



THE NORTHERN INSTITUTE

Conferences Focused on Canada's North

**NUNAVUT AT 15 – TAKING STOCK OF NUNAVUT'S POLITICAL, SOCIAL,
ECONOMIC AND POLICY DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1999**

February 4 & 5, 2015

CONFERENCE REPORT



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Conference Report
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CONFERENCE REPORT

INTRODUCTION¹

Over 130 delegates, braving the frigid temperature and snowy weather, attended the two-day conference held in the nation's capital. The delegates came from the Parliament, various agencies of the Government of Nunavut (GN) and the Government of Canada, Institutions of Government (IPG), Nunavut municipalities, educational institutions, Inuit organizations as well as industry and private sectors, representing provinces and territories including Nunavut, the Northwest Territories (NWT), British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec as well as Newfoundland and Labrador. Delegates from national and regional Inuit organizations, as well as faculty and students of Nunavut Sivuniksavut, attended the conference as special guests of The Northern Institute. Several post-secondary students also attended the conference with the assistance of our student fellowships.

Participants enjoyed the insightful presentations from our distinguished speakers as well as the interactive (and from time to time, heated) debates among the speakers and between the speakers and delegates², thanks to the non-attribution rule that governed the conference.³

REPORT

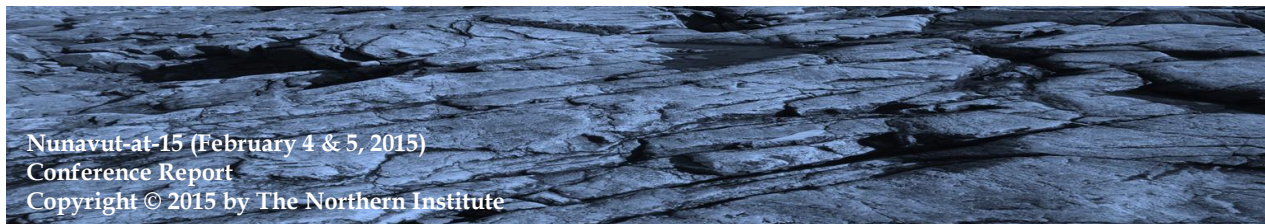
The following viewpoints were made at the Conference.⁴ These viewpoints do not necessarily reflect the consensus or views of all speakers or delegates. Contexts were added to some of the points for the purpose of this report in order for them to be properly understood.

¹ The Northern Institute would like to acknowledge the generous and invaluable assistance, comments and feedback from Dr. Terry Fenge, Sheena Kennedy Dalseg, Kate Darling and Natalie Chafe-Yuan in the preparation of this report. Errors and mistakes are the responsibility of The Northern Institute.

² The format of the conference sessions was as follows: brief presentations by speakers followed by a brief Q and A period during which delegates could make comments or pose questions to speakers.

³ To facilitate candid and open discussions, Chatham House Rule applied to sessions 2-8 of the conference, and the conference (except for the opening sessions) was not recorded in audio, video or any other formats.

⁴ The list below represents a rather random collection of various viewpoints that were expressed at the conference and a best-attempt compilation based on handwritten notes and memories. The contents may not be coherent due to the nature of the document. The views and opinions expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of The Northern Institute, the speakers or participants of the conference.



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Land Claims Negotiations and the Creation of Nunavut

Two major national events created an opportunity for Inuit during the negotiations of the Nunavut Agreement in the 1980s and early 1990s: the Quebec sovereignty movement and the Oka Crisis in 1990 (violent confrontation between Mohawk and the government that resulted in the death of a police officer). The Government of Canada wanted to show Aboriginal groups, Quebecois and Canadians that there was an alternative way to solve dispute: negotiations.

Inuit leadership, under the umbrella of Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN, now known as Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI)), was skillful and patient in steering the land claims and political negotiations leading up to the signing of the Nunavut Agreement. The creation of Nunavut was not on the agenda until the 11th hour. The patience and flexibility of Inuit leadership was rewarded with the signing of the Nunavut Agreement in 1993 and the commitment to create a new territory. The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement Act and the Nunavut Act were approved by the Parliament in June 1993 as one of the last legislative items of the Mulroney Government.

Inuit leadership of the day was also successful in creating a relationship of trust with the governments. They worked quietly with the then Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) and the Government of Canada, with pragmatism and patience.

Inuit leaders from different regions also successfully worked together and united in negotiating with the government. Inuit unity should not be taken for granted. One could say that Inuit from different regions had relatively different language, culture, history and tradition.

The Nunavut Political Accord, signed on October 30th, 1992, was the most significant milestone and laid the groundwork for the creation of a new territory called Nunavut.

In the 1980s and early 1990s, the GNWT Cabinet and Legislative Assembly, especially members from the Eastern Arctic (both Inuit and non-Inuit) who led the government at critical moments in history, were sympathetic to Inuit political aspirations and played a pivotal role in advocating for the partition of the NWT and the creation of Nunavut. The GNWT was a signatory of the Nunavut Political Accord.

The early 1990s was a golden era for treaty making in Canada. A few major land claims agreements (e.g., Gwich'in, Nunavut, Yukon Umbrella and Sahtu) were concluded during these years, reflecting the strong leadership and commitment by the Mulroney Government, a dedicated group of frontline staff at the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development as well as a special cohort of leaders of the Aboriginal groups involved.

The conclusion of the Nunavut Agreement and creation of Nunavut is a tremendous achievement that Inuit and all Canadians should be proud of. The Nunavut Agreement, in addition to creating a new territory for Inuit, also made Inuit the biggest land holders in the world.



The creation of Nunavut was visionary and showed that cultural and linguistic minorities can find a place in Canada when all parties show flexibility and a willingness to compromise. It sent a message to Quebec that Canada can work for Quebecois and was a good news story for Aboriginal Peoples and the Government of Canada after the Oka Crisis. One could say that the timing of the Nunavut Agreement was fortunate.

Overall Assessment of Nunavut

The Nunavut Agreement, however, created a structural challenge for which no effective solutions have been found to date. The Territory and the land claims bodies have been operating as separate initiatives. This is manifested in at least two aspects: (1) Inuit organizations also exercise certain governmental functions (e.g., land administration) but the GN and Inuit organizations still have a lot to learn about how to share political space together; (2) the GN has significant land claims obligations but is outside the bilateral Crown-Inuit partnership.

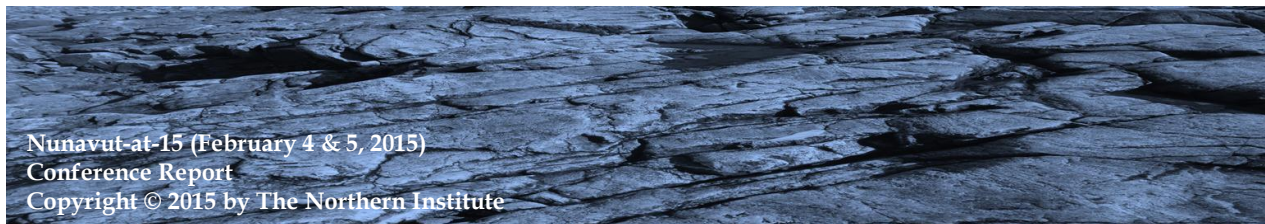
The Nunavut Agreement was celebrated as a partnership but it has not been fully treated and implemented as a partnership. The two levels of governments, the Inuit organizations and IPGs need to work together better. NTI needs to play a bigger role in Nunavut and act a partner to the GN. Over the years NTI and the GN have more or less grown as two solitudes. Rather than issuing press releases and writing reports, they should sit down more often and work together.

Many of the challenges we face today were also caused by the absence of an overarching implementation plan for the Nunavut Agreement, and the lack of guaranteed implementation funding. The Government of Canada also needs to take a purposeful approach towards implementation.

Before Nunavut was created many Inuit felt that the GNWT, headquartered in Yellowknife, was remote and colonial. They wished to create their own government over which they could exercise more control and which would be more responsive to their concerns and priorities. The expectations were very high in 1999. Fifteen years later, some felt that many of these expectations have not been fully met yet. Inuit want greater participation in the GN's decision-making and often feel frustrated by the newly-created GN bureaucracy.

The GN has become the target of public criticism and frustrations over many economic and social issues in Nunavut (e.g., food security or crowded housing). Many of these issues are the results of historical factors and cannot be solved by the GN alone, financially or otherwise, within a short period of time.

Some felt that the GN should have acted more cautiously in abolishing certain programs/structures of the GNWT (e.g., regional boards of education and health) shortly after its creation. The authority of these boards has since been exercised by the GN departments and



bureaucrats. The decision to abolish these boards was made based on cost saving grounds but the cost savings were, in the end, extremely modest. Some felt that the centralization of these functions has ultimately made the GN less accountable and less responsive to community concerns in the areas of health and education.

In addition to the dissolution of the health and education boards, the GN also abolished the independent public utility board and replaced it with a Utility Rates Review Council. The decisions of the new Council are advisory in nature and ultimate authority lies with the Minister responsible for the Power Corporation. This change caused the politicization of all rate increase decisions, although it did not prevent the power rates from going up significantly since 1999.

We should not draw any hasty conclusions about the effectiveness of the GN as a public Government as it is difficult to compare the fledgling GN with the more seasoned GNWT, which has many decades of experience. Fifteen years is too short a period of time for any government to address and create fundamental changes to many of the long standing economic and social conditions in Nunavut.

Public Government, Decentralization and Inuit Qaujimaqatugangit (IQ)

Public government (rather than self-government) for Nunavut was an obvious choice to some negotiators and the governments of the day because it would not make sense to have separate programs for Inuit and non-Inuit populations in such a small territory, not to mention that a territorial government would give Inuit greater authority and resources.

Consensus form of government is not strange in Canada. It has been used in very large municipalities. In practice, consensus government operates very much like a minority government, requiring skillful management and political compromise in order for it to function. It could be said that there is a certain civility in consensus government that does not exist in a party system. The consensus form of government in Nunavut has been generally considered effective since 1999.

There could be potential improvements to the consensus government. Cabinet members in Nunavut are selected by the Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs), not the Premier. This may have hampered the effectiveness of the government. An alternative system could be based on a directly elected Premier, who would have authority to pick his or her own Cabinet members.

Elections in Nunavut are still largely influenced by family relations, not issues or policy platform. A party system, despite its shortcomings, may be an option to push issues and policies to the center stage.



Politics in Nunavut are still dominated by men and there is a serious lack of gender parity. This is shown, in part, by the number of female MLAs in successive Legislative Assemblies in Nunavut. As a result, there is a perception that social and cultural issues have not been given enough attention within the GN. The gender parity plebiscite in 1997 was defeated.

Decentralization has been one of the most controversial aspects of the GN. Many of the GN's problems have been blamed on decentralization. Decentralization was not a new phenomenon – it had been ongoing for decades since the GNWT era. There was not much thought on government authority being centralized or decentralized during the land claims negotiations; it was not a priority for Inuit negotiators at the time.

The main objective of decentralization is to bring jobs and government decision making to the communities. An additional objective is to increase Inuit hiring and retention, especially in the senior ranks.

Decentralization in Nunavut would have been difficult at the best of times due to the small sizes and remote locations of communities. Results of the GN's decentralization efforts have been mixed. One lesson is that a particular function/division within a department should have been decentralized into one community – instead, one function was spread over different communities causing inefficiency, higher operating costs and communication issues. Neither did decentralization achieve the objective of bringing government decision making closer to the communities. Departmental authority clearly lies in Iqaluit and the communication is generally one way only (Iqaluit to communities). Another lesson is that jobs requiring specialized knowledge or training should not have gone to smaller communities as it has been extremely difficult to recruit qualified candidates in these communities.

One of the main challenges of the GN's decentralization exercise is the lack of a state-of-the-art communication system, which was one of the identified central premises of decentralization but has never been established.

One result is a phenomenon called “fathom” decentralization, which entails a person permanently working in Iqaluit while purportedly occupying a decentralized position that is based in a community.

Despite these issues, there is still strong support of the concept of decentralization, both within the GN and in the communities; but, there is much disagreement on how it should be implemented.

The Government of Nunavut was innovative in developing Inuit social values and attempting to incorporate it into bureaucracy of a public government.



Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) is at the core of decolonization. IQ as method of public government in Nunavut was developed through public consultations with Elders and communities. Inuit wanted government to better reflect Inuit social values.

There was much demand in defining IQ – some feel that IQ should not be defined because Inuit would risk losing out some part of our culture if we try to put Inuit culture into a box. IQ is basically the same as Inuit societal values or Inuit culture. Some thought that we should have used the term “Inuit Culture” instead of “IQ.”

Health and Wellbeing of Nunavummiut

Public health is a matter of longer-term trends and goals, not short-term strategies. The GN has a Mental Health Strategy, Suicide Prevention Strategy, Family Violence Strategy, a Food Security Strategy and various implementation plans. Real changes, however, will take many years. We need to look at root causes of public health problems – the social determinants of health (e.g., livelihood, culture, housing, education, food, childhood development and health services). Changing the health status of Nunavummiut will require multiple initiatives, efforts and investments by multiple departments within the GN.

A functional public infrastructure is lacking in Nunavut. The factors contributing to a functional public infrastructure include organizational capacity, sufficient and competent workforce, and functioning information and knowledge systems. Due to the lack of public infrastructure, it is not realistic for small jurisdictions in Canada to achieve the same level of government services as large ones. This is especially true in Nunavut due to numerous long-standing public infrastructure deficiencies.

Nunavut is also increasingly becoming a bifurcated society with large gaps between have and have-not populations on income, education and health.

Nunavut is a society that is experiencing intense historical trauma arising from many well-known historical events (e.g., relocation, residential school). Recent research links historical trauma with Nunavut’s high suicide rate. With the highest suicide rates in the country, Nunavut would benefit from a national suicide prevention strategy. Canada is one of only a few developed nations without such a strategy.

Studies have found that education levels are closely linked to the wellbeing of the population and the most effective way to reduce poverty. However, crowded housing, with its associated issues, does not create the ideal environment for our kids to study. Housing is the No. 1 priority in Nunavut – we must expand social housing.

A rising tide floats more boats – however, too many boats in Nunavut are in need of major repairs and can’t float, especially in the health and social development areas. The land claims



agreement provided Inuit with an overall roadmap but the way forward is difficult and isn't always clear.

Food security is a complex issue in Nunavut and needs a comprehensive solution. For example, the high level of social assistance rates and poverty is a major factor, in addition to the high costs in transporting southern goods to Nunavut and retailers' high operational costs. Food retailers can play a role in collaborating with the government to help solving the program. The GN and Inuit organizations should also play important roles. The Nutrition North Program is only part of the solution and cannot be the only solution to food insecurity in Nunavut.

Economy, Resource Development and Devolution

Nunavut could be a world leading economy. Nunavut has people who are just as smart as people from anywhere else. Nunavut was held back by inadequate government investment in Nunavut.

For example, there is insufficient investment in human capital in Nunavut. Investment in education isn't going to be sufficient unless it also comes with parallel investment in housing and other public infrastructure in communities. Nunavut inherited \$1.6 Billion housing deficit without the means of getting out of it.

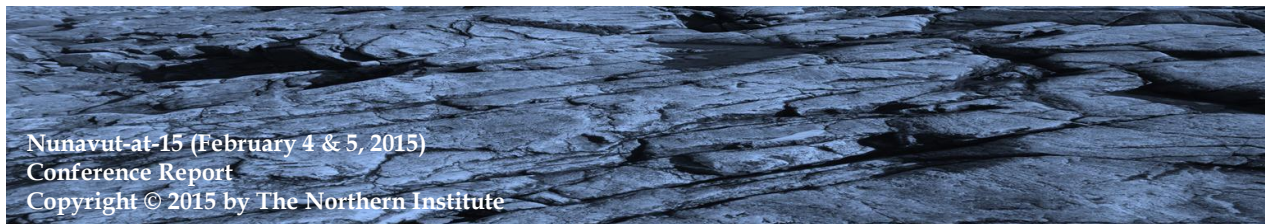
Nunavut is in a "poverty trap," a persistent inter-generational poverty condition that requires adequate, multi-faceted investment in at least six areas to overcome: human, business, infrastructure, natural, public institutional capital and knowledge capital.

Infrastructure in Nunavut should be viewed as part of the nation-building, not based on short-term economic calculation. Trans-Canada railroad was built not based on short term economic return. It was said that the creation of Nunavut completed the map of Canada. But Nunavut wasn't on the map when Canada made decisions on infrastructure investment.

Canada does not have either a long term strategic plan or a short term plan for infrastructure investment in the North. It is a magical thinking that mining companies will build all the public infrastructure that Nunavut needs.

Nunavut can do more to develop its tourism industry. There are examples to follow. Both Norway and Iceland has developed successful tourism sectors by tapping into the romantic images of the Arctic.

Is Nunavut ready for oil and gas development? Without adequate oil spill preparedness, one could say that oil and gas development in the Arctic would be like "rolling the dice." Neither is there infrastructure (e.g., deep water port) in Nunavut to support and service oil and gas development. Nunavut is currently not in a position to economically benefit from these services



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and any support services would likely be provided by other countries with such infrastructure (e.g., Greenland or Norway) should oil and gas development go ahead right now.

Devolution is not just a right in indigenous law, but is also a constitutional right in Canada. Devolution is not a gift from the federal government.

Nunavut is interested in devolution of jurisdiction (e.g., offshore resources), not just devolution of programs. The federal government has not yet developed a policy on devolution of jurisdiction.

The most efficient way for mining companies to do business in Nunavut is to use local workforce. Companies want to train Inuit workers or sign up for IIBAs – it's more expensive not to. Strong local communities are good for business.

It is a huge challenge for private sectors to train and retain management level personnel in Nunavut as these personnel are regularly lured to the public sector because of its higher wage and benefits.

Some mining companies complain that the levels of government and the complex regulatory process is a barrier for resource development in Nunavut. How to streamline the regulatory process and reduce its complexity without compromising environmental and wildlife protection and regulation will continue to be a challenge. For example, Baffinland's project certificate contains over 180 terms and conditions. Can we make the list shorter?

One of Nunavut's unique qualities is the significant aboriginal input into the governance of resource development.

Education and Language

Implementation of bi-lingual education required by the new Education Act has been a challenge. The number of bilingual educators is still limited and teaching staff from outside of Nunavut cannot deliver bilingual education.

Protecting Inuit language is one of the key reasons for the land claims movement. There is still a big culture clash between the dominant and Inuit cultures, both within our educational system and the government departments, which needs to be addressed.

Many good programs and opportunities for adult education (e.g., life skills and pre-employment training) existed prior to 1999 and have since been neglected.

Alternative programs are a large overlooked area in Nunavut's education system. For example, there used to be a very successful trade program in Nunavut's educational system, which was



discontinued after 1999. We need to take leadership and work on these areas. This could be one effective way to tackle our high school dropout rate.

Nunavut in Canadian and International Context

Arctic is not a “last frontier” — it’s Inuit “homeland” first. This must be the basis of any discussion of Inuit’s place in Canada. Inuit do have a major say in what goes on in Arctic development, through the land claims agreement.

No countries have seriously challenge Canada’s territorial claim of the Northwest Passage since 1985. Inuit use and occupancy was an important part of Canada’s claim.

Looking Forward

The creation of Nunavut is not the end, but the beginning. The path to success and prosperity is not mysterious — in many situations we know what works and what doesn’t work. The key is commitment. Our experience in the teacher and nurse training programs shows that we can create success if we commit to it.

Inuit need to take ownership of our territory and the challenges we face. Inuit were once a strong, self-reliant and disciplined people. We must stop asking others to do things for us — we must start putting our fear aside, and start taking action.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

DAY 1 — Wednesday, February 4, 2015

Feb. 4 | 7:30–8:30am Registration; Continental Breakfast

Feb. 4 | 8:30–8:45am Opening Remarks — Co-Chairs

Feb. 4 | 8:45–9:45am Opening Keynote Address
Hon. Tom Siddon, P.C., Ph.D., LL.D., Minister of Indian Affairs & Northern
Development (1990-1993)

Feb. 4 | 9:45–11:00am Session 1: Looking Back — A brief history of Nunavut, how it came into existence and
where it stands today

To understand Nunavut's successes as well as its many challenges, one has to look into its past. It has been said that the creation of Nunavut was a tremendous political achievement for both Canada and the Inuit. 15 years ago, Nunavut was full of hopes and promises. 15 years later, is Nunavut still part of a success story? Has Nunavut met our expectations?

Speakers: Hon. Dennis Patterson, Hon. Paul Quassa, Tom Molloy, Barry Dewar, Rick Van Loon

Feb. 4 | 11:00–11:15am Refreshment Break

Feb. 4 | 11:15–12:45pm Session 2: Are we better off? — A look at Nunavummiut's health and social wellbeing

"Are we better off?" has been said to be the quintessential benchmark in measuring the effectiveness of a government policy/program. Since 1999, the GN and Inuit organizations have been undertaking tremendous amount of efforts to attempt to improve the health and social wellbeing of Nunavummiut. We will examine a few major government initiatives to see whether and what kind of progress has been made.

Speakers: Terry Audla, Dr. Maureen Baikie, Jack Hicks, Edward Kennedy

Feb. 4 | 12:45–1:45pm Lunch

Feb. 4 | 1:45–2:15pm Northern Keynote Address
Hon. Monica Ell, Deputy Premier & Minister of Economic Development &
Transportation, Government of Nunavut

Feb. 4 | 2:15–3:45pm Session 3: Mining and devolution — The roles of the GN and potential impacts of
devolution

Resource development has been one of the main pillars of the Harper Government's Northern policy. The GN, however, has limited control over resource development in Nunavut as the federal government owns the Crown lands within the Territory. The GN has been increasingly aggressive in asserting itself in the mining sector and in pursuing the devolution agenda. What is the prospect of devolution negotiation in Nunavut? Will it help solve Nunavut's challenges such as unemployment or infrastructure deficit?

Speakers: Tony Penikett, Bob Long, Paul Crowley, Adam Chamberlain



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Feb. 4 | 3:45–4:00pm Refreshment Break

Feb. 4 | 4:00–5:30pm Session 4: Against the tide – Reversing the loss of language and culture through legislation

Gradual loss of language and culture has been a major challenge to Aboriginal peoples including Inuit. Inuit Language Protection Act (ILPA) in 2008 has been celebrated as a major achievement by both the GN and Inuit organizations. Although Inuit organizations were not satisfied with the Education Act in 2008, it contains important provisions intending to promote bilingual education in Nunavut. How have these legislation been implemented? Are they making a difference on the ground?

Speakers: Eva Aariak, Naulluq Arnaquq, Dr. Annis May Timpson, Hon. Paul Quassa

Feb. 4 | 5:30pm Conference Adjourns for Day 1

DAY 2 — Thursday, February 5, 2015

Feb. 5 | 8:00–8:45am Continental Breakfast

Feb. 5 | 8:45–10:30am Session 5: What pays the bills? – Nunavut’s search for a sustainable economy

Although government spending will likely continue to dominate Nunavut’s economy in the coming years, there have been significant changes and shifts in the Nunavut economy in the past 15 years. The traditional harvesting economy has been shrinking while other sectors such as mining and tourism are growing. Will Nunavut be able to develop a sustainable economy in the foreseeable future?

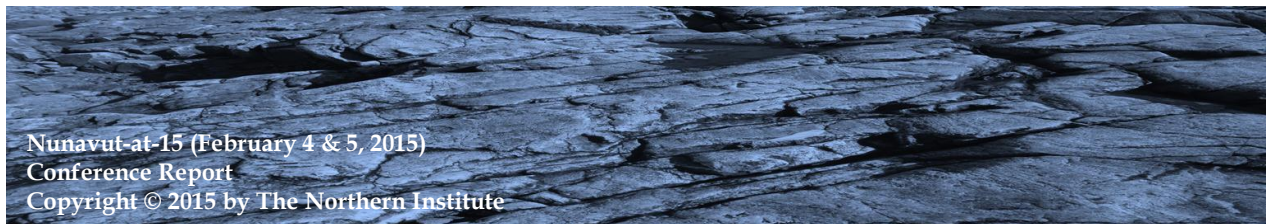
Speakers: Tom Paddon, Dr. Michael Byers, Paul Crawley

Feb. 5 | 10:30–10:45am Refreshment Break

Feb. 5 | 10:45–12:30pm Session 6: Self-governance through public government – How has it been working so far?

Nunavut is the only jurisdiction in Canada where the majority of its population are Aboriginal. Inuit leaders chose a public government to effect their aspiration for self-governance, and both the Legislative Assembly and the Cabinet operate on a consensus form of decision making rather than a party system. The GN has also been pursuing a decentralization policy in the hope of bringing employments to smaller communities. How has the system been working for Inuit and those in smaller communities?

Speakers: Hon. Dennis Patterson, Barry Dewar, Graham White, Eva Aariak, Dr. Annis May Timpson



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Feb. 5 | 12:30–1:45pm Lunch

Feb. 5 | 1:45–3:15pm Session 7: A small piece in a big puzzle? – Nunavut in a Canadian and global context

Nunavut is at the forefront and converging point of many global and national hot issues such as Canada’s Arctic Policy and Northern Strategy, Arctic sovereignty and national security, climate change, the debate over the Northwest Passage and the rush to develop what is arguably “the last frontier” on earth.

Speakers: Dr. Michael Byers, Tony Penikett, Terry Audla, Dr. Terry Fenge

Feb. 5 | 3:15–3:30pm Refreshment Break

Feb. 5 | 3:30–5:00pm Session 8: Looking forward – Major political, social, economic and policy challenges in the next 10 years

This conference started with the past. It will end with the future. Do you still believe in Nunavut? Do you still think Nunavut has a bright and promising future, like we hoped 15 year ago? Panel members at this session will provide an overview of major challenges facing the Territory in the coming decade, and their views on Nunavut’s ability to overcome these challenges.

Speakers: Hon. Tom Siddon, Naullaq Arnaquq, Qajaq Robinson, Becky Mearns

Feb. 5 | 5:00pm Conference Concludes

SPEAKERS' BIOGRAPHIES

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS (In agenda order)

Hon. Tom Siddon, P.C., Ph.D., LL.D.

Dr. Tom Siddon is a professional engineer, environmental scientist, politician and community leader, and was the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Canada (INAC) for the Government of Canada from 1990 to 1993.

Dr. Siddon served five terms as Member of Parliament for Richmond-Delta, and was a Member of the Cabinet for nine years as Minister of Science and Technology, Fisheries and Oceans, Indian Affairs and Northern Development and National Defense.

As the INAC Minister, Mr. Siddon was instrumental in guiding the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* through all of its final stages from the Agreement-in-Principle (April 30, 1990) to the signing of the final *Nunavut Agreement* on May 25, 1993, and in fostering the creation of the Territory of Nunavut.

Hon. Monica Ell

The Honourable Monica Ell is Deputy Premier and Minister of Economic Development & Transportation for the Government of Nunavut, having been formally sworn into office on November 19, 2013. Ms. Ell was re-elected in the general election held on October 28, 2013, to represent the new constituency of Iqaluit-Manirajak in the 4th Legislative Assembly of Nunavut.

Ms. Ell previously sat in the 3rd Legislative Assembly of Nunavut, following a by-election for the riding of Iqaluit West held on September 12, 2011. Ms. Ell served as Minister of Family Services, Minister responsible for Homelessness, Minister responsible for the Qulliq Energy Corporation and Minister responsible for the Status of Women.

Prior to her election to the Legislative Assembly, Ms. Ell served as Director of Programming for the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation and spent 18 years in media. Ms. Ell was a former Director of Economic Development at Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. She has also served as President of the Nunavut Economic Forum, President of the Baffin Chamber of Commerce, Vice-President of the Atuqtuarvik Corporation and Vice-President of Pauktuutit, the national organization representing Inuit women.

PANEL SPEAKERS (In alphabetical order by surname name)

Eva Aariak was the Premier of Nunavut from 2008 to 2013. Guided by the Tamapta Mandate, Ms. Aariak worked with communities and stakeholders to create The Makimaniq Plan, a made-in-Nunavut approach to reduce poverty. She spearheaded pioneering legislation on poverty reduction and child protection. Ms. Aariak also successfully sought adoption of the Inuit Language Protection Act based on recommendations that she had previously made as Commissioner of Languages from 1999-2003. Ms. Aariak also partnered with the federal government to secure a desperately needed new social housing program.

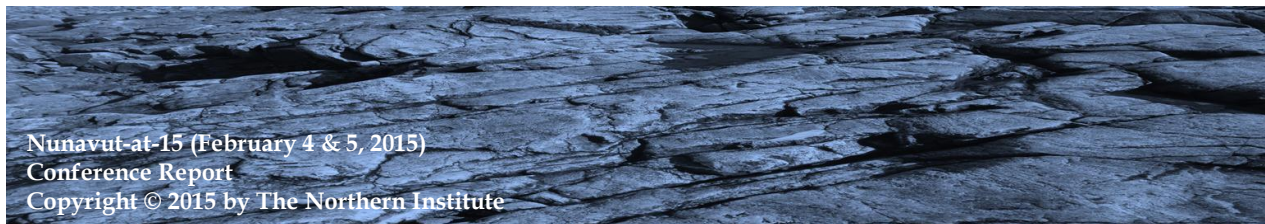
Naullaq Arnaquq is the Assistant Deputy Minister at the Department of Culture and Heritage with the Government of Nunavut where she has led major initiatives including the development of the language legislation, and the establishment of Piqqusilirivvik, the cultural school. Naullaq is currently working on her PhD with University of Prince Edward Island. She holds a M.Ed. degree with University of Prince Edward Island and a B.Ed. degree from McGill University. Naullaq is fluently bilingual in both Inuktitut and English.

Terry Audla is the President of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK), the national organization representing 55,000 Inuit in Canada. He was born in Frobisher Bay (now Iqaluit), and raised in Resolute Bay, the son of High Arctic Exiles relocated from Inukjuak, Quebec, in the early 1950s. Mr. Audla has dedicated his career to the implementation of Inuit land claims agreements and the growth of economic opportunities for Inuit, first with the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA) (as its land manager and subsequently executive director), and later with the Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) (as its executive director).

Dr. Maureen Baikie is the Chief Medical Officer of Health for Nunavut. She is a Specialist in Public Health and Preventive Medicine with broad experience in northern and aboriginal health issues, and is particularly interested in communicable disease control, environmental health, emergency preparedness and response and public health law. Dr. Baikie has also worked for extensive periods in Labrador and Nova Scotia.

Dr. Michael Byers is Professor and Canada Research Chair in Global Politics and International Law at the University of British Columbia. His most recent book, *International Law and the Arctic* (Cambridge University Press, 2013), won the Donner Prize for the best book on Canadian public policy. He is a regular contributor to the *Globe and Mail*, *National Post*, and *Toronto Star*.

Adam Chamberlain is a partner with the national law firm BLG and Leader of the firm's Team North. He works regularly in the Canadian north on environmental, regulatory and Aboriginal matters and speaks and writes on related matters frequently. Adam assisted the Government of Nunavut with the environmental assessment processes for the Mary River Iron Mine and



Dominion Diamond (then Harry Winston) in its purchase of the Ekati diamond mine in the NWT.

Paul Crowley (Co-Chair) is a lawyer and Director of Arctic Programs for WWF-Canada. Mr. Crowley was the Principal Secretary to Eva Aariak, Premier of Nunavut during the Third Legislative Assembly (2008-2013), and Head of the Social Development Unit for the International Development Law Organization based in Rome, Italy. A long-time resident of Nunavut, Mr. Crowley has worked with many other Inuit leaders such as Sheila Watt-Cloutier, and helped initiate and was Special Counsel to the Qikiqtani Truth Commission.

Barry Dewar is a former senior public-service executive with a 30 year career in the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development focusing on aboriginal rights and claims. From 1979 to 1993 he was a member of the federal negotiating team on the Nunavut Land Claim, occupying the position of Senior Federal Negotiator from 1986 to 1993. He subsequently served as Director General Self-Government and Director General Comprehensive Claims. Since his retirement in 2007, he has continued to work as a consultant on aboriginal and treaty rights issues.

Dr. Terry Fenge (Co-Chair) is an Ottawa-based consultant specializing in Arctic, Aboriginal and Environmental issues. He was Senior Negotiator for the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut, the Inuit organization that negotiated the 1993 Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, and Strategic Council to the International Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Conference (now Council). He currently advises Nunavut Tungavik Inc. on implementation of the Nunavut Agreement.

Jack Hicks served as Director of Research for the Nunavut Implementation Commission (NIC) and as the Government of Nunavut (GN)'s first Director of Evaluation and Statistics. For the last decade he has focussed on suicide prevention – as a researcher, a suicide intervention trainer, and as the GN's Suicide Prevention Advisor during development of the Nunavut Suicide Prevention Strategy. Jack currently teaches at Carleton University and recently completed, with Graham White, a book about the creation and the decentralization of the Government of Nunavut.

Edward S. Kennedy joined The North West Company in 1989 and has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer since 1997. Edward is a board member of The North West Company and United Grocers Inc. He holds an Honours Degree in Business from the Ivey Business School at Western University and a Bachelor of Laws Degree from Osgoode Hall Law School.

Robert Long has worked in business, business development and community economic development for almost 50 years. Most recently he served as Deputy Minister for Department of Economic Development and Transportation for the Government of Nunavut from 2008 to 2013, and for 10 years as General Manager of Baffin Business Development Corporation before then. Bob was the President of Baffin Regional Chamber of Commerce from 2001 to 2007.



Becky Mearns is originally from Pangnirtung, Nunavut, spent her childhood in Scotland and is now living in Ottawa. After graduating from NS in 2002, Becky spent four years with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police working in communities throughout Nunavut. She left the RCMP in 2007 to pursue her education. In 2011 she received honours BA from Carleton University majoring in Sociology and a double minor in aboriginal studies and law. She is currently working on her master's thesis through the department of geography at Carleton.

W. Thomas Molloy, O.C., S.O.M., Q.C. has been negotiating land claim settlements with First Nations and Inuit for more than 30 years. Among many accomplishments as a Chief Federal Negotiator, Tom completed the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, the Nisga'a Final Agreement, the Inuit of Northern Quebec Offshore Agreement, and most recently the Tla'amin Final Agreement under the BC Treaty Commission process. He is the Principal in Molloy Negotiations.

Tom Paddon is the President and CEO of Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation. He is leading Baffinland in currently developing Canada's most northerly iron ore mine, the Mary River Project, located on northern Baffin Island. Mr. Paddon's previous experience of developing and operating the Voisey's Bay Project in northern Labrador set new benchmarks for achieving social license and commercial success in remote mining operations. Mr. Paddon was recently appointed to serve as Chair of the inaugural Arctic Economic Council's executive committee.

Hon. Dennis Patterson is member of the Senate and a former Premier of the Northwest Territories. In his distinguished 16-year career as a member of the NWT Legislative Assembly Mr. Patterson served in many capacities including Minister of Education, Minister of Health and Social Services and Minister of Justice, culminating in his service as Premier between 1987 and 1991. Mr. Patterson played a key leadership role in the settlement of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the Nunavut Agreement, and the NWT Legislatives contributions, over 20 years, which led to the establishment of the Territory of Nunavut in 1999.

Tony Penikett was the Premier of the Yukon Territory from 1985 to 1992. He spent 25 years in public life, including serving as the Chief of Staff to federal New Democratic Party Leader Ed Broadbent; five terms as MLA in the Yukon Legislative Assembly; and two terms as the Premier. His government negotiated settlements of Yukon First Nation land claims. He subsequently served as Deputy Minister of Negotiations and, later, Labour for the B.C. Government. His book, *Reconciliation: First Nations Treaty Making*, was published in 2006. He also authored two films: *The Mad Trapper* for BBC TV/Time Life Films and *La Patrouille Perdue* for ORTF France.

Hon. Paul Quassa is Minister of Education for the Government of Nunavut. Mr. Quassa was the Chief Negotiator for Tungavik Federation of Nunavut (TFN) during land claims negotiations, which led to the historic 1993 signing of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.



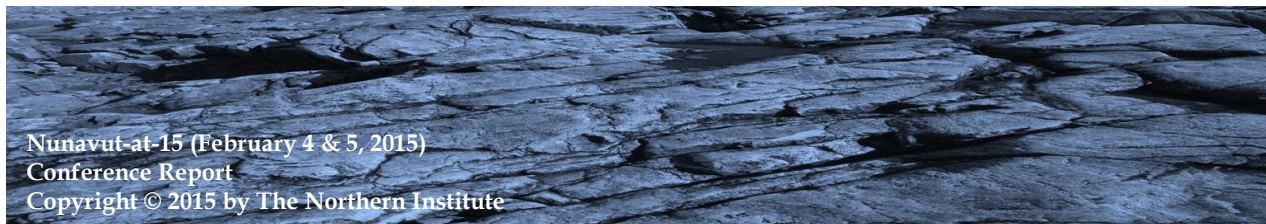
Mr. Quassa served as the President of the TFN, and subsequently the President of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), and was one of the official signatories to the Nunavut Agreement.

Qajaq Robinson is a lawyer in the Borden Ladner Gervais LLP's Commercial Litigation Group. She is a graduate of the inaugural class of the Akitsiraq Law School, University of Victoria. Prior to joining BLG, Qajaq worked with the Public Prosecution Services of Canada in Iqaluit prosecuting criminal and quasi criminal cases across Nunavut. She also worked as a Senior Policy Advisor for the Qikiqtani Inuit Association. Qajaq is a fluent Inuktitut speaker.

Dr. Annis May Timpson is one of the UK's leading Canadian specialists. She regularly advises UK and Scottish governments on Canadian matters and has taught Canadian Studies at the Universities of Birmingham, Nottingham, Sussex, and Edinburgh. Dr. Timpson's Nunavut research has focused on the division of the NWT, the integration of IQ within the Nunavut Public Service, and the development of new language policies for Nunavut, and has published extensively on these topics.

Rick Van Loon is currently Professor and President Emeritus at Carleton University, of which he was President from 1996 to 2005. He was Senior ADM for Comprehensive Land Claims and Northern programs and Associate DM at Indian Affairs and Northern Development from 1985 to 1993, a period that saw settlement of the Nunavut Agreement, the establishment of Nunavut and the creation of the Yukon First Nations umbrella agreement as well as the Gwichi'in and Sahtu claims in the Mackenzie delta.

Graham White is Professor of Political Science at the University of Toronto, where he teaches courses on Canadian politics, with special emphasis on provincial and territorial politics. He has been and writing about Northern politics since the 1980s and recently completed, with Jack Hicks, a book about the creation and the decentralization of the Government of Nunavut.



ABOUT THE NORTHERN INSTITUTE

The Northern Institute for Policy & Law is a private educational and research organization based in Iqaluit, Nunavut. Our mission is to create top-quality, insightful conferences and educational events that focus exclusively on issues affecting Canada's Northern Territories and Arctic regions. As an independent organization with no political or ideological agendas or affiliation with any interest groups, we strive to serve as a neutral, inclusive and respectful forum for dialogue and debate.

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