

Qikiqtani Inuit Association's Tusaqtavut (What We Heard) Study

Specific to Baffinland Iron Mines
Corporation's Mary River Project Phase
2 Proposal

June 17, 2019

NIRB Technical Session Presentation



Overview

- The Tusaqtavut Study is a step toward better incorporating Inuit Qaujimanituqangit (IQ) in NIRB's impact assessment (IA) process
- BIMC is responsible to appropriately collect and integrate IQ and Inuit land use information within the Phase 2 Application; this study fills a part of the gap in Inuit perspectives
- **Implications for this IA:** BIMC's FEIS-Addendum may not have adequately considered IQ when determining impacts on Inuit culture, land and marine use



Presentation Outline

1. QIA's IQ Statements
2. Intro to the Tusaqtavut Study
3. Why did QIA conduct this Study?
4. Methods Used and Limitations
5. What We Heard: Results of the Tusaqtavut Study
6. Implications of the Tusaqtavut Study
7. Next Steps



QIA'S IQ Statements

- The IQ Statements outline core principles related to the collection, use and protection of IQ and knowledge holders
- The IQ Statements describe what IQ means to Inuit
- All who work with Inuit are responsible to incorporate IQ into decision-making and activities affecting Inuit



QIA'S IQ Statements

1. IQ discussion should reflect how intricate, deep and global it is
2. IQ is based on core values, but it is not static; Inuit make daily decisions with it
3. Land use must accord with IQ
4. Interaction with Inuit should be guided by IQ and Inuit Societal Values
5. Invite Inuit to share IQ and be part of process design
6. IQ belongs to Inuit, who properly apply and interpret it
7. Inuit and IQ must be part of decision-making affecting Inuit
8. IQ must be given due consideration in decisions affecting Inuit



Why the Tusaqtavut Study?

- Current state of IQ and Inuit use data for the Project has many gaps:
 - self-directed and controlled by BIMC
 - data outdated and static
 - Project has changed and further change is proposed



Why the Tusaqtavut Study?

- Study invites equal consideration of IQ alongside Western science; IQ can be collected and added moving forward
 - BIMC has not developed adequate IQ or an IQ data collection system into its ongoing Project management
 - IQ has been “reinterpreted” in the FEIS Addendum, through the Proponent’s assessment lens
- Inuit perspectives should be at front and centre throughout Phase 2 Review

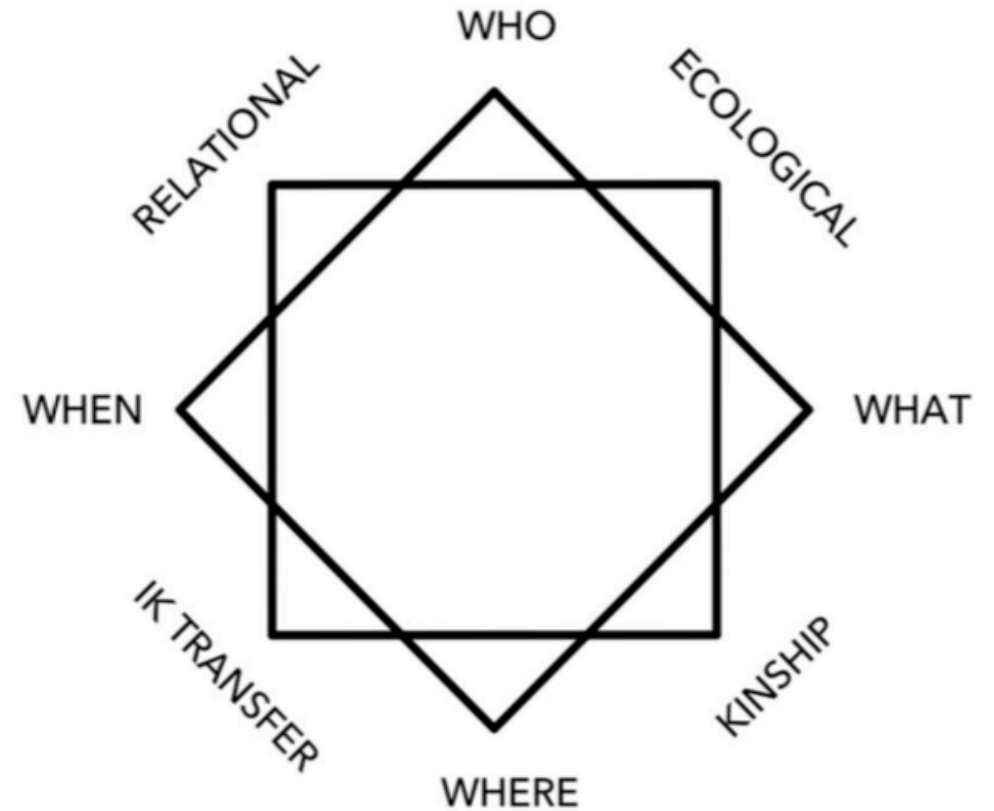


What is the Tusaqtavut Study?

- Conducted by QIA with support from Firelight Research Inc.
- 54 individual interviews with 35 Pond Inlet members in February and April 2019
- Two main components:
 1. digital mapping of uses and values; and
 2. Inuit perspectives on the changes they have seen, what they think (and observe) is causing the changes, and the role of the Project in those changes



Methods Used

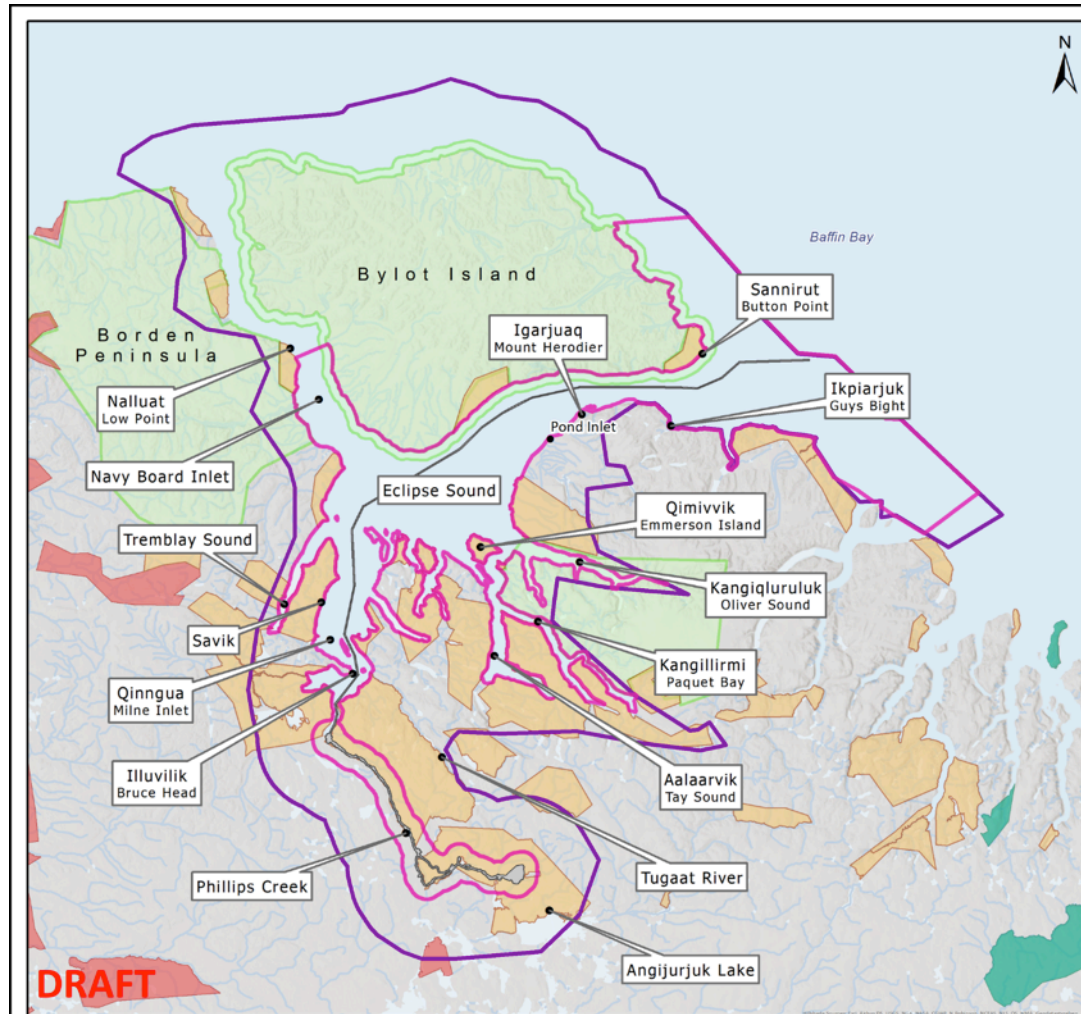


What are the Study's Limitations?

- Gathers partial data about Inuit use and values; not a socio-economic study on pros/cons for communities or a wildlife IQ study
- Only a small portion of Inuit perspectives: new information must be gathered
 - Additional study ongoing with Hall Beach and Igloolik
- Not a full effects characterization or significance exercise
 - Data missing includes Inuit land use, culture and resource applying a proper IQ lens



Project Map: Study Areas & Project Footprint



**Tusaqtavut
Place Names
for Phase 2
Application of the
Mary River Project**

Study Area

- Footprint (250m)
- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)

Base Data

- Protected Areas
- Waterbodies
- Watercourses
- Places

Inuit Owned Land

- Arctic Bay
- Clyde River
- Pond Inlet



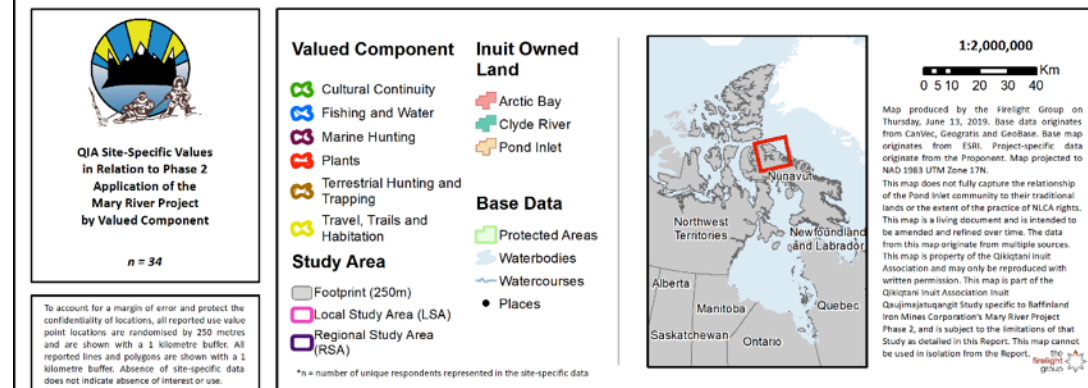
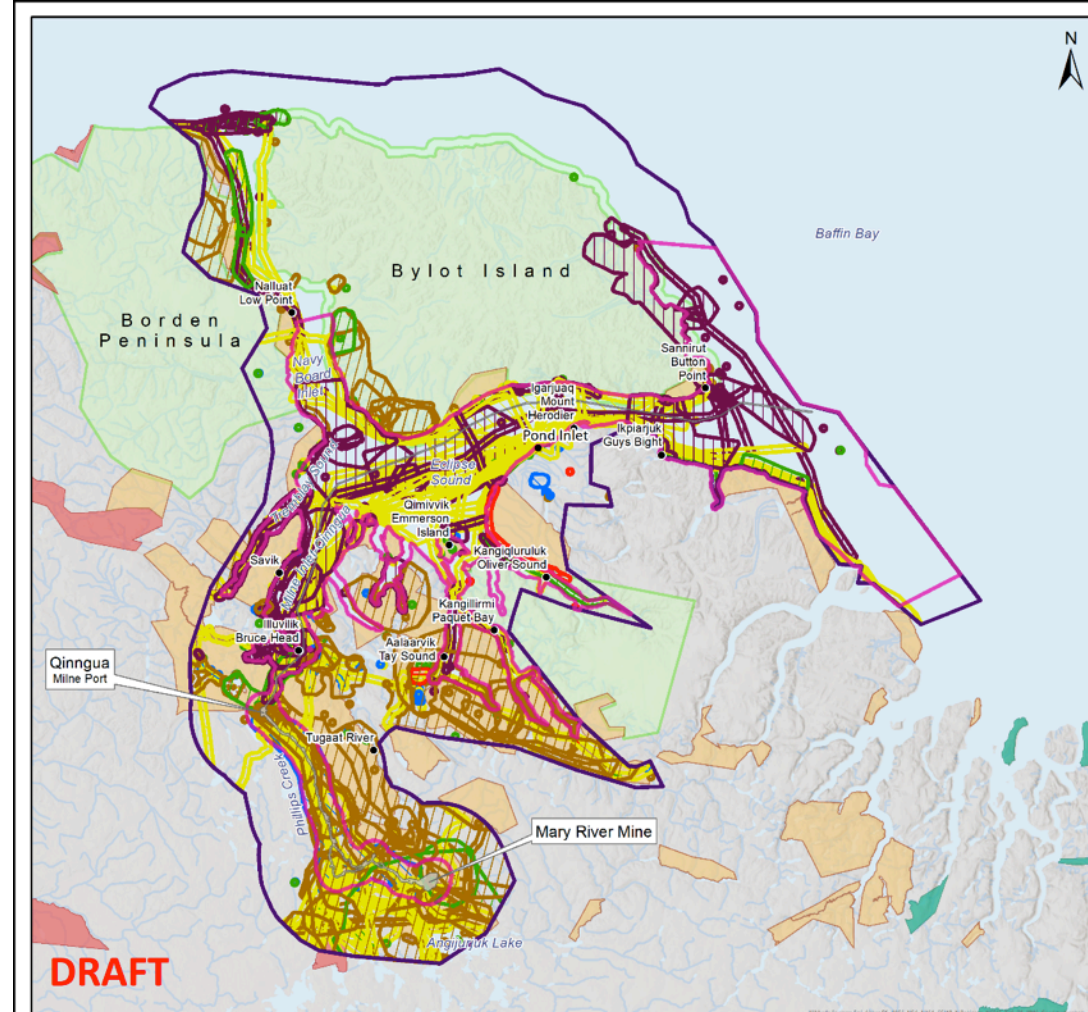
Map produced by the Firelight Group on Thursday, June 13, 2019. Base data originates from CanVec, Geogratis and GeoBase. Base map originates from ESRI. Project-specific data originates from the Proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 Statistics Canada Lambert.

This map does not fully capture the relationship of the Pond Inlet community to their traditional lands or the extent of the practice of NUCA rights. This map is a living document and is intended to be amended and refined over time. The data from this map originates from multiple sources. This map is property of the Qikiqtaaluk Inuit Association and may only be reproduced with written permission. This map is part of the Qikiqtaaluk Inuit Association Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Study specific to Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation's Mary River Project Phase 2, and is subject to the limitations of that Study as detailed in this Report. This map cannot be used in isolation from the Report.

Mapped Inuit Values

Study Area

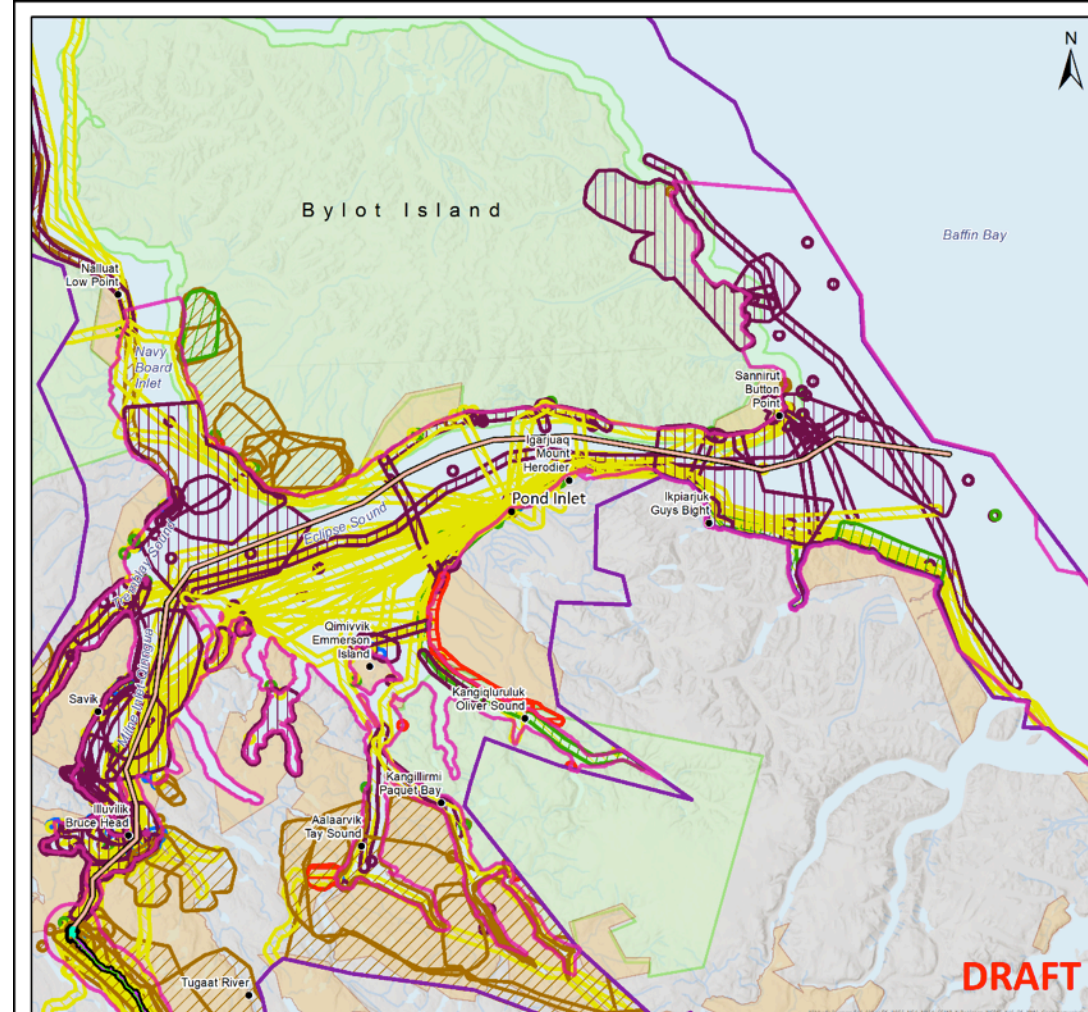
- 1,020 values in the Regional Study Area
- 748 values in the Local Study Area
- 199 values in the Footprint



Mapped Inuit Values

Project Footprint – Milne Port and Northern Shipping Route

- 199 values in the Footprint



QIA Values by VC
Specific to Phase 2
Application of the
Mary River Project:
Milne Port and Northern
Shipping Route

To account for a margin of error and protect the confidentiality of locations, all reported use value point locations are randomised by 250 metres and are shown with a 1 kilometre buffer. All reported lines and polygons are shown with a 1 kilometre buffer. Absence of site-specific data does not indicate absence of interest or use.

Valued Component

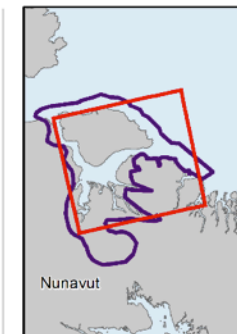
- Cultural Continuity
- Fishing and Freshwater
- Marine Hunting
- Plant Harvesting
- Terrestrial Hunting and Trapping
- Travel, Trails, and Habitation

Base Data

- Protected Areas
- Waterbodies
- Watercourses
- Places

Study Area

- Footprint (250m)
- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)
- Inuit Owned Land
- Pond Inlet
- Industry Data
- Tote Road
- Northern Rail
- Development Area
- Milne Port
- Northern Shipping Route



1:1,250,000

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 Km

Map produced by the Inuit Group on Thursday, June 13, 2019. Base data originates from CanVec, Geogratis and GeoBase. Base map originates from ESRI. Project-specific data originates from the Proponent. Map projected to NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N.

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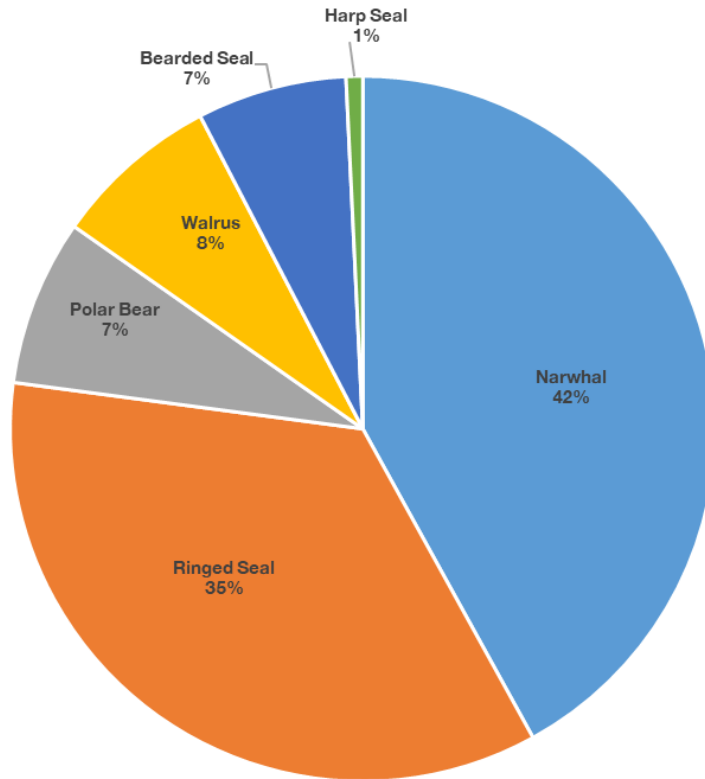
Valued Components

- Marine Hunting;
- Terrestrial Hunting and Trapping;
- Fishing and Freshwater;
- Travel, Trails and Habitation;
- Cultural Continuity

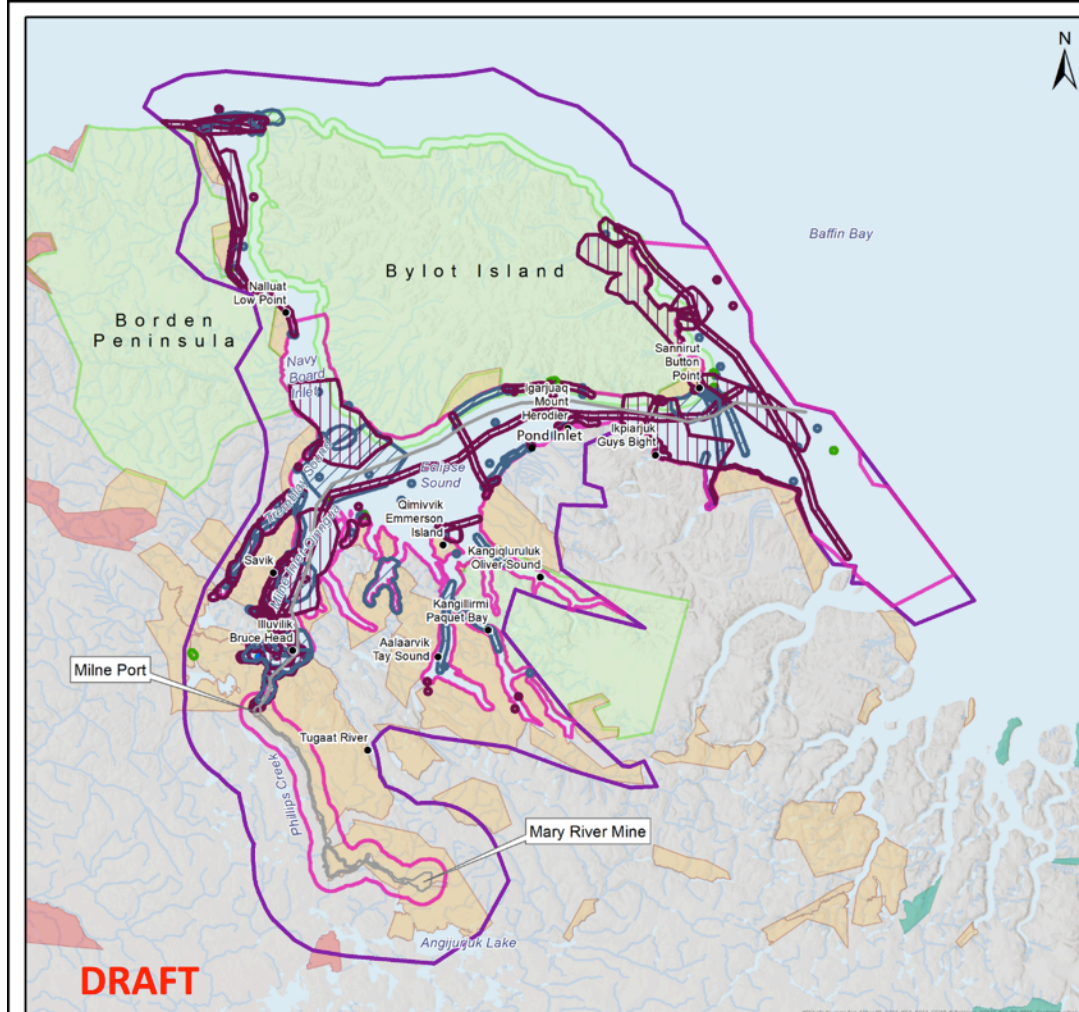


VC 1: Marine Hunting

Marine Hunting Site-Specific Subsistence Values by Species



$n = 131$



QIA Site-Specific Marine Hunting Values in Relation to Phase 2 Application of the Mary River Project by Activity Class

$n = 31$

To account for a margin of error and protect the confidentiality of locations, all reported use value point locations are randomised by 250 metres and are shown with a 1 kilometre buffer. All reported lines and polygons are shown with a 1 kilometre buffer. Absence of site-specific data does not indicate absence of interest or use.

Activity Class

- Cultural
- Environmental
- Habitation
- Subsistence

Study Area

- Footprint (250m)
- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)

Inuit Owned Land

- Arctic Bay
- Clyde River
- Pond Inlet

Base Data

- Protected Areas
- Waterbodies
- Watercourses
- Places

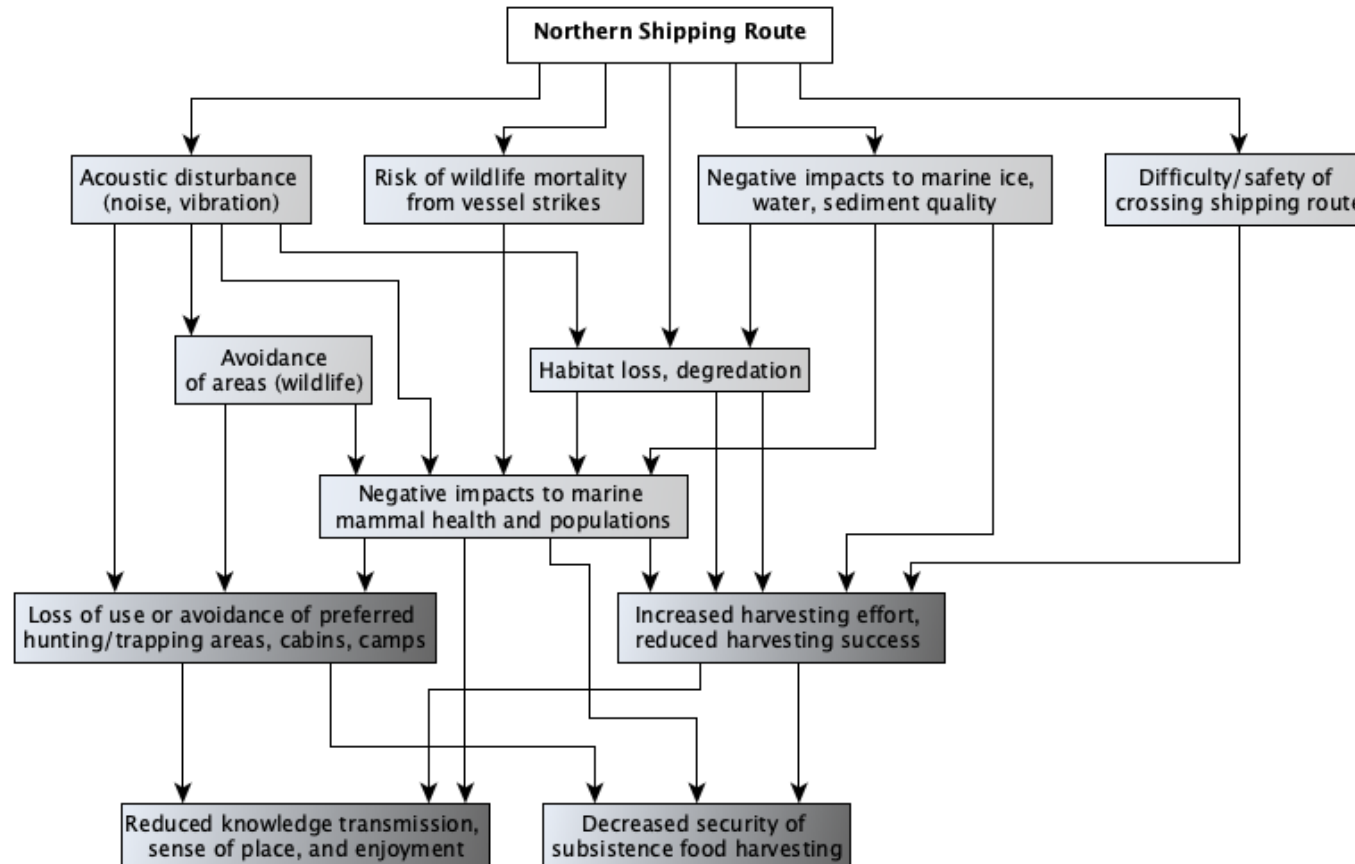
*n = number of unique respondents represented in the site-specific data



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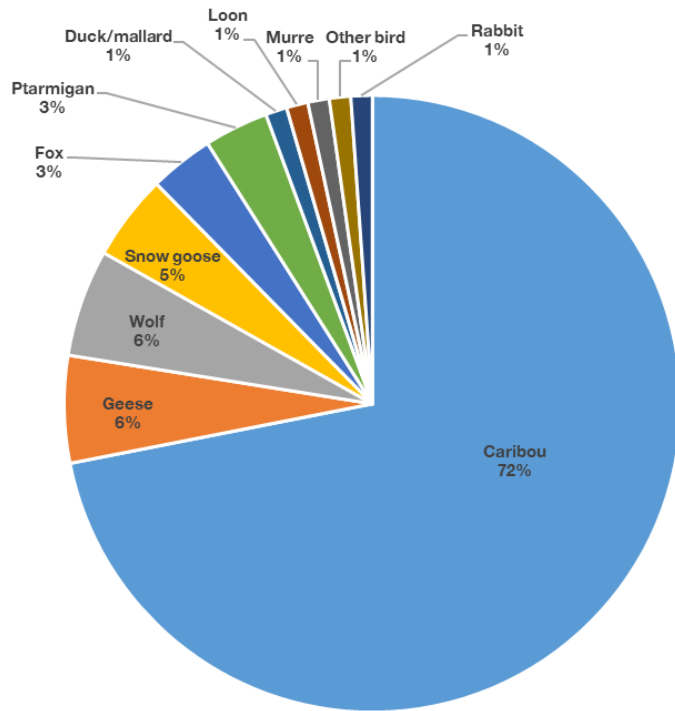
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Project Interactions: Marine Hunting

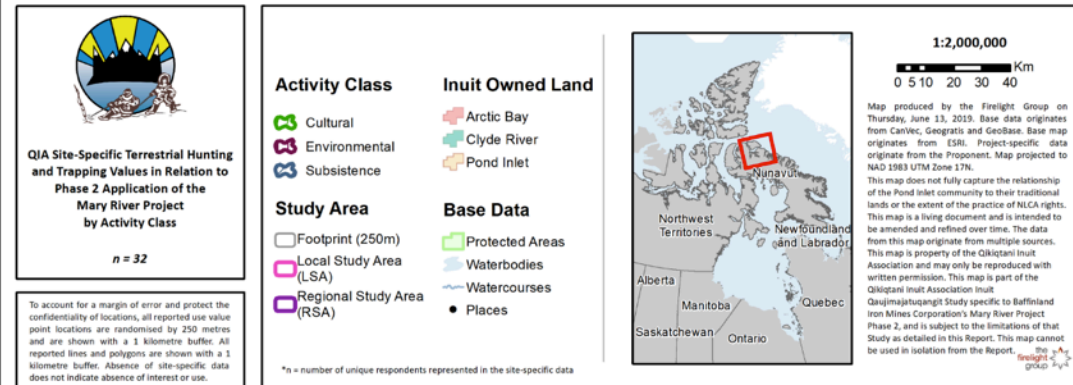
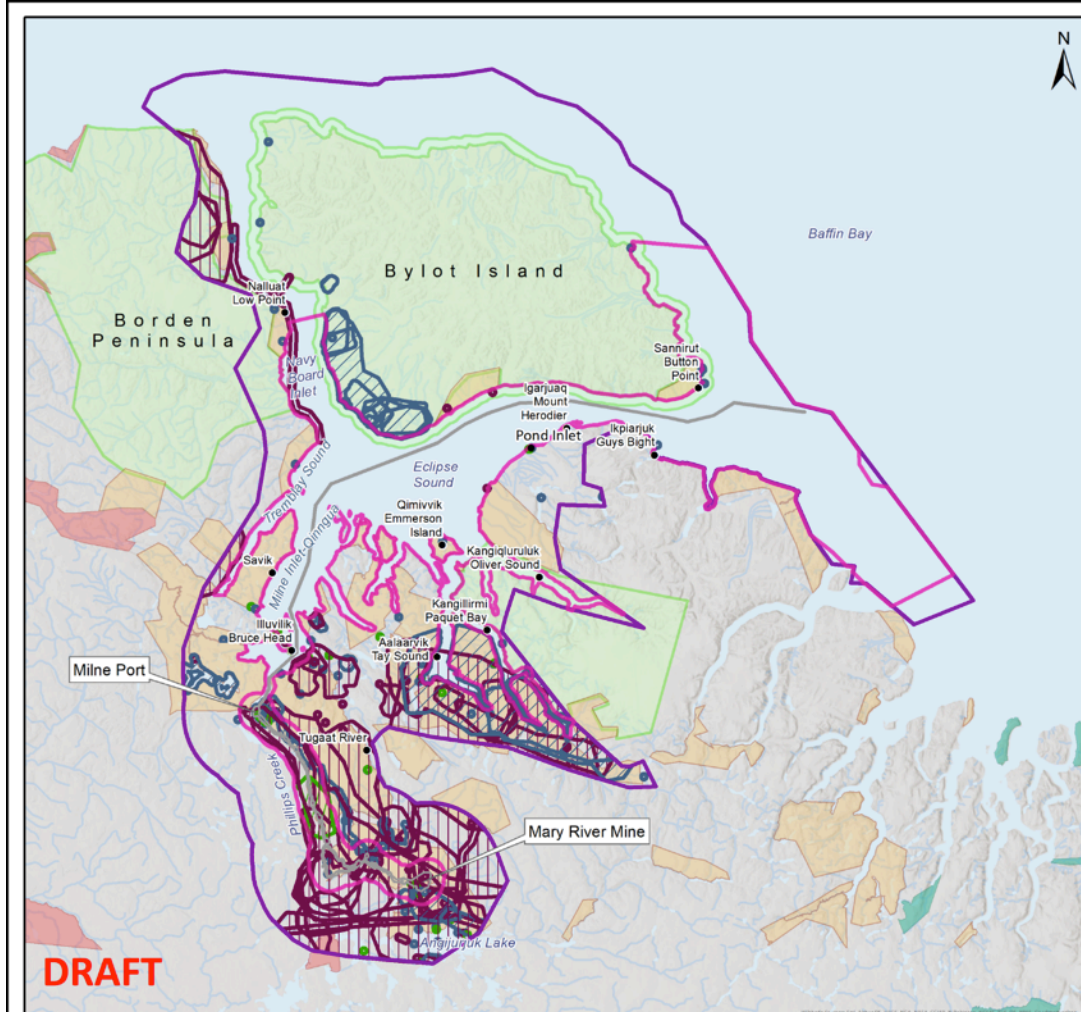


VC 2: Terrestrial Hunting and Trapping

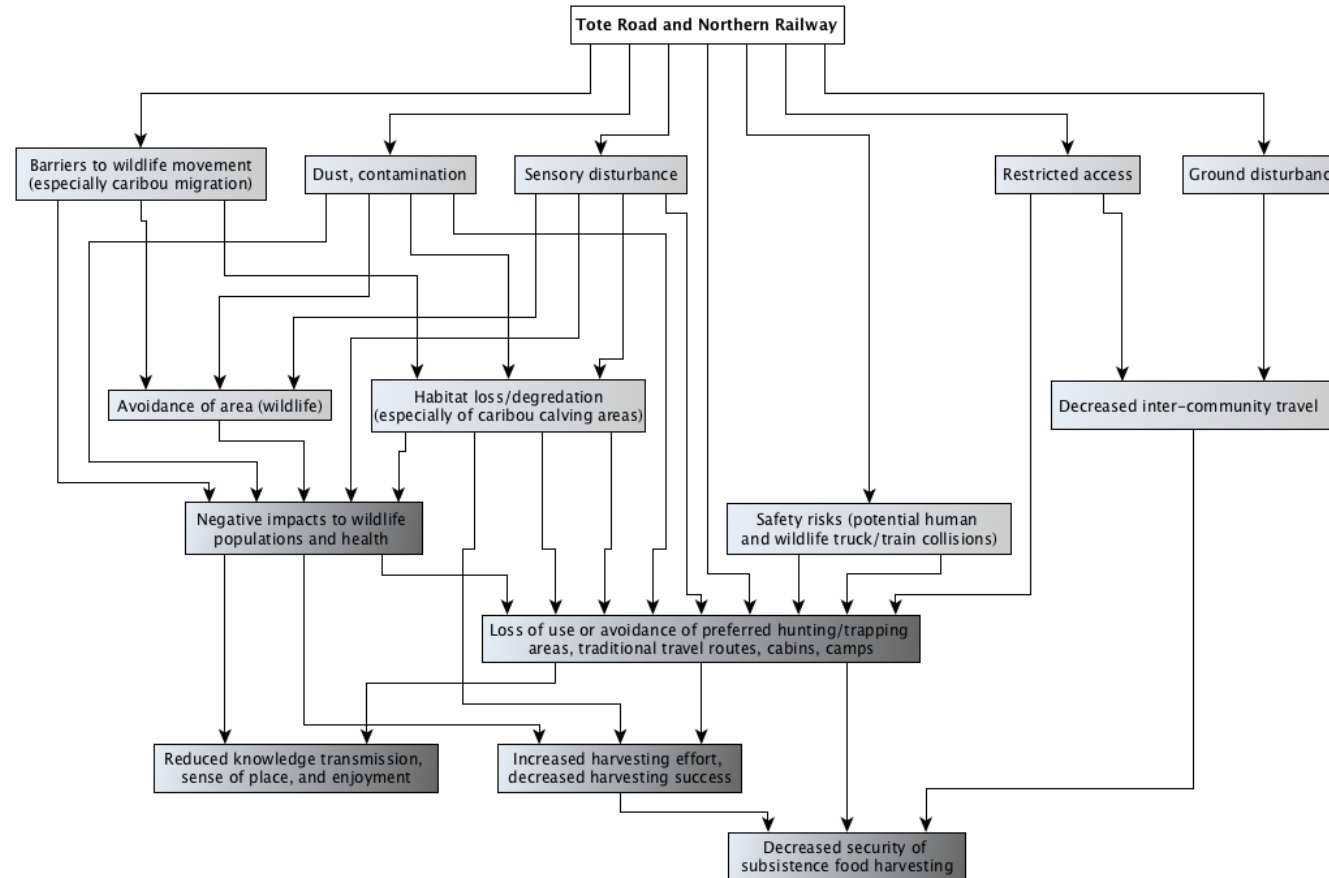
Terrestrial Hunting and Trapping Site-Specific Subsistence Values by Species



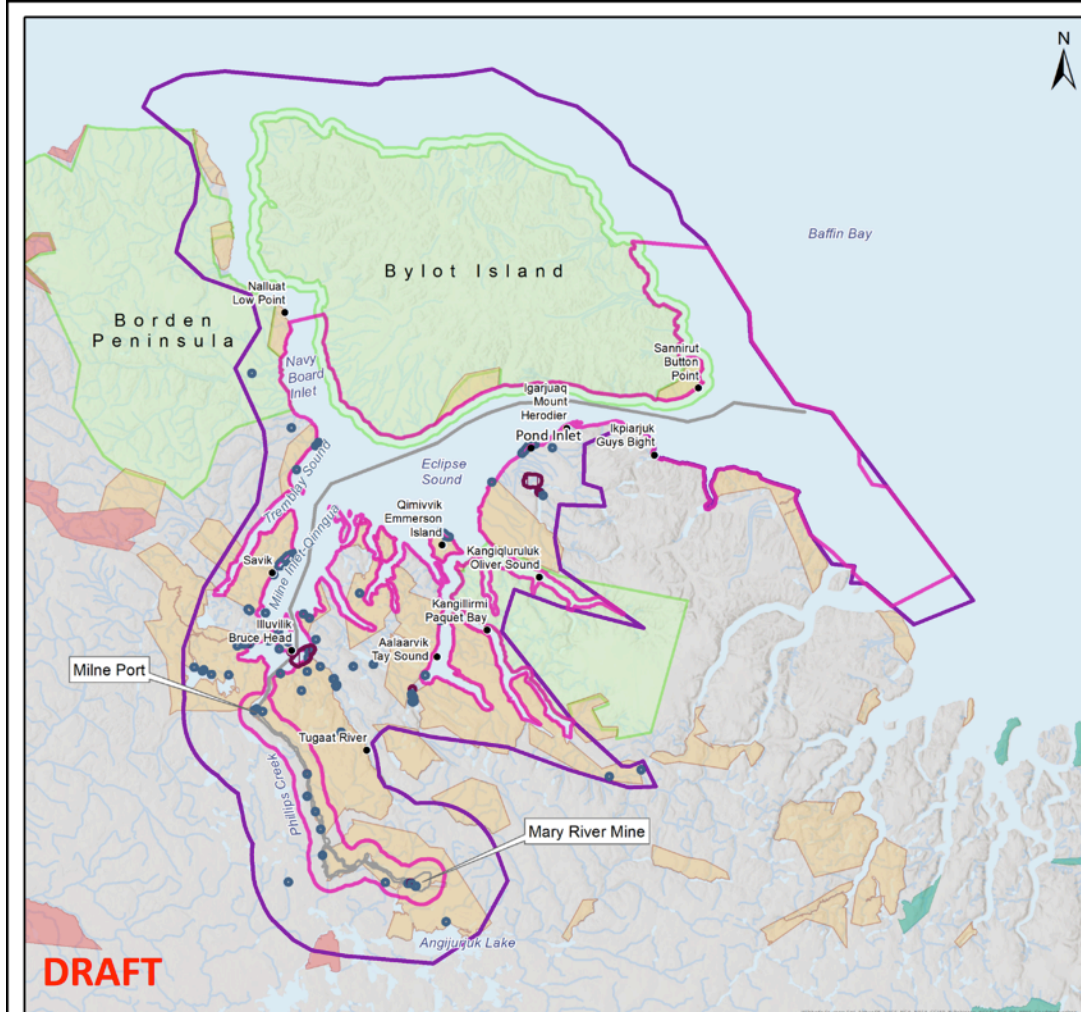
$n = 89$



Project Interactions: Terrestrial Hunting and Trapping



VC 3: Fishing and Freshwater



QIA Site-Specific Fishing and Freshwater Values in Relation to Phase 2 Application of the Mary River Project by Activity Class
n = 28

To account for a margin of error and protect the confidentiality of locations, all reported use value point locations are randomised by 250 metres and are shown with a 1 kilometre buffer. All reported lines and polygons are shown with a 1 kilometre buffer. Absence of site-specific data does not indicate absence of interest or use.

Activity Class

- Cultural
- Environmental
- Subsistence

Study Area

- Footprint (250m)
- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)

Inuit Owned Land

- Arctic Bay
- Clyde River
- Pond Inlet

Base Data

- Places
- Protected Areas
- Waterbodies
- Watercourses

*n = number of unique respondents represented in the site-specific data

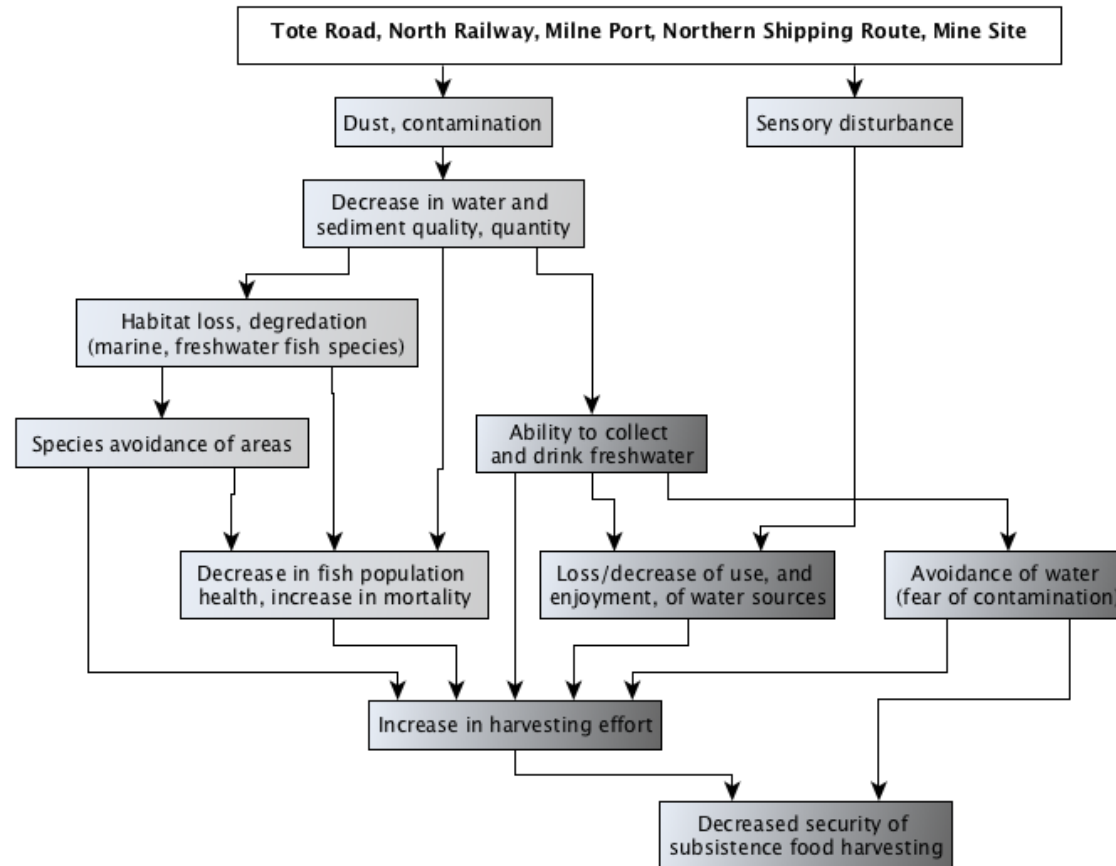


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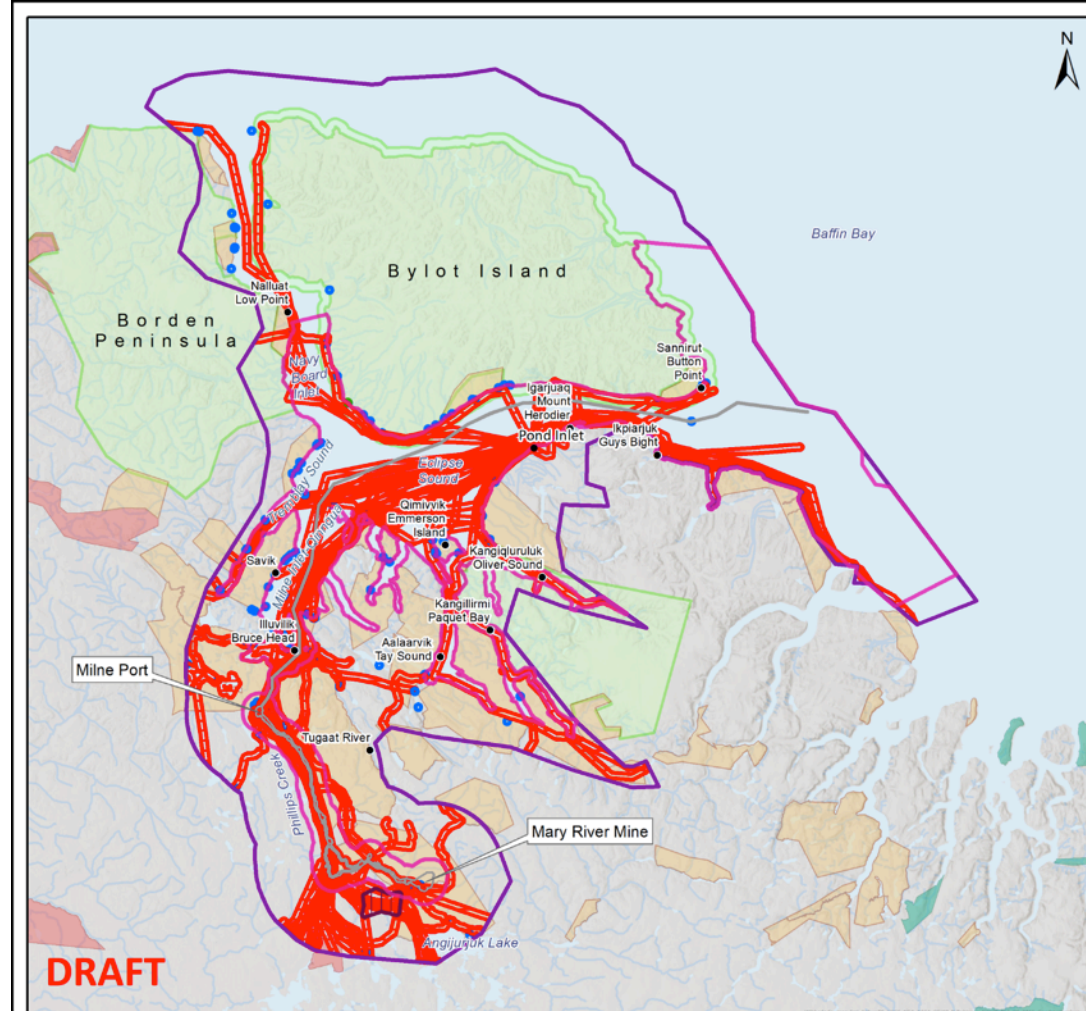
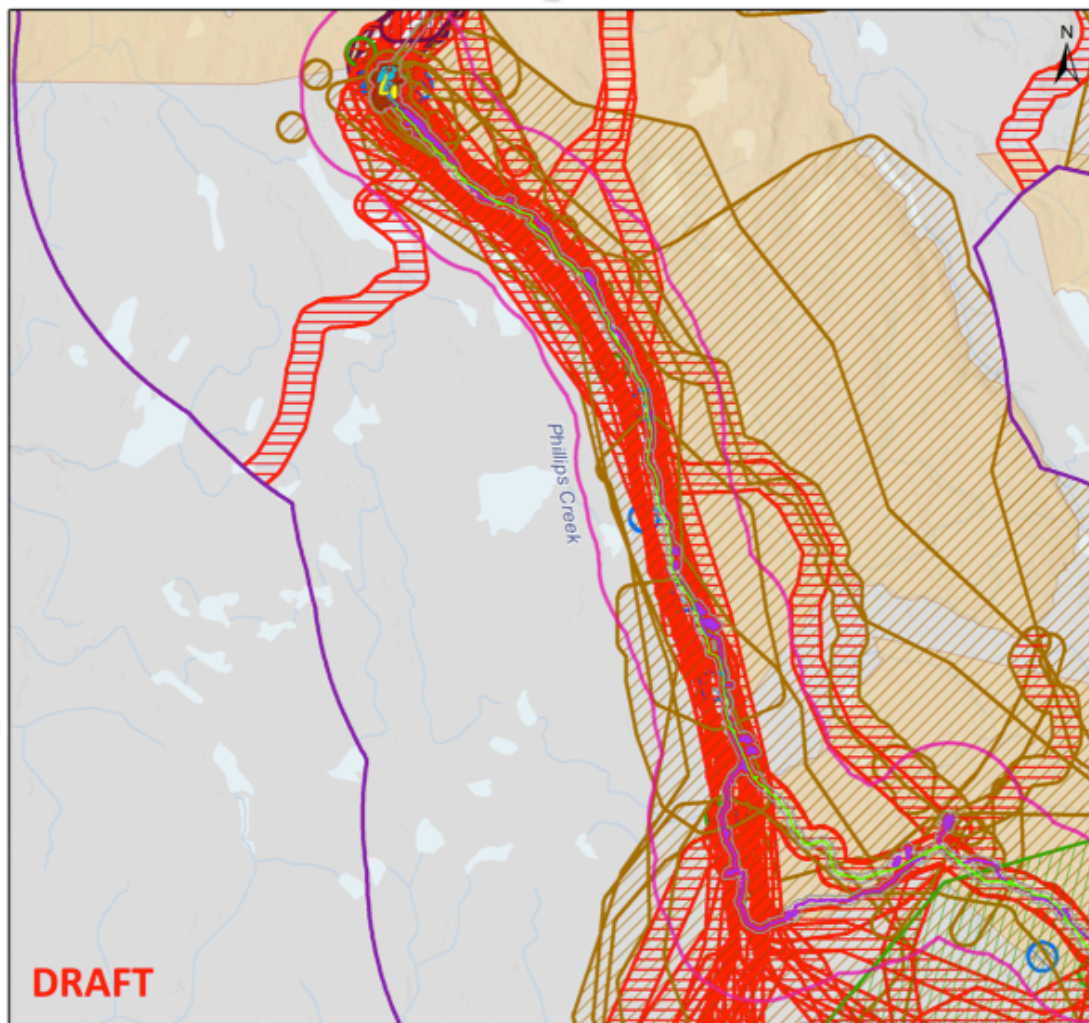
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Project Interactions: Fishing and Fresh water



VC 4: Travel, Trails and Habitation



QIA Site-Specific Travel, Trails, and Habitation Values in Relation to Phase 2 Application of the Mary River Project by Activity Class

n = 34

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Activity Class

- Cultural
- Environmental
- Habitation
- Transportation

Study Area

- Footprint (250m)
- Local Study Area (LSA)
- Regional Study Area (RSA)

Inuit Owned Land

- Arctic Bay
- Clyde River
- Pond Inlet

Base Data

- Protected Areas
- Waterbodies
- Watercourses
- Places

*n = number of unique respondents represented in the site-specific data

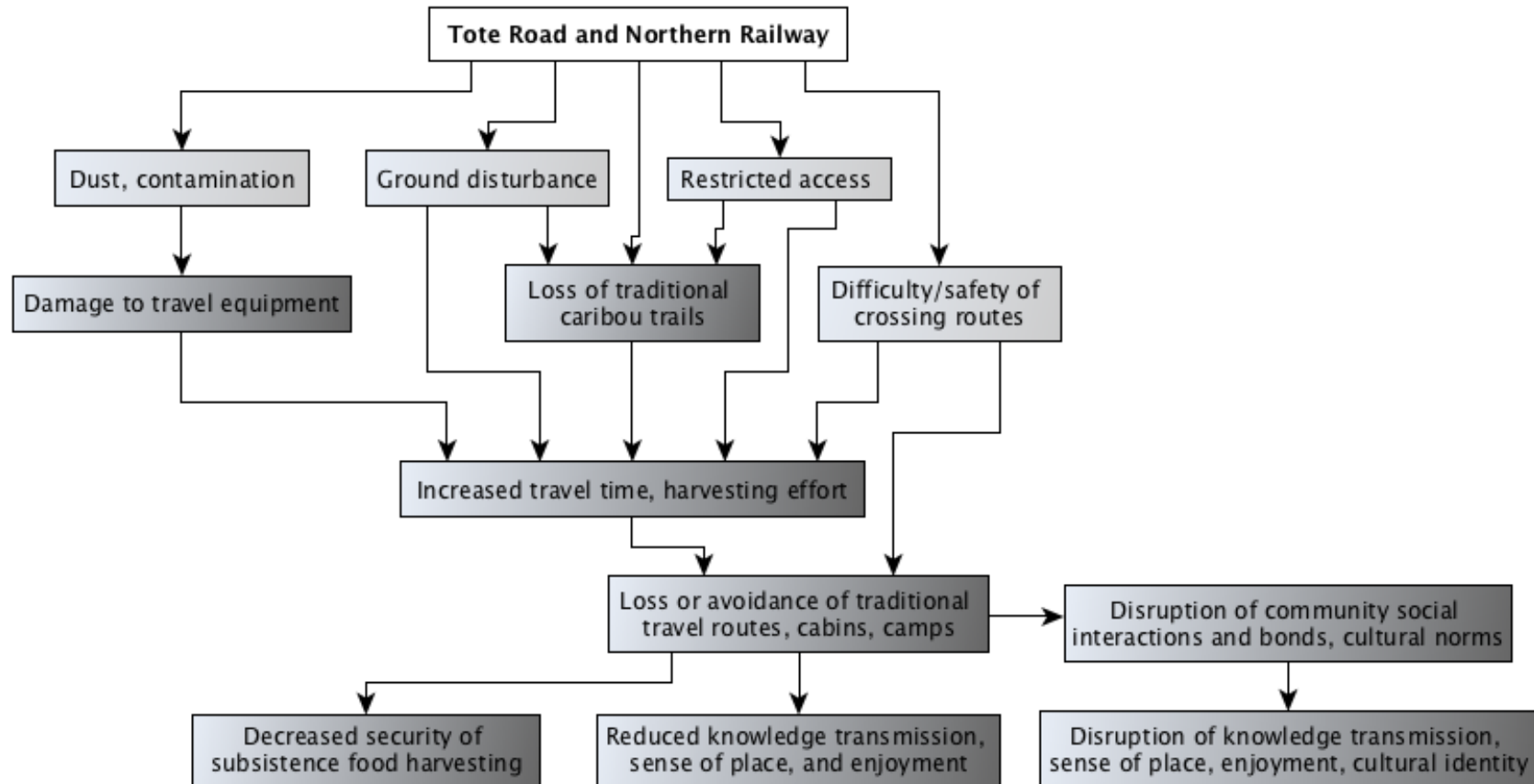


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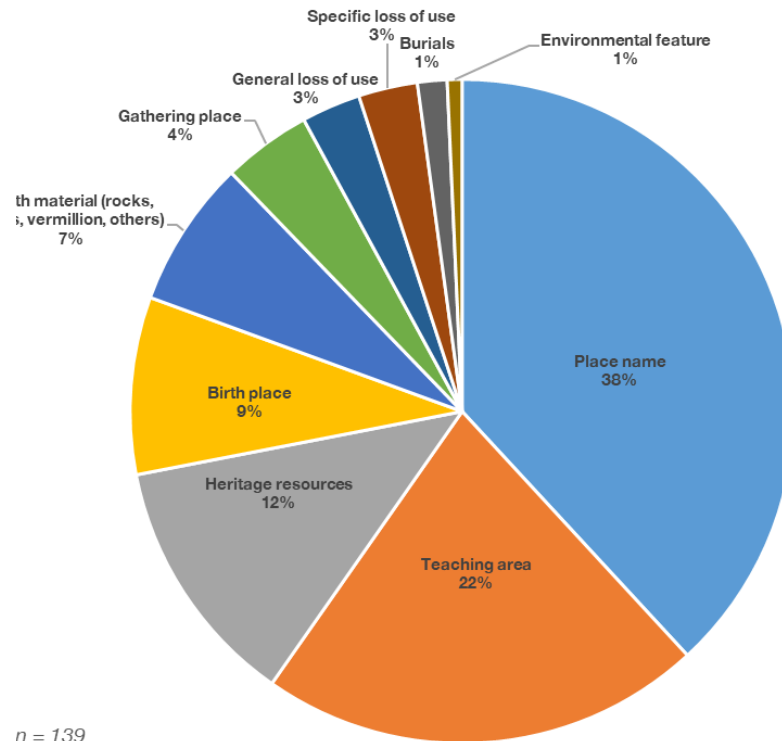
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Project Interactions: Travel, Trails and Habitation

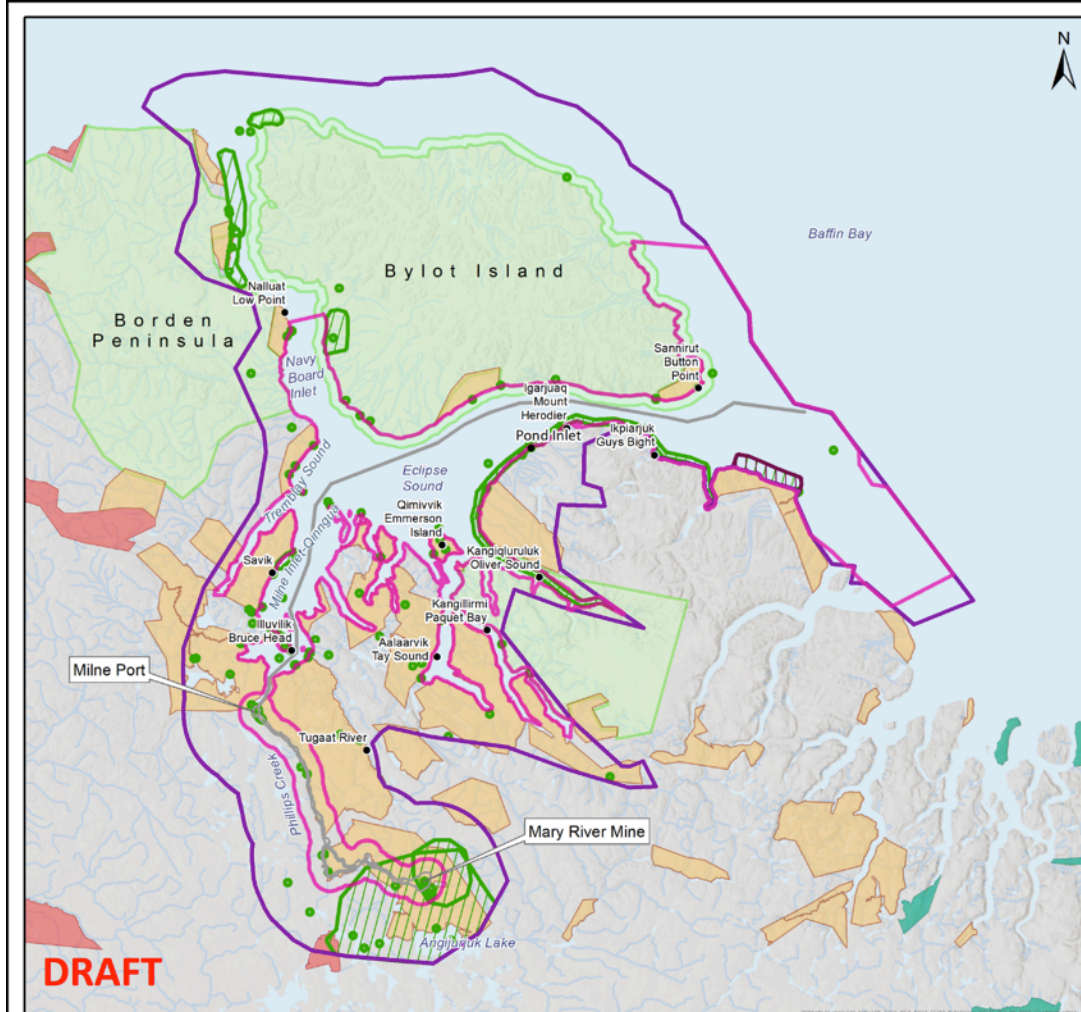


VC 5: Cultural Continuity

Cultural Continuity Site-Specific Values by Type of Value



$n = 139$



DRAFT



QIA Site-Specific Cultural Continuity Values in Relation to Phase 2 Application of the Mary River Project by Activity Class

$n = 30$

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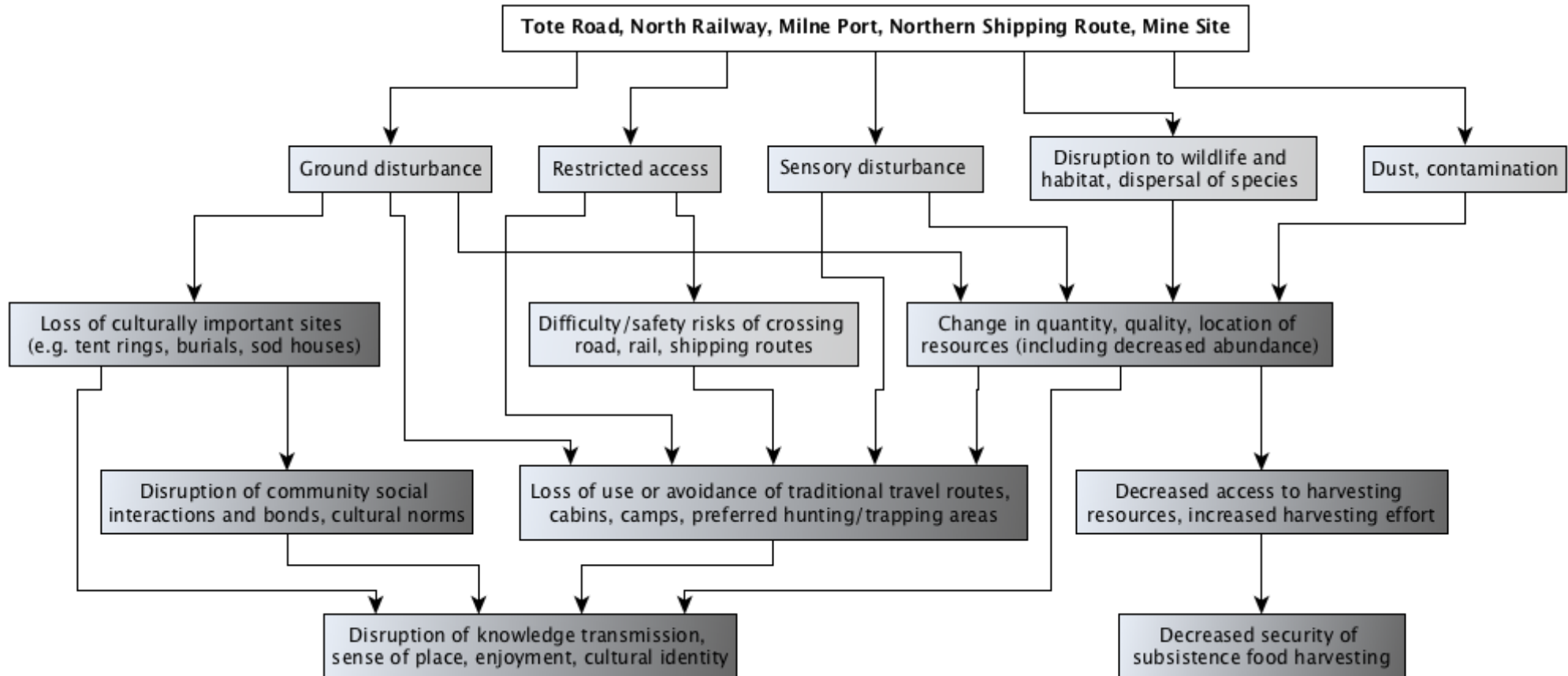


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Project Interactions: Cultural Continuity



Project Impacts: Cultural Continuity

It's very important... I grew up on the land, hunting all the time. Even as a child, I was always with my grandparents, and if one day I had woken up and not been able to go, I think it would be very stressful and it would have an emotional and mental health impact on me. Wellbeing, sense of being, not being able to eat country food, not being able to spend time out there, whether I actually catch something or not, like, there's been times where we've gone hunting, not caught anything, but the fact that we were out there trying, we were out there enjoying – whether enjoying company, enjoying the scenery, that experience has the ability to calm and kind of – I don't know how to explain it, but it's, like – I don't know, I cannot imagine not being out there.

(P27, 27-Apr-19)



What are the Study's Implications?

- BIMC may be underestimating Project's impacts on Inuit culture, land and marine use, and resources, including:
 - Impacts to marine mammals and hunting from shipping (especially narwhal)
 - Impacts to caribou from mine operations (especially the northern rail)
 - Impacts to Inuit travel from northern rail, especially the "dogleg" zone
 - Impacts of dust on wildlife, water quality, and land activities along and around mine, Tote Road and Qinngua port vicinity



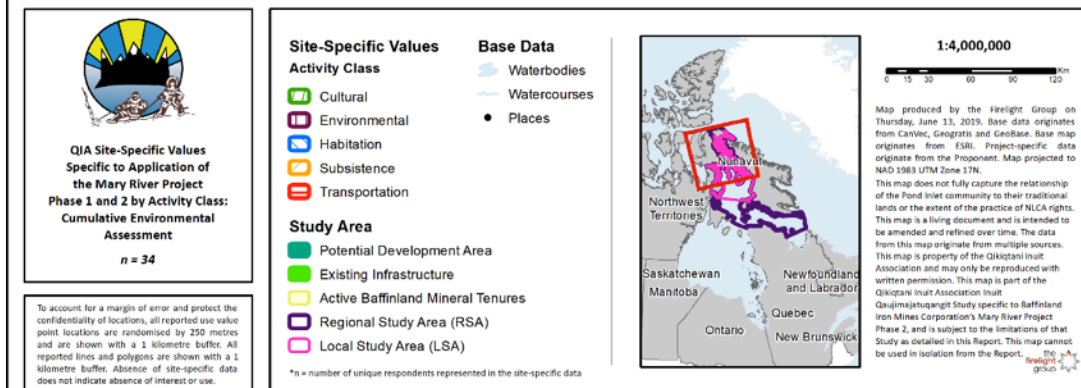
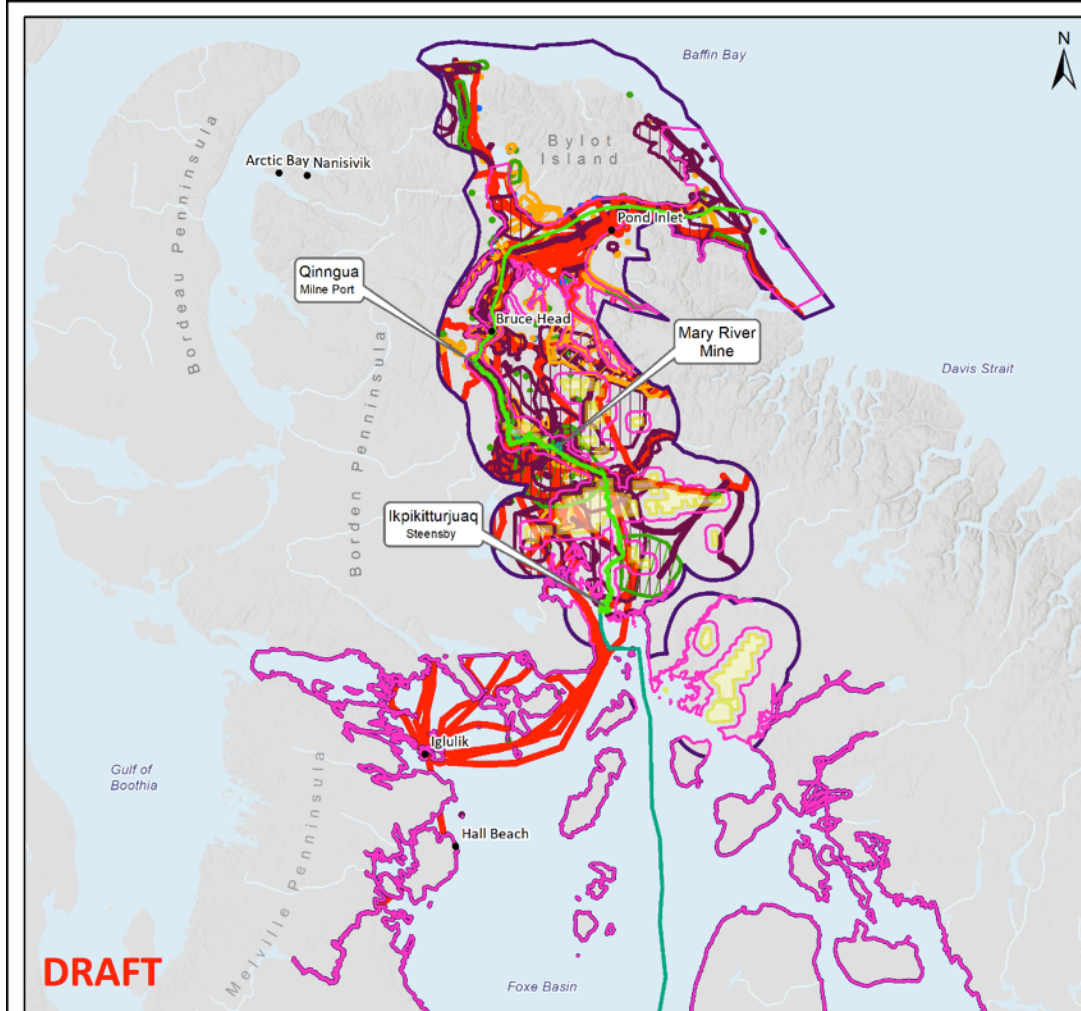
What are the Study's Implications?

- BIMC has recorded Inuit concerns, but does not appear to have adequately reflected them in project planning, effects estimation, mitigation & monitoring implementation
 - The FEIS-Addendum is missing proper consideration of Inuit concerns, impact reflections and predictions
 - The Study reduces the confidence in BIMC's assessed predicted effects in FEIS-Addendum. It is important to have up-to-date IQ for application in the review of retrospective effects of the Project



What are the Next Steps?

- Study indicates Phase 2, alone and in combination with other aspects of the Project, will likely have effects that are not adequately reflected in the current FEIS-Addendum on Inuit land use, culture and resources
 - The cumulative effects are not insignificant, warranting full and proper consideration



What are the Next Steps?

- Additional work likely warranted on:
 - Assessment of effects to Inuit culture, resources & land use from the Phase 2 and along with cumulative effects causing factors of the larger Project, including reconsidering the significance of those effects through an Inuit lens
 - Consideration of appropriateness of proposed works and activities of Phase 2 and of current mitigation commitments by BIMC
 - Properly entrenching IQ into monitoring & adaptive management systems for the overall Project, including managing cumulative effects



Conclusion

- BIMC FEIS-Addendum's does not appear to adequately present Inuit perspectives and entails little consideration of IQ
- The Tusaqtavut Study, as well as results from forthcoming Hall Beach and Igloolik study, are filling a gap in current IQ
 - Inuit knowledge and IQ is an essential component to impact assessment
 - It is BIMC's responsibility to collect and integrate IQ
- QIA sincerely hopes the Proponent will receive and review the Tusaqtavut Study accordingly

