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National Aboriginal Health Organization  
220 Laurier Avenue West, Suite 1200  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5Z9  
Phone: (613) 237-9462  
Toll-free: 1-877-602-4445  
Fax: (613) 237-1810  
Email: [info@naho.ca](mailto:info@naho.ca)  
Website: [www.naho.ca](http://www.naho.ca)

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Impacts of Resource Extraction on Northern Aboriginal Communities in Canada.

Under Section 35 of the Canadian Constitution Act, 1982, the term Aboriginal Peoples refers to First Nations, Inuit and Métis people living in Canada. However, common use of the term is not always inclusive of all three distinct people and much of the available research only focuses on particular segments of the Aboriginal population. NAHO makes every effort to ensure the term is used appropriately.

# INTRODUCTION

The National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO) commissioned this annotated bibliography for its March 2008 roundtable discussion, “Exploring Community-Based Responses to Resource Extractive Development in Northern Canada.” The roundtable features people with first-hand experience working in northern Aboriginal communities discussing local responses to the opportunities and challenges related to mining, oil and gas development. NAHO’s ultimate aim is to uncover community- and region-based strategies that help to mitigate the negative impacts of development while ideally increasing the benefits of development for individuals, families and communities.

Accordingly, this bibliography includes citations drawn from existing literature on the cultural, economic, gendered, political, and social impacts of resource extraction on Northern Aboriginal individuals, families and communities in Canada. International documents have also been cited where similar questions and cases have been explored on the impacts of resource extraction in other parts of the world.

Most of the research for this project was conducted online, and virtually all of the documents cited below are available on the Internet, the bulk of them as PDFs. Web addresses have been provided for most citations.

While conducting this research, the authors generally discovered that, while there are many documents about resource extraction’s environmental impacts in the North, there is relatively little literature on the other impacts. Moreover, when they are examined, these other impacts (social, economic, political, cultural, gender) are often considered together as a whole and rarely investigated individually, with the possible exception of economic effects. This overlap may be because the issues are cross-cutting and interrelated. It is not always obvious, for example, how gender and social impacts can be neatly parsed out from one another. Thus, readers may find there is some overlap between impact categories in the citations.

In the majority of the documents referenced below, the impacts of mining and oil and gas development on Aboriginal communities are shown in a mainly negative picture. Overall, it appears that impact assessment and analysis on resource extraction remains a relatively new phenomenon for Aboriginal communities. What this gap could speak to is the growing need for the affected communities to develop, design and deliver their own home-grown methods and means of assessing and mitigating the full range of environmental and human impacts of resource development.

# CULTURAL IMPACTS

**Demboosky, April. (2006). On the cultural impacts of mining. *Mother Jones*. June.**  
<http://www.motherjones.com/news/featurex/2006/06/mining.html>

This article expands on the juxtaposed pros and cons of the proposed Pebble gold/copper mine in the Lake Iliamna region of Southwest Alaska. On the one hand, the development project could increase employment opportunities for the Aboriginal Peoples in the region. On the other hand are many cautionary examples: Aboriginal traditional economies, livelihoods and the environment could be threatened; and the population could see decreased health and well-being as a result of the mine.

**Government of the Northwest Territories. (2005). *GNWT Beaufort-Delta Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project*.**  
<http://pubs.aina.ucalgary.ca/health/58537.pdf>

The Beaufort-Delta Regional Workshop convened communities and the Government of the Northwest Territories to examine anticipated positive and negative social impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project on employment and income, housing, justice, and health and wellness. The workshop served as a basis for community and governmental collaboration and cooperation in the management and mitigation of social impacts resulting from the pipeline.

**Government of the Northwest Territories. (2005). *GNWT Deh Cho Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project*.**  
[http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/pdf/reports/social\\_health/2005/english/mackenzie\\_valley\\_gas\\_project\\_deh\\_cho.pdf](http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/pdf/reports/social_health/2005/english/mackenzie_valley_gas_project_deh_cho.pdf)

The Deh Cho Regional Workshop convened communities and the Government of the Northwest Territories to examine anticipated positive and negative social impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project on employment and income, housing, justice, and health and wellness. The workshop served as a basis for community and governmental collaboration and cooperation in the management and mitigation of social impacts resulting from the pipeline.

**Government of the Northwest Territories. (2005).** *GNWT Sahtu Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project.*

[http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/pdf/reports/social\\_health/2005/english/mackenzie\\_valley\\_gas\\_project\\_sahtu.pdf](http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/pdf/reports/social_health/2005/english/mackenzie_valley_gas_project_sahtu.pdf)

The Sahtu Regional Workshop convened communities and the Government of the Northwest Territories to examine anticipated positive and negative social impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project on employment and income, housing, justice, and health and wellness. The workshop served as a basis for community and governmental collaboration and cooperation in the management and mitigation of social impacts resulting from the pipeline.

**Hurst, Sarah. (2007).** *NWT uranium exploration plan rejected. Mining News. 12(30).*

<http://www.petroleumnews.com/pntruncate/484739216.shtml>

This article reports reactions to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board's environmental assessment rejecting Ur Energy's proposed Screech Lake Uranium Exploration Project. The review board rejected the project based on evidence pointing to the potential adverse socio-economic, environmental and cultural impacts.

**Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board. (2007).** *Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board Report of Environmental Assessment and Reasons for Decision On Ur Energy Inc. Screech Lake Uranium Exploration Project (EA 0607-003).*

[http://www.mveirb.nt.ca/upload/project\\_document/1180455989\\_UR\\_Energy\\_Report\\_of\\_EA%20final.pdf](http://www.mveirb.nt.ca/upload/project_document/1180455989_UR_Energy_Report_of_EA%20final.pdf)

This document outlines conclusions of the Review Board's environmental assessment regarding the rejection of UrEnergy Inc.'s proposed Screech Lake Uranium Exploration Project in the Upper Thelon River basin. Considerable evidence points to potentially serious and adverse sociocultural impacts for the Aboriginal Peoples of the region and the biophysical issues, including the disruption of caribou migration.

**Taku River Tlingit First Nation. (1998.) *Tulsequah Chief Mine Re-Opening Project:  
Report and Recommendations of the Taku River Tlingit First Nation.***

**[http://web.archive.org/web/20020617034709/miningwatch.org/emcbc/publications/  
tulsequah\\_TRTFN.htm](http://web.archive.org/web/20020617034709/miningwatch.org/emcbc/publications/tulsequah_TRTFN.htm)**

A report submitted by the Taku River Tlingit First Nation to the Ministers of Environment and Energy and Mines in March 1998 countering conclusions and recommendations made by the BC Environmental Assessment Office with respect to the approval of the Tulsequah Chief Mine. The Taku River Tlingit First Nation participated as a full member on the project committee that reviewed the Tulsequah Chief proposal. Along with environmental and economic impacts, the report discusses cultural, social, heritage, and health impacts. Its reference to Tlingit land use impacts includes the significance of Tlingit land-based economy and impacts upon Tlingit land use.

# ECONOMIC IMPACTS

**Aboriginal Futures Society. (2007). *Aboriginal Futures Annual Report 2007***

**[http://www.aboriginalfutures.ca/docs/afs\\_annual\\_report\\_2007.pdf](http://www.aboriginalfutures.ca/docs/afs_annual_report_2007.pdf)**

This report overviews 2006 highlights of the Aboriginal Futures NWT Oil and Gas Skills Development Strategy, under which the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnerships (ASEP) initiative takes place. The ASEP initiative seeks to improve employment opportunities, skills development and on-the-job work experience for Aboriginal Peoples in the territories of the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, and Deh Cho regions. The initiative involves collaborative partnerships between Aboriginal governments, the oil and gas industry, and governments.

**Alternatives North. *Long-term Impacts: Will the NWT be better off with the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP)?* Yellowknife, NT: Alternatives North.**

**<http://www.alternativesnorth.ca/pdf/LongTermImpacts.pdf>**

A plain-language pamphlet version of an independent study commissioned by Alternatives North pursuing three main questions: 1) What long-term, sustainable benefits does the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP) provide for the NWT?; 2) What factors affect the sustainability of the proposed MGP? How?; 3) Are there other ways to develop oil and gas, and get more sustainable benefits for northerners? A side-by-side comparison of positive and negative factors affecting sustainability is presented.

**Archibald R. & Ritter, M. (2001). "Canada: From Fly-In, Fly-Out to Mining Metropolis."**

***In Large Mines And The Community: Socioeconomic and Environmental Effects in Latin America, Canada, and Spain.* IDRC/World Bank.**

**[http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-28032-201-1-DO\\_TOPIC.html](http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-28032-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html)**

An analysis of Canadian experiences with respect to economic, social and environmental implications of mineral sector activity on local communities close to the mine sites, and how the net benefits could be improved and negative impacts reduced or eliminated. Indigenous communities are specifically discussed, with case studies of Voisey's Bay nickel project and the Diavik diamond mine.

**Cizek, P. (2005). *Plundering the North for Hyper-profits: Non-Renewable Resource Extraction And Royalties in The Northwest Territories 1998–2004. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee.***  
**<http://carc.org/2005/royalties%20and%20hyper-profits%2005.12.15.pdf>**

This paper reviews the rapid and increasing value and volume of petroleum and mineral extraction in the Northwest Territories between 1998 and 2004. Northerners are at a crossroads in their engagement within this sector, with the first option of remaining a dependent resource colony where multi-national corporate capital continues to reap hyper-profits at the expense of social infrastructure and the environment. The second option is that they secure their self-determination by capturing a fair return from this industry production.

**Cleghorn, C. (1999). *Aboriginal Peoples and Mining in Canada: Six Case Studies.***  
**MiningWatch Canada.**  
**[http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?/Indigenous\\_Issues/Aboriginal\\_Case\\_Studies](http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?/Indigenous_Issues/Aboriginal_Case_Studies)**

An overview of how Aboriginal communities have come to terms with mining and mineral exploration in their territories. Each case study includes a brief summary of the project or problem followed by a description of how it is being addressed, and then concludes with lessons learned. Case studies include Innu Nation, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation, Tahltan First Nation, Little Salmon Carmacks First Nation, Makivik Corporation, and the Nishnawbi-Aski Nation.

**De Beers Canada. (2006). *2006 Snap Lake Socio-Economic Report***  
**[http://www.debeerscanada.com/files\\_2/documents/2006SnapLakeSocioEcReport.pdf](http://www.debeerscanada.com/files_2/documents/2006SnapLakeSocioEcReport.pdf)**

Second annual report in fulfillment of the May 2005 Socio-Economic Agreement with the Government of the Northwest Territories. The document reviews the work that has been done to maximize the employment and economic benefits of the Snap Lake Mine for NWT residents and businesses.

**Diavik Diamond Mines. (2006.) *Diavik Diamond Mine—2006 Socio-Economic Monitoring Report for Operations: January to December.***  
**<http://www.diavik.ca/PDF/Diavik%202006%20SEMA%20Report.PDF>**

One of a regular series of reports issued by Diavik Diamond Mines under its 1999 Socio-Economic Agreement with regional Aboriginal groups. It presents a variety of statistics and information, such as employment data, business benefits, workforce development programs, and cultural and community well-being projects.



**Environmental Mining Council of British Columbia. (1998.)** *Mining in Remote Areas: Issues and Impacts.* MiningWatch.

[http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?/Canada\\_en/Mine\\_Impacts\\_Kit](http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?/Canada_en/Mine_Impacts_Kit)

Information kit profiling some of the major impacts associated with mine development in remote areas of Canada. It examines impacts of new roads on intact ecosystems and the livelihoods of Aboriginal communities linked to them. The community impacts section looks at the mining economics of boom and bust, social and cultural impacts, and health and safety. Case studies cover the Innu and Voisey's Bay, Ross River in the Yukon, the Dene Nation, and Tulsequah Chief.

**Goulet, K.N. (1997).** *Participation of Northerners and Aboriginal People in Uranium Development in Saskatchewan.* The Uranium Institute.

<http://www.world-nuclear.org/sym/1997/goulet.htm>

A presentation at the Uranium Institute's 22nd Annual Symposium in London by then Saskatchewan Minister of Northern Affairs. The presentation examines the participation of northern First Nations and Métis residents in the development of the province's uranium resources as a case study in mutually beneficial development.

**Government of the Northwest Territories. (2004).** *NWT Economic Trends: Volume 2—The Diamond Industry: Economic Impacts.* Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (Investment and Economic Analysis).

<http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca/iea//economic/newsletter/economic Trends2.pdf>

One section of this newsletter is devoted to the economic benefits afforded to the Dogrib of the NWT as a direct result of the diamond industry. Specifically, traditional harvesting activities, such as trapping and berry picking, have increased due to employment income and community economic development. Gains in purchasing power equates with increased access to equipment and provisions, which mean greater opportunities for traditional economies to flourish.

**Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. (2005).** *Report on Aboriginal Participation in Mining in Canada: Mechanisms for Aboriginal Community Benefits (Thirteenth Annual Report).*

[http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ps/nap/aboparmin13\\_e.html](http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ps/nap/aboparmin13_e.html)

This report highlights successful projects and best practices on Aboriginal participation in the minerals industry from across the country. The mechanisms for Aboriginal community participation and benefits are divided into three categories: strategies; agreements and policies; and education, training and knowledge sharing.

**Natural Resources Canada. (2003). “Aboriginal Partnerships and Coordination.” In**  
*Catalogue of Social Practices in the Canadian Minerals and Metals Industry.*  
[http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/sociprac/p\\_e.htm](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/mms/sociprac/p_e.htm)

Fourteen Canadian minerals and metal industries are listed on this Web site as a means of highlighting the economic benefits of resource development for Aboriginal communities. Economic benefits include business development, support of local businesses, education, employment and training opportunities, and community development.

**Nickle’s Energy Group. (2003). First Nations–Oil and Gas Partnerships and Developments.**  
*Nickle’s Profiler.*  
<http://www.nickles.com/MarketPlace/pdfs/03%20FN%20Profiler.pdf>

Industry insider magazine article championing economic effects of mining on Aboriginal communities.

**NWT & Nunavut Chamber of Mines. (2004). *Sustainable Economies: Aboriginal Participation in the Northwest Territories Mining Industry 1990–2004.***  
[http://www.miningnorth.com/docs/Aboriginal%20Participation%202005%20\(2\).pdf](http://www.miningnorth.com/docs/Aboriginal%20Participation%202005%20(2).pdf)

This document describes the historical and contemporary role of Aboriginal participation in the mining industry in the Northwest Territories. Challenges and opportunities for the collaboration between Aboriginal communities, governments, educational institutions, and the mining industry are outlined in the document with the view that the future holds a greater role for northern peoples to shape sustainable development in the region.

**Rothe, A. (2006). *A Review of Industrial Hard Rock Mining in Alaska. Alaskans for Responsible Mining.***  
<http://www.reformakmines.org/Alaska%20Hard%20Rock%20Mining%20-%20Rothe%20Jan06.pdf>

A report on large-scale hard rock lode mines in Alaska and the question of their benefits and liabilities for Alaskans. The mines’ promise of jobs and state revenues are contrasted with the fact they may also carry significant long-term economic and environmental costs. Ten case studies range from mines currently in operation to closed mines and proposed mining projects.

Wilson, C. (2006). North Island Digs In. *Victoria Times Colonist*. Saturday, April 1 edition.  
[http://working.canada.com/victoria/news/story.html?s\\_id=%2FXzj%2BsfQFl6wzF2yMBuGPXvtVgnj5qQx6qBZgHdU5ZjF3gkI0vRQKg%3D%3D](http://working.canada.com/victoria/news/story.html?s_id=%2FXzj%2BsfQFl6wzF2yMBuGPXvtVgnj5qQx6qBZgHdU5ZjF3gkI0vRQKg%3D%3D)

This article describes the promise of partnerships in gravel and granite mines between Polaris Minerals Corporation and some Vancouver Island First Nations. Benefits range from revenue-sharing and job/supplier opportunities for the 'Namgis to a confidential royalty for one Kwakiutl band, although the Queackar-Komoyue Nation has come out against the project.

Winfield, M. et al. (2002). *Looking Beneath the Surface: An Assessment of the Value of Public Support for the Metal Mining Industry in Canada*. Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development and Mining Watch Canada.  
[http://pubs.pembina.org/reports/belowthesurface\\_en.pdf](http://pubs.pembina.org/reports/belowthesurface_en.pdf)

This document argues that negative social, environmental and economic impacts are intrinsic to the metal mining industry. Given this, questions are raised on alternate forms of sustainable uses of natural resources as a means to promote greater sustainable employment in remote communities, who face the disruptions of the boom-and-bust cycles of mining. The Yukon is one of the regions highlighted in the report.

# GENDER IMPACTS

**Archibald, L. & Crnkovich, M. (1999).** *If Gender Mattered: A Case Study of Inuit Women, Land Claims and the Voisey's Bay Nickel Project.* Status of Women Canada.

[http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/pubs/pubspr/0662280024/199911\\_0662280024\\_e.pdf](http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/pubs/pubspr/0662280024/199911_0662280024_e.pdf)

This paper examines Inuit women's experiences within the context of the Voisey's Bay Nickel Project in Labrador. It examines the issue of gender equality and self-reliance related to Aboriginal land claims, major resource development projects and environmental assessments. Overarching recommendations include the application of gender-based analysis and Aboriginal women's representation and participation in land claims and environmental assessment processes.

**Bhanumathi, K. et al. (2005).** *Conference Report: Third International Women & Mining Conference. Mines, Minerals & PEOPLE.*

<http://www.mmpindia.org/womenandminingreport.PDF>

Over nine days, women from 21 countries convened in Visakhapatnam, India as part of the work of the International Women and Mining Network. Globally, women are profoundly affected by mining socially, economically, physically, and mentally. This conference report examines the mining economy from a gender perspective, analyzes women's roles in mining struggles, and their participation and right to decision-making. A section on the rights of rural and Indigenous women is highlighted.

**Brockman, A. & Argue, M. (1995).** *Review of NWT Diamonds Project Environmental Impact Statement: Socio-Economic Impacts On Women.* Status of Women Council of the NWT.

[http://www.statusofwomen.nt.ca/download/review\\_BHP.pdf](http://www.statusofwomen.nt.ca/download/review_BHP.pdf)

This review by the Status of Women Council of the NWT seeks to understand the BHP/Diamet Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), with a focus on the potential positive and negative socio-economic impacts on Aboriginal women from the communities of Wha Ti, Lutsel K'e, Coppermine, Rae, and Rae Lakes. Community women voiced that the mine could lead to employment, income, training/education and business opportunities, and company support for community social/cultural programs. These positive impacts were far outweighed by the potential harmful impacts including: erosion to land and traditional economies, increased substance abuse, workplace exploitation and marginalization, occupational health and safety, personal financial management, immigration, cultural impacts (including language), childcare scarcity, and lengthy commutes.

**CCSG Associates. (2004). *Overburdened: Understanding the Impacts of Mineral Extraction on Women's Health in Mining Communities*. MiningWatch Canada.  
<http://miningwatch.ca/updir/Overburdened.pdf>**

This literature review aims to provide information to help heal and protect women, their families and their communities from the adverse health impacts of mineral extraction by enhancing the level of knowledge about the impact of mining on women's health, and developing the capacity of women in mining communities to protect themselves and their families from the effects of mining.

**Macdonald, I. (2003). *Tunnel Vision: Women's rights undermined?* Oxfam.  
<http://www.oxfam.org.au/campaigns/mining/docs/miningtunnelvision.pdf>**

These conference proceedings give voice to Indigenous women from Australia, Papua New Guinea, India, Indonesia, and the Philippines and speak to the overall negative impacts that mining has disproportionately afforded them. The industry has resulted in their socio-economic marginalization and vulnerability, yet there has been little discussion about their roles and rights in relation to the activities of the mining industry. Women's rights and gender equality are key in the analysis of mining benefits and impacts.

**Tongamiut Inuit Annait Ad Hoc Committee on Aboriginal Women and Mining in Labrador, 52% of the Population Deserves a Closer Look: A Proposal for Guidelines Regarding the Environmental and Socio-economic Impacts on Women from the Mining Development at Voisey's Bay, April 16, 1997  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20030101235924/www.innu.ca/womenguidelines.html>**

Inuit and Innu women have experienced adverse effects from mining activities and their gender-specific concerns have not been included in impact assessments. This brief proposes revisions to guidelines for the socio-economic and environmental impact statement of the Voisey's Bay development project with a gendered lens. Related themes include Aboriginal cultures, land use and rights, community and family life, housing, violence against women, substance abuse, environmental concerns, employment and training, women's health, social services and agencies, and mitigation and monitoring.

# POLITICAL IMPACTS

**Banta, Russell. 2005. *Review of First Nation Resource Revenue Sharing: Discussion Paper Prepared for the Assembly of First Nations.***  
<http://www.amebc.ca/SiteCM/U/D/75487FFB06D82FD1.pdf>

Overview of factors affecting and sometimes restricting sharing of resource revenues between Aboriginal governments, provinces and federal governments. Contains many examples of revenue allocation arrangements that cover the north, including Alaska.

**First Peoples Worldwide. *After the Miners are Gone: A Backgrounder on First Nations' Impact and Benefit Mining Agreements in Canada.***  
[http://www3.law.nyu.edu/kingsburyb/spring04/indigenousPeoples/classmaterials/class12/F\\_After\\_the\\_Miners\\_are\\_Gone.htm](http://www3.law.nyu.edu/kingsburyb/spring04/indigenousPeoples/classmaterials/class12/F_After_the_Miners_are_Gone.htm)

The backgrounder highlights examples of Canadian Impact and Benefit Agreements: Dona Lake Agreement, Musselwhite Agreement, Raglan Agreement, and the Whitehorse Mining Initiative. Each represents claims for damage on First Nations land, including the negative impacts on hunting and gathering activities of those communities. The summaries are introduced by way of the negative cultural, social, environmental, and political impacts that are seen to outweigh potential benefits that mining may bring to the community.

**Government of Nunavut, Department of Economic Development & Transportation.**  
***Parnautit: the Nunavut Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy.***  
[http://www.edt.gov.nu.ca/parnautit/8790%20English\\_eng.pdf](http://www.edt.gov.nu.ca/parnautit/8790%20English_eng.pdf)

With the goal of fostering self-reliance of Nunavut and Nunavummiut, the Government of Nunavut has developed the Mineral Exploration and Mining Strategy. Based on the four pillars (jurisdictional framework, community benefits, infrastructure development, and environmental stewardship), the strategy is guided by pinasuaqtavut (“that which we’ve set out to do”) and Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (Inuit traditional knowledge). Sixteen policy positions and 22 action items emerge to situate the government’s support for mineral exploration and mining with minimal negative impacts while maximizing the benefits to the territory.

**Hipwell, William et al. (2002) *Aboriginal Peoples and Mining in Canada: Consultation, Participation and Prospects for Change*. The North–South Institute.  
<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/english/pdf/syncanadareport.pdf>**

After an overview of the economic, social, cultural/spiritual, health, gender, and cumulative impacts of mines, this working discussion paper explores the Aboriginal community response to resource development, including IBAs, joint ventures and various forms of resistance. Multi-stakeholder processes such as the Whitehorse Mining Initiative are also looked at. A number of case studies, from the Takla and Tahltan in British Columbia to Nunavik and Mistissini Cree in Quebec, are presented.

**Hitch, M. *Impact and Benefit Agreements and the Political Ecology of Mineral Development in Nunavut*. (Geography Doctorate thesis)  
[http://etheses.uwaterloo.ca/display.cfm?ethesis\\_id=746](http://etheses.uwaterloo.ca/display.cfm?ethesis_id=746)**

A thesis that concludes IBAs tend to unequally distribute decision-making powers in favour of industrial and regional Inuit association actors. Hitch argues that this concentration marginalizes members of the local community, environmental and other non-governmental organizations, and federal, territorial and hamlet government actors.

**K’atlodeeche, Denedeh. (2005). *K’atlodeeche Summit: Healthy, Sustainable Livelihoods for Arctic Indigenous Peoples: The Impacts of Global Warming and Oil and Gas Development*. Hay River, NWT.  
<http://www.arcticathabaskancouncil.com/aacDocuments/public/Hay%20River%20Conference%20Report.pdf>**

This summary report from the K’atlodeeche Summit held in Hay River in December 2005 includes recommendations and a Draft Plan of Action related to climate change, oil and gas development, and the International Polar Year. Specific actions around oil and gas development incorporate recommendations on impact- and benefit-sharing, cultural integrity, and ecosystem management.

**Shanks, G. (2006).** *Sharing in the Benefits of Resource Developments: A Study of First Nations-Industry Impact Benefits Agreements.* **Public Policy Forum.**  
[http://www.ppforum.ca/common/assets/publications/en/report\\_impact\\_benefits-english.pdf](http://www.ppforum.ca/common/assets/publications/en/report_impact_benefits-english.pdf)

This study looks at place and process of Impact Benefit Agreements in relationships between First Nations and resource developers. It includes different sets of perspectives and interests that each side brings to such negotiations.



# SOCIAL IMPACTS

**Brubacher & Associates. (2002).** *The Nanisivik Legacy in Arctic Bay: A Socio-Economic Impact Study.* Department of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut.  
<http://impactandbenefit.com/Arctic%20Bay%20-%20Nanisivik%20Report%20%20August%202002.pdf>

An assessment of Nanisivik zinc mine's socio-economic impacts on the Nunavut community of Arctic Bay, including its closure. Based on over forty open-ended "kitchen table" discussions, workshops, and key-person interviews with local residents, the report concludes with a look at the Arctic Bay Adjustment Strategy to mitigate the closure's impacts, and discusses ways others might build on the community's mining experience.

**Buell, M. (2006).** *Resource Extraction Development and Well-being in the North: A Scan of the Unique Challenges of Development in Inuit Communities.* Ajunnginiq Centre, National Aboriginal Health Organization.  
<http://www.nunavuteconomicforum.ca/public/files/library/COMMUNIT/ResourceExtractionPaper-Final.pdf>

An overview of the vulnerability of Inuit to negative changes resulting from resource development, as seen from the standpoint of economics, culture, health, community dynamics, crime housing and gender. The author looks at strategies to anticipate and minimize negative impacts of development that would permit Inuit communities to take full advantage of industrial development through proper preparation and management.

**Canadian Business for Social Responsibility. “The Raglan Nickel Mine: What comes after an Impact/Benefits Agreement (IBA)? Case Study 8.” In *Building Sustainable Relationships: A Compendium of Leadership Practices in Aboriginal Engagement and Sustainability*.**

<http://www.cbsr.ca/advisoryservices/abengchapters.htm>

<http://www.cbsr.ca/files/CaseStudy8.pdf>

A panel discussion with representatives of the parties involved in the 1995 Raglan nickel/copper mine Impact Benefit Agreement between Falconbridge and the Makivik Corporation in Quebec. Said to be Canada’s first IBA to be directly negotiated between a mining company and the Aboriginal people affected, the agreement’s lengthy consultation and negotiation history was discussed, along with the on-going process of its implementation.

**Clark, A.L., Cook Clark, L. *The Misima mine: An assessment of social and cultural issues and programmes*.**

<http://www.natural-resources.org/minerals/development/docs/pdfs/misimacastudy.pdf>

Looking at the Misima mine in Papua New Guinea, this study offers a comprehensive review of local community impacts associated with medium-to-large scale mines (defined as mines costing 200 to 500 US million dollars or more with lifespans of five to fifteen years or more) in remote locations. The authors believe mine impacts on local economies and social and cultural structures are very poorly understood. In particular, such “downside” effects as social/cultural disruption, increased government service costs, greater prevalence of disease, and the creation of “haves” and “have nots.”

**Dale, N. (2005). *Understanding the Effects of Offshore Oil and Gas On Queen Charlotte Basin Communities. UNBC Community Collaborative Studies on British Columbia Offshore Oil and Gas #5. The University Of Northern British Columbia’s Northern Land Use Institute, Northern Coastal Information And Research Program*.**

[http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/DL/offshore/reports/norman\\_dale\\_report.pdf](http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/DL/offshore/reports/norman_dale_report.pdf)

An examination of the community and socioeconomic implications of possible offshore oil and gas development for well-being of the approximately forty coastal towns and villages of the immediate Queen Charlotte Basin area in British Columbia, including Aboriginal communities. Residents were asked to share their concerns and questions. While there was a divergence of views on most issues, most agreed on the need for better social and economic information and analysis. Suggestions are presented to improve the handling of these concerns.

**Dreyer, D. & Myers, H. (2004).** *Impact and Benefits Agreements: Do the Ross River Dena benefit from Mineral Projects?* Northern Land Use Institute, University of Northern British Columbia.

[http://www.impactandbenefit.com/Dreyer\\_2004\\_UNBC.pdf](http://www.impactandbenefit.com/Dreyer_2004_UNBC.pdf)

An evaluation of IBAs' success in providing long- and short-term benefits to Aboriginal communities, including the case of the Ross River Dena First Nation in the Yukon. A theoretical IBA framework is measured against actual IBAs for the Faro Mine and the Kudz Ze Kayah agreement. Recommendations are put forth to help communities negotiate future IBA negotiations and as hypotheses for further studies.

**Gibson, G. & Klinck, J.** *Canada's Resilient North: The impact of mining on Aboriginal communities.* *Pimatisiwin*, 3(1).

[http://www.pimatisiwin.com/Articles/3.1G\\_CanadasResilientNorth.pdf](http://www.pimatisiwin.com/Articles/3.1G_CanadasResilientNorth.pdf)

This article reviews some of the effects that mining industries have on individual, family and community well-being, an under-researched area of impact assessment. Based on the Northwest Territories, the authors put forth a model of resilience to help explain the distribution, experiences and mediation of impacts.

**Government of Canada. (2006.)** *Mining Information Kit for Aboriginal Communities.*

[http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/mms/pdf/mining\\_toolkit.pdf](http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/mms/pdf/mining_toolkit.pdf)

This Information Kit was developed by the Government of Canada to help Aboriginal communities better understand the mining cycle (exploration, development, operation, and closure), and to increase their capacity to participate in mining-related activities. Within each cycle, the kit covers the five areas. It offers an overview, discusses related Acts and Regulations, identifies common environmental and social impacts, highlights employment and economic opportunities, and provides community experiences, strategies and success stories.

**Government of the Northwest Territories. 2007. Communities and Diamonds—Socio-economic Impacts in the Communities of: Behchokö, Gamètì, Whatì, Wekweètì, Detah, Ndilo, Łutsel K'e, and Yellowknife (2006 Annual Report)**  
[http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca/industrial\\_benefit/pdf/August%2007%20Com%20and%20Dia%20complete%20web.pdf](http://www.iti.gov.nt.ca/industrial_benefit/pdf/August%2007%20Com%20and%20Dia%20complete%20web.pdf)

The 2006 edition of annual Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) report required under the BHP Billiton Diamonds Project, Diavik Diamonds Project and the De Beers' Snap Lake Diamond Project Socio-economic Agreements (SEAs). It compares trends in communities surrounding local mines to the initial predictions made in the initial environmental assessment documents.

**Henriksen, G. (1998). Social and Cultural Impacts: Presentation at the Public Hearing – Voisey's Bay Mine/Mill Project. Environmental Impact Statement, Innu Nation.**  
<http://web.archive.org/web/20030118173910/www.innu.ca/henriksenceaa1.html>

Presentation that contests Inco's analysis that its proposed nickel mine could help alleviate morbidity patterns in local Innu communities, arguing that it fails to account for the interdependencies of psychological and social processes at the individual and community level. It also questions the fairness of any mining agreement that might be reached when Innu land claims and rights are unsettled.

**Hobart, C.W. (1984). The Impact of Resource Development on The Health of Native People in The Northwest Territories. *The Canadian Journal Of Native Studies*, 4 (2), pp. 257–278.**  
<http://www.brandonu.ca/Library/cjns/4.2/hobart.pdf>

An “exploratory” paper focusing on resource development and health problems among Native northerners. It identifies some of the methodological and theoretical difficulties encountered in studying these problems. Discusses impacts of oil exploration work in the Western Arctic and effects of Fort McMurray Syncrude project on health of affected Native communities.

**Hodge, R. et al. Freedom to Choose: Natural Resource Revenues and the Future of Northern Communities. Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation.**  
[http://www.gordonfn.org/resfiles/FREEDOM\\_TO\\_CHOOSE.pdf](http://www.gordonfn.org/resfiles/FREEDOM_TO_CHOOSE.pdf)

A report from the 2007 Northern Policy Forum (“Power, Revenue and Benefits—Ensuring Fairness Now and Across Generations”), an event aimed at building better understanding of how revenues from oil, gas and mining can contribute to long-term community well-being in the North. More specifically, the Forum focused on how government revenues from the petroleum and mining sectors are most appropriately derived, shared and apportioned between federal, territorial and Aboriginal governments, as well as how to ensure benefits to future generations.

**International Institute for Environment and Development. (2002). Breaking New Ground: The Report of the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project. Earthscan Publications.**  
<http://www.iied.org/mmsd/finalreport/index.html>

Funded by nine of the world’s largest mining companies, this comprehensive report examines the potential role of the minerals sector in contributing to sustainable development. Its “Local Communities and Mines” chapter discusses community demands for relevant, direct and sustained benefits from mineral wealth, and whether government, companies or even communities themselves are equipped to respond. Approached through economic, social, cultural, political, and environmental perspectives, the chapter explores such matters as revenue distribution and use, gender disparities, local business support, employment and skills development, mine closure, and community participation and engagement.

**Kemess North Mine Joint Review Panel. (2007). Kemess North Copper-Gold Mine Project: Joint Review Panel Report Summary.**  
<http://www.ceaa-acee.gc.ca/050/documents/23469/23469E.pdf>

The Kemess North Mine Joint Review Panel considered the Kemess North Copper/Gold Project from five sustainability perspectives, including environmental stewardship; economic benefits and costs; social and cultural benefits and costs; fairness in the distribution of benefits and costs; and present versus future generations. The panel concludes that the economic and social benefits of the project are outweighed by the risks of significant adverse environmental, social and cultural effects.

**Lapalme, L. (2003). The Social Dimension of Sustainable Development and the Mining Industry: A Background Paper. Natural Resources Canada.**  
<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/ms/pdf/sdsd-e.pdf>

A discussion paper examining the mining industry's contribution to and impacts on the social aspects of sustainable development in Canada. The author aims to help readers better conceptualize and respond to social risks and opportunities for individuals, families and communities, as well as for industry. Issues covered include health and safety, religious and cultural values, displacement of populations, mine closures, Aboriginal peoples, and women.

**Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board. (2005). Community Visits 2005: Raising the Bar for Socio-Economic Impact Assessment—A report on what communities told us. Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.**  
[http://www.mveirb.nt.ca/upload/ref\\_library/Socio-Economic\\_Impact\\_Assessment\\_Community\\_Tour\\_Report-2005.pdf](http://www.mveirb.nt.ca/upload/ref_library/Socio-Economic_Impact_Assessment_Community_Tour_Report-2005.pdf)

A report compiling the results of 50 meetings in 13 different Mackenzie Valley communities to help inform the design of new socio-economic impact assessment guidelines for the Northwest Territories. Impact concerns raised include: pressures on social and physical infrastructure; in- and out-migration; pace of change on vulnerable communities; language and cultural maintenance; other issues.

**McAlpine, C., Ed. (2005). Voices From the Coast: The Collected Stories Of Coastal BC Community Members Involved in the Research and Discussion of Oil and Gas. The University Of Northern British Columbia's Northern Land Use Institute, Northern Coastal Information and Research Program.**  
<http://www.em.gov.bc.ca/DL/offshore/reports/ncirp6.pdf>

This is the companion document to the above-referenced "Understanding the Effects of Offshore Oil and Gas On Queen Charlotte Basin Communities." Interviews include members of coastal Aboriginal communities.

**MiningWatch Canada. (2006.) *An Insult to Aboriginal People: A Critique of the Mining Information Kit for Aboriginal Communities.***

**[http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?s457ef53adfc2/toolkit\\_critique](http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?s457ef53adfc2/toolkit_critique)**

**[http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?Environment/Toolkit\\_critique](http://www.miningwatch.ca/index.php?Environment/Toolkit_critique)**

This critique of the Government of Canada's Mining Information Kit for Aboriginal Communities argues that the government kit does not fully explain the potential for serious environmental, social and cultural impacts of mining on Aboriginal governments and communities; that it lacks discussion of the relationship of mineral staking and exploration on questions of Aboriginal rights and title; and that it does not provide resources, links or a bibliography as a reference for Aboriginal people and organizations. Actual community-based experiences are discussed, lending evidence to the negative impacts throughout the mining cycle.

**O'Faircheallaigh, C. (2007). *Independent Review of the Mackenzie Gas Project Socio-Economic Agreement between the Government of the Northwest Territories and Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd, ConocoPhillips Canada (North) Limited, Shell Canada Energy. Alternatives North.***

**<http://www.alternativesnorth.ca/pdf/OFaircheallaighMGPSEARReviewforAlternativesNorthJune2007.pdf>**

This review of the January 2007 Mackenzie Gas Project Socio-Economic Agreement concludes that, despite some positive features in training and employment opportunities, the Agreement is fundamentally unable to achieve its stated goals of promoting sustainable development and social, economic and cultural well-being. The author points to the absence of specific, binding goals or concrete strategies, and to the lack of any mandatory requirement for specific responses to negative impacts, making the Agreement effectively unenforceable.

**O'Reilly, K & Eacott, E. (2000). *Aboriginal Peoples and Impact and Benefit Agreement: Summary of the report of a national workshop. Northern Perspectives, 25(4).***

**<http://www.carc.org/pubs/v25no4/2.htm>**

Proceedings of a May 1998 workshop held in Yellowknife gathering over 35 participants from 18 northern Aboriginal organizations to share experiences and overcome the lack of consistent definitions and published information for IBAs. Specific cases discussed: Kitikmeot Inuit Association & the Ulu Project with Echo Bay Mines; Makivik Corporation & the Raglan Agreement with Falconbridge; The Prince Albert Grand Council & the Athabasca Economic Development and Training Corporation; Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation & the Mount Nansen Mine with BYG Natural Resources; Labrador Inuit Association & the Voisey's Bay Project with INCO; Cree Nation of Mistissini & the Troilus mine with INMET.

**Oxfam America Foundation for the Development of the Sahel, with Robert Moran.**  
(2004). *Tarnished Legacy: A Social and Environmental Analysis of Mali's Syama Goldmine.*  
Oxfam America.  
[http://www.oxfamamerica.org/newsandpublications/publications/research\\_ reports/art6791.html/OA-Syama\\_Analysis.pdf](http://www.oxfamamerica.org/newsandpublications/publications/research_reports/art6791.html/OA-Syama_Analysis.pdf)

This study presents data on a range of direct and indirect impacts, both positive and negative, tied to the operation and closing of Mali's Syama gold mine, which ran from 1990 until 2001. Despite immense mineral wealth, social indicators point to deteriorating living conditions among local populations, especially after the cessation of mining activities, leading the study to conclude that Syama has made an overall weak contribution to indigenous socioeconomic development.

**Paci, C. & Villebrun, N. (2005). Mining Denendeh: A Dene Nation Perspective on Community Health Impacts of Mining. Pimatisiwin 3(1).**  
[http://www.pimatisiwin.com/Articles/3.1D\\_MiningDenendeh.pdf](http://www.pimatisiwin.com/Articles/3.1D_MiningDenendeh.pdf)

This article reviews issues related to mining in Denendeh from the perspective of the Dene Nation. Industrial large-scale mining has contributed to economic, social and environmental changes to northern Canada, not to mention profound impacts on the physical and social environment. Five points are brought forth on how the Dene Nation can support sustainable development relative to mining: open access conditions and exploration impacts; reconciliation of competing land use; capturing revenues; advanced understanding and knowledge of cumulative effects; and the proper and respectful application of traditional knowledge.

**Pika, A. & Bogoyavlensky, D. (1995). Yamal Peninsula: Oil And Gas Development And Problems of Demography and Health Among Indigenous Populations. Arctic Anthropology 32(2), 61–74.**  
<http://arcticcircle.uconn.edu/SEEJ/Yamal/pika3.html>

An assessment of the environmental and social impacts of gas production on the Yamal Peninsula, located in the Yamal-Nenets autonomous district of northwest Siberia, Russia. Issues related to the health status of both the Aboriginal population and newcomers are considered, leading the authors to draw a negative prognosis for the cultural, health and demographic effects of industrial development on the Peninsula and its indigenous inhabitants.



**Prno, J. (2007). Assessing the Effectiveness Of Impact And Benefit Agreements From the Perspective of their Aboriginal Signatories. Masters of Arts Thesis Presented to Faculty of Graduate Studies at the University of Guelph.**  
<http://www.impactandbenefit.com/Prno%20-%20MA%20Thesis.pdf>

This thesis examines IBAs in the Northwest Territories to determine whether they are meeting their intended aims. It finds considerable evidence that such agreements are delivering positive outcomes for northern Aboriginal communities, which represents a significant change to typical outcomes of the past.

**Remy, F. & MacMahon, G. (2002). Large Mines and Local Communities: Forging Partnerships, Building Sustainability. World Bank Group's Mining Department.**  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTOGMC/Resources/largemineslocalcommunities.pdf>  
<http://www.goodpracticemining.org/documents/jon2/largemineslocalcommunities.pdf>

A joint study of the World Bank Group's Mining Department and the International Development Research Center sets out to look at several mines in developing and developed countries. Among these, mining in Canada is put forward for lessons learned and best practices. Many mines are located in remote and northern regions, where there is a predominantly Aboriginal population. Given the adverse impacts, namely on the environment and traditional activities, mining companies now need to negotiate impact and benefits agreements and socio-economic agreements with Aboriginal peoples and communities. In this way, traditional paternalism evoked by mining has been replaced with partnership.

**Siestreem, A. & Rowley, P. (2001). An Interview with Sayo':Kla Kindness: an Oneida woman talks about mining.. Cultural Survival Quarterly 25(1).**  
<http://www.culturalsurvival.org/publications/csq/csq-article.cfm?id=651>

This article focuses on the work of Sayo':Kla Kindness. As part of the Indigenous Mining Campaign, Kindness is an activist who travels throughout North America and Mexico to help communities get informed on the social impacts of mining development.

**Sosa, I. & Keenan, K. (2001). *Impact Benefit Agreements Between Aboriginal Communities and Mining Companies: Their Use in Canada*. Canadian Environmental Law Association, Environmental Mining Council of British Columbia and CooperAcción.  
<http://cela.ca/uploads/f8e04c51a8e04041f6f7faa046b03a7c/IBAeng.pdf>**

In this overview of impact and benefit agreements (IBAs), the authors analyze factors that determine their success or failure, and the extent to which they have been enforced. This analysis extends to IBAs with provisions to minimize the potentially negative social and cultural impacts of mining projects. The authors also look at the costs of these Agreements as well their limitations and traps, concluding with a series of recommendations about how communities can best approach their own mining IBA.

**Stevenson, M.G. et al. (1999) *Can't Live Without Work: North Slave Metis Alliance—Environmental, Social, Economic and Cultural Concerns: A Companion to the Comprehensive Study Report on the Diavik Diamonds Project*. North Slave Metis Alliance.  
[http://www.ngps.nt.ca/Upload/Intervenors/North%20Slave%20Metis%20Alliance/061128\\_NSMA\\_Submission\\_withoutwork.pdf](http://www.ngps.nt.ca/Upload/Intervenors/North%20Slave%20Metis%20Alliance/061128_NSMA_Submission_withoutwork.pdf)**

This document prepared in advance of the Diavik diamond mine in the Northwest Territories assesses probable social, economic and cultural impacts on caribou, fish, individuals, families, and Aboriginal communities. It offers recommendations for assessing, monitoring and mitigating those impacts. The North Slave Métis Alliance found Diavik's own assessments to be inadequate, concluding that Diavik will lead to significant adverse impacts on individual emotional and cultural well-being, marital and family relationships, and community wellness.

**Tsetta, S. et al. (2005). *Telling a Story of Change the Dene Way: Indicators for Monitoring in Diamond Impacted Communities*. *Pimatisiwin* 3(1).  
[http://www.pimatisiwin.com/Articles/3.1C\\_StoryofChange.pdf](http://www.pimatisiwin.com/Articles/3.1C_StoryofChange.pdf)**

This article is a summary of a two-day meeting of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation. The goal of the gathering was to understand the social and cultural changes experienced by the community since the inception of diamond mining in their territory. Unique community-based indicators that emerged included new access roads in the region, the number of language and culture positions in the Band, and the number of trained interpreters in the community. By means of developing their own indicators and research methodology, the community had begun a unique project to measure socio-cultural change within a Dene worldview, which terminated when a similar, yet government-driven project, was presented within the region.

**Weitzner, V. (2006) “Dealing Full Force”: Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation’s Experience Negotiating with Mining Companies. The North–South Institute and Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation**  
<http://www.nsi-ins.ca/english/pdf/lk-en.pdf>

In response to a call by South American Indigenous organizations, this case study showcases, amongst other development activities, the lessons learned by Lutsel K’e Dene First Nation regarding the BHP Bilton diamond mine operating in their territories. Insight into the negotiations process and models, as well as debates around free prior and informed consent and impact benefit agreements are discussed.

**Young, E. “Mining—The Prime Non-Renewable Resource Of Remote Regions” in Third World in the First: Development and Indigenous Peoples. Routledge.**

A comparative look at the impacts of mining, both positive and negative, in Canadian and Australian examples. A range of social and economic impacts are discussed in both contexts, including oil drilling at Norman Wells in the central Mackenzie Valley, and northern Canada zinc/lead mines.

**Yu, R. (2005). *The Mackenzie Gas Project and its Impact on the Aboriginal Way of Life.* University of Alberta School of Business.**  
[http://www.business.ualberta.ca/cabree/pdf/2004%20Winter/Ronnie%20Yu,%20Mackenzie\\_final.pdf](http://www.business.ualberta.ca/cabree/pdf/2004%20Winter/Ronnie%20Yu,%20Mackenzie_final.pdf)

This study addresses the status of the Mackenzie Gas Pipeline along with anticipated socio-economic issues that could arise for Aboriginal people in the wake of pipeline construction. These issues include uncertain prospects for long-term employment, asymmetrical gender participation, alcohol and drug abuse, gambling and crime, and higher costs of living. Potential solutions, such as employment guarantees and education and training, are discussed.

