

Overview

1. Nunavut: a primer
2. Government of Nunavut's role in resource development and socio-economic monitoring
3. Current challenges
4. Indicators: gap analysis
5. Proposed socio-economic monitoring framework
6. Other initiatives

Nunavut: a primer



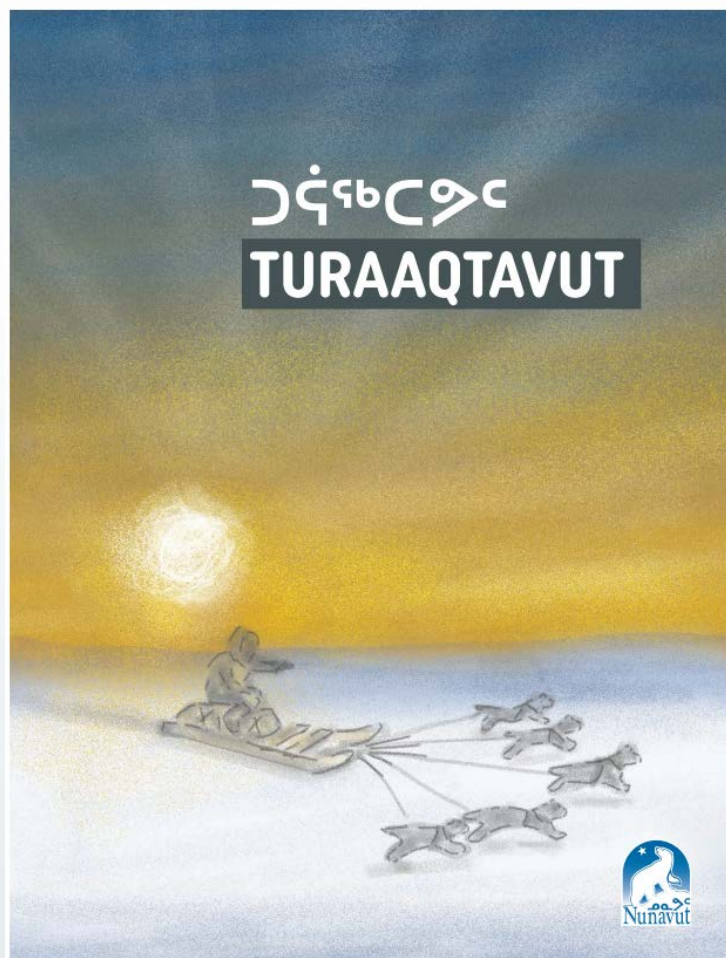
- 20% of Canada's landmass
- 35,000 population
- 25 communities (all fly-in only)
- 85% Inuit
- Low median age (26 years)
- High proportion of population speak an indigenous language
- Low educational achievement
- Low mobility

Nunavut: mineral development



- Three active mines
 - Two gold, one iron ore
- Three additional permitted projects
- All projects operate fly-in/fly-out

Turaaqtavut: “Our destination”



- PIVAALLIRUTIVUT
 - “Developing and managing our renewable and non-renewable resources for the long-term benefit of Nunavummiut.”

GN's regulatory role in resource development

- Participation in resource development processes are guided by broad mandates and interests, as well as legislation
- Limited prescribed regulatory role at present
- Currently do not have ownership or responsibilities for land management

Core jurisdictional areas

- Participation in resource development processes also guided by several core jurisdictional areas:
 - Protection of archeological resources
 - Public health
 - Management of wildlife and wildlife habitat
 - Well-being of Nunavummiut and Nunavut communities



Relationship between mines and communities in Nunavut

- Difficult to quantify
- Why?
 - Short history and limited experience with mineral development
 - Limited (and highly fragmented) socio-economic data related to mineral development

Government of Nunavut's role in socio-economic monitoring

- Chair regional Socio-Economic Monitoring Committees (SEMCs) in all three regions
 - Bring stakeholders together to discuss socio-economic impacts of mineral development and validate qualitative data
- Co-chair project-specific socio-economic working groups with proponents and federal government
- Review proponents' Socio-Economic Monitoring Reports (SEMPs)

Gap analysis and proponent workshop

- Fall 2017 – Government of Nunavut hosted socio-economic monitoring workshop for project proponents and other stakeholders
 - Challenges: different projects, different proponents, approved at different times, different monitoring programs
 - Goal: streamline socio-economic monitoring and reporting by project proponents
 - What's currently being monitored? What's not covered? Are the metrics easily comparable?

Proposed socio-economic monitoring framework

- Spring 2018 – identified 36 indicators to best track the impact of mineral development on Nunavummiut and communities
 - Employment, education, use of social services
- Data to be standardized and drawn from multiple sources

Proposed socio-economic monitoring framework: reporting

- Use selected indicators to produce an annual monitoring report
- Hope to use this framework and subsequent reports to:
 1. Establish a baseline of socio-economic well-being of Nunavummiut prior to mineral development
 2. Measure the impacts of development of individual and communities over time
 3. Inform policy and program decision-making

Other initiatives

1. Community Engagement Support Program (CESP)
 - Will provide funding to exploration and junior mining companies to support community engagement activities
2. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)
 - Currently signed with one producing project
 - Drafting currently underway with two remaining producing projects

Summary

- The Government of Nunavut remains committed to ongoing socio-economic monitoring of potential impacts and benefits associated with mineral development
- Only when we understand impacts can we effectively manage and mitigate them

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