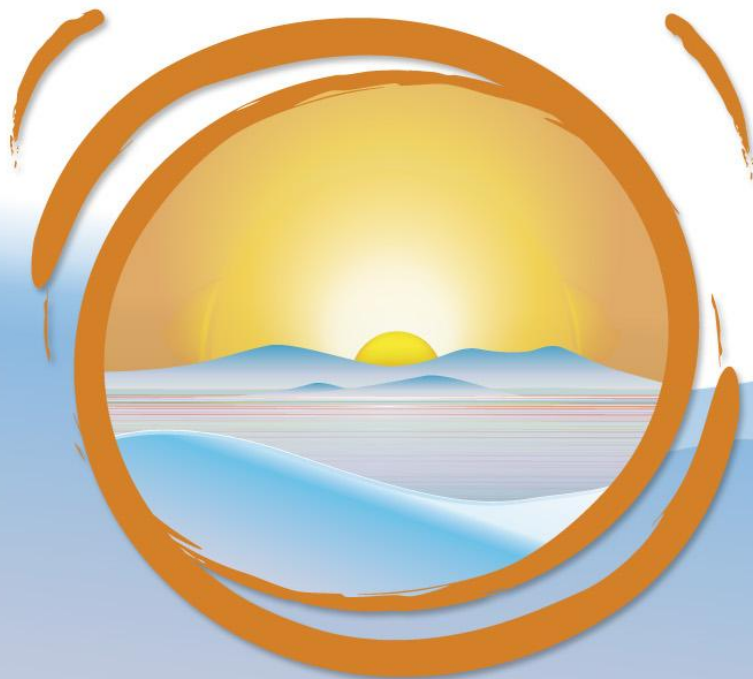


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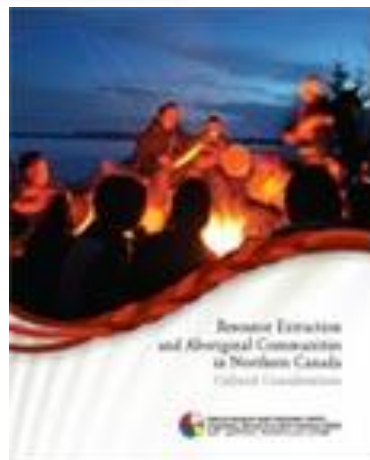
National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO)  
Organisation nationale de la santé autochtone (ONSA)  
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# Background

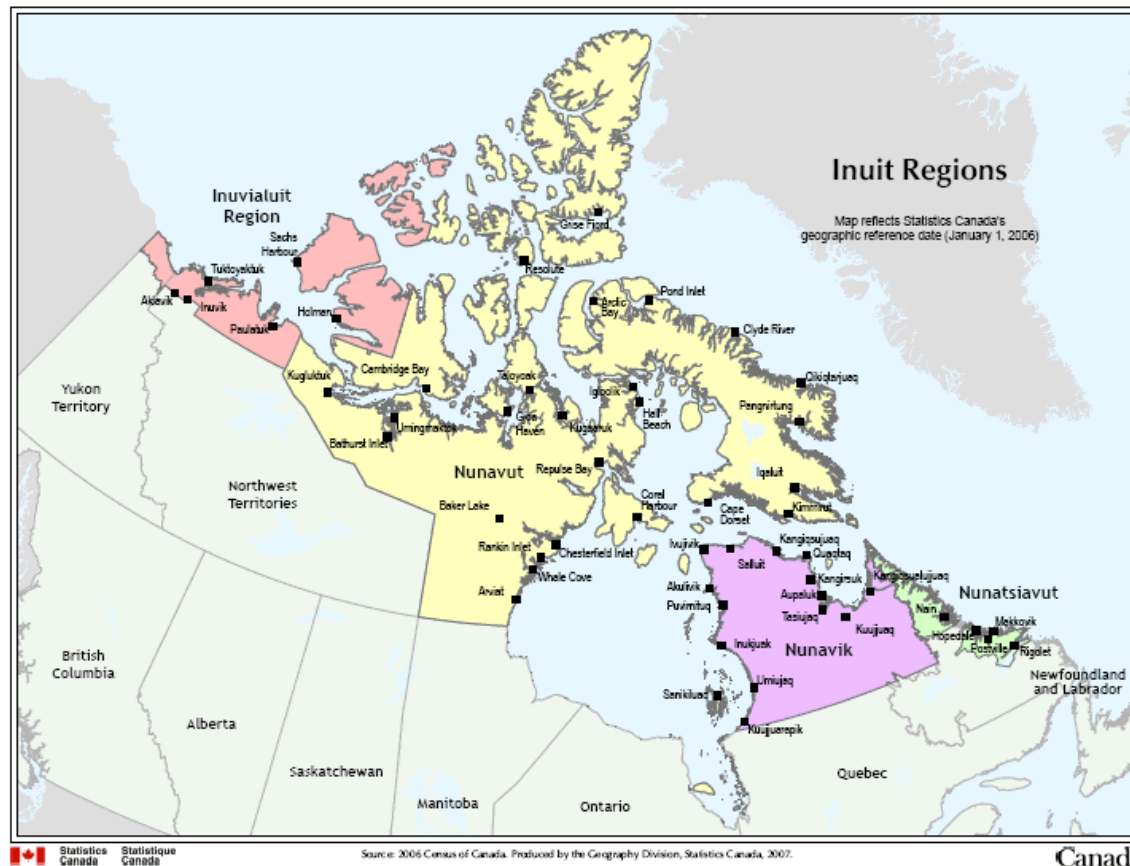
## Roundtable

on mining and resource activities in the North



## Background

Meeting with Inuit stakeholders following  
the NAHO roundtable



## Background

Negotiating IBA is required on most Inuit lands

**Nunatsiavut** –  
Labrador Inuit Land  
Claims Agreement  
2005 – IIBAs required

**Nunavut** Land  
Claims Agreement  
1993 – IIBAs  
required

**Nunavik** – James Bay  
and Northern Québec  
Agreement (1975) +  
Sanarrutik partnership  
agreement with  
Québec (2002)+  
Nunavik regional  
government 2011

**Inuvait** Final  
Agreement 1984 –  
Partnership Agreements  
required



## Background

# Economic benefits and community well-being

- Not an automatic relationship
- Economic development not a panacea
- There is a need to formulate goals
- Without implementation, no result



## About the Presentation

### **General overview of Inuit IBAs including international context**

- How the process works
- What are good practices
- What are the lessons
- What the future holds



## Addressing Community Well-Being

- Social benefits recognized
- ... but not high enough on IBA agenda
- Difficulty to negotiate and attach value metrics
- Negotiation secrecy not helping





## IBA Process

- **Industry :**
  - Proposes a mine development
  - Interested in fast approval
- **Community:**
  - Consult and negotiate
- **Multitude** of issues and iterations to consider (Voisey's Bay 1991-2002)



*Deception Bay, Raglan Mine, Nunavik, located near the northern villages of Salluit and Kangiqsujaq (Photo reproduced by kind permission of Xstrata)*



## Stakeholder Perspectives

- For Inuit – ensure proper use of land, reduce damages and ensure desired economic benefit
- For Industry – long-term relationships needed for mining project's success, CSR (reputation), risk mitigation
  - For Government – ensure success of IBA as policy complement



*Meadowbank Gold Project, Kivalliq District, Nunavut, located near the Hamlet of Baker Lake. (Photo: Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.)*



## Stakeholder Roles

- Government - regulatory function, trustee in process
- Industry – consent and approval, profits seeking
- Inuit land title holders – benefits through profit sharing and social gains

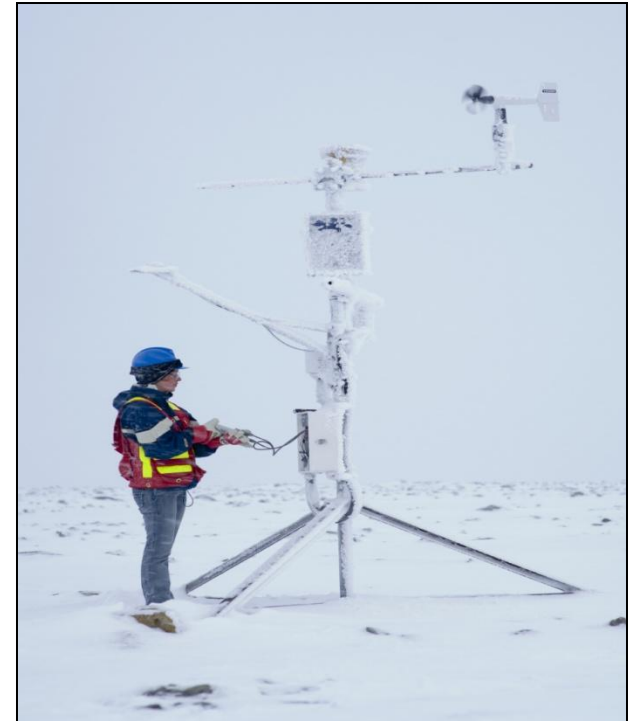


*Meadowbank Gold Project, Kivalliq District, Nunavut, located near the Hamlet of Baker Lake. (Photo: Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.)*



## What an IBA Offers

- Legal empowerment tool
- Bargaining tool
- Risk mitigation tool
- Ensures long-term profitability
- Regulatory tool



*Recording meteorological data at Xstrata Nickels Raglan operation in Nunavik (Photo: reproduced by kind permission of Xstrata)*



# IBA Content

## **Australia**

Respective rights and responsibilities

'No go' areas

Procedures for explorers (environment assessment rehabilitation etc.)

Training and employment

Compensation payable

## **Canada-Nunavut**

Human capital development

Business development

Social development

Culture and tradition

Environment impact

Mine exploitation and closure



## IBA Negotiations: Lessons Learned

- Learn from others' experience
- Consult with community
- Be open and transparent
- Know your goals
- Negotiate well-being at par with other benefits
- Ensure effective coordination
- Monitor implementation and relationships



## Outstanding Issues

- Increase availability of experienced Inuit negotiators
- Ensure that union agreements do not stand in conflict to IBAs
- Build a sharing culture of the benefits of IBAs
- Include Inuit contractors
- Partner with government in developing training programs



## Building Healthy Communities

- Need to preserve **culture** and traditions of Inuit land owners
- Priority social issues: housing, child care, family counselling and recreation facilities
- In practice, this translates into focus on employment and training





## Reasons

- Well-being issues difficult to negotiate – jobs come first
- No clear definition of social well-being: very contextual
- Negotiators' mindset oriented on direct economic results
- Conflict with government policies and services?



## Can IBAs Help?

- Best (and only?) available tool
- Gives power to community
- A flexible tool - communities choose on what and how to spend
  - community centre, recreation facilities, training etc.
- Impacts future well-being



## What is Required?

- Open up the process to let others learn of practices
- Strive for (mutual) trust, understanding and respect
- Ensure that community well-being is top priority in IBA process



## Conclusions

- IBA provides recognition of Inuit authority within territory
- Successful IBAs understand and respect the Indigenous land owners, their culture and traditions



## Conclusions cont'd

- Well-being still awaits recognition and inclusion
- Is there value in a parallel or dual IBA approach?
- Or having a strong mindset and long-term vision is an answer



# THANK YOU

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