



DEHCHO FIRST NATIONS  
BOX 89, FORT SIMPSON, N.W.T. X0E 0N0  
TEL: (867) 695-2355/2610 FAX: (867) 695-2038  
dcfn@dehchofirstnations.com

---



## **Mackenzie Gas Project Regional Investment Plan for**

### **Dehcho First Nations**

### **Phase 1**

**September 15, 2007**

## Table of Contents

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.1 Purpose and Background of Regional Investment Plan for Phase 1.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1.2 Regional process used to develop Plan .....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.2.1 Methods .....	6
1.2.2 Information Review .....	7
1.2.3 Statistical Data .....	7
1.2.4 Community Consultations .....	7
<b>1.3 Outline of Plan.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2.0 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND BASELINE DATA.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.1 Population and Employment .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2.2 Social and Community Wellness.....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.2.1 Health.....	11
2.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions .....	12
2.2.3 Education .....	13
<b>2.3 Traditional Culture .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>2.4 Housing &amp; Community Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>14</b>
2.4.1 Governance .....	14
<b>3.0 EXISTING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>4.0 ANTICIPATED SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS AFFECTING THE REGION .</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4.1 Population and Employment .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>4.2 Social and Community Wellness.....</b>	<b>18</b>
4.2.1 Health.....	18
4.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions .....	19
4.2.3 Education .....	20
<b>4.3 Traditional Culture .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>4.4 Housing &amp; Community Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>5.0 EXISTING MITIGATION COMMITMENTS FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACTS.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5.1 Population and Employment .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>5.2 Social and Community Wellness.....</b>	<b>24</b>
5.2.1 Health.....	24
5.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions .....	25
5.2.3 Education .....	25
<b>5.3 Traditional Culture .....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>5.4 Housing &amp; Community Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>6.0 REGIONAL INVESTMENT PLAN PRIORITIES.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6.1 Population and Employment .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6.2 Social and Community Wellness.....</b>	<b>27</b>
6.2.1 Health.....	27
6.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions .....	27
6.2.3 Education .....	28
<b>6.3 Traditional Culture .....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>6.4 Housing &amp; Community Infrastructure .....</b>	<b>28</b>

6.5	Anticipated projects .....	29
7.0	LITERATURE CITED .....	30
8.0	APPENDICES .....	32
	Appendix A. Survey results from the Dehcho Region regarding anticipated impacts from the Mackenzie Gas Project (Dehcho Interim Report 2007).....	32
	Appendix B. Programs and Services for the Dehcho Region (GNWT 2002).....	34

## Executive Summary

This report presents the first phase of a three-phased Regional Investment Plan (RIP) to mitigate the socio-economic impacts resulting from the development activity associated with the Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP). The intention of this report is provide an overview of existing social and economic conditions of the Dehcho Region (DCR), including comparisons to Canada and the Northwest Territories, to provide context for decisions that are required during the MGP planning and priorities process. This report also provides a forward-looking approach to describe the anticipated impacts of the MGP, what commitments have been proposed by the proponent and what plan can be developed by the DCR to mitigate some of the impacts.

This report builds upon work presented in the Dehcho Interim Report (2007) and was updated and modified by the Executive Director of the Dehcho First Nations.

It is hoped that the document provides a snapshot of the potential effects of the MGP on the DCR, but it must be recognized that given the length and format of the document, it can not provide a high level of detail on every issue.

The following is a summary of the key baseline information of the DCR, which can be used to compare existing conditions and to help gage progress towards short and long term goals:

- The majority of the population in the DCR is Aboriginal (87%)
- DCR has a high unemployment rate (19.7%) and a relatively low average personal income (\$31,804)
- Alcohol abuse is the most serious wellness issue and is related to the large proportion of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in the DCR
- Crime and spousal rates in the DCR are higher than the NWT average
- Low percentage of DCR residents graduated high school or attended some post-secondary education
- High percentage of adults who hunt, fish and consume country food and has been increasing over the last decade.
- High percentage of active trappers and adults who report that they can speak an Aboriginal language and has been declining over the last decade.
- High percentage of houses needing major repairs relative to NWT.

The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) of the Mackenzie Gas Project rates the majority of the impacts of the MGP on the DCR as “not significant”. Based on the information provided in the GNWT Dehcho Regional Workshop (May 30-June 1, 2005), the Dehcho Interim Report (2007) and as indicated in the community report, the judgment is not well substantiated and appears to contradict the perceptions of the Dehcho. Despite discrepancies between the SEIA and other reports regarding the significance of the effects of the MGP, the following are some of the anticipated impacts of MGP.

- Increased employment but concerns regarding loss of good people from the communities to the MGP, vacancies in local jobs and effects of short-term contract opportunities.
- Concern regarding increase in alcohol and drug abuse, communicable diseases and stress on the families.
- Concern that increased population, employment and earnings will lead to an increase in substance abuse and policing problems.
- Concern the relationship with the land would be affected by resource development
- Concern that there would be an erosion of culture, tradition and role of elders
- Concern that current supply of housing will not meet the demand and will lead to crowding

Based on the GNWT Dehcho Regional Workshop ((May 30-June 1, 2005) and information from the Dehcho Interim Report (2007), the following are some of the key prioritized measures to mitigate social impacts.

- Need a vision for the future and a plan (for the pipeline and beyond)
- Increase funding for health & social workers, programs and infrastructure including Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Awareness programs
- Recognize that there is a threshold for the amount of impacts that communities can bear
- Need to work together to develop solutions to support communities and result in a better community (volunteers, citizens on patrol (COPS), crime stoppers)
- Look at lessons learned from previous projects and develops plans to reduce crime
- Need more recreation opportunities and more information, awareness and support for youth to control behavior and prevent youth crime
- Education & training on money management, MGP, etc.
- Provide information in plain language and Aboriginal language and allow flexible work schedules for traditional lifestyles
- Need a collaborative approach to social housing among DCR communities

## **1.0 Introduction**

### **1.1 Purpose and Background of Regional Investment Plan for Phase 1**

The purpose of the Regional Investment Plan is to present a synopsis for the Dehcho Region (DCR) including the Dehcho First Nations (DFN) and other stakeholders in the region to work together to align and take forward key strategic priorities to mitigate the impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP). This report represents the first phase of a three-phase plan to address the socio-economic conditions and baseline data; anticipated socio-economic impacts; mitigation commitments of the MGP and priorities for mitigating the effects of the MGP.

The plan recognizes DFN is keeper of the Dehcho First Nations' economic, cultural, heritage and environmental assets and will focus on quality outputs and projects that will enhance and have a positive impact across the region. Our work with stakeholders is to ensure that our work complements, adds value, and wherever possible minimizes the risk to duplication of delivery.

The challenge will be to achieve this through consultation and collaboration. The focus will maximize impact, improve the overall quality of jobs and lives within DCR; encourage the development of higher-level skills and workforce development within businesses; support new business start-up; improve demand and infrastructure and respond positively to negative social impacts.

Over the life of the plan we will need to be flexible enough to respond to changing circumstances both economically and socially and to opportunities that might present themselves however, the overall thrust and direction of the plan is a measured approach to the socio-economic needs for DCR. We will develop, task and implement our plans to align with existing activity and frameworks and will introduce additional support where need is identified and it can be clearly shown that investment benefits the socio-economic performance of the region.

This plan builds a comprehensive and holistic approach to socio-economic development in the DCR and is a mixture of existing commitments and new activity / frameworks for investment. With other stakeholders, we will collectively align our goals behind the Regional Investment Plan.

The plan's primary purpose is to ensure that the DCR has a focussed and agreed plan to support the goals and priorities identified within the Regional Investment Plan (RIP).

### **1.2 Regional process used to develop Plan**

#### *1.2.1 Methods*

This report was build upon the work presented in the Dehcho Interim Report (2007) and was updated and modified by the Executive Director of the DFN.

### *1.2.2 Information Review*

The conceptual analysis included an overview of texts, literature, statistical data and information from the community consultations. Other sources selectively reviewed included MGPIF guidelines and guides, conferences, workshops, seminar papers, Government of NWT statistics and case studies. Specific key references include:

- Liidlii Kue First Nation (2005).
- Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council of Fort Providence (2007).
- Environmental Impact Statement of Mackenzie MGP (2004).
- GNWT Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the MGP (2005).

Literature reviews were far from comprehensive or definitive. However, it did encompass a diversity of methods and perspectives, and approaches for undertaking social and economic impact significance determination.

### *1.2.3 Statistical Data*

To assist in the regional investment planning, it was useful to draw on statistical data from the GNWT Bureau of Statistics. The aim is to provide some useful insights to DCR complementing the human-side of the decision making process.

Statistical data used in this report was helpful for DFN in benchmarking baseline data. Indicators identified by GNWT Bureau of Statistics were useful to analyze relevant socio-economic baseline information.

### *1.2.4 Community Consultations*

The community consultations obtained insights and suggestions by Dehcho residents. DFN leadership was the initial source of contact names with knowledge of social and economic impact assessments. Additional names of possible contacts were obtained by contacting community resources e.g. Band Managers, DFN Committee members, Dehcho Health and Social Services and local community members.

Dehcho member organizations were surveyed and the results of the survey were summarized in the Dehcho Interim Report (2007). Templates were developed internally and used as survey instruments. Completed surveys were faxed to DFN contractor, Capacity Development (Rene Lamothe, Ft. Simpson, NT).Capacity Development catalogued all responses using tables based on the "templates." There was no formal baseline indicators used to assemble the data as per say. However, based on the feedback we were able to discern plans and priorities articulated by the respondents (Appendix A).

### 1.3 Outline of Plan

Regional investment planning is critical to the success of the MGPIF and to the accountability of the Fund and will address the following: 1) analysis of the current situation, 2) setting of strategic direction and priorities through an appropriately inclusive consultation process, 3) development of an action plan, 4) development of a plan for ongoing monitoring and evaluation of results and progress achieved and 5) budget that outlines both operational and project costs for the five-year period.

The RIP follows a three-phased approach to the development of these Plans which includes the following components:

1. Introduction – Phase 1, 2 & 3
2. Socio-Economic Conditions and Baseline Data – Phase 1
3. Anticipated Socio-Economic Impacts Affecting the Region – Phase 1
4. Existing Mitigation Commitments for Socio-Economic Impacts – Phase 1
5. Regional Investment Plan Priorities – Phase 1
6. Regional Goals of the MGP Impact Fund – Phase 2
7. Regional Investment Fund Action Plan – Phase 2
8. Performance Indicators – Phase 2
9. Reporting and Accountability – Phase 2
10. Regional Investment Fund Establishment and Management – Phase 3

This report will address Phase 1 of the Regional Investment Planning indicated above.



## **2.0 Social and Economic Conditions and Baseline Data**

This section of the report provides information on the existing socio-economic conditions of the Dehcho Region, which can be used as a baseline against which to compare future conditions and to help gauge progress towards short and long-term goals. Baseline social and economic information is presented in Sections 2.1 to 2.4 and Section 2.5 presents information on existing social and economic programming.

The baseline information presented in this section is outlined in the following four sections:

- Population and Employment
- Social & Community Wellness
- Traditional Culture
- Housing and Community Infrastructure

The rationale for presenting the information in this format is to provide a consistency between this report and key documents including the *Dehcho Interim Report*, *Environmental Impact Statement for Mackenzie Gas Project*, the *GNWT Dehcho Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project* and community assessments of the Mackenzie Gas Project EIS.

### **2.1 Population and Employment**

There are 10 First Nation DFN communities in the Dehcho Region including Fort Providence, Fort Liard, Wrigley, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake, Jean Marie River, Kakisa, Hay River Reserve and Fort Simpson and West Point First Nation. There three Metis locals included in the DFN family, Ft. Simpson Metis, Ft. Providence Metis and Ft. Liard Metis. Fort Simpson is a moderately sized administrative center for the Dehcho Region (Figure 2.1).

With a total population of 3,412 the DCR is larger in comparison to other regional counterparts in the NWT. The majority of the population resides in Fort Simpson (pop. 1,233) followed by Fort Providence (pop. 840); Fort Liard (pop. 591); Hay River Reserve (pop. 299), Wrigley (pop. 182); Trout Lake (pop. 82) and Jean Marie River (pop. 69) (GNWT 2006).

Compared to the rest of Canada, the DCR has a higher proportion of Aboriginal and youth populations. The majority of the population in the DCR is Aboriginal (87%) with higher percentages of Aboriginal population in the smaller communities. The population of the DCR is a relatively young with 41% of the population younger than 24 years old and 33% between 25 and 44 years old (GNWT 2006). The communities of Jean Marie River and Trout Lake have comparatively older and younger residents respectively, than other communities.

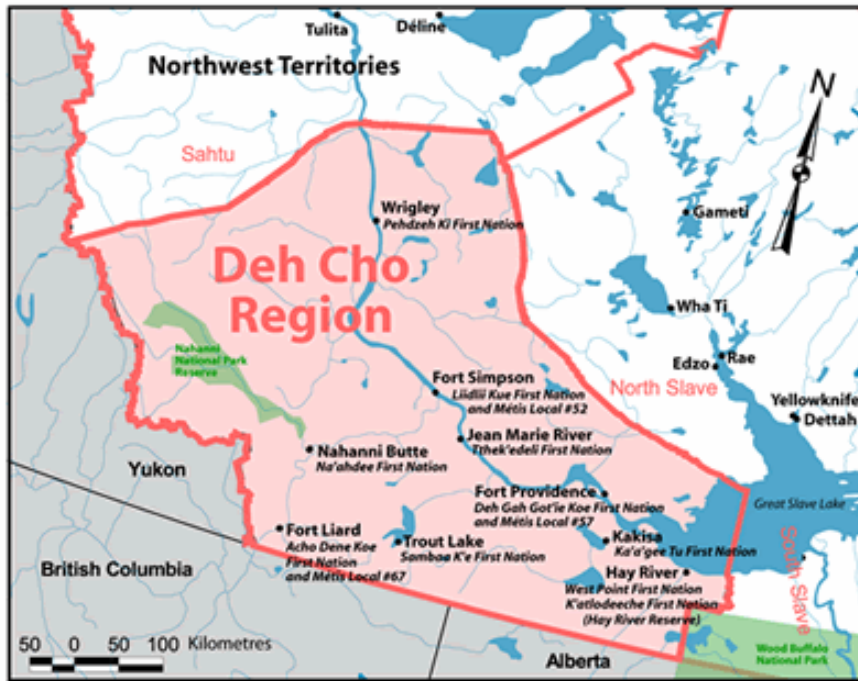


Figure 2.1: Map of the Dehcho Region (Source: Indian & Northern Affairs Canada).

Looking ahead, the population of the DCR is expected to grow at a slower rate than the rest of NWT. By 2024, it is projected that the overall DCR population will have increased by 6% (GNWT 2006). However, the project growth of the DCR is concentrated in the communities of Fort Simpson and the Hay River Reserve which are the only two communities with projected increase during this time.

Table 2.1. Percent change in population from 2005 for the NWT, DCR and DCR communities

Change in population from 2005	NWT	Dehcho Region	Fort Liard	Fort Providence	Fort Simpson	Hay River Reserve	Nahanni Butte	Wrigley
2014	+11%	+4%	+4%	-1%	+11%	+5%	-4%	-10%
2019	+14%	+4%	+4%	-2%	+14%	+8%	-8%	-14%
2024	+19%	+6%	+3%	-3%	+18%	+10%	-11%	-16%

Source: GNWT 2006

The DCR has a low employment rate (53.4%) and a high unemployment rate (19.7%) relative to the NWT (GNWT 2006). Not surprisingly, the high unemployment rate in the DCR is reflected in low average incomes. In 2004, residents of the DCR had a lower average personal income (\$31,804) and average family income (\$65,331) relative to the NWT.

Although unemployment rates in the DCR are high, there has been a substantial increase in employment rates (+7.1%) and decrease in unemployment rates (-8.1%) within the last decade. The community of Fort Liard exhibited an appreciable increase in employment rates (+16.6%) from 1994 to 1999, which is likely a reflection of natural gas exploration and development in the area. Associated with the decrease in unemployment rates in the last decade, the DCR has

also experienced an increase in average personal income (+\$5,532) and average family income (+\$11,670) from 2000 to 2004 (GNWT 2006).

## 2.2 Social and Community Wellness

This section describes the wellness in the DCR, which refers to the health, social wellness and policing and education of the communities including families and individuals. It is acknowledged that the DCR faces significant challenges regarding social and community wellness. Despite significantly higher spending compared with the rest of Canada, indicators of wellness in the NWT show higher heavy alcohol use, higher rates of sexually transmitted infections, higher violent crime rates, lower graduation rates and higher crime rates committed by youth (MGP 2004a).

### 2.2.1 Health

Currently, the most serious wellness issue in the NWT is related to addictions and mental health problems, which are estimated to be responsible for 40% of health costs (MGP 2004a). As drug and alcohol rates in the NWT are only aggregated by Aboriginal versus non-Aboriginal residents in the NWT, it is not possible to obtain information on drug and alcohol use for the DCR. However, the following conclusions can be drawn about drug and alcohol abuse among the Aboriginal population in the NWT.

- In 2005, 33% of NWT residents aged 15+ report heavy alcohol use which is twice as high as the National average (GNWT 2007a).
- In 2006, 25% of NWT residents aged 15+ reported marijuana use in the past 12 months (GNWT 2007a).

Rates of hospitalizations for alcohol-related illnesses are available for the DCR (Table 2.2), and are almost double the NWT average. The communities of Jean Marie River and Fort Liard have consistently higher rates for alcohol related illness than the other DCR communities (MGP 2004a). Although the rates for the DCR are variable, alcohol related illness has been declining in Fort Simpson and Trout Lake and increasing in the remainder of the communities.

Table 2.2. Hospitalization rates for Alcohol-related Illnesses in DCR and NWT

Location	1994–1996 (No./100,000)	1995–1997 (No./100,000)	1996–1998 (No./100,000)	1997–1999 (No./100,000)	1998–2000 (No./100,000)	1999–2001 (No./100,000)
NWT	367	391	430	464	460	443
DCR total	719	708	604	654	644	608

Source: MGP (2004a) and GNWT HSS (2003).

The rates for sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are very high in the NWT and these infections are often associated with alcohol consumption. Similarly, the number reported STIs are high for the DCR (22 per 1,000) and are well above the NWT average (16 per 1,000). The larger communities of Fort Simpson, Fort Providence and Fort Liard exhibit a higher number of

STIs than the smaller communities. The high rate of STIs in the Fort Liard area may be related to recent economic development, as nurses reported that the rate of STIs increased noticeably during hydrocarbon exploration and development activities.

The following can be concluded regarding other health related issues in the DCR:

- Injury related deaths in the DCR (26%) are significantly higher than the NWT;
- Respiratory, infectious and parasitic diseases treated by physicians in the DCR are below that of the NWT; and
- Accidental injuries and poisonings treated by physicians in the DCR are also below the NWT average.

### 2.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions

In 2005, the reported crime rate for the NWT was the highest per capita in Canada and is approximately 5.2 times the Canadian average (GNWT 2007b). Currently, alcohol abuse is the source of most wellness and policing problems in the DCR (MGP 2004a). The Fort Simpson detachment reported that over 90% of the work of its officers is alcohol related. From crime rates reported in 2000, we can also conclude the following about crime and policing in the DCR:

- Violent crime rates in the DCR (99 per 1,000) were approximately double the NWT (47 per 1,000);
- Property crime rates were slightly higher in the DCR (67 per 1,000) than the NWT (57 per 1,000);
- *Young Offender Act* offence rates were similar to the NWT; and
- Crime rates reported from 1997 to 2000 have been highly variable across the DCR.

Reported spousal assault rates in the DCR were higher than the NWT average with the exception of 1997 (Table 2.2). Fort Providence (115 per 1,000 in 2001) had by far the highest rates of spousal assault in the DCR region. In Fort Providence and Fort Liard the rate of spousal assault has been increasing, whereas the rate of spousal assault in Fort Simpson increased from 1997 to 2000 and dropped slightly in 2001 (MGP 2004a).

Table 2.3 Spousal Assault Rates for the NWT and the DCR

Location	1997 (No./1,000)	1998 (No./1,000)	1999 (No./1,000)	2000 (No./1,000)	2001 (No./1,000)
NWT study area <sup>1</sup>	11	19	21	17	14
DCR total	8	28	25	27	17

Source: MGP 2004a.

Overall from 1995 to 2003, the rate of lone parent families and the rate of children taken into care in the DCR was similar to the NWT average.

### 2.2.3 Education

Overall, the educational attainment levels in the NWT and the DCR is lower than the Canada average (MGP 2004a). The following conclusions can be made regarding educational attainment in the DCR.

- Percentage of DCR (46%) residents who graduated High School is low and is well below the NWT (65%) with the exception of Fort Simpson; and
- Percentage of DCR (37%) residents with some post-secondary education is also below the NWT (56%) with the exception of Fort Simpson.

The principal of the Deh Gah School in Fort Providence reported concerns related to reading problems, high dropout rates and challenges posed by the numbers of FAS/FAE children. It is also noted that there are additional challenges and poor support for high school graduates as there are no arrangements to assist students to find employment or project-support after graduation (MGP 2004a).

## 2.3 Traditional Culture

We acknowledge that traditional culture encompasses a broad range of the knowledge, skills, beliefs and values of Aboriginal people. However, based on the information available for this report, the following cultural indicators are described: hunting, fish and trapping activities, consumption of country food and aboriginal language.

Overall, the percentage of adults who hunted, fished and consumed country food in the DCR is higher than the NWT average. The percentage of adults who hunted, fished and consumed country food in the DCR has been increasing (Table 2.4 and Table 2.5). In 1998, the consumption of country food widely varied across the DCR from a low of 22% in Nahanni Butte to 100% in Kakisa (MGP 2004a).

Table 2.4. Percentage of Adults who Hunted or Fished in the Dehcho Communities

Location	1993 (%)	1998 (%)	2002 (%)
Northwest Territories	18	42	41
NWT Aboriginal communities <sup>1</sup>	42	48	51
DCR total	32	42	44

Sources: GNWT Bureau of Statistics (1999, 2002) and MGP (2004a).

Although, the DCR has a higher proportion of active trappers and adults who report that they can speak an Aboriginal language, there has been a noticeable decline in both activities. There has been a decline in the percentage of active trappers in both the NWT (from 47% to 14%) and the DCR (from 67% to 25%) (MGP 2004a). There has also been a substantial decline in DCR adults who report that they could speak an Aboriginal language (78% to 65%).

Table 2.5. Percentage of Households where Country Food is Consumed

Location	Households Where Country Food is Consumed <sup>1</sup> (%)		
	1993	1998	2002
Northwest Territories	29	30	33
NWT Aboriginal communities <sup>2</sup>	73	68	70
DCR total	43	46	61

Sources: GNWT Bureau of Statistics (1999, 2002) and MGP (2004a).

## 2.4 Housing & Community Infrastructure

Because people in the DCR are spread out over significant distances and frequently in small remote communities with few transportation links, the DCR faces unique challenges in providing education, health, social services, and infrastructure to our residents.

The majority of the DCR communities (Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, Fort Liard, Wrigley, Jean Marie River, Kakisa and Hay River Reserve) have at least seasonally restricted access to an all-weather highway (MGP 2004a). Nahanni Butte and Trout Lake are more isolated and only have ice road connections with a highway.

Fort Simpson is the transportation hub for the north and west areas of DCR, whereas the south and east areas rely on Hay River. Both of these ‘hubs’ for the DCR have scheduled air service; however none of the smaller communities are connected by air service.

Like other regions of the NWT, the DCR face particular challenges in providing adequate and affordable housing. A significant proportion of the current supply of housing is in need of repairs and the costs of construction, maintenance, serviced land, shipping, and labour are expensive. The following can be concluded about housing in the DCR.

- In 2004, the DCR had a considerably higher percentage of houses needing major repairs than the NWT as a whole (MGP 2004a). The communities in the DCR varied in the percentage requiring major repairs from a low of 16% in Fort Liard and 67% in Kakisa.
- In 2004, the number of households with more than 6 people in the DCR (8%) was low and similar to the NWT average (7%) (MGP 2004a).

### 2.4.1 Governance

DFN is negotiating land, resources and governance rights in the DCR with the Government of Canada and the Government of the Northwest Territories (MGP 2004a). This process will eventually result in a settlement and Self-Government agreement with Canada.

The negotiation between Canada and DFN is guided by a framework agreement signed by both parties. In the DehCho Framework Agreement, the three parties (DFN, Federal Governments

and NWT Government) have agreed to work toward completing an Agreement-in-Principle. The parties have also agreed to address a broad range of topics relating to land, resources and governance in the Dehcho region.

### **3.0 Existing social and economic programming**

Programs and services exist in a complex service environment. Within governments and their departments deliver complementary programs that, in many cases have varying and different eligibility criteria. One of the key messages heard from respondents during consultations was the need for governments to listen to their concerns and ideas, and for governments to include them in program design and planning. Dehcho residents want to be involved in shaping the policies and programs that affect their lifestyles.

Many of the Respondents state socioeconomic programming that meets the needs of Dehcho does not and will not happen on its own. In order to ensure that the needs of Dehcho residents, today and tomorrow, are addressed, federal, territorial and regional organizations establish a long term planning frame that is inclusive of participation from the Dehcho citizens. The stakeholders (Federal, territorial and DFN) must also ensure that it coordinates their work to ensure that the same outcomes of effective, sustainable programs are constantly kept in sight.

Existing social and economic programming and services for the Dehcho communities of Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Jean Marie River, Kakisa Lake, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Wrigley and Trout Lake recorded in 2002 are listed in Appendix B (GNWT 2002). The programming listed in this appendix includes programming and services related childcare, education, health, justice, language, housing, addictions, wage subsidy, literacy and friendship centers, among others. This list is not comprehensive for the Dehcho region as the programming and services may have changed since the data was collected in 2002. We are planning to update and provide additional information to this section in Phase 2.



## **4.0 Anticipated Social and Economic Impacts Affecting the Region**

This section of the report provides information on the anticipated social and economic impacts of the MGP on the DCR. Following the same format as the Section 2.0, the anticipated impacts are outlined in four sections: Population and Employment, Social and Community Wellness, Traditional Culture and Housing and Community Infrastructure.

This section presents a review of the following documents: Dehcho Interim Report (2007), Environmental Impact Statement Volume 6: Socio-Economic Impact (SEIA) Assessment (MGP 2004b), GNWT intervener documents (GNWT 2007a and GNWT 2007b), GNWT Dehcho Regional Workshop (GNWT 2005) and Community Assessments of the EIS (Deh Gah Got'ie 2007 and Liidlii Kue 2005).

### **4.1 Population and Employment**

Based on the profile provided in Section 2.0, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

- DCR has a low employment rate (53.4%) and a high unemployment rate (19.7%) relative to the NWT; and
- Residents of the DCR had a lower average personal income (\$31,804) and average family income (\$65,331) relative to the NWT.

The SEIA report anticipates that the MGP will have a considerable effect on employment in the DCR (MGP 2004b). The project-related jobs are anticipated to increase the employment rate from an average of 56.8% (2002) to 64.9% during the construction phase (first four-years of the project) (MGP 2004b). During the construction phase, it is also anticipated that the unemployment rate will decline from 26.9% (2002) to 16.9% (MGP 2004b). After the construction phase, the MGP will provide 4 to 5 jobs for approximately 20 years.

The SEIA report also anticipates that most of the pipeline-related employment will be in Fort Simpson which will include in-migration from Aboriginal and southern job seekers. There will also be project activity near Wrigley, Jean Marie River and Trout Lake. It is anticipated that the population of Fort Simpson could increase by a maximum of 140 during the peak year (MGP 2004b).

The SEIA report anticipates the MGP project will have the following effect on population mobility:

- Moderate, adverse effect on the population of Fort Simpson for a short-term duration (construction period) and the overall effect is rated as not significant; and
- Low, adverse effect on the wellness of the other DCR communities for a short-term duration and overall effect is rated as not significant.

The GNWT Regional Workshop illustrates several negative impacts of the MGP on local employment and migration including:

- Loss of good people to the project as employees of local organizations and as members of the community;
- Reduced family and social cohesion from the influx of people
- Vacancies in local jobs;
- Short-term contract opportunities require major investments and associated risk; and
- Increased cost of services that people cannot afford if they don't have a pipeline job and/or after their employment when the pipeline ends.
- Racism and sexual harassment by in-migrants

Survey information for the DCR provided in the Dehcho Interim Report (2007) indicates that the negative impacts of the project include:

- *Increase in population with comments on several social, infra-structure and economic results from that.*
- *Boom and bust economics seem to be the norm with industry. Don't expand beyond capacity and no problem. We should be the drivers not the passengers. Look at the effects of Pine Point, where is it now? Long term economic planning (sawmill) for long term growth, employment, growth and prosperity.*

## **4.2 Social and Community Wellness**

### *4.2.1 Health*

Based on the profile provided in Section 2.0, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

- Alcohol abuse is the most serious wellness issue in the NWT and DCR;
- Alcohol abuse is responsible for 40% of the health costs in the NWT and is related to the large proportion of STIs in the DCR; and
- A large proportion of deaths in the DCR are injury-related.

The SEIA report anticipates that communities in the DCR might experience project effects on wellness if communities are close to project facilities (Fort Simpson, Wrigley and Trout Lake) and if many residents accept project-related employment (MGP 2004b).

The SEIA report indicates that “implementing the recommended measures for social services personnel will increase the effectiveness of wellness centres in dealing with project effects”. The report also indicates the following regarding the effect of the MGP on well-being in the DCR:

- High, adverse effect on the wellness of Fort Simpson for a short-term duration (construction period) and the overall effect is rated as not significant;
- Moderate, adverse effect on the wellness of Wrigley for a short-term duration and the overall effect is rated as not significant; and

- Moderate, adverse effect on the wellness of the other DCR communities for a short-term duration and overall effect is rated as not significant.

Based on information provided in the GNWT Regional Workshop, Dehcho Interim Report and as indicated in the community reports (Deh Gah Got'ie Dene 2007 and Liidlii Kue First Nation 2005), the judgment of “not significant” is not well substantiated and appears to contradict the perceptions of the Dehcho. The SEIA appears to overemphasize individual behaviors, community and government initiatives with little consideration to structural determinants of substance abuse and other wellness threatening behaviors (Deh Gah Got'ie Dene 2007).

The responses generated during the GNWT Regional Workshop and the Dehcho Interim Report indicate a few positive impacts of the MGP on local wellness including:

- New revenues used for health and wellness programs in smaller communities;
- Greater participation in the workforce will encourage increased self confidence, less dependency on social programs and greater wellness;
- Increased recognition of indigenous government and increased opportunities for them to work on health and wellness impacts;
- *Work ethic, benefits, meeting new people, working together, family income will increase, lifestyles will change and there may be opportunity to establish ongoing relationships with industry* (Dehcho Interim Report 2007).

However, the large majority of the responses generated during the GNWT Regional Workshop and the Dehcho Interim Report (2007) disagree with the “no significant” findings of the SEIA report and highlighted the negative impacts of the MGP:

- Waiting times will get worse
- Increase in workloads on health care workers
- Increase in alcohol and drugs
- Increase in the need for child protection
- Increase in communicable diseases
- Increase stress on families when parents are away at work

#### 4.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions

Based on the profile provided in Section 2.0, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

- Violent crime rates in the DCR (99 per 1,000) were approximately double the NWT (47 per 1,000);
- Property crime rates were slightly higher in the DCR (67 per 1,000) than the NWT (57 per 1,000); and
- Spousal assault rates in the DCR were higher than the NWT average.

The SEIA report indicates that the increased population, employment and earnings in Fort Simpson and the DCR will likely lead to heightened substance abuse, which would lead to an increase in policing problems (MGP 2004b).

The SEIA report anticipates the MGP will have the following effect on the DCR:

- High adverse effect on Fort Simpson for a short-term duration with the overall effect rated as not significant effect;
- Moderate adverse effect on Wrigley, Jean Marie River and Trout Lake for a short-term duration with the overall effect rated as not significant effect; and
- Low adverse effect on other DCR communities for short-term duration with the overall effect rated as not significant.

The GNWT Regional Workshop also listed a few positive impacts of the MGP on policing including:

- Crime could decrease because people will be involved in work;
- Opportunity for First Nations to participate more in community policing and/or establish a local policing system; and
- Increased local employment and business opportunities in security.

However, the large majority of the responses in the GNWT Regional Workshop and the Dehcho Interim Report highlighted the negative impacts of the MGP and generally disagree with the “not significant” findings of the SEIA:

- Introduction of more dangerous drug and drug dealers to the Deh Cho
- Increase in traffic violations due to increased traffic
- Increase in family violence and other violent crimes
- Increase in the fear of reporting bigger crime
- Reduced RCMP response time
- Fear of crime committed by transient people
- Increased demand for monitoring and regulating environmental issues
- Increased workload of by-lay officers
- Increased break-ins
- Will need more police and enforcement

#### 4.2.3 *Education*

Based on the profile provided in Section 2.0, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

- Low percentage of DCR residents graduate from High School or attain some post-secondary.

According to the SEIA report, the MGP could have positive or negative effects on education attainment in the DCR. The MGP may encourage young people to stay in school to qualify for

high-paying, transferable skilled jobs. However, it could also increase the tendency of adolescents to drop out of school to take project-related employment (MGP 2004b).

During construction, the SEIA report anticipates that the impact of the MGP on education attainment will result in the following:

- Moderate, positive and negative adverse in Fort Simpson with short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance;
- Low to moderate, positive and adverse effect in Wrigley and Jean Marie River with short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance; and
- Low, positive and adverse effect in the other DCR communities with short-term duration, resulting in an overall rating of no significance.

The information provided in the GNWT Regional Workshop and Dehcho Interim Report listed the following effects.

- Need more training opportunities and development of professional skills
- Need more funding, services and training opportunities

In addition to the information provided in the GNWT Regional Workshop and Dehcho Interim Report, information provided in GNWT (2007a) contradicts the moderate to low effect rating of the MGP reports. *...all of the regions shared the view that the pipeline is expected to worsen social conditions that are already difficult to address with current financial and human resources. These social conditions include... lower high school attendance and graduation (GNWT 2007a).*

### **4.3 Traditional Culture**

Based on the profile provided in Section 2.0, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

- Percentage of adults who hunted, fished and consumed country food in the DCR is higher than the NWT average and has been increasing over the last decade.
- Percentage of active trappers and adults who report that they can speak an Aboriginal language in the DCR is higher than the NWT average and has been declining over the last decade.

The SEIA report anticipates that the MGP will effect the time available for DCR residents to spend participating in hunting and other traditional activities. DCR residents may have project-related employment that will reduce opportunities to speak their Aboriginal language (MGP 2004b). However, the SEIA report rates the impact of the MGP on traditional culture as:

- Low adverse effect in the DCR with short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance;

The Dehcho Interim Report and information from the GNWT Regional Workshop appear to contradict the “low effect” and “not significant” ratings of the SEIA report as a number of cultural concerns were identified and the following impacts were listed:

- Impacts on wildlife and less time on land will reduce supply of traditional food and health
- Relationship with land would be affected by resource development: spiritually, emotionally, physically and socially
- Erosion of culture and tradition and role of elders
- *Communication is already difficult between the generations. A bunch of people are already angry about this. Elders don't want it; some young people want work. Tears at the social fabric of the community (Dehcho Interim Report 2007).*

#### **4.4 Housing & Community Infrastructure**

Based on the profile provided in Section 2.0, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

- In 2004, the DCR had a considerably higher percentage of houses needing major repairs than the NWT as a whole.
- In 2004, the number of households with more than 6 people in the DCR similar to the NWT average.

The SEIA report anticipates that as many as 50 additional housing units would be required in Fort Simpson if the predicted in-migration level is achieved. However, much of this demand could be met through temporary accommodation. The SEIA reports the following construction effects:

- Moderate adverse effects on Fort Simpson with short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance; and
- Low adverse effects on other DCR communities with short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance.

The facilitator of the GNWT Regional Workshop indicated that the proposed MGP would exacerbate existing housing needs. The findings of the Dehcho Interim report and NWT Regional Workshop list a large number of positive and negative effects of the MGP on housing including the following.

##### **Positive**

- More rental housing units
- More home ownership
- Training and business opportunities in house construction trades such as plumbing, electrical and carpentry
- Opportunities to re-use staff housing for community housing
- Opportunities to improve infrastructure for project that benefits the community nearby
- Gas for house could be cheaper

**Negative**

- Current supply will not meet the demand and may lead to crowding, transience (couch surfers) and homelessness
- People with higher incomes may lose their housing and have no alternatives for housing
- Lack of inspectors will affect quality of new housing
- Higher cost of housing after project will impact on all people
- Might not be enough developed land available to build new housing
- Infrastructure might not be able to service the increased volume
- *Housing is a serious socio-economic problem already and it will get worse (Dehcho Interim Report 2007).*

The SEIA reports also anticipate the delivery of social services will be influenced by the MGP and lists the following effects.

- High adverse effect in Fort Simpson with short-term duration resulting in a rating of not significant;
- Moderate adverse effect in Wrigley with short-term duration resulting in a rating of not significant; and
- Low adverse effect in the other DCR communities with short-term duration resulting in a rating of not significant.

Information from the Dehcho Interim Report indicates that there are concerns regarding social services. The majority of the respondents of the survey indicated that there is a *need for more programs, services, traditional healing*. Only a few (people) are satisfied with existing services.

## **5.0 Existing Mitigation Commitments for Social and Economic Impacts**

The following section lists a summary of existing socio-economic commitments for the Mackenzie Gas Project, as outlined in the Environmental Impact Statement and the Socio-Economic Agreements (SEA) between the MGP and the Government of the Northwest Territories. This section follows the same format as Sections 3.0 and 4.0 and is outlined in four sections: Population and Employment, Social and Community Wellness, Traditional Culture and Housing and Community Infrastructure.

The information from this section is a summary of the updated socio-economic commitments for the MGP (Imperial Oil 2007).

### **5.1 Population and Employment**

The MGP mitigation commitments related to employment includes:

- Priority to hire aboriginal & northern workers and gender-equity;
- Benefits packages including worksite transportation, construction camp accommodation and flexible personal leave packages;
- Creation of summer & job-shadow student positions;
- MGP will work with contractors, northern business, communities and government agencies to identify and provide opportunities for qualified northerners; and
- Will consider equivalency to education or training requirements to encourage recruitment of Aboriginal & NWT Residents.

### **5.2 Social and Community Wellness**

#### *5.2.1 Health*

The MGP mitigation commitments related to health includes:

- Screen workers for drugs & alcohol and will make drug testing part of the policy for alcohol and drug-free workplaces and camps;
- Encourage money management and will permit workers to designate a portion of their wages for deposit to a savings account;
- Provide employee assistance programs which includes: mental health services, substance abuse programs, money management, gambling and family counseling;
- Provide funding for GNWT & community programs promoting (for example): healthy lifestyles, alcohol & drug awareness, active living, fitness and participation in sport and recreation activities, family violence prevention and parenting and family support programs;
- Support government programs to assist families and communities of workers, such as life skills training and addictions counseling; and
- Provide transportation from the nearest location accessible by public means for GNWT health officers to attend a camp that is not accessible by public means.



### 5.2.2 *Social Wellness and Policing Conditions*

The MGP mitigation commitments related to social wellness and policing conditions includes:

- Provide funding for GNWT & community programs promoting family violence prevention and parenting and family support programs; and
- Collaborate with RCMP to address public safety concerns related to MGP, which may include provisions for cost-recovery or compensation measures for services.

### 5.2.3 *Education*

The MGP mitigation commitments related to education includes:

- Training towards trade, technical and professional positions;
- Apprenticeships, oil & gas training programs and pipeline operations training committee programs at NAIT or SAIT;
- Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership funded programs – includes basic skills and job related skill training;
- On-the-job training – workplace and essential skills training, cultural awareness & gender training, safety training, life-skills guidance (money management, drug & alcohol awareness, etc);
- Community-based training in: personal finance, consumption, controlling drug & alcohol abuse and cultural preservation;
- Promotion of Aurora College work experience & job placement programs; and
- Liaise with Aurora College, northern communities, territorial & federal gov't agencies, contractors and union.

## 5.3 **Traditional Culture**

The MGP mitigation commitments related to Traditional Culture includes:

- Support cultural preservation and understanding within the MGP camps by funding cultural sensitivity and cross cultural awareness training to all workers and encourage aboriginal language use by providing access to Aboriginal language material;
- Support cultural preservation by support community based initiatives such as: traditional lifestyle initiatives and provide financial support for culture or language programs; and
- Flexible work schedules to accommodate traditional harvesting or cultural needs;
- Provide, if requested by Aboriginal artisans, an opportunity to sell handicrafts at construction camps.

#### **5.4 Housing & Community Infrastructure**

The MGP mitigation commitments related to Housing and Community Infrastructure includes:

- Mitigate the loss staff and capacity within the communities;
- Discourage unsolicited job offers to employees of GNWT or local governments;
- Provide public safety and security measures at worksites;
- Provide an independent source of fuel for project related expense during construction;
- Foster employment & business opportunities for NWT residents & business; and
- Contribute to road maintenance and transportation expenses;
- Mitigate project effects on housing in the NWT by housing workers in self-contained camps and discouraging non-NWT residents from migrating to NWT to seek Project employment; and
- Collaborate with NWT & local governments to develop emergency planning & response arrangements.

## **6.0 Regional Investment Plan Priorities**

This section follows the same format as Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 and is outlined in four sections: Population and Employment, Social and Community Wellness, Traditional Culture and Housing and Community Infrastructure.

Based on the Dehcho RIP Interim Report and the GNWT Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project, the following section summarizes “what resources communities need to manage social impacts” and “how the MGP will impact Dehcho communities” (Dehcho First Nations 2007, and GNWT 2006). The summary listed below is not considered to be exhaustive and is intended as a first step towards prioritizing measures to mitigate social impacts.

### **6.1 Population and Employment**

- Need a vision for the future and a plan (for the pipeline and beyond)
- Need career counseling

### **6.2 Social and Community Wellness**

#### *6.2.1 Health*

- Increase funding and/or positions for nurses and wellness workers
- Improve strategies for health & wellness recruitment programs (i.e. nurses, ER, EMT)
- Comprehensive day care with flexible hours
- Provide 1-800 number for family support
- Healthy choices seed dollars
- Increase funding for Drug and Alcohol Prevention & Awareness programs
- Camps need to be dry – no drugs or alcohol and no access to local establishments
- Recognize that there is a threshold for the amount of impacts that communities can bear
- Camps need to be self-contained with their own medical services onsite
- Need to expand programs already in place
- Need baseline data, clear outcomes and right tools to measure impacts

#### *6.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions*

- Improve community justice system
- Need to improve on current response times by increasing the number of officers
- Increase patrols to mitigate for increased traffic
- Need to work together to develop solutions to support communities and result in a better community (volunteers, citizens on patrol, COPS, crime stoppers)
- Look at lessons learned from previous projects and develops plans to reduce crime
- Need succession plan for RCMP for new recruits – move to community policing

- Address needs of communities who do not have an RCMP detachment
- Need more recreation opportunities and more information, awareness and support for youth to control behavior and prevent youth crime
- A regional Justice Committee to support local justice circle for sensitive cases where it's difficult to recruit people
- Camp opportunities for rehabilitation, sweat lodges, fasting, living on the land

### 6.2.3 *Education*

- Education & training on money management.
- Need training today
- Need a technical school and/or use High Schools to provide training.
- Training funds for MGP
- School-community liaison workers
- Need youth programs and youth facilities
- Training in social and health fields

## 6.3 **Traditional Culture**

- Provide information in plain language and Aboriginal language
- Enhanced cultural programs
- Need companies to allow flexible work schedules for traditional lifestyles
- Outdoor programs on use of the land

## 6.4 **Housing & Community Infrastructure**

- Increase funding for a community approach or community planning
- Community friendly application process
- Coordinate efforts – less duplication of services & infrastructure
- Long-term economic planning
- Increase number of social workers, nurses & family counselors
- Improve health facilities & infrastructure
- Improve highway maintenance and monitoring
- Increase funding allocated to communities to deal with housing
- Improve water & sewer and recreation facilities
- Need a plan in place and need to look at thresholds and sustainable development
- Need investments for infrastructure and housing units
- Need a collaborative approach to social housing among DCR communities
- Need more recreation facilities and programs
- Need housing incentives for students to return to community to work
- Need a transition house/homeless shelter
- Need to review housing policy to support home ownership, recognize temporary employment by having more flexible income thresholds and address student needs

## **6.5 Anticipated projects**

DFN and the other stakeholders (GNWT & Federal) will address the Anticipated Projects in Phase 2. The Priorities for Impact Funding (Section 5.1) will be presented to the communities in the Dehcho and have an opportunity to provide feedback. The communities will have the opportunity to look at all of the priorities (indicated in Section 5.1) and address what the anticipated projects should be. It is expected all issues will become of greater importance as MGP increasingly appears to be certain.

## 7.0 Literature Cited

Chalmers and Associates Consulting Ltd. (2002) *Stay the Course... and Together We Can Secure the Foundation that Has Been Built – An Interim Report on the Mental Health and Addictions Services in the NWT*. Yellowknife: GNWT. Accessed 2007 January via: <http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/content/Publications/Reports/reportresult.asp?ID=114>

Deh Cho Cumulative Effects Study. Phase 1: Management Indicators and Thresholds. 2004. Prepared for Deh Cho Land Use Planning Committee.

Dehcho First Nations. 2007. *Regional Investment Plan*. Report Interim.

Deh Cho Land Use Planning Committee, Fort Providence. 2004. *Deh Cho Cumulative Effects Study, Phase I: Management Indicators and Thresholds*. Prepared by Salmo Consulting Inc in association with Axys Environmental Consulting Ltd, Forem Technologies and Wildlife & Company Ltd.

Deh Gah Got'ie Dene. 2007. *Perspectives on the Socio-cultural Effects of the Proposed Mackenzie Gas Project*. Prepared by Parlee, B.

GNWT. 2002. *Deh Cho Region Community Programs and Services*. Accessed June 2007 via: [http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/pdf/reports/social\\_health/2002/english/social\\_agenda\\_nwt\\_programs\\_and\\_services/dehcho.pdf](http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca/pdf/reports/social_health/2002/english/social_agenda_nwt_programs_and_services/dehcho.pdf)

GNWT 2005. *GNWT Dehcho Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project*.

GNWT 2006. *Summary of NWT Community Statistics*. Accessed May 2007 via: [http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Profile/Sum\\_ofNWTCommunity%20Stats.pdf](http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca/Profile/Sum_ofNWTCommunity%20Stats.pdf)

GNWT 2007a. GNWT submissions for the JRP Hearing on Topic 13 - *Responding to Socio-Economic Impacts Health and Social Services – Written evidence*. (J-GNWT-00212) Accessed 2007 January via: <http://www.ngps.nt.ca/Upload/Intervenors/Government%20of%20the%20Northwest%20Territories/070123%20GNWT%20Health%20and%20Social%20Services%20Written%20Evidence%20-%20Topic%2013.pdf>

GNWT 2007b. GNWT submissions for the JRP Hearing on Topic 13 – *Responding to Socio-cultural Public Safety and the Mackenzie Gas Project – Written evidence*. (J-GNWT-00214). Accessed 2007 January via: <http://www.ngps.nt.ca/Upload/Intervenors/Government%20of%20the%20Northwest%20Territories/070123%20GNWT%20Public%20Safety%20Written%20Evidence%20-%20Topic%2013.pdf>

GNWT Bureau of Statistics 1999. *Northwest Territories Labour Force Survey*.

GNWT Bureau of Statistics 2002. *Summary of Northwest Territories Statistics for 2001*.

GNWT HSS 2003. *Community Information*. Available at [www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca](http://www.hlthss.gov.nt.ca).

Liidlii Kue First Nation. 2005. *Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Impact Statement*.  
Prepared by Northern Research & Evaluation.

Imperial Oil Resources Ventures Ltd. 2007. *Environmental and Socio-Economic Commitment Tables. Response to Joint Review Panel Request for Information* (J-IORVL-00320, J-IORVL-00321, GNWT-00206 & J-IORVL-00897).

MGP 2004a. *Socio-Economic Impact Baseline Volume 4: (IPRCC.PR.2004.07)*. Accessed May 2007 via <http://www.mackenziegasproject.com>

MGP 2004b. *Socio-Economic Impact Assessment Volume 6A: (IPRCC.PR.2004.07)*. Accessed May 2007 via <http://www.mackenziegasproject.com>

Socio-Economic Impacts Fund (SEIF) Management Framework. November 2006. Draft #7.  
Socio-economic Impacts Working Group.

## 8.0 Appendices

### Appendix A. Survey results from the Dehcho Region regarding anticipated impacts from the Mackenzie Gas Project (Dehcho Interim Report 2007)

The table below is a summary of the survey results from the Dehcho Region regarding anticipated impacts from the MGP. Respondents were asked to give their assessment of how the MGP would impact their community with reference to each topic on the template, as well as to add topics and commentary for any other areas which may have been of concern but were not covered by the template (Dehcho Interim Report 2007).

TOPICS	COMMENTARIES
Population	A majority of respondents agree that their will be an increase in population with comments on several social, infra-structure and economic results from that
Housing	A vast majority of respondents agree that housing is a serious socio-economic problem already and that it will get worse.
Water & Sewer	The majority agree that demand will increase as will requirements for upgrades on existing systems, more delivery trucks and more truck drivers.
Roads & Highways	The vast majority agree that this will be a major problem, call for more funds for maintenance in communities and on highways
Recreation Facilities	A majority recommend more programs, activities & better facilities and equipment
Parks	The majority agree that there will be need for expansions and more maintenance and security at parks
Traffic	The vast majority call for more monitoring & patrols, better highway maintenance for safety, and recognize that there will be more accidental injuries & deaths
Airports	The majority agree that there will be more flights, need for more security, and express safety concerns.
Ferry Services	The vast majority (38 – 2) agree that wait times will be longer, vessels are too small, and bridges would be preferred.
Ambulance	Some communities don't have ambulances. Those that do indicate need for upgrades, extra vehicles, more trained volunteers.
Policing	The majority agree we will need more police, 24 hrs. service, foot patrols, perhaps community police, more enforcement
Medical Services & Health Facilities	Should be able to meet the needs; Services are already taxed. May need new or expanded facilities; More culturally aware;
Social Services	The majority the need for more programs, services, traditional healing is mentioned. A few are satisfied with existing services



Education & Training	More funding is needed; Services need to improve; better and more training opportunities are needed
Public Safety	The majority agree that safety will be a problem. Community awareness & training is needed
Control of local councils	Smaller First Nation communities say this won't be a problem, larger mixed communities call for partnerships and support from citizens so councils can do a better job.
Capacity to Implement decisions	If all the people in community worked together this could happen. MGP decisions are not in our hands. We are trying to build capacity with our elders to improve this. Each community is different.
Environmental Safety	This is a big issue. Safety is a major concern. Monitoring is needed. We are taking enormous risks here
Kinds of MGP Influences of People	Negative: Drugs, selfishness, carelessness, disrespect, diseases, mixture of cultures; abuse, racial discrimination; neglect Influences could be positive: work ethic, benefits, training & job opportunities, meeting new people; working together, family income will increase; lifestyles will change; May be opportunity to establish ongoing relationships with industry.
Emotional Disturbances	It already has. Many social problems made worse are raised as evidence of this by most respondents.
Inter-Generational – Gender Issues	Communications is already difficult between the generations. A bunch of people are already angry about this. Elders don't want it; some young people want the work. Tears at the social fabric of the community
Boom & Bust Economics	Seems to be the norm with industry. Don't expand beyond capacity and no problem. We should be the drivers, not the passengers. Look at the effects of Pine Point, where is it now? Long term economic planning (sawmill) for long term growth, employment, growth and prosperity
Effects on Values & Beliefs	The vast majority of respondents agree that their will be cultural effects, some positive, some negative, affecting identity, beliefs and values of the culture of origin
Alcohol & Drugs	The vast majority agree that this will be a major problem
Family Violence	The vast majority of respondents agree this will get worse
Sexual Assault	The vast majority agree that this will increase
Increase Work Loads for people in communities	This will happen as some people will be away at camps and the people at home will have to pick up the slack. Temporary during construction. A few say no, but qualify with depending on how many children you have
Neglect	The majority agree that this will increase as a social problem.
Add On Work For Communities e.g.	Yes, but this is something respondents express as having value for the community if access and benefit agreements are of

Access and Benefit Agreements	sufficient value
-------------------------------	------------------

**Appendix B. Programs and Services for the Dehcho Region (GNWT 2002)**

Agency: Programs, Services <b>FORT LIARD</b> – pop. 524	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
ACHO DENE KOE FIRST NATION 1-867-770-4141	<i>Acho Dene First Nation</i> 8 employees	DIAND, Canada	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employee Assistance Program</li> </ul>	<i>Beaver Enterprises</i> (Economic Development arm of Acho Dene Koe First Nation)	Beaver Enterprises	Beaver Enterprise's Employees Only
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program</li> </ul>	<i>Acho Dene Koe First Nation</i>	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	Substance Awareness Stress Management Workshops Trauma and Addictions Counseling AA Meetings Workshops delivered to the public and in schools
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brighter Futures Program</li> </ul>	<i>Acho Dene Koe First Nation</i>	Brighter Futures and DCHSS	Pre School Program After School Program Workshops: Grieving, Parenting, Anger Management, Peer Pressure, Relationships Youth Annual Conference Youth Workshops Culture Camps Elders Program All programs delivered to the public
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Canada Pre-Natal Nutrition Program</li> </ul>	<i>Acho Dene Koe First Nation</i>	Canada Pre Natal Nutrition Program, Health Canada	Nutritional and practical support to new mothers and babies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Literacy Program</li> </ul>	<i>Acho Dene Koe First Nation District Education Authority</i>	Acho Dene Koe First Nation District Education Authority Fundraising	Breakfast Program Culture Camp Students in Grades 1 to 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Care Program</li> </ul>	<i>Acho Dene Koe First Nation</i>	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	Practical and emotional home support to elders and families requiring assistance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income Support Worker</li> </ul>		ECE, GNWT	Income support programs for Liard only.

Agency: Programs, Services	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
ACHO T'INE DAY CARE CENTRE 1-867-770-4912	Private Sector Service	Fee for service	Licensed child care service.
AURORA COLLEGE ADULT EDUCATION 1-867-770-3061	Aurora College 1 Employee	Aurora College	Basic Adult Education and GED on a drop in basis
ECHO DENE SCHOOL 1-867-770-4486	Deh Cho Divisional Education Council Echo Dene School Building 11 Teachers (10 full time, 1 part time)	ECE, GNWT	Kindergarten to grade 12
FORT LIARD METIS LOCAL #67 1-867-770-3265			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School Trips</li> </ul>	Fort Liard Metis Local # 67 Metis Local Building	Metis Development Corporation	Occasional school trips for local students
HAMLET OF FORT LIARD 1-867-770-4104			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recreation Program</li> <li>Municipal Services</li> </ul>	Hamlet of Fort Liard 1 Employee  Hamlet of Fort Liard	MACA, GNWT User Fees Facility Fees  MACA, GNWT	Recreational Programs Residents of Fort Liard  Municipal Services
HEALTH CENTRE 1-867-770-4301	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board Health Centre Building 3 Nurses (full time) 1 Community Health Representative 1 Secretary	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	First Aid Acute and Chronic Care Public Health Programs Counselling and Crisis Intervention Referrals Medivacs to Yellowknife and Fort Nelson BC Serving town & 200 to 400 oil/gas workers in region
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health Clinic</li> </ul>			

Agency: Programs, Services	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Social Services</li> </ul>	2 Social Workers	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	Child Protection, Elder Support, Counselling, Mental Health Services, Age and Disabled Services, Family Violence and Sexual Abuse Services Referrals from community, RCMP and Health Centre Serving Fort Liard, Trout Lake, Nahanni Butte (800 people in total)
<b>LANGUAGE SERVICES</b> 1-867-770-4391 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irene MacLeod</li> </ul>	<i>Private Sector Service</i>	Fee for service	Interpretation and translation services: South Slavey
<b>RCMP</b> 1-867-770-4221	<i>Solicitor General of Canada</i> RCMP Detachment 4 officers (1 corporal; 3 constables)	Solicitor General, Government of Canada	Policing services for Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake and Fort Liard Traffic enforcement on Highway 7

<p><b>FORT PROVIDENCE – pop. 837</b> <b>AURORA COLLEGE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTRE</b> 1-867-699-3231</p>	<p><i>Aurora College</i> Deh G'ah Elementary and Secondary School Building 1 Employee (full time)</p>	<p>Aurora College NWT Literacy Council Deh G'ah First Nations</p>	<p>Adult basic education Basic reading and writing programs Training allowances for students</p>
<p><b>DEH G'AH ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL</b> 1-867-699-3131</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Deh G'ah Elementary and Secondary School Building 1 Principal (full-time) 1 Secretary (part-time) 1 District Education Authority Secretary (part-time) 10 Teachers (full-time) 1 Special Needs Assistant (full-time) 1 Special Needs Assistant (part-time) 1 Deaf Aid (full-time) 1 Slavey &amp; Culture Teacher (full-time) 1 School Community Counsellor (full-time) 2 Custodians (full-time) 1 Librarian (full time) – short term</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>	<p>Grades kindergarten to 12</p> <p>Breakfast and Snack Program Sharing Circle and Honour Ceremony Early Birds Sports Trips Spring &amp; Fall Camps Slavey Language Program Monthly Newsletter and Yearly Calendar Santa Luncheon, Christmas Concert, Gifts Program Parent Fund Raising Group Effective Behaviour Support FAE/FAS Awareness &amp; Strategies Implementation Annual Operation x-Mass Child Interagency Lead After School Sign Language Noon Reading Circle Noon Non-Pufflers</p>

- Student Support, Cultural Program

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Library &amp; Internet Service</li> <li>Ski Club</li> <li>DARE Program</li> </ul>	<p>1 Librarian</p> <p>RCMP Officer (part time)</p>	<p>District Education Authority</p>	<p>After School Craft Library &amp; Internet Services Travel Club School Staff Appreciation Week Year Book Club</p> <p>Addictions Awareness Program</p> <p>Practical and emotional home support to elders and families requiring assistance</p> <p>Addictions Awareness Program and counselling</p> <p>Wellness programming</p> <p>Pre school stimulation and school readiness program</p> <p>Adult employment training programs</p> <p>Assistance with Employment Insurance and career development</p> <p>Counseling and support to victims, offenders and their families.</p> <p>Promote change &amp; develop crime prevention programs.</p> <p>School Ski Program Support to school programs</p>
<p><b>DEH G'AH GOT'IE DENE COUNCIL</b> 1-867-699-3401</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Home Care</li> <li>AD Program</li> <li>Brighter Futures</li> <li>Aboriginal Head Start Dezoah Uinda Erxeh Koe</li> <li>Local Training Authority</li> <li>Employment Office</li> <li>Community Justice Committee</li> </ul>	<p><i>Deh G'ah Got'ie Dene Council</i> Dene Council Building 15 Employees</p> <p>Office at Fort Providence Senior Home 3 Employees (part time and rotational)</p> <p>Healing Lodge 2 Employees (full time)</p> <p>Healing Lodge 1 Employee (full time)</p> <p>Old Fire Hall 3 Employees (full time)</p> <p>Dene Council Building</p> <p>Dene Council Building 2 Employees (1 part time, 1 full time) Volunteers</p>	<p>DIAND, Canada</p> <p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</p> <p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</p> <p>Brighter Futures, Health Canada</p> <p>Aboriginal Head Start, Health Canada</p> <p>ECE, GNWT</p> <p>ECE, GNWT</p> <p>GNWT, Justice</p>	<p>DEHCHO FIRST NATIONS REGIONAL INVESTMENT PLAN</p>
<p><b>DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITY</b> 1-867-699-3391</p>	<p><i>District Education Authority</i> Volunteers</p>		

<p><b>FORT PROVIDENCE HAMLET</b> 1-867-699-3441</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recreation Program</li> <li>• Municipal Services</li> </ul>	<p><i>Fort Providence Hamlet Council</i> Hamlet Council Building 1 Senior Administration Officer (full-time) 1 Finance Comptroller (full-time) 1 Receptionist (full-time) 1 Recreation Director (full-time) 1 Works Foreman (full-time) 2 Water Truck Drivers (full-time) 1 Custodian (part-time) 1 Recreation Facility Maintainer (full-time) 1 Recreation Facility Maintainer (part-time) Summer Seasonal Workers (varies)</p>	<p>Municipal and Community Affairs, GNWT</p> <p>MACA, GNWT MACA, GNWT</p>	<p>Arena, seasonal pool, ski program, Old Timers Hockey Municipal services to community</p>
<p><b>FORT PROVIDENCE HOUSING ASSOCIATION</b> 1-867-699-4551</p>	<p><i>Fort Providence Housing Association</i> 1 Secretary/Manager (full-time) 1 Finance Clerk (full time) 1 Clerk/Receptionist (full-time) 1 Tenant Relations Officer (part-time) 1 Plummer 1 Housing Maintenance Serviceman (full-time) 1 Housing Maintenance Serviceman (apprentice full-time) 1 Custodian (part-time) 1 Senior Home Caretaker (full-time) 3 Seasonal Casuals</p>	<p>NWT Housing Corporation</p>	<p>Administration, maintenance and tenant relations</p>
<p><b>FORT PROVIDENCE METIS COUNCIL</b> 1-867-699-4320</p>	<p><i>Fort Providence Metis Council</i> 7 members on the Council No full-time employees – just contract work</p>	<p>NWT Metis Development Corporation GNWT, Aboriginal Affairs Federal Government Deh Cho First nations</p>	<p>Services to Metis/Dene members and any one else who requests information. Provides an advisory service regarding political, cultural and social matters, and also government services.</p>



FORT PROVIDENCE PARISH COUNCIL	Volunteers	Aboriginal Healing Foundation	Thrift Shop Church Related Services
<p><b>FORT PROVIDENCE RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY</b> 1-867-699-3091</p>	<p>1 Employee</p>	<p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</p>	
<p><b>HEALTH CENTRE</b> 1-867-699-4311</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Clinic</li> </ul>	<p><i>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</i> Health Centre Building 3 Nurses (full-time) 1 Community Health Representative (full-time) 1 Custodian (full-time) 1 Clerk Receptionist (full-time) 2 Social Workers (full-time)</p>		<p>Chronic and Acute Care Pre Natal Care and Well Child Clinic Well Woman Clinic Doctor's Clinic Public Health Programs Counselling and Crisis Intervention Referrals</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Social Services</li> </ul>	<p>Health Centre Building 2 Social Workers</p>		<p>Child Protection, Elder Support, Counselling, Mental Health Services, Age and Disabled Services, Family Violence and Sexual Abuse Services Referrals from community, RCMP and Health Centre</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Services</li> </ul>	<p>2 Social Services 1 Secretary shared with Health Clinic</p>		<p>Child protection, home visits, family services, foster care services, pre and post natal, immunizations</p>

<p><b>INCOME SUPPORT OFFICE</b> 1-867-699-3208</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> 1 Employee (full time)</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>	<p>Provides income support programs and career development for Fort Providence and Kakisa Lake.</p>
<p><b>LANGUAGE SERVICES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Victor Constant 699-4421</li> <li>• Philip Constant 699-4818</li> <li>• Samuel Gargan 699-3171</li> <li>• Margaret Leishman 699-9949</li> </ul>	<p><i>Private Sector Services</i></p>	<p>Fee for service</p>	<p>Interpretation and translation services: South Slavey (interpretation only) South Slavey South Slavey South Slavey</p>
<p><b>RCMP</b> 1-867-699-3291</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D.A.R.E. Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>Solicitor General of Canada</i> RCMP Detachment 3 positions (1 vacant, 1 corporal, 2 constables)</p>	<p>Solicitor General, Government of Canada</p>	<p>Policing services for Fort Providence and Kakisa Lake  School addictions awareness program</p>

<p><b>ZHAHITI KUE FRIENDSHIP CENTRE</b> 1-867-699-3801</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Family Life Program and Healthy Eating Club</li> <li>• Youth Centre</li> <li>• Canadian Pre-Natal Nutrition Program</li> <li>• Fine Options Program</li> <li>• Food Bank</li> <li>• Summer Student Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>Zhahiti Kue Friendship Centre Board</i> Friendship Centre Building 1 Executive Director (full-time) 1 Executive Assistant (full-time) 1 Family Life Counsellor (full-time) 1 Youth Intervention Worker (part-time) CPNP Coordinator (part-time) Program Coordinator (full-time) 2 Youth Worker (full-time) 1 Radio Station DJ (part-time) 3 additional Employees at the Youth Centre which is in a separate building</p>	<p>Heritage Canada</p> <p>Deh Cho Health &amp; Social Services</p> <p>Urban Multi Purpose Aboriginal Youth Centre (UMAC), Heritage Canada</p> <p>Canada Pre-Natal Nutrition Program, Health Canada</p> <p>Dept. of Justice, GNWT</p> <p>Volunteers</p> <p>ECE, GNWT</p>	<p>Family counseling and support services to all family members, nutritional instruction to families and pre school children once a week</p> <p>Centre for youth activities</p> <p>Support to new mothers and babies</p> <p>Supervision of fine option program</p> <p>Provision of food to community members in need</p> <p>Hiring up to four students over the summer months</p>
---	--	---	---

Agency: Programs, Services <b>JEAN MARIE RIVER – pop. 50</b>	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<b>DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITY</b> 1-867-809-2030 • Culture Camp	<i>District Education Authority</i> Volunteer		On the land program with youth
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>	<i>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</i> 1 Lay Dispenser (part time)	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	On call. Support/visits from Fort Simpson by nurses, Social Workers and doctor crisis. Some foster homes.
<b>JEAN MARIE RIVER HEALTH CABIN</b> 1-867-809-2900	<i>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</i> Health Cabin 1 Community Health Worker (part time)	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	Community Health Worker services in mornings only
<b>JEAN MARIE RIVER FIRST NATION</b> 1-867-809-2000 • Home Care • Brighter Futures • Drug and Alcohol Program • Local Training Authority • Municipal Services • Crime Prevention	<i>Jean Marie River First Nation</i> Band Office Building 5 Employees (full time) 1 Casual Office Assistant (includes administration and maintenance staff)  Volunteers	DIAND, Canada  Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board  Health Canada  ECE, GNWT  Justice, GNWT	In home elder support  Community Wellness Workshops  After Care Program for post treatment residents  Summer Student Employment Program and support to students in southern colleges  Municipal services  Crime prevention programs
<b>LOUIE NORWEGIAN SCHOOL</b> 1-867-809-2030	<i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Louie Norwegian School Building 2 Teachers (1 full time, 1 paid part time but	Deh Cho Divisional Education Council	Kindergarten to Grade 9

Agency: Programs, Services	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pre School Story Time</li> </ul>	works full time 1 Language Assistant (full time) 2 Caretakers (part time)	NWT Literacy Council	Purchase of books and reading with pre school children

Agency: Programs, Services	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<b>KAKISA LAKE</b>			
<b>HEALTH SERVICES</b>	1 lay dispenser		
<b>KA' A 'AGEE TU FIRST NATION</b> 1-867-825-2000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Services</li> <li>• Trapper Training</li> <li>• Wellness Programs</li> <li>• Community Justice Committee</li> </ul>	<i>Ka' a 'agee Tu First Nation</i> 3 Employees (full time) 4 Employees (casual)  Volunteers	DLAND, Canada  MACA, GNWT  Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board  GNWT, Justice	Community physical infrastructure (there is no hamlet authority in Kakisa Lake)  Summer trapper training program for young people including traditional life skills and cultural education  Home care, referral to treatment, addictions counselling, family well being  Counsel & support victims, offenders & their families Promote change & develop crime prevention programs
<b>KAKISA LAKE DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITY</b> 1-876-825-2013	<i>Kakisa Lake District Education Authority</i> Volunteer		Local education authority
<b>KAKISA LAKE SCHOOL</b> 1-867-825-2026 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy Program</li> </ul>	<i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Kakisa Lake School Building 1 Teacher/Principal	ECE, GNWT  Deh Cho Divisional Education Council NWT Literacy Council	Kindergarten to Grade 6 Lunch Program Recycling Program Environmental Program 7 Students  After school literacy program

<p><b>FORT SIMPSON – pop. 1,273</b> <b>AURORA COLLEGE COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTRE</b> 1-867-695-2336</p>	<p><i>Aurora College</i> Dehcho Hall 2 Employees (full time)</p>	<p>ECE, GNWT</p>	<p>Adult Basic Education Outreach programs to Jean Marie River, Trout Lake and Nahanni Butte (driver’s literacy program) and Wrigley (housing maintainer program through the band office)</p>
<p><b>BOMPAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL</b> 1-867-695-2609</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Bompas Elementary School 7.5 Teachers (includes Principal and Program Support Teacher) 3 Special Needs Assistants 1 Teacher’s Assistant 1.5 Custodians Parent Volunteers</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>	<p>148 students in grades K to 6 Debating Club Traditional Cooking and Crafts Traditional Drumming Skating Lessons Fall and Spring Camp</p>
<p><b>CORONER’S OFFICE</b> 1-867-873-7460</p>	<p><i>Coroner’s Office, GNWT</i> 2 fee for service contracts</p>	<p>Justice, GNWT</p>	<p>Investigation of unexplained deaths with RCMP.</p>
<p><b>DEH CHO DIVISIONAL EDUCATION COUNCIL</b> 1-867-695-7308</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i></p>	<p>ECE, GNWT</p>	<p>Provides services to schools and administers schools in the Deh Cho Region</p>
<p><b>DEH CHO FIRST NATION</b> 1-867-695-2355</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho First Nation</i></p>	<p>DIAND, Government of Canada</p>	<p>Oversees Chiefs of the Deh Cho region Training and career development program for band members</p>

<p><b>DEH CHO HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BOARD</b> 1-867-695-3815</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</i> Rent a building 1 CEO 1 Director Community Programs 1 Director Administration/Finance Manager of Community Programs (Ethel) Manager of Human Resources Manager Health Services 1 Financial clerk 1 Financial Officer 1 Executive Assistance 1 casual clerk</p>	<p>Dept. of Health and Social Services, GNWT</p>	<p>Administers health and social services programs in Deh Cho Region: Child Protection, Sexual Abuse Specialist, Mental Health Specialist, Age and Disabled Program, Family Violence Program, Addictions Programs</p>
<p><b>DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITY</b> 1-867-695-2320</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read With Me Program</li> <li>• French Program</li> <li>• Cultural Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>District Education Authority</i> 1 Employee (part time)</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>	<p>Literacy Program French Literacy Program Community and Cultural Events, Kindergarten Supplies</p>
<p><b>FORT SIMPSON HEALTH CENTRE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health Clinic 1-867-695-7000</li> <li>• Community Social Services 1-867-695-7070</li> </ul>	<p><i>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</i> Fort Simpson Health Centre Building (shared facility with Social Services) 4 Nurses 1 Community Health Worker Fort Simpson Health Centre Building (shared facility with Health Clinic) 5 Social Workers 1 Traditional Healer (part time)</p>	<p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</p>	<p>Community health programs Basic clinic and hospital service with holding beds  Child Protection, Elder Support, Counselling, Mental Health Services, Age and Disabled Services, Family Violence and Sexual Abuse Services, Supported Living Home Traditional healing Referrals from community, RCMP and Health Centre</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Long Term Facility</li> <li>• Supported Living Services</li> <li>• Cluster Units</li> </ul> <p><b>FORT SIMPSON METIS LOCAL 52</b> 1-867-695-2431</p>	<p>Attached to the Health Centre</p> <p>Separate building 3 Employees</p> <p>Security Staff</p>	<p>Fort Simpson Metis Local 52 Fundraising</p>	<p>Referrals to addictions treatment Meals on Wheels Program</p> <p>20 beds, elders and physically disable people</p> <p>9 residents, aged and handicapped, 1 transient bed</p> <p>21 public housing units for elders</p>
<p><b>FRESH START ADDICTIONS PROGRAM</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addictions Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>Liidli Koe First Nation</i></p> <p>Fresh Start Building (rental of other facilities for workshops)</p> <p>2 Employees (full time)</p> <p>1 Janitor (part time)</p> <p>No Secretary</p> <p>Hiring of occasional short term project staff</p>	<p>DIAND, Canada</p>	<p>Assistance in fundraising for seniors and for student activities such as student exchange and travel programs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brighter Futures Program</li> </ul>	<p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</p> <p>Brighter Futures, Health Canada</p>	<p>Addictions Counselling AA Group Referrals Community Education Support Groups Single Parent Support Group Sharing Circles Workshops: Self Esteem, Problem Solving, Anger Management, Self Care Counselling in schools Crisis Intervention</p> <p>Home Visits Family and Spousal Assault Counselling Outreach to Trout Lake, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte Coordination and referral with other agencies</p>	

<p><b>FRIENDSHIP CENTRE</b> 1-867-695-2577</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Justice Program</li> <li>Back to Our Roots Program</li> <li>Youth Drop In Centre</li> <li>Fitness Centre and Gym</li> <li>Youth Employment Program</li> <li>Wage Subsidy Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>Friendship Centre</i> Friendship Centre Building 4 Employees (full time) 5 Employees (casual, for land program) Occasional Volunteers</p>	<p>Heritage Canada National Association of Friendship Centres Aboriginal Healing Foundation  Dept of Justice, GNWT  UMAC (Urban Multi Purpose Aboriginal Youth Centres), Heritage Canada  Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth, HRDC ECE, GNWT  NWT Housing Corporation</p>	<p>Sentencing Circles Counselling Victim/Offender Mediation Fine Options  Land Program (1 instructor with 4 youth) Workshops and Life Skills  Computer access Community Feasts Christmas Food Hampers Resource Centre Addictions Referrals Information Referrals Traditional Arts and Crafts  Sports and Fitness Programs Summer Youth Employment Program  Workplace training for persons with disabilities Accounting Training  Low Rental Housing Program Tenant Education Maintenance  Responsible for all income support programs and career development programs in Fort Simpson, Wrigley, Nahanni Butte, Jean Marie River and Trout Lake.</p>
<p><b>HOUSING AUTHORITY</b> 1-867-695-2725</p>	<p><i>Fort Simpson Housing Authority</i> 8 Employees (full time)</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>
<p><b>INCOME SUPPORT OFFICE</b> 1-867-695-7335</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Dhecho Hall 2 Employees (full time)</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p>

<p><b>JOHN TETSO MEMORIAL LIBRARY</b> 1-867-695-3276</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Literacy Programs</li> <li>• Movie Nights</li> </ul>	<p><i>Village of Fort Simpson</i> Library Building 1 Employee (full time) No volunteers</p>	<p>MACA, GNWT  ECE, GNWT</p>	<p>Purchase of books for adults to read to children Movies open to public</p>
<p><b>LANGUAGE SERVICES</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elizabeth Hardisty 695-2089</li> <li>• Mary Jane Nayally 695-2812</li> <li>• Denise Wunter 695-2188</li> </ul>	<p><i>Private Sector Services</i></p>	<p>Fee for service</p>	<p>Interpreter and translation services: South Slavey South Slavey French (translation only)</p>
<p><b>LEGAL SERVICES BOARD</b> 1-867-695-7315</p>	<p><i>1 Courtworker</i></p>	<p>Justice, GNWT</p>	<p>Assistance to people involved in civil or criminal matters Assistance to secure counsel through Legal Aid</p>
<p><b>LIIDLII KOE FIRST NATION</b> 1-867-695-3131</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First Nation Administration</li> <li>• Local Training Authority</li> <li>• Pre Natal Nutrition Program</li> <li>• Home Care</li> </ul>	<p><i>Liidli Koe First Nation</i> First Nation Building 18 Employees (full time) 4 Employees (part time)</p>	<p>DIAND, Canada  ARDA, Aboriginal Human Resource Strategy, Health Canada ECE, GNWT  Canada Pre Natal Nutrition Program, Health Canada</p>	<p>Land applications and band membership Job training for First Nations Safety Training Program Class 1 Driver's License Computer Training Program Pre natal support to mothers and children Home care for elders and disabled persons</p>

Daycare Melaw Community Child Care	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	Daycare centre programming
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daycare Melaw Community Child Care</li> </ul> <p><b>LONG TERM CARE HOME</b> 1-867-695-7080</p>	<p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</p>	<p>Full time, Respite and Palliative Care for 20 residents, mostly seniors</p>
<p><b>OPEN DOORS SOCIETY</b> 1-867-695-3962</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>School Readiness</li> <li>Busy Bees Program</li> <li>Playgroup</li> <li>Parent Group</li> <li>Toy Lending Library</li> </ul>	<p>Community Action Program for Children (CAPC) Healthy Children's Initiative, ECE, GNWT CAPC CAPC CAPC</p>	<p>School skills development program for 4 year olds Socialization and pre school development for 3 year olds Moms and Tots program Weekly parent meetings with parenting information Lending toys to families *All programs open to public and free of charge</p>
<p><b>PROBATION OFFICE</b> 1-867-695-7316</p>	<p>Justice, GNWT</p>	<p>Responsible for pre sentence and other court reports. Supervision of convicted offenders (adult and youth). Parole and temporary absence supervision.</p>

<p><b>RCMP</b> 1-867-695-3111</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D.A.R.E. Program</li> <li>• Volunteer Activities</li> </ul>	<p><i>Solicitor General, Government of Canada</i> Fort Simpson RCMP Detachment 8 staff (1sergeant; 1 corporal; 5 constables; 1 public servant)</p>	<p>Solicitor General, Government of Canada Hamlet &amp; GNWT Justice (community constable)</p>	<p>Policing Services Yukon border to Kakisa including Jean Marie River, Wrigley, Tungsten and traffic from the junction of Highway 1 and 7 including Widow Lake Settlement  Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program School Program Officers volunteer time for cadets, recreational coaching, First Aid Training Courses</p>
<p><b>REGIONAL JUSTICE COORDINATOR</b> 1-867-695-7319</p>	<p><i>Justice, GNWT</i> 1 Employee (full time) (Serves Ft. Liard, Ft. Simpson, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake, Wrigley)</p>	<p>Justice, GNWT</p>	<p>Responsible to develop community justice alternatives for Deh Cho region. Support to Community Justice Committees.</p>
<p><b>THOMAS SIMPSON SCHOOL</b> 1-867-695-7320</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Thomas Simpson School Building 10 Teachers (full time) 3 Teachers (half time) 1 Personal Counsellor (full time) 1 Academic Counsellor (full time)</p>	<p>ECE, GNWT</p>	<p>Grades 7 to 12 for 140 students Place 20 students per year in travel and exchange program Student Council After School Sports Program Peer Counselling Program Students Against Drunk Driving</p>
<p><b>VILLAGE OF FORT SIMPSON</b> 1-867-695-2253</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Services</li> <li>• Recreation Programs</li> <li>• Community Constable Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>Village of Fort Simpson</i> Municipal Building 19 Employees (full time) 3 Employees (casual)</p> <p>1 community constable</p>	<p>MACA, GNWT Municipal Property Taxes</p> <p>GNWT Justice/town/MACA/ Solicitor General</p>	<p>Community infrastructure services  Arena, curling rink, community gym and community hall Recreational programming for children and youth  Community policing, bylaw enforcement</p>

Agency: Programs, Services	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<b>NAHANNI BUTTE</b> – pop. 82  CHARLES YOHIN SCHOOL 1-867-602-2200	Deh Cho Divisional Education Council Charles Yohin School 2 Teachers 2 Support Workers (full time)	Deh Cho Divisional Education Council	Kindergarten to Grade 10 Computer Night Family Literacy Program 23 Students
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board 1 Lay Dispenser	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	Nurses and Doctors from Ft. Simpson Social Worker and RCMP from Ft. Liard monthly
NAHANNI BUTTE FIRST NATION 1-867-602-2900 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nutrition Program</li> </ul>	Nahanni Butte First Nation  Volunteers	DLAND, Canada  Nahanni Butte District Education Authority	Breakfast Program Students at Charles Yohin School
NAHANNI BUTTE MEDICAL HEALTH CLINIC 1-867-602-2203	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board 1 Community Health Worker (part time)	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board	First Aid Medivac to Fort Simpson

Agency: Programs, Services, <b>WRIGLEY</b> – pop. 183	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<p><b>CHIEF JULIAN YENDO SCHOOL</b> 1-867-581-3401</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culture and Recreation Program</li> </ul>	<p><i>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</i> Facilities shared with Band Office 4 Teachers (full time)</p> <p><i>Wrigley District Education Authority</i></p>	<p>Deh Cho Divisional Education Council</p> <p>Fort Simpson District Education Authority</p>	<p>Kindergarten to Grade 8 32 Students</p> <p>After school culture and sports programs for students</p>
<p><b>PEHDZEH KI FIRST NATION</b> 1-867-581-3321</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal Services</li> </ul>	<p><i>Pehdzeh Ki First Nation</i> Facilities shared with school 8 Staff (7 full time and 1 part time)</p>	<p>DIAND, Canada</p> <p>MACA, GNWT</p>	<p>Community physical infrastructure</p>
<p><b>WRIGLEY HEALTH CENTRE</b> 1-867-581-3441</p>	<p><i>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board</i> Health Centre 1 Community Health Representative 1 Community Health Worker 1 Janitor</p>	<p>Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board Pehdzeh Ki First Nation</p>	<p>First Aid School classes on healthy lifestyle Public awareness on substance abuse, addictions, hygiene, nutrition and pre-natal care Home Care Program Alcohol and Drug Awareness Program Referrals Social Worker visits monthly from Ft. Simpson. Visits the school.</p>

Agency: Programs, Services	Employer, Location, Employees	Funding Sources	Description: Programs, Services, Clients
<b>TROUT LAKE</b> CHARLES TETCHO SCHOOL 1-867-206-2242	Deh Cho Divisional Education Council Charles Tetcho School 1 Teacher/Principal 1 Language Specialist Trout Lake District Education Authority Volunteer	Deh Cho Divisional Education Council	Kindergarten to Grade 10 Computer Night Local education authority
<b>DISTRICT EDUCATION AUTHORITY</b> 1-867-206-2242 SAMBAA KE DENE BAND 1-867-206-2800 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug and Alcohol Program</li> <li>• Wellness Programs</li> <li>• Recreation Programs</li> <li>• Home Care</li> <li>• Municipal Services</li> <li>• Community Justice Committee</li> </ul>	Samba Ke Dene Band Band Building 14 Employees (4 full time and 10 part time) Volunteers	DIAND, Canada Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board Healthy Children's Initiative, ECE, GNWT Brighter Futures, Health Canada MACA, GNWT Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board MACA, GNWT Justice, GNWT	Public Drug and Alcohol Awareness Program Parenting workshops, nutritional programs, leadership, life skills workshops for public Community recreation programs Home support program to elders and those in need Community municipal services Counseling & support to victims, offenders and their families. Promote change and develop crime prevention programs. First Aid Elder education on healthy eating Anti smoking, substance abuse and sexual abuse program in school Referrals Nurse visits from Ft. Simpson Social Worker from Ft. Simpson
<b>TROUT LAKE CLINIC</b> 1-867-206-2838	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board Trout Lake Medical Clinic 1 Community Health Worker 1 Janitor	Deh Cho Health and Social Services Board Samba Ke Dene Band	First Aid Elder education on healthy eating Anti smoking, substance abuse and sexual abuse program in school Referrals Nurse visits from Ft. Simpson Social Worker from Ft. Simpson