

SEMC



KIVALLIQ

Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee

MAY, 2009

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES

Purpose

The Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee was formed as a forum to discuss the social change occurring across the Kivalliq Region with special emphasis on the socio-economic impacts of mining and exploration projects.

Mission

Our mission at the Kivalliq SEMC is to be the eyes and ears of the Kivalliq region. We want to see the change that is happening in our communities, and hear the stories of those who are living the social change in the communities.

Roles

Every participant brings a valuable perspective to the committee. The committee looks to Government of Nunavut and Department of Indian and Northern Affairs policy staff to bring knowledge of statistics, formal social science training, and knowledge of Nunavut regulatory structures as they pertain to monitoring in the Kivalliq.

The committee seeks the participation of the regional directors of Government of Nunavut departments for their detailed knowledge of their departments' activities and plans, and of the environment in which they are operating.

The committee looks to the community representatives to bring expertise and knowledge of ongoing social change in each of their respective communities. Local knowledge is the most important key to establishing an appropriate and relevant monitoring framework.

The committee looks to the Kivalliq Inuit Association to bring its knowledge of social change as it is impacting beneficiaries, as well as to share its experience in resource development and to share information and data from its own initiatives wherever possible.

The committee looks to the mining and exploration companies to share the data and perspectives on

the direct and cumulative impacts of their mining and exploration projects. The mining companies' perspective is particularly valuable in discussing training needs and outcomes of existing efforts.

There has also been participation on the committee from various other Kivalliq organizations including the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce. As organizers we believe that every perspective based on local experience of different aspects of society will improve the committee's collective understanding of social change in the Kivalliq.

Responsibilities to NIRB

Every major development project in Nunavut is issued a project certificate by the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) that outlines the terms and conditions for carrying out the proposed project. Typically, one of the terms within the project certificate is a requirement to monitor the socio-economic impacts of the project through a socio-economic monitoring committee.

At present the Kivalliq SEMC is required to establish a socio-economic monitoring program that will monitor the impacts of the Meadowbank Project and provide reports to NIRB concerning these impacts.

Any future major development projects will also be referred to the Kivalliq SEMC to fulfill monitoring requirements.

Responsibilities to the Kivalliq Region

The committee is responsible to the people of the Kivalliq region to identify the most important social changes that are affecting our communities so that the decision makers at the municipal and territorial level will have the information that they need to be able to design programs and policies that will help Kivallirmiuttitut achieve their goals and benefit from development in the region.

Intent of the Committee

The Kivalliq SEMC was designed based on a fundamental belief that monitoring should combine local knowledge and priorities with technical expertise to create a monitoring program that reflects the reality of the people living in the Kivalliq region.

In order to create a holistic picture of socio-economic change in the Kivalliq it is necessary to include individuals representing all of the diverse areas of the society and economy of the Kivalliq with a special focus on those who have in-depth local knowledge of Kivalliq communities.

For this reason the chairperson invited all of the Kivalliq mayors, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the active mining and exploration companies, key Government of Nunavut departments, the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, and representatives of the private sector including the Kivalliq Chamber of Commerce.

The aim is to have this group identify the priority issues for socio-economic monitoring, to provide the context behind changes in socio-economic indicators, and to identify social change that is not being captured by socio-economic data.

Operational Challenges

This approach is not without its challenges. The committee meetings have had over 20 participants with varying degrees of experience in monitoring and with Kivalliq communities. It is not easy or obvious how to have a discussion with so many people, let alone to capture and organize everyone's perspectives into a report.

The committee has already seen significant turnover of representatives. Only eight out of twenty seven participants returned to the second committee meeting. Given all of the other demands on all of the representatives involved in the committee, this turnover is expected to continue.

These meetings are new to the Kivalliq and for

that matter new to Nunavut. Organizing and facilitating them is at least as much of a learning process for the organizers as it is for all of the other participants.

Data Gaps

There are challenges when it comes to trying to develop an ongoing monitoring program for the Meadowbank Project. To date, data from Statistics Canada and the Government of Nunavut for the most part covers a period before 2007 which is when the construction phase of the Meadowbank Project began. This data will be useful in establishing a baseline. However, it provides no information on the impacts of the Meadowbank Project.

The Government of Nunavut is in a capacity building phase when it comes to data collection and processing. Many of the most important indicators for measuring socio-economic change are yet to be readily available.

There are also significant data gaps when it comes to measuring important aspects of socio-economic change in the Kivalliq. The most glaring example concerns the lack of any ongoing indicators to track changes in traditional livelihoods and values.

Meeting our challenges

The challenges that we face as a committee are likely to be a permanent feature of the Kivalliq Socio-Economic Monitoring Committees – there will always be turn-over on the committee, there will always be tradeoffs when it comes to incorporating the views of over twenty participants, and there will always be potential for improving available data.

In this context the committee is not looking for solutions. Rather, we are looking to adopt an approach that will continuously improve our ability to meet the challenges that we face. We will find this approach by adopting Inuit societal values, in particular:

Inuuqatigiitsiarniq: respecting others, relationships and caring for people.

Tunnganarniq: fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive.

Aajiiqatigiinniq: decision making through discussion and consensus.

Piliriqatigiinniq/Ikajuqtigiinniq: working together for a common cause.

Progress to Date

The committee has met twice, first in Rankin Inlet on November 25-26, 2008 and then in Baker Lake on April 15, 2009. Even between these first two meetings there has been significant progress. At the organizational level the Department of Economic Development and Transportation is getting better at presenting information about monitoring in ways that are relevant to participants who are not well versed in statistics. At the end of each meeting there is always at least one person who says “I’m beginning to understand what monitoring is all about” in their closing statement.

The committee has made substantial steps towards creating a monitoring program that will be able to track the socio-economic impacts of the

Meadowbank Project. At both meetings Agnico-Eagle provided a project update that included many of the direct socio-economic impacts of the project, and community representatives were given a chance to comment and contextualize these impacts.

The committee also received updates on exploration projects, including Areva’s Kiggavik project, and Starfield Resources’ Ferguson Lake project. Community representatives were given the opportunity to ask questions and comment on each of these presentations.

At the first meeting participants created an extensive list of indicators of interest to track social change. At the second meeting this list was refined to a set of priority indicators that is believed to be realistically available in the short term, and that will provide information about the issues that are important to communities.

Our process for developing and refining this list was to break the committee into smaller discussion groups where each group independently created their own list of priorities. Each list was discussed by the committee as a whole and a master list was created by comparing the 3 sets of priorities and choosing those highlighted by at least 2 groups.

Next Steps

The Government of Nunavut and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada have agreed to do the support work to determine which of the identified indicators are presently available. This set of indicators will be presented to the committee at the next meeting in November. At that point the committee will have an ongoing monitoring program that will track the socio-economic change in the Kivalliq region with a special focus on the socio-economic impacts of the Meadowbank Project.

To date, the Kivalliq socio-economic monitoring program has taken the form of discussion among those attending the SEMC meetings. In this way, the committee has highlighted socio-economic issues within the region that are important to Kivalliq communities. These issues were arranged as 5 categories, commonly referred to as Valued Socio-Economic Components (VSECs) in the environmental assessment literature. From these categories, the committee narrowed its focus to a list of priorities, or indicators, described below and summarized in Table 1. These socio-economic indicators are intended to supply measurable information that can be tracked over time and across the Kivalliq region, providing greater understanding of social change occurring in communities.

Socio-Economic Indicators for the Kivalliq Region

Employment and Income

A top priority of the committee is to understand the changes in employment, employment opportunities and income in Kivalliq communities over time.

Selected Indicators

The number of Nunavummiut and specifically Inuit who are employed at the mine site will inform the committee about the direct impacts of major development projects on communities. The ratio of local residents to non local residents employed by mineral developers can also illustrate the ability of Kivallirmiuttit to participate in economic development. This data is collected by Agnico-Eagle for the Meadowbank project and can be provided to the committee.

“People are finding rotation work difficult – they resign because they become frustrated with 12-hour shifts 2 weeks on/2 weeks off. It is embarrassing because we need and want employment. Employment is very important to Baker Lake. Our community is interested in keeping up with Areva and Agnico Eagle’s employment needs in the mine camps.”

-David Aksawnee, Mayor of Baker Lake

In addition, monitoring the overall employment rate will provide a general picture of the economy in each community, and will inform the committee about the state of the labour market.

The average or net income within communities can illustrate the level of economic health and self sufficiency of community members. Data for average or net income can be obtained from Statistics Canada. Conversely, an absence of employment opportunities or the inability of Kivallirmiuttit to take advantage of opportunities can be captured by tracking the rates of Social Assistance. Social Assistance levels are collected for each community by the Government of Nunavut’s Department of Education.

“It is different than it used to be...before, companies could just hire people off of the land. Today, they must be ‘trained’ and have a certain amount of education. And if people don’t have the education, they can’t take advantage of the employment opportunities.”

-Donat Milortok, Mayor of Repulse Bay

Education and Training

Education and training are necessary to take advantage of employment opportunities, specifically those offered by resource developers. Further, the success of students and availability of training programs are vital to the long-term socio-economic health of the region. Committee participants were focused on education and training during the meeting, highlighting the importance of this issue to the Kivalliq region. Two main issues emerged: 1. improving education/training for mine-related employment; and 2. poor communication among all parties resulting in a lack of information about training programs, training funds, and company needs for qualified employees.

Issue 1: Improving education

Community leaders want to keep up with the training needs of Agnico-Eagle and AREVA, in particular, in order for Kivalliq residents to be employed at the mine camps. Due to increasing requirements for education and training for most jobs, community representatives and government

officials recognize that training programs need to remain a priority.

Both Agnico-Eagle and AREVA voiced concerns that individuals do not have the basic education necessary to take training to the next step. Thus, educating students throughout elementary and secondary school is as important as training them once they are ready to be employed.

Issue 2: Lack of communication

Despite recognizing the need for education and training programs within the Kivalliq region, there is still a lack of employees taking advantage of available opportunities. During the discussion, it became apparent that a lack of communication among all parties was contributing to a lack of results. For example, Agnico-Eagle has established a list of required skills and targets for employment within their company in an effort to hone in on specific needs, and the KIA is working with GN-ED&T on training programs through the Strategic Investment Program. However, Kivalliq Mayors and KIA representatives voiced concerns that Governments, Hamlet councils and Companies were not working together effectively to establish training programs relevant to the region.

This lack of communication makes it difficult for local residents to stay informed. Agnico-Eagle and AREVA both attempt to communicate with communities by providing updates on project developments and on training and employment opportunities. Community leaders feel this hasn't been effective in the past, and mining companies in the region continue to look for suggestions on better ways to reach people.

Selected Indicators

In order to observe how Kivallirmiuttit are responding to potential employment opportunities in the region, the committee will monitor the enrollment and types of post-secondary programs and apprenticeships that residents are participating in. In addition, the value of education in communities will be monitored using attendance rates throughout elementary and secondary schools, in combination with graduation rates for Grade 12. This data is collected by the GN-Department of Education.

Working Together

“Training is a priority. The GN, Hamlets, and KIA need to work together. The Nunavut Arctic College must keep up with training needs. We are behind in addressing training needs for the mine camps.” -**KIA**

Accessibility of Training Programs

“Design training programs to take place in the communities so that people can take advantage of these opportunities without having to leave home. This may motivate more people to take part in such programs.” -**Laura Mackenzie, GN-ED&T**

Effectiveness of Training Programs

“Enhance the effectiveness of funding by combining resources from both the government and mining companies, and upgrade high priority training programs.” -**Donat Milortok, Mayor of Repulse Bay**

Meetings with Specific Agendas

“Have community public meetings/sessions devoted specifically to employment opportunities and training in an effort to answer all questions and get the right information to community members.” -**Laura Mackenzie, GN-ED&T**

Communicate Using Radio

“Use the radio more often as a means of delivering information about training or about the mine in general, and to spread word of upcoming community meetings.” -**Harry Tootoo, Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet**

Provide Meaningful Information

“The GN needs to provide information on the mining cycle so that communities and groups understand where jobs will fit within the project and what the employment expectations are.” -**John Main, GN-ED&T**

“Communities want more detail about jobs and training requirements. We want to know the specific needs of the companies. Two hour sessions with technical experts are not sufficient or successful in transferring information or communicating with people.”

-Donat Milortok, Mayor of Repulse Bay

“Communities don’t communicate with each other. There is little communication among KIA, agencies, governments, etc. Communicate so that all groups are informed at once.” **-Harry Tootoo, Mayor of Chesterfield Inlet**

of the level of care people take for themselves and their families. In addition, decreased suicide rates can represent a healthier and more productive community. This data is collected by the GN-Department of Health and Social Services and the Coroner’s Office. However, some of this data is sensitive and may be confidential, and thus difficult to obtain at the community level. Other health indicators may also be deemed relevant to the monitoring program in the future.

Home ownership represents personal wealth and individual wellbeing. Conversely, high occupancy rates and waiting lists for social housing suggest a lower standard of living within communities. Data for these housing indicators will be obtained for each community from the Nunavut Housing Corporation.

The amount or type of crime may also be related to the presence of mining employment or other factors influencing social change. Type of crime collected by community can be obtained from Statistics Canada, the RCMP, and the GN-Department of Justice.

Traditional Land Use

The Committee is interested in the positive and negative impacts that economic development may have on the ability of Kivallirmiuttit to use the land for traditional pursuits, such as harvesting practices.

Selected Indicators

Committee members recognize the difficulty of obtaining measurable and accurate land use and hunting information. However, given the importance of this issue special efforts will be made to try to find reliable indicators for tracking hunting practices. The Nunavut Harvesters Support Program was identified as a possible source of data. The Government of Nunavut’s Department of Environment has a number of support programs for harvesters and may be another source of hunting statistics. The committee is still looking for other approaches to track hunting practices.

Business Development

The Committee has identified that business activity should be monitored to track the overall economy, particularly with the potential increase in business and contracting opportunities due to mineral development in the region.

Selected Indicators

The number of Nunavut businesses, and in particular, the number of Inuit businesses, will indicate the level of local involvement in the economy. Data for the number of Nunavut-based and Inuit-owned businesses can be obtained from NNI and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., respectively. In addition, measuring the amount of generated income and employment from local business contracts will monitor whether this benefit is being received locally or is moving out of the region. This information is collected by GN-Community and Government Services and from resource developers themselves.

Community Health and Wellbeing

Physical health, mental health, and the quality of relationships all contribute to community health and wellbeing. The Committee has identified several indicators to represent the impact of social change on the health of individuals and their ability to function successfully within communities.

Selected Indicators

The number of visits to health centers and the diagnostic group identified per visit are indicative

Table 1: Summary of Selected Indicators:

Category	Indicators	Data Sources
Employment and Income	Employment at Mine Site	Mining Company
	Employment Rate	Stats Can
	Average or Net Income	Stats Can, GN-ED&T (NNI)
Education and Training	Social Assistance	GN-Education
	Post-secondary Enrollment	GN-Education
	Apprenticeship Programs	GN-Education
	Grade 12 Graduation Rates	GN-Education
Business	Elementary and Secondary Attendance Rates	GN-Education
	Number of Nunavut-based Businesses	GN-ED&T (NNI); Hamlets; StatsCan
	Number of Inuit-Owned Businesses	NTI
Community Health and Wellbeing	Income and Employment generated from contracting	GN-CGS; Company reports
	Health (number of visits to Health Centers; diagnoses)	GN-HSS
	Suicide Rate	Coroner's Office; GN-Justice
	Housing (home ownership; occupancy rates; waiting lists)	Nunavut Housing Corporation; Hamlets
Traditional Land Use	Crime (violent; drug/alcohol-related)	RCMP; GN-Justice; StatsCan
	Ability to undertake hunting activities	Nunavut Harvesters Support Program (NTI, HTO); Hamlets

Data Collection

The list of indicators described above and summarized in Table 1 is seen as a starting point for the committee, and others can be added to address data gaps or challenges once the monitoring project is underway. The next phase of the program will be to collect data for these indicators. The committee recognizes that data collection will suffer a slight time lag as some information is collected on an annual basis or is obtained from the national Census performed every 5 years by Statistics Canada. Collection will begin for the year 2006 as this was the last year the Census data was released, creating a logical information baseline. Over time, data gaps will be filled as information becomes available. In addition, more useful data sources may be identified at a later date. Preliminary indicator data will be available for the November, 2009 SEMC meeting in Rankin Inlet.

Socio-Economic Monitoring of the Meadowbank Project

In 2005, Cumberland Resources, with input from communities, developed a list of predicted socio-economic impacts along with proposed indicators for monitoring those impacts as a part of their Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) for the Meadowbank project. While the monitoring program identified by the Kivalliq SEMC is not identical to the one proposed within the environmental impact assessment, the committee feels that it is important not to lose sight of the work that was accomplished during the environmental assessment process. As a result, the committee and new owner of the Meadowbank project, Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd., can work together to address socio-economic monitoring and data collection in the Kivalliq region.

Table 2 contains the predicted socio-economic impacts and the related monitoring efforts of Agnico-Eagle and the Government of Nunavut based on the SEIA. Many of the predicted impacts will require information that is collected by Government of Nunavut departments, however much of this information has yet to be collated into reliable data sets that could be used by the committee. Government of Nunavut representatives will bring new information to the committee as it becomes available so that over time the committee will be able to comment on the predicted impacts of the Meadowbank project as identified in the SEIA.

VSEC	Socio-Economic Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Company Predicted Impact		Proposed Monitoring	Current Monitoring (as of Sept. 2008)
Employment, Training and Business Opportunities	Expenditure of \$61M over 24 months	Preferential employment and contracting	+	Moderate	Employment and contracting reporting	Number of Nunavut Residents Employed: AEM + contractors: 21% AEM only: 33% Contractors only: 19% (AEM)
	Employment on average of 40 workers	Preferential hiring	+	High	Employment reporting, by ethnicity, point of hire, gender, etc.	Community of Hire (AEM employees only): Baker Lake: 39; Rankin Inlet: 1 Skill level (AEM employees only): Unskilled labour: 100% Nunavut residents killed: 20% Management: 7% (AEM)
	Goods and service contracts for local businesses	Preferential Procurement	+	High	Contract reporting, by type of good, location, status of business	\$99 million to Nunavut-based companies (37.6%); \$67 million to NTI registered Inuit-owned firms (25.5%) (AEM)
	Overall increased economic activity, including indirect and induced effects	No direct mitigation, preferential employment and contracting will produce additional effects	+	Moderate	Government social indicators	Social Assistance payments per family, caseload per community (EDU)
	Increased capacity of local labour force to participate in project and in formal economy more generally	On the job training, employment and contracting experience build capacity in the formal wage economy	+	High	Government social indicators	Post secondary education/training, apprenticeships (EDU) On the job training includes: New employee safety training; First Aid; Specific training on mining heavy equipment; Supervisory training. (AEM)
	Increased individual and family wellness	No direct mitigation, payment of good wages will increase income	+	Moderate	Government social indicators	Social Assistance payments per family, caseload per community (EDU)

VSEC	Socio-Economic Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Company Predicted Impact		Proposed Monitoring	Current Monitoring (as of Sept. 2008)
Traditional ways of life	Access to traditional lands	Allowing use of project winter road to traditional land users	+	Moderate	None Required	
	Reduction in traditional activity	Income and workforce management practices that provide opportunity for and value traditional activity	- or +	Low Negative	Consultation results	
	Reduction in harvesting of country foods	Workforce management initiatives in support of traditional activity	- or +	Negligible overall	Consultation Results	
	Undervaluing traditional ways of life through cross cultural contact	Workforce management initiatives in support of traditional ways of life	- or +	Negligible overall	Government Social Indicators; Consultation Results?	Type and frequency of library materials used, number and type of cultural activities by community, level of participation in cultural activities by communities (CLEY)
	Loss of traditional knowledge, including language	Workforce management initiatives in support of traditional ways of life	- or +	Negligible overall	Government Social Indicators; Consultation Results?	Type and frequency of library materials used, number and type of cultural activities by community, level of participation in cultural activities by communities (CLEY); Primary language of education facilities (EDU)
	Community effects of effects on traditional ways of life	Workforce management initiatives in support of traditional ways of life	- or +	Negligible overall	Government social indicators Consultation results	

VSEC	Socio-Economic Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Company		Proposed Monitoring	Current Monitoring (as of Sept. 2008)
Individual and community wellness	Poor choices made in relation to how individual income is spent	Assistance to individuals experiencing problems and their families, zero tolerance policies		Low	Government Social Indicators; Consultation Results	Crime statistics related to alcohol abuse (Justice, NBS); Social assistance payments (EDU)
	Widening of distribution of income in community	None specifically, as this potential impact is an indirect effect of overall increases in economic property at the individual and community levels	-	Low	Government social indicators	Employment rate v. social assistance payments (NBS, EDU)
	Public health and safety affects of poor behaviours of either those employed or unemployed	Assistance to individuals experiencing problems and their families, zero tolerance policies	+	Low	Government social Indicators	Crime statistics (alcohol-related, domestic violence) (Justice, NBS) Public health stats (STDs, suicide rates) (HSS) On the job training includes: New employee safety training; First Aid. (AEM)
	Stress on families from rotational employment	Short rotations, assistance to individuals experiencing problems and their families	-	Low		Crime statistics (alcohol-related, domestic violence) (Justice, NBS)
	Return of family members to find employment	None required	+	Low	Consultation results	
	Public health and safety affects of poor behaviours of out of area workers	Workforce management best practice, including codes of conduct, rotation to point of hire	-		Government social indicators	On the job training includes: New employee safety training; First Aid (AEM)
	Traffic Accidents	Rule enforcement, driver training, public education	-	Low to High	Project health and safety reporting	On the job training includes: New employee safety training; First Aid; Specific training on mining heavy equipment. (AEM)
	Emergencies	Operations best practice to minimize emergencies, emergency response planning in the event of an emergency	-	Low to High	Project Health and Safety reporting	On the job training includes: New employee safety training; First Aid; Specific training on mining heavy equipment. (AEM)
	Disturbance by project activities	Construction best practice	-	Low	Consultation results	

VSEC	Socio-Economic Impact	Proposed Mitigation	Company Predicted Impact		Proposed Monitoring	Current Monitoring (as of Sept. 2008)
Infrastructure and Social Services	Increasing shortage of housing	None	-	Low	Government social indicators	
	Availability of other physical infrastructure	Project largely supplies its own infrastructure (roads, power, telecommunications, water)	+	Low	Gouvernement Social Indicators	Update on fuel tank farm, dry freight storage area, floating dock - all within Baker Lake
	Changes in demand for social services	Employment at good wages, assistance to individuals experiencing problems and their families, zero tolerance policies	+	Low	Government Social Indicators; Consultation Results	Social Assistance payments per family, caseload per community (EDU)
	Changes in dependence on government support	Employment at good wages	+	Low	Government Social Indicators	
Site of heritage significance	Impacts on sites of heritage significance	Avoidance of identified sites of heritage significance, protocol in place in event that new sites are identified	-	Negligible	Consultation results	

The second Kivalliq SEMC meeting was very successful in identifying the priorities of the region for the socio-economic monitoring program. Through discussion, education and training was identified as the most immediate issue to address. However, future SEMC meetings will continue to provide the opportunity for all 5 categories of concern to be discussed equally.

In addition, communication among all parties must be improved so that accurate information about training programs and project requirements reach more community members. The committee is a great forum for Hamlet representatives to discuss the needs and issues of their communities in the presence of government and company officials. Efficient progress toward effective solutions will also occur if each SEMC meeting is attended by the same representatives.

Socio-economic monitoring of the Meadowbank project is continuing to follow the previous impact assessment requirements. The committee is continuing to work with Agnico-Eagle in order to share responsibilities of tracking socio-economic impacts of the project. The SEMC also provides an opportunity to work with exploration companies, such as AREVA and Starfield Resources, in order to discuss socio-economic issues early in the project development.

Appendix A1: SEMC Meeting Agenda April 15, 2009

Start time: 9:00 am
Chairperson: Laura MacKenzie – Director, Community Operations
Department of Economic Development & Transportation
Kivalliq Regional Office

Meeting facilitators: William Hyndman-Policy Analyst
John Main – Manager, Community Mining Engagement
Department of Economic Development & Transportation

1. Opening remarks/Prayer and review of agenda addition or deletions
2. Introduction of participants each and their objective/perceived outcome
3. Meeting overview – Committee Chairperson
 - Define the roles and responsibilities of the Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee
 - Define the benefits and challenges of socio-economic monitoring program in Nunavut
 - Next steps or follow up from the last SEMC meeting
 - Review of the SEMC report by Aarluk Consulting.
4. Presentations by major development project proponents
 - Project Update – Agnico-Eagle and the Meadowbank Mine
 - Review of most recent monitoring reports
 - Project Update – Areva, advanced exploration project near Baker Lake
5. Review of Agnico-Eagle – Meadowbank Mine update on progress:
 - Government of Nunavut
 - Indian & Northern Affairs Canada
 - Kivalliq Inuit Association
 - Municipal Representatives – Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay & Whale Cove
 - Keewatin Chamber of Commerce

1:00PM -5:00 PM

6. Indicator Selection-EDT presentation of graphs
 - Review of the current list of indicators to determine adequacy for the purposes of socio-economic review
7. Discussion of findings, identified trends and perceptions of resource development projects
 - Round-table discussion led by the Government of Nunavut
8. Issues that require follow-up
 - Responsible parties
 - Timelines
 - Next meeting – date and location

Appendix A2: SEMC Meeting Agenda November 25-26 2008

Location:	Rankin Inlet, Nunavut
Dates:	November 25-26 2008
Start time:	9:00 am – 5:00 pm
Chairperson:	Laura MacKenzie – Director, Community Operations Department of Economic Development & Transportation Kivalliq Regional Office
Meeting facilitator:	John Main – Manager, Community Mining Engagement Department of Economic Development & Transportation Headquarters Office

1. Opening remarks/Prayer and review of agenda addition or deletions
2. Introduction of participants each and their objective/perceived outcome
3. Meeting overview – Committee Chairperson
 - Define the roles and responsibilities of the Socio-Economic Monitoring Committee
 - Define the benefits and challenges of socio-economic monitoring program in Nunavut
4. Presentations by major development project proponents
 - Project Update – Agnico-Eagle and the Meadowbank Mine
 - Review of most recent monitoring reports
 - Project Update – Areva, advanced exploration project near Baker Lake Project Update – Starfield Resources, advanced exploration project at Ferguson Lake
 - Other projects – yet to be identified
5. Review of Agnico-Eagle – Meadowbank Mine Monitoring Reports by:
 - Government of Nunavut
 - Indian & Northern Affairs Canada
 - Kivalliq Inuit Association
 - Municipal Representatives – Arviat, Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay & Whale Cove
 - Other regional organizations – yet to be identified
6. Indicator Selection
 - Review of the current list of indicators to determine adequacy for the purposes of socio-economic review
 - Addition/Deletion of Indicators
7. Discussion of findings, identified trends and perceptions of resource development projects
 - Round-table discussion led by the Government of Nunavut

8. Committee participant discussion
 - Burden of participation
 - Data issues (coordinating data, data gaps, etc.)
 - Employing best practices for socio-economic review
 - Improving the end product of the committee
9. Report on cumulative impacts
 - Discussion led by Government of Nunavut
10. Summary of committee discussions
11. Issues that require follow-up
 - Responsible parties
 - Timelines
12. Next meeting – date and location

Appendix B1: April 15, 2009 List of Participants

Name	Organization	Contact
David Aksawnee	Mayor – Baker Lake	BLMAYOR@NETKASTER.CA
Harry Tootoo	Mayor – Chesterfield Inlet	
Jerry Paniyuk	Mayor – Coral Harbour	MAYOR_CH@QINIQ.COM
Donat Milortok	Mayor – Repulse Bay	
Martha Panika	Councilor - Whale Cove	MARTHA_PANIKA@HOTMAIL.COM
Edwin Evo	KIA – Board	Fax: 793-2126
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Appendix B2: November 25-26, 2008 List of Participants

Name	Organization	Contact
Johnny Mangark	Mayor - Arviat	
David Aksawnee	Mayor - Baker Lake	BLMAYOR@NETKASTER.CA
Tony Amauyak	Mayor - Chesterfield Inlet	
Jerry Paniyuk	Mayor - Coral Harbour	MAYOR_CH@QINIQ.COM
Johnny Tagornak	Mayor - Repulse Bay	
Jackie Napayok	Councilor Whale Cove	
Luis Manzo	KIA - Director of Lands	LMANZO@KIVALLIQINUIT.CA
Larry Connell	Agnico-Eagle Mines	LCONNELL@AGNICO-EAGLE.COM
Martin Rioux	Agnico-Eagle Mines	MARTIN.RIOUX@AGNICO-EAGLE.COM
Barry MacCllum	AREVA	BARRY.MCCALLUM@AREVA.CA
Denise Lockett	Starfield Resources	LOCKETTDA@TELUS.NET
Ray Mercer	KCC - President	
Seth Reinhart	INAC	SETH.REINHART@INAC-AINC.GC.CA
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Jorgen Gronfeldt	GN- EDT	JGRONFELDT@GOV.NU.CA
Kerry Angidlik	GN-FIN	KANGIDLIK@GOV.NU.CA
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Rhoda Katsak	GN- EDT	RKATSAK@GOV.NU.CA
Richard Mackenzie	GN-EDU	RMACKENZIE@GOV.NU.CA
Wayne Thistle	GN-CGS	WTHISTLE@GOV.NU.CA
William Hyndman	GN- EDT	WHYNDMAN@GOV.NU.CA
Mike Shouldice	NAC	MSHOULDICE@NAC.NU.CA
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Appendix C: Group Indicator Priorities

Group 1

Category	Indicator	Organization Responsible for Obtaining Data
Hunting Statistics		
	Number of hunters requiring support	NTI, Harvesters' Support Program (applicant numbers)
Employment/Income		
	# of employed/unemployed	
	Net Income	StatsCan
	Social Assistance	GN – EDU
Community Health/Wellbeing		
	Health indicators: visits, disease rates	GN – HSS
	Housing indicators: waiting lists, building permits, occupancy, ownership	Nunavut Housing Corp.
	Crime Statistics: violent crime, alcohol/drug related crime	RCMP, StatsCan
Business Support Activity		
	Number of businesses, by community	GN – EDT (NNI), StatsCan
	Dollars and employment from contracting	GN – CGS, Annual company reports
Education and Training		
	Graduation rates – Grade 12: % and #	GN – EDU
	Apprenticeship numbers	GN – EDU
	Post-secondary numbers	GN – EDU

Group 2

Category	Indicator	Organization Responsible for Obtaining Data
Employment/Income		
	# of employed/unemployed	StatsCan
	Average Income Rate	StatsCan
	Social Assistance, by community and gender	GN – EDU
Community Health/Wellbeing		
	Visits to Health centers	GN – HSS
	Suicide Rates	Coroner’s Office, GN - JUST
	Housing - Occupancy rates	Nunavut Housing Corp.
	Home Ownership	Nunavut Housing Corp.
	Crime Statistics	RCMP
Business Support Activity		
	Number of businesses	Hamlets, StatsCan
	Dollars and employment from contracting	AEM - Annual company reports
	NTI Inuit Firm registry	NTI
Education and Training		
	Graduation rates – Grade 12	GN – EDU
	Apprenticeship numbers	GN – EDU
	Post-secondary numbers	GN – EDU

Group 3

Category	Indicator	Organization Responsible for Obtaining Data
Hunting Statistics		
	Hunting stats	
Employment/Income		
	# of employed/unemployed	
	Average Income	StatsCan
	Social Assistance levels, by community	GN – EDU
Community Health/Wellbeing		
	Health indicators: visits, disease rates	GN – HSS
	Suicide Rate	GN – JUST
	Housing indicators: waiting lists, building permits, occupancy, ownership	Nunavut Housing Corp.
	Overcrowding	Nunavut Housing Corp.
	Alcohol/drug related crime	RCMP
	Teen Pregnancy	GN – HSS
	Cost of Living	
	Daycare Waiting List	Daycares
Business Support Activity		
	Number of businesses	GN – EDT (NNI), Hamlets
	Number of Inuit Firms	NTI
	Retail Sales	Further investigation
	Dollars and employment from contracting	AEM company reports
Education and Training		
	Post-secondary enrolment	GN – EDU
	Apprenticeships	GN – EDU
	Trade Certifications	GN – EDU
	Graduation rates – Grade 12	GN – EDU

	Last grade completed	GN – EDU
	Grade 1-12 Attendance	GN – EDU
	Number of students returning to school	
	Trades Training	GN – EDU
	Student financial assistance numbers	GN – EDU
	Company Training	

Summary: Group Priorities and Resulting Indicator Selection

	Group 3	Group 2	Group 1	Indicator Selected
Category	Indicators			
Hunting Statistics				
	Hunting stats		Number of hunters requiring support	√
Employment/Income				
	# of employed/ unemployed	# of employed/ unemployed	# of employed/ unemployed	√
	Average Income	Average Income Rate	Net Income	√
	Social Assistance levels, by community	Social Assistance, by community and gender	Social Assistance	√
Community Health/Wellbeing				
	Health indicators: visits, disease rates	Visits to Health centers	Health indicators: visits, disease rates	√
	Suicide Rate	Suicide Rates		√
	Housing indicators: waiting lists, building permits, occupancy, ownership	Housing - Occupancy rates; Home ownership	Housing indicators: waiting lists, building permits, occupancy, ownership	√
	Overcrowding			

	Alcohol/drug related crime	Crime Stats	Crime Statistics: violent crime, alcohol/drug related crime	√
	Teen Pregnancy			
	Cost of Living			
	Daycare Waiting List			
Business Support Activity				
	Number of businesses	Number of businesses	Number of businesses, by community	√
	Number of Inuit Firms	NTI Inuit Firm registry		√
	Retail Sales			
	Dollars and employment from contracting	Dollars and employment from contracting	Dollars and employment from contracting	√
Education and Training				
	Post-secondary enrolment	Post-secondary numbers	Post-secondary numbers	√
	Apprenticeships	Apprenticeship numbers	Apprenticeship numbers	√
	Trade Certifications			
	Graduation rates – Grade 12	Graduation rates – Grade 12	Graduation rates – Grade 12: % and #	√
	Last grade completed			
	Grade 1-12 Attendance			√
	Number of students returning to school			
	Trades Training			
	Student financial assistance numbers			
	Company Training			