

Qikiqtaaluk

Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee



Looking across to Bylot Island from Pond Inlet - photo by Deatra Walsh

Spring 2015 Report

Ninth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting
and
Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring

Pond Inlet, Nunavut: April 21-22, 2015

Produced by the Government of Nunavut
Department of Economic Development & Transportation – July 2015

Executive Summary

The Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee (SEMC or the ‘Committee’) met in Pond Inlet on April 21-22, 2015 to discuss regional impacts of major resource development projects. The meeting was very well attended by hamlets with at least one representative from each of the 13 communities in the Qikiqtaaluk region. The meeting also included officials from the Government of Nunavut (GN), Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC), Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation (BIMC or ‘Baffinland’), as well as a group of community researchers from Pond Inlet who plan to undertake their own socio-economic monitoring project.

The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC first heard updates from the GN and AANDC regarding socio-economic monitoring efforts as well as different programs and financial support available to Nunavummiut. The Committee then heard from the Pond Inlet community researchers who explained the goals of their monitoring project and what they hope to achieve in the coming years. A long discussion followed regarding the importance of community-led monitoring projects while many community representatives expressed their support for this group and project in Pond Inlet. The first day concluded with a presentation from the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics followed by a community roundtable discussion where each community representative shared a brief narrative of the socio-economic changes felt in their home communities.

The second day featured a presentation from Baffinland with updates on the Mary River Project (the ‘Project’), benefits and impacts from the Project, and the company’s socio-economic monitoring efforts. A lengthy discussion ensued as community representatives took the opportunity to ask questions and raise concerns that have been observed in their communities. Many agree that Baffinland’s employment and training opportunities are great for individuals to develop personal and professional skills. However, some hamlet representatives are concerned with the barriers that are keeping more Nunavummiut from gaining employment such as point of hire communities, computer/internet access and literacy, and education preparedness.

The day concluded with presentations from the Department of Education and the Department of Family Services. This served as a nice follow-up to the Baffinland discussion as the information discussed by the two departments could contribute to alleviating some of the mentioned barriers to employment. The Committee spent much time discussing the employment opportunities with Baffinland and pointed out the high number of Baffinland employees from Arctic Bay. Hamlet representatives hope to see those high numbers replicated in more communities and talked about the benefits that would bring. There is a strong interest to learn more about how Arctic Bay has handled the impacts from the old Nanisivik Mine and continues to take advantage of current mining opportunities at Mary River. As such, the Committee voted to hold the next Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting in Arctic Bay, tentatively scheduled for April, 2016.

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 Ninth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting held in Pond Inlet on April 21-22, 2015. This chapter includes the meeting's agenda, participant list, and summaries of presentations and discussions. It also provides a summary of the Baffinland-specific meeting that took place a week prior to the SEMC on April 14th. Lastly, chapter three provides some discussion from this meeting as well as 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 April 21-22, 2015 in Pond Inlet.

Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation provided an informative summary of all 2014 activities as well as planned upcoming operations for the Mary River Project. With the issuance of a Project Certificate in 2012 (and later amended in 2014), the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee has been actively monitoring the socio-economic benefits and impacts in North Baffin communities and the Qikiqtaaluk region. Through collection and dissemination of data information, and shared discussion amongst committee members, the Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee continued to fulfill its responsibilities set out in the Mary River Project Certificate. This was the first time that Baffinland was able to present information from their recently developed Socio-Economic Monitoring Program, which provided an important opportunity for the Committee to further engage in the monitoring process by reviewing and commenting on the results and findings from the Mary River Project.

The Qikiqtaaluk SEMC is 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 hamlet representatives, the Qikiqtani Inuit Association, territorial and federal governments, industry, and other stakeholders, 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 committing to the important work being facilitated by the Government of Nunavut to monitor the socio-economic benefits and impacts of major development projects. Working together enables us to see all perspectives and learn from each other's experiences. I am very pleased with the kinds of questions and comments that came from the community representatives.

Sincerely,

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. The meeting in Pond Inlet was the first regional SEMC meeting of the 2015-2016 fiscal year. Two more regional meetings are scheduled to take place in the Kitikmeot (September) and the Kivalliq (October) before March 2016.

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. 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 Committees. 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 as well. All data within the database will be maintained by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics.

These were the goals set for the 2014-2015 fiscal year:

- Maintain the momentum of SEMCs by continuing to hold at least one meeting in each region;
- 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 meetings in both the Qikiqtaaluk and Kivalliq regions in 2014, as well as smaller focused meetings with socio-economic stakeholders in the Kitikmeot region in February 2015; 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 (2015-2016) 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 continue developing action plans that reflect the priorities of each region designed to assist Nunavummiut to respond to socio-economic change.

2. Ninth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC Meeting, spring 2015 in Pond Inlet

The Ninth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting was held in Pond Inlet on April 21-22, 2015.

Representatives from all 13 hamlets were in attendance to share information regarding socio-economic changes experienced in their home communities. Participants also heard presentations from the Government of Nunavut, the Government of Canada, and Baffinland. In addition to the regional SEMC, members of the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group (MRSEMWG) met in Iqaluit on April 14, 2015 to review the Baffinland Socio-Economic Monitoring Report that was submitted to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) in accordance of Project Certificate terms and conditions.

2.1 Agenda and participants

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

Dates:

Tuesday April 21, 2015 9:00 – 16:00

Wednesday April 22, 2015 9:00 – 14:00

Location: Sauniq Hotel – Pond Inlet, NU

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

Schedule:

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee Pond Inlet, Nunavut Tuesday April 21, 2015		
Time	Presenter	Item
1. Welcome and Summary of Meeting Purpose		
9:00	GN-EDT: • Rhoda Katsak	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks • Introductions
9:30	GN-EDT: • Clayton Lloyd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose of the SEMC • Review agenda
10:15	GC-AANDC: • Tamara Fast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEMC initiatives
2. Socio-Economic Monitoring		
10:30	Q-SEMC Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHC • EDU (postponed until day 2) • Health (unable to attend) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Predictions exercise from last SEMC • Department updates • Available programs
11:00	Pond Inlet Workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-led socio-economic monitoring project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview and summary of workshop • Lessons learned • Goals and desired outcome

11:45	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:00	GN-NBS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeka Mearns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of socio-economic data collected by the Bureau of Stats
15:15	Community Roundtable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qikiqtaaluk hamlet representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of statistics • Information sharing of socio-economic change in each community
16:00	<i>End of first day</i>	

Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee Pond Inlet, Nunavut <u>Wednesday April 22, 2015</u>		
Time	Presenter	Item
9:00	GN-EDT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rhoda Katsak 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap from Day 1
9:15	Community Roundtable: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(continued from Day 1)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of statistics • Information sharing of socio-economic change in each community
3. Proponent Updates		
10:00	Baffinland Iron Mines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joe Tigullaraq • Murray Odesse (via conference call) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Predictions exercise from last SEMC • Department updates • Available programs
11:30	GN-EDU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trudy Pettigrew 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on revised education curriculum • Discussion
11:45	<i>Lunch break</i>	
13:00	GN-EDU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(continued)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on revised education curriculum • Discussion
4. Looking forward		
15:15	GN-FS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deatra Walsh 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connecting Nunavummiut with jobs • Training opportunities • Labour market information
16:00	<i>Closing remarks</i>	

Participants of the Ninth Qikiqtaaluk Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

April 21-22 in Pond Inlet

Group	Organization	Name	Position	Community
GN	EDT	Rhoda Katsak	Director, Qikiqtaaluk Community Operations	Pond Inlet
	NBS	Meeka Mearns	Information Officer/Analyst	Pangnirtung
	FS	Deatra Walsh	A/Manager Labour Market Programs	Iqaluit
	EDU	Trudy Pettigrew	Executive Director, Qikiqtaaluk	Pond Inlet
	NHC	Natasha Chapman	Policy Clerk	Iqaluit
	NHC	Louis Primeau	Manger	Pond Inlet
	EDT	Clayton Lloyd	Regional Socio-Economic Coordinator	Iqaluit
Industry	Baffinland	Joe Tigullaraq	Northern Affairs Manager	Iqaluit
	Baffinland	Murray Odesse	VP, Human Resources	Toronto
GoC	AANDC	Tamara Fast	Regional Socio-Economic Analyst	Iqaluit
Hamlets	Arctic Bay	Philip Kalluk	Mayor	Arctic Bay
	Cape Dorset	Kooyoo Pudlat	Hamlet Council	Cape Dorset
	Clyde River	Raygilee Piungituq	Hamlet Council	Clyde River
	Grise Fiord	Meeka Kiguktak	Mayor	Grise Fiord
	Hall Beach	Philip Anguratsiaq	Hamlet Council	Hall Beach
	Igloolik	Peter Ivalu	Mayor	Igloolik
	Iqaluit	Mary Wilman	Mayor	Iqaluit
	Iqaluit	Joamie Eegeesiak	Community Economic Development Officer	Iqaluit
	Kimmirut	Maliktoo Lytaa	Hamlet Council	Kimmirut
	Pangnirtung	Moses Qappik	Hamlet Council	Pangnirtung
	Pond Inlet	Abraham Kublu	Hamlet Council	Pond Inlet
	Pond Inlet	Charlie Inuarak	Mayor	Pond Inlet
	Qikiqtarjuaq	Olasie Kooneeliusie	Hamlet Council	Qikiqtarjuaq
	Resolute Bay	Sarah Salluviniq	Hamlet Council	Resolute Bay
Sanikiluaq	Frank Audla	Mayor	Sanikiluaq	
Other Interested Stakeholders		Natasha Mablick	Community researcher	Pond Inlet
		Alexandra Anaviapik	Community researcher	Pond Inlet
		Shelly Elverum	Community researcher	Pond Inlet
		Doug Brubacher	Pond Inlet - Community Readiness Initiative	Ottawa
HTO		Jaykolasie Killiktee	HTO	Pond Inlet

2.2 Summary of meetings

The Committee was first welcomed by the mayor of Pond Inlet before beginning the meeting with an opening prayer. Government agencies from the GN and AANDC presented information on their respective roles in socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut. After a brief update from the Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) regarding policies and available homeownership programs, the meeting continued with a presentation from a group of community researchers in Pond Inlet who hope to begin a community-led project to monitor socio-economic change in their community. This project began in February with a workshop funded through the SEMC that introduced this group to socio-economic monitoring and why it is important. The group will continue to be supported by the SEMC moving forward. It is still in the very early stages of development but did gain a lot of interest and support from hamlet representatives.

The meeting continued with a presentation from the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, providing monitoring information of the 5 north Baffin Island communities. The Committee looked at statistics on population, education, health, crime, social assistance, income, and housing, then discussed any differences between the information drawn from statistics versus what is actually experienced and observed in the communities. This conversation led the meeting into the community roundtable where each hamlet representative had an opportunity to share socio-economic related updates or concerns from their home community.

After hearing from the communities, the focus of the meeting shifted to Baffinland and monitoring updates from the Mary River Project. Baffinland provided project updates and shared information from the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program, which included labour market, employee development, and impacts on nearby communities. The SEMC meeting concluded with presentations from the Departments of Education and Family Services.

The format of this meeting was slightly different from past regional SEMC meetings. With the intent to increase participant engagement, there were deliberately fewer PowerPoint presentations and more emphasis on community roundtable discussions. It proved to be quite successful as the Committee was regularly engaged in lively discussions and was able to hear directly from hamlet representatives about socio-economic changes occurring in the region. This technique will be strongly considered for future SEMC meetings in all regions.

Subsection 2.2.1 of this report summarizes the presentations and discussions that took place during the two day SEMC meeting in Pond Inlet. Subsection 2.2.2 briefly provides an overview of the project-specific Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group (MRSEMWG) meeting that took place April 14th in Iqaluit.

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 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 have previously attended the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC as well as a brief overview 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 and responsibilities of interested stakeholders at the SEMC. Lastly, the GN summarized some the results from the socio-economic impact prediction exercise from the last Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting in May, 2014.

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

AANDC briefly discussed their role in socio-economic monitoring in Nunavut and highlighted the importance of meeting with different stakeholders to share monitoring information through venues like the SEMC. AANDC then introduced everyone to the Pond Inlet community researchers and their project that began with a workshop one month prior to the SEMC meeting.

The community of Pond Inlet has routinely expressed interest in taking on a more active role in monitoring socio-economic changes throughout the life of the Mary River Project. However, a barrier to formal involvement in socio-economic monitoring is believed to be a lack of capacity. AANDC was able to secure funding through the SEMC for a pilot project workshop in Pond Inlet to further explore the community's interest in monitoring and to understand what steps could be taken to build capacity and knowledge in Pond Inlet. The goal of the workshop was to introduce participants to socio-economic monitoring and to gauge interest in developing a community-led socio-economic monitoring group. This was accomplished through discussions on the legal obligations to monitor impacts, what organizations currently collect information, how and where monitoring information is reported and accessed, and finally, how community-led monitoring can significantly contribute to the overall understanding of socio-economic impacts and benefits. A comprehensive description including results of the two day workshop can be found in Appendix D of this report.

The only question raised at the conclusion of this presentation asked if this funding will continue each year and if these workshops could take place in more communities. AANDC explained that funding allocation changes every year but that every attempt will be made to continue supporting this project in Pond Inlet. Furthermore, the focus for now will remain on Pond Inlet as this workshop was a pilot project and will need further developing before it can be replicated in other communities.

Pond Inlet Socio-Economic Monitoring Workshop, presented by Natasha Mablick and Alexandra Anaviapik, Community Researchers and Workshop Participants, and Shelly Elverum, Workshop facilitator

Natasha and Alexandra were two of the 15 participants to attend the workshop and who hope to carry forward a community-led socio-economic monitoring project. They presented to the Committee a summary of the workshop, which included breakout groups and brainstorming exercises. The workshop participants enthusiastically explained all the different ideas that came up during the breakout group discussions while simultaneously showing everyone their flipchart papers covered in socio-economic themes.

One of the main themes that emerged from the workshop was the importance of community empowerment and the ability for residents of Pond Inlet to generate their own information and be able to tell their own story of socio-economic health. The community has seen southern researchers come and go without leaving behind information or study findings. Workshop participants expressed great interest in leading their own socio-economic study of Pond Inlet and hope that it can help alleviate concerns regarding research fatigue from outside organizations. Lead organizations of the SEMC (GN and AANDC) who attended the workshop explained to the group the importance of community-driven socio-economic monitoring to the SEMC as it can help fill data gaps and provide insight into community health that is not always captured through data from governments and industry proponents.

Towards the end of the workshop it was evident that participants were excited and interested in monitoring socio-economic changes in Pond Inlet. Roughly half of the group said they would be willing to take the necessary steps to make this project a reality, while the others expressed interest and would like to help where possible but explained they are unable to make a full commitment at this point in time. The conversation shifted to discussing the next steps that would be required to carry out a monitoring project. The group talked about the importance of conducting qualified research to ensure a credible output. Therefore it was agreed that the best step forward would be to seek funding that could be used towards some formal training in research methodologies and practice. This has become the main priority for the group and they have continued to engage with the SEMC and seek funding to coordinate their next steps for their research project.

Numerous hamlet representatives expressed their support for this project and provided words of encouragement for the community researchers hoping to get their project up and running. Below are a few of their comments from the discussion that ensued:

“Life has changed so much so much in such a short period of time. Don’t be afraid to try new things and keep doing important work like this. If people can better understand our values and how we view the world then that’s something we’ll always support.”

-Mayor of Grise Fiord

“We respect the younger generation and try to pass on our knowledge. We support them as best we can. I am glad to see this kind of work and that you are all able to speak up about your feelings. I encourage you to continue and don’t be afraid to ask elders for support.”

-Hamlet council member of Pangnirtung

“We tried something like this is our community in the past. 9 people met at town hall to discuss issues in the community. We had some ideas but nothing really came from it. I strongly support you guys and hope that you can continue. We would be interested in learning from your group if you are able to develop this project.

-Hamlet council member of Kimmirut

Questions following the discussion period came from members interested in hearing more about the group’s long-term plans. The group was asked if they plan to develop a way of monitoring the findings of the project and what they hope to do after receiving research training. The group explained that this project will take time as they want to make sure it is done right. Their primary focus remains developing research skills so that project can be carried out most effectively.

A comprehensive description including results of the two day workshop can be found in Appendix D of this report.

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

To assist with monitoring regional socio-economic change, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics presented GN socio-economic data. With recent focus primarily on North Baffin and the Mary River project, NBS provided data on the 5 North Baffin communities. A more complete and comprehensive overview of socio-economic statistics of all Nunavut communities can be found attached to this report (Appendix C). Below is a brief narrative of the indicators discussed with the Committee:

Population: Each of the 5 North Baffin communities has experienced an overall population growth since 2009. Aside from a slight decrease in population from 2011 to 2012 in Pond Inlet and Artic Bay, population estimates have increased each year in all 5 communities. The largest increases have taken place in Igloolik and Pond Inlet, while smaller increases have been experienced in Arctic Bay, Clyde River, and Hall Beach.

Education: Public school enrolment numbers have remained relatively similar or increased in all North Baffin communities in 2013. The most notable increase occurred in Pond Inlet, where, public school enrolment numbers declined annually from 2009 to 2012, but increased significantly in 2013.

Health: The total number of health centre visits increased in each of the 5 North Baffin communities in 2013. The most significant increase was in Pond Inlet in 2012, which saw a rise by over 3,000 visits compared to 2011. The most notable trend, however, is Clyde River. With a population estimate of roughly 1,000 people, Clyde River had the highest number of health centre visits in North Baffin with more than 15,000 visits.

Crime: Each of the 5 North Baffin communities experienced a decrease in violations rate from 2012 to 2013. The violations rate remains highest in Pond Inlet by a significant amount, followed by Clyde River and Arctic Bay. Igloolik and Hall Beach share the lowest violations rate in North Baffin.

Social Assistance: The total number of social assistance recipients has remained fairly steady each year since 2009 in Igloolik, Clyde River, Hall Beach, and Arctic Bay. In Pond Inlet, however, there is a significant upward trend in recipients with large increases in 2012 and again in 2013.

Income: In 2012 the median employment income decreased slightly in Pond Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, and Hall Beach and ranged from roughly \$11,000 to \$14,300. The median employment income increased in Igloolik by over \$2,000 in 2012 to a total of \$17,520. Data was not available for 2013.

Housing: Clyde River and Hall Beach had the highest average number of persons living in private households in 2011 whereas Igloolik had the lowest during that year. Data was collected during the Nunavut Housing Survey and has not been collected again since 2011.

Community Roundtable, Qikiqtaaluk hamlet representatives

After discussing government collected quantitative socio-economic data, the SEMC proceeded to a community roundtable to provide qualitative information to the discussion. Hamlet representative were asked to share with the rest of the Committee information regarding socio-economic health in their home communities. This served to validate and provide additional context to the statistical information previously presented by NBS. Hamlet representatives touched on a range of topics including community concerns, recent events, and general observations. Below is a brief summary of what was discussed by each representative.

Pond Inlet:

Residents have noticed a lot of research taking place in the community by outside groups but rarely hear of any results. Would like to see more community-led projects and strongly support the work of the socio-economic monitoring workshop that was presented earlier. The benefits of Mary River from increased employment and money in the community have been noticed and appreciated but the community would benefit from a community-led monitoring group to catch any negative impacts before they become a major problem.

Igloolik:

The stats indicate that crime is going down in our community and that might be the results of a greater presence of RCMP but there are concerns in town that people are having their charges dropped because of mental health issues. There may be a bigger issue of mental health that is not being addressed properly. Residents and businesses have benefited from more money coming into town from Mary River employment. The only minor concern is that local stores have experienced money shortages as more people have been cashing their cheques.

Clyde River:

Hamlet finances have been a bit of a mess for a while which was negatively impacted a lot of other things in the community. We have a new senior administrative officer working to get everything under control so it is getting much better. We have also heard word around town that some Baffinland employees don't enjoy coming home after their two-week rotation because their homes are overcrowded. Hopefully they are able to find their own private home with their increased income.

Resolute Bay:

A problem last year was that drop-in centres were not open late enough. Kids would go around town with nothing to do and end up getting in trouble. There have been more volunteers lately to keep drop-in centres open late, which has been great for the community. On a different note, something that needs to improve is participation at town hall meetings. Decision making is challenging with poor attendance at meetings.

Cape Dorset:

Not a whole lot has changed in town lately – maybe that's a good thing, maybe not. Jobs are scarce and people are looking for employment opportunities. The community asks that Baffinland post jobs and be open to hiring residents from Cape Dorset.

Sanikiluaq:

Similar to Cape Dorset, not a lot has changed in recent years. The community is glad to see that violence and crime incidents involving liquor have gone down. Overall, the community seems to be getting healthier.

Kimmirut:

The RCMP has been coming to council meetings to give everyone updates. This has helped council stay on top of what's happening in the community.

Pangnirtung:

The greatest concern in Pangnirtung right now is all the bootlegging of alcohol. It is a dry community but there are people who don't care about the health of their community and continue

to bring in alcohol for illegal sale. RCMP give hamlet council updates at each meeting. These updates unfortunately seem to always involve bootleggers.

Iqaluit:

The population in Iqaluit is increasing very rapidly. Government policies and programs need to adjust accordingly to keep up with these fast changing demographics. It has been noticeable that more youth are skipping school on a regular basis and have been getting into trouble wandering around the streets. There was a plebiscite in February for a beer and wine store in Iqaluit. The majority of the vote was in favor of the liquor store so we will wait for a final decision. This will certainly have an impact in Iqaluit.

Grise Fiord:

The people of Grise Fiord are paying close attention to the Mary River Project as it could be a great employment opportunity for people to develop skills and bring money into the community. When Canada Coal came to meet with the hamlet most council members were out hunting. The community right now is unsure of their proposed project because it might disturb the caribou in the area. People have also been asking about offshore oil exploration along Baffin Island. It is something that could potentially be supported by Grise Fiord if technology is improved to reduce the impacts on animals, however, the community does not feel as though they were adequately consulted.

Qikiqtarjuaq:

There are simply not enough jobs in the community for everyone. The hamlet would like to be more involved in major projects if possible because that would put more men and women to work.

Hall Beach:

There are programs in town to help with social issues but the challenge has been not enough volunteers to keep programs consistently accessible. The care and treatment of people with disabilities has become an increasing concern as the community does not have the necessary personnel or facilities to provide support. Lastly, there were a few people from Hall Beach that registered in the apprenticeship program but struggled with the English language during tests. These individuals were frustrated that their knowledge of a second language was such a barrier.

Baffinland, presented by Murray Odessa, Vice-President Human Resources, and Joe Tigullaraq, Senior Manager Northern Affairs

Baffinland began their presentation with a brief update of the Mary River Project. There were two big events that took place onsite in 2014. The first was the commencement of mining and ore delivery to Milne Port. Also, construction of the ship loader began and continues to advance. With these two major developments, Baffinland hopes to have everything in operation to load the first shipment of iron ore in summer 2015. As the Project transitions out of construction and

into operation phase, priorities for Baffinland include training existing staff for new roles, summer field work programs, and working with the Nunavut Planning Commission in preparation for a potential Phase 2 project expansion.

Next, Baffinland discussed some of the Project's socio-economic impacts thus far and shared results from the 2014 Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Program. The full report can be accessed on the website at www.NunavutSEMC.com.

Migration in and out of North Baffin communities has been modest thus far. Fewer than 10 individuals have moved from North Baffin to Iqaluit and less than 5 individuals have moved from Iqaluit to North Baffin. Employee movement between Iqaluit and Ottawa, and other southern Canada communities did occur but in small numbers. All movements thus far have been below FEIS predictions but will continue to be monitored.

Most of Baffinland's training in 2014 focused on job-specific requirements, certification, and assessment components. There is also a lot of emphasis on ore haul truck training as the project transitions into mining operations. Many Inuit employees have taken advantage of training opportunities and have moved from entry level position to more advanced roles through job transfers and promotions. A job transfer refers to someone initially hired on a fixed term contract who then gained a permanent position once the contract had expired. Notable promotions include advancing Operator level (for example, Operator 3 to Operator 2) or obtaining a new position altogether with new responsibilities.

Of the 155 Inuit employees at Mary River in 2014, 99 held permanent positions. Moreover, 79 of those 99 permanent employees live in North Baffin communities and earned a combined annual income of over \$5 million. A total of 45 Inuit employees terminated their employment in 2014, which amounts to a turnover rate of 29% (better than was predicted in the FEIS).

The continued development of the Project resulted in increased Inuit involvement in onsite employment. Inuit labour supply was 379,606 hours in 2014, which was higher than what was predicted in the FEIS. 31% of Inuit labour was performed in the area of service support and other service occupations (NOC 67). 32% of Inuit labour involved jobs in transport and heavy equipment (NOC 75). The remaining 37% of Inuit labour was spread around various occupations, including trades, helpers, construction labourers and related occupations (NOC 76).

Absenteeism in 2014 was similar to the year prior, and, like in 2013, the majority of issues causing absenteeism were related to missing flights to work. Baffinland community liaison officers (BCLO) try to assist Inuit employees with knowing their flight and work schedules and are hoping to see the number of missed flights decrease. The probationary period (12 weeks) tends to identify those who have attendance issues as individuals who struggle with absenteeism are generally those who have not completed the probationary period. Conversely, absenteeism is

not a significant issue with post-probationary employees. Perhaps this is due to the amount of time it takes to adjust to the two-week rotation schedule and life at the mine. For those employees who have been dismissed due to absenteeism, they are provided the opportunity to re-apply if they are able to demonstrate they have taken appropriate steps to address the problem.

Lastly, Baffinland spoke about onsite drug use and crime. Overall, random drug searches and onsite security measures are controlling criminal activity. There have been some concerns related to the nature of personal relationships but so far these do not appear illegal and/or require assistance from RCMP. There have also been some drug possession reported, but quantities are small and for individual use only. These individuals are terminated from their positions as Baffinland has a zero tolerance drug and alcohol policy. The Employee Family Assistance Program is in place to help all staff with personal issues and the onsite Elder is available specifically for Inuit staff to provide personal and professional support.

Questions and Discussion:

The Mary River Project naturally occupies most of the discussion at Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meetings as it is currently the only major resource development project in the region. Committee members took this opportunity to gather additional information and to address outstanding concerns.

Baffinland was asked how the Project will be affected if the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC) denies the proposed Phase 2. Baffinland replied saying the continued decline in global iron ore prices makes Phase 2 a very important part of the Project. NPC issued the proposal non-conformity to the North Baffin Regional Land Use Plan therefore Baffinland is currently reviewing its options moving forward.

Another question asked if the company is monitoring the experience gained by all new employees from the time they are hired because this information would benefit communities in understanding the skill development of its residents. Baffinland responded by saying the company does not track this information of each individual but they do so anecdotally in monitoring reports based on total employment numbers in each job category. The company is able to see how many employees gained promotions or job transfers to higher skilled positions but do not track this on an individual basis.

Two general comments were made regarding Baffinland's overall presence in North Baffin communities. The first was a desire for Baffinland to spend more time in schools as part of the Mining Matters program. This program is believed to have a positive impact on the kids and contribute to their interest in pursuing a career in mining. The second comment was a request to Baffinland to support the work being done in communities (including the Pond Inlet socio-economic monitoring group who presented earlier). A lot of issues that take place onsite are then transferred to the community when employees return home and are felt by other residents.

Having the support of Baffinland would go a very long way when communities are able to identify impacts and propose possible solutions. Baffinland made a note of both comments and will take back to discuss with company officials to see if suggestions can be incorporated into company policy and practice.

There were a few questions and comments throughout the discussion that related to job access and the differences between the five North Baffin communities and the rest of the Qikiqtaaluk region. Some community representatives asked for Baffinland to consider picking up employees living outside of North Baffin communities, suggesting there are people who want to work but do not want to cover the additional costs of getting to and from site. A similar concern was raised that BCLOs would be helpful in all Qikiqtaaluk communities to share company information, job openings and assist with job applications.

Baffinland explained that the company encourages residents from all Qikiqtaaluk communities to apply but their priority is to respect their project certificate terms and conditions issued by NIRB, which require point of hire transportation service and a BCLO in the five North Baffin communities. The company added that employees from outside North Baffin communities are compensated with a travel allowance to help cover the additional costs of travel getting to and from site. The travel allowance is calculated based on proximity to the nearest community point of hire but does not fully cover all costs.

Continuing on the topic of job access, computer literacy was discussed as a potential barrier for individuals seeking employment at Mary River. Communities outside of North Baffin do not have a BCLO to talk to and are entirely dependent on the internet to access company information and Mary River job applications. There is concern that individuals fit to work at Mary River but who lack computer skills are either discouraged or unable to apply for jobs. A community member suggested having paper job applications at the EDO offices in communities without a BCLO. Baffinland agreed to look into this and follow up with the SEMC at the next meeting.

In addition to technological barriers, two community representatives asked Baffinland about their policy on unilingual residents who speak only Inuktitut and wondered if they are at a disadvantage when applying for jobs. Baffinland responded that being unilingual is not a barrier as these individuals will go through their interview with the BCLO providing translations. The company continues to improve its capacity and delivery of interviews with unilingual residents and places these employees on a working team with a bilingual employee who can translate for them. Since English is the common language at site, the only positions unilingual employees are unable to fill are those in which it poses a clear and explicit safety hazard. For example, the team that handles the explosives and blasting has to communicate with each other fully, given the high risk role they have. That team would probably require bilingual Inuk employees, just to be safe. The same would apply for the airport control tower staff.

Overall, the discussion that took place between Baffinland and the representatives of Qikiqtaaluk communities largely focused on how to get more Nunavummiut employed. It was evident from the discussion that community representatives are interested in tapping into the socio-economic benefits that are already apparent from the Mary River Project. Baffinland directly employed 155 Inuit staff in 2014 and will be looking to increase this number in 2015. There was very little discussion on the proposed Phase 2 development, however, if approved to proceed, this would create even more employment opportunities for Inuit in the Qikiqtaaluk region.

Government of Nunavut Department of Family Services, presented by Deatra Walsh, Labor Market Programs

At this point of the meeting the topic of employment had been extensively discussed amongst committee members so it was fitting to finish off with a presentation from the Career Development division within the GN Department of Family Services to discuss the different resources that are available to assist Nunavummiut entering the workforce. Career Development facilitates labour market participation and connects Nunavummiut with jobs through promotion of education and training. Achieving this requires routine consolidation of information on labour supply and labour demand to create occupational forecasting models. In addition, Career Development offers a suite of programs to Nunavummiut who wish to further their education and training for professional development and employment. Programs offered through Career Development include:

Apprenticeship, Trades Occupations Certification: The Apprenticeship Unit supports skilled workers and apprentices on their way to becoming journeypersons either with or without their Interprovincial Standards Red Seal certification. The Apprenticeship Unit also certifies eligible trade occupations.

Financial Assistance for Nunavut Students (FANS): FANS is designed to ensure that financial need is not a barrier to higher education by offsetting some of the costs of post-secondary education. It is for student attending designated post-secondary and academic programs.

Labour Market Programming: Programs including Adult Learning and Training Supports (ALTS) and Training on the Job (TOJ) are designed to develop the skills required to successfully participate in the labour force.

Labour Market Information: Labour market funding agreements with the Government of Canada support the suite of programs and services offered in Nunavut. These agreements ensure that a greater number of Nunavummiut than would be possible with GN funding alone can access training and education, further their employment goals and overcome barriers to participation in the labour market.

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	Mary River Project Certificate Terms and Conditions
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.
168	The specific socioeconomic variables as set out in Section 8 of the Board's Report, including data regarding population movement into and out of the North Baffin Communities and Nunavut as a whole, barriers to employment for women, project harvesting interactions and food security, and indirect Project effects such as substance abuse, gambling, rates of domestic violence, and education rates that are relevant to the Project, be included in the monitoring program adopted by the Qikiqtani Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee.

In accordance with the Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group (MRSEMWG or 'Working Group') Terms of Reference¹, there was a technical meeting on April 14, 2015 in Iqaluit with representatives from Baffinland, the GN, AANDC, and Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA). Baffinland has submitted two Socio-Economic Monitoring Program (SEMP) reports to NIRB since the last technical meeting in May of 2014. The first report, submitted in October, 2014, contained 2013 data while the second report containing 2014 data was submitted in March, 2015. It is anticipated that all future annual socio-economic monitoring reports will be submitted in March of each year.

The Working Group spent time discussing results from the annual reports, which were then presented to the wider regional SEMC in Pond Inlet. Baffinland reiterated its commitment to Mining Matters and summer employment options but explained that these numbers were down this year as poor market prices have forced the company into a hiring freeze for several positions. Overall, Baffinland has experienced a higher number of Inuit person-days, and lower turnover than was predicted in the FEIS, which has been encouraging for the company. Baffinland's goal is to develop Job Progression System for all positions at Mary River to encourage upward mobility of all employees into positions of higher skill classification.

Lastly, the Working Group talked about updating the SEMP to include GN data for certain indicators as it currently contains only Baffinland data. Baffinland agreed and acknowledged the role of GN data in future reports to provide additional context for the overall assessment of socio-economic impacts and benefits of Mary River. Fully developing the Mary River SEMP with GN data is the main priority of the MRSEMWG moving forward and intends to have an updated SEMP for the 2015 annual report.

¹ The Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group Terms of Reference can be found on the SEMC website. http://nunavutsemc.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/Dec-3_2012_MRSEMP_ToR_Final-clean.pdf

2.2.3 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 day 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	Outcome
Review if additional funding will be available to follow up on the socio-economic monitoring pilot project in Pond Inlet	AANDC SEMC	Discuss at next SEMC	Currently n/a
Follow up on the work of the Pond Inlet socio-economic monitoring group	SEMC	Discuss at next SEMC	Currently n/a
Arrange for hard copy Mary River job applications to be accessed through the EDO offices in interested communities to overcome barriers of computer literacy	Baffinland SEMC	Ongoing	Currently n/a
Look to better promote Career Development programs at EDO offices	Family Services	Ongoing	Currently n/a
Further develop the Mary River SEMP to include indicators from GN data	Baffinland GN AANDC QIA	Before December 31 st , 2015 Discuss at next SEMC	Currently n/a

3. Discussion

This section briefly summarizes the main topics of discussion at the ninth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting in Pond Inlet.

3.1 Qikiqtaaluk SEMC and project-specific monitoring

Much of the discussion during the ninth Qikiqtaaluk SEMC meeting involved Baffinland and the Mary River Project as it is currently the only operational mine in the region. The MRSEMWG oversees the implementation and operation of the Mary River SEMP to ensure benefits of the Project are maximized while the impacts are minimized accordingly. The information collected in the Mary River SEMP feeds into the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC and contributes to regional monitoring as the results and data are discussed with all SEMC members.

The Committee reviewed the information presented by Baffinland and engaged in a positive dialogue with the company afterward. To date, Inuit employee turnover and demographic movement of Baffinland employees have been lower than what was predicted in the FEIS, suggesting that the mitigation measures put in place by the company are proving to be successful in the early stages of the Project. Moreover, the total hours of work performed by Inuit employees exceeded the FEIS predictions while the number of Inuit directly employed by Baffinland significantly increased from 92 in 2013 to 155 in 2014. The direct and indirect benefits of employment currently realized in North Baffin communities are expected to continue as the Project moves forward. The Committee is encouraged by the early results of the Mary River SEMP and will continue its monitoring responsibilities through the SEMC meetings.

While current socio-economic monitoring efforts are able to provide a broad understanding of socio-economic health, the community of Pond Inlet has expressed interest in becoming more involved in the monitoring process to better understand the subtle changes that may be occurring in the community throughout the life of the Project. The Pond Inlet socio-economic monitoring workshop held earlier in the year introduced socio-economic monitoring to a selected group of interested residents and sparked interest to establish a community-led socio-economic monitoring group. Data and information collected by this group could provide new insights into the socio-economic benefits and impacts taking place in Pond Inlet. The project is still in the early stages but has already gained much support from the hamlet representatives of the Qikiqtaaluk SEMC. Lead organizations of the SEMC will continue to assist where possible with the development of this project.

While the Committee continues to monitor Baffinland's mitigation plans to ensure negative impacts are minimized, the focus of this meeting was undoubtedly on discussing the benefits of employment and training opportunities available at Mary River. Hamlet representatives from all over the Qikiqtaaluk region talked about reducing barriers to employment so that the benefits of the Project can be maximized all over the region. The Committee will look to learn more about the culture of mining in Arctic Bay at the next SEMC, tentatively scheduled to take place in April, 2016.

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.
- BCLO: Baffinland Community Liaison Officer
- 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 Qaujimagatuqangit, or Inuit Traditional Knowledge.
- KIA: Kitikmeot or Kivalliq Inuit Association (usually referred to as KtIA/KitIA and KvIA/KivIA respectively).
- LHO: Local Housing Organization.
- MRSEMWG: Mary River Socio-Economic Monitoring Working Group
- 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.
- NPC: Nunavut Planning Commission.
- 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 once a year in each region and monitor the impacts of major projects.
- SEMP: Socio-Economic Monitoring Program. Developed to monitor project-specific socio-economic impacts and benefits of operating mines.

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. Nunavut Bureau of Statistics;
2. Biffinland Iron Mines 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: Pond Inlet Socio-Economic Monitoring Workshop Report

The report details a socio-economic workshop and the results stemming from this workshop that took place February 24-25, 2015 in Pond Inlet, Nunavut.