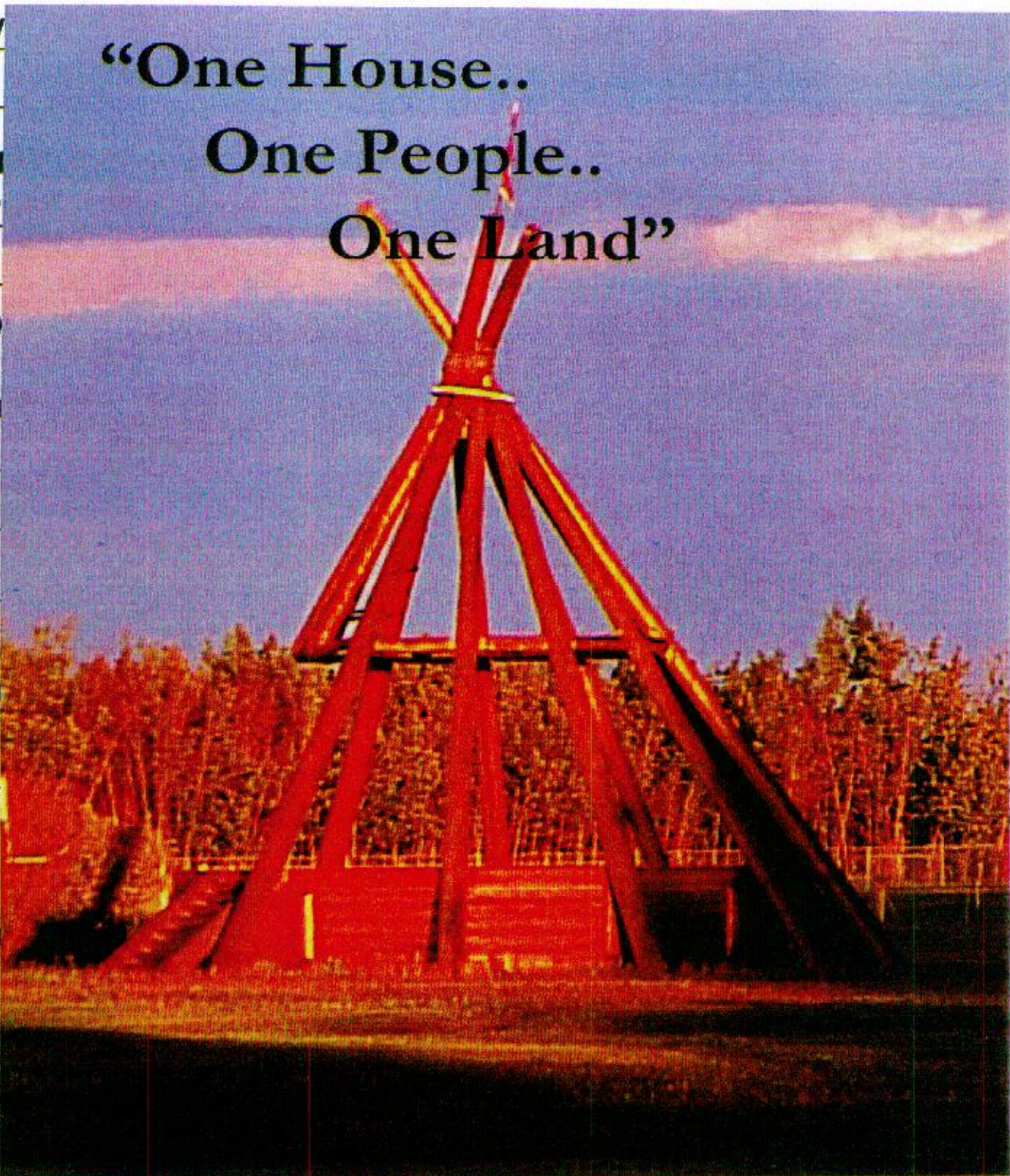


2002 ANNUAL REPORT

“One House..
One People..
One Land”



Through the Deh Cho Process we are striving towards establishing a “One House” Government for all Deh Cho residents, including Dene, Metis and non-aboriginal people. We now have a frame for the house and we are working towards completing it.

~Grand Chief, Michael Nadli~

WZOHZHOHCHOFED



~~~~~

*~Highlights~*

*Governance Workshop Report*

*Grand Chief Assembly Report*

*Minister's Message*

*Deh Cho Process Update*

*2002 Assembly Resolutions*

*2002 Auditor's Report*

*Peace Treaty*

~~~~~



Grand Chief 2002 Annual Assembly Report
Michael Nadli

Welcome to the 2002 Annual Deh Cho Assembly. The theme of this year's Assembly is "One House". Through the Deh Cho Process we are striving towards establishing a "One House" government for all Deh Cho residents, including Dene, Metis and non-aboriginal people. In this light, we need to be cognizant of our views and respect each other and our cultural identities. Importantly, we need to begin defining our foundation plan for our "ONE HOUSE".

The 2002 Annual Assembly will be my last Assembly before my term comes to an end at the 2003 Annual Assembly. My term as your Grand Chief and six years of service has been a great challenge. In anticipation of me not seeking a third term, I wanted to make the transition back to my home community, build a house and spend more time with my family. For those reasons I have been working out of Fort Providence since March 2002 through an agreement I reached with the Leadership at the March Leadership Meeting. Ten years ago the Deh Cho Region held its first Assembly in Kakisa to path out the Deh Cho Process. In this year, we have moved in the areas of Economic Development, Governance initiatives to define the values and principles of a Dene Government and the principles of Lands and Resource management. We also continued to make slow but sure progress in our negotiations with governments. At this point we are in the final stages of completing the Interim Resource Development Agreement. We are also continuing with the Land Withdrawals and Land Use Planning. We anticipate as we conclude this stage we will then move to Phase Two of our negotiations soon.

My role as your Grand Chief includes being the Governance Coordinator and Chief Executive Officer of the organization. Aside from the political and management functions, I also travel on behalf of the Deh Cho in representing our interests and views with our negotiations, strategically attending sessions and receiving briefings by our Chief Negotiator and Team. One occasion of travel was making a presentation to the Arctic Gas Symposium in March 6-8, Calgary, Alberta which I have attached for your information. For the most part, my role confines me to be present in our office in Fort Simpson. I regret I have not traveled extensively into our communities to meet with our local membership, Elders, Chiefs and Dene Council, and Presidents of Metis Boards. I am routinely involved with Leadership, Elders and Executive Committee Meetings. We have periodic face-to-face meetings and also Tele-conferences. We also have Leadership Caucus Meetings and we have had one workshop in November 2001.

I believe within this year, we have introduced and tabled many concepts with the Leadership and Elders. One example is the One House Concept on Resource Development. Such a regime would set a collective decision making process with the involvement and support of all our member organizations and communities, to engage industry from a position of collective strength. We all realize that industry is big and powerful, with an abundance of money and resources. It is rather facetious to think that a giant company will meet the demands of one small community. To avoid such a situation of calamity, the going thought is why can't we all work together instead of doing piece-meal and separate approaches? In this way, Industry would have to deal with our communities together as one instead of nine separate communities. From a positive industry perspective, this process may mean an efficient and timely decision making process. This is one of many concepts we have introduced through our Governance.

In our Governance initiative, our basic purpose is to define what kind of Dene Government we will set up. As you may be aware, the 1994 Deh Cho Proposal remains a significant part of our thinking. We want to define what are the Dene Values and Principles that could form the basis of our Dene Government. Of course in this instance, we also need to discuss Aboriginal Government versus Public Governments. I think it is fair to say thus far our consensus is for a Public Government for the Deh Cho. These by far are the most challenging issues we face. My perspective is why should we wait for eight years to begin this work when it could be done now? We have seen from the experience of settled claimant groups that this work is critical and must be done now, not after we sign agreements!

In closing, I once again thank the Administrative Staff that continues on hard. In our visions of a Dene Government, we often forget the people aspect aside from the protracted structure and indentations of authorities. We forget that the people who will implement and make or break our Governments are the staff we all have in our offices. They will be the ones that decide whether our Government will work. In this light, my appreciation goes out to the Administrative Staff. This year has been a remarkable personal challenge. Not only do I have to defend our positions, I must stand on the principles, values and traditions, and beliefs of our people. Yet people must realize that things are the way they are for reasons that we sometimes cannot comprehend because it is simply not our responsibility and beyond our hope. Hope means: yes, things are not impossible. Mahsi.



These principles, while fundamental to the Deh Cho tradition of governance, are universal values which should be readily understood and accepted as good principles of governance by new residents of the territory. These principles of Deh Cho governance, like many of the important principles of British and Canadian parliamentary democracy, have not been written down as formal constitutional rules. Knowledge of these Deh Cho principles will continue to be transmitted by elders to succeeding generations. **But consideration might be given to preparing a statement of Deh Cho principles for the preamble of the written Deh Cho Constitution.** Such a statement would be especially instructive for new residents of the Deh Cho territory.

The Framework Agreement says that the Deh Cho Government should be based upon "Deh Cho First Nations laws and customs and other Canadian laws and customs." One important Canadian law that was recognized as applicable is the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. As stated in the Common Ground Principles, the rights of all Canadians which are guaranteed by the Charter of Rights will be respected by the Government of the Deh Cho but in a manner that is consistent with protecting the Aboriginal and Treaty right of the Deh Cho.

5. **One House, One People**

There was a clear consensus that Deh Cho Government should be a government for all of the permanent residents of the Deh Cho territory. There was no desire to divide the population of the territory into two separate categories of Deh Cho and non Deh Cho. In implementing a Deh Cho Government, the Deh Cho wish to build one house with room for all who reside in the Deh Cho.

This is in accord with the commitment in the Framework Agreement to Deh Cho Government being "a public government". The term "public government" raises fear that Deh Cho Government would have to conform to some standard model of Canadian government. But it was made clear that this is not the case. Public government means that the Deh Cho Government would be the primary government for delivery of governmental services to all the residents of the Deh Cho territory.

6. **Membership in Deh Cho Government**

A preference was expressed in the workshop for referring to all those who participate in the Deh Cho Government as "members" rather than "citizens". There was agreement that all those who reside in the Deh Cho territory should be considered "members" with a right to participate and hold office in Deh Cho Government. Some minimum period of residency would be required to qualify for membership. Two years was mentioned by some as an appropriate residence requirement.

Membership in Deh Cho Government is not the same thing as membership in the Deh Cho First Nations. Those who belong to the Deh Cho First Nations have special treaty rights. The question of whether membership in the Deh Cho First Nations would be governed by the Indian Act was raised. In the discussion of this question it was recognized that under the Agreement with Canada it will be up to the Deh Cho First Nations to determine membership in the Deh Cho First Nations.

Work needs to be done on how membership in the Deh Cho First Nations and eligibility for Treaty benefits, and benefits arising under a new Agreement with Canada will be defined. Also more consideration needs to be given to how membership in Deh Cho First Nations relates to membership in Deh Cho Government.

7. **One House with Two Stories**

Deh Cho Government will operate at two levels: the local or community level and the Deh Cho regional level.

In the Deh Cho tradition of government, the local community is the most fundamental level of government. It is primarily at the community level that the Deh Cho have exercised their responsibility for caring for land, nurturing the young and maintaining peace and social harmony. The primacy of the community level of government would continue under the Deh Cho Government now being implemented.

Deh Cho Community Government would replace all governments in the region that now function at the community level: band councils, hamlet, village and town councils. This process may require a transitional period so that existing structures can be phased into new structures.

Deh Cho Regional Government would be the government for the whole Deh Cho territory. It would be the government responsible for making policy and enacting laws for the entire region, and for co-ordinating the shared activities of the communities.



8. The Role of Elders

A distinctive feature of Deh Cho governance has been the important role played by elders. The importance of this role was evident in the conduct of this workshop. Many elders contributed to the discussion and enabled all who participated to understand how elders are recognized and to appreciate the kind of knowledge and guidance they provide Deh Cho Society. If the Deh Cho Government to be implemented and recognized through the Agreement with Canada is to be truly Deh Cho Government, it must be a system of governance in which elders continue to play a vital role.

Deh Cho Government should be structured and conducted in a manner that will make it possible to have the knowledge and advice of elders on all matters of policy and in the selection of leaders. A role for elders should be provided for at both the community and regional levels of government.

The way in which elders emerge in Deh Cho communities and the way in which their advice is obtained has been a part of the Deh Cho people's "unwritten constitution". The elder's role in Deh Cho society and government will, at least in part, continue in this informal way. But suggestions were made that institutional arrangements should be made to provide for the elders role in Deh Cho Government. One suggestion was that there be a an elder's "senate" or "upper house" - at the regional level.

It will be important for the elders and the Deh Cho leadership to design the best way of ensuring that the role of elders is continued in Deh Cho Government.

9. Diversity at the Community Level

In implementing Deh Cho Government it will be important to leave room for a great deal of diversity at the community level. Communities in the Deh Cho region have different traditions. They also differ considerably in the size and ethnic mix of their populations. This means that communities may have different governmental structures and take on different ranges of services and programs. Participants in the workshop recognized that at the local/community level "one size would definitely not fit all."

In many - perhaps in all - Deh Cho communities, extended families have traditionally been recognized as having responsibility for the care of specific lands and waters. There is a desire to continue distinctive aspects of Deh Cho governance. In the past this practice of government appears to have been carried on informally without being formally provided for in institutions. **Consideration should be given to whether and how the role of families should be more formally institutionalized in Deh Cho governance.**

The special circumstances of the Town of Hay River were frequently mentioned in the workshop. Over half the population of the Deh Cho territory reside in this town. The majority are non-native. How the Town of Hay River would fit into a region-wide system of Deh Cho Government needs to be investigated. **One suggestion is that a special workshop on the Town of Hay River be organized.**

10. Representation Options and Issues

Various methods of representing individuals and communities in Deh Cho Government were discussed in the workshop. The methods of selection which were considered included the following:

- representatives of extended families
- consensus with the elders
- traditional representatives of an area of land
- representatives of local community institutions
- individuals voting: one person, one vote

There was no consensus that any one of these methods should prevail over another.

In response to a questionnaire prepared by the facilitator, Deh Cho First Nations representatives took the positions that "there will be no elections" and that "selection of leaders will be by consensus, both at the local and regional level." In the break out group on this subject some supported the idea that Deh Cho Government at both the local and regional level might combine several methods of selection or representation. At the community level there is room for a great deal of diversity on the methods of representation and selection that are used. In communities that are small and have very few residents who are not members of the Deh Cho First Nation traditional methods could continue. But communities with significant numbers of residents who do not belong to First Nations will have to provide for appropriate ways of having these members represented. The Deh Cho First Nations might encourage communities to set up their own workshops on how to combine methods of selection and representation in Deh Cho Community Governments.



Workshop participants saw a governmental authority with responsibility for all of the Northwest Territories having a role both in establishing standards in areas such as educational curriculum, professional accreditation, housing and safety, as well as in providing expensive, technical services in areas such as medicine and transportation.

The workshop did not get into questions of which laws should be paramount in areas where both the Deh Cho and other governments have law-making powers. These questions (as well as precisely defining the fields of jurisdiction under Deh Cho governance) are matters more appropriate for negotiations than a workshop. However one principle on which there was a consensus is the need to eliminate as much as possible duplication in the provision of government of services. There is a strong desire to avoid overlap and red-tape, and to build a system of governance which, in this sense, is highly efficient. It was acknowledged that for this to happen, the federal and territorial governments will have to change their laws and policies to make room for a Deh Cho Government that is truly primary.

11. Finances and Self-Sufficiency

A constant theme throughout the workshop was that for the Deh Cho self-government to be meaningful it must be, as much as possible, self-sufficient. Real autonomy does not exist for a people whose primary government depends of begging for resources from outside governments. The Deh Cho wants future arrangements for the financing of services to be governed by their treaty-relationship with Canada.

It was agreed that Deh Cho Government will have the power to raise money by taxation. But the Deh Cho people and their leaders recognize that their capacity to be self-sufficient will very much hinge on their access to revenues derived from the Deh Cho's natural resources. This issue will be the focus of the next workshop.

12. Relations with Other Governments

The workshop considered relationships among the four levels of governments with which the Deh Cho are involved:

- ~The Deh Cho Community Government is the most fundamental for them.
- ~The Deh Cho Regional Government is where representatives of the Deh Cho communities deal with their common interests.
- ~The Government of the Northwest Territories they would like to see is one which is constituted by representatives of the various regions that make up the Territory and which deals with the common interests of the Territory.
- ~The Government of Canada is the one with which they have treaty relations.

The break-up group that considered these relationships reported that it is important for the Deh Cho people to be able "to see themselves" at all of these four levels of government.

The Deh Cho Leadership referred to the relationship they want Deh Cho Government to have with the GNWT as "an administrative relationship". They do not want Deh Cho Government to be treated as a "junior" level of government, subordinate to a Territorial Government in Yellowknife. Hence there was considerable interest in the ideas of reconfiguring the GNWT as a Congress or Council of the regions. **If this idea is to be pursued, it should be introduced by the Deh Cho leadership into forums discussing the future structure of the GNWT.**

13. Conclusions

The workshops made good progress in defining the general structure and nature of the Deh Cho Government to be implemented in the Agreement with Canada. It would be a government that builds on the generations of experience and distinct traditions of the Deh Cho Dene. As such it would give primacy to government at the community level and provide a role for elders at both the community and local level. It would be a single government operating at two levels—the community and the regional—for a united people—the people of Deh Cho.

Possible future steps are indicated in this report by **bold type**. These are just the facilitator's suggestions. Mostly they are concerned with how to adapt traditional Deh Cho principles and practices to a governmental system that must be the primary government for many persons who are not familiar with that tradition.



LANDS AND GOVERNANCE WORKSHOP

Trout Lake—May 23—24, 2002

Report of Facilitator, Peter Russell

1. The Workshop

The first two days of the workshop, May 21-22, were attended by Deh Cho Dene/Metis elders, representatives of all the Deh Cho communities, members of the Deh Cho First Nations negotiating team and members of the Trout Lake community. Representatives of the Government of Canada, the Government of the Northwest Territories and the facilitator joined the workshop on May 23. Mr. Blake Lyons representing the NWT Federation of Municipalities, a representative of the village of Enterprise and Chuck Blythe, Superintendent of the Nahanni National Park also joined the workshop at this time.

This report covers only the last two days of the workshop. References to the first two days are based on summaries presented to the second stage of the workshop by Chris Reid and Herb Norwegian.

As with the earlier workshop on governance, this workshop was not a negotiating session. The objective of the part of the workshop covered by this report was to enable the parties to communicate their interests to one another and to explore together possible ways of overcoming differences on the issues discussed.

2. The Practice of Deh Cho Land Use Management

Though the term "land use management" has not been used recently by the Deh Cho Dene, they have been practicing land management for a very long time. The process of taking care of their lands and waters and making decisions about their use and distribution of their resources has been a vital part of Deh Cho governance since long before the white-man arrived. The Deh Cho Dene/Metis intend to carry that responsibility forward into the future. A key objective of the Agreement with Canada and the GNWT which they are now beginning to negotiate is to re-affirm their role as "Keepers of our Lands and Water." Their approach assumes that they are the owners of all the lands, waters and natural resources in the Deh Cho Territory, and that to operate their system of land management they require jurisdiction over all aspects of land and resource management in their homeland.

To implement the Interim Measures Agreement with Canada and the GNWT, the Deh Cho Dene/Metis have been identifying parts of their territory which are to be "withdrawn" from development and areas in which development can take place. During the first two days of the workshop, the Deh Cho/Metis explored their decision-making process on land use in the four "areas of development" that have been identified. Their mapping exercise has shown that in each of these areas two or more Deh Cho communities have traditional harvesting interests. One of the issues discussed was how to resolve issues of overlapping interest in these areas. Another issue is to identify development decisions to be made by local communities and those to be made by the central Deh Cho Government. Yet another issue is whether seismic activity can take place on withdrawn lands.

3. The Priority of Land Management

The Deh Cho see working out a system of land use planning as the number one priority at the present time. They recognize that there are differences with Canada on treaty and land ownership issues, and that it would be best, eventually, to resolve those issues. But they believe that real progress can be made in the interim in establishing and operating a system of managing the lands and resources of their territory which secures and advances their interests as well as those of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories. If a mutually acceptable system of making decisions about the use of land and development of resources can be made to work, underlying issues concerning land and treaty rights may become less "scary" and easier to resolve.

During the workshop the representative of the Government of Canada acknowledged differences with the Deh Cho on fundamental legal questions, but agreed that these differences should not prevent proceeding with the system of land use planning called for in the Interim Measures Agreement.

4. Principles and Objectives of Land Management

In the first stage of the workshop the Deh Cho discussed a number of principles and objectives that should guide decision-making about land and resources on their territory. As reported to those participating in the second stage of the workshop



these principles and objectives were as follows:

- 1] In areas of development, development should proceed at a slow and moderate pace.
- 2] Development must always take place in a manner that shows respect for the land, that is sustainable and not destructive of the ecological integrity of the land.
- 3] In distributing the economic benefits of development, the priorities should be: first, residents of the Deh Cho territory; second, other northerners; and third, other Canadians.
- 4] Although the Government of Canada might collect royalties from resource development, the value of these royalties should be returned to the Deh Cho and not to the Government of the NWT.
- 5] A Deh Cho Development Act is needed to set out a comprehensive set of rules governing development on the Deh Cho territory.
- 6] There should be a single authority in the Deh Cho for issuing permits for every kind of resource development, and regulating the bidding process.

In setting out this statement of principles and objectives, Deh Cho representatives said that they were willing to negotiate on the various issues they raised.

5. Government of Canada's Position on Land Management

Robin Aitkin reminded the workshop that his team has a mandate from Cabinet to explore the approach to land and resource decision making favoured by the Deh Cho and to develop options on how to respond to these proposals by 2004.

The Government of Canada's preference is to treat land issues in a similar manner to that used in "comprehensive agreements." If this approach were followed, full Deh Cho ownership and control would apply only to "community lands", while the remaining parts of the Deh Cho territory would be Crown lands on which Deh Cho jurisdiction is devolved by the federal government and resource management is shared with federal and territorial governments. The Government of Canada recognized that this is different from the approach favoured by the Deh Cho which calls for Deh Cho ownership and jurisdiction of the whole Deh Cho territory.

Despite differences about title, ownership and jurisdiction, the federal government believes that it may be possible to establish a mutually acceptable system of land use planning for the whole Deh Cho territory. It certainly wants to work at trying to do this. It would be much easier to obtain a consensus within the Government of Canada on land and resource issues if proposals were based on the preferred federal approach. However, Robin Aitkin said his team has a mandate to explore the Deh Cho proposal and develop options for responding to it.

The Government of Canada attaches high importance to linking land use planning and management in the Deh Cho to the system established for coordinating land and water management in the Mackenzie Valley under the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act.

Canada's objective is to reach an agreement that clarifies rights and responsibilities in land use management. It does not insist on establishing absolute certainty, nor aim for extinguishments of native title.

6. Government of The Northwest Territories' Position on Land Management

The GNWT recognizes that the Deh Cho proposal is not a land selection model, and while this raises some questions that have not been faced before, it is willing to explore the Deh Cho proposal.

Its primary interests are wildlife, forestry, commissioner's lands in and around communities and some aspects of environmental regulation.

GNWT representatives set out some of the concerns and principles that have governed its policy in the past, recognizing that some of these need to be reviewed and acknowledged that some change is possible to accommodate new approaches. Among those that would need review is retaining GNWT jurisdiction over wildlife and forests. One possibility here is shared or concurrent jurisdiction with regional or Aboriginal governments.

Another policy that the GNWT may need to review in the Deh Cho context is maintaining parity with respect to rights, roles and opportunities among the regions of the NWT. Parity, it was explained, does not require identical agreements but comparable practical outcomes. In the discussion on this point, the Deh Cho representative expressed doubt as to whether their proposals simply called for different processes.

On several points the GNWT seemed to share common ground with the Deh Cho. These include:

- Land use management and environmental regulation should be done through institutions of public government;
- Management regimes should respect the integrity of the land, should be based on principles of sustainability and responsive to societal values;
- Both traditional and non-traditional scientific knowledge should be used in making land management decisions.

One point emphasized by the GNWT is that eco-systems, wildlife migration and rivers do not conform to geo-boundaries. Therefore, it is essential that whatever land-use management system is established for the Deh Cho, that it relate effectively to regulatory systems that deal with cross-border eco systems.

7. Relationship of Deh Cho Land Use Planning to Canada/GNWT

Three models of how Deh Cho land use planning might be related to the federal and territorial governments were discussed:

- Self-management entirely by the Deh Cho with no role for other governments;
- Co-jurisdiction as in comprehensive land claims agreement in which management is shared over Crown lands not owned by the First Nation;
- Co-existence as in the current situation where both the Deh Cho First Nations and Canada claim ownership of the same lands and operate their own systems of land management.

There was general agreement that co-existence was not ideal and that it would be best for all the parties to reach an agreement on how to relate to one another and avoid conflict. However, none of the other models were clear guides to structuring a consensual and workable relationship.

8. Working With Land Use Planning in the Interim Agreement

Implementing the land use planning provisions of the Interim Measures Agreement appears to be the most practical way, at present, of moving beyond co-existence towards a co-operative way of managing land and resources in the Deh Cho. The Land Use Planning Committee called for in the Agreement has been established. Its four members [two appointed by the Deh Cho First Nations, one each by Canada and the GNWT] have chosen Herb Norwegian to chair the committee. The Committee has begun to hire staff and will soon open an office in Fort Providence.

The Land Use Planning Committee will develop a land use plan which must be approved by the Deh Cho First Nations. The Plan must also be approved by GNWT and forwarded to the federal Minister of DIAND "for consideration". The Minister may give policy directions based on the Plan to the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board.

Robin Aitkin suggested that the system of land management under the Interim Measures Agreement was close to the co-jurisdiction model. However, from the Deh Cho's perspective, a serious short-coming of this system is that the Land Use Plan does not have the force of law—the federal minister retains a discretionary power as to whether to base policy directions on it. Discussion indicated that if this limitation were overcome, a system of land use planning such as that currently being carried out by the Land Use Planning Committee chaired by Herb Norwegian might be an acceptable way of achieving inter-governmental co-operation in land and resource decision-making in the Deh Cho.

A further point that was made several times in the discussion is that, while it is important for the parties to have veto powers, intergovernmental decision-making on land resource management works best when the objective is to develop consensus rather than exercise vetoes.

9. Nahanni National Park

This last point was well illustrated by discussion of progress in implementing the provision of the Interim Measures Agreement for a system of co-managing the Park Reserve. A Consensus Team consisting of 3 Deh Cho appointees and appointees of federal government has been established and is drafting a park management plan. Chuck Blythe, the Park Superintendent, described how Deh Cho people and Park staff are working together on the Consensus Team to develop a strategic plan.



MLA MESSAGE

Members of the Deh Cho First Nation

Another year has past, and as I reflect on the difficult decisions placed in front of each and every one of you regarding the important issues of land, resources, government and development, I am confident that your progress will continue.

As you struggle to ensure a future for the people of the Deh Cho, you are still faced with issues that are fundamental to every day life. With an expectation of resource development, comes hope for employment and business opportunities, but this development touches the core issues placed in front of the leadership and members of the Deh Cho First Nation making your decisions that are much more difficult. Your strong beliefs, will and determination will continue to build the foundation for future generations.

I wish you every success for the future.

Mahsi.



Michael McLeod
MLA, Deh Cho



Minister's Message



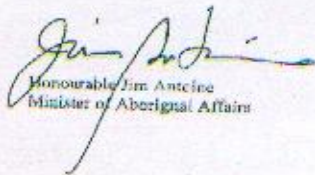
First, I commend the Deh Cho First Nations for their continued progress in Deh Cho Process negotiations. The Government of the Northwest Territories fully supports the right of Aboriginal people to implement their right to self-govern and we will continue to work with you towards this goal.

The theme "One House" for this year's Annual Report could not be more appropriate. Housing provides us with shelter and comfort. Providing and sharing shelter is one of the most important ways to keep the family unit strong and stable.

If we work under one house, we can pool our resources and learn from one another. Together, we can come up with creative ideas for how to co-operate to advance our common goals, which include the implementation of Aboriginal and Treaty rights as well as maximizing economic development.

Collaboration is an investment for the future of our people. The Government of the Northwest Territories remains committed to ensuring that people in the NWT benefit from resource development and that development occurs in a sustainable manner. Our governments can work together to build self-reliant and healthy communities.

On behalf of my cabinet colleagues and the Government of the Northwest Territories, I wish the Deh Cho elders, Chiefs, councilors, families, youth and children a good year as we work in unity towards a strong northern economy.


Honourable Jim Antcine
Minister of Aboriginal Affairs



~2002 Annual Assembly~



President Albert Lafferty



Chief Maurice Mendo



Chief Rita Cli & Rosemary Gill



Chief Stanley Sanguez



Joy & Albertine Rodh & Richard Lafferty



Alison de Pelham & Robert Stewart



Grand Chief Michael Nadli & MP Ethol Blondin-Andrew



Former Chief Pat Martel



Former Chief Karen Thomas



Elder Gabe Hardisty



Chief Lloyd Chicot



Former Chief Percy Hardisty



Chief Leon Kouisenta



Deh Cho Youth



Charles Yohin School Students



Anthony Betsaka



Jasmin Hardisty & Wesley Marcellais



Joshua Cazon & Mom Dora



Calvin Villeneuve



Marlana Tsetso



Alisha Norwegian



Halley Lafferty



Ravanna Hanna



Rylan Hardisty



Thaddeus Kotchea



Meegwun Cazon



Travis Kotchea



Tristen Sibbeston



Deh Cho Process Update

Last year, the Deh Cho First Nations and the Government of Canada signed a Framework Agreement that lays out how negotiations will proceed. They also signed an Interim Measures Agreement, which gives the Deh Cho a role in resource management decisions in the region while a final agreement is being negotiated.

Over the past year, we have made progress on the next stage of negotiations, which includes:

1. Establishing a land use planning committee;
2. Interim land withdrawals;
3. An Interim Resource Development Agreement; and
4. An Agreement-in-Principle on land, resources and governance issues.

1. Land Use Planning Committee

The Land Use Planning Committee has established an office in Fort Providence, the committee members have been appointed, and staffing should be complete by this fall. Once it is approved the land use plan will provide for the conservation and development of the land, waters and other resources in the Deh Cho territory.

2. Interim Land Withdrawal

"Interim land withdrawals" is a process that will ensure that certain lands are protected during the negotiations towards a final agreement. The Interim Measures Agreement sets out four key guidelines for identifying what lands can be considered for withdrawal:

- a) *lands harvested for food and medicinal purposes;*
- b) *culturally and spiritually significant areas;*
- c) *lands which are ecologically sensitive; and*
- d) *watershed protection.*

Deh Cho negotiators are consulting Deh Cho community members and gathering the most complete information they can to identify lands that should be withdrawn. To do this, they will visit each Deh Cho community to present information and hear people's views.

Once an agreement is reached, the lands will be set aside by a federal Order in Council until negotiations on a final agreement are complete. No mining claims can be registered or land leases issued on withdrawn lands. Existing interests, such as mining claims that are already registered, would not be affected.

3. Interim Resource Development Agreement

Negotiators are working toward an Interim Resource Development Agreement, known in Dene as *Duh Gogha Ndeh ts'eh Saamba Haleb Ts'ebK'eb Eleh Seegots'eleh*. With this agreement in place, the Deh Cho will be able to benefit from resource development in the Deh Cho territory and participate in economic development opportunities while a final agreement is being negotiated. The agreement also outlines a process for community involvement in oil and gas development and for the negotiation of impact benefit agreements.

4. Agreement-in-Principle

Under the Framework Agreement, the Deh Cho First Nations, the Government of Canada and the GNWT have agreed to work toward an Agreement-in-Principle (AIP) in five years. Early in negotiations, the DCFN stresses that we are looking for a final agreement that is based on land management, not land selection. This approach is new to land and resource negotiations in Canada.

The parties have agreed to work towards a General Agreement-in-Principle (GAIP) as a step towards an AIP. Unlike an AIP, which is very detailed, a GAIP would be designed to address, in broad terms, the major elements of a final agreement.

To begin identifying what elements will be dealt with in the GAIP, a governance workshop was held in Fort Simpson in April. Another workshop was held in Trout Lake in May on land management issues. Peter Russell facilitated both workshops and his reports are available through the DCFN office.

Respect & Listen to Our Elders

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
"ONE HOUSE"





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0
TEL : (403) 695-2355 FAX : (403) 695-2038



10TH ANNUAL DEH CHO ASSEMBLY
KAKISA LAKE, NT
JUNE 24 - 28, 2002

Resolution #01

RE: Proposed Protected Areas

Moved by Leo Norwegian, Regional Elder
Seconded by Chief Stanley Sanguéz

1 Abstention
CARRIED

Resolution #02

RE: Creation of a Regional Development Corporation for the Deh Cho First Nations

Moved by Chief Stanley Sanguéz
Seconded by Richard Lafferty, delegate

CARRIED

Resolution #03

RE: Operational Plan

Moved by Chief Sam Gargan
Seconded by Chief Percy Hardisty

CARRIED

Resolution #04

RE: Draft Constitution & By-Laws

Moved by Chief Karen Thomas
Seconded by Chief Rita Cli

CARRIED

Government of Denendeh

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
"ONE HOUSE"



- Resolution #05 **RE: Elders' Council**
Moved by Elder Ted Landry
Seconded by Elder Edward Jumbo

CARRIED
- Resolution #08 **RE: Interim Resource Development Agreement**
Moved by Chief Rita Cll
Seconded by Chief Sam Gargan

CARRIED
- Resolution #12 **RE: Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement (AHRDA)**
Moved by Chief Stanley Sanguéz
Seconded by Chief Karen Thomas

CARRIED
- Resolution #13 **RE: Deputy Grand Chief**
Moved by Chief Karen Thomas
Seconded by Chief Percy Hardisty

1 Opposition
CARRIED
- Resolution #19 **RE: Cash Grants**
Moved by Chief Stanley Sanguéz
Seconded by Chief Rita Cll

3 Abstentions
CARRIED

Government of Denendeh



DEH CHO REGION ELDERS



Edward Jumbo



Joe Punch



Jane Grossetete



Jim Thomas



George Boots



Madeline Nelner & Maggie Lafferty



Leon Sassic & Alfred Williams



Mary Louise Norwegian



Eliza Cli



Sarah Hardisty



Mary Tsetso



Leo Norwegian



Mary Cazon



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0

TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038

E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net




10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002


Resolution #01

RE: Proposed Protected Areas

Moved by:



Leo Norwegian, Regional
Elder

Seconded by:


Chief Stanley Sanguéz
Jean Marie River First
Nation

1 Abstention
CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 26, 2002


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS Edézhzie is an area that is of significant cultural, spiritual and environmental value to the people of the Deh Cho with regards to maintaining a traditional lifestyle; and

WHEREAS, the Deh Gah Got'ie Kue (Fort Providence), Liidlii Kue (Fort Simpson), Ttheh'ehdeli (Jean Marie River) and Pehdzeh Ki (Wrigley) First Nations undertook an initiative that will see the protection of Edézhzie as a candidate protected area under the NWT Protected Areas Strategy (PAS); and

WHEREAS, the Edézhzie candidate protected area is now at Step 4 of the PAS, meaning that a sponsoring agency, in this case the Canadian Wildlife Service, has agreed to sponsor the area and interim land withdrawal is all but complete; and

WHEREAS, the Edézhzie candidate protected area is a good example of an effective partnership between Deh Cho communities, Deh Cho First Nations, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council, Canadian Parks & Wilderness Society (CPAWS), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC), and the federal & territorial governments; and



WHEREAS, there are other sites within the Deh Cho that meet the goals of the NWT Protected Areas Strategy (PAS) and that need to be protected from all industrial development; and

WHEREAS, under the Interim Measures Agreement within the Deh Cho Process numerous other conservation sites have been identified and are under negotiation for some form of land withdrawal within the Deh Cho Process; and

WHEREAS, in view of pressures from oil and gas development and pipelines, time is of essence and it is important for the DCFN that all possible avenues be explored for successful protection of conservation lands;

NOW THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED THAT, the delegates at this Assembly formally support the parallel advancement under the PAS (subject to the Deh Cho Declaration of 1993), of sites which have been identified for their ecological or cultural importance for land withdrawal protection under the Interim Measures Agreement.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002

Resolution #02

**RE: Creation Of A Regional
Development Corporation For The Deh
Cho First Nations**

Moved by:

Chief Stanley Sanguéz
Jean Marie River First
Nation

Seconded by:

Richard Lafferty Delegate
Ft. Providence Metis Local

CARRIED

Certified copy of resolution
made at Kakisa Lake, NT
dated June 26, 2002.

Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, there exists a need to create a "for-profit", business development corporation to allow First Nations governments and aboriginal businesses to benefit and participate directly in development opportunities in the Deh Cho region;

WHEREAS, the Deh Cho lack the funding, human resources and markets to compete successfully, a regional corporation can partner with these communities and maximize local business opportunities and employment; and

WHEREAS, there are several large-scale, capital intensive projects being considered in the region, the Deh Cho First Nations needs the advice and information their own regional business corporation can provide

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

1. The Deh Cho First Nations establish the Deh Cho Corporation (DCC);



2. DCFN cause to be appointed a founding director from each of the 10 communities chosen by the First Nation and Metis local collectively where appropriate.
3. The Assembly adopts Resolution #01 of the November 5-9, 2001 Leadership Meeting, and
4. A Committee of Leadership will be established to oversee the implementation of this resolution.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0

TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038

E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002

Resolution #03

RE: Operational Plan

Moved by:

Chief Sam Gorgan
Deh Gah Gotle Dene
Council

WHEREAS, Deh Cho First Nations requires an Operational Plan; and

WHEREAS, the DCFN Executive Committee submitted a draft Strategic Operational Plan to the 10th Annual DCFN Assembly; and

Seconded by:

Chief Percy Hardisty
Pehdzeh Ki First Nation

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, DCFN 10th Annual Assembly approves the Draft Strategic Operational Plan; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, DCFN consult with each member First Nation and Metis Nation Local to integrate their community needs into the Operational Plan.

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 28, 2002

Michael Nadli
Grand Chief





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002

Resolution #04

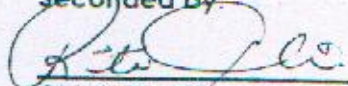
RE: Draft Constitution and By-Laws

Moved by:



Chief Karen Thomas
West Point First Nation

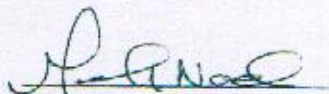
Seconded by:



Chief Rita Cii
Liidli Kue First Nation

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 26, 2002.



Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, the Assembly has been presented with a draft Constitution and By-Laws; and

WHEREAS, further discussion is required to ensure that the Constitution and By-Laws of the Deh Cho First Nations assist in establishing a public government based on Dene laws and customs;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, the draft Constitution and By-Laws be referred to a Committee who will review the draft and recommend changes which would reflect Dene laws and customs.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0

TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038

E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002


Resolution #05

RE: Elders' Council

Moved by:

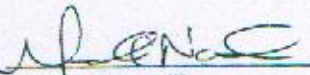

Elder Ted Landry
Deh Gah Gotie Dene
Council

Seconded by:


Elder Edward Jumbo
Sambaa K'e Dene
Band

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 27, 2002.


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, the Elders Council are an essential part of the government of the Deh Cho; and

WHEREAS, the Elders Council require a budget for their operations;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that a budget of \$75, 000 be allocated to the Elders Council for the current fiscal year.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, each First Nation select their respective Elders to the Naxe'cho Keh Council.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net




10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002


Resolution #08

RE: Interim Resource Development Agreement

Moved by:


Chief Rita Cui
Lililil Kue First Nation

Seconded by:


Chief Sam Gargan
Deh Gah Gotie Dene
Council

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 28, 2002.


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, Canada and the Deh Cho First Nations are negotiating an Interim Resource Development Agreement (IRDA); and

WHEREAS, the purpose of the IRDA is to ensure that any new resource development in the Deh Cho provides a fair share of benefits and revenues to our communities; and

WHEREAS, the Deh Cho First Nations have proposed that any royalties resulting from new oil/gas exploration taking place in the Deh Cho prior to a final agreement be shared equitably between Canada and the Deh Cho First Nations; and

WHEREAS, Canada has rejected the Deh Cho proposal and instead only offered to share a small portion of revenues from Mackenzie Valley resource development with the Deh Cho, in exchange for the Deh Cho agreeing to open up new lands for oil/gas exploration, but Canada has not agreed to negotiate a sharing of revenue from Deh Cho oil/gas developments prior to a final agreement.



THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Deh Cho First Nations insist that Canada commit to enter into good faith bilateral negotiations with the Deh Cho First Nations on the distribution of any revenue flowing from any new resource development in the Deh Cho, whether it occurs before or after a final agreement; and
2. Any revenues flowing to the Deh Cho First Nations from resource development will be spent on economic development related projects at the discretion of the Deh Cho First Nations Leadership and not subject to limitations imposed by Canada.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net

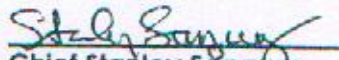


10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002

Resolution #12

**RE: Aboriginal Human Resources
Development Agreement (AHRDA)**

Moved by:

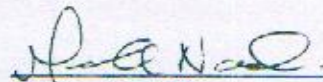

Chief Stanley Sanglez
Jean Marie River First
Nation

Seconded by:


Chief Karen Thomas
West Point First Nation

CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 28, 2002.


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, Human Resources Development Canada and Deh Cho First Nations have signed a five-year agreement on April 1999, enabling the DCFN to provide human resources development programs designed tailored to meet Human Resources Development needs in our territory; and

WHEREAS, the AHRDA strategy will sunset on March 31, 2004; and

WHEREAS, the DCFN and its communities have developed training and employment programs that are successful in meeting the special needs of the members residing in the Deh Cho territory; and

WHEREAS, the DCFN have encountered many circumstances where there were limitations on the funding and DCFN was not able to meet these special needs, such as the Persons with Disabilities Program, which cannot fund anyone under the age of fifteen, the creation of day care centers and continual funding for its program delivery; and

WHEREAS, the DCFN would like to examine the issues and review the AHRDA strategy and make recommendations that can be followed.



WHEREAS, DCFN and its communities would like to follow up in their strategic plan in the areas of social development; and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, the DCFN host a meeting with the other regional AHRDA holders within the Mackenzie Valley. This meeting will review the AHRDA strategy; address and identify issues that the AHRDA holders have encountered; share best practices; review the restrictions and address the special needs of the youth, persons with disabilities and the child care program. Recommendations will be presented to HRDC to incorporate in their review of the AHRDA to continue to address the human resources developments needs after March 31, 2004.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0
TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038
E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net




10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002


Resolution #13

RE: Deputy Grand Chief

Moved by:

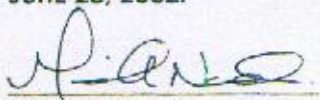

Chief Karen Thomas
West Point First Nation

Seconded by:


Percy Hardisty
Pehdzeh KI First Nation

1 Opposition
CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 28, 2002.


Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, the Grand Chief is overworked;
and

WHEREAS, there is a desire for an assistant to
help the Grand Chief carry out his duties;
and

WHEREAS, this new position will be classified
as Deputy Grand Chief;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the job
description of the Deputy Grand Chief will
be as set out in the draft job description,
June 19, 2002; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, Deputy
Grand Chief budget will be allocated
under general revenue.





DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BRANCH OFFICE - BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, NT X0E 0N0

TEL: (867) 695-2355 FAX: (867) 695-2038

E-Mail: dehchofn@cancom.net



10th Annual Deh Cho Assembly
Kakisa Lake, NT
June 24-28, 2002

Resolution #19

RE: Cash Grants

Moved by:

Chief Stanley Sanguet
Jean Marie River First
Nation

Seconded by:

Chief Rita Cui
Lildlil Kue First Nation

3 Abstentions
CARRIED

Certified copy of
resolution made at
Kakisa Lake, NT dated
June 28, 2002.

Michael Nadli
Grand Chief

WHEREAS, Cash grants paid by DCFN to leaders and elders for attending DCFN meetings are intended to compensate communities for the use of their Elders time; and

WHEREAS, Cash grants to leaders are a component of Advisory Services:

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT, effectively effective July 1, 2002, cash grant funds will be transferred by Deh Cho First Nations to all Deh Cho communities rather than being paid directly by Deh Cho First Nations to Leaders and Elders.



**Deh Cho First Nations Staff
"Hard at Work"**



Negotiations Secretary, Murina Menlcoche



Sara McLeod & Theresa Cazon-Whelly



Berna Landry & Nahanni Students



Berna Landry & Joe Tambour



Grand Chief Michael Nadli



Receptionist Tiliu Norwegian



Chief Negotiator Christopher Reid



Margaret Ireland



Richard Lafferty & Allison de Pelham



Dora Tsetso



Berna Landry & Herb Norwegian



**Robert
Stewart**

Chartered
Accountant/
Management
Consultants

Box 2176
Yellowknife, N.W.T. X1A 2P6
Tel (867) 873-5595
Fax (867) 873-5596
Email: stewart@peace.ca

AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members
DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS
Deh Cho Region, Northwest Territories

I have examined the Balance Sheet of the DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS as at March 31, 2002, the Statement of Revenue, Expenditure and Surplus and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the First Nations' management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require that I plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In my opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the First Nation as at March 31, 2002, and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.



CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

May 28, 2002
Yellowknife, N.W.T



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

BALANCE SHEET

MARCH 31, 2002

ASSETS

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
CURRENT		
Cash		
Accounts receivable (Note 3)	\$ 427,296	\$ 311,420
Prepaid expenses	698,488	467,201
	<u>88,935</u>	<u>51,307</u>
	1,214,719	829,928
INVESTMENTS IN DEH CHO HOMES LTD. (Note 2)	1	1
CAPITAL ASSETS (Notes 2 and 4)	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>\$1,214,721</u>	<u>\$ 829,930</u>

LIABILITIES

CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 392,141	\$ 223,216
Due to Dene Nation	-	13,776
Deferred Revenue (Note 5)	<u>245,755</u>	<u>124,628</u>
	<u>637,896</u>	<u>361,620</u>

MEMBERS' EQUITY

SURPLUS	<u>576,825</u>	<u>468,310</u>
	<u>\$1,214,721</u>	<u>\$ 829,930</u>

APPROVED:




Grand Chief
 Executive Director

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

STATEMENT OF SURPLUS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

	<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>	
GENERAL OPERATING:				
Surplus, Opening, as previously reported	\$	468,310	\$	399,440
Prior period adjustment (note 6)		-		(67,681)
Surplus, as restated		468,310		331,758
Excess revenue for the year		108,516		136,552
Surplus Closing		<u>576,825</u>		<u>468,310</u>



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
REVENUE		(note 8)
Government of Canada	\$ 4,381,308	\$ 3,433,826
Government of the NWT	353,381	234,631
Other Revenue	178,927	179,508
Transfer from (to) deferred revenue	<u>(130,902)</u>	<u>234,248</u>
	<u>4,782,714</u>	<u>4,082,213</u>
 EXPENDITURES		
AHRDA Costs	1,328,776	1,663,188
Staff Costs	804,916	799,874
Transfers to First Nations (non-AHRDA)	626,768	269,696
Travel	553,824	404,459
Professional Fees & Subcontractors	349,815	291,119
Cash Grants	274,000	-
Chief Negotiators Fees	179,547	-
Office Expenses	163,291	166,012
Capital Expenditures	78,565	-
Sound & Translation	79,347	-
Office Supplies	76,786	-
Equipment Purchases	76,300	-
Repairs & Maintenance	44,094	-
Telephone	38,169	-
Regional Meetings	-	246,999
Unrecovered Goods & Services Tax	-	40,716
Program Costs	<u>-</u>	<u>63,599</u>
	<u>4,674,198</u>	<u>3,945,662</u>
 EXCESS REVENUE	<u>\$ 108,516</u>	<u>\$ 136,552</u>

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash provided by (used for) the year	\$ 108,516	\$ 136,552
Cash provided by (used for) changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts Receivable	(231,287)	366,811
Prepaid Expenses	(37,628)	(31,412)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	168,924	(260,152)
Due to Dene Nation	(13,776)	-
Deferred Revenue	<u>121,127</u>	<u>(234,249)</u>
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	115,876	(22,450)
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, OPENING	<u>311,420</u>	<u>333,870</u>
CASH AND EQUIVALENTS, CLOSING	<u><u>427,296</u></u>	<u><u>311,420</u></u>



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2002

NOTE 1 NATURE OF ORGANIZATION

Deh Cho First Nations is the government of aboriginal peoples in the traditional Deh Cho Territory of the Northwest Territories. The membership consists of 14 member community governments (11 First Nations and 3 Metis Locals). Deh Cho First Nations is registered as a non-profit society under the Societies Act of the Northwest Territories. The First Nations Office administers the affairs of the Deh Cho First Nations on behalf of its members. At present, the First Nations Office is economically dependent on the Government of Canada.

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A) General

For the purposes of its financial reporting, by virtue of the fact that the First Nations is a government, it applies the accounting principals for local governments as set out in the CICA Public Sector Accounting Handbook (PSA Handbook). It should be noted that recently there has been much discussion and research on the appropriate accounting policies for First Nations, and these principals are evolving.

B) Measurement Uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with stated accounting policies requires the First Nations to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures reported in the financial statements. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect on the assumptions in the future periods could be significant. Although, at the time of preparation of these statements, the First Nations believes the estimates and assumptions to be reasonable. Some of the more significant management estimates based on past experience relate to allowance for doubtful accounts, the accounting for capital assets, investments and deferred revenue valuation.

C) Inventory

Inventory of materials and general supplies is considered a cost of operations and is not recorded on the balance sheet.

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

MARCH 31, 2002

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Con't.)

D) Capital Assets

Capital Assets are recorded as expenditures in the year of acquisition. The cost of capital purchases are reported in Note 4. Capital Assets are amortization using the declining balance method and the rates disclosed in Note 4. One-half years amortization is taken in the year of acquisition.

E) Funding Agency Contract Surplus (Deficit)

According to contracts or contribution agreements with funding agencies, primarily DIAND and Human Resource Development Canada, any contract surplus is to be recovered by the funding agency and any contract deficit is to be retained by the Deh Cho First Nations. Financial statements of the First Nations have not been reviewed by the Deh Cho First Nations when these statements were prepared. Accordingly, any adjustments as a result of the review will similarly be accounted for in the new year.

F) Delivery Agency Contract Surplus (Deficit)

According to contracts of contribution agreements with program delivery agencies, primarily First Nations located in the Deh Cho communities, any contract surplus is to be recovered by the Deh Cho First Nations and any contract deficit is to be retained by the respective First Nation. Financial statements of the various delivery agents have not been reviewed by the Deh Cho First Nations when these statements were prepared. Accordingly, any adjustments as a result of the review will similarly be accounted for in the new year.

G) Financial Instruments

The First Nations' financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and deferred revenues. It is management's opinion that the First Nations is not exposed to significant interest, or noted, the fair value of these financial instruments approximate their carrying value.

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

March 31, 2002

NOTE 2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (con't)

H) Investments

The First Nations records its investment in Deh Cho Homes Ltd. Using the modified equity method which results in a nominal value. The 100% owned subsidiary owns the office building occupied by the First Nations and is inactive. Investment income and expenditures are recorded when incurred.

Insured values at March 31, 2002 are as follows:

Office Building	696,000
-----------------	---------

NOTE 3 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

DIAND	\$ 575,568
Education, Culture & Employment	61,662
Dene Nation	8,130
Other	8,417
	653,777

Goods and Services Tax	85,452
Less allowance for Doubtful Accounts-GST	(40,967)
	698,262

NOTE 4 CAPITAL ASSETS

	Rate	Cost	2002		2001	
			Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Equipment	20%	\$ 175,177	\$ 135,280	\$ 39,897	\$ 49,871	
Computer Equipment	30%	119,122	85,999	33,123	47,318	
Vehicles	30%	65,930	-	65,930	-	
		\$ 360,229	\$ 221,279	\$ 138,950	\$ 97,189	

Insured values at March 31, 2002 are as follows:

Office Contents	\$ 204,000
-----------------	------------



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

NOTE 5 DEFERRED REVENUE

Deferred revenue is comprised of amounts received but not yet earned as follows:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
IMA Support	82598	-
Gathering Strength 125K (#3)	33780	-
Natural Resources Canada	19462	-
Negotiations Preparedness 800K #4	19385	-
Deh Cho Process 250 K #5	13337	-
IMA Traditional Mapping #8	12202	-
Dene Nation Elders	10567	-
Deh Cho Process (Gathering Strength)	10218	22378
HRDC-AHRDA-CRF	10071	-
Self Government 300K #2	9520	-
WAAG SC258533	5478	-
Contaminants	5200	-
Natural Resources Canada	4101	-
Denendeh Development Corporation	3051	-
West Point #13	2636	-
WAAG DC480541	2549	-
CPAWS	1600	-
Negotiations Preparedness Initiative	-	50188
Aboriginal Summit	-	27996
Languages Program	-	11316
Cumulative Effects Assessment	-	9775
Dene Nation Early Childhood	-	2975
	<u>245,755</u>	<u>124,628</u>

NOTE 6 PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT

The balances of the accumulated surplus as at April 1, 2002 have been restated to correct errors in deferred revenue and Investment in Deh Cho Homes Ltd. As follows:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Deferred revenue-HRDC CRF	\$ -	\$ 93,730
Investment in Deh Cho Homes Ltd.	-	(26,049)
	\$ -	\$ 67,681



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

NOTE 7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were recorded with related parties:

REVENUES

Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	\$ 15,165
-------------------------	-----------

EXPENDITURES

Acho Dene Council	\$ 260,730
Begadee Shuhtagor'ine Dene Council	29,750
Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council	392,807
Fort Liard Metis Local	21,125
Fort Providence Metis Local	22,783
Fort Simpson Metis Local	59,064
Jean Marie River First Nation	48,895
Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	79,742
Karlodeeche First Nation	233,722
Liidli Kuc First Nation	486,496
Nahanni Butte Dene Band	57,813
Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	184,311
Sambaa K'e Dene Band	65,403
West Point First Nation	65,370
	<u>2,008,011</u>

NOTE 8 COMPARATIVE AMOUNTS

Comparative expenditure amounts on the statement of consolidated revenue and expenditures have not been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

SCHEDULE OF CONSOLIDATED REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2002

		Core	DIAND	AHRDA	Other	Total
		(Schedule 2)	(Schedule 3)	(Schedule 4)	Schedule 5)	
SCHEDULE 1						
REVENUES						
4020	DIAND	835,271	2,193,007	-	-	3,028,278
4021	DIAND Other Revenues	14,188	-	-	-	14,188
4030	GNWT	14,321	6,000	-	333,060	353,381
4040	HRDC	-	-	1,338,842	-	1,338,842
4050	Other	110,724	(50,188)	-	118,419	178,955
4250	Deferred Revenue Transfers	2,975	(116,309)	(10,071)	(7,497)	(130,902)
	Total revenues	977,480	2,032,510	1,328,771	443,982	4,782,743
EXPENDITURES						
5000	AHRDA Expenditures	-	-	1,328,776	-	1,328,776
5410	Wages & Benefits	400,491	348,757	-	55,319	804,567
5610	Accounting & Legal	14,589	9,012	-	-	23,601
5615	Advertising & Promotions	10,748	13,708	-	3,509	27,964
5616	Equipment Rental	12,830	5,346	-	339	18,515
5620	Bad Debts	-	-	-	-	-
5625	Cash Grants	131,350	129,645	-	13,005	274,000
5630	Cash Short/Over	-	-	-	-	-
5634	Professional Services	-	-	-	-	-
5635	Subcontractors	167,419	658,939	-	306,174	1,132,532
5636	Sound & Translation	23,703	50,973	-	4,671	79,347
5640	Courier & Postage	3,449	4,850	-	92	8,391
5661	Capital Expenditures	65,930	-	-	-	65,930
5685	Insurance	10,703	2,303	-	-	13,006
5690	Interest & Bank Charges	767	27	-	-	794
5695	Licenses, Regist & Membership	2,819	6,131	-	5,745	14,694
5700	Office Supplies	6,071	59,962	-	10,752	76,786
5705	Equipment Purchases	1,658	74,642	-	-	76,300
5710	Janitorial Supplies	2,503	432	-	-	2,935
5720	Property Taxes	4,108	-	-	-	4,108
5740	Miscellaneous	12,235	12,000	-	-	24,235
5760	Rent	5,552	10,228	-	2,111	17,891
5765	Repair & Maintenance	34,294	9,799	-	-	44,094
5770	Vehicle Payment	8,964	3,670	-	-	12,635
5771	Scholarships	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
5780	Telephone	6,633	28,969	-	2,567	38,169
5785	Travel-Air	70,776	95,346	-	19,827	185,949
5786	Travel-Accommodation	22,939	59,152	-	17,514	99,605
5787	Travel-Mileage	31,350	63,853	-	16,793	111,996
5788	Travel-Per Diem	39,229	97,914	-	19,311	156,454
5789	Childcare	4,300	7,513	-	150	11,963
5790	Power	6,336	903	-	560	7,800
5791	Heating Fuel	3,389	815	-	-	4,204
5792	Water & Sewer	1,837	150	-	-	1,987
5950	Core Exp. Allocation	(295,930)	309,065	-	(13,135)	-
	Total Expenditures	816,043	2,064,105	1,328,776	465,302	4,674,227
	EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)	161,437	(31,595)	(5)	(21,320)	108,516



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

SCHEDULE OF DIAND CONTRIBUTION REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2002

SCHEDULES	Self-Government	Gathering	Regon Business	Deh Cho	Signing Ceremony	Assembly	IMA Support	IMA Traditional	Web	Contaminant Study	Government Working Group	Arctic Council Review	W-11 Fund	Band Employee Benefits	DCP Gathering	TOTAL
REVENUES																
1020 DIAND	300,000	125,000	800,000	250,000	35,000	20,000	191,043	274,286	30,000	10,000	115,000	2,306	2,618	37,456		2,191,207
402 DIAND-Third Revenues										5,000						5,000
4030 OAVT																
4040 HRXC																
4050 Other	(9,320)	(33,780)	20804	(18,317)				(3,202)		(5,200)			(2,616)		12,159	(118,308)
4250 Defered Revenue Transfers	290,440	91,230	780,615	236,665	35,000	20,000	108,447	262,284	30,000	10,000	115,000	2,306		37,456	15,158	2,032,211
TOTAL REVENUES																
EXPENDITURES																
5400 Wages & Benefits	54,062	74,109	154,505	216	536	2,494	34,747				564			15,286	5,150	345,757
5600 Accounting & Legal	9,012						2,626									9,012
5615 Advertising & Promotions	617	1,559	1,462	289	713	1,033										11,108
5616 Equipment Rental			2,345													1,146
5620 Bad Debts											57,300					125,665
5625 Cash Grants	10,800		33,025	10,520	2,300	16,900										
5630 Cash Short/Over																
5634 Professional Services																
5635 Subcontractors	93,803	189,698		32,217	9,382	45,431	16,623	277,230	15,795	9,800	3,670				6,000	653,929
5636 Sound & Translation	6,490	16,969		6,307	1,318	5,158			3,300		6,310					36,973
5640 Concessions & Postage							203									4,530
5661 Capital Expenditures																
5685 Insurance			2,203													2,203
5690 Interest & Bank Charges																
5691 License, Regist. & Membership		3,002														3,002
5700 Office Supplies		10,076			4,352	8,030	2,443		1,034		123			160		5,131
5705 Equipment Purchases	42,037	21,128		5,375		2,102										50,962
5707 Fuel & Oil																25,662
5710 Property Taxes		266		166												432
5740 Miscellaneous						13,500										
5760 Grant		3,611		6,119							360					12,500
5765 Repairs & Maintenance		6,270		404	2,980		185									10,228
5770 Vehicle Payment		3,460		210												5,100
5771 Schedule																1,670
5780 Telephone		21,013		1,208							3,256					25,989
5783 Travel Air		59,424		15,315	1,151	8,231	909				9,119					82,246
5786 Travel Accommodation	(9,540)	31,083		6,484	3,055	4,256	1,551		718		9,010					59,152
5787 Travel Vehicle	3,700	23,173		5,142	10,083	9,631	2,420	115	19,950		7,793					61,853
5788 Travel For Item	9,224	30,844		10,371	8,487	12,278	1,524	40	420		14,103					97,914
5790 Children		4,473		900		3,000	500				350					7,213
5790 Power		703				201										903
5791 Heat Fuel		815														815
5792 Water Sewer		120														120
5950 Core Exp. Allocation	59,566	133,687		14,416	(21,076)	175,000	42,368	24,719	3,020	1,000	743			900		302,066
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	200,480	91,220	780,615	216,065	23,259	62,101	108,447	262,284	31,034	10,000	115,000	2,193		37,456	12,159	2,064,105
EXCESS REVENUES (EXPENDITURES)																
					13,741	(42,101)			(1,014)							(13,196)



DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

SCHEDULE OF ABORIGINAL HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

SCHEDULE 4	<u>CRF</u>	<u>EI</u>	<u>Total</u>
REVENUE			
Canada	\$ 1,014,648	\$ 324,194	\$ 1,338,842
Other			-
Transfer from (to) Deferred Revenue	(10,071)		(10,071)
	<u>1,004,577</u>	<u>324,194</u>	<u>1,328,771</u>
EXPENDITURES			
General Administration	43,630	46,263	89,893
Capacity Building Administration	23,295	264,681	287,976
Employment Benefits and Support Measures	573,521	11,255	584,776
Small Urban	24,279	2,000	26,279
First Nations Child Care	275,537		275,537
Youth Programs	50,798		50,798
Programs for Persons with Disabilities	13,518		13,518
	<u>1,004,577</u>	<u>324,199</u>	<u>1,328,776</u>
EXCESS REVENUE	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(5)</u>

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 2002

SCHEDULE 2	Core	Core	General Fund	Executive Committee	Fall Leadership	Leadership Retroactive Pay	Regional DINNER	Special Assembly W-sake	Spring Leadership	Winter Leadership	TOTAL
	Denz Nations	Core	General Fund	Executive Committee	Fall Leadership	Leadership Retroactive Pay	Regional DINNER	Special Assembly W-sake	Spring Leadership	Winter Leadership	TOTAL
4020 DIAND	766,416	63,630									835,271
4021 DIAND-Other Revenues	2,500										14,185
4030 GNWT											14,321
4040 HRDC	4,100							60,000			10,724
4050 Other											2,975
4250 Deferred Revenue Transfers	773,026	63,630	5,225	75,299				60,000			977,480
EXPENDITURES											
5400 Wages & Benefits	377,919	1,758	4,338	11,056	12			1,678	2,715	1,000	400,491
5600 Accounting & Legal	14,589										14,589
5615 Advertising & Promotions	5,203			5,064	480						30,748
5616 Equipment Rental	12,830										12,830
5620 Bad Debts											
5625 Cash Grants	17,250	2,325		(1,025)	15,450	51,625		6,000	12,975	26,700	133,500
5630 Cash Short/Over											
5634 Professional Services											
5635 Subscriptions	15,822	2,850	896	25,907	65,309			53,445	780	2,400	157,439
5636 Sound & Translation	63			651	3,410						23,703
5640 Courier & Postage	3,129			310							3,439
5651 Capital Expenditures				65,930							65,930
5685 Insurance	10,203			(2,651)							10,203
5690 Interest & Bank Charges	1,032			856							767
5695 Licenses, Regist. & Membership	19,622			4,767	365			581		44	24,339
5700 Office Supplies	30	171		1,538							1,739
5905 Equipment Purchases											
5700 Janitorial Supplies	2,503			700							3,203
5720 Property Taxes	4,808			250							5,058
5740 Miscellaneous	11,225			20,366							31,591
5760 Rent	2,707										2,707
5765 Repair & Maintenance	13,928			645						1,550	16,023
5770 Vehicle Payment	8,964										8,964
5771 Scholarships	5,000										5,000
5780 Telephone	6,633										6,633
5785 Travel Air	7,626	40,674		5,074	7,698		285		8,298	1,120	70,776
5787 Travel-Mileage	3,076	337		3,689	148				5,045	6,350	22,939
5788 Travel-Per Diem	8,994	2,017		3,265	4,356			1,740	1,995	3,800	31,350
5790 Childcare	9,465	2,230		1,522	2,151		2,300		7,758	10,099	39,230
5790 Power	1,223	500		790	1,150				600	430	4,300
5791 Heating Fuel	6,116			220							6,336
5792 Water & Sewer	2,881			507							3,388
9950 Core Exp. Allocation	171,188			275							171,463
Total expenditures	728,025	53,063	5,224	(3,000)	(4,500)	(50,000)	2,385	63,899	(3,220)	(50,000)	(295,930)
EXCESS REVENUE (EXPENDITURES)	45,001	10,567	(9)	(6,687)	(2,18)	(6,22)	(2,585)	(3,349)	3,220	(63)	6,457

DEH CHO FIRST NATIONS

SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE COSTS, OTHER REMUNERATION AND TRAVEL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2002

SCHEDULE 6		Approved	Other	
<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Salary Range</u>	<u>Remuneration</u>	<u>Travel</u>
		\$	\$	\$
ELECTED OR APPOINTED OFFICIALS:				
Michael Nadli	Grand Chief	80,000		16,653
Stanley Sanguéz	Executive Committee		19,500	
Lloyd Chicot	Executive Committee		11,775	
Rita Cli	Leadership		10,200	
Leon Konisenta	Leadership		8,550	
Karen Thomas	Executive Committee		7,725	
Sam Gargan	Leadership		6,600	
Pat Martel	Leadership		6,550	
Jean Lafferty-Gargan	Executive Committee		6,550	
Percy Hardisty	Executive Committee		5,025	
Dennis Deneron	Executive Committee		4,800	
David Moses	Leadership		4,350	
Maurice Mendo	Leadership		3,450	
Albert Lafferty	Leadership		3,300	
UNELECTED SENIOR OFFICIALS				
Alison de Pelham	Executive Director	73,000		2,450
Note: amounts under \$2000 not reported				



Treaty and Aboriginal Rights
Peace Treaty
The Dene Version of Treaty 11

Preamble:

His Most Gracious Majesty George V, King of Great Britain,
has sent a delegation, under the leadership of Commissioner Henry Anthony Conroy, to Dene country to seek a treaty
through which his subjects may travel peacefully on Dene lands to seek minerals for Canada.

His Excellency Bishop Breynat of the Roman Catholic Church assisted Commissioner Conroy at the invitation of the Gov-
ernment of Canada. He has given his solemn word that the words and promises of the Commissioners of the Crown will be
honoured by the Government in Canada.

The Dene leadership, through negotiations and discussion with their people, and with the interest and concern to provide
their people with a more secure future, have been satisfied by the repeated statements of Commissioner Conroy and Bishop
Breynat that this treaty:

Peace Treaty

Has nothing to do with The Land;
Would not give Canada the right to interfere in the internal affairs of the Dene; and therefore
has no bearing on Dene jurisdiction and governance over their territories;
Is a symbol of a nation relationship between the Dene and the Crown.

Peace Treaty

This Peace Treaty therefore provides as follows:

The Dene Agree:

To allow the subjects of King George to move peacefully on Dene lands to seek minerals providing their work does not
interfere with the Dene;
To meet with a delegation of the king each year to renew this treaty.

Peace Treaty

The Crown Agrees:

To protect the Dene against the invasion of White people on their hunting and fishing territories;
To take care of the education of children;
That medical services would be according to their needs.

Peace Treaty

To come to the assistance of widows, orphans and elders;
That the Dene would not be molested in the kind of life the geographic and climatic conditions imposed on them;
That the Dene would continue to assure their life and that of their families by hunting and fishing.

Peace Treaty

To supply the Dene with hunting and trapping supplies, including fishnets, bullets, food and other basic needs to go out on
the land;
To provide the Dene with housing.

IT IS AGREED THIS TREATY WILL BE HONoured AS LONG AS THE LAND IS HERE, AS LONG
AS THE GRASS GROWS, AS LONG AS THE RIVER FLOWS, AS LONG AS THE SUN RISES IN THE
EAST AND SETS IN THE WEST, THIS WILL NOT CHANGE.



Deh Cho First Nations Leadership Listing

Acho Dene Kue
 General Delivery
 Fort Liard, NT
 X0E 0A0
 Tel: (867) 770-4141
 Fax: (867) 770-4144
Chief Floyd Bertrand

Deh Gah Gotie Dene Council
 General Delivery
 Fort Providence, NT
 X0E 0L0
 Tel: (867) 699-3401
 Fax: (867) 699-3210
Chief Sam Gargan

Katlodeeche First Nation
 PO Box 3060
 Hay River, NT
 X0E 1G4
 Tel: (867) 874-6701
 Fax: (867) 874-3229
Chief Roy Fabian

JMR First Nation
 General Delivery
 Jean Marie River, NT
 X0E 0N0
 Tel: (867) 809-2000
 Fax: (867) 809-2002
Acting Chief Stanley Sanguetz

Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation
 C/O PO Box 4428
 Kay River, NT
 X0E 1G3
 Tel: (867) 825-2000
 Fax: (867) 825-2002
Chief Lloyd Chicot

Liidli-Kue First Nation
 PO Box 469
 Fort Simpson, NT
 X0E 0N0
 Tel: (867) 695-3131
 Fax: (867) 695-2665
Chief Rita Cii

Nahanni Butte Dene Band
 General Delivery
 Nahanni Butte, NT
 X0E 0N0
 Tel: (867) 602-2900
 Fax: (867) 602-2910
Chief Leon Konisenta

Pehdzeh Ki First Nation
 General Delivery
 Wrigley, NT
 X0E 1E0
 Tel: (867) 581-3321
 Fax: (867) 581-3229
Acting Chief Elsie Hardisty

Begadee Shuhtagot'ine
 General Delivery
 Tulita, NT
 X0E 0K0
 Tel: (867) 588-4743
 Fax: N/A
Chief Maurice Mendo

Sambaa K'e Dene Band
 PO Box 10
 Trout Lake, NT
 X0E 1Z0
 Tel: (867) 206-2800
 Fax: (867) 206-2828
Chief Dennis Deneron

West Point First Nation
 #1-47031 Mackenzie Highway
 Hay River, NT
 X0E 0R9
 Tel: (867) 874-6677
 Fax: (867) 874-2486
Acting Chief Leon Thomas

Fort Simpson Metis Local 52
 PO Box 408
 Fort Simpson, NT
 X0E 0N0
 Tel: (867) 695-2431
 Fax: (867) 695-2040
President Randy Sibbeston

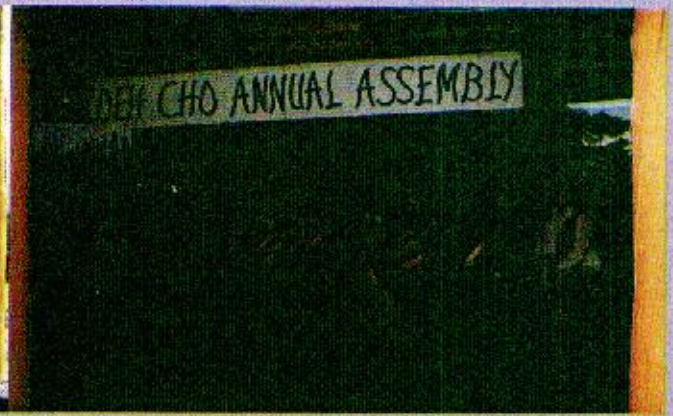
Fort Liard Metis Local 67
 General Delivery
 Fort Liard, NT
 X0E 0A0
 Tel: (867) 770-3265
 Fax: (867) 770-3266
President Ernie McLeod

Fort Providence Metis Local 57
 General Delivery
 Fort Providence, NT
 X0E 0L0
 Tel: (867) 699-4320
 Fax: (867) 699-4319
President Albert Lafferty





Audience at the Deh Cho First Nations
2002 Annual Assembly



Drummers at the Deh Cho First Nations
2002 Annual Assembly

Deh Cho First Nations would like to congratulate the following recipients of the 2002 Scholarship Awards:

- ♣ *Alice Bouvier*
- ♣ *Priscilla Canadien*
- ♣ *Theresa Bonnetrouge*
- ♣ *Carsen Hardisty*
- ♣ *Kari Lyn Hardisty*
- ♣ *Tammy Rowe*



Drummers at the Deh Cho First Nations
2002 Annual Assembly



Kakisa Falls, Kakisa Lake, NT

Layout & Editing Completed by:

T.C.L. Publishing
C/O Barbara Moteau-Bersaka
PO Box 742
Fort Simpson, NT
X0E 0N0
(867) 695-3440

"For all your publishing needs"

