

የዖቦና ጥገና

ገቢዎች ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና የግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

2015-ገ ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

ግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና 3-4, 2015



ግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

4/29/2016

ግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና ለግብርና

- AEM: Agnico-Eagle ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᓇᓐᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ Meadowbank ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- CanNor: ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- DEIS: ᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓗᓕᓐᓇ.
- DNSEMC: ᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- EDT/ED&T: ᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- EDU: ᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- EDO: ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- EIA: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ/ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- EIS: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᖃᐅᓗᓕᓐᓇ, ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᐸᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- FS: ᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- GN: ᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇ.
- H: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- HBML: ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇ, HBML-ᓐᓇ ᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- HTO: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- IIBA: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ: ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ “ᐱᓕᓐᓇ” ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ. ᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- INAC: ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᓂᓐᓇ, AANDC-ᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ (ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐅᓂᓂᓐᓇ).
- IOL: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- IQ: ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- KIA: ᖃᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ (ᐸᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ KtIA/KitIA ᐸᓐᓇ KviA/KivIA, ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇ).
- LHO: ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- NBS: ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓂᓂᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- NGMP: ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ, AANDC-ᓐᓇ ᖃᐅᓕᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.
- NHC: ᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ ᐸᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇᓐᓇ.

ፎካል ልሳኔ - ወረሀብ 4, 2015

ፎካል ቤተሰብ ጥያቄ

9:00-ጊዜ ፎካል - 11:45-ጊዜ ፎካል ጥያቄ

1. የዋናው ልሳኔ ስራ አቅጣጫ	
የዋናው ስራ አቅጣጫ ልሳኔ አቅጣጫ የፈላጊነት አጠቃቀም	ልሳኔ ስራ አቅጣጫ ለመቀጠል የሚያስፈልጉት <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ፎካል ስራ አቅጣጫ ለመቀጠል የሚያስፈልጉት • ልሳኔ ስራ አቅጣጫ? • የፈላጊነት አጠቃቀም ለማስፈጸም ለሚያስፈልጉት • ልሳኔ ስራ አቅጣጫ የሚያስፈልጉት

2015-ፖ የቦታዎች ለድርጅቶች ስም ለማስገደድ የሚያስፈልጉ ስም ለማስገደድ ለሚያስፈልጉ ስም ለማስገደድ

ወለሎ 3 ላይ 4 ስም ለማስገደድ				
ስም	ስም	ስም	ስም	ስም
ስም ለማስገደድ	ለድርጅቶች ስም ለማስገደድ	ገረግ ስም	ገረግ ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
ስም ለማስገደድ	TMAC	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	TMAC	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ERM (TMAC)	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	-
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	-
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	-
GoC	AANDC	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	CanNor	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ
	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ	ስም ለማስገደድ

	ኖፊንጋንጋ	-	-	-
	ርጋኖፊንጋ	-	-	-
ፋይናንስ				
ፋይናንስ	ኖፊንጋንጋ ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	-	-	-
ፋይናንስ	CHARS/ፎቶግራፊክ ኮርፖሬሽን	ጋሊ ለብ	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ኮርፖሬሽን
	CHARS/ፎቶግራፊክ ኮርፖሬሽን	ደብዳቤ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን
ፋይናንስ	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ደብዳቤ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን
	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ደብዳቤ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን
	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ደብዳቤ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን	ፋይናንስ ኮርፖሬሽን
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able to hear directly from hamlet representatives about socio-economic changes occurring in the region.

Subsection 2.2.1 of this report summarizes the presentations and discussions that took place during the two day SEMC meeting in Cambridge Bay. Subsection 2.2.2 briefly provides an overview of the project-specific Doris North Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee meeting that took place on November 2, 2015.

2.3.1 PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSION

GOVERNMENT ROUNDTABLE

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

The GN provided an introduction to the committee that summarized the overall purpose and goals of the SEMC as well as the importance of meeting. This served as a refresher for participants who had previously attended the Kitikmeot SEMC as well as a brief overview of the committee for those who had not. The presentation offered an overview of the legal obligation and purpose of socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut and highlighted the roles and responsibilities of interested stakeholders at the SEMC. A review of regional resource development activities from the past year was also provided to give participants some background information ahead of the meeting's discussions.

Nunavut Arctic College, presented by Fiona Buchan-Corey – Campus Dean, Cambridge Bay

Regional enrollment applications in 2015 were the highest ever recorded by Nunavut Arctic College. In the Kitikmeot, over 60 students were accepted at the beginning of the year, 55 of whom enrolled. Currently, there are 50 students on campus between six different programs, which include Office Administration, Social Services, Culinary Arts, Trades Access, Adult Basic Education, and the Environmental Technology Program. The high number of students enrolled in classes is a positive sign for the region and an indication that residents are looking to further develop their personal and professional skills and abilities in order to take advantage of the current and upcoming labour demand.

Although this year's figures indicate a positive trend in post-secondary enrollment, NAC staff note the potential for improvement. Five students withdrew from their programs in the first two months of classes for non-academic related reasons. Personal and financial challenges were raised anecdotally as the main reasons for student withdrawals, but this was only speculative. This year could have been particularly challenging for students

requiring financial assistance because with such a high enrollment rate this year, the student financial assistance funds are more heavily used. Staffs from NAC and Family Services are working on solutions to reduce these obstacles for students.

NAC also briefly talked about the proposed Mine Training Centre that is expected to be constructed within the next few years. Money has been set aside for this project and the preliminary grounds assessment is completed but important discussions are still required to decide on program funding and delivery. Much of these operational costs will need to come from partners. TMAC noted that their labour requirements may differ from other mines in Nunavut because of the geology, mine design, and subsequent specialized positions required for mining. Some meeting participants suggested that a localized mine training facility to support the regional labour force. Discussions amongst relevant agencies and partners regarding the Mine Training Centre are ongoing and will be updated at the next annual meeting.

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

The Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) operates across all three Canadian territories to ensure that government policies and programs are aligned to meet the needs of Northern residents. CanNor has provided the funding for Community Readiness Initiative (CRI) projects, which have been completed in Kugluktuk and are ongoing in Cambridge Bay. CRI is a strategic and collaborative approach to empowering communities as a way to maximize the benefits associated with nearby major resource development projects.

CanNor affirmed the importance of the SEMC in relation to the Community Readiness Initiative. 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 meaningful discussions and collaborate with partners where possible.

Government of Nunavut Department of Family Services, presented by Brenda Jancke – Regional Director, Kitikmeot

The Department of Family Services (FS) provided the Kitikmeot SEMC with an extensive overview of the available programs offered by FS. Of all the programs that are offered, those within the Career Development Division are of particular interest to the committee due to their relevance to education and training. The Financial Assistance for Nunavut Students (FANS) program was increased this year in response to the higher number of applications. Demand has also increased for the Adult Learning Training Supports (ALTS)

program which had 65 student files this past year. Further the Labour Market Agreement for Persons with Disabilities (LMAPD) is joint-funded by the Government of Canada and the Government of Nunavut. LMAPD has \$1.3 Million of available funding but is greatly underutilized each year. Lastly, the Apprenticeship Program had eight registered apprentices this past year. Three were working at mines in the Northwest Territories while four others were looking for placements.

Government of Nunavut Department of Health, presented by Clara Evalik – Executive Director, Kitikmeot

A brief update on the Department of Health was offered to SEMC members. A new health centre was opened in Taloyoak in 2015 to replace outdated infrastructure. The new facility is a large welcome addition in the community. The Cambridge Bay health centre is the largest in the Kitikmeot region and is the only centre to provide the major services like X-rays and ultrasounds. The Department of Health highlighted their ongoing challenge to hire and retain qualified nurses. Health is currently working with Nunavut Arctic College to train 20 students as Personal Care Assistants. So far the biggest challenge for the students in training has been adjusting to shiftwork, which demands working long hours throughout the night.

Canadian High Arctic Research Station – Polar Knowledge Canada, presented by Dwayne Beattie and Crystal Quamariaq

The construction of CHARs began in 2014 and is on schedule to be completed in 2017. The facility gives Polar Knowledge Canada staff and other Arctic researchers a base for year-round studies, contributing to the Government of Canada's Northern Strategy. Polar Knowledge Canada has identified a list of research priorities for the first five years of operations, starting with the collection of environmental baseline information that will be used to inform northern development. The research team plans to have a greater presence in nearby communities to deliver outreach and capacity building programs in the summer of 2016.

REGIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING

Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, presented by Ryan Mazan – Director/Territorial Statistician

To assist with monitoring regional socio-economic change, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics presented government collected socio-economic data from 2013 and 2014. A more complete and comprehensive overview of socio-economic statistics of all Nunavut

communities can be found attached to this report (Appendix B). Below is a brief narrative of the indicators discussed with the committee:

Population:

Despite a minor population decrease in Cambridge Bay in 2012, populations have increased each year since 2008 in all five Kitikmeot communities. The Kitikmeot region however, has the slowest population growth rate in Nunavut. Cambridge Bay has the highest population (1,684) in 2014 followed by Kugluktuk (1,591), Gjoa Haven (1,370), Taloyoak (998), and Kugaaruk (953). Although Kugaaruk has the lowest population in Kitikmeot, it experienced the greatest increase in 2014.

Education:

Each Kitikmeot community aside from Cambridge Bay had an increase in public school enrollment in 2014. Cambridge Bay had the highest number of graduates (12) followed by Kugluktuk (8) Gjoa Haven and Kugaaruk (5), and Taloyoak (4). The graduation rate increased greatly from 16% in 2013 to 27% in 2014 but remains below the Nunavut average (32%). It was mentioned by the committee that graduation rate is not always representative of the education levels because many residents go back to school as adults and are not captured in this statistic.

Health:

Community health centre visits per capita remained similar from 2012 to 2013 with only slight increases in Taloyoak, Kugluktuk, and Kugaaruk. A committee member asked if the increasing health centre visits in Taloyoak influenced the construction of their new health centre. The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics replied that aging infrastructure was likely the primary reason but that high use of the centre may have also been considered.

Income:

The median employment income decreased slightly in all communities with the exception of Taloyoak. Median employment income was significantly highest in Cambridge Bay as it has the greatest number of government jobs. The percentage of tax filers with employment income decreased in each community and overall in the Kitikmeot region from 84% in 2012 to 81% in 2013. Various factors can influence this statistic such as demographic change, but it does indicate that a considerable proportion of the Kitikmeot population do not earn income from employment. The SEMC will continue to track this statistic as mining projects advance and offer more employment opportunities in the Kitikmeot region.

Crime:

The total number of violations and the number of violations per 100,000 persons decreased in each community except Kugluktuk, where both increased in 2013. Kugluktuk had the highest number of violations per 100,000 persons, while Kugaaruk had the fewest.

The committee discussed that alcohol may be a factor in the high crime rates in Kugluktuk and Cambridge Bay, while noting that Kugaaruk is a dry community.

NBS concluded their presentation with a high level overview of current projects to obtain new data. There will be an occupational supply and demand model available in the future that will project the labour supply and demand annually. The supply projections are expected in 2016 while the demand model is currently being developed. This model will give the labour force a better understanding of jobs that are in demand and will guide agencies in developing training initiatives. Also, new employment surveys are currently being developed with Nunavut Tungavik Incorporated and Statistics Canada as per Article 23 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. These surveys will provide valuable information to fill data gaps and connect Nunavummiut with jobs.

INDUSTRY UPDATE

Kaizen Discovery Inc., presented by Sarah Clay – Project Geologist

Kaizen is a Vancouver-based exploration company with early to mid-stage base metal projects in British Columbia and Nunavut, as well as overseas in Australia and Peru. Kaizen, which operates in Nunavut under the subsidiary Tundra Copper Corp., acquired the Coppermine Copper-Silver Project in November of 2014, located in western Kitikmeot southwest of Kugluktuk.

This was the first Kitikmeot SEMC meeting attended by Kaizen and a good opportunity for committee members to learn about the Coppermine Project. Kaizen completed a successful drilling summer in 2015 and plans to return in 2016. Five Inuit employees from Kugluktuk were hired as wildlife monitors, core-cutters, and community liaison officers during the eight-week exploration program, earning more than \$57,000 in gross payroll. The company also worked closely with the Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) to ensure sound wildlife monitoring was conducted. Looking ahead, Kaizen is considering options to deliver training programs for Inuit employees for upcoming field seasons.

Lastly, Kaizen made a note of their positive relationship with the HTO and the community of Kugluktuk. The company completed an archeological study of the area and drafted a Wildlife and Environmental Mitigation Plan with the assistance of the Kugluktuk HTO. Community consultations took place just prior to the summer field season in April and May, 2015.

At the conclusion of the presentation, a few committee members urged Kaizen to strongly consider investing some money for mine training in Kugluktuk to support the individuals who are interested in mining. Support could be in the form of hosting their own training

events or to provide funding to the Nunavut Arctic College for specific mine related training. The representative from Kaizen acknowledged this concern and ensured those comments will be brought back to headquarters for further consideration.

Sabina Gold & Silver Corp., presented by Jason Prno – Community Relations Advisor

Sabina is a Vancouver-based precious metals company on track to become a mid-tier gold producer. The company is focused on the Back River Project located south of Bathurst Inlet. Exploration at this location began in 1982 and after several different owners was acquired by Sabina in 2009. Sabina submitted their Final Environmental Impact Statement in November 2015 and continues to advance the Project through the permitting process.

Sabina had originally included a second property, the George Property, in their draft environmental impact statement but have since dropped it from their final project description. The proposed Project is a ten year mine life at a milling rate of 6,000 tonnes/day. Feasibility studies were conducted in May and September 2015 and issued positive results and the potential to be a profitable project. The company has initiated talks with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association on an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) but negotiations have not been finalized.

The proposed Back River project has much to offer to the socio-economic environment. Sabina will offer hiring preferences for individuals in Kitikmeot communities and provide training opportunities to northern hires to further develop personal and professional work skills. Further, contracting and business opportunities will be made available with preference given to Kitikmeot and Nunavut-based companies. Sabina employed 58 Inuit during the 2013 field season for a gross payroll of over \$1.6 million. Despite a decrease in project activities and employment 2014, Sabina was able to maintain 50% Inuit employment content and a gross payroll of nearly \$340,000.

If the Back River Project is approved, approximately 650 positions will be required for four years of construction, then approximately 800 positions for the 10 years of operations. These numbers represent annual averages and will likely peak at another ~350 employees during busy periods of both construction and operation.

A valuable conversation was had on the proposed Back River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (SEMP) that is presented in the Back River FEIS. Project-specific SEMPs are a major component of the regional committee meetings as they provide communities and impacted stakeholders a resource to gain a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic environment throughout the life of the mine. A collection of indicators designed to monitor the predicted impacts within the Back River FEIS were presented to the committee and discussed in detail. Data collection for the proposed indicators will be a

shared responsibility of Sabina and government agencies to ensure proper monitoring of economic development, employment, business opportunities, education and training, health and wellbeing, as well as subsistence economy and land use.

A few questions were raised by committee members following Sabina’s presentation, most regarding the employment and training opportunities that will be offered. Sabina spoke about their ongoing efforts to engage communities at Career Fairs and Trade Shows, and talked about how specific efforts are often placed on attracting youth to mine work through high school presentations. Employment options for summer students will be considered by the company but will be restricted to students over the age of 18 due to mining regulations. Sabina is committed to continuing their community outreach programs as the mine advances into the construction and operation phases.

TMAC Resources, presented by Kent Gustavson – Consultant with ERM

Miramar Mining was issued a project certificate for the Doris North Gold Mine Project in 2006 before selling the Project to Newmont in 2007. Newmont subsequently upgraded the infrastructure onsite minus a processing mill before placing the Project in care and maintenance in 2011. The Project was later acquired by TMAC Resources in 2013, who have recently taken the permitted Doris North Project out of care and maintenance, and into construction for the start of gold production in early 2017.

TMAC has applied to amend the Doris North Project Certificate, the most notable change being an extended mine life from two to six years. As per the new project description the Doris North Project will employ approximately 280 onsite workers beginning in 2018 and leading to an estimated 1,822 person years of work up until 2022. A prefeasibility study was completed in April 2015 that provided updated and increased resource estimates for Doris North. TMAC also successfully raised \$130 million and secured a loan for an additional \$150 million to get the Project through the environmental assessment phase and up and running. A new 20-year agreement with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) was reached as part of the IIBA which permits TMAC land access in exchange for water and wildlife compensation, royalties, and annual implementation payments.

TMAC is required to monitor the relevant effects of the Doris North Project on the socio-economic environment in the surrounding area. This is accomplished through the Doris North SEMP that was initially developed in 2007, and has since been modified to best serve the monitoring priorities of the Kitikmeot SEMC and relevant agencies. TMAC presented the most recent data from the 2015 annual report. Below is a brief summary of the presented results. The full report can be accessed on the SEMC website.

Health Care Services:

The Project has not resulted in an increased demand on health care services in Kitikmeot communities as medical aid was not required by any employees in 2015.

Community Well-Being and Delivery of Social Services:

For the past three years no Project employees have relocated to other communities within the Kitikmeot region to work at the mine. TMAC maintains points of hire throughout the Kitikmeot and provides fly-in/fly-out to site to minimize this potential impact. With regards to the percentage of employees who have resigned due to stress and homesickness, TMAC considered this number to be too small to report in order to protect confidentiality. Although there appears to be no evidence yet of stress-related terminations, the committee will continue to closely monitor this indicator due to its effect at other mining operations in Nunavut.

Employment:

The number of onsite workers increased in 2014 due to a larger exploration program, then increased again in 2015 as the focus shifted to further construction activities for planned production in 2017. Employment levels peaked in September 2015 with an average of 90 employees at site, with a maximum of 244 (including contractors) at one point. The percentage of person-days worked by Kitikmeot Inuit employed by TMAC was 41% in 2015. When including contractors this percentage was 8% in 2015. Inuit employment is expected to further increase in coming years.

After exceeding the Canadian mining industry average of female participation in 2013 and 2014, TMAC's female employment fell in 2015 to 8.1% of the total person-days worked. However, TMAC expects to have the opportunity to hire more women as the Project moves towards operation.

Economy:

Increased activity onsite requires more employees and has led to a higher payroll in recent years. In 2015, the total TMAC payroll was \$6.1 million, with \$1.3 million of that going to employees in Kitikmeot communities. The Project has resulted in substantial business opportunities for Inuit-owned businesses. In 2014, TMAC awarded \$17.5 million in contracts to Kitikmeot-based or Inuit-owned businesses, or 40% of total contract expenditures. Cambridge Bay serves as the logistics hub and has been the recipient of most contracts. Estimates for 2015 are currently unavailable.

Education and Training:

No scholarships or apprenticeships have been awarded by TMAC since 2013. However, as part of the IIBA, TMAC will create an Education and Training Fund in 2017 to support scholarship opportunities. On the job training has increased annually since 2013 to

correspond with increasing employment onsite. Three hundred and fourteen workers received training in 2015, compared to 138 workers in 2014, and 118 individuals in 2013.

2.3.2 DORIS NORTH SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING COMMITTEE

A Project Certificate for the Doris North Gold Mine Project was awarded on September 15, 2006. Project Certificate Term and Condition 28 outline how socio-economic monitoring of the Project will take place:

Condition Number	Doris North Gold Mine Project Certificate Terms and Conditions
28	<p>Within six (6) months of the issuance of a Project Certificate, a Hope Bay Belt Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (“SEMC”) shall be formed to supplement, not duplicate areas covered by the Inuit Impact Benefit Agreement negotiated for this project. In order to ensure consistent data collection and tracking of data trends in a comparable form to be shared at the regional level and to minimize the duplication of efforts, the composition of the SEMC should include the same membership as the Kitikmeot Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee approved by the Minister. Additionally, the SEMC must engage the affected communities of Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, and NIRB’s Monitoring Officer, and consider concerns from Bathurst Inlet and Omingmaktok. In consultation with these parties and immediately upon the SEMC’s formation, MHBL shall provide the terms of reference for a socio-economic monitoring program to the SEMC for review and subsequent direction by NIRB. The terms of reference are to include the role of MHBL in data collection and analysis; the key socio-economic indicators to be monitored; the reporting requirements; and the funding formula.</p>

In accordance with Term and Condition 28 the Doris North Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (the Working Group) met on November 2, 2015 to review results from the 2015 annual Doris North SEMP. The Working Group went through each of the 39 indicators to ensure that the collected data has not deviated from the predicted impacts outlined in the Final Environmental Impact Statement. The Working Group also discussed areas to improve the Doris North SEMP so that monitoring priorities of each member organization are captured and that areas of mutual interest are fully incorporated. A list of ideas and recommendations were compiled and will now be a priority of the Working Group to apply where possible. The recommendations put forward by members of the Working Group include, but are not limited to, the following:

- For government data at the community level, also report rate (per capita) statistics along with totals where appropriate (e.g., health center utilization).

- Confirm with the Nunavut Housing Corporation their interpretation of the main reason behind the recent increase in number of applicants for public housing (our information is that it is primarily due to the new rate structure and recent initiatives to encourage individuals to apply).
- For the next report (2016), consider adding TMAC staff turn-over rate statistics along with number of resignations. The Working Group would also like to have further information on the type of data that is collected to document the reason behind resignations (i.e., topics for exit survey questions).
- Also, as the TMAC workforce increases, consider adding statistic on number of relocations out of the Kitikmeot region (e.g., residents moving to Yellowknife or further south).
- As the project and human resource planning advances, consider including workforce classification information by NOC (at least high level – A, B, C, D, etc.).
- Reconsider the reporting for employment data (e.g. Full Time Equivalents rather than person-years)
- Again for subsequent reports, consider providing data on median size and range of the value of contracts, in addition to total value of contracts.

2.3.3 SEMC ACTION ITEM WORK PLAN

The following table highlights specific items that were discussed throughout the SEMC meeting that require follow up. This provides a way to track commitments made by SEMC members during the two days of meeting. Any outstanding items should be reviewed at the next meeting in order to discuss solutions or plans moving forward.

Item	Organization(s)	Timeframe
Request to distribute a presentation template and agenda topics prior to next year’s meeting	GN – EDT	Next SEMC
Consider breakout groups throughout meeting to generate more discussion	SEMC	Next SEMC
Hear about other regional SEMC meetings and the topics that are discussed	GN – EDT	Next SEMC
Strong interest to hear of main findings from other project-specific SEMP reports	GN – EDT	Next SEMC

Implement comments and suggestions into future Doris North SEMP reports	GN INAC TMAC KIA	Ongoing
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3. DISCUSSION

This section briefly summarizes the main topics of discussion at the eighth Kitikmeot SEMC meeting in Cambridge Bay.

3.1 KITIKMEOT SEMC AND PROJECT-SPECIFIC MONITORING

Members of the Kitikmeot SEMC gathered in Cambridge Bay to talk about the current and potential effects of resource development on the socio-economic environment. The committee also discussed the various resources that are available to Nunavummiut to take advantage of the benefits that mining has to offer and to cope with any potential undesired impacts that may occur. Project updates were provided by Kaizen, Sabina, and TMAC. The committee also provided a thorough review of the Doris North Socio-Economic Monitoring Program report.

As the Back River Project moves forward in the environmental assessment process and TMAC advances with their Doris North Project Certificate amendment application, it is possible that two major projects will be active in the Kitikmeot in the near future. Doris North has most infrastructure already in place and is in a position to be in production by early 2017, while Sabina and the Back River Project will require several years of construction prior to operations. Nonetheless, there will be employment and training opportunities for residents interested in mining in the Kitikmeot region should these projects advance.

The committee's focus now is preparing communities to fully realize the benefits of mining while ensuring proper support programs are in place to assist with any potential negative impacts. Nunavut Arctic College and the Department of Family Services offer courses, programs, and financial support that promote skills development and access to mine related employment. Further, onsite job-specific training opportunities that currently exist at Doris North and Back River projects will become more available should operations pick up over the next few years.

The Doris North SEMP provided valuable information for the committee to discuss. Onsite activity increased after the Doris North Project was taken out of care and maintenance, which led to increased employment, payroll, training, and business contracts in 2015. These numbers can be expected to further increase as the Project transitions to operations. Results from the Doris North SEMP so far do not indicate any significant impacts on health care services, housing, or social services. The Doris North Working Group is working to refine some of the current indicators which may add new insight to the Project's overall

APPENDIX A: PRESENTATIONS

Appendix A is in a separate document that 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
2. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics
3. Polar Knowledge Canada / CHARS
4. Kaizen Discovery Inc.
5. Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.
6. TMAC Resources

APPENDIX B: STATISTICS

Appendix B is in a separate document that 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)