

Nunavut



Ukkusiksaqtarvik

The Place Where We Find Stone:
Carving Stone Supply Action Plan



From
words
to **WORK**

Department of
Economic Development
& Transportation



Contents

Introduction 2
 Article 19: Title to Inuit Owned Lands 2
 Key challenges 2
 Strategic priorities 4
 Implementing the action plan 7
 Evaluating the effectiveness of the action plan 7
 Action plans 8
 List of carving stone studies 10
 Acronyms 11

Introduction

Maintaining a reliable supply of carving stone for artists in Nunavut is a major challenge. This action plan proposes some practical responses.

Ukkusiksaqtarvik: The Place Where We Find Stone, has been prepared in connection with *Sanaugait: A Strategy for Growth in Nunavut’s Arts and Crafts Sector*. It has been developed to contribute to the achievement of the arts strategy goal “to increase the quality of Nunavut art.”

The arts and crafts strategy states:

One issue that has been a constant concern for artists for decades is the supply of carving stone. During the consultations for this strategy, artists repeatedly discussed this challenge. Because of its importance and wide scope, a separate carving stone supply action plan has been developed by the Department of Economic Development & Transportation as a companion plan to *Sanaugait*.

Ukkusiksaqtarvik: The Place Where We Find Stone shares the same and mission and guiding principles of the arts and crafts strategy, and the same commitment to strategic partnerships as its principal method of implementation.

This action plan has been prepared with the assistance of a Carving Stone Working Group. Members of this working group include the regional arts advisors, senior arts advisor, business development advisor, and manager of minerals for the Department of Economic Development & Transportation; the manager of mineral resources, and district geologist, for Indian and Northern Affairs Canada in Iqaluit; the business services manager for Kakivak Association; and, the executive director for the Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association.

The working group agreed that their work should have the following general purpose, or mission:

To improve the availability of quality carving stone to artists in all communities in Nunavut by strengthening traditional quarrying methods and facilitating inter-community distribution.

Finally, the working group agreed that as a matter of principle, their efforts will be directed toward the acquisition of local stone for community use. The importation of carving stone is *not* a part of this plan.

Article 19: Title to Inuit Owned Lands

Perhaps the single most important factor for any plan for carving stone is found in Article 19 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*. Part 9 of the article establishes Inuit rights to carving stone, stating “An Inuk shall have the right to remove up to 50 cubic yards per year of carving stone from Crown lands without a permit...” (19.9.4)

The article also requires government to inform Inuit of discoveries of carving stone on Crown lands. (19.9.1)

This article of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* implies two principles that guide action on carving stone supply: 1) Inuit have a largely unrestricted right to harvest carving stone; and, 2) government must assist Inuit in finding carving stone. Carving stone is defined as follows in the *NLCA*:

DEFINITIONS

Part 1: General

1.1.1. ...”carving stone” means utkuhighak and hananguagahaq, which means serpentinite, argillite, and soapstone in the Nunavut Settlement Area where those substances are suitable for use for carving purposes;

Key challenges

Since the 1970s, several reports have been prepared on the challenges of locating quarries, retrieving the stone, and distributing it to carvers. These studies have been conducted by numerous agencies and although a multitude of approaches have been proposed, few solutions have been implemented. (A listing of reports on carving stone is provided on page 10.)

A number of issues have been identified in these studies, and through community consultations:

- The identification of good quarry sites
- The need to provide training to ensure safe and efficient quarry operations
- Effective transporting and distribution systems for carving stone
- Funding for quarrying and distribution of carving stone

One of the pivotal documents informing this current action plan is the proceedings from *The Meeting to Discuss the Future of Inuit Stone Carving in Nunavut* which took place in Cape Dorset, October 19-21, 1998. This meeting focused not only on carving stone but also on carving as an element of the economy in general. Government representatives, carvers' groups and art dealers from across Nunavut provided specific recommendations about carving stone, which may be summarized as follows:

- ensure a secure supply of carving stone where needed
- provide more grants for quarrying equipment, carving tools, and acquisition of raw carving stone
- provide funding for site clean-up and remediation at existing quarries
- develop new quarry sites
- develop a strategic plan for the carving stone industry

Although considerable effort has been made by the government and Inuit organizations like the Qikiqtaaluk Corporation to resolve these issues, the carving stone supply problem persists. In 2003, the *Nunavut Economic Development Strategy* restated the objective that "all communities will be able to access safely a supply of stone for carving."

The purpose of this action plan is to present solutions to the most pressing challenges identified in the various studies and community consultations held in the past. These challenges fall into four broad categories.

1. Finding quarry sites

Good progress has already been made on this issue. Geological Information Survey (GIS) maps identifying deposits of carving stone (including some types of stone not included in the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* definition) throughout Nunavut have been completed by the Department of Economic Development & Transportation. These maps must be distributed throughout Nunavut, and updated periodically as new information becomes available.

Through their regular activities of mineral exploration, the mining industry can augment this mapped information to help identify new deposits of carving stone. Deposits of carving stone found by prospectors during exploration for other minerals are noted in reports submitted to the Government of Canada, and are made public after a three year non-disclosure period which is required by law. At the end of the non-disclosure period the information is published on the Nunavut Minerals (NUMIN) feature of the NunavutGeoscience.ca website. It may be possible for the Government of Nunavut and/or Inuit organizations to accelerate the identification of potential quarry sites by entering into agreements with prospectors or mineral developers on an ad hoc basis or through the Inuit Impact and Benefits Agreement or Development Partnership Agreement processes.

2. Training challenges

Safety and first-aid training are central concerns because quarrying for carving stone is dangerous work carried out in remote locations far from medical facilities. Commercial enterprises are legally obligated to comply with Workers Compensation Board and other safety legislation specific to the mining industry.

Training in methods of excavation and proper tool usage is needed. In the late 1980s, Nunavut Arctic College and the Inuit Art Foundation offered quarrying workshops. In the 1990s the Inuit Art Foundation organized trips for Nunavut artists to visit southern quarries to learn how to excavate granite, marble and soapstone. The foundation also has arranged other workshops for geologists and artists. Programs such as these can be revived and collaborative efforts to provide training can be resumed.

3. Transportation and distribution challenges

Transportation is the greatest challenge to formulating an economically viable carving stone action plan. Proximity and location are the major factors affecting the transportation of stone from quarry sites to communities. The seasonality of quarrying, the challenge of moving rock over land and the difficulty of shipping by air or sea between communities all add to the expense of setting up a distribution system for carving stone.

Excavation is only possible during the short summer season. A quarry situated near water can be accessed year-round: by snow machine in the winter and by boat in summer. However, transporting stone by small craft in open water is very dangerous. With a land-locked quarry, winter transportation alone is possible, and materials excavated during the summer must be cached safely until the wintertime.

Once the stone has been moved to a community or other transportation centre, a new series of transportation issues arise around the cost effectiveness of distributing raw materials to other communities.

Although not widely known, First Air provides reduced shipping rates for moving small quantities of stone. This information can be found on the First Air website (www.firstair.ca) listed in the cargo section as Specific Commodity Rate (SCR) #4308. Raw carving stone can be shipped at a 60 per cent discount.

To move larger quantities of stone, sealift (or barging) is the only cost-effective choice. Sealift is not without its challenges, however, as routing of sealift vessels does not always allow for intercommunity transport without going through a central hub, particularly in the Kitikmeot region. Depending on scheduling, this can make the transfer of goods between some communities impossible to accomplish in the same season.

Obtaining and storing materials for sealift requires a good lay-down area and secure weather-proof storage facilities within close proximity of landings. Significant logistical costs are incurred organizing shipment, and coordinating the timing of the arrival and departure of materials and vessels. The need to procure stone far in advance of when the sale will be made also adds to the price of raw materials.

To some degree, the infrastructure for storage and distribution of stone already exists. The Nunavut Development Corporation can play a key role in distribution, because it has the established businesses in place in four of the most active arts communities, and these businesses could distribute the stone. As the industry develops, the corporation could draw on their strong international connections and distribution networks to facilitate the sale of various stone products as they are produced.

Arctic Co-operatives Limited and Northern Stores Ltd. both have a long history of serving the arts community as suppliers of raw materials and as buyers of finished goods. At least one of these organizations is present in every community, and several communities have both. While their roles in the arts sector has diminished over the past two decades, engaging these organizations to assist in meeting the transportation and distribution challenges would permit the use of existing storage, distribution and retail infrastructure.

All of these organizations have expressed in principle a willingness to be more active in an economically viable carving stone distribution system.

Nunavut’s size and the limitations imposed by climate and geography have made it impossible for any private sector organization to take on the organization of the logistics required to make a supply of carving stone available in every community where the need exists. Lead times of up to a year are often necessary, the required infrastructure may not be available, and the planning and coordination needed can be a major barrier. Some individual private sector interests have managed to secure carving stone to meet a specific need in one or two locations, but in the absence of any centralized distribution system the business of carving stone supply on regional or territory-wide basis has not been viable.

4. Funding challenges

Implementing the carving stone action plan within existing funding limitations is critical to its success.

Funding is available to help with the discovery of potential quarry sites. The Nunavut Prospector’s Assistance Program administered through the Department of Economic Development & Transportation provides financial assistance to eligible prospectors seeking to locate mineral deposits, including carving stone. The department also provides funding for assaying, which identify the mineral content of rock samples.

For the development of quarries and the establishment of transportation and distribution systems, the nature and size of the project will determine the applicable funding program and level of funding available. Funding programs administered by Economic Development & Transportation provide support for small community-level projects, small business initiatives, and medium and large strategic initiatives that benefit the territory as a whole.

Federal departments, and in particular Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, offer programs that could be used to access funding to address the carving stone supply problem. These include Aboriginal Business Canada, and the Strategic Initiatives in Northern Economic Development programs.

Other federal programs with the potential to provide assistance include the National Research Council’s Industrial Research Assistance Program, and the Minerals and Metals Sector division of Natural Resources Canada.

To access these programs, a proposal must be developed by a business or other organization, and some administrative capacity must be in place

to maintain a budget and payroll, and report on expenditures. These skills are not always available among carvers and their organizations, with the result that a legitimate need is not addressed, despite the availability of financial resources

In summary, there is a distinct need to organize implementation of a carving stone action plan that will address the challenges of finding good quarry sites, train people to exploit them, get the raw materials into the hands of carvers, and find the financial means.

Carving stone supply issues

Individual artists	Overall concerns
Origin of stone: local vs. imported; preferences in colour, striations, hardness, etc.	Safety for quarriers
Cost	Storage at various points in the distribution network
Costs associated with quarrying, such as fuel and equipment	Retail distribution
Quality of stone: workability, durability, integrity (no cracks or other flaws)	Maintaining sustainability of existing quarries
Access to information about funding programs	Identification of new quarry sites

Strategic priorities

Safety, training and availability of tools and equipment are the significant issues affecting the quarrying of stone. Several challenges have been identified with respect to the transportation of carving stone from the quarries to the hamlets as well as the shipment of materials between the communities. The primary barrier to distribution is the lack of coordination for transporting the raw materials. These concerns are directly addressed by the action plan through four identified goals.

Goal 1: Increase the quantity of carving stone discovered and quarried

As *Sanaugait* is implemented, sales of Nunavut carvings will increase. As demand for carvings increases, it is anticipated that carvers will require larger quantities of carving stone. To ensure that supplies of stone are available to meet this demand, more quarrying must take place.

OBJECTIVES

- Confirm new and existing carving stone deposits.
- Increase the number of trained quarriers in Nunavut to improve both productivity and safety.
- Facilitate purchase of quarrying equipment and supplies.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS AND TIMELINES

- Work with mining companies to locate carving stone deposits (begin 2007).
- Add new deposit coordinates to the department's carving stone database (begin 2007).
- Provide support for carving stone exploration through the Nunavut Prospector's Assistance Program (begin 2007).
- Communicate directly and through partner organizations information about the department's programs from which contributions can be made for training in quarrying techniques and safety (begin 2007-08).
- Allocate an additional \$20 thousand annually to Schedule C: Sustainable Livelihoods Fund of the Small Business Support Program to meet additional demand for quarrying tools (begin 2007-2008).
- Prepare and implement a communications plan to promote the department's programs from which contributions can be made to quarrying projects (begin 2007-08).

OUTCOMES

- New carving stone quarry sites are developed.
- Artists and quarriers acquire the quarrying tools that they need.
- Artists and quarriers receive appropriate training for efficient and safe stone removal from new and existing quarry sites.

INVESTMENTS

- \$20 thousand to Schedule C: Sustainable Livelihoods Fund of the Small Business Support Program.
- Funding from existing territorial and federal programs for training purposes.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Regional Inuit organizations
- Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association
- Department of Economic Development & Transportation
- Nunavut Development Corporation
- Economic Development Officers
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Nunavut Arctic College
- Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
- Department of Education

Goal 2: Improve distribution

Transporting stone from the quarry site to the local community, then distributing stone to other communities efficiently is critical to the success of this action plan. Moreover, if stone supply is to be consistent year-round and seasonal shortages avoided, then lay-down and storage sites must be incorporated into the plan.

OBJECTIVES

- Transport carving stone from quarry sites to communities overland (winter) or by barge (summer). Transport carving stone between communities.
- Use existing infrastructure and distribution channels to increase availability within the communities.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS AND TIMELINES

- Respond to the anticipated increase in demand for local stone, arising from implementation of the arts strategy, with incentives to remove stone to communities (begin 2007-2008).
- Establish partnerships with retail businesses in communities (2007-2008).

OUTCOMES

- Increased quantity of stone moved from quarries to communities.
- Stone from communities with active quarriers is available in adjacent communities.
- Carving stone is stored and distributed by retail outlets year round.

INVESTMENTS

- Funding from existing territorial and federal programs.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association
- Department of Economic Development & Transportation
- Nunavut Development Corporation
- Economic Development Officers
- Sealift providers
- Northern Stores
- Arctic Co-operatives Limited
- Airlines
- West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative

Goal 3: Provide a coordination service

To address the carving stone supply problem, the working group agreed that it was essential to engage a full-time staff dedicated to this task alone. Whether this position will be located within a crown corporation or a sector-specific organization remains to be determined. Resources would be required for one person-year plus a communications budget to advance this initiative.

The individual hired must possess the following skills and abilities:

- Basic knowledge of art and stone quarrying
- Knowledge of transportation and logistics in Nunavut
- Administrative skills
- Ability to plan ahead for future needs
- Knowledge of government funding programs

The coordinator would implement the action plan using existing quarry sites, transportation infrastructure such as sea lift and subsidized airfreight and the storage and retail outlets available in every community. The primary function of the position would be to overcome the transportation and distribution challenges outlined earlier through planning and coordinating the existing elements of infrastructure. Encouragement of private enterprise and dissemination of information on available Government of Nunavut funding programs is a vital secondary role of the position. It is important to note this position must coordinate work on the carving stone action plan in such a way as to also advance the objectives of *Sanaugait: A Strategy for Growth in Nunavut's Arts and Crafts Sector*.

Eventually, as the strategy unfolds and the anticipated increased demand for stone is met with an increasing supply, this position should become a revenue generating centre for the parent organization. This would occur by imposing a commission or usage fee. As the volume of stone increases it will be possible to reduce funding for the position until it is either partially or fully funded. It is recommended that the Memorandum of Understanding used to establish the position within the selected parent organization include a defined sliding scale of funding, to be re-evaluated after three years.

OBJECTIVES

- Coordinate the inter-community shipment of carving stone.
- Encourage involvement of local entrepreneurs at all stages of the process, from quarrying to final sale of the stone.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS AND TIMELINES

- Create carving stone coordinator position (2007-08).
- Secure funding from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada for a carving stone coordinator (2007-2008).

OUTCOMES

- Carving stone coordinator facilitates the increased supply of carving stone, the improvements to the distribution, and expansion of demand.
- Carving stone from at least two adjacent communities is available consistently, on demand in any given community.
- Carving stone coordinator business becomes self-sustaining or revenue-generating.

INVESTMENTS

- \$100 thousand in funding from existing territorial and federal programs.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association
- Department of Economic Development & Transportation
- Nunavut Development Corporation
- Nunavut Economic Developers Association
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Northern Stores
- Arctic Co-operatives Limited
- Canadian Artists' Representation/Le front des artistes canadiens (CARFAC)

Future opportunities

This plan supports the arts industry through measures to improve access to vital raw materials. For carvers, this raw material, as defined in the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*, is serpentine, argillite, and soapstone (1.1.1). However, other stone, such as marble and granite, may be used by artists, and may have other commercial applications in addition to sculpture. Similarly, soapstone has uses besides as a carving medium, for example as fireplace tiles or in other decorative applications where heat retention is important. For purposes of this action plan, all of the stone types defined as carving stone in the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* plus granite and marble will be considered carving stone.

By diversifying the market for stone beyond the arts sector, and including marble, granite and lapis lazuli, in addition to traditional carving stone, larger business opportunities may be identified. For example, there is a strong Italian market for high quality marble and other stone products used for architectural purposes. Interest has already been expressed by Italian groups wishing to invest in commercial quarrying of the marble deposits near Kimmirut if a suitable community partner can be found.

An industrial-scale quarrying business primarily serving markets outside of Nunavut could provide a reliable and economical source of stone for the carving community.

More importantly, skills learned during the quarrying of dimensional stone would be applicable to the quarrying of traditional carving stone. This would create a pool of skilled workers able to respond to a wider range of economically viable quarrying opportunities.

OBJECTIVES

- Promote commercial-scale quarrying of stone which can be carved but does not necessarily fit the definition of carving stone in the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*.
- Expand the market for stone both within and beyond the arts sector.

SPECIFIC ACTIONS AND TIMELINES

- Attract private investment in dimensional stone quarrying operations (2007-2008 and ongoing).
- Identify new markets for Nunavut stone (2007-2008 and ongoing).

OUTCOMES

- Increased sales of quarried stone.
- Carving stone becomes a by-product of a larger market, with reduced costs to carvers through economies of scale.
- Spin-offs are realized in the form of local skills and knowledge, improving the economics of specialized carving stone quarries.
- A supply of carving stone large and reliable enough to allow for increased sales of finished carvings and an increased number of active carvers in Nunavut.

INVESTMENTS

- A regular cost of operations and management.

POTENTIAL PARTNERS

- Department of Economic Development & Transportation
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- Nunavut Development Corporation
- Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association

Implementing the action plan

The successful implementation this plan depends on the formation of strategic partnerships between governments, the private sector, Inuit organizations and other non-governmental organizations.

The Department of Economic Development & Transportation will lead the implementation of the carving stone action plan, but the full participation of each partner organization is essential to its success.

Key partner organizations will be the Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association, the Nunavut Development Corporation and Arctic Co-operatives Limited.

Other government departments and regional organizations may play a significant role in sustaining and supporting Nunavummiut stone quarrying efforts, and include:

- the Department of Education on projects that impact on arts curricula in schools.
- Nunavut Arctic College to assist with the delivery of training programs.
- regional business development organizations for larger initiatives in local stone quarrying.
- regional Inuit organizations to deliver training and small business support.

Partnerships with federal government departments, such as Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, Canadian Heritage, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, and their affiliated agencies, will provide access to funding opportunities for artists, for the Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association to undertake strategic projects needed to implement this plan.

Because of the importance of Article 19 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*, the involvement of Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and its regional partner organizations is critical.

The working group that assisted with the preparation of the action plan will be asked to reconvene to discuss approaches to implementation, including identifying the specific roles and responsibilities for the coordinator position. The identification of a suitable proponent for a funding proposal will be a matter of immediate concern.

It is anticipated that more than \$100 thousand will be required annually to support the carving stone action plan. Currently, sources of funds are available, through current programs of the territorial and federal governments. To access and apply these funds for the benefit of carvers in Nunavut, requires this plan, and the organizational framework to implement it.

Evaluating the effectiveness of the action plan

Ukkusiksaqtarvik: The Place Where We Find Stone will be a “living document” that can be modified in response to changed conditions, new opportunities or fresh community initiatives.

The progress of the carving stone action plan will be evaluated using the following performance indicators:

- measurable improvements in prices and availability of carving stone in all communities; and,
- the cost-effectiveness of annual program contributions made by governments and other funding agencies to attain the plan’s goals.

Detailed performance indicators are provided in the tables, which follow. Like the implementation of the Nunavut arts strategy, the key to progress will be the regular modification of the plan based on current results.

A report on progress of implementation will be prepared by the Department of Economic Development & Transportation annually.

Goal 1: Increase the quantity of carving stone discovered and quarried

OBJECTIVES	ACTION	RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COSTS	TIMELINE
Confirm new and existing carving stone deposits. Work with mining companies to locate carving stone deposits.	Add new deposit coordinates to the ED&T carving stone database. Communicate information to the public.	New carving stone quarries are developed.	Year-over-year increase in the number of active or developing quarries.	ED&T, INAC, mining companies, NTI, DIO	A regular cost of operations and management.	Begin 2007-2008
Increase the number of trained quarriers in Nunavut.	Communicate directly and through partner organizations about ED&T grants for sector specific training in quarrying techniques and quarry safety.	Artists and quarriers receive appropriate training for efficient and safe stone removal from new and existing quarry sites.	Carving-active communities have at least 2 trained quarriers by 2009.	ED&T, EDOs, NACA, NDC, NAC, HRSDC, CEDO	Funding from existing territorial and federal programs for training purposes.	Begin 2007-2008
Facilitate purchase of quarrying equipment and supplies.	Divert \$20,000 from existing funding streams to augment small tools grants for quarry equipment needs through the Small Business Support Program, Schedule C. Communication plan to promote ED&T grants for quarrying tools.	Artists and quarriers acquire the quarrying tools they require.	More applications are submitted for Small Tools grants, specifically for quarrying equipment.	ED&T, CEDO, NTI	\$20,000 from existing GN funding streams.	Begin 2007-2008

Goal 2: Distribute carving stone to meet artists' demand

OBJECTIVES	ACTION	RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COSTS	TIMELINE
Transport carving stone from quarries to communities overland (winter) and by barge (summer only).	Respond to anticipated increase in demand for local stone from implementation of the arts strategy, with incentives to remove stone to communities.	Increased quantity of stone moved from quarries to communities.	Increase in the number of communities exploiting a nearby source of carving stone.	ED&T, NACA, NDC, EDOs	A regular cost of operations and management.	2007-2008
Use existing infrastructure and distribution channels to increase carving stone availability within the communities.	Encourage partnerships between the carving stone coordinator and retail organizations within the communities. Use existing subsidy through First Air to move small-to-medium quantities of stone between communities.	Carving stone is stored and distributed by retail outlets year round. Stone from communities with active quarriers is available in adjacent communities.	Artists are able to purchase carving stone year round at a reasonable price.	ED&T, NACA, ACL, Northern Stores, WBEC, NDC, air carriers	A regular cost of operations and management.	2007-2008

Goal 3: Coordinator position created to facilitate carving stone transportation

OBJECTIVES	ACTION	RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COSTS	TIMELINE
Coordinator is hired to coordinate the inter-settlement shipments of carving stone;	Create carving stone coordinator position. Secure funding from INAC and HRSDC for a carving stone coordinator for three years (1 person year @ \$100,000 including benefits).	Carving stone coordinator facilitates the increased supply of carving stone and the improvement in the distribution and the expansion of demand.	Carving stone from at least two (usually adjacent) communities is available consistently, at a reasonable price, in any given community.	ED&T, NACA, INAC, HRSDC	\$100,000 per year from external sources.	Seek funding in 2007-2008
Carving stone supply business becomes self-sustaining or profitable. Private industry involvement is encouraged at all levels of the process, from quarrying to final sale of stone.	Assist carving stone coordinator to build and manage a carving stone supply business as a profit centre (or on a break-even basis) within the host organization.	Artists have access to a reliable source of carving stone at minimal expense to government.	Carving stone supply business achieves and maintains break-even by 2010.	ED&T, NACA	A regular cost of operations and management.	Business viable by 2010.

Future opportunities

OBJECTIVES	ACTION	RESULTS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	PARTNERS	ESTIMATED COSTS	TIMELINE
Increase the number of carvers in Nunavut demanding carving stone.	Increase the demand for Nunavut carvings. (See <i>Sanaugait: A Strategy for Growth in Nunavut's Arts and Crafts Sector</i> to complete this action)	Increased sales of finished carvings. Increase number of active artists in Nunavut contributing to the arts economy.	2% increase in full membership in NACA.	ED&T, NACA	A regular cost of operations and management.	2007-2008
Expand market for carving stone both within and beyond the arts sector.	Identify new markets for Nunavut carving stone. Attract investment. Export carving stone.	Increased sales of quarried stone. Carving stone becomes a by-product of a larger market with reduced costs to carvers through economies of scale.	Increase in quarry employment opportunities for trained quarriers.	ED&T, NDC, ITCan	A regular cost of operations and management.	As private sector initiatives develop

Listing of carving stone studies

Bell, Richard T. *Report on soapstone in the Belcher Islands, N.W.T.* (1975).

Burlingame, Todd and Stuble, Mike. *Assessment of marble outcrops at Andrew Gordon Bay and Cape Dorset area, Baffin Island.* Northwest Territories. Government of the Northwest Territories (1992).

Consilium Consultants, *Report: The Meeting to Discuss the Future of Inuit Stone Carving in Nunavut, Cape Dorset, Nunavut, October 19-21, 1998.*

Gibbins W.A. *A Guide to the Evaluation of Soapstone Deposits in the Northwest Territories.* (1996).

Gibbins, W.A. *Carving stone and Inuit Carvings: Unique Northern Canadian Resources.* Economic Geology Series 1987-7. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yellowknife, N.W.T. (1987).

Gibbins, W.A. *Some Economic Aspects of Inuit Stone Carvings.* Geology Division, Northern Affairs, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yellowknife, N.W.T. (1984?)

Gibbins, Walter. *DIAND - GNWT - Coop soapstone project Baffin island 1981.* Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (1982)

Hamlet of Kugluktuk. *Kugluktuk carver survey report* (2001).

Hanmer, S., Sandeman, H.A., Tella, S., Ryan, J.J., Hadlari, T., Mills, A. *Preliminary Petrography of Current and Potential Carving Stone, Gibson Lake – Cross Bay Area, Northwest Territories (Kivalliq Region, Nunavut.)* In Current Research 1999-C; Geological Survey of Canada, P.77-86. (1999)

McCall, Frank A. *Soapstone: interim report* (1980)

Murphy, JD. *Soapstone Occurrences in the NWT* (1973)

Hogarth, D.D. *Carving Stone Occurrences in Southern Baffin Island,* University of Ottawa. INAC Mineral Resources Office, Iqaluit Nunavut. (1975).

Hogarth, D.D. *Carving Stone, SE Baffin Island (with a note on historic mining sites).* Contract YK-85-86-028, Final Report. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, N.W.T. (1986).

McDermott, G. *Carving Stone Occurrences of the Northwest Territories.* Economic Geology Series 1992-15. Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Renneberg, Brian. *Report on soapstone findings, summer 1975.* GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (1975)

RT & Associates. *Inuit carving industry background paper.* (1998).

Senkiw, Mark; Rennebeberg, Brian. *Report on soapstone findings summer of 1974* (1974).

Webber, M. *Issues in the Eastern Arctic Carving Industry and a Strategy for Community Based Caving Stone Quarry Ventures.* Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Baffin Region, N.W.T. (1988).

Webber, M. *Gold Cove Soapstone Site Evaluations and Quarry Recommendations.* The Department of Economic Development and Tourism Arts and Crafts Division, Baffin Region. (1988).

Webber, Mark. *Report on Cape Dorset / Andrew Gordon bay marble exploration and inquiries into the question of quarrying.* Webber Research and Consulting (1987).

Webber, Mark. *Scenarios for the extraction, distribution and allocation of carving stone in the Baffin region.* GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (1987).

Webber, Mark. *Soapstone and lapidary material occurrence inventory Baffin region August 1987 (first update).* GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (1987).

Acronyms

ABC (Aboriginal Business Canada)

ACL (Arctic Co-operatives Limited)

AGM (Annual General Meeting)

BRCC (Baffin Regional Chamber of Commerce)

CAAs (Community Arts Associations)

CARFAC (Canadian Artists' Representation/Le front des artistes canadiens)

CED (Community Economic Development)

CHRC (Cultural Human Resources Council)

CLEY (Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth)

C-NBSC (Canada-Nunavut Business Service Centre)

DIO (Designated Inuit Organization)

ED&T (Department of Economic Development & Transportation)

EDO (Economic Development Officer)

Education (Department of Education)

FAITC (Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada)

GN (Government of Nunavut)

GoC (Government of Canada)

HRSDC (Human Resources and Social Development Canada)

ICC (Inuit Circumpolar Conference)

INAC (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada)

IP (Intellectual Property)

IQ (Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit)

IRS (Inuit Relations Secretariat)

ITK (Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami)

KA (Kakivak Association)

KEDC (Kitikmeot Economic Development Corporation)

KPD (Kivalliq Partners in Development)

MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)

NAC (Nunavut Arctic College)

NACA (Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association)

NAM (Nunavut Association of Municipalities)

NBCC (Nunavut Business Credit Corporation)

NBDC (Nunavut Broadband Development Corporation)

NCEDO (Nunavut Community Economic Development Organization)

NDC (Nunavut Development Corporation)

NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)

NT (Nunavut Tourism)

PCH (Patrimoine Canadian Heritage)

WEBC (West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative)

WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization)

From
words
to **WORK**



**Department of Economic Development
& Transportation**

Community Economic Development Division

PO Box 612
Pangnirtung, NU
X0A 0R0

Toll free: (888) 975-5999
Phone: (867) 473-2679
Fax: (867) 473-2663
Email: edt@gov.nu.ca

www.edt.gov.nu.ca