Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley

Resource Co-management in the Mackenzie Valley Workshop 2021 – Well-being & MVRMA: Making Good Co-management Decisions in the Mackenzie Valley

Workshop Report

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Introduction and Overview

On March 9, 10 and 11, 2021, the Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Valley Review Board, the Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT) and the Government of Canada hosted the annual Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA) Resource Co-management Workshop.

This workshop was facilitated by NeOlé, a meeting design, production and facilitation consultancy based in Toronto that specializes in remote work and virtual meetings and included online participants from across the Northwest Territories and Canada, as well as small in-person groups located in Yellowknife, Inuvik, Behchokǫ̀, Fort Good Hope and Hay River.

The goals of this workshop were to:

- inform participants about the integrated Northwest Territories resource co-management system and its ongoing evolution;
- offer an accessible forum for practitioners to discuss how to meaningfully participate in resource management processes;
- share knowledge, ideas, and experiences among participants through presentations, panel discussions and break-out groups;
- increase community capacity to effectively participate in co-management decision-making and ongoing review of proposed development projects; and
- focus on issues related to well-being and how it can best be considered in the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA) processes and decision-making.

This report summarizes the rich and productive discussions held over three days, capturing main themes, presentations, and panels. The Agenda for the workshop can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B contains a summary of the Q&A sessions. Slides from all presentations can be found in Appendix C. Links to presentation and keynote address videos are available on the Review Board's website at www.reviewboard.ca.

Day 1 Summary: Understanding the Historical Context and Developing Common Understanding

Day 1, Feeding the Fire: Corrina Keeling

Day 1 began with a virtual feeding the fire ceremony performed on Chief Drygeese Territory by Tanya Lantz, the Community Outreach Coordinator with the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board. with honoured guests Ndilǫ Chief Ernest Betsina, Dettah Chief Edward Sangris and the Yellowknives Dene Drummers. This was followed by opening remarks from JoAnne Deneron, Chairperson of the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board. Participants were welcomed Ms. Deneron highlighted how the workshop would help build stronger partnerships and understanding between communities, and develop best practices to promote and protect social, cultural, and economic well-being in the Mackenzie Valley.

Participants then heard presentations focused on the historical context and considerations of well-being in the MVRMA, and how concepts related to well-being and Indigenous worldviews can be used to understand social and economic growth. A lunch break included networking opportunities, virtual yoga by Christine Lewandowski, and digital storytelling by illustrator Corrina Keeling. In the afternoon, break-out groups worked together to build a common understanding of well-being before reporting back for an end-of-day wrap-up.

Keynote Presentation: The Spirit and Intent of Well-being in Land Claim Agreements and the MVRMA

Dr. John B. Zoe, Hotıì ts'eeda Northwest Territories Support Unit

During the first keynote presentation of the day, John B. Zoe spoke about traditional Indigenous knowledge and how it can be used to promote well-being in modern-day land management practices. This was followed by a Q&A session.

> "We have a lot of Indigenous knowledge of our lands. As Indigenous governments, those are our assets. Those are our way of speaking and bringing forth information. At times we may even use it to push back." – John B. Zoe

- The traditional way of life was recorded on the landscape through thousands of place names referring to wildlife habitats, places of conflict, wayfinding navigational landmarks, significant ecological areas, and areas of overlap with neighbours.
- With the arrival of colonialists came an "intrusion of new information" such as who showed up, where they went and what happened, all logged on beside traditional place names.
- With the arrival of governments came Treaties, the commercialization and exploitation of natural resources, and the division of land into different jurisdictions of governance.
- Significant work has been done since the land claim agreements to strengthen and maintain control of the way that lands and resources are managed and reviewed. This is an ongoing process in collaboration with government and community groups.
- It is the responsibility of Indigenous governments to move away from a Western-focused framework and learn as much about the lands as possible in the traditional sense, allowing places and their resources space to flourish. Indigenous people need to be put back on the land, as they are the ones who are ultimately going to be doing the work of safeguarding and maintaining it.
- There's much more knowledge available than was traditionally thought by regulatory authorities, and this information is key to moving forward. The onus is on our own [Indigenous] governments to invest in our own knowledge and information, to study it with the elders, the youth, the hunters, and the trappers, to strengthen the information and start documenting it in a way that we can use to protect our lands and ensure that they are there for future generations.
- Young people will need knowledge of both Western and Indigenous systems to gain the skill set necessary to continue this important work.

Day 1, Keynote 1: Corrina Keeling

Keynote Presentation: Centering First Nations Concepts of Well-being

Mark Podlasly, British Columbia Assembly of First Nations

In the second keynote presentation of the day, Mark Podlasly shared and summarized the Centering First Nations Concepts of Wellbeing: Toward a GDP-Alternative Index in British Columbia report published by the British Columbia Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN), on the concept of incorporating Indigenous values into a provincial or national evaluation of economy, and what makes up for a good life- not just for Indigenous people, but everybody in a modern economy. This presentation was followed by a Q&A session.

- In B.C. in the year before the pandemic, the economy was valued at approximately $309 billion. Yet, when the leadership in the BCAFN tried to quantify how much of the economy was attributable to Indigenous people in the province, they found the answer was $0 because of how Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is calculated. GDP is the sum of all consumption, investment, and government spending as well as net exports and is widely used to measure economic progress. However, this formula fails to address Indigenous values of what makes a good life, such as land, culture, family, and spiritual practice.

- In looking to rethink how a well-being economy is measured, researchers sought out other places challenging the GDP, such as the country of Bhutan, which developed the Gross National Happiness (GNH) philosophy in 1972, focusing on living standards, health, education, time use, good governance, ecological diversity and resilience, psychological well-being, community vitality, and cultural diversity and resilience. Over the following decades, momentum has grown around the idea of GNH, with dozens of new well-being indices developed worldwide to try to reshape the dialogue of what is important to citizens of a country.

- Researchers also found several examples of Indigenous communities who had direct input into

their national, regional, and provincial governments in the planning of economies in countries like New Zealand, Ecuador, and Finland.

- In 2019, New Zealand, where approximately 20 per cent of the population is Indigenous (the Māori people), decided that the GDP alone does not help with long-term planning for the well-being of the country. The New Zealand government introduced a “well-being budget” wherein government spending had to have multi-year and multi-generational benefits for all New Zealanders. The government engaged with Indigenous people specifically to ensure that their values were reflected in national priorities.

- At the end of the report, the BCAFN challenges the provincial government to recognize that GDP alone is not enough to measure success, and that to go forward in a post-Covid recovery everyone must be included. Within the province, there exists an ancient value system that is being replicated by people around the world to improve the lives, multi-generationally, of all people – so why can’t it be done here?

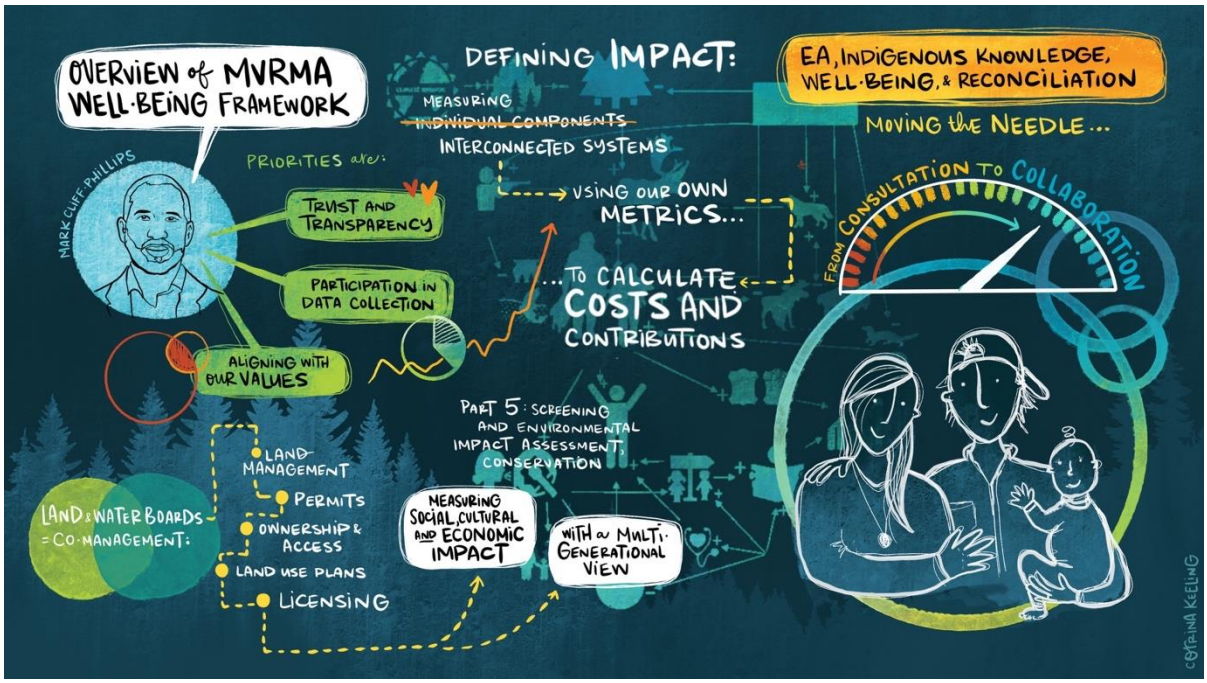
Day 1, Keynote 2: Corrina Keeling

Presentation: Overview of Well-being Considerations in the MVRMA

Mark Cliffe-Phillips, Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Mark Cliffe-Philips gave the third presentation of the day, outlining the framework of the MVRMA, as well as some of the things that the land and water boards, and particularly the Environmental Impact Review Board, have done to assist developers, parties and the Board while considering well-being in their particular parts of the process.

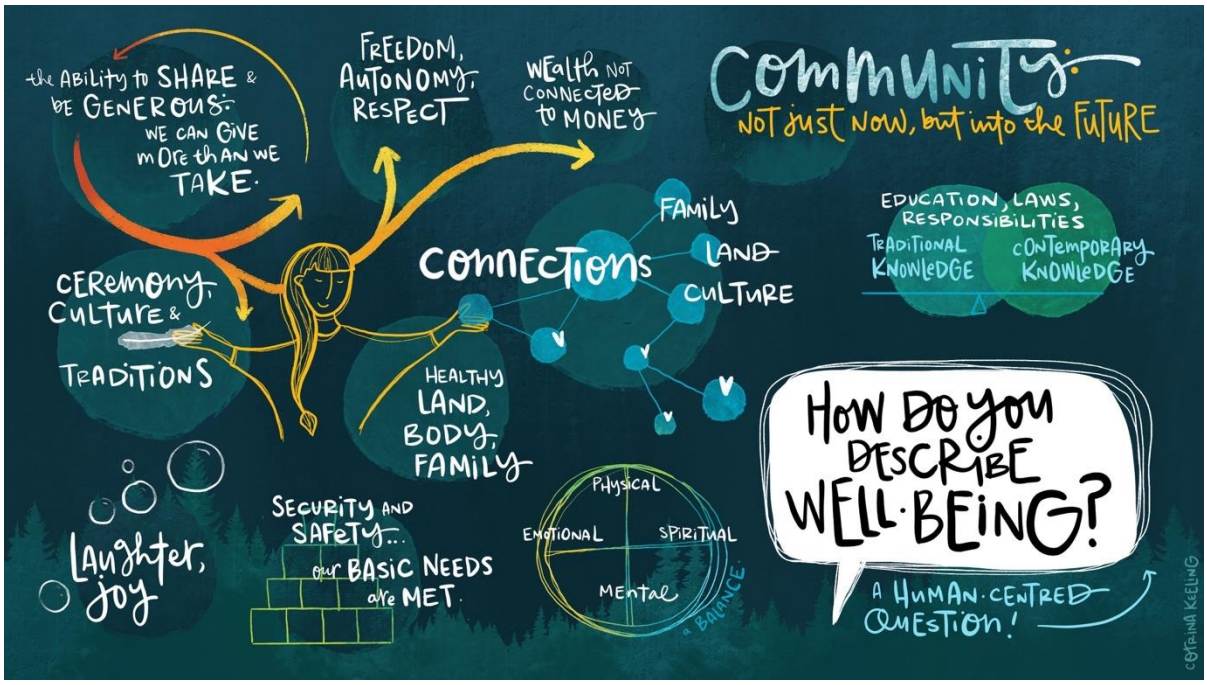
Legal and cultural context	• The foundations of the current integrated resource management system in the Mackenzie Valley came from the land claims and self-government agreements; • Among the key principles laid out in the MVRMA was consideration of the protection of well-being of residents of the Mackenzie Valley; • Negotiations led to co-management boards, and an integrated, coordinated resource management system of land, water, and wildlife, including land-use planning, project assessments, and land and water regulation; and • When doing work such as environmental impact assessments, a holistic approach is required to take into account a broader definition of environment as a mutually dependent system, including wildlife harvesting, and any social, cultural, environmental or heritage resources.
What is the Review Board is doing now?	Within environmental assessments, the Review Board can: • Genuinely consider Indigenous knowledge; • Mitigate impacts on well-being and way of life of Indigenous people; • Make processes responsive and adaptable to community needs; and • Move the yardstick on engagement from consultation to collaboration.
Why it matters	• Trust and transparency – direct involvement in project and mitigation design, and collection of data can increase trust, which supports well-being.



Day 1, Presentation 1: Corrina Keeling

Break-out Groups: Building a Common Understanding of Well-being

In the afternoon, the meeting facilitator, Ginny Santos from NeOlé, introduced a digital platform. Stormz is like a virtual flip chart with online Post-it® notes that participants can use to contribute their thoughts and ideas. Workshop participants were divided into break-out groups to discuss the question: "How would you describe well-being?" They could then vote on the cards that they felt best fit the answer.



Day 1, Break-out Groups: Corrina Keeling

A selection of answers to "How would you describe well-being?"

- Basic needs must be met. Food. Adequate, affordable shelter. Healthy environment and food from the land. Mental and physical health, including equitable access to services. Intangible things like supportive relationships with family and community (a sense of place and belonging). Safety and security (short- and long-term). Language, culture, and spirituality. Connection to the land, to Elders. Opportunities to learn. Having choices.
- Resilient communities that are healthy, happy and have their needs met at the individual, family, and community level.
- Laughter is a good way for healing and staying on the positive side of life.
- Respectful relationships.
- Healthy Body, Healthy Mind, Healthy Environment.
- Feeling secure that you have basic needs met; Having emotional connections and support; Having space for growth.
- Being accepted for who you are and your beliefs.
- Resources to be able to sustain lifestyle, including cultural and social practices (resources: financial time, education, natural environment).
- Happiness - Staying happy people is the only way.
- Feeling at peace with myself and the environment around me.
- Well-being should include humour and joy.
- Feeling happy, knowing that you are cared for and are heard.
- Finding balance that works for me - physically, emotionally, mentally, and spiritually.
- Well-being is many things together: shelter, air, space, water. But still need money, and jobs. Healthy communities mean taking care of elders, bringing wood, feeding each other. Community hunts so the elders can have country food. Get the elders and youth out on the land, sharing the stories of our history. Get youth to help the elders, sharing our teachings with the youth to learn life skills.

Day 2 Summary: Understanding the Link Between Well-being and Resource Development

Day 2, Keynote: Corrina Keeling

The second day of the workshop saw participants spending the morning listening to speakers exploring the relationship between well-being and sustainability, and the role of well-being in land-use planning and environmental assessments. This was followed by a panel discussion on ongoing considerations of well-being under the MVRMA. At lunchtime there was digital storytelling, and opportunities for networking and yoga offered by Christine Shannon of Holistic ERA.

Afternoon presentations centred on economic well-being contributions in the Mackenzie Valley from the perspective of Indigenous business and investment, and the GNWT's Department of Industry, Tourism, and Investment. The day ended with a panel discussion on how organizations can work together to support economic well-being in the Mackenzie Valley, followed by break-out groups discussing the new insights they had gained.

Keynote Presentation: Overall Well-being and Sustainability

Dr. Bob Gibson, University of Waterloo - School of Environment, Resources and Sustainability

Bob Gibson presented the Day 2 keynote presentation on well-being and sustainability, focusing on speaking about lasting well-being through planning and assessment, and the importance of merging big-picture criteria for well-being with place- and community-specific needs. This was followed by a Q&A session.

- There is a long history of taking well-being into account in planning and assessment, with many processes developed. Most of the processes are flawed in practice, but generally aim in the same direction.
- Well-being over time must mean intergenerational well-being, taking into account socioeconomic, biophysical, cultural, health, political, and combinations of such factors, while in a state of continual change moving towards lasting well-being.
- Positive objectives for lasting well-being include:
    - Protecting the land and waters, good aspects of community life, important traditions, knowledge;
    - Restoring and strengthening what is in danger of damage or loss;
    - Building what's lacking and needed;
    - Replacing or transforming what has failed or become dangerous; and
    - All of these at the same time, aiming for multiple, mutually supporting, fairly distributed and lasting gains (while also avoiding damage and risks).
- For sustainable future planning and projects, we must look further, having a clear idea of the objectives, and the criteria for decision-making among the alternative options we have available. Looking at alternatives is often crucial for finding better ways to do things in the lasting public interest for lasting well-being.
- It's important to look at the historical experience of an area, to understand specifically for that place what the priorities are, what the stresses have been, what the objectives for future changes may be, what has to be protected and what has to be transformed.
- In addition to the generic globally recognized criteria for well-being and sustainability planning, we must consider community-based, case- and place-specific concerns.

"The problems that have emerged in the last 70 years or so, are problems that combine demanding too much of the biosphere, of the land and the waters, at the same time as a lot of people don't have enough. And to reconcile that, we have to find ways that we can be lighter on the planet and heavier on equitable distribution of all the gains that have come from the massive increase in economic activity and wealth." – Bob Gibson

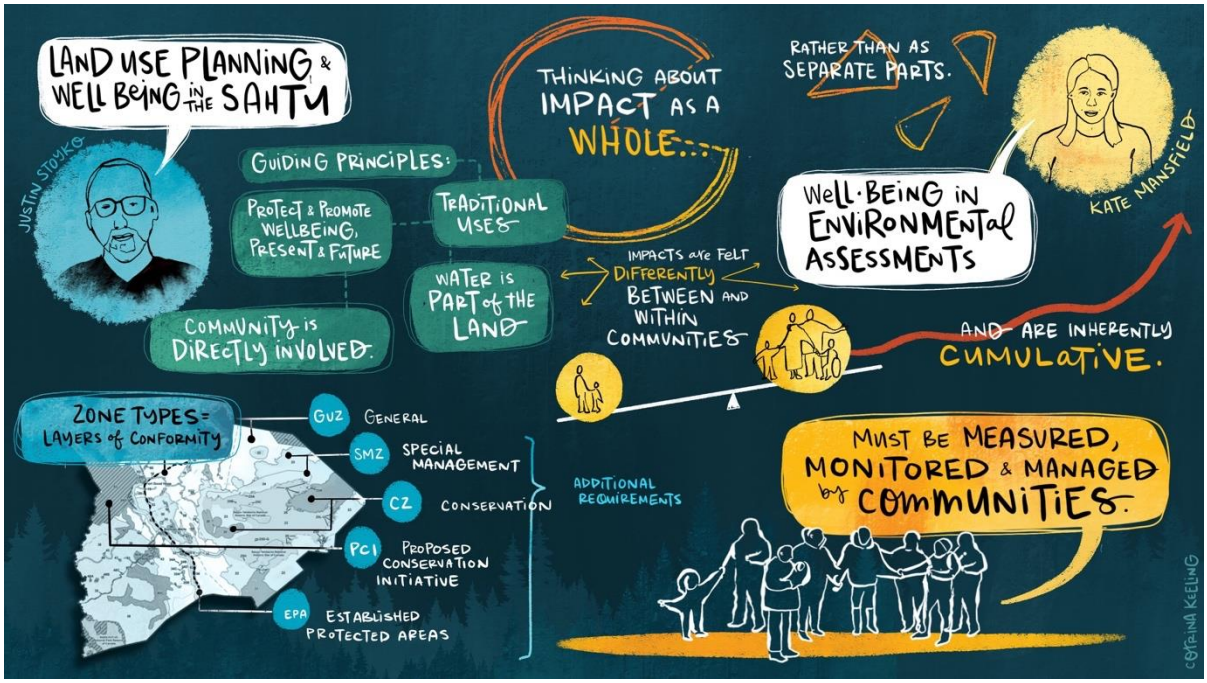
Day 2, Keynote: Corrina Keeling

Presentation: Overview of Well-being in Land-use Planning

Justin Stoyko, Executive Director, Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

For the second presentation of the day, Justin Stoyko provided an overview of the two key documents used in Sahtu land-use planning: the Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act.

- Community consultation is a core value of the Sahtu land-use plan, aiming to capture local knowledge and vision to protect areas for social, cultural, and ecological reasons, while allowing for economic development in suitable areas.
- The 66 land-use zones in the Sahtu settlement area come with varying conformity requirements, examining issues such as benefit to the community, archaeological and burial sites, fish and wildlife, and sensitive species and features, and offer five levels of protection, identifying where key land uses may and may not take place.
- Such measures have been put in place to bring some certainty to land-use in the region, thereby preserving the well-being of residents.



Day 2, Presentations 1 & 2: Corrina Keeling

Presentation: The Review Board and Examples for Well-being in Recent Environmental Assessments
Kate Mansfield, Senior Environmental Assessment Officer, Mackenzie Valley Review Board

In the third presentation, Kate Mansfield gave a brief overview of the Mackenzie Valley Review Board mandate, its holistic approach to considering well-being, examples of this approach, and then next steps as the Board continues to improve its approach.

- The Review Board's mandate to consider well-being in environmental assessments comes from the MVRMA and the land claims. The Review Board must have regard for the protection of the social, cultural, and economic well-being of residents and communities of the Mackenzie Valley. The Review Board must also have regard for the importance of conservation to the well-being and the way of life of the Indigenous peoples of Canada.
- Taking a holistic approach to impact assessment means:
  - Impacts are not felt in isolation;
  - Understanding the relationships between different ecosystem components is key to understanding the overall impact of a project; and
  - A holistic approach is consistent with what the Review Board has heard from communities;
- An example of this holistic approach is the Ekati Jay project:
  - The Review Board noted a disconnect between developers' assessment of existing and potential impacts on communities' social and economic well-being, and the communities' own experience of those impacts. The Review Board also noted impacts to cultural well-being associated with the loss of use of the land and loss of intergenerational knowledge transfer.
  - This led to the requirement for social and economic baseline studies designed to look at a community's vulnerabilities and ability to adapt to social and economic impacts, and to assess the existing cumulative impacts on well-being at multiple scales, including individual

families and community levels.

- The Review Board has also moved in the direction of considering impacts holistically, notably in its the recent Tłı̨chǫ All Season Road and Diavik assessments.
- What has the Review Board learned about considering well-being in environmental assessment?
  - We must put the effort into moving beyond the silos of environmental assessment, working with both an expansive and a microscopic lens;
  - Context matters;
  - Well-being should be measured, monitored, and managed through meaningful involvement with communities; and
  - We have lots of work ahead of us.
- Where to go from here?
  - Ongoing work includes updating current socioeconomic guidelines to consider aspects of well-being and developing information requirements to support environmental assessment decision-making.

Panel: Ongoing considerations of well-being under the MVRMA

Moderator: Kate Mansfield, Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Panelists:

- *Justin Stoyko, Sahtu Land Use Planning Board*
- *Jody Pellissey, Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board*
- *Ginger Gibson, Tłı̨chǫ Government*
- *Bob Gibson, University of Waterloo - School of Environment, Resources and Sustainability*

Question (Kate Mansfield): *Could you briefly speak to how well-being is currently considered in your work in the Mackenzie Valley?*

Answer (Jody Pellissey):

- The renewable resources boards are a little different, in that we primarily consider well-being of wildlife populations first when making decisions and collecting information, and then second how that impacts our Tłı̨chǫ citizens.
- Our vision is to make sure that wildlife populations are strong and thriving, and habitats are healthy, while keeping a delicate balance of making sure there is wildlife for our Tłı̨chǫ citizens to use.

Answer (Ginger Gibson):

- Well-being is not just about the absence of injury, but as something where we are better off, when we're doing well in our families.
- A colleague described this as how we intend to wrap citizens in a warm blanket of their culture, so wrapped in language, wrapped in with our families, in with the things that make us strong and whole from a cultural perspective, which means something a little different to everyone.

Day 2, Panel Discussion Part 1: Corrina Keeling

Question (Kate Mansfield): *Given some of the uncertainties that we might be facing in the future, how can we make sure that in the work we're doing considering well-being and land-use planning or renewable resource management that we're understanding what's needed for the future?*

Answer (Bob Gibson):

- An attractive element of looking at lasting well-being in the future is that people are generally more able to talk about different possibilities, there are more chances people with disparate interests and ways of thinking can reach some kind of agreement on future objectives than what they might do tomorrow.
- It becomes more possible to think about things like protecting wildlife as something in everyone's interest, including humans, if you think about it very long term, and becomes more obvious that you have to do something now to ensure that wildlife populations and habitats are viable in the long run.
- I'm worried about what happens to us and our community in the short-term, but the idea of starting with long-term scenarios of what we want to get to and what we want to avoid is a useful strategy.

Answer (Ginger Gibson):

- So much of the legislation and forums that we have to use to structure our conversations causes us to look at specific projects, so talking about the place of the project that you're looking at through well-being in the long run is good thinking, and well supported with good data.
- In the North, it's the right time to look ahead. For example, we've got 20 years of mining and need to do the thinking now. The Tłı̨chǫ Government is embarking on that, looking at the role of closing the mines, and of the people, looking at their future.
- The Department of Culture & Lands Protection and the Tłı̨chǫ Government expect the return of many miners to have a positive impact on well-being from the perspective of language, as many

who have been away at the mines are language speakers who will be actively involved in daily language transmission.

Answer (Justin Stoyko)

- From the land-use planning perspective here, we did go through an exercise years ago to see what people have in terms of vision for the lands and protection, and this was the basis for all of the zones that comprise the land-use plan.
- What's important is this is not static, because there might be new things out there that are a concern. We've heard that residents are concerned about climate change, because there are areas of land now accessible with changes in waterways, so this is a major point of focus.

Answer (Jody Pellissey):

- We always have that long-term vision, as the Board is looking at having populations of wildlife into the future so our grandchildren's grandchildren can still harvest caribou, go fishing or have the same birds there, have the same experiences that their ancestors have had in the past.
- The Board deals with the stressors placed on wildlife today, hearing from the communities about problems and issues, and trying to adapt through management proposals.
- Dealing with such issues isn't black and white, and it can be difficult to balance the health of wildlife populations and community concerns.

Question to Jody Pellissey (Kate Mansfield): *Do you sense a difference in that your mandate focuses solely on biophysical, environmental and wildlife issues, whereas others have the mandate to additionally consider the social and economic issues?*

- We have different legislation, and it certainly influences our work, but all of our work stems directly from the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement and sets out our responsibilities. Without healthy habitats, we don't have healthy wildlife populations.
- We are more specifically focused on one area and less influenced by socioeconomics, we're focused on scientific knowledge balanced out with the traditional knowledge that we're hearing from our elders and the communities and trying to make balanced decisions that work for everyone.

Question (Kate Mansfield): *With our mandates in different spheres, are there opportunities given our unique co-management and integrated structure to use these features to our advantage in how we consider well-being?*

Answer (Justin Stoyko):

- Here in the Sahtu, we see a lot more of the boards working directly with the communities. The early work was to gather community input and then put it into the land-use plan, but communities did not have the understanding of where that information was going or how it was beneficial to them, as land-use planning is a very Western concept.
- As time moves forward, people are starting to have a better understanding of how these land-use concepts actually help preserve traditional cultural knowledge, and less explanation is needed, and more information is being put forward.
- We're now progressing towards a more community driven initiative for land use planning.

Answer (Ginger Gibson):

- We've had some really interesting, exciting, and innovative cultural measures that are emerging, with leadership around implementing something not at a desk, but out on the land.
- We need to challenge ourselves to not be bureaucratic about our efforts, and instead engage in open dialogue so that before we start hiring consultants, building new forums thinking about implementing something, we need to get on the phone and talk to each other.
- There are many silos in a small territory, so it would be beneficial to have more direct communication before major projects, events and initiatives take place.

Question (Kate Mansfield): *What are you doing in your work environment on well-being – please give specific examples of long-term impacts of policies on the quality of people's lives?*

Answer (Bob Gibson):

- My most recent experience is essentially failure; I'm finding it difficult to overcome the short-term imperatives and vagueness when legislation is tied to the next electoral cycle.
- This is a very serious problem, and one of the reasons why it's particularly crucial to be insisting on lasting well-being for future generations.
- A priority for attention is anything that can be done in this process to ensure greater focus on long-term interests.

Answer (Ginger Gibson):

- When we set out good and important mitigation, particularly in social and cultural areas, it's difficult to plan the resourcing associated with it.
- The Department of Culture & Lands Protection [Tłı̨chǫ Government] is looking toward ensuring that programs don't look like people just being in offices, but actually being out on the land, working together, naming places and spending time with their families.
- For example, when addressing the issue of increasing levels of sexual violence and substance abuse in construction camps [for the Tłı̨chǫ All-season Road project EA], we had to scrape together two years of funding from a variety of sources to have a rapid response team in place. This team is not just responding to negative incidents, but also involved in positive work with young people and the community.

Answer (Justin Stoyko):

- We're working on having the funding arranged for more frequent community tours. In the past, we've only been doing visits to communities if there was a specific question or amendment that we had to address, where we have to talk to the communities and leadership to get their input.
- We'd like to visit the communities and just have a presentation or talk about land-use planning and where a community could raise any other issues they might have. It would give more awareness and visibility to the planning board, and also address what communities want to talk about, letting them be the ones guiding conversation.

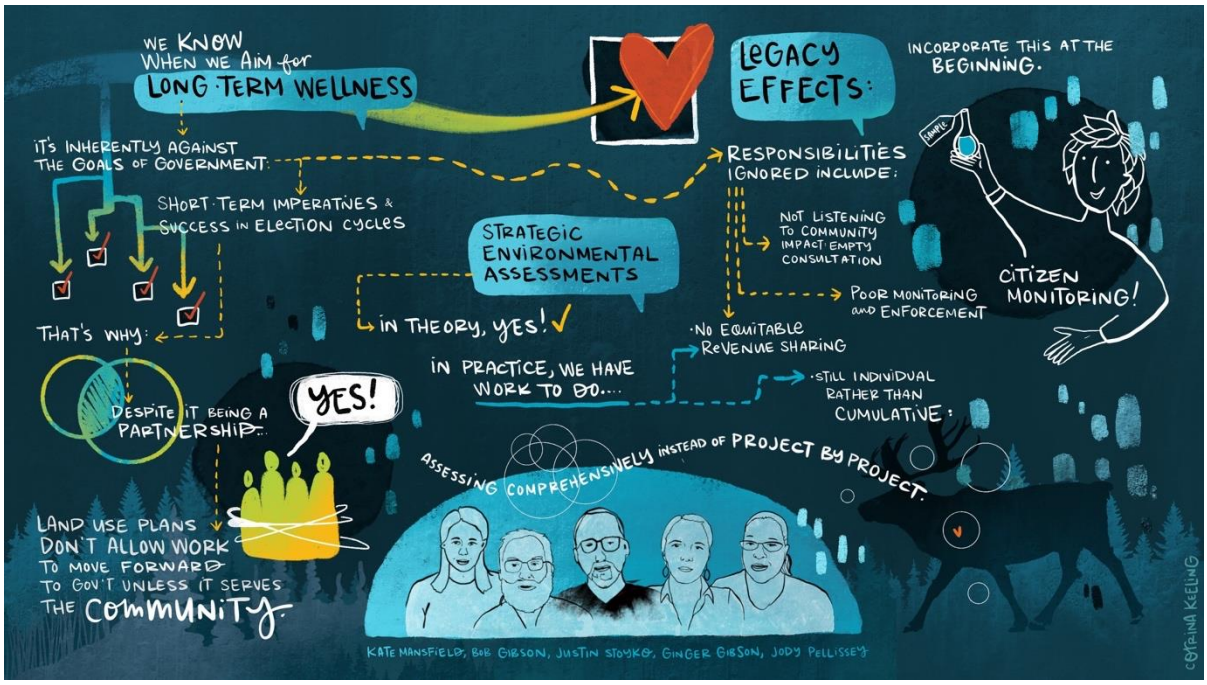
Answer (Jody Pellissey):

- Our board, along with the Tłı̨chǫ Government and the GNWT, is developing an adaptive management framework that sets out monitoring and management goals and specifics, both in scientific monitoring and traditional knowledge.

- Specifically, with Tłı̨chǫ knowledge, this means having harvesters and families out on the land reporting back what they're seeing in the way that they take in the information, in that holistic way and reporting that back.
- It's just as important for us to know population estimates through a scientific measure, as it is to hear how communities are seeing the animals on the land, if they're healthy and how that's impacting on their time spent on the land.

Answer (Kate Mansfield):

- A lot of our work and the way that we consider well-being is focused on project-specific environmental assessment, and so we have to consider well-being in terms of how we look at individual projects and the cumulative setting in which they take place.
- That ties in with the development of updated guidance ensuring impacts on well-being are considered holistically, ensuring we have all the information needed to make good decisions.



Day 2, Panel Discussion Part 2: Corinna Keeling

Presentations: Economic Well-being Contributions in the Mackenzie Valley from the Perspective of Indigenous Business/Investment and the GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism, and Investment

Caroline Wawzonek, Minister ITI (Industry, Tourism, and Investment)

- In the past 25 years, the Northwest Territories has developed a model for socially and environmentally responsible resource development that's now being recognized across Canada and the world.
- One of the commitments of the government to the Northwest Territories from our mandate is to increase resource exploration and development. This will be done under the Land Use and Sustainability Framework, ensuring responsible and diversified economic development.
- Renewed exploration activity, as well as the advancement of early-stage projects towards production will help support overall economic growth for the whole of the Northwest Territories through employment, business development and capacity building.

- Our territory has many critical minerals that are in demand worldwide, and they often offer exploration and development opportunities that are very different from our historical mining projects - they offer us an opportunity to be at the front of the supply chain for a green energy revolution.
- The GNWT has a resource revenue sharing formula with Indigenous governments, and in the last five years has collected an average of nearly $100 million between fees and taxes from diamond mines to help deliver services that communities rely on

Darrell Beaulieu, President and CEO of Denendeh Investments

- We have enjoyed a long period of economic prosperity and stability due to the investment in oil, gas, and mining industries, but this will soon be replaced with a period of change and instability, with job loss, lower income, and population movement.
- There is opportunity to replace what is being lost, but our new-look economy is going to require some new perspectives and new approaches to planning and investing.
- Indigenous people have been advocating for creating an investment environment, which ties in with the well-being of NWT residents, and social and cultural well-being.
- A transformational change in terms of infrastructure and resource development is needed to create a sustained cycle of socioeconomic benefits for residents.
- The MVRMA and related boards and bodies play a key role in development and the resulting effect it has on community well-being, offering support and resources for Indigenous nations to develop, help streamline and improve regulatory processes, and work with the economic environments to facilitate economic well-being.

Paul Gruner, President and CEO, Det'on Cho Corp

- Indigenous business is a key component of the NWT economy;
- Between Det'on Cho and Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corp's local hires we are the largest private employer in the territory (we employ as many local people as the diamond mines do combined);
- Much of our employment is because of the active mining sector;
- There is a direct linkage between Indigenous business and the Environment, Social and Governance (ESG) movement; and
- We have the opportunity to be recognized for being the most ethical resource extraction jurisdiction in the world.

Mark Brajer, CEO of the Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corp.

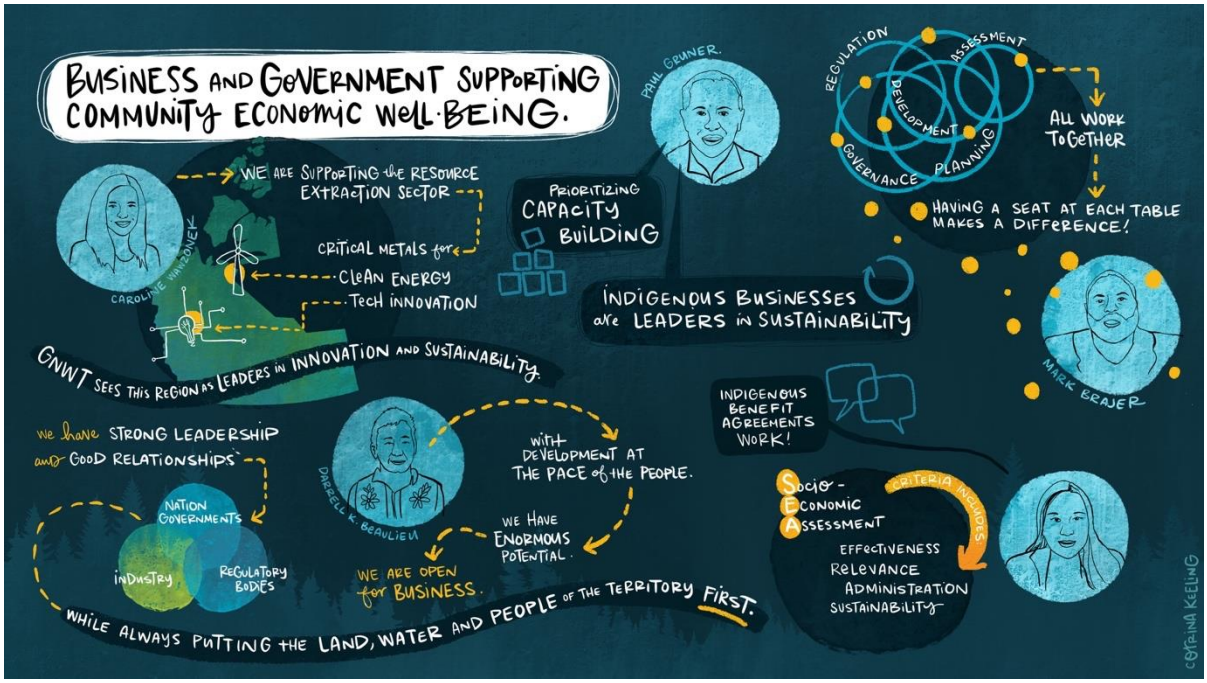
- The resource industry and exploration are very important, but to expand we must change perception that exploration is untenably expensive.
- There is so much potential in the Northwest Territories, but we're not getting the interest of other locations – mid-sized exploration companies are not expressing interest, leaving only large companies as a necessity.
- Local communities indicate that they want more exploration, as jobs are important, and keeping jobs within First Nations and the North is very important.
- We need to figure out how to reduce costs and improve infrastructure to become more attractive to resource companies, adding roads, power generation etc. We must also ensure when industry arrives, that it is held accountable from exploration to remediation, returning the land to where it was.

Dianna Beck, GNWT ITI, Senior Socio-Economic Specialist

- Current files include:
  - The Socio-Economic Agreement (SEA) program review: The GNWT negotiates and oversees the implementation of formalized contracts in the form of SEAs to ensure responsible, sustainable use of natural resources.
  - The Diavik mine recently underwent an environmental assessment with six measures that aim to mitigate the negative impacts that the mine would have on the environment and communities in the region. Measure six asks the GNWT to develop community-specific cultural well-being indicators with Indigenous interveners.
  - The 2020 Audit Recommendation: The Northwest Territories Environmental Audit is required under the MVRMA and published every 5 years. One of the recommendations is a broad review of well-being indicators and how they're monitored across GNWT departments, and outside government and organizations.
  - Mineral Resource Act Regulations: The new Mineral Resource Act was passed in 2019 and requires new regulation created for Indigenous Benefit Agreements and NWT benefit requirements.

Claudine Lee, VP of Corporate Social Responsibility – NorZinc

- There is a strong framework in the Northwest Territories for mining companies and exploration companies to develop a way to work in partnership with regulatory groups, Indigenous governments, and Indigenous businesses, and we continue to improve on the work that we've done.
- Our impact benefit agreements drive benefits based on what is fed back to us from the Indigenous partners on what is important to them and where they want to see focus.
- Before successful projects in the Northwest Territories move forward through the regulatory process, they need to evaluate how they're going to operate in a sustainable way that balances benefits through the economic side, the social side, and the cultural side.
- The responsibility of industry is to listen and work together in partnerships, and to be able to address questions and feedback information on what the project looks like and where the benefits are going to ensure we're focusing on the same things and have the same goals.



Day 2, Economic Well-being Presentations: Corrina Keeling

Panel: Working Together to Support Economic Well-being in the Mackenzie Valley

Moderator: Paul Gruner, Det'on Cho Corporation

Panellists:

- *Mark Brajer, CEO - Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corporation*
- *Claudine Lee, VP of Corporate Social Responsibility – NorZinc*
- *Pam Strand, Deputy Minister - GNWT-ITI*

Question (Paul Gruner): *What does economic well-being look like to you and why is it important? What can we do better to enhance it?*

Answer (Mark Brajer):

Looking at this from the perspective of the Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corporation, we have a number of people employed, close to 400 at this time of year, with another 400 indirect employees. As we look forward, we're worried about things like the sunset of the current mines and how do we replace those jobs, and how do those jobs come into play to keep business going in the North. To me, the economic piece is around what we are doing to build going forward, for the overall economic stability of the region.

Answer (Pam Strand):

For myself, it's that economic well-being is tied to present and future security. When there's economic well-being, there's the ability to maintain your mental health and your family's well-being and enjoy your life.

With our territorial financing formula, our largest source of revenue for the Government of Northwest Territories, people are living here, working here and that money is being reinvested in social programs, so it really is a matrix very much intertwined and interconnected.

Question (Paul Gruner): *What do you see as the impact if there is little or no exploration in the Northwest Territories?*

Answer (Claudine Lee):
Some of the mining in the NWT will be coming to an end in the near future, and part of the role of mining is to prepare people for jobs that will come after that, whether with Indigenous development, in the government of the Northwest Territories or in other projects. We don't want to see a gap in the ability for industries to support NWT programs, so if we can keep exploration and projects in the pipeline moving forward there can be seamless movement through those projects with those benefits.

Answer (Pam Strand):
Knowing that only one out of a thousand projects make it to that advanced level of a mine is something to keep in mind, so the threat of all exploration projects moving to a mine is just not going to happen. I think exploration can be seen as a sustainable economy. Just because you're not making mines doesn't mean that the exploration support companies and the people working in exploration can't have a livelihood.

QUESTION (Paul Gruner): *Do you see a sustainable economy without a healthy mineral resource sector or the jobs that sustain that?*

Answer (Mark Brajer):
One of the big challenges is getting people trained to go off to other jobs. Some of that is viable, and for some that may be a bit of a stretch. There are a lot of people in the area who like what they do in the mines and those types of roles, and it's their comfort level and their livelihood, and transition is not going to work for 100 per cent of the people – I'm concerned about that. The best thing to do is replace those roles with similar types of roles coming through.

Question (Paul Gruner): *What have you seen in terms of best practices, or in places that you've been involved in, where the resource industry got to enhance the pursuit of cultural activities in the communities?*

Answer (Claudine Lee):
There are a number of things that industry focuses on and works on when it comes to enhancing cultural benefits and community benefits, so not only is it components that work within the framework of the operation, education and apprenticeships training, there is also a real commitment within industry to support programs that are driven by communities, so that could be anything from traditional-knowledge projects, cultural projects, awareness and those kinds of things, and that has increased over the last decade or so.

We have seen in the industry, a real improvement in the way we interact together and hear from Indigenous governments about what is important to them, and we work together to focus on those projects. Those are the pieces that are improving and still need to continue to improve.

Answer (Pam Strand):
I think it's the awareness of those cultural benefits, within the impact benefit agreements and the

socioeconomic agreements, clauses supporting traditional cultural practices of impacted communities, cross-cultural training at the mines, using traditional languages, literacy programs. We've seen these sorts of activities blossom. I think it's a matter of knowing that this is part of the industry and how that can be of benefit to everybody. What I see is the resource industry really wanting to embrace that.

Question (from workshop participant): *What are your organizations doing to support diversification, shifting some of the people who have different skill sets in the mines or other areas into supporting community practices like fish camps and various other tourism operations that may be a transition stage between future resource development and the current closures?*

Answer (Mark Brajer):
A good example is we've taken some mine employees trained in heavy equipment and used them in construction of the Tłı̨chǫ all-season road, so that has been ongoing for over a year, and has a few months left to complete it. There are some differences in the equipment used in a mine site versus used in road construction, but we try to focus people and move them around relative to resources and their skill sets.

Answer (Paul Gruner):
We're very focused around development for reclamation and remediation, and that's going to be a large aspect of the local economy over the next 10 to 20 years. One of the key challenges to keep in mind is it's not just about employment, it's also about quality of life. So, when we're looking at diversification and other opportunities, I think we need to be mindful that we also need to create opportunities that meet and exceed the living wage, and that can be very challenging.

Question (from workshop participant): *What may be the biggest roadblock to people coming in to work in the Northwest Territories, and what can we do to overcome that?*

Answer (Claudine Lee):
I think the Northwest Territories is a very attractive place to work, and one of the strengths of it is the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act. However, not a lot of people outside of the Northwest Territories really understand it, so there are a lot of questions for people who are coming in from other places on what this means, what they need to do and how it's different than the rest of Canada or other places.

When it comes to the lack of certainty around who does what, that is a challenge. They want to know that we're able to move forward in the process, and there are a number of steps that are unfamiliar and challenging to get through. The more that we can work together on that, the better we're going to see our results going forward.

Answer (Pam Strand):
The big pieces, the land claims, access to land, the complexity of the regulatory system and infrastructure, are not going to be solved tomorrow. I think what we did start last year, which I think was really great pre-Covid, was we got together to see where we can do some alignment that provides more consistency in processes. I'm looking forward to that next workshop, because I think that's

where we can all pull together. I think it's forums like this and future ones that are going to be important if we want to move the industry forward.

Question (from workshop participant): *What do you see as the role of the GNWT as a whole when looking at supporting community well-being and well-being of our territory?*

Answer (Dianna Beck):
I think we have taken the approach where we do want to reach out to all the departments that are affected by well-being and work together not in a silo as just government, but have that real, meaningful partnership with Indigenous governments throughout the process. We are actively ensuring that we include Indigenous governments and organizations from the beginning of the project, so that we have that ongoing feedback from a government-to-government relationship.

Question (from workshop participant): *What is the role that reclamation may play in long-term economic opportunities and well-being?*

Answer (Mark Brajer):
The challenge right now is from an economic perspective, as mines have a huge number of employees and can last for decades, while reclamation projects use way less employees and can last only a few years, so it’s not a one-to-one scenario.

On the cultural side, from the First Nation perspective it’s a very important piece of returning the land back to as close as it was beforehand. On a cultural side, it certainly does help, but on an economic side it doesn’t bridge all the gaps.

Answer (Paul Gruner):
I think it's really important that we understand that when we talk about the reclamation economy, it is a bridge, not a solution. So yes, it buys us some time, but it's not infinite. There are challenges associated with it – these are non-revenue generating projects and therefore incredibly price sensitive with downward pressure in terms of costs like wages. They can also be very seasonal, whereas mines will operate 24/7/365 in terms of production. For those folks that are employed within that space, that means that they can potentially see lower compensation and also seasonal-type work. For some that will be of interest, but for others there can be some challenges.

I think the reclamation and remediation space is something we're excited about. It is an opportunity that we want to have a meaningful part of, but it's also not the answer and not a sustainable future.

Day 2, Panel Discussion 2: Corrina Keeling

Break-out Groups: New Insights

At the end of the day, break-out groups gathered together and used Stormz to share what new insights they had experienced on Day 2 of the workshop. Here are some of the results:

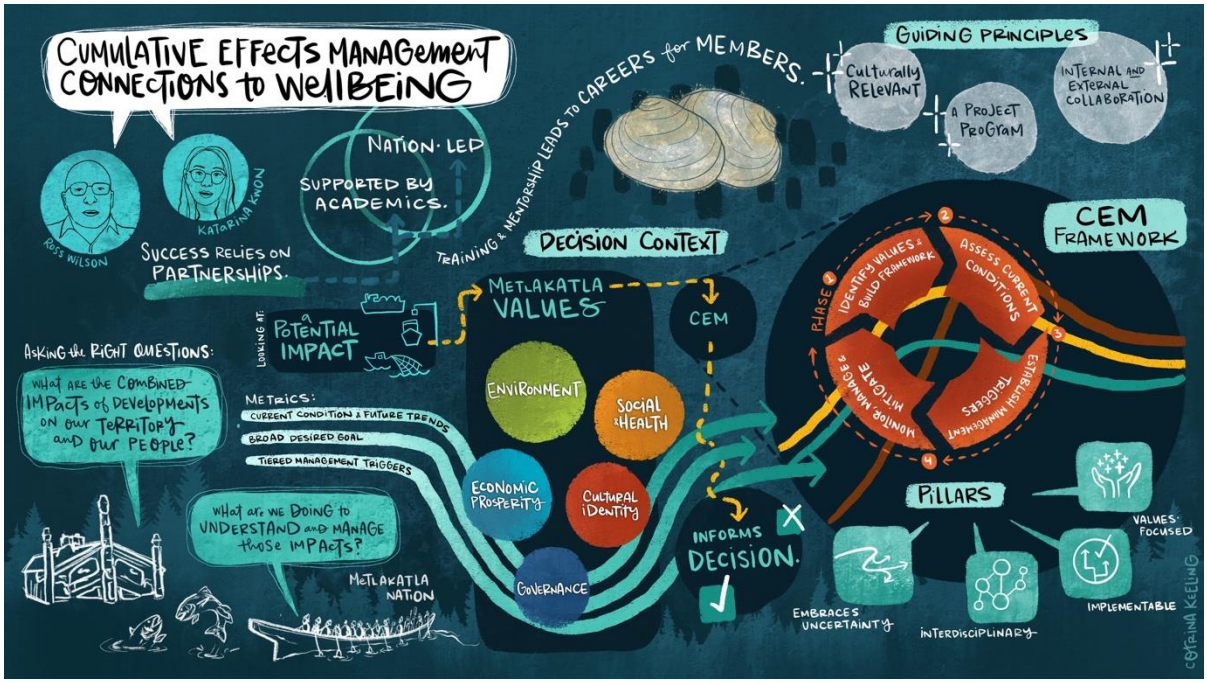
- Socioeconomic parts of environmental policies are integral to the well-being of communities.
- We need a healthy and sustainable economy, not only for the length of a project, but for the environment as well.
- Mining has a lot of potential to contribute to local well-being if done right.
- Less computers and more on-hand activities - We all need to get on the phone- start by talking with one another.
- Exploration needs nurturing and renewed focus if well-being in the NWT is going to be met.
- Planning for closure and reclamation needs to begin early and must consider well-being.
- We need to use our strength as a close-knit community here in the North to work together on common goals.
- Governments need to support economic development as perceived by us.
- Ensure that the Indigenous peoples are prepared for development in order to benefit from it.
- Well-being is individual, but also big picture and societal (e.g., discussions today about economy shifted that focus).
- Industry and government are beginning to improve communications with Indigenous governments. This trend needs to continue and be enhanced.
  Also, need improving intercommunication with various Indigenous governments.
- Increased awareness of the long-term, multi-generational aspects of well-being. Looking back to

Learning message: Start with fewer values to test approaches and methods but have a plan to build from there. Science, traditional and local knowledge, values and implementation play important roles when selecting priority values.

elders and looking forward to children and children's children.

- Racism and discrimination need to be addressed to allow for us to partner and understand.
- Importance of supporting the establishment and sustainability of Indigenous-owned businesses.

Day 3 Summary: Thinking about the Future: Managing Long-term Impacts on Well-being by Making Good Decisions



Day 3, Keynote: Corrina Keeling

On the third day, presentations explored both the Metlakatla First Nation's Cumulative Effects Management framework and human-health indicators from the Tłı̨chǫ all-season road. Break-out groups were then tasked with brainstorming what well-being will look like in the future. This was followed by an emerging-leaders panel, final remarks, and a closing prayer.

Keynote Presentation - Metlakatla Cumulative Effects Management Framework

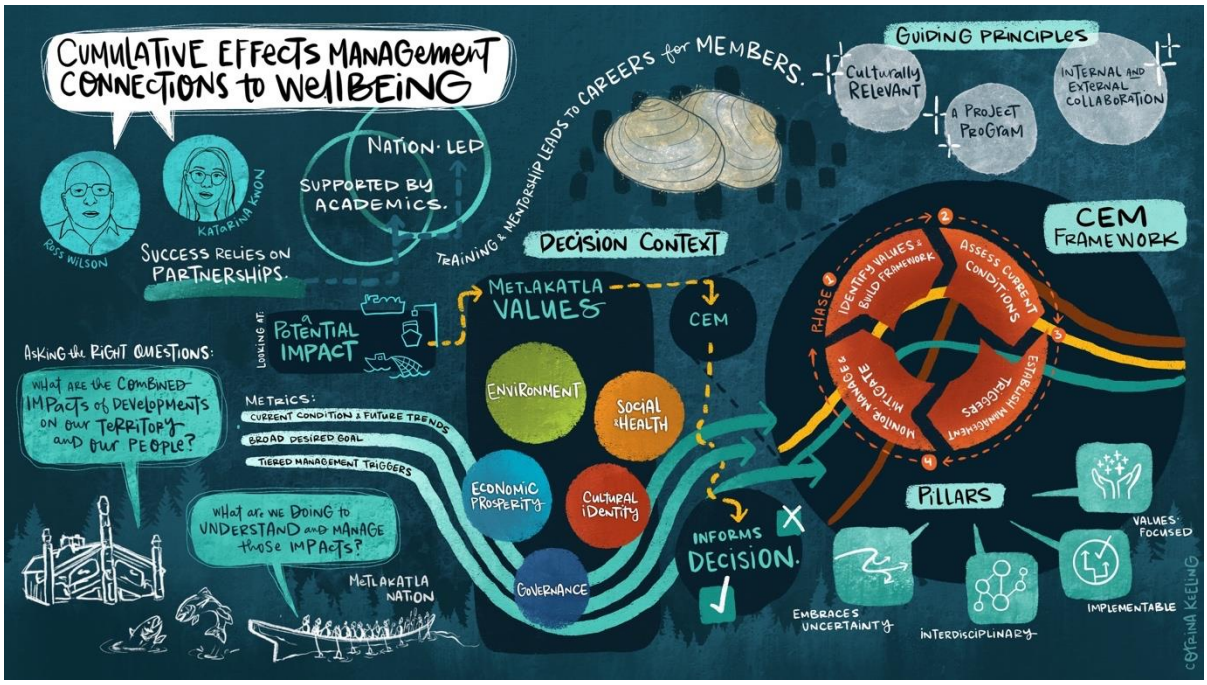
Ross Wilson, Metlakatla First Nation, and Katerina Kwon, Simon Fraser University

In the keynote presentation of Day 3, Ross Wilson and Katerina Kwon outlined their work creating the Metlakatla Cumulative Effects Management (CEM) Program, including its inception, guiding principles, priority values and next steps. This was followed by a Q&A session.

- When creating the stewardship program, the leadership asked, "What are the combined impacts of all these developments on our territory and people, and what are we doing to understand and manage those impacts?"
- The CEM program was enabled beyond the mandate of any one organization, allowing the team to explore a broad range of Metlakatla values and find equally broad solutions.
- When forming the CEM team, leaders aligned with Simon Fraser University and external experts to ensure guidance from a wide range of experts.
- The guiding principles of the program state that it must be culturally relevant, with internal and external collaboration recognizing that there will be some relationship with the federal and provincial government. An emphasis is also placed on the fact that this is a program and not a

project, so will be an ongoing effort.

- The framework for CEM decision-making explores potential sources of past, present and future impact on priority Metlakatla values such as environmental, social/health, economic prosperity, cultural identity and governance considerations to be able to inform on areas of treaty strategy, impact and benefits agreements, land/marine planning, community services, environmental assessment response and regional planning.
- The CEM program was divided into four phases: Developing framework and identifying priority values; assessing current condition of priority values; establishing management triggers; and monitoring, management, and mitigation.
- Looking forward, CEM strategies will be developed for pilot values, work will continue on advancing other priority values and developing processes to better connect CEM to project-based environmental assessment, and a new project will establish CEM as a standalone department within the Metlakatla First Nation.



Day 3, Keynote: Corrina Keeling

Presentation: Human-health Indicators from the Tłı̨chǫ All-season Road

Jointly presented by Ginger Gibson of the Tłı̨chǫ Government and Morgan Moffitt of GNWT - Health and Social Services

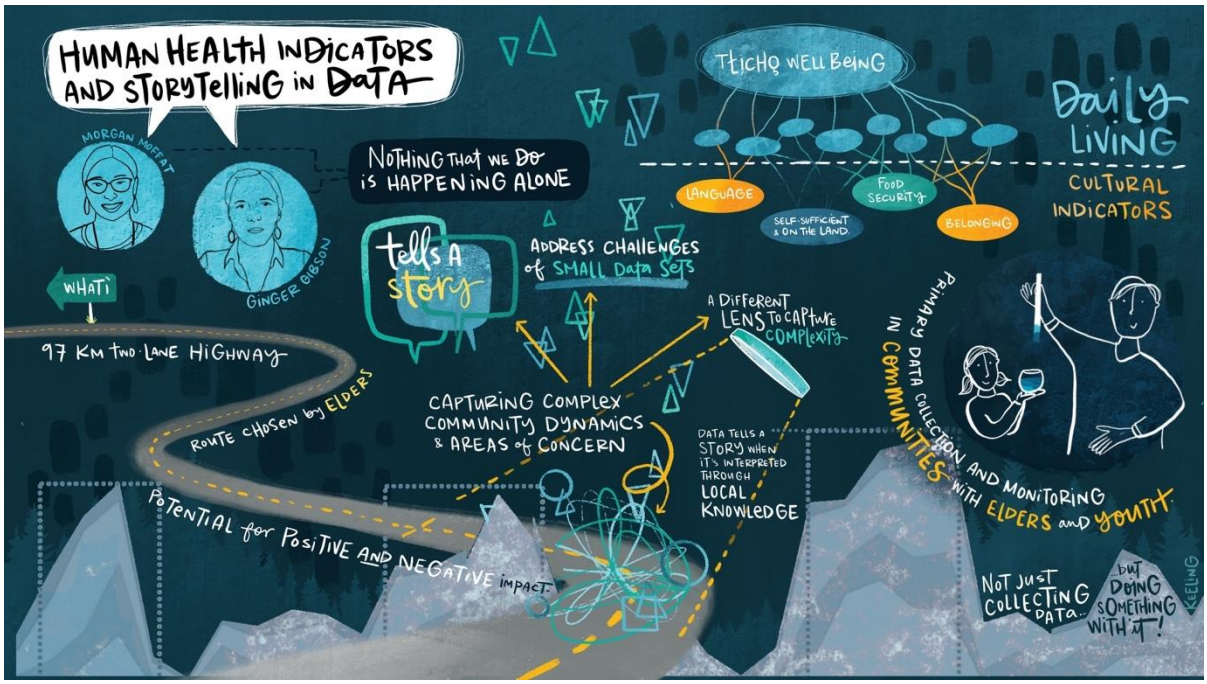
In the second presentation of the day, Ginger Gibson and Morgan Moffitt shared how their governments are going about implementing the human health measures recommended in the environmental assessment from the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board.

- With the building of the 97 km, two-lane, all-season highway to the community of Whatì, residents were generally supportive of the road, but concerned about what negative changes could occur within their community.
- Two measures in the environmental assessment required governments to address and adaptively manage social and health-related concerns, such as traffic accidents, potential for

changes in safety for young women, and potential for changes in harvest success rates and availability of country foods.

- A Health & Well-being Working Group was established in 2019, focused on identifying potential data sources, key community concerns, and primary and secondary indicators, and jointly determining community-specific and culturally appropriate approaches to mitigation and adaptive management.
- Over time, four core areas have been identified as cultural indicators of well-being that will be used to focus and adaptively manage programs based on what is found: having language speakers, being on the land and self-sufficient, maintaining food security and having a strong sense of belonging.
- Researchers have identified multiple data sets and types of data to be used to capture the complex community dynamics and areas of concern, and also highlight the complex and integrated government roles and responsibilities, and programs and services that work to serve the Tłı̨chǫ peoples.

- Next steps as the road are opened include continuing to develop adaptive monitoring, preparing to report to the joint leadership teams, fine-tuning the reporting to not only capture data but do something with it, investing in capacity for monitoring communities, and having primary data collection in the communities with elders and youth.



Day 3, Presentation: Corrina Keeling

Break-out Groups: Looking at What Well-being Will Look Like in the Future

After a mid-morning break, workshop participants gathered for a final Stormz brainstorming session answering the question: "What do you hope well-being will look like for you or your community in the next five years? Here is a selection of answers:

- Making sure that our land and culture is preserved for future generations;
- Better access to mental health care;
- Infrastructure in the community, not so dependent on the south (e.g., medical, schools, etc.);
- Social and cultural services maintained by people with experience, knowledge, and adequate education;
- Collective sense of purpose and pride in what we've accomplished;
- Community-driven goals from the residents themselves, identify values and work from there;
- Food stability;
- Our language is spoken, shared and taught more between Indigenous groups for better communications;
- More activities and time spent on the land;
- Sharing more traditional knowledge between all groups (elders, harvesters, youth, children);
- Trauma-centered programming;
- The cognitive shift is required to see us as part of the environment, not separate from it. We elevate our wants above those needs, but in reality, all of our well-being depends on a healthy plant that sustains us. We have to appreciate the health of the world that we enjoy in the NWT, and protecting it is part of protecting ourselves;
- Addressing systemic racism within all sectors and institutions and within ourselves. Addressing our personal selves to be better selves for the future;
- Better, more reliable access to Internet (perhaps a satellite link);
- More local/community treatment programs;
- Accept each other's decisions as individual governments. Each government has their own agenda, but they need to work together to promote well-being in the community;
- Community events back in full swing; and
- Need to think longer than the next political cycle to ultimately benefit communities.

Panel: Emerging Leaders

Moderator: *Tanya Lantz, Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board*

Panelists:

- *Mason Mantla*
- *Dakota Erutse*
- *Thompsen D'Hont*
- *Chloe Dragon Smith*

Day 3, Panel Discussion: Corrina Keeling

Question (Tanya Lantz): *Recognizing that there are various dimensions of well-being, such as environment, education, infrastructure, culture, and community, and that all of these affect our overall sense of well-being, could you highlight some of the work you have been a part of that relates and contributes to one or more of these elements of well-being for the residents of the Mackenzie Valley?*

Answer (Chloe Dragon Smith):
I'm calling in from the middle of Wood Buffalo National Park, so it's actually a miracle that I have any service out here at all, and I think very relevant that in this day and age I can live out on the land and also have a connection to the work going on in the world and the work that I do around different sorts of projects and continue thriving in two worlds. It's really important to me to participate and to live the advice and the change I'm trying to make in the world, so I understand it and can also try to pave a path for others. It's really special for me that I am able to call in from where I am. Well-being for me is a process and not something to achieve or an outcome, and I think that's why the key for me is consistently trying to participate in that journey for myself.

The BushKids is an initiative I co-founded based in Yellowknife, and is a program, advocacy, and facilitation project to get kids out on the land in culturally appropriate ways for the North and for our cultures. Ever since starting work with kids, I feel a lot more grounded in all the other work I do, and continue to do around things like conservation, climate change, health, and governance.

I will advocate for more people to be on the land, as I think it's the greatest thing we can do for our well-being and beyond our identities in the Northwest Territories.

Answer (Thompsen D'Hont):
I just went through medical school, and I think there's a perception of the medical field as being highly Western science-based, and all these kind of ingrained traditions within medicine, and I think that's definitely the case in some regards, but in more recent years there's been more of a shift towards

holistic wellness and taking into consideration all these other aspects to someone's wellness, as opposed to just the physical.

Prior to medical school, I had some formative experiences that led to my values and my current practice as a resident doctor. I think a lot of this had to do with my experiences in the North. A big part of wellness that I'm really passionate about, and that I try to share with others, is passion for being on the land, and also being outdoors through sports and recreation.

One initiative that was part of that, when I was in high school, a friend and I founded a mountain bike camp in Yellowknife, and so this has now been going on for 15 or 16 years, and it's still going strong and bigger than ever.

Another thing that was really formative for me was that I've done some guiding for paddling trips and workshops out on the land, and I did one with Northern Youth Leadership with boys from all across the territory, and all around the age of 14, along with a few elders. It was an amazing 10-day trip where you could see the effect that being on the land had on some of these young guys, reintegrating skills and developing skills, furthering their paddling, and fishing skills. That type of connection to the land and to culture is so important.

Also, part of one of my jobs was doing a needs assessment for an Indigenous wellness center in the Northwest Territories that would be connected to Stanton Territorial Hospital, and that project again connected me with elders and those stakeholders involved with the health system, emphasizing the need for these more traditional services. There are a lot of workers who aren't necessarily from here, and if you follow the news, issues arise with a lack of cultural safety that leads to poor outcomes for patients. For example, there was one gentleman who was mistaken for being intoxicated when he was having a stroke. These types of things come up, and I think it's a very important theme overall to improve the cultural sensitivity of our healthcare system.

Answer (Dakota Erutse):

A couple of years after finishing high school, I made the decision to get a sense of what living in Yellowknife might be, and I managed to attend the summer 2014 Dene National Assembly just on my own. And I guess with youthful energy and the sense that maybe I should talk to people, I tried to connect with elders and had very meaningful conversations.

I remember thinking at the time how young I am, but also how old they are, and in talking to them I felt a lot of empathy that they are really speaking of time that has passed and projecting their concerns and voicing their own opinions that might not necessarily be at the table.

That was really a formative moment in my own personal initiative and trying to network. It really put into my head the importance of empathy as we speak with elders. Around that time and moving forward, I've really become more involved in public forums. I think, if anything, my contributions are finding my voice and making my voice heard when I think that something is wrong, trying to understand certain processes and being candid about them, and trying to communicate knowledge on a range of things. I've conducted elections, facilitated workshops, and de-escalated potentially violent situations.

Answer (Mason Mantla):
In terms of wellness, it's a multifaceted way of thinking because there's no one way to achieve a person's goal of well-being. Everything in the community, everything as a person – we're all interconnected and all the problems that face us are interconnected.

When we first started doing community health surveys within our region, I was a community-based researcher for a couple of years, we found that all the problems that the community faced are interconnected. We were primarily doing a health survey around sexual health, and we were figuring out ways to reduce rates of transmission of STIs within our community. But it wasn't just one thing, we had to look at how to educate people, to look at ways to connect people to one another to create that education, and we had to figure out why a lot of the values and traditions that we say as Dene people are important aren't getting passed to the next generation. We found that a lot of it stems from past traumas like residential schools, and that kind of thing reverberates throughout the people and throughout the community in a way that's hard to assess, hard to quantify with a scientific point of view. We have to find ways of going back to our culture, our tradition, and our roots to talk about these issues.

I grew up primarily with my grandparents, going out on the land, learning stories, learning place names, learning how to do this and that on the land, and I feel like that really contributed to my self-worth and my self-identity growing up. It taught me to be self-sufficient, and it taught me to be the man that I need to be for my family. We need to find ways for people to connect to one another.

I remember coordinating this one youth leadership conference. We invited youth from all four communities of Tłı̨chǫ to come discuss what are some of the ways to facilitate change in communities and involve youth in leadership positions. And we had elders at the table listening and talking and had a translation system so the elders could talk to the youth one-on-one even though there was a language barrier, and one youth came up to me after one session to say: "This was the first time I was able to talk to my grandfather."

There are a lot of barriers that as a community we need to overcome, and I think that a lot of people say wellness is a journey, but it's a journey to what? How do we know if we're even on the right path, and how do we get back on the path when we fall off? There are a lot of those questions we need to talk about, and we need to have a lot more discussion as a community and a lot of that comes down to connection.

Conclusion
The workshop concluded with a poll asking participants how much progress they thought they had made in understanding well-being within the co-management system in the Mackenzie Valley, which resulted in positive responses. This was followed by closing remarks from Mavis Cli-Michaud, Chair of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, and a closing prayer by Gerry Kisoun, board member of the Gwich'in Land Use Planning Board.

Appendix A: Agenda

Resource Co-management in the Mackenzie Valley Workshop 2021 - Well-being & MVRMA: making good co-management decisions in the Mackenzie Valley

Date: March 9-11, 2021

Location: Virtual and limited in-person options in Yellowknife, Inuvik, Behchokǫ̀, and Hay River.

BACKGROUND

The MVRMA resource co-management Workshop is being hosted by the Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley, the Mackenzie Valley Review Board, the Government of the Northwest Territories, and Government of Canada. This year's workshop theme is **Well-being & MVRMA: making good co- management decisions in the Mackenzie Valley**. The goals, format, and content for this workshop are based on feedback from participants who attended the MVRMA resource co-management workshops held over the past five years.

WORKSHOP GOALS

The goals of this workshop are to discuss the elements of the co-management system and how it works, and to identify opportunities for improvement - all with the lens of well-being. This is a chance to share knowledge, ideas, experiences, and an opportunity for dialogue on existing co-management processes.

AGENDA - TUESDAY March 9th, 2021 - DAY 1 **Understanding the historical context and developing common understanding**	
In person arrival time and COVID screening & Virtual check-in (coffee and snacks provided in hub locations)	8:30 - 9:00 am
Opening Prayer • *Virtual feeding the fire.*	9:00 - 9:15 am
Welcome • *Opening comments, objectives of the workshop/overview of the agenda, ground rules and goals of day 1.*	9:15 - 9:30 am
Keynote Presentation - The spirit and intent of well-being in land claim agreements and the MVRMA. • *John B. Zoe, Hotìì ts'eeda Northwest Territories Support Unit*	9:30 - 10:00 am followed by 15 minutes of Q&A
BREAK (coffee and snacks provided in hubs)	**10:15 - 10:30 am**
Keynote Presentation - Centering First Nations concepts of well-being. • *Mark Podlasly, British Columbia Assembly of First Nations*	10:30 - 11:00 am followed by 15 minutes of Q&A
Presentation - Overview of well-being considerations in the MVRMA. • *Mark Cliffe-Phillips, Mackenzie Valley Review Board*	11:15 - 11:45 am followed by 15 minutes of Q&A
LUNCH (provided in hubs) **Networking** **Yoga**	**12:00 - 1:30 pm** **12:00 - 12:30 pm** **1:00 - 1:30 pm**

Break-out Groups - Building a common understanding of well-being.	1:30 - 2:30 pm
Reporting Back and Wrap-up Day 1	2:30 - 2:45 pm

AGENDA - WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10th, 2021 - DAY 2 **Understanding the link between well-being and resource development**	
In person arrival time and COVID screening & Virtual check-in (coffee and snacks provided in hub locations)	8:30 - 9:00 am
Review of ground rules and zoom etiquette	9:00 - 9:15 am
Keynote Presentation - Overall well-being and sustainability. • *Dr Bob Gibson, University of Waterloo - School of Environment, Resources and Sustainability*	9:15 - 9:50 am followed by 10 minutes of Q&A
Presentation - Overview of well-being in land use planning. • *Justin Stoyko, Sahtu Land Use Planning Board*	10:00 - 10:15 am
Presentation - The Review Board and examples for well-being in recent environmental assessments. • *Kate Mansfield, Mackenzie Valley Review Board*	10:15 - 10:30 am
BREAK (coffee and snacks provided in hubs)	**10:30 - 10:45 am**

Panel - Ongoing considerations of well-being under the MVRMA.
• ***Moderator:*** *Bob Gibson, University of Waterloo - School of Environment, Resources and Sustainability*
• ***Panelists***:
  ○ *Justin Stoyko, Sahtu Land Use Planning Board*
  ○ *Jody Pellissey, Wek'èezhìi Renewable Resources Board*
  ○ *Ginger Gibson, Tłı̨chǫ Government*
  ○ *Kate Mansfield, Mackenzie Valley Review Board*
	10:45 am - 12:00 pm

LUNCH (provided in hubs) **Networking** **Yoga**	**12:00 - 1:30 pm** **12:00 - 12:30 pm** **1:00 - 1:30 pm**
Presentations - *Economic Well-being Contributions in the Mackenzie Valley from the Perspective of Indigenous Business/Investment and the GNWT Department of Industry, Tourism, and Investment* • Caroline Wawzonek, Minister ITI (*Industry, Tourism and Investment)* • Darrell Beaulieu, President and CEO of Denendeh Investments • Paul Gruner, President and CEO, Det'on Cho Corp • Mark Brajer, CEO of the Tłı̨chǫ Investment Corp. • Dianna Beck, GNWT ITI, Senior Socio-Economic Specialist	1:30 - 2:15 pm
Panel - *Working Together to Support Economic Well-being in the Mackenzie Valley* • ***Moderator:*** *Paul Gruner, Det'on Cho Corporation*	2:15 - 3:15 pm

• ***Panelists***: ○ *Mark Brajer, CEO* - Tłı̨chǫ *Investment Corporation* ○ *Claudine Lee, VP of Corporate Social Responsibility - NorZinc* ○ *Pam Strand, Deputy Minister - GNWT-ITI*	
Reporting Back and Wrap-up Day 2	3:15 - 3:30 pm

AGENDA - THURSDAY, MARCH 11th, 2021 - DAY 3 **Thinking about the future: managing long-term impacts on well-being by making good decisions**	
In person arrival time and COVID screening & Virtual check-in (coffee and snacks provided in hub locations)	8:30 - 9:00 am
Review of ground rules and zoom etiquette	9:00 - 9:15 am
Keynote Presentation - Metlakatla cumulative effects management Framework. • *Ross Wilson, Metlakatla First Nation and Katerina Kwon, Simon Fraser University*	9:15 -9:45 am followed by 15 minutes of Q&A
Presentation - Human-health indicators from the Tłı̨chǫ all season road. • *Jointly presented by the Ginger Gibson of the Tłı̨chǫ Government and Morgan Moffitt of GNWT - Health and Social Services*	10:00 -10:30 am
BREAK (coffee and snacks provided in hubs)	**10:30 - 10:45 am**
Break-out Groups - Looking at what well-being will look like in the future	10:45 am - 11:45 am
Panel - Emerging Leaders • ***Moderator:*** *Tanya Lantz, Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board* • ***Panelists***: ○ *Mason Mantla* ○ *Dakota Erutse* ○ *Thompsen D'Hont* ○ *Chloe Dragon Smith*	11:45 am - 12:45 pm
Wrap-up and closing remarks	12:45 - 1:00 pm
CLOSING PRAYER	**1:00 pm**

Appendix B: Keynote Q&A sessions

John B. Zoe Questions & Answers

Question: *Can you share some thoughts on how language has evolved to reflect the impacts or changes on the landscape from development?*

Answer:

One of the things about the changing language is that because we're in an area where we're communicating about a very foreign impact, that the place names would not change, but the usage of how the food sources, the navigation and all the things that go with it for the place names change because of colonization, of becoming citizens of Canada. We were kind of pushed towards living more of a Western living. But we know that with all the global things that are changing, now that we need to really focus on what we've always had, and transfer that knowledge to future generations, not only just putting it down on maps, but really explaining it and even going to the sites and seeing what's there and how that's changed. We also need to find ways of sharing that information between each other in our communities and in the regions.

Question: *Many times, the regulatory process is the starting point for developers and government to understand the impacts of development. Can you share from your perspective how that could be improved through more upfront work or engagement? And what would that look like?*

Answer:

We're still talking about a Western-style regulatory process where we haven't really focused on the information collection. We're familiar with the information collection on the Western side, we have studies, we have impact statements, we have management plans. But how do you collect that information on the land users? And the only method so far is that when it comes time, you pluck somebody that's knowledgeable and you put them up in the front and hopefully they'll say the right thing. We need to manage that a little bit more, we need to resource it a little bit more, because the whole system is based on the old model of "we took control, it's ours, there's development that's needed by our entities, we have funds available for them through government agencies and entities." But in the traditional sense, you don't have that. A number of years ago, through the regulatory process we didn't have a traditional knowledge study by the time we got to the hearings and it delayed the hearings because there were no traditional triggers, and so you kind of had to fight for it, and voice it and try to make sense of it, because otherwise you're only talking from one side. So those things should become normal as a checklist for Indigenous governments and Indigenous knowledge-holders, to check some of the things that they should be checking to ensure that all the information is available.

Mark Podlasly Questions & Answers

Question*: New Zealand's a great example, but how comparable is it in terms of the political infrastructure, the state of the economy and political thinking for it to be transferable to B.C. or Northern Canada?*

Answer:
You're right, geographically miles different in size, second, they don't have provinces, so the interprovincial and intergovernmental play is missing, and the Indigenous population is almost all Maori speaking, so there is more uniformity among Indigenous people, unlike Canada where you have a broad swath of everyone across four time zones to the south, never mind going North and the diversity of us from an Indigenous perspective.

So not directly comparable, but what was interesting about it is their example is unique to them, they have taken the time to explore "what do we want" and the questions that they had to ask themselves are very much focused on themselves.

And they actually have gone further in many ways than we have in Canada as an Indigenous people to say: "These are our values, these are ranked as our important values, and these are the things we want to see in a better society for all of us." That challenge of indigeneity and defining indigeneity is something that we have not done in this country. It's problematic because there are so many indigenous peoples in Canada, it's not just one."

The other thing that's really interesting, is that when they were doing their baseline study on what values they wanted to see replicated, they didn't do that alone. They looked to countries like Iceland, Norway, Scotland, Finland, and the European Union to see what have other people identified as important.

Question: *How could resource developers use the frameworks that you're talking about at the scale that they're looking at for how their projects are going to interact with Indigenous communities, with other local communities and the environment that they're interconnected with?*

Answer:
This is a big challenge, because then you're starting to go into the economic planning of companies and companies have to report, as it is now, an annual production of quarterly results, annual results, and five-year results, so the challenge on matching that to a well-being economy is whether they reflect the values that are important to the communities. The community and company would have to work out what that means. In the extractive industry, I presume you're talking about a large mine or something extractive, would have to validate and figure out what are their prime values, and they'd have to know what the community's values are to find some sort of middle path. That's an ongoing challenge. This is not easy, and there's a reason why there are so many - you saw 40 different examples on the graphics I showed, all of them are trying to grapple with that question. How do you exist in an international economy that values money and production, and at the same time honors the values of the people where those resources come from? It's a long discussion. This report does not give a firm answer on that. What it does is just lay out the question: "Can we do it better?"

We will be doing a second version of this report, and it will be a roadmap on exactly what you've talked about: "How do you match those two?" Is there a way to make this possible so that the economy can still grow, because the economy is what drives a lot of the income that we need to build all the things we're talking about in terms of a multigenerational system, health, well-being, cultural resilience, just for example.

***Question**: Have you seen through any of the work that you've been looking at any more direct connection between the revenues that come in from resource development into improving well-being and communities, of its housing, school, healthcare?*

Answer:
There's something called the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, we touch on those in this report and with the next report there will be much more than that, where they actually talk about that, are the values systems reflected in a region funded properly? Do they derive revenues from the region, or do they have to go to somewhere else to get that?

You are right in that the way the economy works now is that if you have a resource extractive industry somewhere in the territory or in the province, that money all goes off to general revenue somewhere else and then is reallocated back. And one could argue that the economic value doesn't come back in the same way it goes out. My First Nation, we host Canada's largest open-pit copper mine and at one point there was a billion dollars a year flowing out of our territory, just on that mine alone. I can tell you, not even a fraction of that billion dollars comes back to our reserves or communities, so that is a challenge.

The question then is, how do you make that work? Has that been happening in some places? Yes. There has been talk about it in other countries. Some countries have actually put in place where they're trying to figure out, can they actually put the revenues from things that come from a region to stay in that region.

One of the big challenges in extractive industries, of course, is they shut down once the thing is depleted, and you've got a mine closing. It's great that all the money's come out of there, but all the money has floated off to general revenue and doesn't really remain with the people who are still there having to live with this open pit mine or the scars on the earth afterwards.

***Question**: Does the non-monetary ecological service from what comes from the environment that benefits communities get factored into the wellness indices, and how does that happen?*

Answer:
It does happen, and it happens in different examples. Again, I would suggest going to the well-being economy alliance, and you'll see some of the countries and what they're trying to do to that.

There were some fascinating examples we came across, for example New Zealand is the first country to do this, they actually granted a river citizenship rights. They granted it human rights, and so the concept there is going: “No, it provides us with something. It's living. It's a living, breathing, or living, moving entity, so we should not be treating it as something that we can simply extract and use. It has rights.”

There is a municipality in Quebec who just did that last month as well, so the concept there is trying to value not only us, but also the environment and, although it was a New Zealand, that's an example of us as people interacting with our non-human relations. So that concept is starting to emerge in the well-being movement, and it is something that is already practiced in our cultures. We do that as Indigenous people. We don't just take. We understand that we live in relationship with our non-

human relations. So yes, it is starting to happen, and it is starting to be put into legislation.

Bob Gibson Questions & Answers

***Question**: Could you speak more about what equity effects means?*

Answer:

Equity is one of the areas that requires particular attention to the places. Broadly speaking, it's about being fair, but also being fair in the context of considerable and very long-standing historical inequities.

The basic message of the whole sustainable development idea is that we can't any longer continue to abuse the biosphere in various ways to get more money, if all of that benefit is going to those who are already most advantaged, which is what is essentially happening now. So, at a very global scale, the benefits of further extractive and other activities should be, and should long have been, going mostly to those who are most disadvantaged.

And that includes people who are disadvantaged in a whole variety of ways, and a whole variety of places, and those specifics matter. How we set priorities there is going to be up to the people engaged in those discussions and will be specific to the places we are at.

We know things are profoundly inequitable at a global scale and most communities that I've had anything to do with are also suffering from more or less profound inequities, none of which are easy to fix and all of which are crucially important, and even if you are not morally outraged by what we are seeing in unfairness at all scales, unfairness is highly inefficient insofar as there's all manner of capacities that we're not using. And it's dangerous, insofar as it's a source of conflict and an unease in a world where far too much is fragile now.

So, in some ways, I think the equity idea is a no-brainer, on the other end it's enormously complex and difficult. The last thing I'll say about this is that equity is not the same thing is treating everybody the same. it's about giving people equivalent opportunity. And as long as we keep that in mind, most people who have concerns about equity should have that mollified at least to some extent.

***Question**: Could the concepts in urban planning be applied here in the N.W.T. given the low population that we have here?*

Answer:

Yes, and no would be my answer. One of the images I had up was Victoria and surrounding municipalities and the south end of Vancouver Island. It's an area where there were a lot of squabbling municipalities, that as a point of pride disagreed with each other on all matters so far as I can tell. And they came together because the citizens forced them to start paying attention to the uncontrolled sprawl that was happening to accommodate all the new people who wanted to move into Victoria. And so, it meant that at that point any further development was going to be on the remaining agricultural lands and the green space, which they thought was intolerable, so they said: “We have to have a regional plan to ensure that that doesn't happen, that we put the growth somewhere else in some model,” and they had to work that out.

So, what's important for broader application is that this was essentially a community, citizens and

public interest-driven process because the existing authorities weren't all that responsive. And secondly, that it was an open process that took a long time. It took them seven years to come to some kind of agreement. So, it was a long consultative, interactive process involving citizens dealing with what was a particular problem for a particular location and case.

And the particular problems, certainly the geography and the culture are far different from what you're going to find in Hay River or Behchokǫ̀, you know it's just not the same, but all communities that I've ever been in have their own issues, they have their citizen organizations, they have their history, they have their capacities and strengths, and often those capacities and strengths are more focused than what other bigger places have, more concentrated on the issues that are there. People in communities know what their capacities are and aren't. They know what the resources are and aren't. They know what's at stake.

And they may disagree on what you do about it, but the kind of consultation and interaction and mutual learning from a public discussion is enormous no matter where you do it, and I would guess that all of that is applicable in communities of any size.

Ross Wilson and Katerina Kwon Questions & Answers

Question: *In terms of financing, funding and support from either government or other funding agencies, could you describe how you were able to get funding?*

Answer (Katerina Kwon):

One of the main sources of funding for this program, mainly to support the capacity that SFU is bringing, is we have a Mitacs Accelerate partnership with the Metlakatla First Nation, and it is a federal funding program that you apply for through the universities, so the federal government matches the funding that's provided by your partners, so in this case the Metlakatla. And if you do a multi-year partnership, then the federal government puts in more than the 50 per cent. That's been a huge source of funding, because each student that comes on has two sets of internships that they're working on, a project for the Metlakatla First Nation, and then they can also use that work as the basis for their master's, or in my case, my PhD research.

We have also been really lucky to get some funding from both the provincial and federal government for specific projects, so some project-by-project based funding, and we recently received a big funding source from the Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects.

Answer (Ross Wilson):

In the early development of the stewardship program there was a lot of opportunity for us to sit down with either a pipeline company or the LNG facility for them to give their information as to what they want to do within the territory. So, we created these protocol agreements that basically said, let's see how we can work together. We had a memorandum of understanding with a laundry list of what the stewardship office was going to focus on, and one of the items was cumulative effects, to say "look at what the impact will be." So, as we negotiated in the MOU, they had no choice. They wanted to be in the territory, and we had a project that we wanted to complete, so it became a funding opportunity for us.

Question: *Inherently in impact assessment, we're always dealing with uncertainty, but how do we prioritize certain things so we're not creating an imbalance in what we focus our assessments on when looking at multiple pillars.*

Answer (Ross Wilson):
In regard to data gaps, that might just have to be part of how valuable you think that is to your recommendation.

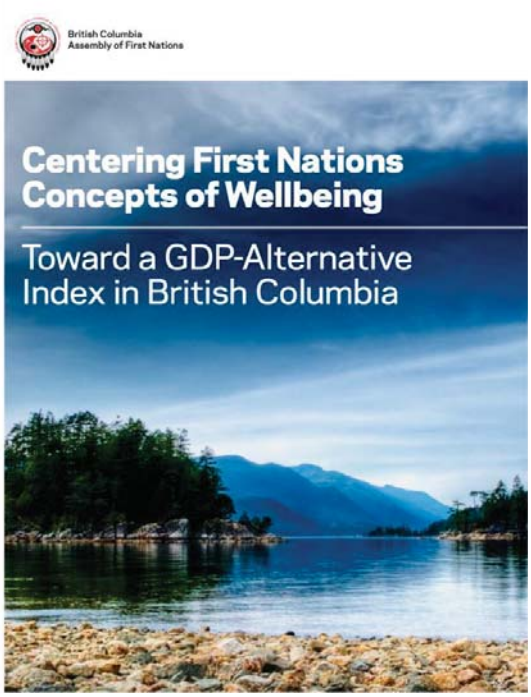
I know we have a lot of values out there that we have very low data on, but it's going to eventually come to us.

Answer (Katerina Kwon):
It's something that we have had challenges with because we have these four pilot values that we're focusing so much on, and there's all these other values that we haven't even yet been able to incorporate in the program. But I think the way that we've approached this program, it comes down to trade-offs and being really clear about what trade-offs you're making when you make those decisions. We have those discussions with leadership and with members that, when we're choosing to put energy towards this value it means that less resources go to some other values, and so that factors into their decision.

Question: Is there anything in this program helping support youth engagement in cumulative effects monitoring, through scholarships, partnerships, on-the-land components?

Answer (Katerina Kwon):
Youth engagement has always been an important component of this program, whether it's been carried out to the same extent that we've wanted it to is probably not the case.

But one place that we have been actively involving youth is in the clam monitoring that we've been doing, because the clam monitoring happens in the summertime when students are off school. And Metlakatla has this really great program where high school students get summer work internships at different departments within Metlakatla, so we've been able to ask the students to come and do the surveys with us so they're actually learning the survey techniques, both field and lab components, and coming out and also interacting with some of the elders that we hire to do the work as well, so there's a very interesting sort of community perspective on that work. I think that's been a really good situation for us.



Well-being & MVRMA: Making Good Co-management Decisions in the Mackenzie Valley

March 9, 2021

Mark Podlasly
Nlaka'pamux Nation
https://www.linkedin.com/in/markpodlasly/
markwolfpod@gmail.com

I. History of GDP

II. Wellbeing indices

III. Wellbeing indices involving Indigenous

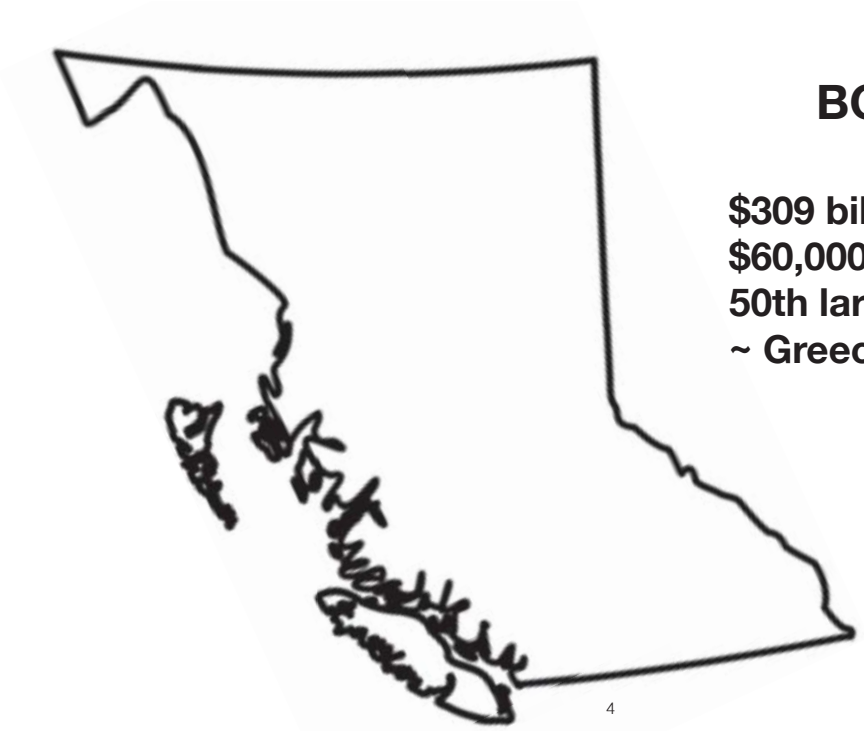
IV. Rational for BC to adopt

I. History of GDP

II. Wellbeing indices

III. Wellbeing indices involving Indigenous

IV. Rational for BC to adopt



BC Economy

$309 billion
$60,000 per person
50th largest economy
~ Greece or New Zealand

How much due to First Nations?

How much due to First Nations?

$0

GDP

What is included in GDP?

GDP = C + I + G + (X – M)

where

C (Consumption)

I (Investment)

G (Government spending)

and X – M (Net Exports)

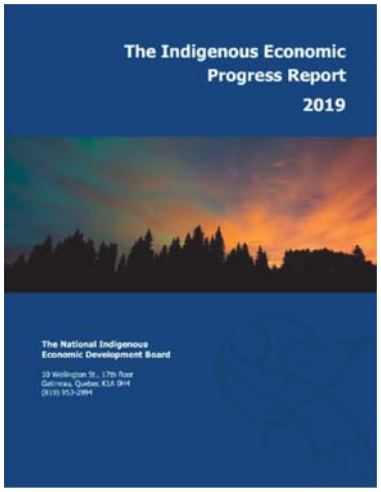
WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

VIDEO: GDP Explained

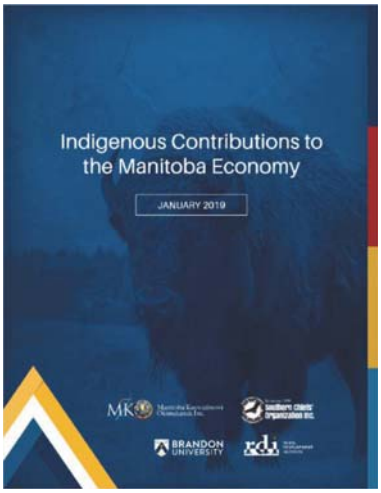
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=43n_2xmK-50

Simon Kuznets

GDP
1934


The Indigenous Economic
Progress Report
2019
The National Indigenous
Economic Development Board

$1.14 BILLION
STRONG:
INDIGENOUS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE
IN ATLANTIC CANADA
March 31, 2016


Indigenous Contributions to
the Manitoba Economy
JANUARY 2019
BRANDON
UNIVERSITY

The Indigenous Economic
Progress Report
2019
The National Indigenous
Economic Development Board

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BC
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Indigenous Contributions to
the Manitoba Economy
JANUARY 2019
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I. History of GDP

II. Wellbeing indices

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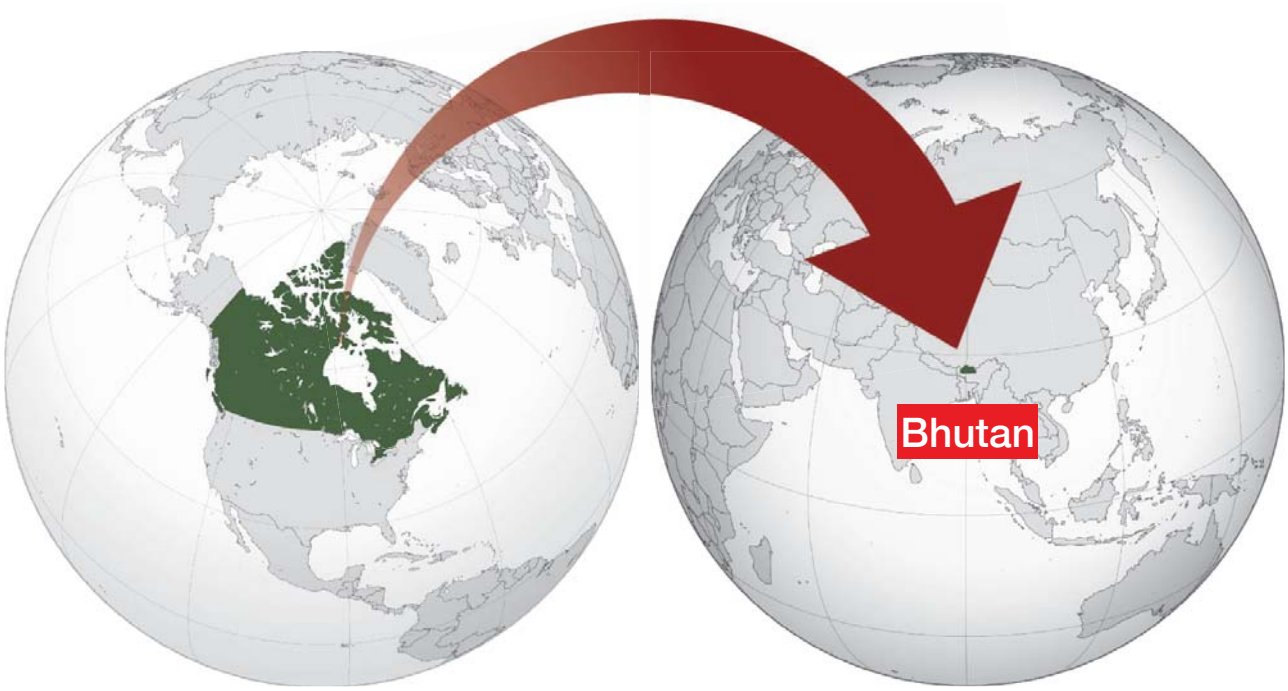
IV. Rational for BC to adopt



VIDEO: Bhutan - Gross National Happiness

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Zqdqa4YNvI

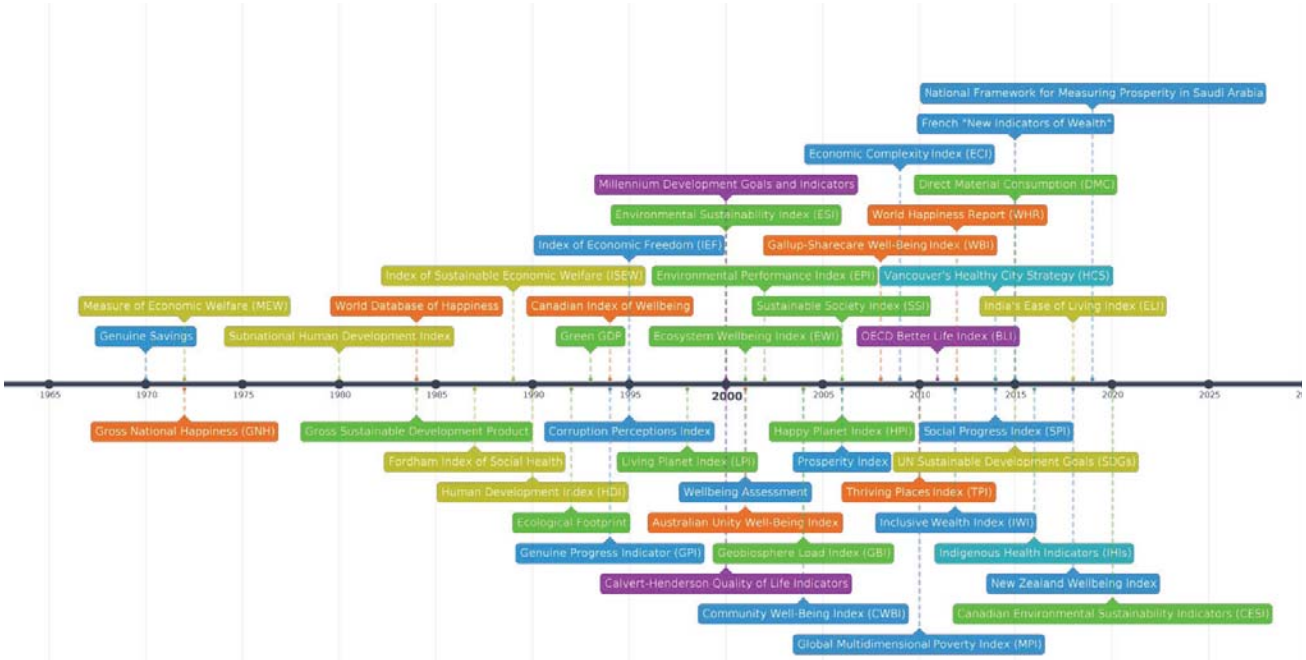
Nine Domains of GNH

1. Living Standard
2. Health
3. Education
4. Time Use
5. Good Governance
6. Ecological Diversity & Resilience
7. Psychological Well-being
8. Community Vitality
9. Culture Diversity & Resilience

GDP
1934

Bhutan
1972

United Nations
1980



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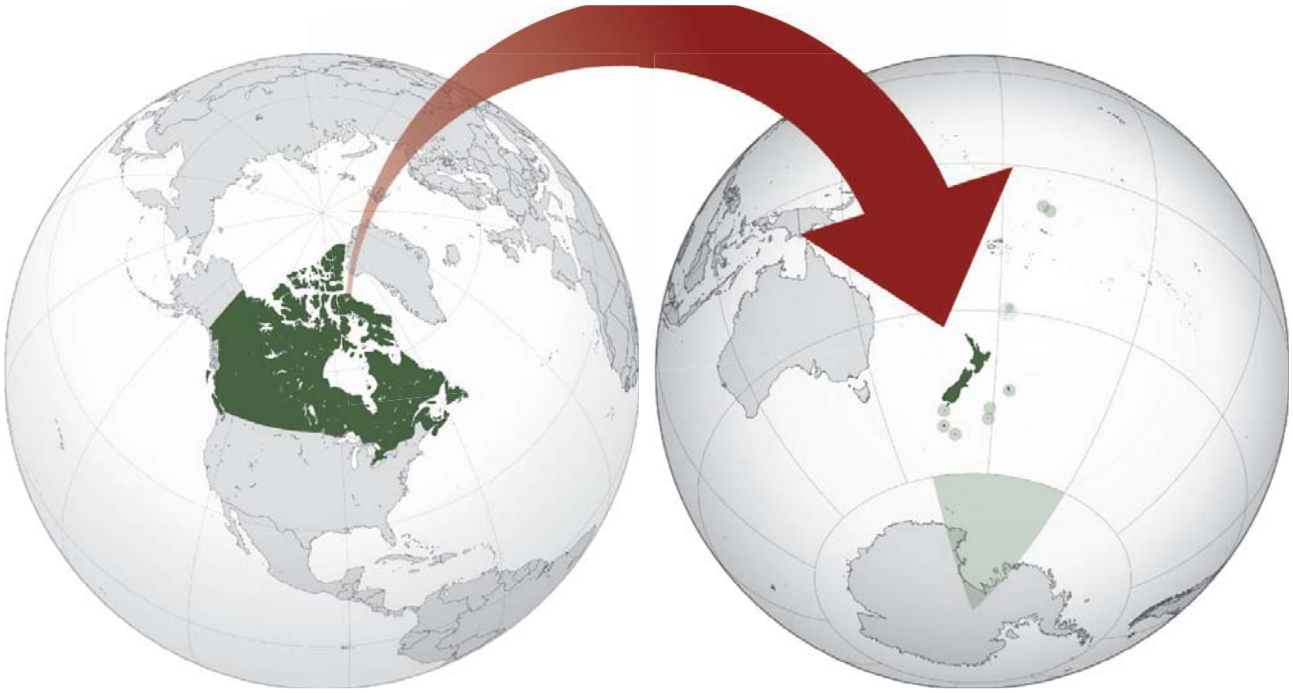


Forbes

38,958 views | Jul 11, 2019, 09:57pm EDT

New Zealand Ditches GDP For Happiness And Wellbeing

James Ellsmoor Former Contributor

Under 30

A Forbes 30U30 entrepreneur and founder of the Virtual Island Summit.

TWEET THIS

This Index would help governments use their budgets with the aim to increase the welfare of its citizens instead of the nation's Gross Domestic Product

New Zealand's change in policy represents a shift that economists have long theorized could be a more effective use of government spending

Living Standards Framework Dashboard

The NZ Treasury Department publishes the Living Standards Framework on a site called the LSF Dashboard.[7] The Dashboard provides data in three main categories:

- **"Our country"**: provides data for each of the LSF Wellbeing Domains. This includes distributional data and international comparisons. Includes:
  - Civic engagement and governance
  - Cultural identity
  - Environment
  - Health
  - Housing
  - Incomes and consumption
  - Jobs and earnings
  - Knowledge and skills
  - Safety
  - Social connections
  - Subjective wellbeing
  - Time use
- **"Our future"**: provides data about stocks of each of the four Capitals in the LSF. This includes international comparisons. Includes
  - Natural capital
  - Social Capital
  - Human Capital
  - Financial and physical capital
- **"Our people"**: provides supplementary analysis of how wellbeing varies across population groups and the relationships between the LSF Wellbeing Domains. Includes:
  - Multidimensional wellbeing
  - Relationships between LSF domains

I. History of GDP

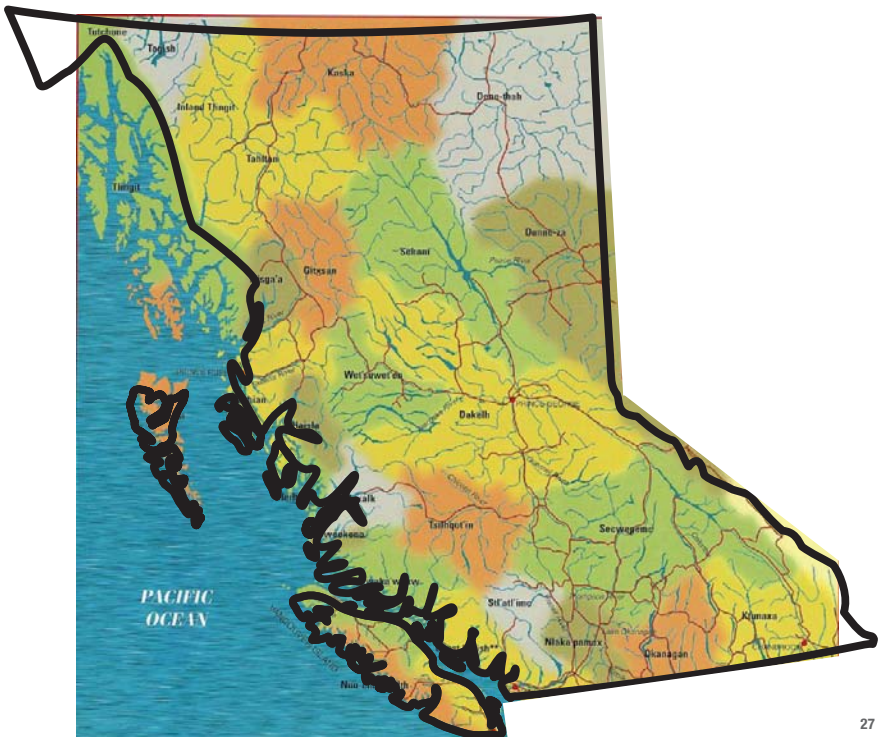
II. Wellbeing indices

III. Wellbeing indices involving Indigenous

IV. Recommendations

Broad Categories:	Gross National Happiness	UN HDI pre-2010	UN HDI post-2010	Happy Planet Index	Canadian Index o
Emotional/Psychological	Psychological			Wellbeing	
Well-being	Well-being				
Time Use	Time-Use				Time Use
Community/Social	Community vitality				Community Vita
Culture & Recreation	Cultural Diversity				Leisure & Cultur
Environment	Ecologial Resilience			Ecological Footprint	Environment
Standard of Living, Income, Financial	Living Standard	Standard of Living	Decent Standard of Living		Living Standards
Health	Health	Life expectancy at birth	Long & Healthy Life	Life Expectancy	Healthy Populati
Education/Knowledge	Education	Knowledge & Education	Education Index		Education
Governance	Good Governance				
Citizen Engagement					Democratic Enga
Communications & Technology					
Safety					
Transportation					
Job security/unemployment					
Business & Economic					
Natural Capital					
Social Capital					
Human Capital					
Financial & Physical Capital					
Multidimensional Wellbeing					
Inequality/Distribution				Ineqality of Outcomes	

BC
FN



Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa • Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand

Wellbeing data for New Zealanders

Stats NZ

About Indicators Search

Te ao Māori

Partnering with Māori to reflect values, beliefs, and customs

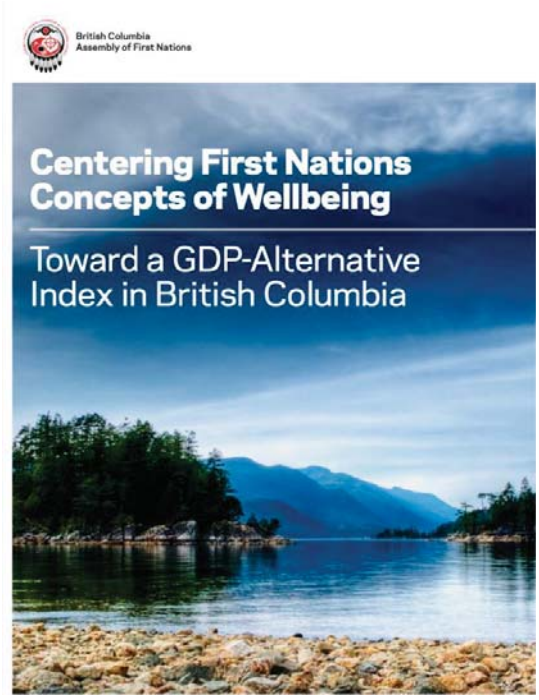
The idea of wellbeing is an intrinsic and fundamental part of te ao Māori – a Māori world view. Incorporating wellbeing from te ao Māori perspectives is vital for Ngā Tūtohu Aotearoa – Indicators Aotearoa New Zealand. It enhances the relevance and richness of the indicator set for Aotearoa New Zealand.

Stats NZ is committed to further developing the set of indicators to incorporate concepts of wellbeing from a te ao Māori perspective. It is proposed that iwi and Māori partner with Stats NZ to develop a suite of indicators that support iwi and Māori strategic directions within a Treaty of Waitangi partnership context, and reflect a te ao Māori wellbeing vision for Aotearoa New Zealand.

Simon Kuznets

GDP
1934

"the welfare of a nation can scarcely be inferred from a measurement of national income"



Full report online:

www.bcafn.ca/
Search: GDP

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Considering Well-being:
Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act

Resource Co-management Workshop

March 9, 2021

Mark Cliffe-Phillips – Executive Director

mcliffephillips@reviewboard.ca

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Outline

- Legal and Cultural Context
- What are the Board's doing now?
- Why it matters

Part 1: Legal and Cultural Context

Land Claims and Resource Co-management System

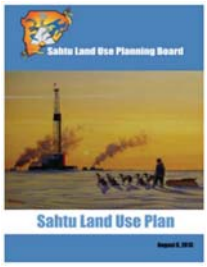
Our Context

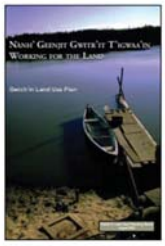
Principles of NWT Resource Management

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

CO-MANAGEMENT

INTEGRATED AND COORDINATED





Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Land Use Planning

35 Land use planning for a settlement area shall be guided by the following principles:

(a) the purpose of land use planning is to protect and promote the social, cultural and economic well-being of residents and communities in the settlement area, having regard to the interests of all Canadians;

(b) special attention shall be devoted to the rights of the Gwich'in and Sahtu First Nations under their land claim agreements, to protecting and promoting their social, cultural and economic well-being and to the lands used by them for wildlife harvesting and other resource uses; and

Licensing and Permitting

60.1 In exercising its powers, a board shall consider

(a) the **importance of conservation** to the **well-being and way of life of the aboriginal peoples** of Canada to whom section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* applies and who use an area of the Mackenzie Valley; and

b) any traditional knowledge and scientific information that is made available to it.

Part 5 – Preliminary Screening and Environmental Impact Assessment

115 (1) The process established by this Part shall be carried out in a timely and expeditious manner and shall have regard to

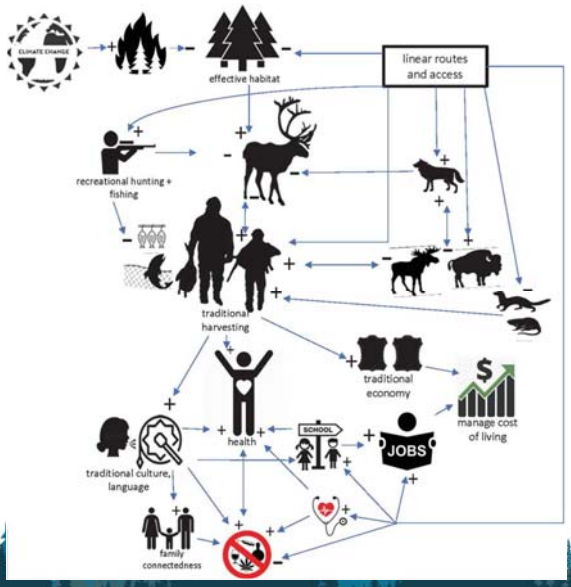
(a) the protection of the environment from the significant adverse impacts of proposed developments;

(b) the protection of the social, cultural and economic well-being of residents and communities in the Mackenzie Valley; and

(c) the importance of conservation to the well-being and way of life of the aboriginal peoples of Canada to whom section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* applies and who use an area of the Mackenzie Valley.

Definition of Impact on the Environment

Mackenzie Valley Review Board



Impact on the environment: any effect on **land, water, air or any other component** of the environment, as well as on **wildlife harvesting**, and includes any effect on the **social and cultural environment** or on heritage resources.

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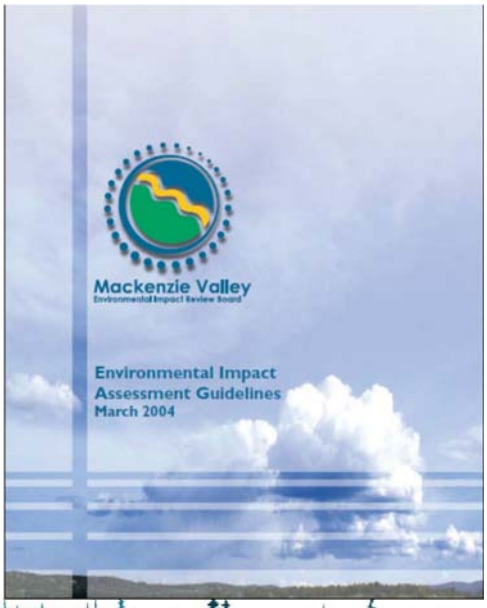
Socio-economic Impact Assessment Guidelines

Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines



Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Part 2: Consideration of well-being in EIA

Why it matters?

Trust and transparency

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- Communities know industry has technical abilities
- Communities don't always trust the values directing how technical abilities will be used
- Direct involvement designing and carrying out project and mitigation design, along with involvement in collection of data can **increase trust**

  = more social license to operate and positive well-being outcomes

EA, Indigenous Knowledge, well-being, and reconciliation

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- Within EA the Review Board can:
  - Genuinely consider **Indigenous Knowledge**
  - Mitigate **impacts on wellbeing & way of life of Indigenous people**
  - Make processes **responsive and adaptable** to community needs
  - Move the yardstick on engagement **from consultation to collaboration**

Public Registry and other resources

Environmental Impact Assessment Guidelines

Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Guidelines

Perspectives Paper on Evolving Environmental Impact Assessments in the Mackenzie Valley and Beyond

"We're here because our cultures and histories are intertwined with yours and the decisions you make… will either diminish us as a people - or else enable us to protect what's basic to our identity and our culture and our values."

- Chief Darrel Beaulieu, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, November 26, 2003

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Mársı | Kinanāskomitin | Thank you | Merci | Hąj’ | Quana | Qujannamiik | Quyanainni | Máhsı | Máhsı | Mahsì

Questions?

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

For more information:
www.reviewboard.ca

Land and Water Boards of the Mackenzie Valley

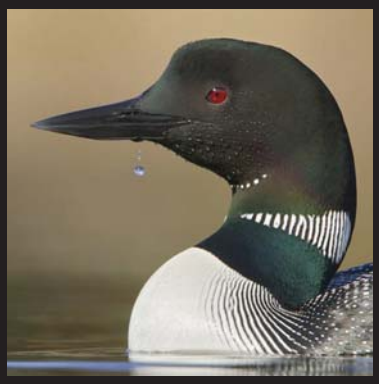
Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Government of Northwest Territories

Well-being & MVRMA: making good co-management decisions in the Mackenzie Valley

March 9-11, 2021

Contributing to lasting well-being through planning and assessment



Glenn Bartley

Robert B. Gibson
School of Environment, Resources and Sustainability
University of Waterloo

Well-being in planning and assessment

Thomas Lipke on Unsplash

long and rich history

- various terms in planning and assessment law: “general welfare” “betterment”, “well-being”, “public interest” and “contributions to sustainability”
- many applications – often in particular processes for difficult cases
- associated methods
- associated targets and indicators – global to local

What well-being means for planning and assessment

- well-being over time – intergenerational, lasting well-being
- covers all relevant factors – socio-economic, biophysical, cultural, health, political – and combinations and interactions
- involves seeking improvements (betterment) and having objectives
- entails paying attention to the direction of and reasons for change (good, bad, mixed or just different)
- covers legacies as well as immediate concerns

Mackenzie River/Deh Cho
Canadian Encyclopedia

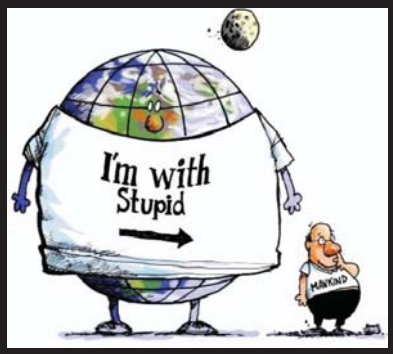
Well-being objectives for planning and assessment

- positive objectives for lasting well-being:
- protecting the land and waters, good aspects of community life, important traditions, knowledge, …
- restoring and strengthening what is in danger of damage or loss
- building what's lacking and needed
- replacing or transforming what has failed or become dangerous
- all of these at the same time, aiming for multiple, mutually supporting, fairly distributed and lasting gains (while also avoiding damage and risks)

Smithsonian Magazine

Kunio Sato

Lasting well-being in planning and assessment globally



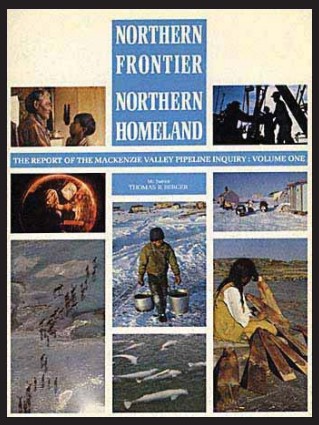
1950-1987

- global development hopes and failures
- planning as managing business as usual
- assessment as mitigating adverse effects
- sustainable development as integrated response to persistent poverty and environmental degradation

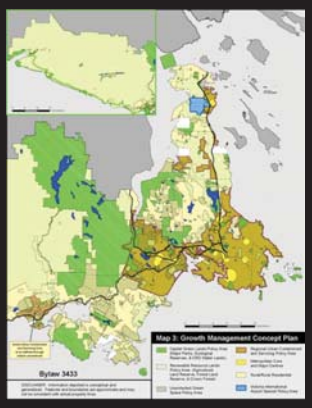
since then, gradually

- rise of climate change and complexity
- planning as integrated direction to a more favourable future
- assessment as evaluation for the long-term public interest (lasting well-being)

Lasting well-being in Canadian planning and assessment practice

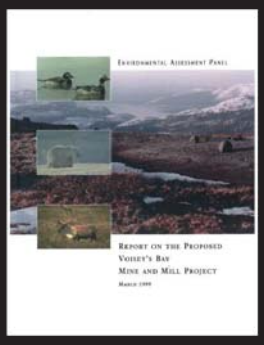


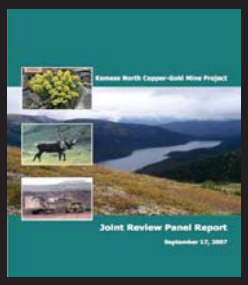
- long and diverse record of ad hoc applications – e.g., Berger Inquiry (1977), Ontario Forest Management Class EA (1987), George's Bank hydrocarbon moratorium review (1999), British Columbia Capital Regional District growth management strategy (2003)
- shared essentials: complex and interrelated socio-economic and biophysical effects, significant challenges/controversies, choice among different options, recognized need for credible public process, attention to the particulars of the context.

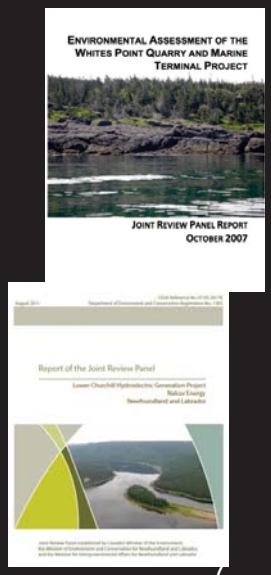


Sustainability-based assessments by joint review panels

- Voisey's Bay nickel mine and mill assessment (1999)
- Kemess North joint panel report (2007)
- White's Point Quarry and marine terminal review (2007)
- the new Mackenzie Valley pipeline review (2009)
- The Lower Churchill dam review (2011)







The Voisey's Bay Panel assessment test and criteria

the test:

- *the extent to which the Undertaking may make a positive overall contribution towards the attainment of ecological and community sustainability, both at the local and regional levels;…*"

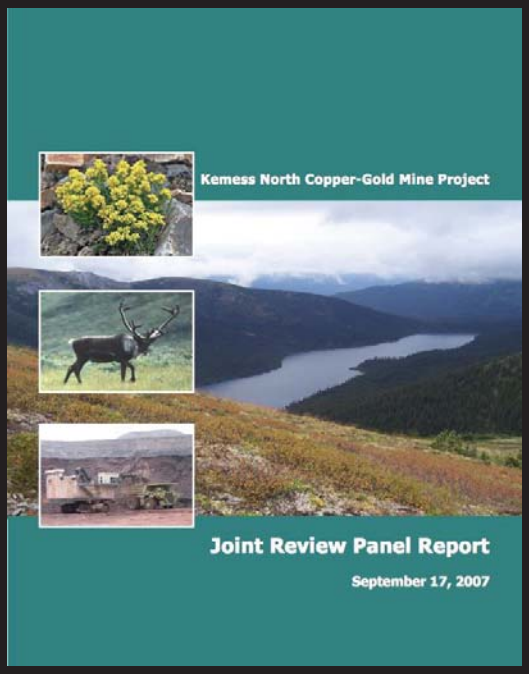
the criteria:

- the preservation of ecosystem integrity, …
- respect for the right of future generations to the sustainable use of renewable resources; and
- the attainment of durable and equitable social and economic benefits.

The Kemess North Panel criteria

the criteria

- environmental stewardship
- economic benefits and costs
- social and cultural benefits and costs
- fairness in the distribution of benefits and costs
- present versus future generations



The second Mackenzie Valley pipeline review

Five criteria categories specified for the case and context

- cumulative biophysical effects
- cumulative socio-economic effects
- equity effects
- legacy and bridging
- cumulative impacts management and preparedness

The Lower Churchill hydroelectric generation project review

Assessment framework:

- ecological effects, benefits, risks, uncertainties
- economic effects, benefits, …
- socio-cultural effects, benefits, …
- fair distribution of effects, …
- effects on future generations
- integration

principles

- maximum net gains
- avoidance of significant adverse effects
- fairness, including the future generations
- explicit and transparent justification

http://top100projects.ca/wp-content/legacy/Muskrat-Falls.jpg

https://pennecon.com

Parallel developments in planning

Canadian Press

Environmental Defence

- forest policy (from lumber and fibre to multiple authorities, stakeholders, values, resources, uses)
- combination: broader public interest policies and planning to guide project planning and assessment
- experience with linked planning and project processes (urban growth management – multiple tiers and urban transformation agenda)

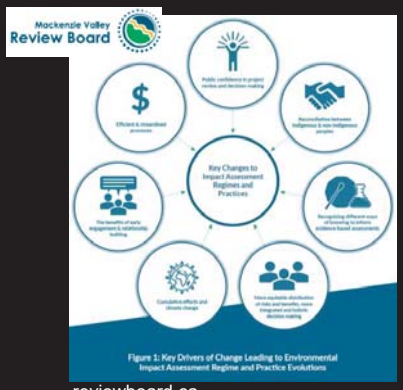
Lasting well-being purposes and criteria

.nymetroparents.com

- crucial roles: clarifying objectives, and priorities in design and comparison of alternatives
- sources: based on
  - historical experience
  - evident current needs for guidance
  - understanding what's needed for future generations
  - open public discussion
  - use of scenarios to explore desirable and undesirable futures

Generic and specified criteria

ied.eu



reviewboard.ca

- broadly applicable well-being criteria and indicators
  - for use anywhere on the planet or anywhere in the NWT
- context-sensitive well-being criteria and indicators specified for the case, place and time
  - based on the broadly applicable set
- both at various scales and for various uses
  - broader criteria for regional and sectoral planning
  - community-based criteria

Generic requirements for progress towards sustainability: core assessment criteria

- Life support
- Livelihoods
- Equity for people now
- Equity for future generations
- Resource maintenance and efficiency
- Understanding, commitment and engagement
- Precaution and adaptation
- Immediate and long-term integration

CCPAWS/Peter Mather

Specified criteria for progress towards lasting well-being: Eabametoong FN core criteria

- *Improving community well-being:* livelihoods, opportunities, equity, health
- *Healthy environment and relationships*: stewardship and traditional harvesting
- *Wisdom and equity for generations*: education, cultural practices, family
- *Open and responsible governance*: jurisdiction, FPIC, participation, safety
- *Walking together with respect and precaution*: resilience, adaptability
- *Combining action, learning and planning*: learning, adequate infrastructure

netnewsledger.com

Integrating generic and case-specific criteria

Mackenzie case: five criteria categories

- cumulative bio-physical effects
- cumulative socio-economic effects
- equity effects
- legacy and bridging
- cumulative impacts management and preparedness

Generic criteria categories

- life support
- livelihoods
- equity for people now
- equity for future generations
- resource maintenance and efficiency
- understanding, commitment and engagement
- precaution and adaptation
- immediate and long-term integration

Criteria, objectives and indicators

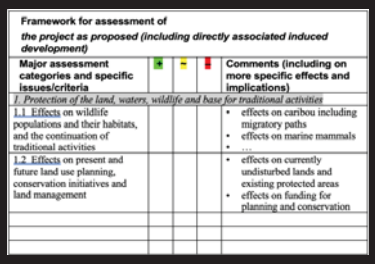
sources of wellbeing criteria

- indicators of the current well-being:
  - UNDP Planetary pressures adjusted Human Development Index
  - Canadian Index of Wellbeing,
  - community vital signs
    - snapshots, trends, recognized issues
- lists of objectives for lasting well-being
  - UN Sustainable Development Goals
    - positive targets
    - can recognize interactions

sdgs-labs.eu

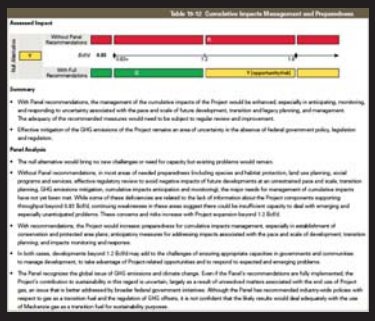
Why so much emphasis on criteria?

- simple way to clarify lasting well-being objectives
- the test to be applied in planning, assessing, monitoring, etc.
- explicit basis for making and justifying decisions
- encourages discussion, learning and thinking ahead about desirable futures to pursue and ugly ones to avoid
- means of linking broad issues objectives and more specific issue
- means of linking planning guidance into assessments



Framework for assessment of
the project as proposed (including directly associated induced development)

Major assessment categories and specific issues/criteria	■	■	■	Comments (including on more specific effects and implications)
1. Protection of the land, waters, wildlife and base for traditional activities				
1.1 Effects on wildlife populations and their habitats, and the continuation of traditional activities				• effects on caribou including migratory paths • effects on marine mammals • ...
1.2 Effects on present and future land use planning, conservation initiatives and land management				• effects on currently undisturbed lands and existing protected areas • effects on funding for planning and conservation



MGPJRP report

Conclusions

aim high

- lasting well-being is the objective
- plenty of well-being experience in planning and assessment, increasingly attentive to lasting gains
- global to local matters to consider
- specifics of case and place matter
- central role for criteria
- broadly applicable needs and requirements for protection and improvement – global, national, territorial
- always important to address the issues specific to the case and context

Land Use Planning and Well-Being in the Sahtu

MVRMA WORKSHOP

MARCH 9-11, 2021

SAHTU LAND USE PLANNING BOARD

JUSTIN STOYKO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Board Members

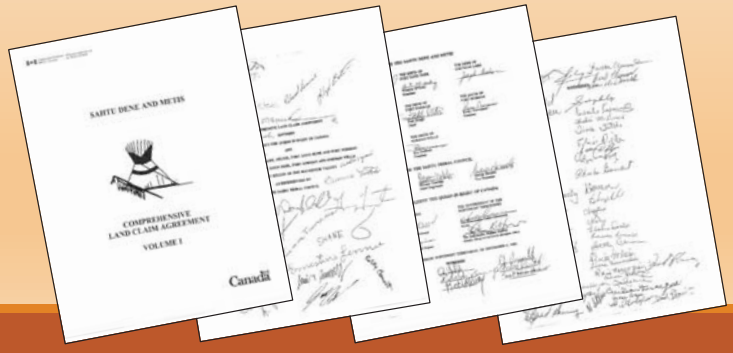
- **Heather Bourassa**, Chairperson (Nominated by SLUPB members)
- **Edna Tobac** (GNWT Nominee)
- **Vacant** (Canada Nominee)
- **Dakota Erutse** (SSI Nominee)
- **Vacant** (SSI Nominee)

All nominees are submitted to the Minister of Affairs Canada (NAC). The Minister makes appointments for 3-year terms.

Land Use Planning in the Sahtu

Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement

"The Planning Board shall have jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of this agreement, for developing a land use plan for the settlement area and for reviewing and proposing approvals, exceptions and amendments to the Plan."



***SDMCLCA* S. 25.2.1**

Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (SDMCLCA)

25.2.4 The following principles shall guide land use planning in the settlement area:

(a) the purpose of land use planning is to protect and promote the existing and future well-being of the residents and communities of the settlement area having regard to the interests of all Canadians;

(b) special attention shall be devoted to:

(i) protecting and promoting the existing and future social, cultural and economic well-being of the participants;

(ii) lands used by participants for harvesting and other uses of resources; and

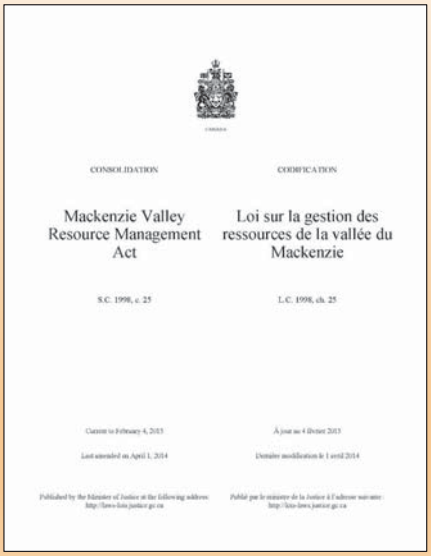
(iii) the rights of participants under this agreement;

(c) water resources planning is an integral part of land use planning;

(d) land use planning shall directly involve communities and designated Sahtu organizations; and

(e) the plan developed through the planning process shall provide for the conservation, development and utilization of land, resources and waters.

Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA)



CONSOLIDATION

CODIFICATION

Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act

Loi sur la gestion des ressources de la vallée du Mackenzie

S.C. 1998, c. 25

L.C. 1998, ch. 25

Current to February 4, 2015

À jour au 4 février 2015

Last amended on April 1, 2014

Dernière modification le 1 avril 2014

Published by the Minister of Justice at the following address: http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca

Publié par le ministre de la Justice à l'adresse suivante : http://lois-laws.justice.gc.ca

Guiding principles

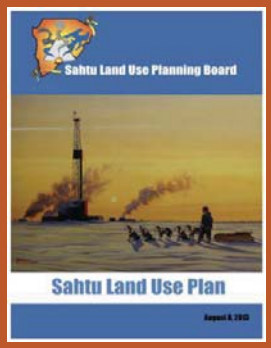
35. Land use planning for a settlement area shall be guided by the following principles:

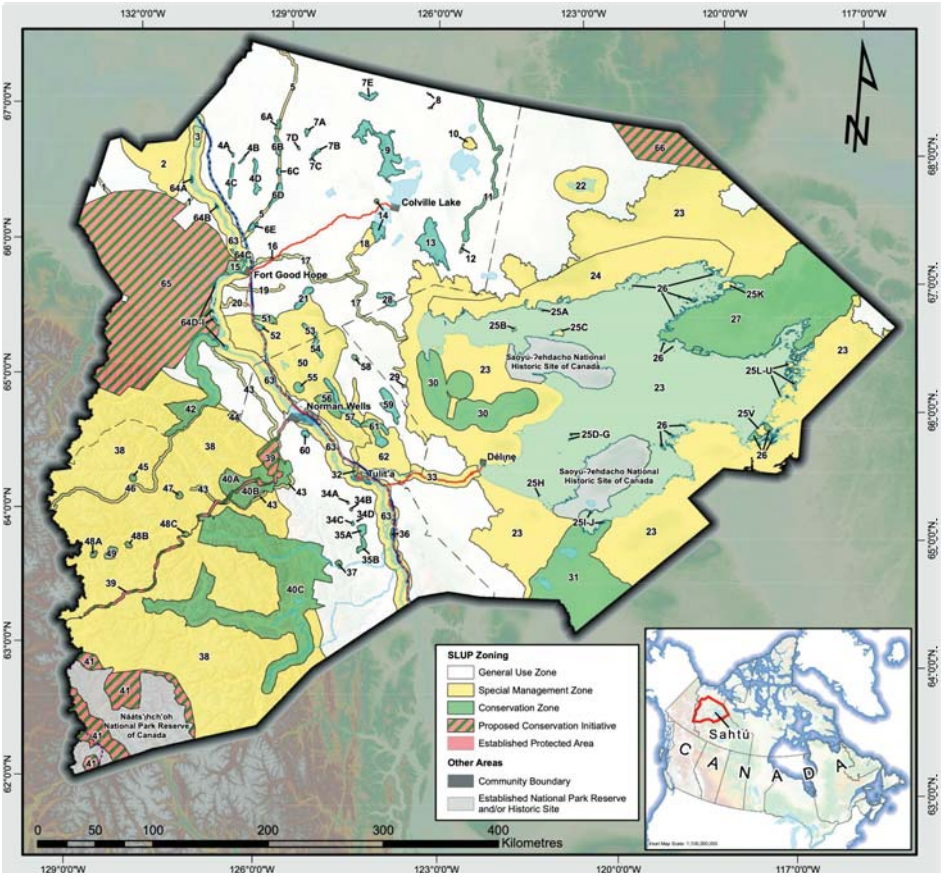
(*a*) the purpose of land use planning is to protect and promote the social, cultural and economic well-being of residents and communities in the settlement area, having regard to the interests of all Canadians;

(*b*) special attention shall be devoted to the rights of the Gwich'in and Sahtu First Nations under their land claim agreements, to protecting and promoting their social, cultural and economic well-being and to the lands used by them for wildlife harvesting and other resource uses; and

(*c*) land use planning must involve the participation of the first nation and of residents and communities in the settlement area.

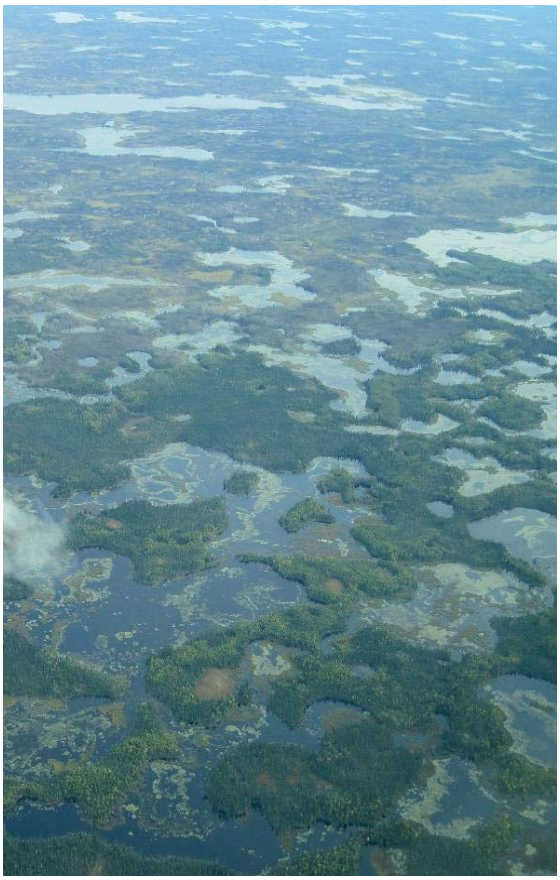
"Land use planning shall directly involve communities and designated Sahtu organizations."





Conformity Requirements (CRs)

- **Conformity requirements (CRs)** consist of **land use zones** and **conditions for development**.
- **Zones** identify where key land uses may and may not take place.
- Different **CRs** apply to different zone types.
  - **General Conformity Requirements** (all zones).
  - **Special Management Conformity Requirements** (additional requirements for certain zones).



Land Use Zoning

General Use Zone (GUZ) – Least protection, where development expected to occur, subject to **general Conformity Requirements (CRs)**.

Special Management Zone (SMZ) – Some protection, subject to **general CRs and applicable special management CRs**.

Conservation Zone (CZ) – Most protection, and are areas of significant traditional, cultural, heritage, and ecological values, in which specified land uses are prohibited. **Subject to general CRs and applicable special management CRs**.

Proposed Conservation Initiative (PCI) – Same protection as a CZ, but are areas where formal legislation is being sought for protection. Only provide interim protection.

Established Protected Areas (EPA) – Designation given to protected areas once they are fully established and managed according to their sponsoring legislation and management plan. The land use plan does not provide management direction to these areas.

General Conformity Requirements (CRs 1-13)

- **CR #1** – Land Use Zoning
- **CR #2** – Community Engagement and Traditional Knowledge
- **CR #3** – Community Benefits
- **CR #4** – Archaeological Sites and Burial Sites
- **CR #5** – Watershed Management
- **CR #6** – Drinking Water
- **CR #7** – Fish and Wildlife
- **CR #8** – Species Introductions
- **CR #9** – Sensitive Species and Features
- **CR #10** – Permafrost
- **CR #11** – Project Specific Monitoring
- **CR #12** – Financial Security
- **CR #13** – Closure and Reclamation

Special Management Conformity Requirements (CRs 14-19)

- **CR #14** – Protection of Special Values
  - (all SMZ, CZs, and PCIs except Zones 23-27, 30, and 31

(CRs 15-18 only apply to Zones 23-27, 30, and 31)

- **CR #15** – The Great Bear Lake Watershed
- **CR #16** – Fish Farming and Aquaculture
- **CR #17** – Disturbance of Lakebed
- **CR #18** – Uses of Du K'ets'edı CZ (Sentinel Islands)

- **CR #19** – Water Withdrawal

MAHSI

Questions?

www.sahtulanduseplan.org

Email: info@sahtulanduseplan.org

Considering well-being in Environmental Assessment

Examples from the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board

MVRMA Workshop 2021

March 10, 2021

Kate Mansfield – Sr. Environmental Assessment Officer

Kate Mansfield

Sr. Environmental Assessment Officer

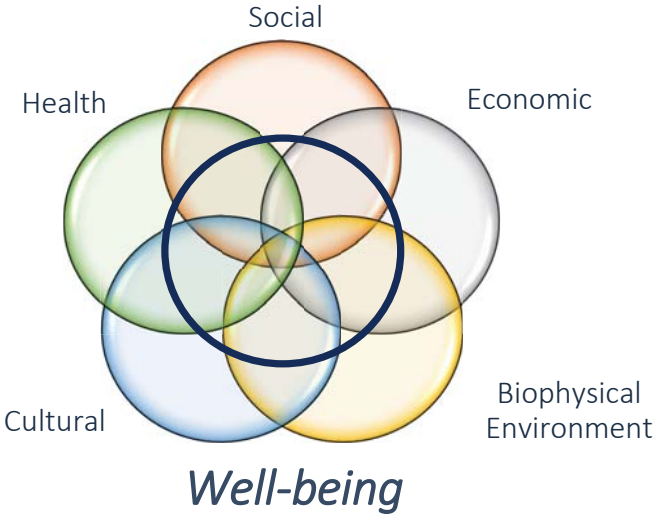
Mackenzie Valley Review Board

kmansfield@reviewboard.ca

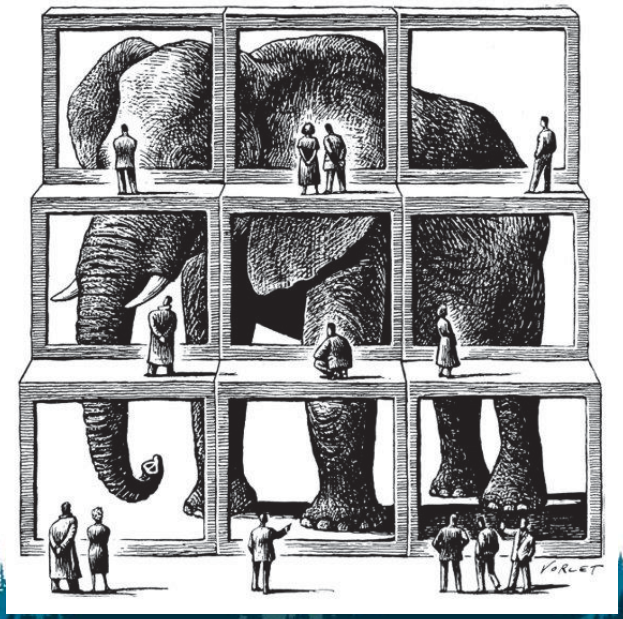
Holistic approach to well-being

Review Board must have regard for:

- protection of the ***social, cultural, and economic well-being*** of the residents of the Mackenzie Valley and
- the ***importance of conservation to the well-being and way of life*** of the Aboriginal people

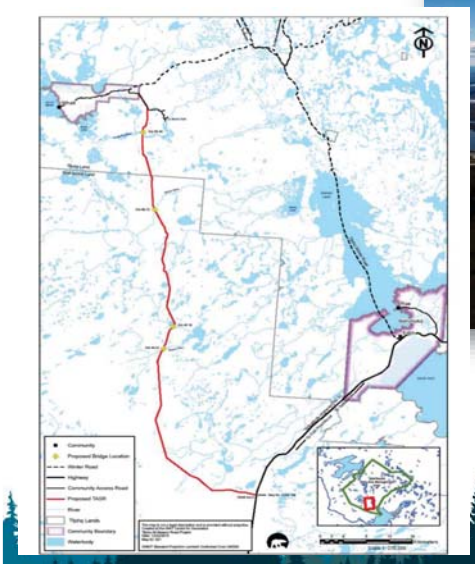


Holistic approach to impact assessment



- impacts are not felt in isolation
- understanding the **relationships** between different ecosystem components is key to understanding the overall impact of a project
- holistic approach is consistent with what the Review Board has heard from communities

Recent examples of well-being considerations in EA



- Ekati Jay
- Tłı̨chǫ All-Season Road
- Diavik

Case Study – Ekati Jay Project

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- impacts to social and economic well-being
- impacts to cultural well-being based on loss of land

Case Study – Ekati Jay Project

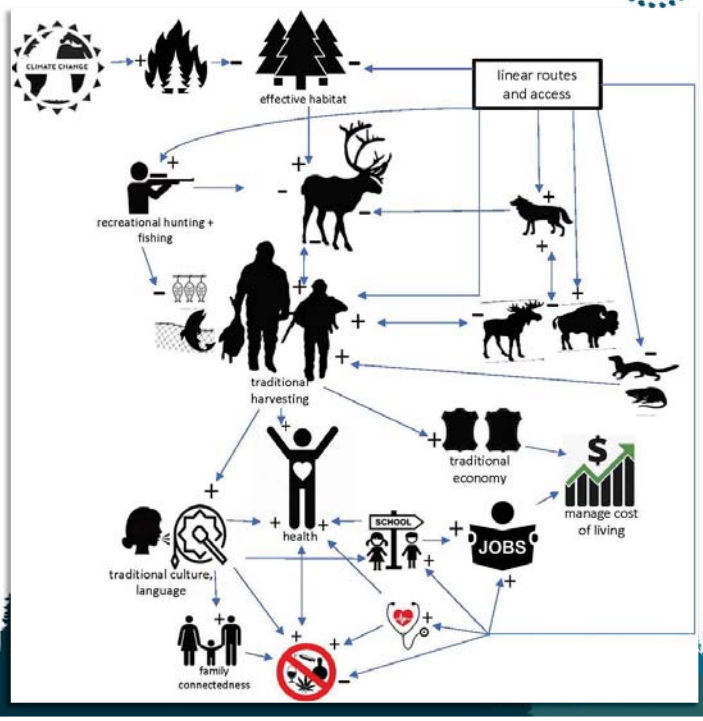
Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- social and economic impacts adaptive management process
- baseline studies and development of meaningful indicators
- culture camp

Case Study: Tłı̨chǫ All-season Road

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- impacts to cultural well-being due to the interaction of changes to traditional harvesting, language use and perceptions of the land
- vulnerable groups within the community are particularly susceptible



Case Study: Tłı̨chǫ All-season Road

- measures required to monitor adverse impacts to health and well-being applying the principals of adaptive management
- measures address both cumulative and project specific impacts
- targeted mitigation measures to protect vulnerable groups

Case Study: Diavik EA

- impacts were considered *holistically* and fed into a single determination of significance to cultural well-being

Diavik EA

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

Holistic suite of measures for Developer and Government to:

- develop criteria for determining water in the pit lake(s) is acceptable for cultural use in collaboration with affected communities
- ensure water quality in the pits meets these criteria through modelling and monitoring
- better and more engagement with communities

What have we learned about well-being in environmental assessment?

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- ✓ we must put in effort to move beyond the silos in environmental assessment
- ✓ context matters
- ✓ well-being can only be measured, monitored, and managed with meaningful involvement with communities
- ✓ we have lots of work ahead of us

Where do we go from here?

Mackenzie Valley Review Board

- updating current guidelines to include aspects of well-being
- develop information requirements to support EA decision making

Mársı | Kinanāskomitin | Thank you | Merci | Hąį' | Quana | Qujannamiik | Quyanainni | Máhsı | Máhsı | Mahsì

Industry, Tourism and Investment

Socio-Economic Files

Northwest Territories
Industry, Tourism and Investment

Current Socio-Economic Files

- SEA Program Review
- Diavik Measure 6
- 2020 NWT Environmental Audit
- Mineral Resource Act Regulations development

Northwest Territories
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Socio-Economic Agreements (SEAs)

- Contract formalizing commitments made between the Government and Proponent
- Complementary to regulatory instruments
- Terms and conditions are public and transparent

Mandate of Legislative Assembly

- "Adopt a benefit retention approach to economic development"
- Three core goals
  1. Maximize benefits, remain competitive
  2. Increase success under SEAs
  3. Increase equity participation

Northwest Territories
Industry, Tourism and Investment

Steps of SEA Program Review

- Independent review of the SEA Program (underway)
- Develop recommendations to increase the success of Socio-economic Agreements (Fall 2020)
- Public forum held and recommendations developed (Fall 2022)

Diavik Environmental Assessment

Measure 6: Adaptive Management of Cultural Impacts

"The Government of the Northwest Territories will support the Indigenous intervenors to *develop community-specific cultural well-being indicators* to monitor and evaluate cultural well-being impacts associated with the Project, in combination with other diamond mining projects."

Diavik Measure 6 Implementation

- Developing an Indigenous Technical Advisory Panel
- In collaboration with Indigenous partners, define 'cultural well being'
- Identifying potential indicators of cultural well being, and monitoring programs that exist

2020 Audit Recommendation 1-3

"Organizations/departments with a mandate for monitoring and mitigating community well-being work together to make their efforts complementary by developing a common agenda for their goals with a set of shared measures or indicators, and a plan for making results available to decision-makers during the EA and regulatory phases of projects. The outcome we expect is that community well-being is monitored consistently, and the results are used to inform and improve regulatory decision-making."

Northwest Territories
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Implementing Audit Recommendation

- GNWT will be creating an Indigenous Technical Advisory Panel
- Conduct cross-NWT review of well being indicators and monitoring
- Seeking consensus and to eliminate duplication

Mineral Resource Act Regulations

- The Mineral Resource Act was passed by the Legislature in August 2019
- The new Act will require new regulations
- It is anticipated that a new set of regulations will be created for

  1) Indigenous Benefit Agreements
  2) NWT Benefit Requirements

New Benefit Regulations

- Indigenous Benefit Agreements
  - Proponent commitments to Indigenous Governments and Organizations
- NWT Resident Benefits
  - Requirements on mineral extraction projects to benefit NWT residents

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

For more information, please contact:
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Northwest Territories
Industry, Tourism and Investment

Metlakatla CEM

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS MANAGEMENT

Stories and Lessons from the Metlakatla Experience

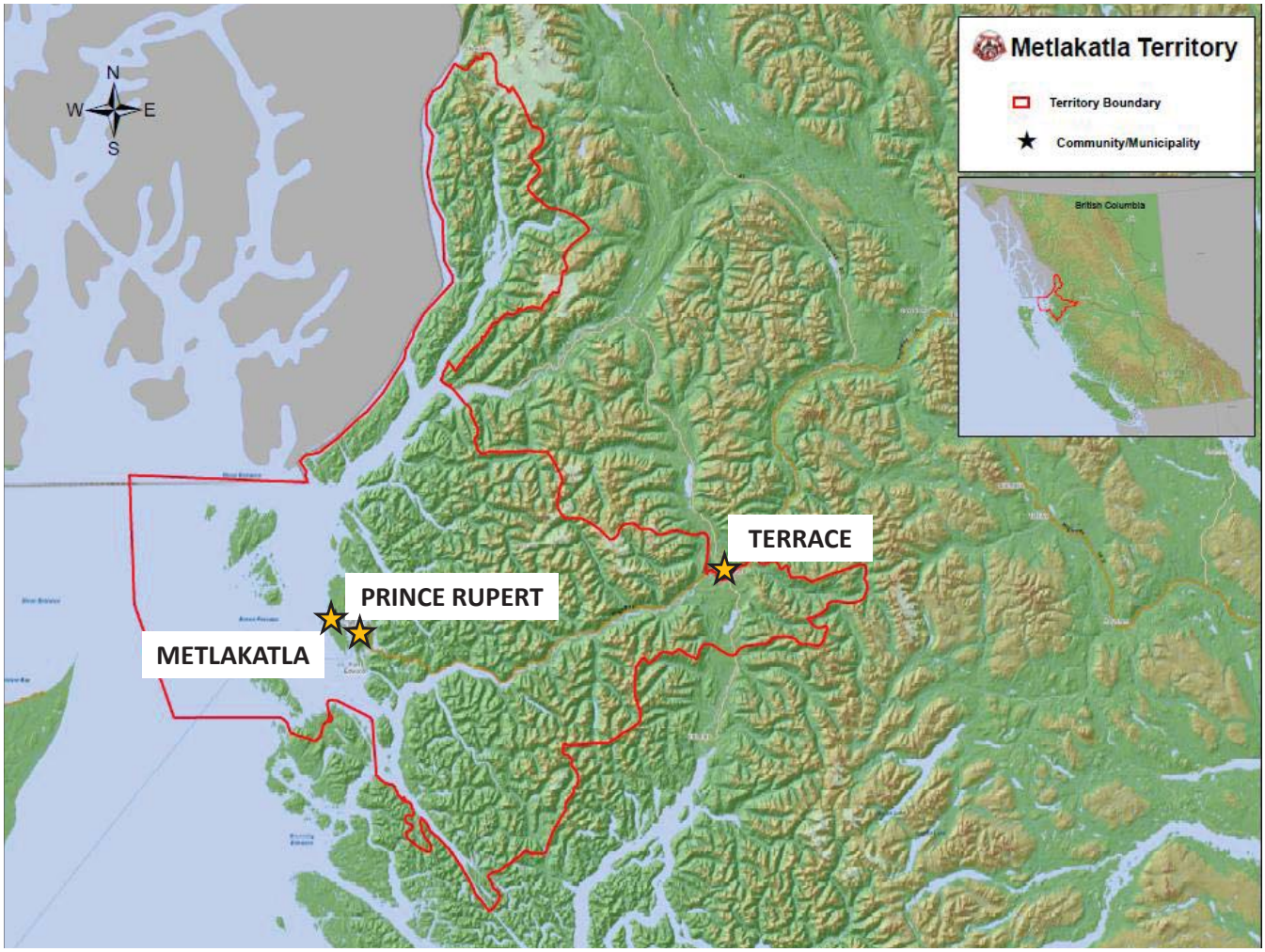
Ross Wilson (MSS Director) & Katerina Kwon (SFU PhD Student)

MVRMA Workshop 2021| March 11, 2021

Starting Out

Metlakatla First Nation

Metlakatla is a progressive Tsimshian community located in a highly productive environment near Prince Rupert, BC, on the north coast. Metlakatla means ‘saltwater pass’ in Sm’algyax, the language of the Coast Ts’msyen.

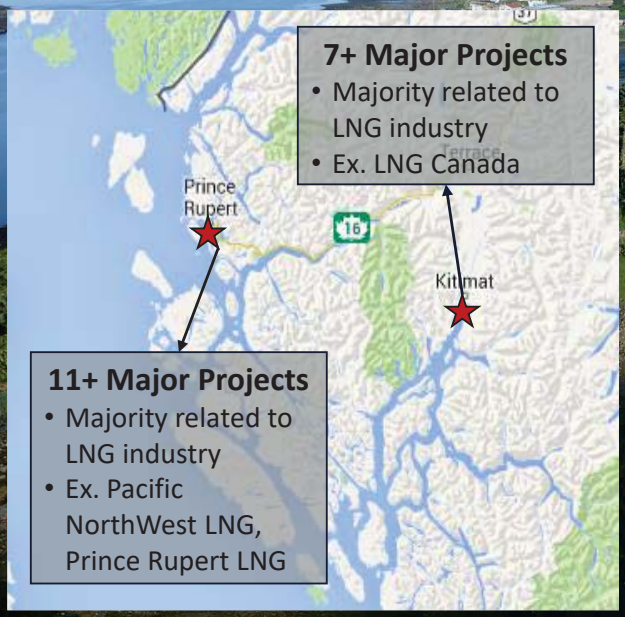

Metlakatla Territory
Territory Boundary
Community/Municipality
British Columbia
N
W
E
S
TERRACE
PRINCE RUPERT
METLAKATLA

"What are the **combined impacts** of all these developments on **our territory and people**?" and "What are we doing to **understand** and **manage** those impacts?"

We enabled the CEM Program beyond the **mandate** of any one organization, to allow the team to explore a **broad range of Metlakatla values** and to find **equally broad solutions**.

Changing Development Context on BC's North Coast

LNG Gold Rush (2012 to 2017)



Port Expansion (2017+)

- Many LNG facilities have been cancelled
- 3 LNG projects received EA approvals
- Port undergoing expansion (propane, coal)
- CN doubling rail near Prince Rupert
- Marine bunkering service

Forming the CEM Team

SFU

Metlakatla CEM

CUMULATIVE EFFECTS MANAGEMENT

Key Groups:

- **Innovative and open First Nation community partner**
- **Community-based research capacity**
- **Content expertise**

Cumulative Effects and Decision Analysis Experts

Guiding Principles of Metlakatla CEM Program

The CEM Program must be **Culturally Relevant.**

CEM is **a Program not a Project.**

Internal and External Collaboration is necessary.

Learning Message: What we lacked in available guidance, we made up for in a **willingness** to begin the work, remain **engaged** with the community and develop strategies to **navigate uncertainty**.

Metlakatla CEM Program

Cumulative effects are **accumulation of changes** to the environment or human well-being from past, present, and future **development projects and human activities**

Cumulative effects management **links assessment to decision-making** through mitigation and management guided by **strategic direction** and **management triggers.**

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© Paul Joseph Brown
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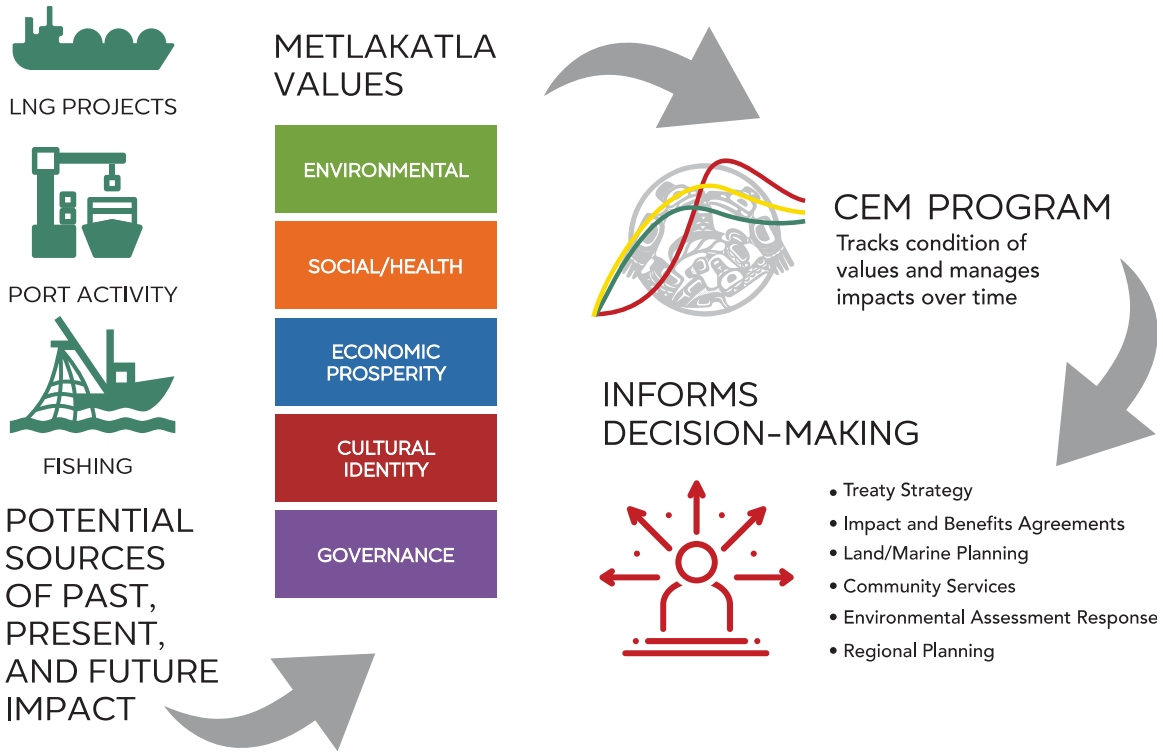
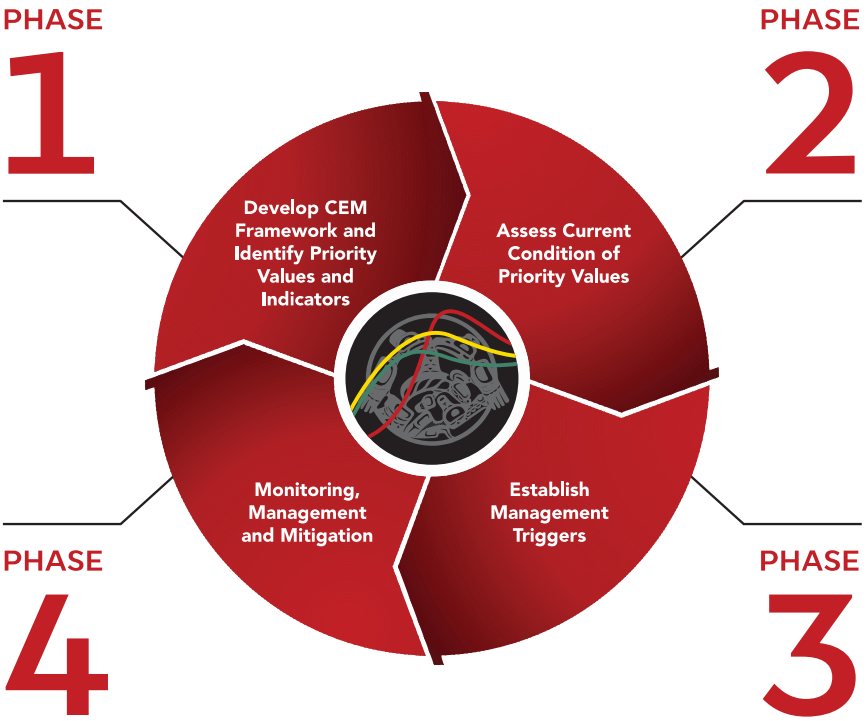
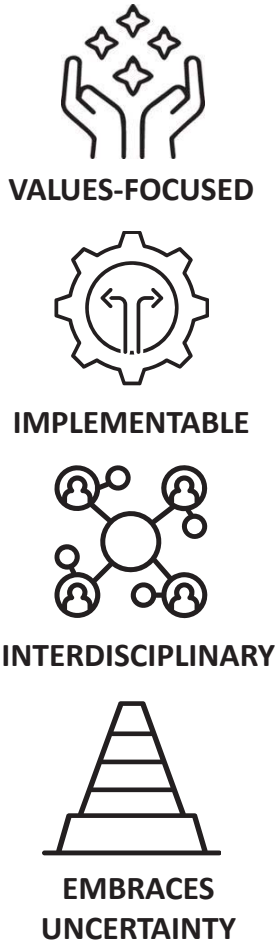
CEM Decision Context



Metlakatla CEM Program





Metlakatla CEM Program is rooted in Metlakatla's values. Community members, staff and leadership were involved every step of the way - selecting values, choosing indicators, collecting data, setting management triggers and developing strategies.

Values Foundation

Cultural Identity	Governance	Environment	Economic Prosperity	Social/ Health
Youth Participation & Level of Effort	Stewardship Ability	Population Density	High School Completion Rate	Core Housing Need

Current Condition & Future Trend →

Broad Desired Goal →

Tiered Management Triggers and Actions →

10 Priority Values & 4 Pilot Values

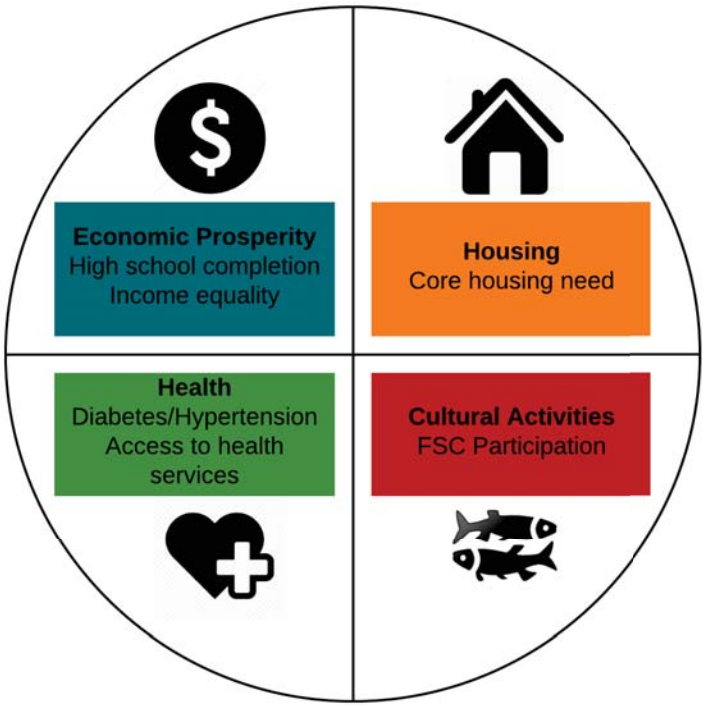
PHASE 1

Priority Value	Indicator
Chinook Salmon	Population abundance Critical juvenile habitat
Butter Clams (Bivalves)	Population density
FSC Activity	Youth participation rate Level of effort
Ability to Steward	Constructed scale
Individual Health	Diabetes prevalence Hypertension prevalence
Access to Health Services	Ambulatory care sensitive conditions
Personal Safety	Crime severity index
Housing	Core housing need
Economic Self-sufficiency	High school completion rate
Wealth Distribution	Income equality between low and middle earners

Learning Message: Start with fewer values to test approaches and methods but have a plan to build from there. **Science, traditional and local knowledge, values, and implementation** play important roles when selecting priority values.

Metlakatla Membership Census

PHASE 2



- Census used to collect consistent data specific to Metlakatla First Nation
  - Members 15 and over living in traditional territory
- Census administered from 2015-2017
  - Door-to-door
  - Online option
  - Metlakatla-SFU teams
- Goal: Single survey instrument for Metlakatla to reduce survey fatigue

Butter Clam Surveys

STEP 2: ENVIRONMENTAL VCS

Image Source: Kate Menzies

- Gather data on clams that can be used to estimate condition of clam populations
  - 4 beaches
  - Population and habitat parameters
- Surveys conducted in 2017, 2018 and 2019
- Field & Lab components
  - Included local Metlakatla field techs

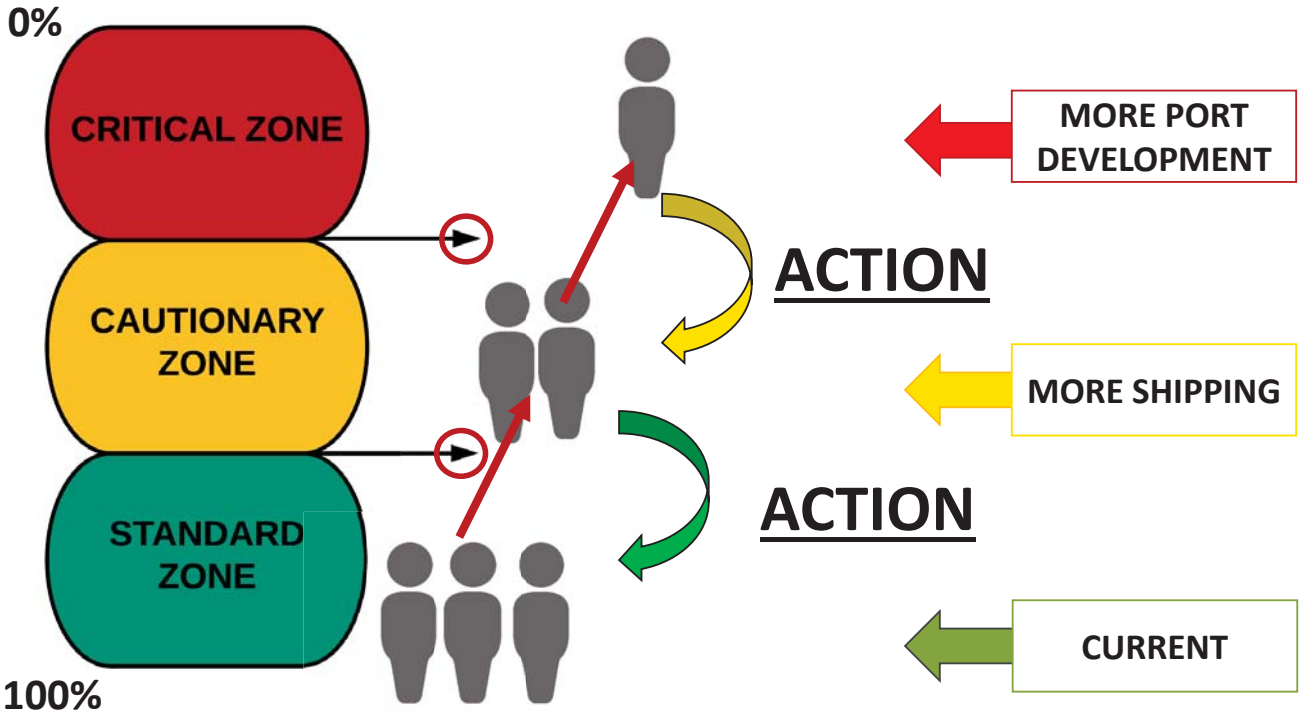
Tiered Management Triggers

PHASE 3

Series of progressive, quantitative markers that reflect increasing degrees of concern about the condition of a value

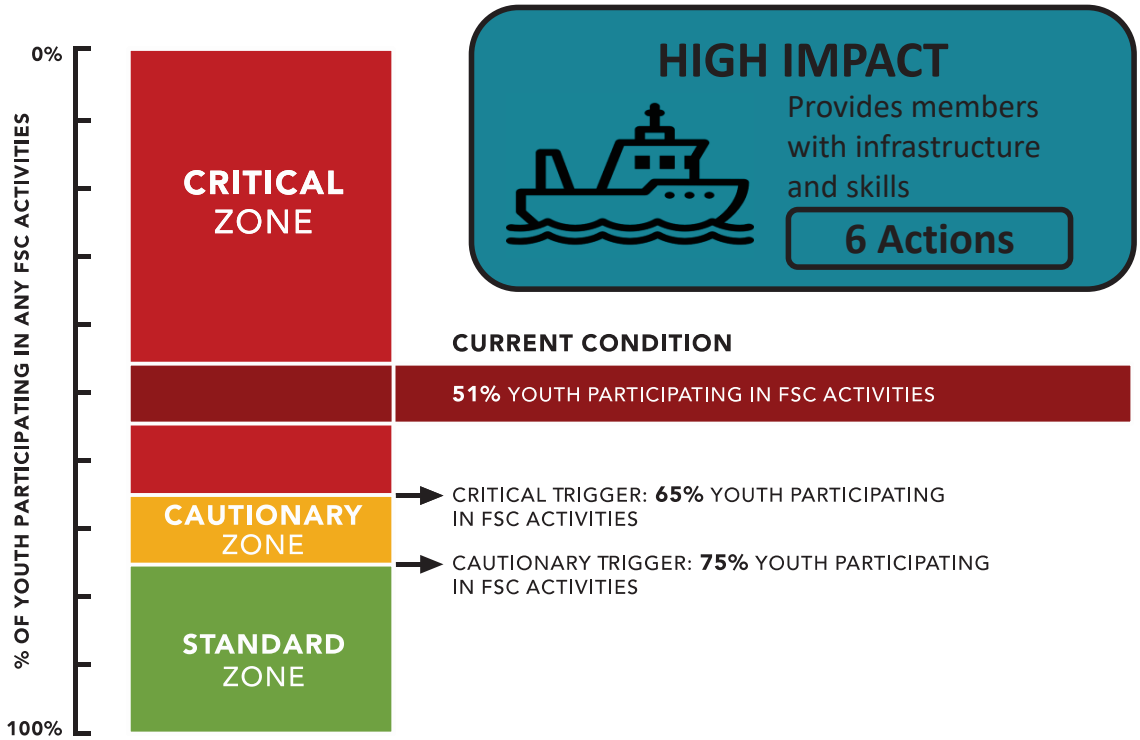
Management Triggers

FSC Activity – Youth Participation



Management Triggers

FSC Activity – Youth Participation



Learning Message: Rarely is perfect information available about the condition of a priority value. We believe setting management triggers is a **process of social choice**, informed by the best available information and data where available.

Looking Forward

Develop CEM Strategies for Pilot Values
- Butter Clams
- FSC Activity
- Housing

Advance Other Priority Values
- Health and Economic Values
- Confirm Indicators and Assess Current Condition

CEM Program as Stand-alone Program in Metlakatla
- Hire Program Manager
- Maintain SFU Research Partnership
- Data Management Plan

Connect CEM to Decision-Making
- EA response strategy
- Support treaty
- Land/marine or community planning

Importance of Partnerships

- Member values and priorities are the core of the program
- First Nation-led initiative that partnered with SFU for technical capacity
- Internal collaboration among all Metlakatla departments critical when working with diverse values
- Led to external engagement opportunities with other Nations, government and City of Prince Rupert

Benefits to the Metlakatla First Nation and its Membership

Recognition

Leveraging CEM Results

Capacity Building

Metlakatla-Specific Data Collection

Raising the Bar for Resource Management

Ongoing Challenges and Our Response

Community Buy-in is Slow but Necessary

Dependence on SFU Researchers

Extending Metlakatla CEM at Regional Scale

We learn by adapting best practices from other contexts and involving the community. We found our way over obstacles by following CEM guiding principles and trying our new methods.

The CEM Program is a success as long as it helps Metlakatla make better decisions about the things that matter to Metlakatla people.

Any Questions?

www.metlakatlacem.ca

Image Source: Katerina Kwon

Acknowledgements

- Metlakatla First Nation (All photo credits)
- Metlakatla community members
- Compass Resource Management Ltd. and content experts
- SFU School of Resource and Environmental Management
- Mitacs Accelerate and SSHRC
- Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects

Image Source: Katerina Kwon

Human health indicators & the Tłı̨chǫ All-Season Road

Tłı̨chǫ Government
and GNWT Health and Social Services

March 11, 2021

Tłı̨chǫ All-Season Road Project (TASR)

- 97 kilometre, two-lane all-season highway to the community of Whatì.
- Potential for positive and negative effects on the community of Whatì
- Elders chose a route in the early 2000s, based on many variables, and then the TG worked from 2007 onwards in joint planning
- The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB) released their report of EA in March 2018
- Tłı̨chǫ Government (TG) and Responsible Ministers from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) accepted the Report of EA with minor changes to measures

Tłı̨chǫ All-Season Road Project (TASR)

- This Report is one of the first to have strong social accountability measures to address the potential for impacts, including annual review, reporting and adaptive management
- Marks a turn in the north to strong attention being paid to social and cultural reporting and monitoring

Measures 5-1 & 5-2

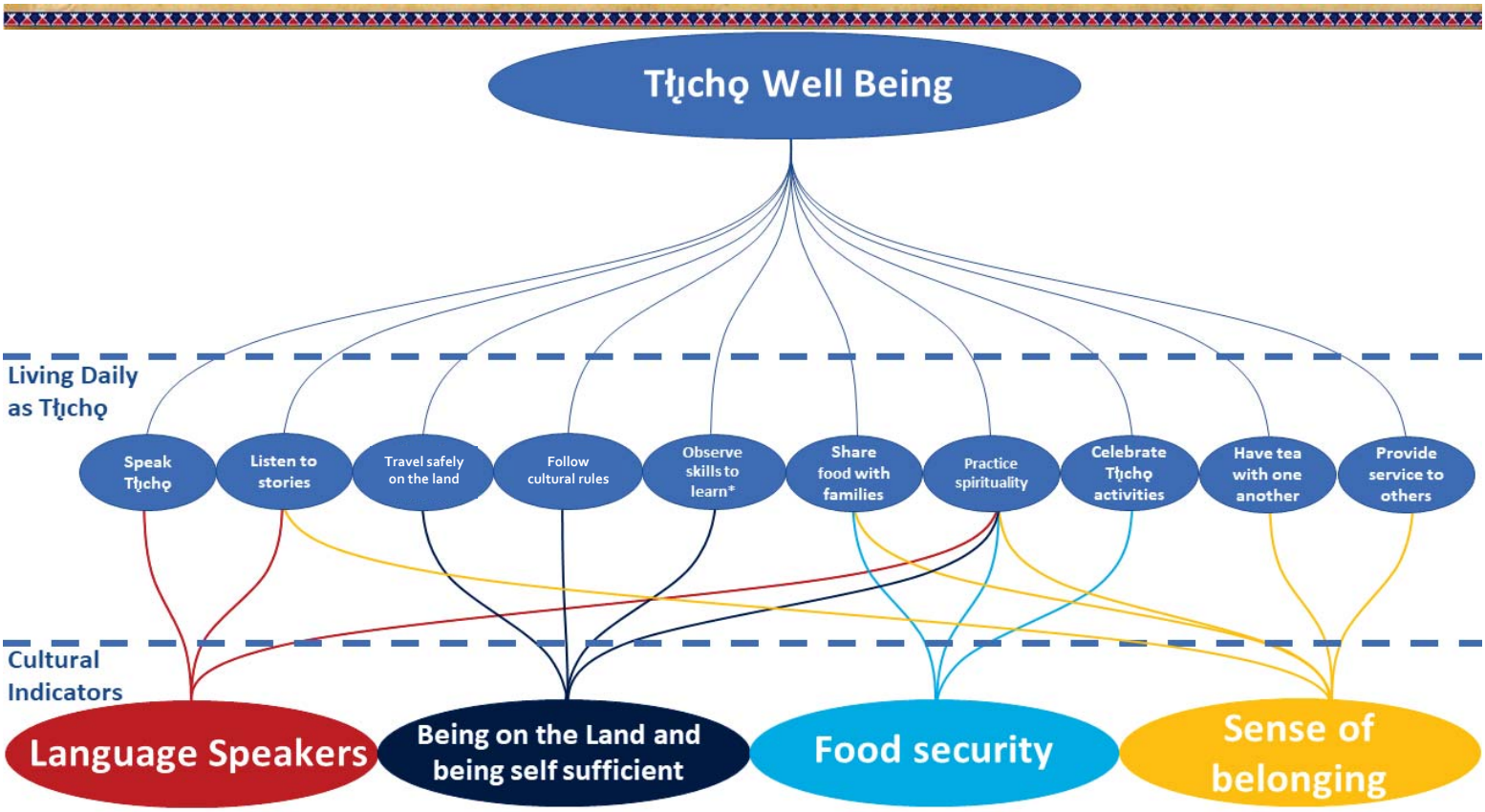
Measure 5-1: Developer's support of monitoring and adaptive management of adverse health and well-being impacts	
5-1, Part 1: Monitoring adverse health and well-being impacts to the Community of Whatì	To inform mitigation of significant cumulative and project-specific adverse impacts on the health and well-being of the Community of Whatì, the developer will support the Community of Whatì in the monitoring and evaluation of direct and indirect impacts of the Project on the health and well-being of the Community of Whatì. These will include: • The anticipated initial spike in harmful behaviours associated with increased access to drugs and alcohol; • Traffic accidents on the road; • Change in safety of young women and other vulnerable groups; and, • Change in harvest success rates and availability of country foods in Whatì. Monitoring will meet the requirement of Appendix C.
5-1, Part 2: Reporting	The developer will support the Tłı̨chǫ Government and the Community Government of Whatì in preparing an annual progress report on their efforts to mitigate impacts on health and well-being to the Community of Whatì.
5-1, Part 3: Adaptive management and re-evaluation	The developer, in collaboration with the Tłı̨chǫ Government and the Community Government of Whatì, will support the adaptive management of health and well-being impacts, following guidance in Appendix B. The developer will support the Tłı̨chǫ Government and the Community Government of Whatì, in the monitoring, engagement, reporting and adaptive management described in this measure for each year of construction and for a minimum of ten years of Project operations.

Measure 5-1 & 5-2

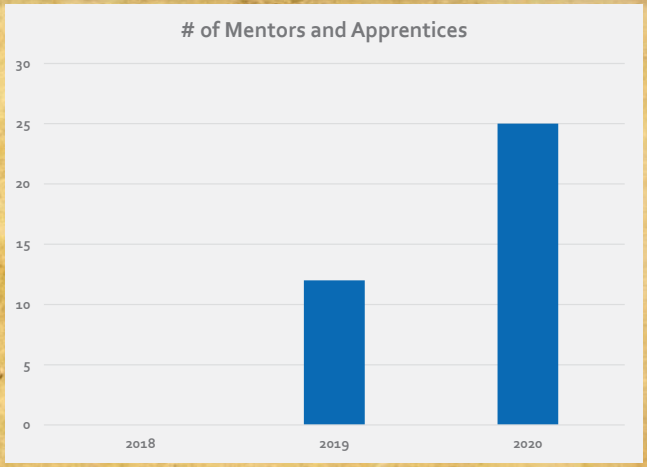
Measure 5-2: Tłı̨chǫ monitoring, engagement and reporting of adverse health and well-being impacts	
5-2, Part 1: Tłı̨chǫ monitoring of adverse health and well-being impacts	The Tłı̨chǫ Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency and Community Government of Whatì, with the support of the developer, will establish and implement a framework to monitor and evaluate health and well-being impacts associated with the road, and will adaptively manage health and well-being impacts as described in Measure 5-1 and following guidance in Appendices B and C, for each year of construction and for a minimum of ten years of operations. Following ten years of Project operations, the Community Government of Whatì, Government of the Northwest Territories, Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency and Tłı̨chǫ Government in collaboration with the developer, will re-evaluate the need for, and frequency of, monitoring, engagement reporting and adaptive management.
5-2, Part 2: Public engagement	The Tłı̨chǫ Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency and Community Government of Whatì, with the support of the developer, and the P3 operator, will meet with the residents of Whatì at least once per year to discuss: a) priority health and well-being impacts at the individual, family and community level related to the Project; b) the effectiveness of programs or mitigations used to address these impacts; and, c) the need to adjust programs or implement additional mitigations.
5-3, Part 3: Reporting	The Tłı̨chǫ Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, Tłı̨chǫ Community Services Agency and the Community Government of Whatì, with the support of the developer, will prepare and make publicly available an annual progress report on their efforts to mitigate impacts on health and well-being to the Community of Whatì. The report will describe engagement, current management and plans for future adaptive management. The findings of the report will be presented to the residents of Whatì, provided to the Whatì Inter-Agency Committee and provided to the Tłı̨chǫ All-Season Road Corridor Working Group (see Measure 14-3).

Implementation Approach

- Health & Well-being Working Group established February 2019
- Core activities have been:
  - Identifying potential data sources;
  - Identifying key community concerns;
  - Identifying primary and secondary indicators; and,
  - Jointly determining community specific and culturally appropriate approaches to mitigation and adaptive management.



Tłı̨chǫ Language, Culture and Way of Life

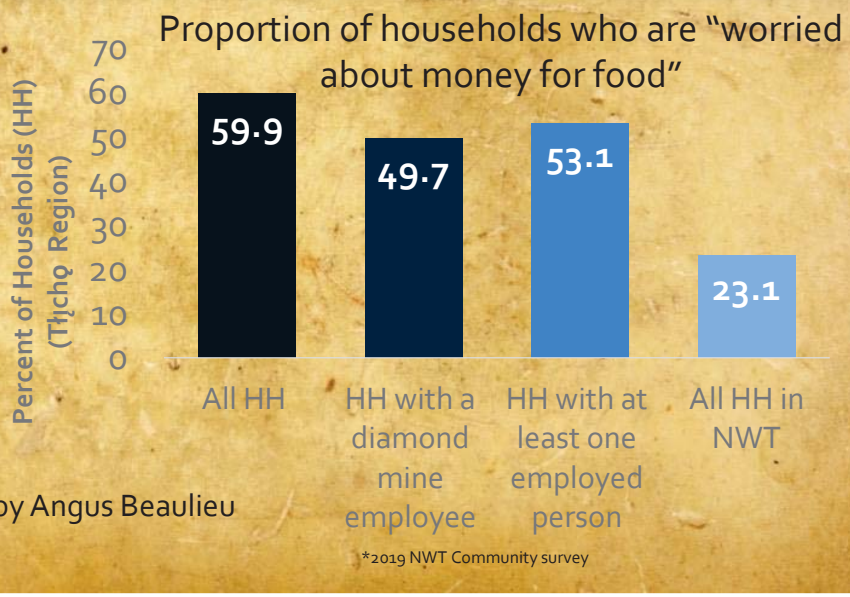


Speaking Tłı̨chǫ Yatıì Every Day, Being on the Land
Artwork by James Wedzin

Food and Financial Security

Food insecurity

- In 2018 **56%** the Tłı̨chǫ population indicated that sometimes they were worried they would not have enough money for food, with **11.1%** worried very often



*2019 NWT Community survey

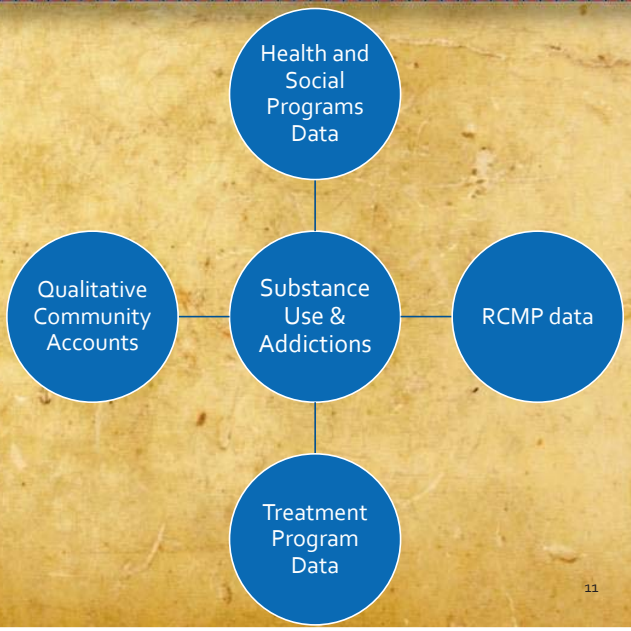
Food Security, Sense of Belonging. Artwork by Angus Beaulieu

Social & Health indicators for monitoring

- Identified multiple data sets and types of data in order to capture extremely complex community dynamics and areas of concern.
  - To "Tell the Story"
  - To address challenges of small data sets
  - To apply different lens' to capture the complexity of key issues
- Complex and integrated government roles and responsibilities, as well as programs and services that all ultimately work together to serve the Tłı̨chǫ peoples

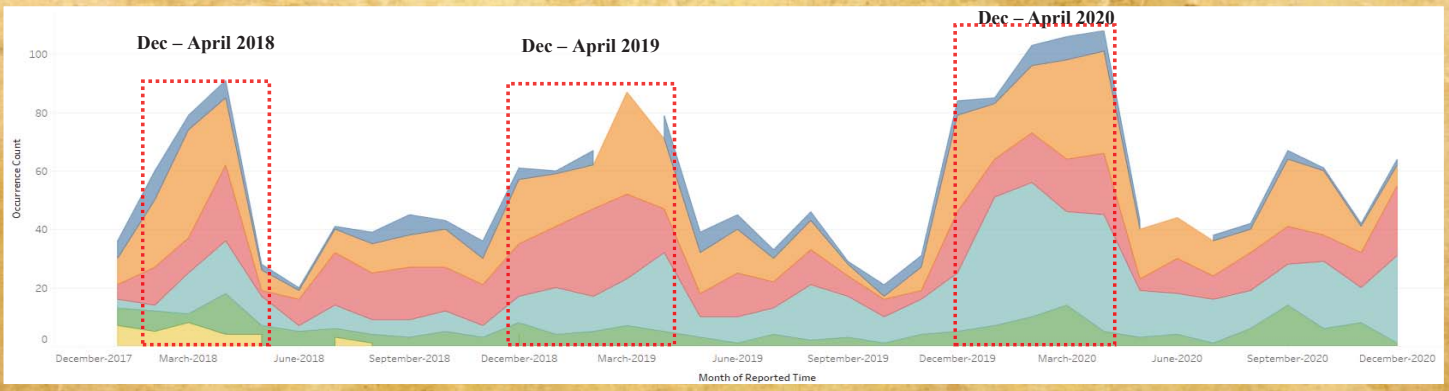
Indicator Action Sheets

- What are the indicators and what is considered change?
  - What is the indicator?
  - What is being mitigated?
  - When does it need to be mitigated?
- What resources are available?
  - Monitoring
  - Adaptive Management
- What are we going to do about it?
  - Mitigations
- How are we going to report on it?



Social & Health Indictors - Community Security

Occurrence Trends – Whatì



Masi cho!

- Continue to develop adaptive monitoring
- Prepare for reporting to the joint leadership teams
- Fine tune the reporting, so that it is not only about capturing data, but also doing something with it
- Need to invest in capacity for monitoring in communities
- Need to have primary data collection in the communities, with elders and youth.