmful for the operating equipment. Baffinland's environment team will continuously



**Figure 1 - Committee members contribute to the discussion during the question period following Baffinland's presentation**

work to curb dust pollution as there is a mutual interest to keep dust to a minimum.

The conversation shifted to training when Baffinland was asked if people from smaller communities aside from the six main points of hire (Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Igloolik, Hall Beach, and Iqaluit) will receive training and hear of job postings. Proponent representatives stated that all employees onsite, regardless of where they are from, have access to training programs as Baffinland aims to strengthen the skill level of its workforce. In terms of the Work Ready Program, Baffinland is considering scaling back the program so there will likely be no extra efforts for offsite training.

One committee member asked how many of the Inuit employees at Mary River were female. Baffinland did not have this information at the meeting but assured the committee it is something that Human Resources does track and monitor. Further, the Proponent acknowledged this number is probably a bit low and admitted that the company would like to increase. There was a program in the past designed to train women as drivers, but the program was unsuccessful and did not meet Baffinland's expectations. The company plans to review this program in order to better understand its weaknesses and find ways to make it more successful. Baffinland also addressed a question regarding the elder's role when working onsite and stated their responsibilities are diverse. The elder might assist an employee looking for advice, act as a translator if required, give oral presentations to small groups of employees, or assist handling conflicts between Inuit and non-Inuit employees. In addition, Baffinland is considering training elders to be onsite counselors.

The Baffinland presentation finished off with a few questions regarding the IIBA that was signed in 2013. One committee member directed their question to QIA and asked if the royalties will be distributed evenly across all Qikiqtaaluk communities or if they will be weighted heavier for North Baffin communities. QIA replied that North Baffin communities are prioritized. It was also asked if employees who live closer to the mine site will be paid a greater amount than other employees to compensate for damages to the land caused by the mine. Baffinland responded that employees will not receive royalties or higher pay on an individual basis. However, Baffinland will be paying royalties to both Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and QIA as per the NLCA and IIBA agreements, respectfully. QIA added that some of the royalties they receive will contribute to a Community Wellness Fund. This Fund will provide a financial resource for programs designed to benefit community health. The Community Wellness Fund is still in an early development stage but will support impacted communities once it is established.

***Peregrine Diamonds, presented by David Willis, Land Administrator***

Peregrine, a small company from Vancouver, has a six year relationship with Iqaluit and Pangnirtung that began in 2008 when they first started exploring on south Baffin Island. Most of their current field employees are from Pangnirtung and have worked with Peregrine over the six

years. 2013 was a busy year for Peregrine that entailed considerable exploration and bulk sampling. Although they have explored two different areas on south Baffin Island in the past, their focus in 2013 and priority for 2014 is the Chidliak site, located 120 kilometres northeast of Iqaluit and 200 kilometres southwest of Pangnirtung.

The diamond exploration process is a financially risky operation. It requires a lot of time and money, and offers no guarantees of finding diamonds. It begins with bulk sampling to identify locations of diamond formation in the ground (figure 2). Bulk sampling was one of the main operations conducted by Peregrine at the Chidliak site in 2013. This particular bulk sample operation produced high grade diamonds and was deemed a successful operation for Peregrine. Although the 2013 results were positive, the company remains in the exploration phase and more bulk sampling is required before a mine will be feasible.



Figure 2 - David Willis of Peregrine Diamonds describing diamond formation

The socio-economic impacts from this project are largely related to the economic spinoffs from the company's spending at local goods and service businesses in Iqaluit. Peregrine also prioritizes hiring and training Nunavummiut for exploration and camp work. Not only does this project provide jobs now but it also prepares individuals with the necessary skills to excel in the future. Moreover, the company has been sharing their geoscience data with AANDC as a way to build and strengthen Nunavut's geoscience database. Having this data stored will save time and money for private and government agencies in future exploration projects.

Lastly, Peregrine spoke of their efforts to leaving a lasting positive impact on Inuit culture through the discovery and mapping of archeology sites in the area. Prior to 2009 when Peregrine began their archeology surveys, there was only one known site in the study area. There are now 56 known and mapped archeology sites. This work by Peregrine has contributed to mapping the history of the region.

There were several questions that followed Peregrine's presentation, most of them with regards to operations. One member asked if the planned mine at Chidliak would look like the big open pit mines seen in his presentation (referencing Ekati, Diavik, and Snap Lake mines in the Northwest Territories), and if so, would there be safety precautions put in place to protect hunters from having an accident when visibility is poor. Peregrine clarified that the Chidliak operation is still in the exploration phase and very far from resembling those other mines. If, however, the mine was developed and left any size of hole in the ground, Peregrine would implement extensive safety measures to ensure the safety of everyone travelling on the land in that area.

One committee member asked about the size of the study area and if there have been any caribou encounters while exploring and sampling. The Proponent replied that diamond exploration begins with a large study area and continually gets smaller as data and information are gathered. The Chidliak site began at 858,000 hectares, then shrunk to 748,000 hectares, and will be further reduced in the future. Most of the ground activity, however, occurs within a very small area in the centre of the project. Part of the baseline data collection involved caribou and other mammal studies as well as bird surveys. The baseline data collection has been recorded and filed in company documents. In addition, workers in the field are instructed to record all encounters with wildlife. Each worker carries a GPS device and records their location with a note of what they saw upon encountering any animal. This information is also recorded and documented.

The discussion then shifted to transportation when Peregrine was asked about the types of transportation the company uses and how many months they operate. Peregrine typically works four months of the year out in the field – two months around March and April, and another two months during July and August. Transportation is primarily aircraft with scheduled flights to the camp every 3-4 days during operating months. Helicopters are used only at the site to shuttle geologists to and from the main camp and prospecting sites. Very rarely are helicopters in the air all day.

The final question asked was if Peregrine has considered organizing tours for residents to see the many archeology sites that the company has mapped. Every year, the company offers a community tour for anyone who wants to see and learn about the mine site and operations. Peregrine is planning to do this tour again in 2014 and might look to add archeology sites to the tour. One committee member added to the discussion by recalling a time when Peregrine took a class of students out to the mine for a day to show them the site and how mining works. She explained how that field trip had such a positive impact on those kids and increased their interests in mining and earth sciences.

*Understanding community-led monitoring, presented by Bethany Scott, Policy Analyst, Qikiqtani Inuit Association, and Robyn Campbell, Sustainability Coordinator, City of Iqaluit*

QIA and the City of Iqaluit offered a joint-presentation (figure 3) to highlight their on-going research and monitoring projects in the Qikiqtani Region. The two projects are separate from one another but both involve active community participation in the monitoring process. Hearing this information allowed the Committee to better understand the role that communities can play in socio-economic monitoring outside of the SEMC, and it provided valuable insight into the different ways socio-economic monitoring can be carried out. Industry- and government-derived data provides important statistical information, useful to analyze trends and patterns. However, it is only one piece of the puzzle when measuring community health. Projects like these add a dimension of community perspective that can sometimes be lost in statistical data collection.



**Figure 3 - Bethany Scott and Robyn Campbell describe their research and monitoring projects to the Committee**

QIA is undertaking a project designed to better understand the changes occurring in North Baffin communities in response to the Mary River project. This will be done by designing research questions around the voiced concerns from people in the communities. QIA's research team will collect information and monitor the changes over time through interviews with community members. One of the priorities of this project is to focus on social cohesion and the interconnectedness of everyone in the communities as challenges in small communities are rarely felt by only a few isolated individuals. This project is in the early stages of development but will pick-up during 2014 when the team travels to select communities to listen to the stories of community members through in-depth interviews.

The City of Iqaluit/Sustainable Iqaluit is near completion of the Iqaluit Sustainable Community Plan. Rather than prioritize collecting new data, the scope of this project was to go back and review work that has already been published. This unique approach resulted in the compilation of roughly 300 documents, composed of many different indicators and measurements of health. Some indicators could not be used because they were unreliable, confidential, incomplete, or were not routinely collected. The indicators that could be used were refined and grouped together

accordingly. People in Iqaluit had the opportunity to engage in the process by voicing their opinions and contributing stories, experiences, and photos. The goal of this project is to collect information that is owned by the community of Iqaluit and that is useful for people, groups, and organizations today and in the future. This will hopefully help gain insight into the changes that occur in Iqaluit over time.

There were only a few questions following the conclusion of this presentation. One member asked if these projects would expand and include other communities in the Qikiqtani. The Iqaluit Sustainable Community Plan is specific to Iqaluit but city representatives are willing to share any information and suggest ways to adapt a similar project in other communities. QIA responded that because the project is still young the focus will remain on the four communities for now. QIA is open to sharing information and hearing input from other communities throughout the duration of the project.

The last question of the discussion was specific to the North Baffin project, asking if it will look specifically at how women, men, elders, and youth might experience changes in different ways. QIA reiterated that the project is still young and it is too early to know what specifically the project will cover. The research will be driven by the existing concerns in the communities so they will wait to hear from the people during the interviews. This phase of the project is scheduled to take place in June and July, 2014.

For additional information concerning the research projects led by Bethany or Robyn, they may be contacted by email:

Bethany Scott – [bscott@qia.ca](mailto:bscott@qia.ca)

Robyn Campbell – [r.campbell@city.iqaluit.nu.ca](mailto:r.campbell@city.iqaluit.nu.ca)

### ***Socio-economic predictions and observations discussion exercise***

The Committee took a break from presentations and broke into smaller groups of 5-7 people to discuss the impacts from major development projects in the region that have either already been observed or that are predicted to occur in the future. Six different VSECs with corresponding indicators were printed separately on posters and passed around for groups to record their comments. Committee members were asked to write down if they felt major development projects (e.g. the Mary River project) would have a positive impact, a negative impact, or no impact on given indicators. Each poster had space to add additional indicators along with comments if members felt it should be monitored.

The VSECs chosen for this exercise included the three prioritized concerns identified at the last SEMC (education, employment, housing), and three from the Mary River final environmental impact statement (demographics, crime, health and well-being). The Committee worked in their smaller groups (figure 4) for over 90 minutes. Some groups chose to focus more on the impacts that have already been observed, while others discussed what they expect to see happen in the future. Likewise, some groups thought of impacts at a regional level, others focused on impacts in specific communities.



Figure 4 - Committee members in smaller groups for the discussion exercise

This exercise served to expand on the work from the last SEMC meeting and get a better sense of how the Mary River project might affect the prioritized areas of concern. The sharing of knowledge and experiences within smaller, more focused discussion groups gave members the opportunity to learn from others who possess different perspectives of the potential impacts of the Mary River project. The exercise enabled committee members to take part in the monitoring process by contributing community perspectives to the predicted socio-economic impacts. The posters from this exercise capture a snapshot of the SEMC's predicted socio-economic impacts in the region. The Committee can review these responses at future SEMCs and monitor how their collective perceptions change over time.

A summary of responses from the exercise can be found in Appendix D of this report.

***Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, presented by Meeka Mearns, Information Officer***

At the conclusion of group discussion exercise, the meeting resumed with a presentation from NBS. Statistical information on selected socio-economic indicators was shared with the Committee, with specific focus on the same VSECs that were discussed during the group exercise (education, health, housing, crime, migration, and labour force). This was done intentionally to identify if there were any major differences between the expected and perceived impacts, and the data that is collected by government agencies.

There were a couple of questions following this presentation. One committee member asked if the health data will ever become more detailed, pointing out that a large portion of the health data is classified as “Other diagnosis”. NBS replied that it is unlikely due to confidentiality purposes associated with small data sets. The last question asked to clarify why some of the data is only collected in the 19 largest communities. NBS explained that sometimes the smaller communities like Grise Fiord are not included because of the limited resources available for data collection. This is a limitation for other data sets as well, and is why some data are only collected at the regional or territorial level, as opposed to community level. It is something NBS is hoping will improve in the future. ED&T’s Regional Director, Rhoda Katsak, added that some communities take on research projects themselves and highlighted the Igloolik Socio-Economic Baseline study, completed in 2010. This report can be accessed on the SEMC website.

***Nunavut Housing Corporation, presented by Arielle Stockdale, Policy Analyst***

NHC began by explaining the new Public Housing Rent Scale changes that came into effect February 1, 2014. The changes are beneficial for current and potential mining employees. Under the new Rent Scale, only the incomes of the two primary tenants are assessed, creating an incentive to work and providing assistance with saving. Moreover, if an employee is one of the two primary tenants and is promoted at work receiving an increase in pay, their newly assessed rent will be phased-in through 25% increments each year. This will help decrease the perceived disincentive to work for promotions.



**Figure 5 - Arielle Stockdale of NHC**

The presentation finished with NHC acknowledging the many barriers to homeownership in the territory. The lack of available contractors to build and repair homes, the overall high cost, the absence of banking institutions, and inexperienced financial literacy can make homeownership difficult. In response, NHC is actively seeking partnerships with mining companies through the implementation of employee programs to help address some of these barriers.

***RCMP, presented by Sgt. Yvonne Niego, Community Policing***

The presentation began with a demographic overview of Nunavut and a brief comment on criminal trends in Iqaluit. Crimes against persons, against property, and calls for service all decreased in 2013 from the year before. The RCMP attributes much of this success to the city’s

new crime unit who has increased street presence and routinely carries out evening check-ups on individuals with legal curfews.

One of the primary challenges that the RCMP face as a unit is the language barrier between the police force and Nunavummiut. In Nunavut, only 15% of RCMP officers speak Inuktitut. This creates a significant communication gap considering 40% of the population does not speak any English or French.

The presentation shifted to mining and the potential impacts on crime, including several comments on the Meadowbank mine and its impacts on Baker Lake. Although, there was an increase in minor thefts at the mine site (which is dealt with by the onsite security) the RCMP did not notice any immediate or significant increase in crime in Baker Lake when Meadowbank began construction and operation. The RCMP affirms that mining projects do not



Figure 6 - Yvonne Niego of the RCMP speaking to the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC

create problems associated with criminal activity, but instead amplify the issues that already exist. This is contrary to perceptions that mining projects cause an increase in crime. RCMP staff stressed the importance of communities and police working together to address the needs and concerns in each community as Nunavut faces a future that will involve more mining projects.

This presentation was well-received by the Committee. One member commented on the language barrier in Clyde River, and stated that it is a real challenge because the only two officers in town don't speak Inuktitut. He asked if the RCMP is doing anything to hire more Inuit officers. The RCMP replied that it is a challenging situation. It is hard to compete with mining companies for staff because industry can offer higher paying jobs that involve less risk at work. It takes a certain personality to be an officer but it can be an extremely rewarding career.

### 2.2.2 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group

Baffinland received its Project Certificate for the Mary River ERP project on April 28, 2014. Within this Project Certificate there are a series of conditions that relate to socio-economic monitoring. Conditions of particular importance to the SEMC are as follows:

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.
148	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. 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.

In accordance with the SEMWG Terms of Reference<sup>2</sup>, there was a technical meeting with representatives from Baffinland, the Government of Nunavut, the Government of Canada, and Qikiqtani Inuit Association on May 7, 2014. During this meeting, Baffinland provided an update on the monitoring priorities identified at the previous Working Group meeting. Priorities included labour market, employee development, employee productivity, employee longevity, health and well-being, and housing. This discussion served to identify some of the indicators that will be regularly monitored by Baffinland and be included in the first annual socio-economic monitoring report, expected to be submitted to the NIRB in June, 2014.

An improved working relationship amongst the SEMWG enabled group members to discuss ways for collaboration in monitoring efforts. The GN expressed considerable interest in incorporating GN data into the monitoring program to complement Baffinland's data and assist in monitoring the socio-economic impacts across the region. Baffinland acknowledged that the monitoring program is a work in progress and was open to the idea of incorporating GN and Government of Canada data into the program, as well as other data sources as needed. The group agreed that the monitoring program should incorporate FEIS predictions from the Mary River project assessment, and include information from various sources to best represent any changes taking place in potentially impacted communities. This collaborative approach will also enable concerns raised at the wider Qikiqtaaluk SEMC to be considered and incorporated into the monitoring program.

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<sup>2</sup> The Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group Terms of Reference can be found on the SEMC website. [http://nunavutsemc.com/sites/default/files/Dec%203\\_2012\\_MRSEMP\\_ToR\\_Final%20%28clean%29.pdf](http://nunavutsemc.com/sites/default/files/Dec%203_2012_MRSEMP_ToR_Final%20%28clean%29.pdf)

### **3. Discussion**

This section summarizes the key themes that emerged during the impact predictions and observations exercise, and provides a brief summary of the SEMC meeting overall.

#### **3.1 Socio-economic impact predictions and observations**

The impact predictions exercise enabled committee members to elaborate on the socio-economic prioritization exercise from the last SEMC meeting in Cape Dorset. There, the Committee identified employment, education, and housing as the top three areas of concern. At this meeting committee members worked collectively to discuss the different ways these prioritized issues might experience various impacts and benefits from resource development. The exercise also included health and well-being, crime, and demographics to gain a more comprehensive understanding of potential impacts to socio-economic health.

The information gathered from the exercise demonstrates a wide range of expected socio-economic impacts from the Mary River project. While there is optimism for the benefits that this project will bring, there are also some concerns of the negative impacts that could occur. Full results from the discussion exercise (Appendix D) indicate that the predicted impacts for all VSECs could be a variation of both positive and negative impacts.

Employment is expected to experience significant positive impacts. Committee members highlighted the benefits of Inuit access to jobs, community infrastructure development, and the economic spinoffs to other industries such as expediting, small crafts, and construction supplies. Members also described the possibility of negative impacts from employment, including the challenges of two-week rotation schedules for Inuit and their families, mine employment drawing away current workers in communities, and worries of a boom-bust cycle at the end of the mine life.

With regards to education, committee members are optimistic that with the specialized positions available at Mary River, students might be increasingly motivated to graduate from high school in pursuit of a recognized trade certificate. Hamlet representatives are also encouraged by all the training opportunities offered by Baffinland to assist with career development. However, the Committee also cautioned the possibility of more students dropping out of high school for immediate entry level positions at the mine or with contractors of the mine.

The potential impacts on housing generated a substantial amount of discussion. Similar to employment and education, committee members predicted that housing could experience both positive and negative impacts throughout the life of the Mary River project. Increased employment and higher wages could result in more homeownership and private home repairs. This would help alleviate the stress on Public Housing waiting lists and/or reduce the number of crowded households. Other committee members, however, expressed more concern and

predicted that communities will not experience these positive impacts. Poor financial literacy and inexperienced financial management are barriers that will prohibit a rise in homeownership. Moreover, the effects of in-migration of workers into communities near the mine could significantly increase the burden on Public Housing waiting lists and cause more overcrowding of homes.

Housing continued to be a topic of interest at the end of the group work when committee members took a moment to reflect on the exercise. One hamlet representative explained that housing is the fabric between other socio-economic components and that the impacts on housing could also have some level of impact on both education and employment. For example, the mental stresses of an overcrowded home could negatively affect one's ability to regularly attend school or to adapt to a two-week work schedule.

The interconnectedness of valued socio-economic components can make predicting the impacts challenging as they can sometime overlap. Committee members spent time discussing these challenges in the context of housing, education, and employment. The information collected during this exercise will contribute to ongoing monitoring efforts at future meetings. The predicted concerns and monitoring priorities will also assist the MRSEWG with the development of indicators for the Mary River socio-economic monitoring program.

### **3.2 Meeting discussion**

The spring 2014 Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting featured presentations from government agencies, Baffinland, Peregrine Diamonds, QIA, City of Iqaluit, and the RCMP. At the conclusion of the presentations, the Committee talked about the value of a collective monitoring process that involves active contributions from all impacted stakeholders. The Committee was exposed to various monitoring efforts over the course of the meeting. They discussed statistical data collected by industry proponents and the GN, heard of community-led monitoring projects in North Baffin and in Iqaluit, and recorded their own predicted socio-economic impacts during the group discussion exercise.

The SEMC will aim to meet again in the fall of 2014 to further discuss regional monitoring efforts. The Committee expressed interest in hearing more about data collected by NBS and working on monitoring priorities in further detail. Given the positive feedback from this meeting the focus will again be on a collaborative monitoring process involving each organization and stakeholder's active participation. The next SEMC is tentatively scheduled to take place in late November.

## 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.
- IOL: Inuit Owned Lands
- IQ: Inuit Qaujimaqatunqangit, 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.
- NTI: Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated.
- 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.
- SEMWG: Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group. This group is specific to the Mary River project and is chaired by Baffinland.

## **Appendix B: Presentations**

Appendix B contains the Power Point slide 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. Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency;
4. Baffinland;
5. Peregrine Diamonds;
6. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics;
7. Nunavut Housing Corporation

## **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)

**Appendix D: Socio-Economic Impact Predictions and Observations**

Appendix D provides a summary of comments recorded by committee members during the discussion exercise.