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Dehcho Regional Investment Plan

Mackenzie Gas Project Impact Fund (MGPIF) Phase 2: Draft Final Report

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Prepared by: Lutra Associates Ltd. in conjunction with
the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee

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- Joanne Deneron, Fort Liard
- Margaret Leishman, Kakisa
- Dennis Deneron, Trout Lake
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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Regional Investment Plan

The Government of Canada established the \$500 million Mackenzie Gas Project Impact Fund (MGPIF) in 2005. The Fund provides resources over a ten-year period to manage and mitigate socio-economic impacts anticipated to result from the Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP), should the Project proceed.¹ The *Mackenzie Gas Project Impacts Act* enables the establishment of a territorial corporation to receive MGPIF funding. The corporation will, in turn, allocate funds to five regional corporations including one in the Dehcho, which will be responsible for managing and allocating funds. MGPIF funding is intended for use by regions to address socio-economic impacts arising from, or conditions exacerbated by the MGP. Priorities and decisions respecting the use of MGPIF monies will rest primarily with the Dehcho Regional Corporation, which will have a majority Aboriginal membership. A Regional Investment Plan (RIP) will guide financial allocations and expenditures.

It is estimated that the MGPIF will allocate some \$150 million to the Dehcho Region (DCR) over a ten-year period. Consistent with Dehcho First Nations membership and regional boundaries established by the governments of Canada and the NWT, the Dehcho Region is defined as 10 communities, each with First Nations councils - Fort Providence, Fort Liard, Wrigley, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake, Jean Marie River, Kakisa, Hay River Reserve, Fort Simpson, and West Point First Nation. The Dehcho Region also includes three Metis organizations - one in each of Fort Simpson, Fort Providence, and Fort Liard. The majority(86%) of regional residents are persons of Aboriginal ancestry.

¹ The Mackenzie Gas Project Impact Fund (MGPIF) is contingent upon the MGP proceeding.

In 2007, the Dehcho First Nations (DFN) agreed by resolution² to accept responsibility for administering the three-phases of preparatory work required to ready the Dehcho Region to receive MGPIF monies. The Dehcho Regional Investment Planning phases include:

- Phase One - an environmental scan
- Phase Two - action plan
- Phase Three - set up regional organization

1.2 Regional Process to Develop the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan

Phase 1

DFN took an active role in Phase 1 planning and reporting. Throughout the planning process, DFN remained dedicated to:

- ✓ collaboration and consultation with key stakeholders;
- ✓ flexibility to respond to changing circumstances and opportunities;
- ✓ taking a comprehensive, holistic and measured approach to socio-economic development in the Dehcho Region; and
- ✓ moving forward on strategic priorities to mitigate the impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP).

To complete the Phase 1 environmental scan, DFN retained a contractor to undertake a community survey, a literature review, and an analysis of existing socio-economic data. The conceptual analysis included an overview of texts, literature, statistical data, and information from community consultations. Key Phase 1 references included:

- the Liidlii Kue First Nation's *Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Impact Statement* (2005).
- the Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council's *Perspectives on the Socio-cultural Effects of the Proposed Mackenzie Gas Project* (2007).
- the Environmental Impact Statement of Mackenzie MGP (2004).
- the GNWT *Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* (2005).

² Special Leadership Meeting Fort Simpson, NT January 23 -25,2007 Resolution # 1 - Mackenzie Gas Project Impact Fund "that, without prejudice to the Dehcho Process the Leadership of the Dehcho are prepared to be the lead organization in the development of a regional socio - economic investment plan for the Dehcho First Nations communities - to receive up to \$700K from DIAND to complete the Dehcho socio-economic investment plan".

Socio-economic baseline data contained in the Phase 1 report were derived primarily from the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Bureau of Statistics.

The community survey in Phase 1 targeted Dehcho member organizations and other knowledgeable residents/organizations. DFN leadership, band managers, DFN committee members, Dehcho Health and Social Services and local community groups were contacted to identify survey participants. Templates were developed internally and used as survey instruments. Completed surveys were faxed to DFN's contractor, Capacity Development (Rene Lamothe, Fort Simpson, NWT). Capacity Development catalogued all responses based on the templates. A qualitative key word analysis was undertaken to discern concerns and priorities (see Appendix A). The results of the survey were summarized in the *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* (2007).

Based on both primary and secondary source research, the Executive Director of DFN prepared the *Mackenzie Gas Project Regional Investment Plan for Dehcho First Nations Phase 1* report. The Pipeline Readiness Office within Indian Affairs and Northern Development (INAC) accepted the Phase 1 report in September 2007.

Phase 2

In late 2007, DFN established an eight-member steering committee to lead the development of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. Members were selected to represent all DFN communities, the GNWT, and the Dehcho Health and Social Service Authority. The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee contracted Lutra Associates Ltd. (Lois Little and Bob Stephen) and Crosscurrents Associates Ltd. (Peter Redvers), both of Yellowknife, to complete Phase 2 planning work. The leadership of the Steering Committee in Phase 2 allowed DFN to revert to its original role in the planning process, which was for administration and oversight.

The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee played an active role in Phase 2 planning work by:

- providing feedback on issues and opportunities (e.g. on the gap analysis, strategic projects for each priority area, and draft reports).
- giving direction for the regional investment plan (e.g. consistency with the Dehcho Process and its 21 principles; incorporating Dene laws and principles; encouraging partnerships and leveraging of funding from other sources; and working from an integrated and appreciative model for strengthening and

unifying families to enable regional residents to withstand/rebound from any development or change in social-cultural circumstances).

- taking leadership in community consultations and the selection of field workers.
- communicating with community leaders about the MGPIF and regional investment planning activities and outcomes.
- accessing GNWT advice, and program/service profiles and baseline information.

In addition to Phase 2 planning activities, work in this second stage of the regional investment planning process also involved undertaking work not completed in Phase 1. Specifically, the Phase 1 report was deficient in two areas:

1. it lacked an analysis of mitigations and commitments made by MGP proponents and the GNWT to address expected socio-economic impacts.
2. it lacked an updated inventory of programs/services available in the region to address anticipated socio-economic impacts.

A supplementary report analyzing gaps in responses to expected socio-cultural and economic impacts was presented to the Steering Committee in December 2007. Elements of this 'gap' analysis are also included in this Phase 2 report. Reference documents for the gap analysis are listed in Appendix D. They include community and regional plans, presentations to the Joint Review Panel, MGP reports, the GNWT-MGP Socio-Economic Agreement and the Access and Benefit Framework document.

Steering Committee members actively sought updated information on the human programs and services available to Dehcho residents to respond to expected socio-economic impacts. Updated inventory information, largely provided by the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority, the Dehcho Division Education Council, visits to each Dehcho community, and Internet research is also included in this Phase 2 report (see Appendix B). Due to their proximity and service responsibilities to West Point First Nation and the Hay River Reserve residents, a program/service inventory for Hay River is also included.

In addition to a literature and document review and regular Steering Committee meetings, the other main activity of Phase 2 planning work was community conversations in each Dehcho community. Conversations were held with First Nations Councils, Metis locals, front-line workers, youth/students, and members of the general public in all Dehcho Region communities. Due to their proximity

and service responsibilities to West Point First Nation and the Hay River Reserve residents, conversations were also held with leaders, front-line workers, and youth/students in Hay River.

Virtually all conversations took place in regional communities between January and April 2008. Over 250 individuals participated. Local coordinators/facilitators were retained in Hay River, Fort Liard, and Fort Providence to work with Lutra Associates Ltd. to engage community members in conversation. When possible, a Steering Committee member also participated in community conversations. Comments and direction provided in community conversations are incorporated throughout the Dehcho Phase 2 planning report.

Community conversations provided valuable community perspectives and confirmation of:

- strategic priority projects and planning direction;
- direct impacts, particularly conditions likely to worsen from MGP activity in the priority areas identified in Phase 1;
- mitigation to reduce the residual effects of MGP impacts; and
- issues likely to affect the performance of the MGPIF.

Subsequent to community conversations, draft Dehcho Regional Investment Plan projects and a draft report were prepared, vetted by the Steering Committee, and circulated to regional and community leaders and agencies, government agencies and frontline workers for comment and support (see Appendix E for the circulation list). Feedback provided guidance for preparing this final draft report.

1.3 Outline of the Regional Investment Plan

The regional investment plan is a basic requirement to fulfilling the intent of the MGPIF and addressing accountability requirements. This Phase 2 report completes most of the requirements associated with the MGPIF. Outstanding requirements will be addressed in Phase 3. This Phase 2 report includes an updated version of the *Mackenzie Gas Project Regional Investment Plan for Dehcho First Nations Phase 1* report as well as complete reporting of Phase 2 outcomes. The report is organized to follow a standard table of contents developed for the five regional investments plans under development in the NWT.³

³ RIP s are being developed by the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Gwich'in Tribal Council, K'asho Got'ine District Corporation, the Tulita and Deline Land Corporations, and the Dehcho First Nations.

The report is organized to provide a range of information collected in Phases 1 and 2. An outline of the report follows.

1. Introduction (Phase 1, 2 & 3)

Information about the MGPIF and methodology for the Dehcho planning process.

2. Socio-Economic Conditions and Baseline Data (Phase 1 & 2)

An overview of existing conditions, baseline data, and existing socio-economic programs/services.

3. Anticipated Socio-Economic Impacts Affecting the Region (Phase 1)

Direct MGP impacts, existing conditions exacerbated by the MGP, and preparedness of Dehcho residents to manage impacts.

4. Existing Mitigation Commitments for Socio-Economic Impacts (Phase 1)

MGP commitments made in the Social Economic Impact Assessment, MGP-GNWT Social-Economic Agreement commitments, and MGP Access and Benefit Plan commitments.

5. Regional Investment Plan Priorities (Phase 1)

Priority areas for impact funding.

6. Regional Goals of the MGP Impact Fund (Phase 2)

Short (5 year) and long term (10 year) goals.

7. Regional Investment Fund Action Plan (Phase 2)

Project descriptions and budgets.

8. Regional Plan Monitoring and Management (Phase 2)

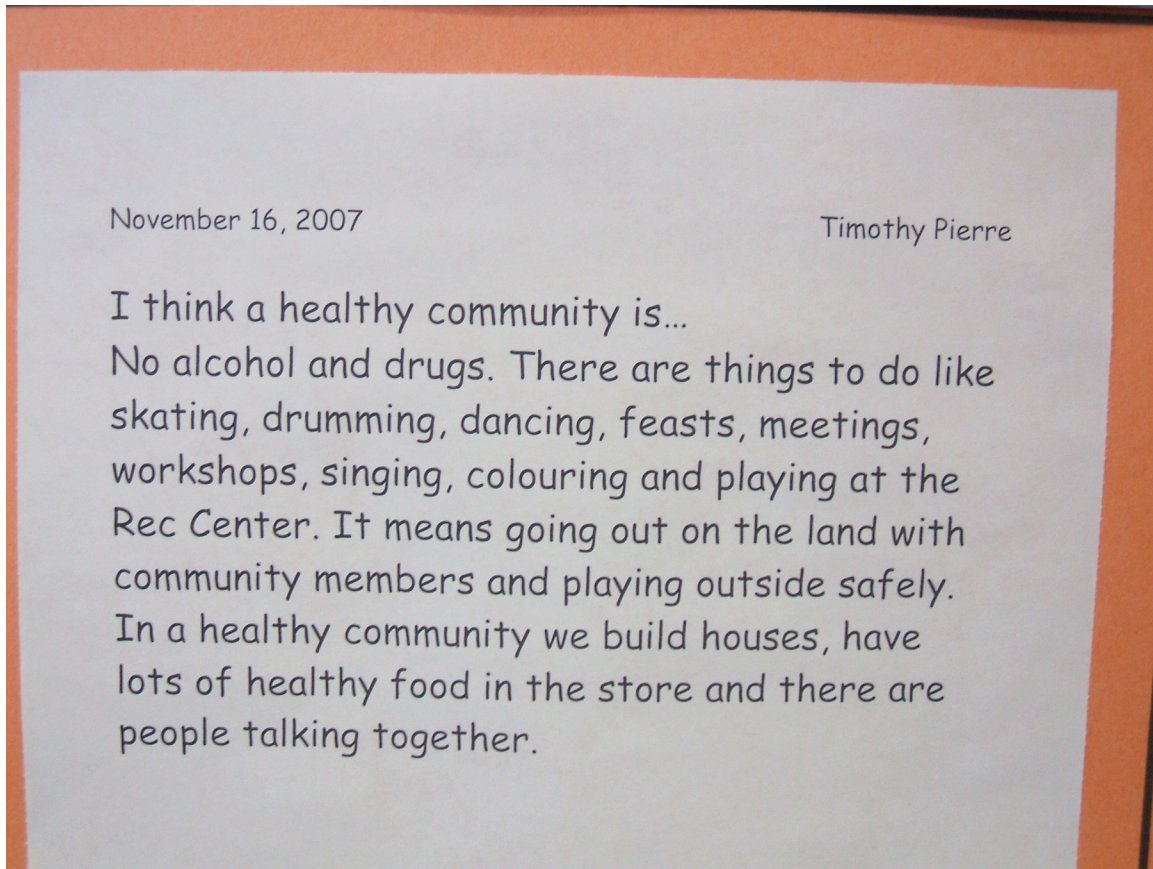
Performance measurement, monitoring, and impact indicators.

9. Reporting and Accountability (Phase 2)

Annual performance measurement reporting and evaluation considerations.

10. Regional Investment Fund Establishment and Management (Phase 3)

Not included in this report.



Thoughts from a Trout Lake student on a health community.

2. Social and Economic Conditions and Baseline Data

This chapter provides information on existing socio-economic conditions and socio-economic programming in the Dehcho Region (DCR). These conditions may be used as a baseline against which to compare future conditions, assess impacts of the MGP, and help gauge progress towards short and long term regional investment plan goals. Social and economic information is presented in Section 2.1. Section 2.2 presents information on existing social and economic programs/services.

2.1 Socio-Economic Conditions⁴

Socio-economic information is presented in four sub-sections:

1. Population and Employment
2. Social & Community Wellness
3. Traditional Culture
4. Housing and Community Infrastructure

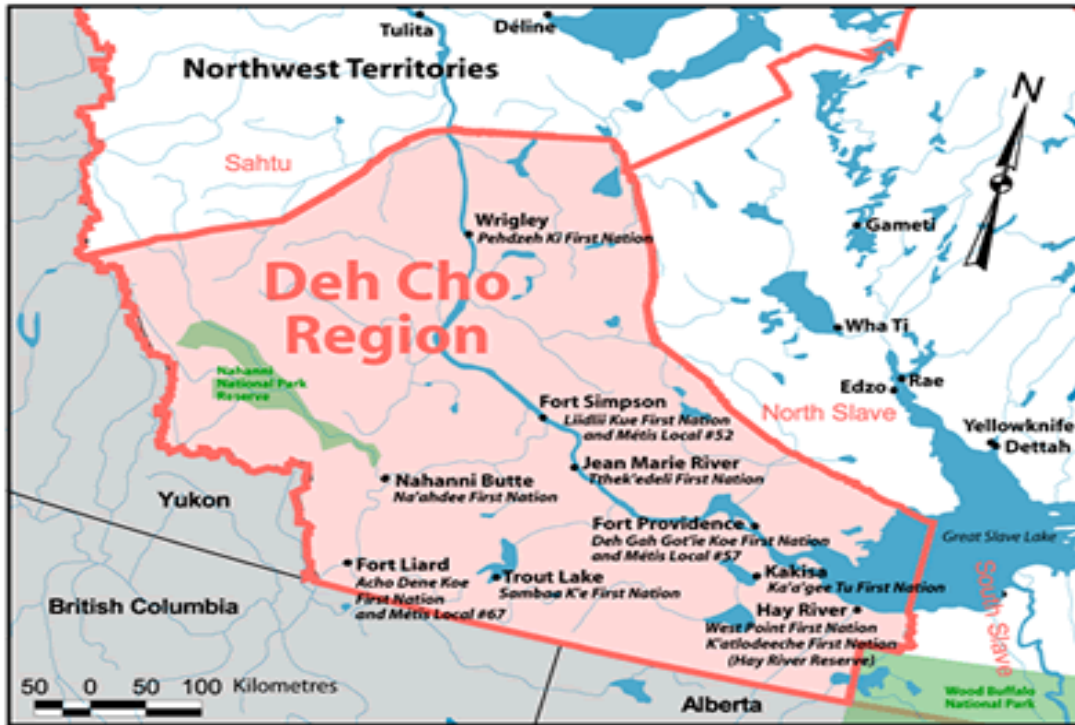
This format mirrors categories established in main reference documents including the *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report*, *Environmental Impact Statement for the Mackenzie Gas Project*, the *GNWT Dehcho Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project* and community assessments of the Mackenzie Gas Project EIS.

2.1.1 Population and Employment

The ten geographic communities in the DCR are: Fort Providence, Fort Liard, Wrigley, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake, Jean Marie River, Kakisa, Hay River Reserve, West Point First Nation, and Fort Simpson. Fort Simpson is the administrative centre for the DCR (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: Map of the Dehcho Region

⁴ Data in section 2.1 remains unchanged from the Phase 1 report accepted by INAC in September 2007.



Source: Indian & Northern Affairs Canada

The DCR is larger than other regions in the NWT both in terms of land mass and number of communities. The majority of the population (pop. 3,500) resides in four communities - Fort Simpson (pop. 1,211), Fort Providence (pop. 814), Fort Liard (pop. 591), and Hay River Reserve (pop. 300). The remaining communities are quite small - Wrigley (pop. 176); Nahanni Butte (pop. 125); Trout Lake (pop. 80); Jean Marie River (pop. 71) and Kakisa (pop. under 50) (GNWT 2006). Population data for the West Point First Nation are included with Hay River, a large community outside the DCR with a population of 3,651.

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

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 increase by 6% (GNWT 2006). Population growth is expected to be concentrated in two communities - Fort Simpson and the Hay River Reserve (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: Percentage 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%) in the last decade. The community of Fort Liard exhibited an appreciable increase in employment rates (+16.6%) between 1994 and 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).

2.1.2 Social and Community Wellness

This section describes social and community wellness in the DCR, which refers to health, social wellness, unlawful activities, and education levels within regional communities. 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). Similar trends are evident in the DCR.

2.1.2.1 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 aggregated for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal NWT residents only, it is not possible to report information on substance use for DCR communities. 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 the 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 | 646 | 640 | 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 population) and are well above the NWT average (16 per 1,000 population). 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.

2.1.2.2 Social Wellness and Unlawful Behaviours

In 2005, the reported crime rate in the NWT was the highest in Canada, 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 2.3). Fort Providence (115 per 1,000 in 2001) had 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 | 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.

2.1.2.3 Education

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

- The percentage of DCR (46%) residents who graduated from high school is low and is well below the NWT (65%) rate with the exception of residents in Fort Simpson; and
- With the exception of Fort Simpson residents, the percentage of DCR (37%) residents with some post-secondary education is also below the NWT (56%) rate.

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).

2.1.3 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, only four cultural indicators are described - hunting, fish and trapping activities, consumption of country food and use of an 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 DCR Communities

| Location | 1993 (%) | 1998 (%) | 2002 (%) |
|-----------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Northwest Territories | 18 | 42 | 41 |
| NWT Aboriginal | 42 | 48 | 51 |

| Location | 1993 (%) | 1998 (%) | 2002 (%) |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Communities | | | |
| 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 (%) | | |
|----------------------------|---|------|------|
| | 1993 | 1995 | 2002 |
| Northwest Territories | 29 | 30 | 33 |
| NWT Aboriginal Communities | 73 | 68 | 70 |
| DCR Total | 43 | 46 | 61 |

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

2.1.4 Housing and Community Infrastructure

People in the DCR are spread out over considerable distances and many reside in small remote communities with few transportation links. For these reasons, the DCR faces unique challenges when providing education, health, social services, and infrastructure to 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. Each community has ice road connections with an all-seasons 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 faces 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 percentage of houses in DCR communities requiring major repairs varied from a low of 16% in Fort Liard and 67% in Kakisa.
- In 2004, the number of households in the DCR with more than 6 people (8%) was low and similar to the NWT average (7%) (MGP 2004a).

2.1.4.1 Governance

The 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). DFN represents the interests of 10 First Nation communities and three Metis councils in this process. The process, known as the Dehcho Process, is expected to result in land claims settlement and a self-government agreement.

The Dehcho Framework Agreement signed in 2001 provides a roadmap to guide the parties in the negotiations. In the Dehcho Framework Agreement, the three parties (DFN, Federal Governments and GNWT) 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.

2.2 Existing Social and Economic Programming in the Dehcho⁵

Human programs and services operate in a complex environment in the DCR as is the case throughout the NWT. Government departments and agencies, non-government organizations, and private sector groups deliver complementary programs that, in many cases have varying levels of service and different eligibility criteria. One of the key messages heard from respondents during Phase 1 consultations was the need for governments to listen to community concerns and include residents in program design and planning decisions. Dehcho residents want to be involved in shaping the policies and programs that affect their lives.

⁵ This section has been updated since the submission of the Phase 1 report in September 2007.

Many Phase 1 respondents were clear that socio-economic programming that meets the needs of the DCR does not and will not happen on its own. In order to ensure that the needs of DCR residents, today and tomorrow, are addressed, federal, territorial and regional organizations must establish a long term planning framework that involves DCR citizens. The stakeholders (Canada, GNWT, municipalities, DFN and Metis councils) must also ensure that work is coordinated to ensure that effective, sustainable program and service outcomes are constantly kept in sight.

Existing social and economic programs and services in Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Jean Marie River, Kakisa, Fort Simpson, Nahanni Butte, Wrigley, Hay River Reserve, and Trout Lake are listed in Appendix B. No service information was available for West Point First Nation although it is understood that some human services are delivered by the First Nation⁶ while other services (e.g. health and education) are accessed through service providers in the Town of Hay River. Due to the proximity of West Point First Nations, Hay River Reserve and other communities in the southern area of the DCR who may access services in Hay River, Hay River based programs/services are also included in the appendix. Appendix B includes a listing of childcare, education, health, justice, language, housing, addictions, wage subsidy, and literacy programs/services. The programs/services in Appendix B should be considered a 'snapshot' in time as programs and services regularly change depending on the availability of human and financial resources, and demand.

Regional programs and services are briefly described below. The program and service profile shows that each DCR community has access to some level of health, social, education, culture, shelter, and protection services. The scope and nature of service does differ however as does the mode of delivery. Services delivered in the five small communities⁷ with populations less than 200 are distinctly different than in the four communities⁸ with populations of more than 300.

⁶ In April 2007, Indian and Northern Affairs Department appointed an independent administrator to run the band's day-to-day affairs. At the time of Phase 2 consultations, no West Point First Nation personnel were available to participate in the planning process.

⁷ Jean Marie River, Kakisa, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake, Wrigley

⁸ Fort Liard, Fort Providence, Hay River Reserve, and Fort Simpson

2.2.1 Population and Employment

Early childhood development services are delivered in part by the GNWT and non-government day care operators. GNWT Early Childhood Education (ECE), the federal Aboriginal Headstart Program, and federal Brighter Futures funding supports childcare and early childhood services in several DCR communities. In 2005, GNWT ECE licensed seven (7) childcare facilities in the DCR. In 2008, six (6) licensed childcare programs⁹ in regional communities provide slightly more than 150 full and part-time spaces in nursery school, after school, or day care programs. Further, Trout Lake is expected to open a day care facility in 2008. Two other day care facilities are closed either because the facility (in Wrigley) does not meet fire standards or environmental health standards (in Fort Providence).¹⁰

Aurora College is a main source of training in the DCR. Community learning centres and adult educators associated with Aurora College are located in each of the larger communities. The extent of adult training and educational activities in smaller communities depends on the innovation of First Nation organizations. For example, in 2007/08 the Samba K'e Development Corporation and Aurora College delivered adult training in Trout Lake. The Corporation secured the services of a volunteer adult educator, and provided accommodation and a training site for the program. Aurora College provided the curriculum and a mobile facility.

A wide range of career and employment programs are delivered primarily by GNWT and Canada sponsored NWT Career (development) Centres and Canada NWT Service Centres in Hay River and Fort Simpson. Activities include career development services, training and employment programs, community programs, financial assistance programs, childcare subsidy program (daycare), income assistance, cultural programs, and postsecondary support. Services such as income assistance may be offered by outreach or by contract service providers in Dehcho communities outside of Hay River and Fort Simpson.

⁹ Fort Simpson: Open Door Society nursery school has 16 preschool child care spaces and 19 after school child care spaces and the Kids Corner child care has 8 infant/toddler and 19 preschool spaces; Fort Providence: Dezoah Undaa Etleh Koke Aboriginal Head Start has 16 preschool spaces; Fort Liard: Acho Dene Koe Child Care Centre has 13 preschool spaces in the nursery school and 16 after school spaces; and the Hay River Reserve's Aboriginal Headstart has 20 preschool spaces and the Dene Ts'eh Ts'udaa K'ehondii Koe Daycare has 8 infant and 17 preschool spaces.

¹⁰ GNWT, Health and Social Services, 2006, *Early Childhood Development Report, 2005*

2.2.2 Social and Community Wellness

2.2.2.1 Health

The Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority (DHSSA), Hay River Health and Social Services Authority (HRHSSA), First Nations and non-government organizations deliver health and wellness services in all DCR communities. The DHSSA board is well represented by trustees from each DCR community. The nine member HRHSSA board has two members representing Fort Resolution and Hay River Reserve and seven members appointed by the Minister of Health and Social Services. The Integrated Services Delivery Model (ISDM)¹¹ guides service delivery in regional communities. This team-based, client-centred approach seeks “*better and more equal access to services*” among all residents of the DCR regardless of where they live. The ISDM takes an integrated and collaborative approach to the delivery of six types of services:

1. diagnostic and curative (identification and treatment of physical symptoms or conditions);
2. rehabilitation (improvement and maintenance of independence for people with injuries, disability, or chronic disease);
3. protection (protect and take care of vulnerable people);
4. promotion and prevention (information and supports to improve health status and overall quality of life including life skills, healthy choices, education, interventions to prevent illness or accidents);
5. mental health and addictions (care and support to people who have a mental illness or an addiction); and
6. continuing care support (for people who can't fully take care of themselves and their family caregivers).

The Primary Community Care Team is usually the first point of contact for DCR residents. A diverse range of health and social service skills and knowledge are available through Primary Community Care Teams resident in the larger communities. In the smaller communities, a community health worker or wellness worker may be the only resident team member. Primary Community Care Teams work closely with regional and territorial support teams. Smaller communities usually have monthly access locally to itinerant services provided by travelling regional health, social, and mental health, and addictions staff. Emergency services are attended to as required by medical evacuation (medivac) services. Occasionally monthly and medivac services to small communities are interrupted by poor weather conditions that restrict air access.

¹¹ GNWT, Health and Social Services, 2004, *Integrated Health and Social Services Model for the NWT Health and Social Service System, A Plain Language Summary*



Frontline workers meeting in Fort Providence during Phase 2 consultations.

Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority's (DHSSA) seeks to 'work together for healthy lifestyles', focus on minimizing illness and increasing wellness, promote healthy living, and provide quality health care and social services to all Dehcho residents.¹² DHSSA's long-term goals are consistent with the priorities of DCR communities including:

- healthy choices promotion and responsible self-care;
- public health protection, and illness and disease prevention;
- children and vulnerable individuals protection from abuse, neglect, and distress; and
- integrated, responsive, and effective health services and social programs delivery for those who need them.

Resident DHSSA health and/or wellness staff are available in all regional communities except Kakisa. DHSSA is currently assessing ways to better integrate traditional Aboriginal healing practices in service delivery, particularly in addiction services. The DHSSA continues to implement the territorial Mental Health and Addictions Strategy,¹³ which seeks to strengthen community-based prevention and counseling services, increase addictions awareness programming, and place greater emphasis on prevention and counseling

¹² Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority, 2007, *Strategic Directions 2007 to 2010*

¹³ GNWT Health and Social Services, 2004, *Framework for Action Mental Health and Addictions Services*

services for youth. DHSSA's service delivery to small communities is challenged by the availability of staff housing, and recruitment and retention of professional health care and social services staff. The communities of Trout Lake, Nahanni Butte, and Jean Marie River are planning a joint venture project to address limited housing resources.

DCR communities may run short-term projects to supplement health and social services delivered by DHSSA. Annual project funding from Health Canada for Brighter Futures projects and the Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP) is available primarily to First Nations' and non-government organizations (NGOs). Project funding is available for short-term community-based health, wellness, culture, and early childhood development programs. Project funding allows communities to design and deliver programs for unique local needs but per capita allocations particularly in small communities, frequently challenge both the scope and longevity of supplemental health and social service programs. Small amounts of project funding encourage community innovation and efforts to consolidate resources, activities and expertise. For example, an employee of the Pehdzeh Ki First Nation in Wrigley coordinates as many as nine programs each with per capita-based budgets, to increase services to vulnerable community members.



Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority facilities in Trout Lake.

The DCR has a small number of NGOs. Some of the main NGOs providing social, cultural, and economic programs are the friendship centres in Fort Providence, Fort Simpson and Hay River, the Residential School Society in Fort

Providence, and the Nats'jee Keh Treatment Centre and Dene Cultural Institute both on the Hay River Reserve. Depending on funding available, NGOs may deliver health and wellness, healing, mental health and addictions residential treatment, youth drop-in, culture/language, and family violence services. Services tend to be limited to the community where the NGO is located and target vulnerable youth, families, and elders.

2.2.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing

Community policing and highway patrol services in the DCR are provided by RCMP detachments located in Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, Hay River, and Fort Liard. Smaller communities do not have resident RCMP members. They are served by nearby detachments that provide scheduled patrols and emergency services as required. Communities without local policing services tend to be dismayed by the irregularity of patrols and slow response to complaints. Larger communities with resident officers often complain about the invisibility of police in the community.

Under the community policing model, the RCMP commits its members to:

- work together with community authorities and agencies;
- provide policing services in a culturally appropriate and sensitive manner;
- provide healthy alternatives, especially for youth;
- get involved in the schools with a view to educating children about healthy ways to live;
- make regular, personal contact with as many community members as possible;
- engage in the life of the community;
- work with the community regarding public awareness and crime prevention; and
- maintain public safety and security.¹⁴

The 20-year Federal Government-Government of the NWT Territorial Police Service Agreement due for renewal in 2012, guides the delivery of RCMP services throughout the NWT. This cost-shared arrangement for policing requires the Government of Canada to cover 30 percent of costs while the GNWT contributes the remaining 70 percent. Position vacancies, extensive workloads, and responsibility for geographically dispersed populations are among the challenges of effective, timely policing services in the DCR.

¹⁴ Scott Clark Consulting Inc. March 2006. *Policing In The Northwest Territories Report On A Public Consultation Process*

Bylaw enforcement and protective services supplement community policing services. The Village of Fort Simpson and Hamlet of Fort Liard staff community constable and safety and protective services positions. The K'atl'odeeche First Nation on the Hay River Reserve retains an on-reserve security force.

GNWT Justice helps communities develop alternative ways of dealing with local justice issues. Program support is provided in three main areas: 1) community justice activities, 2) victim services, and 3) community policing. There is an active community justice program in the DCR. Volunteer community justice committees exist in most communities. RCMP members make referrals/pre-charge diversions to justice committees. The majority of the cases diverted are minor offences committed by youth. Community justice committees can act as a liaison between the RCMP and communities, particularly on issues specific to certain individuals (especially youth) and families who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.

Three GNWT Justice positions support the DCR community justice system - a regional community court worker, probation officer, and community justice coordinator. These positions are located in Fort Simpson. The probation officer and regional community justice coordinator serve all DCR communities.

2.2.2.3 Education

The Dehcho Divisional Education Council (DDEC), South Slave Divisional Education Council (SSDEC)¹⁵ and Aurora College are central agencies supporting and delivering education in the DCR. DDEC and SSDEC work with community schools and District Education Authorities in each community. DDEC trustees come from eight different DCR communities.

All DCR communities have local schools and offer kindergarten to grade nine level education. Grades 10-12 are available only in the four larger communities. To complete a secondary school education, students from the smaller communities must move to a larger centre (e.g. Fort Simpson). In addition to academic programs, community schools are usually a main source of extra-curricular recreation, sport, and culture programming for children and youth.

¹⁵ South Slave Divisional Education Council (SSDEC) is responsible for Chief Sunrise Education Centre on the Hay River Reserve, and Hay River Schools.



Senior high school students in Fort Liard participating in Phase 2 consultations.

2.2.3 Traditional Culture

The Dehcho Divisional Education Council (DDEC) follows the GNWT Aboriginal Language and Culture Based Education directive¹⁶ in the delivery of education programs in Dehcho schools. This directive sets out a framework for planning, developing, delivering, supporting, and evaluating Aboriginal language and culture-based education programming in the NWT schools.

To support Slavey language programming in Dehcho schools, the DDEC's Teaching and Learning Centre develops materials; offers literacy courses for instructors; and helps to plan language programs. DDEC's Slavey Language Consultant promotes and supports the Slavey language, and arranges and delivers language workshops and consultation services to the Slavey language/culture programs in local schools and communities. Pending the availability of local resource people and funding, students may be exposed to a range of culture and language programming throughout the school year. Culture camps are a popular way to engage youth and elders in language and culture activities.

¹⁶ GNWT ECE, 2004, Aboriginal Language and Culture-Based Education, Departmental Directive

Cultural programs including preservation of the Michif language are a priority for Dehcho Metis. Depending on funding, Metis councils may support or form partnerships to deliver language and cultural programs in their communities. For example, in 2007 the Fort Providence Metis Council researched and published *Since 1921 The Relationship Between Dehcho Metis and Canada*. The book provides a snapshot of the history, culture, political rights, and aspirations of Dehcho Metis in the Fort Providence area.

In addition to school-based programs, First Nation councils may secure project funding to deliver language and cultural programs. For example, the First Nation in Jean Marie River recently held a drum making and storytelling workshop for students at Louie Norwegian School. In all DCR communities, schools and other culture and language programs have difficulty engaging local resource people in cultural and language work likely due to the small, insecure, and intermittent amounts of funding associated with these activities. Unfortunately, limited engagement of local resource people in language and cultural programming is often interpreted as low value and priority for these activities. Uncertain support for language and cultural activities is evidenced by the fact that the Deh Cho Language Working Group's¹⁷ draft *Dene Language Development Plan for 2006 to 2009* has not been finalized, resourced, or implemented.

¹⁷Deh Cho Language Working Group, 2006, Draft Dehcho First Nations 2006-2009 Dene Language Development Plan



Students participate in a drum making workshop in Jean Marie River.

First Nations, Metis Locals, and NGOs are another source of cultural and language programming in DCR communities. Frequently these organizations sponsor summer camps as a way of engaging youth and elders. Other examples include:

- ✓ the collection of traditional knowledge and experiences as evidenced in the recently released Fort Providence Metis Council history book (2007).
- ✓ the Family Life program delivered by Zhahti Koe Friendship Centre in Fort Providence
- ✓ the Open Sky Society in Fort Simpson which coordinates a summer arts festival and from time to time, conducts art and cultural workshops.

The GNWT ECE Culture and Heritage Division provides financial and information supports to artists and arts organizations through the Support to Northern Performers funding program. The NWT Arts Council also provides small contributions to artists and organizations. Further, the GNWT Industry Tourism and Investment Community Harvesters Assistance Program provides annual funding to local wildlife committees to offset capital and operating costs for harvesters pursuing traditional harvesting activities. While these

organizations provide funding for traditional activities, small, short-term and insecure funding allocations limit the extent to which communities can launch and sustain meaningful cultural programs.

2.2.4 Housing and Community Infrastructure

Communities have a 'New Deal' with the GNWT's Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) for the planning and developing of infrastructure. The New Deal gives local governments more decision-making authority over capital projects and gives communities the benefit of taxes raised locally (e.g. to support local priorities). The New Deal also provides a secure and predictable source of revenue with which communities can make capital project decisions. DCR communities have significant public infrastructure needs that may be beyond the resources available through the New Deal.

Local housing organizations exist in larger DCR communities. In smaller communities, First Nations councils and development corporations often have the main responsibility for housing. Communities throughout the DCR have significant housing issues including affordability, adequacy, and condition of housing. Housing programs provided by the NWT Housing Corporation through its regional office in Fort Simpson are often inadequate to meet the need for singles housing, housing for the hard to house, home ownership, and home maintenance and repair.

In summary, Dehcho residents have access to a range of human/social programs and services. However, in all DCR communities there are concerns about the quality, scope, frequency, and/or availability of human services. Disparities in services are a particular concern of residents living in small communities. Concerns about human services largely stem from inconsistent and insufficient human and financial resources and overall lack of capacity. These factors also impact on governance and other spheres of life in the Dehcho. In all DCR communities, residents, service providers, and leaders emphasize that current poor socio-economic conditions and weaknesses in human services will only be exacerbated by MGP construction and operations activities. MGP proponents on the other hand, suggest that these impacts will not be significant.



Community conversations in Nahanni Butte during the Phase 2 MGPIF planning process.

3. Anticipated Socio-Economic Impacts Affecting the Dehcho

This chapter provides information on the anticipated social and economic impacts of the MGP on communities within the DCR. Following the same format as chapter 2, the anticipated impacts are outlined in four sub-section sections:

1. Population and Employment,
2. Social and Community Wellness,
3. Traditional Culture, and
4. Housing and Community Infrastructure.

Information presented in this chapter is largely drawn from the following documents:

- ✓ the Liidlii Kue First Nation's *Preliminary Assessment of the Environmental Impact Statement* (2005).
- ✓ the Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council's *Perspectives on the Socio-cultural Effects of the Proposed Mackenzie Gas Project* (2007).
- ✓ the Environmental Impact Statement of Mackenzie MGP Volume 6: Socio-Economic Impact (SEIA) Assessment (MGP 2004b) (2004).
- ✓ the *GNWT Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* (2005).
- ✓ *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* (2007), and
- ✓ various GNWT intervener documents (GNWT 2007a and GNWT 2007b).

Input from the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee and findings from community conversations throughout the DCR are also provided in this chapter.

3.1 Population and Employment

Based on the profile provided in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be made about existing conditions:

- DCR has a low employment rate (53.4%) and a high unemployment rate (19.7%) compared to the rest of 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 MGP's SEIA report anticipates that the MGP will have considerable impact on employment in the DCR (MGP 2004b). 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 four to five jobs for approximately 20 years.

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

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

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

The 2005 GNWT regional workshop identified several negative impacts of the MGP on local employment and migration including:

- Loss of 'good people' to the MGP as employees of local organizations and members of the community leave to take up new pipeline-related job opportunities;
- Vacancies in local jobs;
- Racism and sexual harassment by in-migrants;

- Less family and social cohesion due to the influx of people;
- Short-term contract opportunities requiring major investments and generating associated risk; and
- Increased cost of services (that people cannot afford if they don't have a job with the MGP and/or after their employment with the pipeline ends).

Survey information provided in the *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report (2007)* identified the negative impacts of the MGP as:

- an increase in population with several associated social, infrastructure, and economic impacts.
- concerns about 'boom and bust' industrial developments. Respondents say: *Don't expand beyond capacity. 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 is needed.*

During Phase 2 community conversations, participants expressed concern about:

- the disparities that the MGP will create and the consequences for "have and have not" groups within DCR communities (Fort Providence front line worker workshop, January 16, 2008).
- the lack of 24/7 day care for women so they can access employment (Fort Providence front line worker workshop, January 16, 2008).
- the capacity of the community to provide skilled workers to community programs. *(We) have been training for a long time and we lose skilled workers. Young people get trained and leave* (Fort Providence front line worker workshop, January 16, 2008).
- the three year MGP 'boom-bust' cycle and the associated negative effects for permanent residents (Fort Providence community meeting, January 17, 2008).
- family separation and breakdown resulting from rotational employment in MGP camps (Deh Gah Got'ie First Nation Executive meeting, January 18, 2008).
- the limitations of student financial assistance that restrict access to training and campus based adult upgrading (Fort Simpson interagency meeting, February 6, 2008).
- more people moving into DCR communities, resulting in more strangers in the community, a higher cost of living, and more homelessness (Thomas Simpson School Class 15-25 workshop, February 6, 2008).
- employment in MGP camps resulting in "camp tramps" and prostitution (Thomas Simpson School Senior High workshop, February 6, 2008).

- the already high cost of living that will increase with the MGP and higher incomes of some community members (Acho Dene School Senior High workshop, February 5, 2008).
- when MGP construction begins, the worsening effects of existing incidences of children experiencing hunger (Fort Liard human services meeting, February 5, 2008).
- limitations on employment due to lack of skills because adult education trades entrance programs in the community rely on volunteers for program delivery (Trout Lake community luncheon February 12, 2008).

The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee is concerned that proposed mitigations and commitments to address population and employment issues lack attention to community-based and holistic training (e.g. life, pre-employment and employment skills). Community-based and holistic training are needed to prepare local people for positions with the MGP and in DCR communities.

3.2 Social and Community Wellness

3.2.1 Health

Based on information provided in the previous chapter, the following conclusions on existing health conditions can be made:

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

The MGP's SEIA report anticipates that communities in the DCR, particularly Fort Simpson, Wrigley, and Trout Lake, might experience project effects on human health if communities are close to project facilities 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 indicates that the MGP will have:

- high, adverse effects on the health of Fort Simpson residents for a short-term duration (construction period) but that the overall effect is considered as not significant.

- moderate, adverse effects on the health of Wrigley residents for a short-term duration but the overall effect is rated as not significant.
- moderate, adverse effects on the health of residents in other DCR communities for a short-term duration but the overall effect is rated as not significant.

Information provided in the above-mentioned reference documents prepared by the GNWT and some DCR communities challenge the MGP proponent's judgment that the project's effects on human health will not be significant. The proponent's judgment is not well substantiated and appears to contradict perceptions of Dehcho residents. The SEIA appears to overemphasize individual behaviours, and community and government initiatives with little consideration to structural determinants of substance abuse and other health and wellness threatening behaviours (Deh Gah Got'ie Dene 2007). These determinants include the NWT's long history of colonialism and significant power imbalances.

It is noteworthy that the main reference documents identify a small number of positive impacts of the MGP on local health and wellness. Positive impacts include:

- new revenues used for health and wellness programs in smaller communities;
- greater participation in the workforce that will encourage increased self confidence, less dependency on social programs and greater wellness; and
- increased recognition of Aboriginal governments 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 (Regional Investment Plan Interim Report, 2007).

Nevertheless, the large majority of comments offered at the 2005 GNWT regional workshop and reported in the *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* (2007) disagree with the SEIA report findings that effects on health and wellness are not significant. Regional residents identify several significant negative health and wellness impacts of the MGP including:

- waiting times for health and other human services will get worse.
- workloads of health care workers will increase.
- alcohol and drug use will increase.

- the need for child protection will increase.
- the incidence of communicable diseases will increase.
- the stress on families when parents are away at work will increase.

During community conversations conducted in Phase 2, regional residents expressed concern that:

- more money and mobility from MGP will lead to more alcohol and drug abuse; strain on family relationships; separation of family members; and strain health and social services (Fort Providence Community Meeting January 17, 2008, Deh Gah Got'ie First Nation Executive January 18, 2008).
- the MGP will contribute to more child neglect (Deh Gah Got'ie First Nation Executive January 18, 2008).
- the MGP will increase risks to women, elders, and children due to more alcohol and drug abuse and violence (Thomas Simpson School Class 15-25 February 6, 2008).
- the MGP will contribute to more illness (Thomas Simpson School Senior High workshop, February 6, 2008).
- access to mental health services will be even more limited. Access to mental health services via itinerant service providers is already too infrequent. Current alcohol and behavioural effects of residential school payouts is an example of the inadequacy of current services (Nahanni Butte Community Luncheon, February 6, 2008).

As part of the analysis of impacts and mitigations undertaken in Phase 2 the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee expressed concern that:

- people are currently not well supported to deal with alcohol and drug issues.
- the MGP will potentially increase demands on emergency services.¹⁸
- people are not eating well now and rising costs of living due to the MGP will negatively impact human health further.
- the many gaps in programs and the lack of capacity to deliver programs and services will be exacerbated by the MGP.

3.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions

Based on information in the previous chapter, the following conclusions can be made about existing conditions:

- violent crime rates in the DCR (99 per 1,000) were approximately double the NWT rate (47 per 1,000);

¹⁸ DHSSB is seeking clarification on how the MGP and GNWT will manage potential medical emergency effects on community health centre and regional medical travel service delivery. GNWT and health authorities are collaborating on resolving this issue.

- property crime rates were slightly higher in the DCR (67 per 1,000) than in the NWT (57 per 1,000); and
- spousal assault rates in the DCR were on average, higher than in the NWT.

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

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

- high adverse effects on crime and policing in Fort Simpson for a short-term duration but the overall effect is rated as not significant.
- moderate adverse effects on crime and policing in Wrigley, Jean Marie River, and Trout Lake for a short-term duration but the overall effect is considered not significant.
- low adverse effects on crime and policing in other DCR communities for a short-term duration but the overall effect is rated as not significant.

At the 2005 GNWT regional workshop to discuss the impacts of the MGP, a few positive impacts on crime and policing were identified. Specifically,

- crime could decrease because people will be employed.
- opportunities may be created for First Nations to participate in community policing and/or establish a local policing system.
- local employment and business opportunities in security could increase.

Nevertheless, the large majority of the comments at the GNWT regional workshop and in the 2007 *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* indicate the negative impacts of the MGP on policing services. Regional residents also disagree with SEIA findings that impacts will not be significant. Residents anticipate:

- the introduction of more dangerous drug and drug dealers to the Deh Cho.
- an increase in traffic violations due to increased traffic.
- an increase in family violence and other violent crimes.
- more reticence or fear among local residents to report crimes.
- reduced RCMP response time.
- an increase in by-law officers' workloads.
- more break and enters.
- a need for more police and law enforcement.
- an increased demand for monitoring and regulating environmental issues.

During community conversations conducted in DCR communities in Phase 2, regional residents stated that:

- considerable crime and incidents of family violence are currently unreported due to the lack of services to deal with unlawful activities. Published statistics under-represent existing conditions in small communities (particularly where basic health and policing services are available from outside the community) (Trout Lake community luncheon, February 12, 2008).
- young people are rebelling because they have nothing to do, particularly in the summer (Fort Providence Community Meeting January 17, 2008).
- it is difficult to recruit volunteers in DCR communities because volunteers may be put at risk (e.g. a Block Parent program was initiated in Fort Simpson but had difficulty recruiting 10 families). It may also be difficult to recruit an impartial individual for paid community policing work (Fort Simpson interagency meeting, February 6, 2008).
- the MGP will create safety risks on highways, particularly on portions of the highway that are not maintained (Fort Liard Harvesters workshop, February 5, 2008).
- the lack of respect for the safety and security of others results in violence and *“too much fighting”* (Acho Dene School workshop, February 5, 2008).
- victims of violence have no where to go for shelter because there is no women’s shelter and safe home in DCR communities (Fort Liard human services workshop, February 5, 2008).
- alcohol and behavioural problems will increase with construction of the MGP and create significant public safety issues (Nahanni Butte community luncheon, February 6, 2008).
- the RCMP only visit when there is an emergency and the weather is good. There is often long periods between visits (Nahanni Butte community luncheon, February 6, 2008). One-day visits from RCMP and other professionals are inadequate (Trout Lake Community Luncheon, February 12, 2008).
- people returning to the community after alcohol or drug treatment lack support to live an alcohol/drug-free life (Trout Lake community luncheon February 12, 2008).

As part of the analysis of impacts and mitigations undertaken in Phase 2 the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee expressed concerns about:

- irregular RCMP visits to small DCR communities. Although complaints may be responded to, wait times can be long (e.g. Nahanni Butte). RCMP

recruitment may be difficult. Given the current condition it is unclear what the MGP and GNWT will do to manage the effects of the pipeline on crime and policing in the DCR.

3.2.3 Education

Based on the profile provided in the previous chapter, it is clear that the DCR has a lower rate of high school graduation or attainment of some post-secondary education than in the NWT as a whole.

According to the MGP's SEIA report, the pipeline project 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 jobs that involve transferable skills achieved through higher-level education. On the other hand, the project could increase the tendency of adolescents to drop out of school to take project-related employment (MGP 2004b).

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

- moderate, positive and negative adverse effects on education in Fort Simpson of short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance;
- low to moderate, positive and adverse effects on education in Wrigley and Jean Marie River of short-term duration resulting in an overall rating of no significance; and
- low, positive and adverse effects on education in the other DCR communities of short-term duration, resulting in an overall rating of no significance.

The information provided at the 2005 GNWT regional workshop and in the 2007 *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* identified the need for more training opportunities and development of professional skills, and more funding, services and training opportunities in order to accrue positive impacts from the MGP. Further, information provided by the GNWT (2007a) seems to contradict the MGP SEIA assessment with respect to rating educational effects as moderate to low and not significant. *...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).*

During Phase 2 consultations in the DCR, community conversations revealed:

- the need to alter educational approaches and patterns that have prevailed over the past two generations - culture needs to be recovered and parents need to be involved in education (Town of Hay River, January 30, 2008).
- a concern that parents are not supporting their children in school (Trout Lake Community Luncheon , February 12, 2008).

As part of the analysis of impacts and mitigations undertaken in Phase 2, the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee expressed concerns that:

- children are not motivated to go to school or upgrade because parents don't value education or encourage their children to attend school.
- children are too dependent on their parents. Illiteracy is a barrier to independence and accessing (MGP) opportunities.
- insufficient community cultural and educational supports are available to assist at-risk youth to become productive community members.

3.3 Traditional Culture

The following conclusions about traditional culture can be drawn from information provided in the previous chapter:

- The 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.
- The percentage of active trappers and adults who report that they can speak an Aboriginal language in the DCR is higher than the NWT average but has been declining over the last decade.

The MGP's SEIA report anticipates that the pipeline project will effect the time available for hunting and other traditional activities. Further, DCR residents may have project-related employment which will reduce opportunities to learn and speak their Aboriginal language (MGP 2004b). However, the SEIA report rates the effects of the MGP on traditional culture in the DCR as low adverse effect of short-term duration, resulting in an overall rating of no significance.

The 2007 *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* and information from the 2005 GNWT regional workshop appear to contradict the "low effect" and "not significant" ratings of the SEIA report. In these documents, a number of cultural concerns were identified and the following impacts were listed.

- The project will impact wildlife.
- DCR residents will spend less time on land, which will reduce the supply of traditional food and affect human health.
- Relationships with the land will be affected by resource development. This in turn will affect spiritual, emotional, physical, and social health.
- The MGP will contribute to the erosion of Aboriginal culture, language, and traditions including the important 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. (It) tears at the social fabric of the community (Regional Investment Plan Interim Report 2007).

During Phase 2 consultations in the DCR, community conversations revealed concerns that:

- the MGP will increase pressures on Aboriginal cultures and continue the negative impacts of residential schools. Already DCR communities are losing traditional skills such as drumming and the language is not as strong as it once was. Young people might understand the language but not speak it. Language is key to identity (Kakisa community meeting, January 17, 2008).
- language specialists in the Dehcho are aging and not easily replaced because oral proficiency, teacher training and five years of training are necessary for language instructor certification. Often trained instructors move on to better paying jobs (Fort Simpson interagency meeting, February 6, 2008).
- the MGP will further impact the already low volunteer resources for on the land activities. In the past, the school and band sponsored on the land programs for children, and cultural programs teaching traditional crafts and drumming but inadequate volunteers or stable, sober adults to work with children have terminated these activities (Acho Dene School workshop February 5, 2008, Fort Liard human services workshop, February 5, 2008).

As part of the analysis of impacts and mitigations undertaken in Phase 2 the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee expressed concerns about the lack of detail contained in commitments to adequately notify and communicate (MGP) project activities and land use to traditional harvesters. Past experience with resource development in the Dehcho (Norman Wells Pipeline) suggests that greater effort is needed.

3.4 Housing and Community Infrastructure

Based on the profile provided in the previous chapter, the following conclusions on existing conditions can be made:

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

The MGP's 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 on local infrastructure including housing:

- moderate adverse effects on Fort Simpson of short-term duration, resulting in an overall rating of no significance; and
- low adverse effects on other DCR communities of short-term duration, resulting in an overall rating of no significance.

The facilitator of the 2005 GNWT regional workshop posited that the proposed MGP would exacerbate existing housing needs. The findings of the 2005 *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* and GNWT regional workshop list a large number of positive and negative effects of the MGP on housing as follows:

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 project infrastructure in a way that benefits the community nearby.
- gas for heating houses 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 alternative housing.
- lack of inspectors will affect the quality of new housing.
- higher cost of housing after the project will impact on all residents.
- may not be enough developed land available to build new housing.
- infrastructure may not be able to serve increased demand.

Housing is a serious socio-economic problem already and it will get worse (Regional Investment Plan Interim Report 2007).

The MGP's SEIA reports also anticipate that housing and infrastructure issues will influence the delivery of social services with the following effects.

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

Information from the *Regional Investment Plan Interim Report* also indicates concerns about housing and infrastructure on the delivery of social services. The majority of the respondents of the survey that form the basis of the report indicated that there is a *need for more programs, services, traditional healing*. Only a *few (people) are satisfied with existing services*.

During Phase 2 consultations in the DCR, community conversations revealed concerns that:

- the present shortage of safe buildings to house social programs could affect program delivery when MGP construction begins (e.g. Dechinta Society/harvesters currently share a facility with the prenatal program. There is mould and asbestos in the building) (Fort Liard human services, February 5, 2008).
- the MGP could contribute to homelessness (e.g. there are currently seven homeless people in Wrigley) (Wrigley luncheon and open house, February 14, 2008).
- shelter is fundamental. Housing is a priority. There is a need to improve housing (e.g. tri or six-plexes for singles and single mothers. DCR communities need to control housing (Fort Liard human services, February 5, 2008).
- several houses need repair. Renovation applications are often deferred or take a long time. Bands are using their own resources to fulfill responsibilities not discharged by the NWT Housing Corporation. Current housing policy penalizes people who make too much or too little money (Nahanni Butte community luncheon, February 6, 2008).
- housing is poorly maintained and insulated (e.g. cold and mouldy) (Acho Dene School February 5, 2008).

As part of the analysis of impacts and mitigations undertaken in Phase 2 the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee expressed concerns about:

- the lack of housing and infrastructure capacity particularly in Fort Simpson, and associated impacts to services and program delivery. Office space and housing for additional positions associated with the pipeline project may be further exacerbated by the demolition of Dehcho Hall, lack of developable land, and limited access to gravel.
- lack of planning expertise in communities and throughout the DCR given that the New Deal transfers responsibility for development and capital planning to communities.
- the change in thinking (not reflected in the GNWT-MGP Socio-Economic Agreement) regarding the transfer of camp units to public housing units.

The Steering Committee also expressed concern that commitments and monitoring in the GNWT-MGP Socio- Economic Agreement lack clarity in language to anticipate responses to housing and infrastructure needs. Further, many Dehcho communities lack the capacity and expertise to perform monitoring functions. The Steering Committee also suggested that previous resource developers/pipeline operators did not deliver on commitments to monitor for the life of the Norman Wells pipeline constructed in the 1980s.

4. Existing Mitigation Commitments for Social and Economic Impacts

The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Phase 1 report provided a cursory overview of socio-economic commitments to mitigate impacts of the proposed MGP. The proponents' and the GNWT's commitments are contained in the *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) for the Mackenzie Gas Project, and the *Socio-Economic Agreement* (SEA) between the MGP proponents and the Government of the Northwest Territories. Further work undertaken in Phase 2 involved a more thorough analysis of mitigations in consideration of the impending Dehcho Access and Benefit Agreement, additional information on programs and services (see Appendix B), and the DCR's four priority socio-economic program areas. This chapter discusses commitments and mitigations in four sub-sections: 1) population and employment, 2) social and community wellness, 3) traditional culture, and 4) housing and community infrastructure.

It is noted that the following analysis of commitments and mitigations to address potential socio-economic impacts from the proposed MGP is limited by several factors.

- Detailed information is lacking in both the EIS and SEA with respect to the scope of mitigations and intended investment.
- The desired outcome(s) of the SEA is unclear as is the purpose of mitigations and commitments. Further, no outcome indicators are provided to indicate whether the SEA seeks to sustain or improve human conditions in the DCR and elsewhere in the NWT.
- Limited financial information is available on mitigations and commitments to DCR communities.
- Information is lacking on the changing nature of socio-economic programs in the DCR for example, in light of changing public government fiscal priorities.

4.1 Population and Employment

MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments related to population, employment, and training contained in the SEA include:

- priority hiring of Aboriginal and northern workers.
- gender-equity.
- employee benefits package (e.g. worksite transportation, construction camp accommodation and flexible personal leave).

- creation of student summer and 'job-shadow' positions.
- assistance to contractors, northern business, communities and government agencies to identify and provide opportunities for qualified northerners.
- consideration for equivalency to education or training requirements to encourage recruitment of Aboriginal and NWT residents.
- training and job opportunities in trade, technical, and professional positions to achieve sustainable employment or transferable skills to other industrial sectors.
- encouraging money management and permission for workers to designate a portion of their wages for deposit to a savings account.
- apprenticeships (e.g. 13 apprentice positions offered in advance of operations), oil and gas training, and pipeline operations training at NAIT or SAIT.
- training of women for long-term jobs in non-traditional occupations.
- participation in, and financial support for Aboriginal Futures (Aboriginal Skills and Employment Partnership) (2004) and creation of, and equal contribution to \$10 million training fund.
- support for literacy, pre-employment, and trades training for GNWT approved activities.
- provision of on-the-job supports, resources, and guidance to workers (e.g. workplace essential skills upgrading and orientation; Aboriginal project worker liaison; lifeskills, cultural/gender awareness training, and safety training).
- career planning/career counselling services at NWT regional career centres.
- hands-on experience in GNWT-supported activities for training of Aboriginal persons and NWT residents.
- community-based training in personal finance, consumption and controlling drug and alcohol (ab)use, and cultural preservation.
- promotion of Aurora College work experience and job placement programs.
- liaison with Aurora College, northern communities, territorial and federal government agencies, contractors, and unions.
- recruitment, hiring, and worker mobility policies that discourage transient job seekers, worker movement in regional communities, and unsolicited job offers to GNWT or local governments.

While proposed MGP training and employment commitments are intended to mitigate population and employment impacts resulting from pipeline construction and operation, they are unlikely to address the full range of anticipated impacts identified in the previous chapter. Gaps in MGP impact mitigations include few if any proposed measures with respect to managing potential increases in living costs for DCR residents who are unable to access

MGP employment and training opportunities. Child care, a long standing barrier preventing women and others from taking up education, training and employment opportunities, is not addressed. More frequent training to build community capacity¹⁹ and manage the migration of workers from communities to MGP jobs is not considered. Further, few measures speak to the need for culturally relevant mitigations.

¹⁹ e.g. social and health fields including medical services and emergency, First Aid and CPR; outdoor recreation and tourism; by-law officer, fire and ambulance vehicle operation, daycare personnel, water plant treatment operators; and water and sewage delivery.

4.2 Social and Community Wellness

4.2.1 Health

The MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments related to social and community health and wellness include:

- screening workers for drugs and alcohol, and making drug testing part of the policy for alcohol and drug-free workplaces and camps.
- provision of employee assistance programs (e.g. mental health, substance abuse, money management, gambling cessation and family counselling services/programs).
- occasional funding for GNWT and community programs promoting: a) healthy lifestyles, alcohol and drug awareness, active living, fitness, and participation in sport and recreation activities, family violence prevention, parenting, and family support programs; and b) support for youth to make healthy and productive choices, build self-confidence, and develop life skills.
- supporting government programs to assist families and communities of project workers in such areas as life skills training and addictions counselling.
- provision of transportation from the nearest location accessible by public means for GNWT health officers to attend a camp that is not accessible by public means.
- negotiating access to public health and social services including: a) medical travel system; and b) hospital and health centres.
- consideration for: a) reinforcing existing public programs and initiating new or revised programming; b) provision of community wellness and health programs and services; and c) strategies to deal with the possible increase in stresses and family conflict in NWT communities

Several mitigations are proposed to assist northern workers employed with the MGP to address wellness needs. Both the GNWT and MGP proponents are committed to funding and/or implementing new initiatives to address wellness needs. Still gaps in responses to wellness needs exist, particularly with respect to the adequacy of program and service improvements to address health, well-being, and security concerns in the DCR given local perceptions that social conditions are already under stress and will worsen with pipeline construction. Further, MGP commitments do not fully address the lack of capacity in DCR communities to address social problems or offer solutions to expected increases in the workloads of front-line human service workers. MGP commitments may only partially address the more significant project impacts (e.g. family separation and break-up, abuse, disease, and accidents) to vulnerable groups particularly

youth, women, and elders. Like many of the commitments, the lack of detail limits understanding of the scope, frequency, and level of investment in wellness initiatives, and therefore, the extent to which these commitments will address wellness concerns exacerbated by the MGP.

4.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions

MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments related to social wellness policing conditions include:

- provision of funding for GNWT and community programs promoting family violence prevention, parenting, and family support programs.
- collaboration with the RCMP to address public safety concerns related to the MGP, which may include cost-recovery or compensation measures for services.
- provision of public safety and security measures at MGP worksites.

Policing services to address public and personal safety issues are currently inadequate in the DCR. Residents are genuinely concerned about current risks to personal safety and well-being and the potential for the MGP to increase these risks. During community conversations undertaken in Phase 2, DCR residents spoke openly about the negative effects of ‘common experience’ residential school payments.²⁰ They talked about the deaths, accidents, violence, and disinterest in work. They view MGP effects on personal safety in a similar light to the effects of the “common experience” payment.

MGP proponents propose to negotiate a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the RCMP to address public safety needs related to the project. Lack of detailed information and communication about the scope of services or the extent of investment limits the ability to assess the extent to which concerns about the impacts of the MGP on personal safety will be addressed in the DCR. From time-to-time, the GNWT is also committed to funding policing services. It is unknown what level of additional services, if any will be provided to the DCR.

4.2.3 Education

MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments related to education include:

- school system opportunities for students to take courses and access work experience for potential future employment in oil and gas.

²⁰ The *Residential Schools Settlement Agreement* enabled the Common Experience Payment for eligible students who attended residential schools in Canada.

- collaboration with GNWT, primary communities, Aboriginal authorities, unions, and educational institutions to encourage and promote programs at Aurora College to establish work experience and job placement programs including summer employment and co-op programs that enable NWT students to gain experience while completing their post-secondary education.
- promotion and support for career fairs for high school students and adults.
- stay-in-school initiatives.

While MGP proponents commit to a range of measures to enhance access to employment and training opportunities particularly in oil and gas, there are fewer mitigations or commitments related to education. In the DCR, access to jobs within and outside local communities and issues associated with community capacity are linked to education levels. Currently, lack of family support and local capacity to engage residents in education are seen as main reasons for lower education levels in the DCR. This situation is expected to worsen with the MGP due to additional social stresses including limited capacity to staff community and human service positions, early school leaving to take-up pipeline jobs, and/or peer pressure to use drugs and alcohol. Much support is needed to assist local residents to acquire higher level education so they can benefit from occupational (trades) training, graduate to post secondary education, and/or secure employment with the MGP, in their community or elsewhere.

MGP proponents do not commit to providing financial support (e.g. scholarship, bursary fund) for students interested in postsecondary education or for initiatives to help improve family support for education. While MGP proponents support Aurora College campus based trades programs, these programs do not respond to the needs of smaller DCR communities. DCR communities without Aurora College campus services need mobile and other on-site programs that offer pre-employment and adult basic education courses to local students who are reluctant or unable to leave their communities.

4.3 Traditional Culture

MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments related to traditional culture include:

- support for cultural preservation and understanding within the MGP camps by funding cultural sensitivity and cross cultural awareness training for all workers and encouraging Aboriginal language use by providing access to Aboriginal language materials.

- support for cultural preservation by supporting community based initiatives such as traditional lifestyle activities and financial support for culture or language programs.
- flexible work schedules to accommodate traditional harvesting or cultural needs.
- enabling, if requested by Aboriginal artists/artisans, the sale of traditional handicrafts at construction camps.

Overall the knowledge and practices of Dene/Metis language, traditions, skills, and knowledge are viewed as weakening in some DCR communities. Traditional values and practices are expected to come under stress as a result of the MGP. The MGP is also viewed as a force that will further distance youth and elders in DCR communities, and diminish traditional values and practices. Several mitigations are proposed with respect to supporting cultural activities in Dehcho communities however the scope, extent, and frequency of these endeavours are largely unknown.

4.4 Housing and Community Infrastructure

MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments related to housing and community infrastructure include:

- construction project workers housed in self-contained camps.
- surplus construction camp units available to GNWT for permanent housing.
- contribution to road maintenance and transportation expenses.
- collaboration with the GNWT and local governments to develop emergency plans and response arrangements.
- negotiating (fee-for-service) agreements if appropriate, with Fort Simpson and Hay River or other communities, prior to use of municipal services.

In virtually all DCR communities, housing is inadequate to meet existing needs. During Phase 2, residents in each DCR community spoke of the struggle to keep up with housing needs, particularly the need for singles units, transitional housing, housing for 'the hard to house' and responses to homelessness. Some residents and front-line human service workers view inadequate housing as the root of social dysfunction in their community. The changing nature of commitments²¹ with respect to the provision of surplus construction camps for

²¹ At the time of writing, it is unclear whether previous arrangements between the MGP proponents and the GNWT to provide ATCO trailer units to the NWT Housing Corporation for residential housing will be honoured.

residential housing in NWT communities creates further uncertainty whether mitigations and commitments with respect to residential housing will address a situation that the MGP will exacerbate.

The MGP is expected to exacerbate infrastructure issues in DCR communities. The demand for office, commercial, and recreation space, and staff housing currently outstrips demand in Dehcho communities. No mitigations are proposed to help communities deal with these issues although the need is expected to worsen with the construction of the MGP.

4.5 Access and Benefits Agreements

Access and benefit agreements are confidential agreements usually signed between regional Aboriginal authorities and proponents of resource development projects. The agreements generally document the conditions the proponents will adhere to in exchange for the Aboriginal authority's support for the proponent's project. Typically, these agreements:

- ensure that the proponent provides training, employment, and business opportunities to Aboriginal persons in the region; and
- agree to measures that minimize negative environmental, socio-economic, traditional economy and cultural impacts.

Access and benefit agreements typically establish procedures, terms, and conditions for Aboriginal authority involvement in the project and for dispute resolution. For example, these conditions may include:

- preferential employment, employment targets, and commitments to opportunities for advancement to management positions for qualified regional Aboriginal persons;
- recruitment measures to encourage the employment of regional Aboriginal persons on the project;
- employment support systems including drug and alcohol programs, money management, cross-cultural training, employment counselling, technical education, and provision of country food;
- opportunities for training and apprenticeships;
- recruitment of an Aboriginal coordinator;
- opportunities to maximize business benefits evolving from the project;
- a support fund specifying annual contributions for meeting social, cultural, community, and recreational needs;
- a fund to offset Aboriginal authority costs in implementing the access and benefit agreement.

- commitments to mitigating environmental impacts and investigating concerns brought forward by the Aboriginal authority.

In the DCR, MGP proponents are negotiating access and benefit agreements with Aboriginal landowners. Although these agreements have not been concluded in the DCR, the access agreement will provide financial compensation for the right to land access and use. The benefits agreement will add further benefits to the financial compensation.

Table 4.1 Anticipated Terms of Access and Benefit Agreements

| Access Agreement | Benefits Agreement |
|---|---|
| Option payment on execution | Dehcho employment priority |
| Lump sum access payment for construction and 10 yrs of operations | Training, apprenticeships, student supports, |
| Annual compensation for future operations | Annual lump sum payment for Education |
| Granular payment | POTC and hire 38 technical grads |
| Agreement duration & expiration | Business development support |
| Dispute resolution | Procurement and contracting |
| Monitoring & harvester compensation process | MGP infrastructure transfer to Dehcho or GNWT |
| | Natural Gas Access |
| | Monitoring Joint Advisory Committee |

Source: MGP, 2006, *Access and Benefits Overview for the Dehcho* Confidential Benefits and Access Information

The terms of access and benefit agreements are unlikely to include SEA funding and support commitments to address traditional harvesting and cultural preservation, public safety, housing and community infrastructure, or health and wellness impacts.

5. Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Priorities, Goals, and Objectives

This chapter discusses the priorities, goals and objectives of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. Consistent with previous chapters, the discussion is structured to address each of the four socio-economic priorities of the DCR: 1) population and employment, 2) social and community wellness, 3) traditional culture, and 4) housing and community infrastructure.

5.1 Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Priority Areas

The *Mackenzie Gas Project Regional Investment Plan for Dehcho First Nations Phase 1* report states that the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) for the Mackenzie Gas Project finds the majority of project impacts on Dehcho communities as 'not significant'. This judgment is not substantiated and appears to contradict findings of several studies and the perceptions of DCR residents. Some anticipated impacts of the MGP stated in the Phase 1 report are:

- increased employment but concerns about the capacity of DCR to take up employment opportunities, competition for skilled workers resulting in vacancies in local jobs and consequences to other employers and local service provision, and the short-term nature of contract opportunities.
- concerns regarding likely increases in the incidence of alcohol and drug abuse, communicable diseases, violence, and stress on DCR families.
- concerns that likely increases in population, employment, and earnings will lead to more substance abuse, violence, and policing problems.
- concerns that relationships with the land will be negatively affected by resource development.
- concerns that there will be further erosion of Aboriginal culture, traditions, and the role and place of elders in the DCR.
- concerns that the already short supply of housing will become more serious, resulting in serious personal safety and health issues.
- concerns that already inadequate program and service infrastructure will lead to serious shortfalls in human services in the DCR.

The above concerns are the basis for the following four priorities for MGPIF investment in the DCR articulated in Phase 1:

1. Population and Employment,
2. Social and Community Wellness,

- Health
 - Social Wellness and Public Safety / Policing Conditions
 - Education
3. Traditional Culture, and
 4. Housing and Community Infrastructure.

These priority areas correspond to four of the five project eligibility areas suggested in the Socio-Economic Impact Fund (SEIF) Management Framework.²² These priority areas also replicate themes raised in MGP consultations, interventions to the Joint Review Panel, and community and regional planning activities undertaken in the past decade. The priorities were also confirmed during Phase 2 planning activities, which included conversations in each Dehcho community with more than 250 leaders, frontline workers, youth, and other citizens (Appendix E) and intensive work by Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee members. Updated information on priority areas for MGPIF investment is provided below.

5.1.1 Population and Employment

The population, employment, and training priority area refers to conditions related to human resource capacity, income security, and access to employment, and training. Employment with the MGP and the potential for higher wages are expected to:

- drain skilled people from DCR communities;
- cause young people to leave school early to seek jobs; and
- increase the cost of living.

The MGP proponents and interveners in the project approval process agree that the MGP will increase out-migration from small communities, result in vacancies in local jobs, and draw skilled employees away from local organizations and regional communities. These project impacts will diminish local capacity to deliver services in all DCR communities. Currently, human services agencies throughout the DCR are experiencing difficulty recruiting and retaining skilled workers in management and program and service delivery positions.

People throughout the DCR are sceptical about their ability to access employment and training opportunities with the MGP. It may be difficult to access appropriate training given that few opportunities exist locally. Skills training that may be offered locally depends mainly on opportunities for mobile

²² Social Wellness, Education and Skills Training, Language and Culture, Community Social Infrastructure, Economic/Opportunity Investment

delivery and on partnerships between First Nations, volunteers, and Aurora College. Other barriers that may block access to MGP related jobs and training include inadequate access to daycare, lack of adequate education, lack of confidence and support to pursue opportunities, and lack of accommodation of Dene language and cultural traditions in industrial training and work environments. Currently, efforts to recruit local workers to oil and gas resource development projects in northern B.C. and Alberta has generally been unsuccessful.²³

Throughout the DCR, residents are concerned about the already high cost-of-living. The MGP is expected to increase living costs. For individuals not employed with the MGP or in higher income jobs, the potential of becoming marginalized and vulnerable due to lack of economic and income security will increase. Already there are many individuals and families in the DCR who are experiencing great difficulty meeting basic food, shelter, and clothing needs. Others in the community endeavour to assist those in need by formally and informally sharing food. Food sharing occurs in a variety of ways including food hampers, breakfast programs, community hunts, organized meals, informal food sharing and in some larger communities, through informal food banks. Vulnerable populations including those on fixed incomes such as elders and youth, are a main target for food sharing activities.

5.1.2 Social and Community Wellness

Social and community wellness priorities refer to the basic conditions necessary for the social security and safety of individuals, families, and communities. In the DCR, these priorities tend to relate to healing, family relationships, and human safety.

5.1.2.1 Health

Currently, social and community wellness throughout DCR communities is not strong and is expected to weaken over the course of MGP construction. Lack of current capacity to address social and community wellness needs will be exacerbated with the MGP. There will be fewer trained/skilled people to address social issues and the workloads of existing frontline workers will likely increase to a level where programs and services may be ineffective in addressing health and wellness needs. In order to achieve social security and safety in the DCR, community members see the need for more initiatives and supports that

²³ personal communications: Chief Harry Deneron, Fort Liard

empower and create resiliency within local families and communities. These supports include more community education and awareness focused on youth, family healing and wellness supports, and initiatives to address substance abuse and violence.

Substance Abuse

DCR communities are very concerned that the cash infusion expected from employment and business involvement in the MGP will have catastrophic effects. Leadership, front line workers, youth and the general public engaged in conversations during Phase 2 planning activities frequently pointed to the receipt of residential school common experience payments as an example of the alcohol abuse, tragedy, and family dysfunction that could be replicated and prolonged by the MGP. Substance abuse and associated undesirable behaviours are a source of individual, family, and community stress and insecurity, and a potential strain on already limited protection and wellness services.

A goal of the 2004 GNWT *Framework for Action Mental Health and Addictions Services* is for individuals and families to have access to a continuum of core community-based wellness services through programs and services available at the community level. An integrated Community Counseling Program (CCP) for mental health and addictions supplemented by integrated mobile treatment programs for families and youth are key actions for realizing this goal. At the time of writing, these core services were not fully implemented in all DCR communities. Staff recruitment and staff housing are two of the main barriers to implementing community based services and ensuring that all DCR communities have local access to wellness services. In some DCR communities, First Nations and/or their development corporations are working with the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority (DHSSA) to provide accommodation, infrastructure, and funding (for medical travel, emergency repair of program/service facilities). Arrangements of this nature help to expedite wellness service delivery in smaller DCR communities.

A regional addictions counselor and community wellness workers employed by DHSSA provide substance abuse programming. Community-based workshops and one-on-one counseling are preferred methods of service delivery. These services tend to be available on an itinerant basis when regional staff are in the community. Occasional workshops, gatherings and one-on-one counseling are deemed inadequate to meet the need for consistent and regular access to wellness programs and services and aftercare for individuals returning from treatment programs.

In early 2008, the Natse'je 'ke Treatment Centre, located on the Hay River Reserve, initiated a 'harm reduction' approach to substance abuse. Harm reduction is any program or policy designed to reduce substance abuse-related harm without requiring substance cessation. Harm reduction strategies prioritize each user's goals, emphasizing immediate and realizable goals. The eventual goal may be abstinence but the user does not have to begin this way. Individuals, who are experiencing some harm due to substance use, are the primary target of the harm reduction approach.

Currently Natse'je'ke is fully staffed with clinicians, counselors, and wellness workers who are in a position to deliver community outreach services. For example, Natse'je'ke staff could deliver outreach and mobile treatment services, and elder and family aftercare supports and training throughout the DCR. While Natse'je'ke could provide much needed community-based substance abuse programming that could complement existing services available in the DCR, local resources and plans to organize and mobilize these services are lacking. Further, it may take sometime for regional communities to look beyond the institutional services that Natse'je'ke is well-known for, to take advantage of outreach and mobile services.

Family and Community Social Structure

Common concerns among DCR individuals and families, particularly in small communities, include limited and poor access to social and family programs, and insufficient trained personnel to deal with social problems. The need for social and family programs arises from the stresses associated with a colonial history, changing lifestyles and expectations, poverty, and marginalization. Stresses that impact on family and community life may be expressed by rates of violence and abuse, and other crime although often these incidents are not reported due to fear of reprisal or lack of hope that the situation can be addressed. Other stresses on family and community structure may be illustrated by family breakdown, child apprehension, and substance abuse. The challenges currently facing the social well-being of families and communities are expected to worsen with the MGP.

The MGP is expected to impact the most vulnerable family and community members (e.g. youth and children, women, elders, and people with limited education and awareness of an industrialized, market economy). The MGP is also expected to strain fragile family relationships given that employment on the project may take workers away from the family for extended periods of time. To manage existing and expected stresses on families and communities, leaders and frontline workers underscore the need for more family activities, and social

and youth programs (e.g. healing and well-being workshops and follow-up, parenting programs and workshops, support groups, cultural and on-the-land activities, and stimulating recreation activities). Consistently available, skilled workers are needed to offer these programs and services.

5.1.2.2 Social Wellness and Policing Conditions

Public Safety and Policing

Violent crime is a significant issue in several DCR communities. The incident of crime may be greater than what is reported in current statistics due to under or non-reporting of family violence and abuse including elder abuse. Criminal activity and public safety risks are exacerbated by alcohol and drug abuse, more traffic on NWT highways, and limited community capacity to handle emergencies.

The proponents of the MGP acknowledge that risky/bad behaviour, criminal activities, and crime rates may increase as a result of higher income and expenditures on drugs and alcohol. Community members, leaders, and front line workers are already concerned about the lack of police presence in DCR communities. They are also concerned that the safety of victims of family violence continues to be in jeopardy due to the lack of safe shelters in local communities and in the DCR as a whole.

The twenty-year *Territorial Police Service Agreement* between the Government of Canada and GNWT shapes policing arrangements throughout the Dehcho and the NWT. In 2005 consultations, concern was expressed that the proposed MGP would result in serious problems for residents, particularly youth.²⁴ At that time the RCMP were developing crime prevention and management plans although the nature of these plans were, and continue to be unknown to DCR communities. Dehcho communities believe that there should be more engagement of communities in RCMP planning activities.

In late 2007, the RCMP's new backup policy for remote areas was initiated to ensure the safety of officers and improve responses to the needs of local communities. To support the new backup policy, the GNWT has proposed the reinstatement of special constables who would provide basic policing services. The special constables would with the exception of the investigative component, receive the same enforcement training that regular police officers receive at the Regina RCMP training depot. At the time of writing, it is unknown whether

²⁴ Scott Clark Consulting Inc. March 2006. *Policing In The Northwest Territories Report On A Public Consultation Process*

financial resources are available to proceed with the reinstatement of special constable services.

5.1.2.3 Education

The future of, and opportunities for youth are a main concern in DCR communities. Youth are particularly vulnerable to negative impacts associated with the changing socio-economic circumstances expected from the MGP. Their vulnerability increases if they are not engaged in learning and in community life, involved in sports and recreation, connected to their elders, or supported by healthy parents and role models. Currently, the circumstances that increase youth vulnerability are present in all DCR communities, placing significant numbers of youth at risk.

Youth workers in the DCR do not always deliver stimulating, engaging programs and activities. Elders may not fulfill their role as knowledge keepers and storytellers and young people may not have access to supports needed to make informed decisions and fully participate in their communities. Youth are the future of the DCR. Well-educated, skilled, and engaged youth is a way to fill important community-based program and service delivery positions.



Youth in Fort Providence participating in Phase 2 planning activities.

5.1.3 Traditional Culture

Language is an expression of cultural identity. In all DCR communities the strength of the Dene and Michif languages is diminishing particularly among young people. Loss of language contributes to a loss of identity and sense of place. Throughout the DCR, young people want to learn and use Slavey or Michif but there are few opportunities to develop these skills. Language specialists in the DCR are aging and qualified language instructors are difficult to recruit. Few supports are available to encourage language use and instruction in the home and elsewhere in the community including overcoming the residual effects of language and cultural devastation wrought by residential schools and a century of colonialism. More support and better coordination of language activities are needed. Some envision these activities occurring through a regional Dene language and culture school while others see the need to do intensive and consistent work in the communities and on the land.

Like language, cultural knowledge and practices are diminishing in all DCR communities including in the more traditional smaller communities. Despite various efforts to teach traditional Dene and Metis values, beliefs, and cultural practices, the speed and pace of change in communities is outstripping efforts to retain traditions. The proposed MGP will add to the pressures that diminish Dene and Metis culture and language. To counter efforts that diminish culture and language, many community members identify the need to embed culture in all local programs and services. Others suggest more concentrated and sustained efforts to value and teach traditional activities (e.g. trapping, sewing, games), engage elders and youth in cultural activities, and focus local energies on cultural enhancement and preservation projects. More effort and supports are also needed to engage families in language and cultural activities in the home and on-the land.

5.1.4 Housing and Community Infrastructure

In all DCR communities, there are concerns about the availability and quality of housing and community infrastructure. Lack of residential units for single adults is contributing to crowded conditions in family homes and a generation of 'couch surfers' even in small communities such as Wrigley. Single housing units are needed to deal with these issues as well as draw young people with higher-level education back to their community to provide much needed human resource capacity. In addition to singles' units, housing is needed for the 'hard to house'

(e.g. persons with disabilities and persons with chronic housing issues including homelessness) and victims of violence (e.g. safe shelter). These needs are experienced in all communities although needs might be greater in some of the larger communities.

Inadequate investment in public housing and home ownership programs over a long period of time, has contributed to a range of housing issues in DCR communities. These issues include the need for timely and sufficient investment in maintenance and repair of elders' housing and public housing units; the need for retrofit programs to address mould (in Fort Liard) or costly energy consumption; and the need for locally run homeownership programs that encourage self-sufficiency. While First Nation Councils and development corporations are endeavouring to respond to housing needs, the extent of housing demands exceeds both the mandate and capacity of these organizations. Frontline workers in at least one DCR community suggest that if housing issues were addressed, most social and community wellness issues would also be resolved. In another community, local residents suggest that giving priority to meaningful, realistic home ownership programs would provide local residents with safety and security because 'they own something' (have something of their own). Greater personal safety and security would go some distance in buffering DCR residents from the negative impacts of the MGP.

In all DCR communities, there is a shortage of infrastructure for social programming (e.g. cultural camps, childcare, youth programs, women's programs and elders' activities). There is also a shortage of staff housing to accommodate community program and service providers. While social infrastructure is mainly the responsibility of public governments at the territorial and community levels, there has been little investment in these facilities in recent years. As a consequence, most communities are unable to secure space for social programming or accommodate program staff. This situation is expected to worsen with the proposed MGP.



Conversations with Town of Hay River representatives during Phase 2.

5.2 Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Goals and Objectives

This section provides short and long term goals and objectives for the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. The goals and objectives have been vetted by community members in DCR communities and sanctioned by the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Steering Committee.

The short-term, five-year goal of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan is *to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable Dehcho families to manage the negative social economic and cultural impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project*. Principles that underlie this goal are consistent with Dene laws and beliefs and speak to the valued concepts of sharing, respect, culture, working together, and self-determination. These concepts are expressed in such Dene laws as:

- ***Share What You Have.*** This is the umbrella law. Under it sits all the other laws.
- ***Help Each Other*** particularly those in need.
- ***Be Respectful of Elders and Everything Around You***
- ***Pass on the Teachings.***²⁵

²⁵ Source: Dehcho First Nations Poster Series

These concepts are also expressed in the Dene principles of:

- *Respect the right of the Dene, in family groups, in communities, or in regions, to make decisions without interference from outside, with respect to matters that affect them alone in their territory.*
- *The survival of the whole group (family, community) is more important than the accumulation of individual wealth or status.*
- *Respect and honour leaders and medicine men and women who share their special skills, experience, wisdom and powers for the benefit of their people. We don't expect them to work for us or serve us but we look to them for guidance and instruction to help us govern ourselves in a good way.*
- *The Dene come from male and female and respect and honour the contributions which both men and women make in working together for the survival of the people.*
- *Individual rights and freedoms are respected and encouraged within the larger and more important context of a collective identity and collective responsibilities for the survival and well-being of the entire group.*
- *Everyone has the right to be heard and to take part in the decision-making process on discussion of matters that will affect Dene.²⁶*

The target of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan is Dehcho families with members potentially at risk of negative impacts from the MGP, particularly youth, persons who are unemployed or lacking formal education, women, lone parent families, and elders. Based on current circumstances and other experiences with industrial activities, these individuals are unlikely to survive MGP impacts without the strong support of their families. The plan recognizes that families are only as strong as their weakest link. The plan seeks to address the needs of the weakest members within the context of the family, through additional resources and supports.

The objectives of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan correspond to the priority socio-economic program areas identified in Phase 1 and confirmed in Phase 2 as areas where impacts will be experienced and mitigations and programming to address these impacts are lacking.

Population and Employment

The objectives are to:

- engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities.

²⁶ *ibid*

- meet needs of parents of preschool and school age children in the DCR for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment.
- build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need.

Social and Community Wellness

The objectives are to:

- strengthen and expand existing wellness services.
- ensure the personal safety of community members exposed to or subject to abuse and violence.
- strengthen public safety and personal security in all DCR communities.
- establish a sustainable Dehcho community social development fund to provide 'bridge' funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services in the Dehcho.
- improve education and life successes.

Traditional Culture

The objective is to:

- strengthen Dene/Metis language use and cultural practices.

Housing and Community Infrastructure

The objectives are to:

- enhance physical infrastructure to support the delivery of social programs (e.g. recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs).
- assist DCR residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter.

In the longer term (over the coming 10 to 15 years), the goal of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan is to contribute to vibrant, self-reliant, sustainable, healthy, and safe DCR families and communities that are rooted in Dene/Metis traditions and values. This long-term goal is consistent with community plans completed in most DCR communities²⁷ in the past decade. These community plans seek to build sustainable, progressive, cooperative, self-governing, self-sufficient, and healthy communities and members within the Dehcho territory that reflect Dene/Metis traditions and values.

The long-term goal of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan is also consistent with the Dehcho First Nations strategic plan, which seeks healthy, happy, culturally strong communities that deliver a wide range of social programs and services for the benefit of all residents. The Regional Investment Plan also complements strategic direction set out by the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority.²⁸ The DHSSA seeks to:

- promote healthy choices and responsible self-care.
- protect public health and prevent illness and disease.
- protect children and vulnerable individuals from abuse, neglect, and distress.
- provide integrated, responsive, and effective health services and social programs for those who need them.

²⁷ Acho Dene Koe: Strategic Planning Workshop Summary Report; Pehdzeh Ki First Nation Community Action Plan; Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation Community Wellness Planning Report; Sambaa K'e Dene Band Community Planning Update LKFN Strategic Planning Workshop Report; Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council Community Plan; Fort Providence Interagency Action Group Community Action Plan; and Jean Marie River First Nation Operational Planning Workshop Report.

²⁸ Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority. 2007. *Strategic Directions 2007 to 2010*

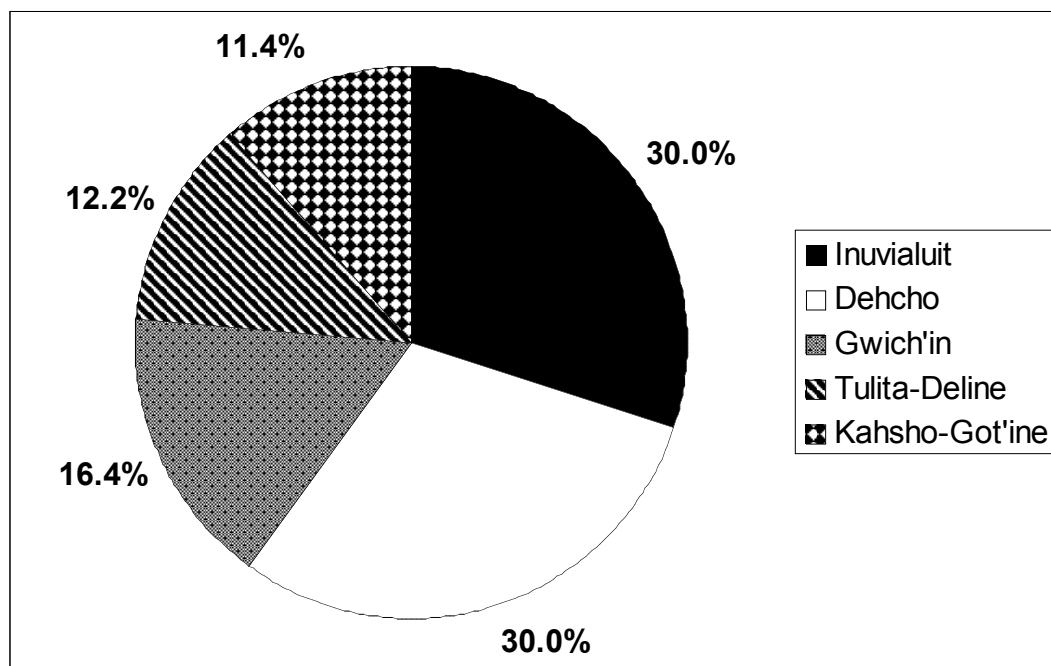


Front-line workers meeting in Fort Liard during Phase 2.

6. Regional Investment Plan

An estimated planning budget of \$150 million was established for the DCR for priority projects over a ten-year period. Based on the \$500 million MGPIF commitment, regional Aboriginal governments agreed to distribute funds as illustrated in Figure 6.1. The extent that the Dehcho impact fund budget is distributed to priority projects will depend on approvals from the territorial organization established to manage the MGPIF and the withdrawal of project funds for territorial/regional organization administration.

Figure 6.1: MGPIF Budget Allocation by Region



In accordance with needs in each DCR community, the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan will fund eleven projects in the four priority areas discussed in this plan. Leadership of the various types of projects is recommended along with potential partners. All projects will target Dehcho families with members vulnerable to negative impacts of the MGP.

6.1 Regional Investment Plan Highlights

Average annual expenditures under the Dehcho Region Investment Plan is expected to be \$12.19 million per year. The total expenditure in the first years is

expected to be \$53.4 million and \$102.2 million over the first five years. Budgets for the eleven projects are summarized in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Budget

| Projects | First Year Budget | Average Annual Budget | Five Year Budget |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Population and Employment | \$3,142,500 | \$4,545,500 | \$21,207,500 |
| Engaging Youth in the Community | \$1,140,000 | \$2,095,000 | \$9,545,000 |
| Safe, Stimulating Day Care | \$1,127,500 | \$1,127,500 | \$5,662,500 |
| Daht’o Food Sharing and Life Skills | \$875,000 | \$1,325,000 | \$6,000,000 |
| Social and Community Wellness | \$17,607,500 | \$3,897,500 | \$33,597,500 |
| Dehcho Wellness Program | \$1,460,000 | \$1,650,000 | \$8,085,000 |
| Safe Shelter | \$350,000 | \$350,000 | \$1,775,000 |
| Dehcho Community Policing | \$747,500 | \$1,352,500 | \$6,182,500 |
| Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | \$15,050,000 | \$50,000 | \$15,275,000 |
| Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports Education | \$355,000 | \$475,000 | \$2,280,000 |
| Traditional Culture | \$477,500 | \$790,000 | \$3,662,500 |
| Community Language & Cultural Development | \$477,500 | \$790,000 | \$3,662,500 |
| Housing and Community Infrastructure | \$31,775,000 | \$2,975,000 | \$43,700,000 |
| Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund | \$30,050,000 | \$50,000 | \$30,275,000 |
| Housing Assistance | \$1,725,000 | \$2,925,000 | \$13,425,000 |
| | | | |
| Budget | \$53,357,500 | \$12,190,000 | \$102,167,500 |

Financial inputs resulting from the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan are summarized as follows.

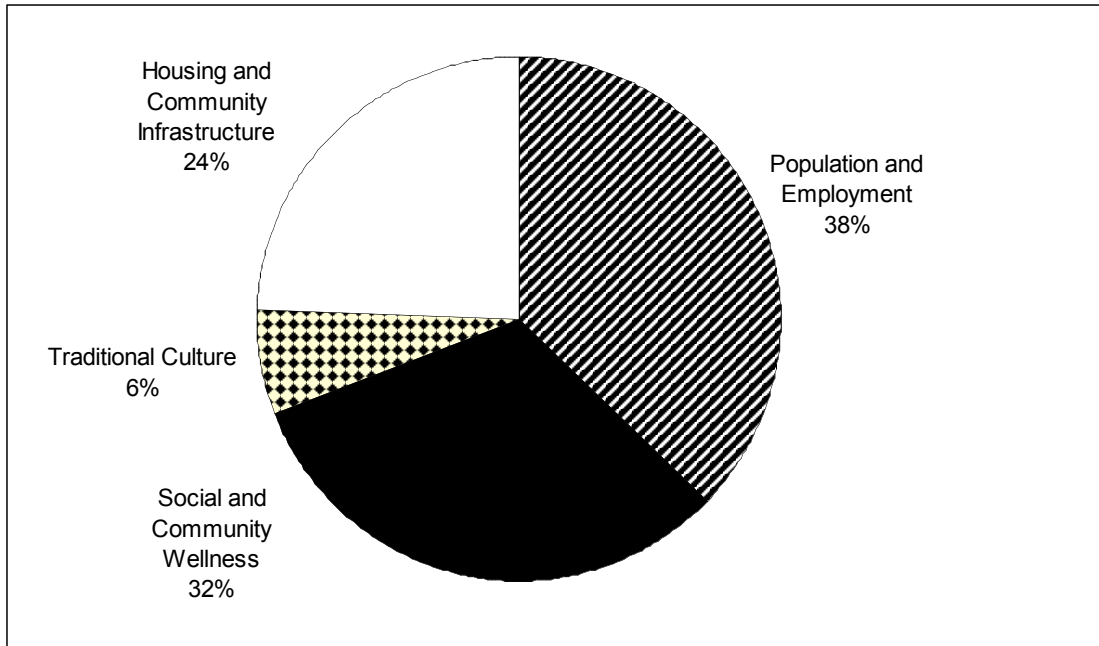
- MGPIF monies channelled through the Territorial Corporation to a Dehcho Regional Corporation are viewed as partnership funds that will enable the leverage of additional financial resources.
- 36% of Dehcho MGPIF funding of \$150 million is budgeted for projects in the first year and 68% is budgeted over the first five years.
- Annual funding of \$12.4 million²⁹ will be available for community-based activities and additional staff from Dehcho Regional Investment Plan projects.
- Annual ‘top-up’ funding for established programs is budgeted at \$5.4 million (e.g. day care, secondary school delivery, policing, wellness, and housing).

²⁹ Funding available for community activities is based on direct funding for community projects, and community staff listed in Figure 6.2. Total funding assumes that the return on investment after management fees is a minimum 4% for the Dehcho Community Social Development Fund and the Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund.

These established programs are available to all people in the DCR and delivered primarily by GNWT and Government of Canada agencies.

- Sustainable infrastructure and social development investment funds will enable investment in these areas during and after the life of the plan.

Figure 6.2: Average Annual Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Budget



The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan will have several human resource inputs, namely:

- Direct investment in 48 new positions as illustrated in Figure 6.4.
- Investment in 41 positions full and part-time community-based work (e.g. youth workers, language co-ordinators, wellness workers, food program co-ordinators, local policing personnel) and additional youth mentorship opportunities.
- Investment in seven positions for full-time regional coordination and administration, research and evaluation support to projects. The structure for regional positions will be determined in Phase 3.

Figure 6.3: Community Positions Created by the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan



6.2 Project Summary

The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan will fund eleven types of projects in the four priority areas identified in Phase 1 and 2 planning activities. These eleven projects are briefly described below. Detailed project information is provided in section 6.3.

Population and Employment

1. *Engaging Youth in the Community*

- Partnership initiative available to every DCR community to engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities.
- Investment in youth coordination, youth workers, youth mentorships, community and regional activities.
- Suggested leadership is DFN supported by First Nations and Elders Council.

2. *Safe Stimulating Day Care*

- Partnership initiative available to every DCR community to meet the needs of parents for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment.
- Investment in more day care spaces, operator and child care worker training, and day care innovation.
- Suggested shared leadership is ECE Early Childhood and DFN.

3. Food Sharing and Life Skills

- Partnership initiative available to every DCR community to build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need.
- Investment in food sharing and life skills start-up, administration, and delivery supports.
- Suggested leadership is the three friendship centres serving residents of the DCR.

Social and Community Wellness

4. Dehcho Wellness Program

- Partnership initiative available to all DCR communities to strengthen and expand existing wellness services (e.g. supports for addictions, healing, families).
- Investment in regional network, coordination, more wellness workers, community wellness activities and community interagency support.
- Suggested leadership is the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority.

5. Safe Shelter

- Partnership initiative available to all DCR communities and victims of family violence and abuse to ensure their personal safety.
- Investment in community safe home recruitment, training, and services.
- Suggested leadership is the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority.

6. Dehcho Community Policing Program

- Available primarily to DCR communities without RCMP detachments to strengthen public safety and personal security.
- Investment in policing options (COP, Elder Watch), training, awareness, and supplementary local policing.
- Suggested leadership is the GNWT Justice with RCMP and MGP partners.

7. Dehcho Community Social Development Fund

- Partnership initiative available to all DCR communities to provide sustainable 'bridge' funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services.
- Investment in extraordinary costs of community social and cultural programs including inadequate funding for core, administration, and project delivery.
- Suggested leadership is the Dehcho Regional Corporation.

8. Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports

- Partnership initiative available to DCR students to improve education and life successes.
- Investment in career counselling, life skills design and delivery and post secondary student support.
- Suggested shared leadership is the Dehcho Divisional Education Council and DFN.

Traditional Culture

9. Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development

- Partnership initiative available to all DCR communities to strengthen Dene/Metis language use and development, and support cultural practices in DCR communities.
- Investment in community language coordinators, regional activities (festivals, games, spiritual gatherings), community and land based culture and language activities, coordination and resource centre/network.
- Suggested shared leadership is the Dehcho Languages Working Group and Dehcho First Nations.

Housing and Community Infrastructure

10. Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund

- A partnership initiative available to all DCR communities to enhance physical infrastructure to support the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs.
- Partner with others to make capital contributions to recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural infrastructure designed to serve DCR residents potentially vulnerable to the impacts of the MGP.
- Investments to 'top-up' and attract new funds for housing for staff providing these services.
- Suggested leadership is the Dehcho Regional Corporation.

11. Housing Assistance

- Partnership initiative available to all DCR communities to assist Dehcho residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter.
- Investment in topping up existing home ownership and repair programs; pilot program innovation; and training.
- Suggested leadership is the Dehcho Regional Corporation.

6.3 Dehcho Region Investment Plan

Population and Employment

Project: Engaging Youth

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Population and Employment

Primary Target: Young women and men, 15–30 years of age

Goal: To engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities.

Project Description:

- Create and sustain positions or roles for youth to enable them to meaningfully participate in the affairs of their families and communities and make good life/lifestyle decisions. Positions might be made available for youth in liaison, service, leadership and management functions, in training positions, as personal or career councillors, and on youth and other community committees.
- Develop mentorship opportunities (e.g. peer to peer, youth to elder, journey person to apprentice, trainer to trainee, secondary school co-op programs) in all facets of community life. Ideally, every paid or unpaid position in the community would have a youth 'shadowing' the individual in the position (e.g. the Chief would mentor a youth, the Community Health Rep would mentor a youth, etc.).
- Promote and implement on the land activities that engage youth in meaningful harvesting and stewardship pursuits that build relationships, identity, connections, cohesion and personal discipline.
- Promote and support education and stay in school initiatives.
- Promote and support learning and use of Dene /Metis language in all aspects of family and community life.

Rationale:

- Youth engagement addresses concerns among DCR families and communities that young, gifted people are moving away from family and community thereby threatening the future strength of these fundamental social organizations. When MGP construction begins, it is anticipated that this condition will accelerate as youth seek employment opportunities outside their communities. These concerns are documented in GNWT *Deh Cho Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* in 2005.
- Youth engagement addresses concerns among DCR youth, families, and communities about the diminishing strength and uncertain continuity of Dene/Metis culture and language, the prevalence of inappropriate behaviours (e.g. addictions, violence and abuse), and the lack of focus, identity and connection among youth. These concerns are documented in the 2007 *Regional Investment Plan Report Interim* and were a dominant theme in community conversations in Phase 2 planning activities.
- Youth engagement enhances MGP operator commitments in the GNWT-MGP Socio-Economic Agreement to provide funding for GNWT and community programs designed to support youth in making healthy and productive lifestyle choices, building self-confidence and developing life skills.
- Youth engagement supports the GNWT priority to invest in youth. In 2008/09, the GNWT budget commits \$250,000 to community youth centre programs and \$125,000 to youth activities for permanent school based activities including the Take a Kid Trapping program.
- Youth engagement supports recommended actions in DCR community plans completed in the past decade which include establishing youth committees and meeting the needs of youth.
- Youth engagement activities support the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority's strategic directions set out in 2007 (e.g. to promote healthy choices).
- Internship (mentoring) programs have been successfully delivered by GNWT and NGOs. Over the years, internships have been engaged students in government work and frontline service delivery. They have a track record of developing employment skills among youth.
- Mentoring programs for at risk youth have existed for over 100 years. Big Brothers and Big Sisters organizations are the most notable of mentoring programs. These programs have contributed to considerable improvements in school grades, social skills with peers, and lower rates of violence and recidivism.

Partnerships:

The Dehcho First Nations could take the lead in partnership with:

- First Nations and Metis Councils including Elders Councils and Youth Councils
- GNWT, MACA, ECE
- Aurora College
- Dehcho Divisional Education Council
- Friendship Centres
- Ecology North
- Federal Government (INAC, HRSDC)

| | |
|---|--|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Population and Employment | |
| PROJECT: Engaging Youth in the Community | |
| GOAL: To engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE³⁰ |
| Establish the DFN Youth Council to work with the DFN Elders Council and leadership, to serve as a Steering Committee for the youth engagement program. | Year one, Q 1 Quarterly conference calls. |
| Support an annual Dehcho Youth Assembly to discuss youth engagement in families and communities. | Annual Q 1/June |
| Develop job description with clear mandate and fund a regional youth coordinator position to be rotated annually among DCR communities to foster networking, efficiencies of scale and supportive, interdependent relationships locally and regionally. Arrange for regional coordinator mentoring. | Year one, end of Q 1 Ongoing |
| Develop job descriptions and fund youth worker positions in each DCR community to work with the | Year one, end of Q 2 |

³⁰ Budget timetable refers to the availability of funds and expected disbursement schedule.

| | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Population and Employment | |
| PROJECT: Engaging Youth in the Community | |
| GOAL: To engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE³⁰ |
| regional coordinator, partners, youth, families and the community. | Ongoing |
| Develop job descriptions and training plans for youth mentorships in each community. | Year one, Q 2 and Q 3 |
| Consult with youth and others in the communities to identify, plan, and nurture opportunities for youth and provide the financial, material and human resources needed to bring these opportunities to fruition and make them meaningful for youth. | Year one Q 2 Subsequent years Q 4 |
| Develop a youth recruitment process. | Year one Q 2 |
| Develop a process for monitoring youth engagement. | Year one Q 3 |
| Describe finance and accountability functions. | Year one Q 3 |
| Implement monitoring and reporting. | Annually Q 4 |
| Evaluate the program. | Year five Q 4 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| Project: Engaging Youth | | | | |
| Goal: To engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Create and sustain positions or roles for youth to enable them to meaningfully participate in the affairs of their families and communities and make good life/lifestyle decisions. | DFN Youth Council Steering Committee with representation from Youth and Elders councils to guide the project. | # of Youth Council and Steering Committee members # of Youth Council and Steering Committee meetings and participation | Increase in meaningful youth engagement in communities and families Increase in youth residing in community Increase in youth connecting/ networking | % of youth active in family, recreation and volunteer activities in communities/region. Migration - Length of (youth) residency (% living for more than 5 yrs) |
| Develop mentorship | Annual Dehcho Youth Assembly, youth engagement discussion | # of opportunities for | | % of adult and older adults |

| Project: Engaging Youth | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| Goal: To engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>opportunities (e.g. peer to peer, youth to elder, journey person to apprentice, trainer to trainee, secondary school co-op programs) in all facets of community life.</p> <p>Promote and implement on the land activities that engage youth in meaningful harvesting and stewardship pursuits that build relationships, identity, connections, cohesion and personal discipline.</p> <p>Promote and support learning and use of Dene language in all aspects of family and community life.</p> | <p>and youth engagement plan</p> <p>Feedback from community and youth on youth engagement</p> <p>Population and Employment Regional Coordinator job description, and workplan</p> <p>The Population and Employment Regional Coordinator will be responsible for Engaging Youth, Safe Stimulating Day Care and Food Sharing and Life Skills</p> <p>Mentor and training plan for regional coordinator</p> <p>Community youth worker job description and youth engagement plans</p> <p>Mentors and training plans for community youth workers</p> | <p>youth to connect/network with youth peers and elders</p> <p>Staffed regional coordinator position with mentor</p> <p># of staffed youth worker positions and training plans implemented</p> <p># and type of training workshops and community youth worker participants</p> <p># and community and youth consulted</p> <p># of mentors per community</p> <p># of youth mentored</p> | <p>with peers and elders</p> <p>Increase in youth accepting mentorship/work experience placements in the community</p> <p>Increase in youth participation in meaningful on-the-land harvesting culture and language activities</p> <p>Increase in youth with a sense of place, belonging, and identity, hope for the future</p> <p>More youth able to withstand the social-cultural upheaval and change stimulated by the MGP</p> <p>Increase in Dene/Metis language use youth using Dene/Metis language in communities.</p> | <p>sharing more positive attitudes about youth</p> <p>Youth employment rate</p> <p>Youth participation rate</p> <p>Persons 15+ (youth) who speak Aboriginal language (%)</p> <p>Persons 15+ (youth) who hunt & fish (%)</p> <p>Persons 15+ (youth) who spent time trapping (%)</p> <p>Youth charged (per 1,000 persons)</p> <p>Rate of juvenile crime by detachment</p> <p>Youth delinquency rate</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Project: Engaging Youth | | | | |
| Goal: To engage youth in meaningful ways in their families and communities | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | Organized on the land and community activities and recreation for youth Youth and mentor recruitment process. | | | |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| PROJECT: Engaging Youth in the Community | | | | | | |
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Population and Employment Regional Coordinator | \$67,500 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$427,500 |
| Regional Office, Supplies and Travel | \$22,500 | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | \$30,000 | \$142,500 |
| Dehcho Youth Council/ Steering Committee | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| Dehcho Youth Assembly | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$75,000 | \$375,000 |
| Community Youth Workers (10 x \$70,000) | \$350,000 | \$700,000 | \$700,000 | \$700,000 | \$700,000 | \$3,150,000 |
| Community Office, Supplies and Travel (10 x \$15,000) | \$75,000 | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | \$150,000 | \$675,000 |
| Community Youth Activities/ Mentorships | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,00,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$4,500,000 |
| Reporting & Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$1,140,000 | \$2,095,000 | \$2,095,000 | \$2,095,000 | \$2,095,000 | \$9,545,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| |
|---|
| PROJECT: Engaging Youth in the Community |
|---|

| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Population and Employment Regional Coordinator | | \$22,500 | \$22,500 | \$22,500 | \$67,500 |
| Regional Office, Supplies and Travel | | \$7,500 | \$7,500 | \$7,500 | \$22,500 |
| Dehcho Youth Council/ Steering Committee | \$20,000 | \$2,000 | \$1,500 | \$1,500 | \$25,000 |
| Dehcho Youth Assembly | \$100,000 | | | | \$75,000 |
| Community Youth Workers | | | \$175,000 | \$175,000 | \$350,000 |
| Community Office, Supplies and Travel | | | \$37,500 | \$37,500 | \$75,000 |
| Community Youth Activities/Mentorships | | | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$400,000 |
| Total | \$120,000 | \$32,000 | \$494,000 | \$494,000 | \$1,140,000 |

Project: Safe, stimulating day care
Location: Dehcho Region
RIP Priority Area: Population and Employment
Primary Target: Preschool and school age children

Goal: Meet needs of parents of preschool and school age children in DCR for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment.

Project Description:

- Develop and maintain licensed, quality daycare and day homes in all DCR communities.
- Commit public and Dehcho First Nation governments to a long-term partnership agreement to licence and support adequate and appropriate community-based day care spaces and programming.
- Commit public and Dehcho First Nation governments to a long-term partnership agreement to train and maintain qualified day care workers and operators in all licensed day care facilities in the DCR.
- Develop and maximize the benefits of strong relationships among day care facilities, preschool and other early childhood programs in each DCR community.

Rationale:

- Safe, stimulating day care services responds to long-standing public concerns about the care and health of young children and is intended to help DCR community members benefit from MGP employment opportunities.
- Safe day care facilitates adult participation in the MGP and community labour force. The demand for day care is likely to increase with the opportunity for increased MGP employment. GNWT presenters at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* highlighted the need for alternative childcare for shift workers. Additional safe day care spaces will enable more local people to join the local labour force and buffer the effects of skilled local labour moving from communities to take up jobs on the MGP.
- Parents particularly lone-parent families and those parents experiencing the stresses associated with the absences of MGP or industrial workers, require respite and stability of care for young children in order to participate in the workforce and/or community.
- Safe stimulating day care can help prepare children for school and improve their success in school.
- The need for quality and stable childcare is raised in community plans completed in DCR communities over the past decade and was raised as a need in community conversations in Phase 2 regional investment planning activities. In 2005, GNWT ECE licensed seven (7) childcare facilities in the DCR. In 2008, six (6) licensed childcare programs³¹ in the DCR provided slightly more than 150 full and part-time spaces in nursery school, after school, or day care services.
- Trout Lake is expected to open a day care facility in 2008. A day care facility in Wrigley is closed as it does not meet fire standards. A new day care building in Fort Providence does not meet environmental health standards.
- Six communities lack day care services despite a demand for services. DCR communities with day care may have inadequate spaces.
- Funding is available for day care spaces from the GNWT. While it may be adequate to maintain some of the operational costs of existing spaces, the funding is less adequate for expanding regional daycare spaces and providing competitive

³¹ Fort Simpson: Open Door Society nursery school has 16 preschool child care spaces and 19 after school child care spaces and the Kids Corner child care has 8 infant/toddler and 19 preschool spaces; Fort Providence: Dezoah Undaa Etleh Koke Aboriginal Head Start has 16 preschool spaces; Fort Liard: Acho Dene Koe Child Care Centre has 13 preschool spaces in the nursery school and 16 after school spaces; and the Hay River Reserve's Aboriginal Headstart has 20 preschool spaces and the Dene Ts'eh Ts'udaa K'ehondii Koe Daycare has 8 infant and 17 preschool spaces.

wages for trained day care workers. To qualify for daycare funding providers must meet standards. In the 2008/09 GNWT budget, the priority of improving the quality of early childhood programming is recognized through a planned \$1 million investment for language nest initiatives, six regional staff and one coordinator position. However, this new investment will not address the demand for new day care spaces in the DCR.

Partnerships:

The GNWT ECE Early Childhood Program and DFN share the leadership in partnership with:

- Community First Nations and Metis Councils
- Community Aboriginal Headstart and day care operators
- Dehcho District Education Authority
- Aurora College
- Dehcho HSSA
- Public Health Agency of Canada

| | |
|--|--|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Population and Employment | |
| PROJECT: Safe Stimulating Day Care | |
| GOAL: Meet needs of parents of preschool and school age children for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Host and report on a regional workshop involving day care/early childhood development advocates/representatives from all DCR communities and the GNWT to articulate community specific demands for day care spaces; identify capital and operational resource requirements; and proposed arrangements among GNWT and community partners for meeting the need for safe, stimulating day care. | Year one Q 1 |
| Maintain relationships through annual regional gatherings of day care and child service providers. Regional gatherings will enable day care providers to identify issues, and satisfying reporting requirements (e.g. outcomes) | Years two to five Q 4 |
| Negotiate an agreement committing an investment of MGPIF funding to 'top-up' GNWT ECE Early Childhood Program child care facility and day home start-up and operating funding to ensure stable child and infant care spaces including annual increases in spaces, in safe, culturally relevant environments staffed by trained, competitively paid day care workers. | Year one prior to end of Q2 |
| Promote/advertise new 'top-up' funding to communities. | Year one Q2 through Q4 Ongoing |
| Transfer top-up funds to ECE Early Childhood Program for flow-through to applicants. | Year one Q2 Year two to five Q1 |
| Schedule and facilitate regular community and regional delivery of day care worker/facility operation. certificate training for licensed day care staff by contributing to the costs of annual intensive sessions in the DCR, backfilling care positions, ensuring student supports/tutors and addressing other barriers to certification. | Year one Q2 through Q4 Year two to five as and when |
| In selected DCR communities, pilot and closely monitor 24-hour child care services. | Year one Q2 Year two to five Q1 |
| Through interagency groups and coordinators (see Wellness project description) and District Education Councils, develop protocols for establishing and maintaining relationships among day care facilities, pre-school and other early childhood programs such as the Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP) and Community Action Program for Children (CAPC). | Year one ongoing |
| Develop a process for monitoring day care access, satisfaction, and utilization. Describe finance and accountability functions. Implement monitoring and reporting. | Year one Q3 Year one Q3 Annually Q4 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Population and Employment | |
| PROJECT: Safe Stimulating Day Care | |
| GOAL: Meet needs of parents of preschool and school age children for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Evaluate the program. | Year five Q4 |

| Project: Safe, stimulating day care | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| Goal: Meet needs of parents of preschool and school age children for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Develop and maintain licensed, quality daycare and day homes in all DCR communities. | Regional workshop held to assess day care needs | Number of community and GNWT service providers participating in workshop | No waiting lists for day care | % of child population served by day care |
| Commit public and Dehcho First Nation governments to a long-term partnership agreement to license and support adequate and appropriate community-based day care spaces and programming. | More partnerships to address day care needs | Number of partnership agreements committing more funding to day care facilities, start-up and operations | Families in need of childcare have access to safe stimulating, culturally relevant and affordable day care. | % of child population served by 24 hour day care |
| Commit public and Dehcho First Nation governments to a long-term partnership agreement to train and maintain qualified day care workers and operators in all licensed day care facilities in the | Strengthened capacities of local service providers including recruitment, and retention plan (training) for qualified day care workers and operators | Number and type of training workshops and participation | Increase in healthy pre-school aged children ready for school | % of child population waiting for day care services |
| | Development plan for | Number of skilled/certified and trainee | Day care services in all DCR communities | % of school aged children ready for school ³² |

³² School readiness (to learn): refers to the child's ability to meet the task demands of school, such as being cooperative and sitting quietly and listening to the teacher, and to benefit from the educational activities that are provided by the school. Five domains social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive development; communication skills; and general knowledge may be measured.

School Readiness to Learn Project in Canada Canadian Centre for Studies of Children at Risk, McMaster University, 2002
http://www.offordcentre.com/readiness/files/PUB.6.2002_Offord-Janus.pdf April 16th, 2008

| Project: Safe, stimulating day care | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Goal: Meet needs of parents of preschool and school age children for safe day care in a stimulating, culturally relevant environment. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| DCR. Develop and maximize the benefits of strong relationships among day care facilities, preschool and other early childhood programs in each DCR community. | day care facilities Stable, skilled day care workforce Safe day care facilities 24-hour child care services pilot Protocols for relationships among day care facilities, pre-school and other early childhood programs | early childhood staff in communities. Number of day care and 24 hour spaces serving communities Number of agencies signed on to and using protocols | Understanding of the needs and successes of 24-hour day care | % of families who rate their use of day care services as satisfactory, somewhat satisfactory.... |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Safe Stimulating Day Care | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Workshop Facilitator/ Reporting, Participant Expenses | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| 'Top-up' of Early Childhood Program start-up and operating funding (128,500 x 5 communities; 75,000 x 5 communities) | \$1,017,500 | \$1,017,500 | \$1,017,500 | \$1,017,500 | \$1,017,500 | \$5,087,500 |
| Early childhood educator certification training supports | \$50,000 | \$52,000 | \$54,000 | \$56,000 | \$58,000 | \$270,000 |
| Experimental/ pilot alternative models of safe day care | \$35,000 | \$35,000 | \$35,000 | \$35,000 | \$35,000 | \$175,000 |
| Reporting and Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |

| PROJECT: Safe Stimulating Day Care | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Total | \$1,127,500 | \$1,127,500 | \$1,127,500 | \$1,127,500 | \$1,127,500 | \$5,662,500 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Safe Stimulating Day Care | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Workshop Facilitator/ Reporting, Participant Expenses | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| 'Top-up' of Early Childhood Program start-up and operating funding (128,500 x 5 communities; 75,000 x 5 communities) | | \$1,017,500 | | | \$1,017,500 |
| Early childhood educator certification training supports | | \$50,000 | | | \$50,000 |
| Experimental/ pilot alternative models of safe day care | | \$35,000 | | | \$35,000 |
| Total | \$25,000 | \$1,102,500 | | | \$1,127,500 |

Project: Daht'ó (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Population and Employment

Primary Target: Marginalized or vulnerable populations most susceptible to negative impacts from the MGP, namely persons on fixed income and with low income.

Goal: Build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need.

Project Description:

- Design a generic nutritious community food sharing and life skills program for big and small DCR communities.
- Core fund a nutritious community food sharing and life skills program in each DCR community.
- Provide project-specific funding to develop and offer life skills for low income earners and others at risk of negative social, economic, and cultural impacts from the MGP.

Rationale:

-Increases in the cost of living in DCR communities expected with the MGP will increase risks to the safety and security of persons with low income, education, and literacy skills, and those living with uncertain social and economic conditions. The potential for the MGP to drive up the already high cost of living in DCR communities was a prevailing theme in Phase 2 regional investment planning activities. Focus group participants at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* believe that the increased cost of services will negatively impact who don't have a pipeline job or when their employment on the project terminates.

-Nutrition, literacy, and skills to cope with a changing society including trends toward market rather than government/public responses to human needs create the need for food and life skills particularly among persons with low income, education and literacy skills, and those experiencing uncertain social and economic conditions. Further family members that access MGP employment will need resources to gain the necessary skills to make positive and healthy lifestyle choices.

- Food banks operating in several large and small communities in the NWT are experiencing growing demand among persons on fixed income or low income due to rising living costs and inadequate Income Support, pension or other benefits. In Canada, the trend in demand for food bank services during the past decade has increased by 13%. The percentage of food bank clients whose income is from social assistance is much higher (54%) than clients whose income is from employment (14%). Slightly more than one third of food banks (34.5%) have difficulty meeting demand.³³
- Food banks including soup kitchen and community harvesting program/food sharing programs may be offered on an informal, intermittent basis in some DCR communities, and may not have funding or the capacity to provide nutritional foods.³⁴ In the NWT, food banks/soup kitchens are located in urban centers and operated by volunteer non-government organizations. In smaller DCR communities, food sharing and nutrition programs (community hunts, Christmas food hampers) are offered by harvester groups or First Nations.
- The need for financial management and other literacy skills was identified in many community plans developed in the DCR in the last decade.
- The project complements the MGP's operator commitment in the GNWT-MGP Socio- Economic Agreement to fund and collaboratively support community-based literacy and lifeskills programming.
- Life skills including literacy programs are unavailable in DCR communities.

Partnerships:

The Territorial Friendship Centres Association and local Friendship Centres to take the lead in partnership with:

- First Nations and Metis Councils
- Harvester Organizations
- NWT Literacy Council
- Dehcho HSSA
- GNWT ECE
- Aurora College

³³ Canadian Association of Food Banks, 2006, *Hunger Count 2006*

³⁴ The Hay River soup kitchen, Soaring Eagle Friendship Centre food bank or the Dehcho Friendship Centre's food bank are examples. The Uluhaktok food bank may be a good example for smaller communities.

| | |
|--|---|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Population and Employment | |
| PROJECT: Daht'o (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills | |
| GOAL: Build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Contract services to identify best practices and seek regional input/experience to design a nutritious community food sharing and life skills program and operations plan that considers local harvesting and food production capacity, and centralized purchasing of imported goods. Link the program and operational design to safe shelter, wellness, homeownership, youth engagement, childcare and language and cultural program/services provided through the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan (MGPIF). | Year One Q1 and Q2 |
| Provide core funding to community-based, non-profit organizations for the management, staffing and use of existing infrastructure for a nutritious community food sharing and life skills program. Link with existing Harvester organization sponsored community hunts. Link with Community Health Worker or Representative to promote the establishment and delivery of community sharing and life skill programs. Develop relationships with local grocery stores for donations. | Year One Q3 Years two to five Q1 |
| Through partnerships regularly contribute funding to multi-year projects for the delivery of literacy projects including financial literacy, market-government literacy, technological literacy, and health literacy and projects that enhance daily living life skills and empower vulnerable populations. | Year one Q3 Years two to five Q1 |
| Bring community food sharing and life skills personnel together annually to evaluate progress and strengthen programming as required. | Year one Q2 Years two to five Q4 |
| Develop a process for monitoring food sharing/life skills access, satisfaction, and utilization. Describe finance and accountability functions. Implement monitoring and reporting. | Year one Q1 and Q2 Year one Q1 and Q2 Annually Q4 |
| Evaluate the program. | Year five Q4 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Project: Daht'o (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills | | | | |
| Goal: Build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Design a generic | Nutritious community food | Number of inter agency | More low income | % of (low |

| Project: Daht'o (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Goal: Build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>nutritious community food sharing and life skills program for big and small DCR communities.</p> <p>Core fund a nutritious community food sharing and life skills program in each DCR community.</p> <p>Provide project-specific funding to develop and offer life skills for low income earners and others at risk of negative social, economic, and cultural impacts from the MGP.</p> | <p>sharing and life skills programming best practices and program models.</p> <p>Regionally designed nutritious community food sharing and life skills program, service model, operational and promotional plan</p> <p>Service delivery and infrastructure agreements with community group/s.</p> <p>Needs assessment, service delivery and promotional plans and information systems.</p> <p>Linkages/relationships /partnership agreements with harvester organizations, Community Health Worker/Representative</p> | <p>partners in agreements to administer and deliver programming</p> <p>Frequency of partner meetings</p> <p>Frequency of programming promotional activities targeting community residents regarding nutritious food and literacy programming and positive health value of nutritious food</p> <p>Number of target population aware of life skills and Daht'o programs</p> <p>Number and type of life skills workshops</p> <p>Number of life skills participants</p> | <p>earners and vulnerable people in more communities able to access nutritious food and life skills</p> <p>Community people are more knowledgeable and able to make healthy choices concerning their use of both traditional and market foods.</p> <p>Fewer people experiencing stress from the lack of nutritious food</p> <p>More people aware of the positive health outcomes of eating nutritious food</p> <p>Healthier people with fewer illnesses</p> <p>Greater stability within low-income families</p> | <p>income/literacy) population aware of programming and positive outcomes of eating nutritious food</p> <p>community program access rate (% of community population accessing programming)</p> <p>% of low income/ population reporting positive health status</p> <p>% of low income/ population reporting they have enough nutritious food to eat</p> <p>% of population reporting they have satisfactory literacy skills for daily living in their community</p> |

Project: Daht'o (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills

| Goal: Build on community strengths to provide nutritious food and life skills to low income earners and others in need. | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | and grocery stores | <p>Number of communities with nutritious food sharing venues and participants</p> <p>Volume, type, source and value of nutritious food delivered in communities</p> | <p>More individuals able to manage money and function within market systems</p> <p>More people literate in technologies and with other skills necessary to daily living</p> <p>Stronger social safety net in each DCR community</p> <p>More support for local harvesting activities</p> | <p>Households consuming half or more country food (%)</p> <p>community living cost differential</p> <p>community food price index</p> <p>% income support beneficiaries of community population</p> |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Daht'o (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Program Design/Administration | \$50,000 | | | | | \$50,000 |
| Annual service provider gatherings | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| Core funding \$60,000 x 10 communities | \$300,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 | \$2,700,000 |
| Start-up and capital costs (e.g. for freezers) | \$200,000 | | \$100,000 | | \$100,000 | \$400,000 |
| Multi-year project specific funding | \$300,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 | \$600,000 | \$2,700,000 |

| PROJECT: Daht'o (Community Food Sharing) and Life Skills | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Reporting and Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$875,000 | \$1,225,000 | \$1,325,000 | \$1,225,000 | \$1,350,000 | \$6,000,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Daht'o (community food sharing) and life skills | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Program Design/ Administration | \$50,000 | | | | \$75,000 |
| Annual service provider gatherings | | \$25,000 | | | \$25,000 |
| Core funding \$60,000 x 10 communities | | | \$300,000 | | \$300,000 |
| Start-up and capital costs (e.g. for freezers) | | | \$200,000 | | \$200,000 |
| Multi-year project specific funding | | | \$300,000 | | \$300,000 |
| Total | \$50,000 | \$25,000 | \$800,000 | | \$875,000 |

Social and Community Wellness

Project: Dehcho Wellness Program

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Social and Community Wellness

Primary Target: Persons/ families likely to be marginalized and made more vulnerable by the MGP

Goal: Strengthen and expand existing wellness services.

Project Description:

- Enhance existing Dehcho H&SSA wellness promotional materials, activities, and personnel.
- Strengthen local and regional human capacity to support vulnerable members of DCR communities by expanding existing health and wellness knowledge, skills, and resources in each community.

- Improve access to and availability of regional wellness services by facilitating community access to outreach, mobile, referral, and residential services; greater integration and coordination of community based programs and services; and greater collaboration and sharing of wellness resources among DCR communities.
- Empower communities to develop effective and efficient community-based and culturally relevant services by using community development models and tools such as interagency collaboration and networking, standardized workshop series, 'working together' protocols, and family-centred case management service delivery approaches.
- Build on community strengths and traditional and cultural-specific responses to incorporate traditional Dene/Metis practices with Western methods.

Rationale:

- The Dehcho Wellness Program responds to concerns about the erosion of healthy family relationships and functioning documented in numerous socio-cultural and economic studies including community plans and the MGP SEIA (e.g. elder and family violence and abuse, addictions, loss of spiritual well-being).
- Focus group participants at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* identified some negative impacts of the MGP as more stress on families when parents are away at work; increases in alcohol and drug (ab)use; and increased need for child protection.
- Leadership, front line workers, youth and the general public engaged in conversations during Phase 2 planning activities frequently pointed to the receipt of residential school common experience payments as an example of the alcohol abuse, tragedy, and family dysfunction that could be replicated and prolonged by the MGP.
- The Dehcho Wellness Program supports recommended actions in DCR community plans completed in the past decade (e.g. promote and support sobriety, healthy lifestyles, personal development/responsibility, healing programs and services, and effective, responsive, accessible, flexible, and locally controlled health and social service).
- The Dehcho Wellness Program supports Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority's strategic directions set out in 2007 (e.g. promote healthy choices; and protect children and vulnerable individuals from abuse, neglect and distress).
- The Dehcho Wellness Program supports the 2004 GNWT *Framework for Action Mental Health and Addictions Services* (e.g. families and communities should have access to integrated resources to address community wellness).

-The Dehcho Wellness Program addresses the shortfalls in existing wellness services in all DCR communities and the need for equality of services among DCR communities consistently expressed in community conversations during Phase 2 planning activities.

-The Dehcho Wellness Program responds to higher than average territorial and Canadian rates of family violence, addictions, and crime in the north, and to the high incidence of inappropriate behaviours among youth as evidenced by rates of early school leaving, unemployment, cultural alienation and social issues (e.g. addictions, violence, abuse, and lack of direction, identity and connection).

-DHSSA has agreed to support projects within its service delivery mandate including wellness. Further discussion is expected to refine support and the terms of the Dehcho Wellness Program.

Partnerships:

Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority (DHSSA) could take the lead in partnership with:

- Community Health Centre/Primary Community Care Teams
- Community First Nation and Metis Councils
- Nats'ejee K'eh Centre
- GNWT HSS

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Social and Community Wellness | |
| PROJECT: Dehcho Wellness Program | |
| GOAL: Strengthen and expand existing wellness services. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Establish a Dehcho wellness partners council to make a plan for achieving equal access to regular and consistent health and wellness promotion, prevention, treatment, and follow-up services in all DCR communities. (The Council might be a sub-committee of the DHSSA). | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Enhance existing regional wellness programs by retaining a regional wellness coordinator to provide support to community-based interagency groups, strengthen regional program delivery and worker support functions, and facilitate access to community wellness worker training, facilitator training and proposal writing. The regional wellness coordinator will also be responsible for the Dehcho Community Social | Year one Q1 Ongoing |

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Social and Community Wellness | |
| PROJECT: Dehcho Wellness Program | |
| GOAL: Strengthen and expand existing wellness services. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Development Fund. | |
| Provide 'top-up' funding to expand existing wellness services to accommodate the need in all communities for regular and consistent wellness services. Linkages should be made with the other investment plan projects particularly the social infrastructure and social development funds. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Establish and support community wellness networks or interagency groups in all DCR communities. | Year one Q2 Ongoing |
| Describe finance and accountability functions. | Year one Q1 |
| Establish part-time community-based positions to coordinate and support community interagency groups. (Community First Nation Councils could be funded to sponsor interagency support workers.) | Year one Q2 Ongoing |
| Establish a (non-residential) regional wellness network with human and material resources including a research/best practices library/data-base; plain language tool kits; annual wellness plans; wellness workshop series (e.g. abuse and violence prevention, healing, loss and grieving, suicide prevention, life skills, train the trainer, parenting/ parent empowerment). | Year one Q1 |
| Based on community needs and DHSSA wellness programming, fund community wellness worker (prevention and promotion) positions in those Dehcho communities currently without these positions and support wellness workers through existing regional health and wellness personnel and clinicians. | Year one Q2 |
| Develop and implement community wellness work plans with goals, schedule of ongoing workshops, self-help and aftercare support programs, community events. | Year one Q3 |
| Monitor and report on the program. | Annual Q4 |
| Evaluate performance. | Year five Q4 |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| PROJECT: Dehcho Wellness Program | | | | | | |
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Regional Wellness Coordinator – Community Wellness and Social Development | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$450,000 |
| Office, Supplies and Travel | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |

| PROJECT: Dehcho Wellness Program | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Wellness Council | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| Dehcho wellness network/ centres | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$250,000 |
| Community Wellness Worker and Project Top-up Fund | \$970,000 | \$1,060,000 | \$1,060,000 | \$1,060,000 | \$1,060,000 | \$5,210,000 |
| Community Interagency support | \$300,000 | \$400,000 | \$400,000 | \$400,000 | \$400,000 | \$1,900,000 |
| Reporting and Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$1,460,000 | \$1,650,000 | \$1,650,000 | \$1,650,000 | \$1,675,000 | \$8,085,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Dehcho Wellness Program | | | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Regional Wellness Coordinator – Community Wellness and Social Development | \$90,000 | | | | \$90,000 |
| Office, Supplies and Travel | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| Wellness Council | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| Dehcho wellness network/ centres | \$50,000 | | | | \$50,000 |
| Community Wellness Worker and Project Top-up Fund | \$700,000 | \$270,000 | | | \$970,000 |
| Community Interagency support | | \$300,000 | | | \$300,000 |
| Total | \$890,000 | \$570,000 | | | \$1,460,000 |

Project: Safe Shelter

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Social and Community Wellness

Primary Target: Victims of violence and abuse

Goal: To ensure the personal safety of community members exposed to or subject to abuse and violence.

Project Description:

- Establish a regional system of safe homes in DCR communities.
- Ensure suitable supports are available in each community to persons needing safe shelter and making the transition from safe shelter to the community and family environments.
- Raise awareness of the community's role in promoting the public's right to live safely and support the functioning of safe homes.
- Support and sustain safe shelter in all DCR communities.

Rationale:

- Safe shelter recognizes the high rates of violent crime including elder abuse, spousal assault and other forms of family violence in DCR communities. Participants at the 2005 GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* expressed concern that the MGP would increase the already high rates of family violence in Dehcho communities. Safe shelter and responses for victims of violence and abuse was a concern raised in community conversations in Phase 2 planning activities associated with the MGPIF. Further concerns were raised that the effects of more money, movement of community members, and family separation for MGP work could result in more drug and alcohol abuse, family violence, and family separation in DCR regional communities.
- Safe shelter addresses in part, the absence of community-specific services and facilities to respond to family violence. Family violence programs for women and children in the NWT are located in Fort Providence, Hay River, Aklavik, Fort Smith, Tuktoyaktuk, Yellowknife, and Inuvik. Shelters are located in Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River.
- In part, safe shelter addresses barriers associated with the ability to execute protection orders issued under the NWT *Protection Against Family Violence Act* in communities without RCMP detachments.
- Safe shelter supports the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority's strategic directions established in 2007 (e.g. protect children and vulnerable individuals from abuse, neglect and distress). DHSSA has agreed to support projects within its service delivery mandate.
- The safe shelter project supports actions recommended in DCR community plans completed in the past decade (e.g. establish safe homes for vulnerable members with awareness and training for operators).
- The safe shelter project supports the GNWT's investment in family violence initiatives. In 2008/09, the GNWT budgeted \$460,000 for family violence programs and services.

Partnerships:

DHSSA recommended that Family Life Program in Fort Providence operated by the Zhati Koe Friendship Centre share a leadership role with them in the delivery of Safe Shelter and that further discussion be pursued to refine support and the terms of the safe shelter. Partners of the Zhati Koe Family Life Program and Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority could include:

- Community First Nations and Metis Councils

- Community Health Centres
- RCMP
- GNWT social departments and agencies

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Social and Community Wellness | |
| PROJECT: Safe Shelter | |
| GOAL: To ensure the personal safety of community members exposed to or subject to abuse and violence. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Hire a Regional Wellness Coordinator – Protection and Education to enhance the capacity of the Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority to respond to the needs of victims of violence/abuse. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Identify or establish groups in each Dehcho community who are willing and able to sponsor, coordinate, and monitor safe homes. (Interagency groups might fulfill this function.) | Year one end of Q2 |
| Support the capacity of community groups to coordinate and monitor safe homes by providing financial and material resources. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Develop a protocol to enable front-line agencies to support victims of violence and deal with perpetrators of violence (e.g. between RCMP, Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority, First Nations, Community Health Centres, Community Justice and Victim Services). | Year one by end of Q4 |
| Develop resources for, and link safe shelters in Dehcho communities through standards, policies, operational tools, training, best practices resources, and partnerships. | Year one Ongoing |
| Recruit, screen, hire and sustain local safe home operators in all DCR communities. | Year one by end of Q2 |
| Access and coordinate the delivery of training for operators of safe homes. | Ongoing |
| Undertake annual activities that support the ongoing coordination, finance and accountability of local safe shelter sponsors/committees and operators. | |
| Monitor and report on the program | Annually Q4 |
| Evaluate the program. | Year Five Q4 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Project: Safe Shelter | | | | |
| Goal: To ensure the personal safety of community members exposed to or subject to abuse and violence. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |

| Project: Safe Shelter | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Goal: To ensure the personal safety of community members exposed to or subject to abuse and violence. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>Establish a regional system of safe homes in DCR communities.</p> <p>Ensure suitable supports are available in each community to persons needing safe shelter and making the transition from safe shelter to the community and family environments.</p> <p>Raise awareness of the community's role in promoting the public's right to live safely and support the functioning of safe homes.</p> <p>Support and sustain safe shelter in all DCR communities.</p> | <p>Job description and workplan for a Regional Wellness Coordinator - Protection and Education responsible for Safe Shelter, Dehcho Community Policing Program and secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports</p> <p>Communication plan</p> <p>Service delivery and training plans</p> <p>Community sponsors to coordinate, and monitor safe homes.</p> <p>Financial and material resources for community coordinators.</p> <p>Victims of violence protocol</p> <p>Standards, policies,</p> | <p>Regional coordinator position staffed</p> <p># of community sponsors</p> <p># of communities and agencies signing on to "protocol"</p> <p># of communication events/tools used to raise program awareness and the public's right to live safely</p> <p># of communities/ safe homes accessing safe home resources</p> <p># of communities with operating safe homes</p> <p># of community safe home operator training workshops and workers accessing training</p> | <p>Safe shelter in each DCR community</p> <p>Fewer individuals harmed or threatened by violence and abuse</p> <p>Fewer individuals living with or witnessing violence and abuse</p> <p>Fewer individuals experiencing emotional, mental or physical stress and harm</p> <p>More community service providers and citizens aware of safe home services and interventions under the <i>Protection Against Family Violence Act</i></p> | <p>Rates of family violence, spousal assault, and elder abuse</p> <p># of interventions under <i>Protection Against Family Violence Act</i></p> <p>Women & children admitted to shelters (#)</p> <p>Population reporting they feel safe in their communities (%)</p> <p># and type of community people accessing safe home services and frequency</p> <p>Violent Crime Rates e.g. family violence) (per 1,000 persons)</p> <p>Charges for selected crimes (spousal assaults, substance use/abuse)</p> <p>Incidents of Violent Crime by detachment (e.g. family</p> |

| Project: Safe Shelter | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Goal: To ensure the personal safety of community members exposed to or subject to abuse and violence. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | operational tools, training, best practice and partnership resources for DCR safe shelters. Safe homes and operators Safe home operator training. Support for coordination, finance and accountability of local safe shelter sponsors and safe home operators. | | | violence) |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Safe Shelter | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Regional Wellness Coordinator Protection and Education | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$450,000 |
| Office, Supplies and Travel | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| Safe Home Recruitment/Training | \$175,000 | \$175,000 | \$175,000 | \$175,000 | \$175,000 | \$875,000 |
| Safe Shelter Services | \$60,000 | \$60,000 | \$60,000 | \$60,000 | \$60,000 | \$300,000 |
| Reporting & evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |

| PROJECT: Safe Shelter | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Total | \$350,000 | \$350,000 | \$350,000 | \$350,000 | \$375,000 | \$1,775,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Safe Shelter | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Regional Wellness Coordinator Protection and Education | \$90,000 | | | | \$90,000 |
| Office, Supplies and Travel | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| Safe Home Recruitment/Training | \$175,000 | | | | \$175,000 |
| Safe Shelter Services | \$60,000 | | | | \$60,000 |
| Total | \$350,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$350,000 |

Project: Dehcho Community Policing Program

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Public Safety and Policing

Primary Target: Communities without regular policing services

Goal: Strengthen public safety and personal security in all DCR communities.

Project Description:

-Build stronger partnerships between community First Nations, the private sector and RCMP to broaden community policing in DCR communities.

- Advocate for an enhanced community police service model³⁵ to supplement existing policing services particularly in those communities with outside detachments by, for example, reactivating the RCMP Special Constable program, launching a First Nations officers program, establishing satellite detachments, or rotating RCMP members to broaden policing services.
- Develop a recruitment campaign to overcome barriers for recruiting local people to policing programs
- Build local capacity to support community policing initiatives and reduce demands on existing RCMP members.
- Raise awareness of community and business' role in community policing and public safety.
- Address community and regional public safety and personal security infrastructure needs.

³⁵ **First Nations Administered Police Service:** band, tribal, regional or provincial organization **Special Contingent of First Nations Officers:** within an existing police service, including:
First Nations officers employed within a provincial or municipal police service with dedicated responsibilities to serve a First Nation community. A group of First Nations police officers employed through a contractual arrangement to provide a policing service to a First Nation community. In 1991, Special Constable status changed to full members. After 1991, the Special Constable Program evolved to the Aboriginal Community Constable Program (ACCP).

Rationale:

- Community policing responds to public concerns about high crime rates and expected increases in criminal activity as a result of the MGP as reported in community assessments and as evidenced in high rates of deviant behaviour including addictions, vandalism, family violence and abuse. In response to MGP impacts, participants at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* recommended addressing the needs of DCR communities not having local detachments, improvement on response times by increasing the number of RCMP and the need to collaborate to find solutions for better communities (e.g. volunteers, citizens on patrol and crime stoppers).
- Community policing enhances MGP operator's commitment outlined in the GNWT-MGP Socio Economic Agreement to negotiate an MOU with the RCMP for collaborating and addressing public safety needs arising from the MGP outside of regular community policing.
- Community policing addresses gaps in regular policing services in at least six DCR communities, concerns about longer than average response time to complaints, and inequities in protection services among DCR communities.
- Community policing supports recommended actions in DCR community plans completed in the past decade (e.g. establish community/alternative justice models).
- Community policing supports Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority's strategic directions set out in 2007 (e.g. protect children and vulnerable individuals from abuse, neglect and distress).
- Community policing supports GNWT investment in policing initiatives. In 2008/09, the GNWT budgeted \$1.5 million to open additional RCMP detachments and support increased coverage in smaller detachments.

Partnerships:

GNWT Justice could take the lead in partnership with:

- DFN (leadership could be devolved to self-government)
- Community First Nations and Metis Councils
- RCMP G Division (Hay River)
- MGP proponents

| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Policing Program | |
|---|--|
| GOAL: Strengthen public safety and personal security in all Dehcho communities | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Establish a regional Steering Committee with partners to investigate feasible options for responding to the immediate and longer term needs for improved policing services. | Year one Q1 |
| Hire a contractor to work with the Steering Committee to investigate options and assist partners to mobilize to address immediate and short-term needs including coordinating and sustaining community policing initiatives in consideration of the MGP proponents' commitment to provide additional supports under the Socio-Economic Agreement (SEA). | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Consult with communities to identify suitable safety awareness and crime prevention programs to meet/enhance public safety needs of communities (e.g. Community on Patrol, Block/Elder Watch, Home Security, School Liaison Program, Auxiliary Police Program). | Year one by Q2 |
| Provide supports to strengthen relationships among community justice committees, victim services personnel, RCMP and other front-line services in DCR communities. Encourage the negotiation of community agreements to support and protect Elders and Chief in carrying out their traditional peace keeping roles in their communities. | Ongoing |
| Develop and deliver community safety awareness and crime prevention campaign with supporting resources that link communities and groups within the region (e.g. tools, training, annual training and regional workshops, best practices research, funding sources, Dehcho partnerships, volunteer descriptions/profiles for selected community safety initiatives). | Year one Q3 and Q4 Years two to five Q1 |
| Hire an Assistant Regional Wellness Coordinator - Protection and Education for ongoing community coordination, finance and accountability functions to enhance recruitment and retention. | Year one Q2 |
| Provide funding to complement the provision of policing options and supplementary local safety and security initiatives. | Year one Q3 Years two to five Q1 |
| Describe finance/accountability functions. | Year one Q4 |
| Monitor and report on the program. | Annual Q4 |
| Evaluate the program. | Year Five Q4 |

| Project: Dehcho Community Policing Program | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|
| Goal: Strengthen public safety and personal security in all Dehcho communities. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Build stronger partnerships between community First | Steering Committee | # of partner members of steering committee. | Safe communities (people feeling safer in their | Rate of community social disorder and incivility e.g. |

| Project: Dehcho Community Policing Program | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Goal: Strengthen public safety and personal security in all Dehcho communities. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>Nations, the private sector and RCMP to broaden community policing in DCR communities.</p> <p>Advocate for an enhanced community police service model to supplement existing policing services particularly in those communities with outside detachments by, for example, reactivating the RCMP Special Constable program, launching a First Nations officers program, establishing satellite detachments, or rotating RCMP members to broaden policing services.</p> <p>Build local capacity to support community policing initiatives and reduce demands on existing RCMP members.</p> | <p>Partnership agreement with GNWT Justice, RCMP, communities</p> <p>Community policing best practices and options</p> <p>Steering committee contractor terms of reference.</p> <p>Policing options research paper</p> <p>Policing options funding agreement with GNWT Justice/RCMP</p> <p>Enhanced safety awareness and crime prevention campaign (e.g. Community on Patrol, Block/Elder</p> | <p># of steering committee meetings and minutes</p> <p># and type of consultation with partner members</p> <p>Contractor retained and work plan</p> <p># and type of communities consulted re: safety awareness and crime prevention programs.</p> <p># of local/Aboriginal recruits for policing options</p> <p># of policing option recruits accessing training supports</p> <p># of communities aware of policing options, safety awareness and crime prevention campaign, resources and community roles</p> | <p>communities)</p> <p>Fewer RCMP complaints.</p> <p>Faster response time in all communities to complaints made to the RCMP.</p> <p>More equitable policing services throughout the DCR.</p> <p>More community participation in community policing</p> <p>More people satisfied with policing efforts in their communities</p> <p>More community resources to address personal safety</p> | <p>public intoxication, fighting, drug deals, crime rates (all crimes); rates of arrests for drug law violations; rates of arrests for substance use/abuse</p> <p>Incidents of Violent Crime by detachment (e.g. family violence)</p> <p># of reported cases</p> <p># and type of case clearance</p> <p>case load per officer</p> <p>Rate of juvenile crime by detachment</p> <p>Level of community satisfaction with policing services</p> <p># of communities implementing safety awareness and crime prevention campaign</p> |
| <p>Raise awareness of community and business'</p> | <p>Watch, Home Security, School</p> | <p># of communities using resources (e.g. training</p> | | |

| Project: Dehcho Community Policing Program | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----------------|---|
| Goal: Strengthen public safety and personal security in all Dehcho communities. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>role in community policing and public safety.</p> <p>Address community and regional public safety and personal security infrastructure needs.</p> | <p>Liaison Program, Auxiliary Police Program)</p> <p>Job description and workplan for Regional Wellness Coordinator Assistant-Protection and Education</p> <p>Communication plan Recruitment campaign</p> <p>Tools, training, annual training and regional workshops, best practices research, funding sources to support safety awareness and crime prevention campaign</p> <p>Stronger relationships among community justice committees, victim services personnel</p> | <p>days, training workshops, tools, best practices) to support community safety awareness and crime prevention campaign activities</p> | | <p># of community people involved in crime prevention and safety awareness and duration</p> |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Policing Program | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Assistant Regional Wellness Coordinator - Protection and Education | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$225,000 |
| Office, Supplies and Travel | \$12,500 | \$12,500 | \$12,500 | \$12,500 | \$12,500 | \$62,500 |
| Top-up Funds Policing Options | \$125,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$1,125,000 |
| Networking, Resources, Communication | \$65,000 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$45,000 | \$245,000 |
| Supplementary Local Safety and Security Initiatives | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$4,500,000 |
| Reporting & Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$747,500 | \$1,352,500 | \$1,352,000 | \$1,352,000 | \$1,352,000 | \$6,182,500 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Policing Program | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Assistant Regional Wellness - Coordinator Protection and Education | \$45,000 | | | | \$45,000 |
| Office, Supplies and Travel | \$12,500 | | | | \$12,500 |
| Top-up Funds Policing Options | | | \$125,000 | | \$125,000 |
| Networking, Resources, Communication | \$65,000 | | | | \$65,000 |
| Supplementary Local Safety and Security Initiatives | | | \$500,000 | | \$500,000 |
| Total | \$122,500 | | \$625,000 | | \$747,500 |

Project: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Social and Community Wellness

Primary Target: Community-based social and cultural groups

Goal: Establish a sustainable Dehcho Community Social Development Fund to provide ‘bridge’ funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services in the DCR.³⁶

Project Description:

³⁶ Section 17. (1) of the *Mackenzie Gas Project Impacts Act* encourages the Corporation for the Mitigation of Mackenzie Gas Project Impacts to invest its funds; and section 5.(2) that the Corporation may only provide contributions to regional organizations in respect of a project if the project a) mitigates the existing or anticipated socio-economic impacts on communities in the NWT arising from the Mackenzie Gas Project; and b) is consistent with criteria established and made publicly available by the Corporation. The establishment of a regional investment fund is not prohibited by the *Mackenzie Gas Project Impacts Act*.

- Prevent staff lay-off and disruption of services by providing 'bridge' or emergency funding to community-based social and cultural projects, programs and services awaiting release of funding from other sources.
- Provide funding to cover extraordinary costs of community-based social and cultural groups needing to enter into partnerships arrangements in order to secure funding or deliver community-based social and cultural projects, programs and services.
- Assist community-based social and cultural projects, programs, and services meet extraordinary costs associated with inadequate administration or core funding.
- Assist community-based social and cultural projects, programs, and services to participate in public and First Nations policy and program development forums.

Rationale:

- Mitigation of MGP impacts will depend on sustained and efficient delivery of existing social and cultural programs and services to protect vulnerable Dehcho youth, elders, and family members from further marginalization. Many of these programs and services are delivered by non-profit, community-based voluntary groups.
- Social programs and services delivered by non-profit, community-based voluntary groups include early childhood development, healthy choices (e.g. nutrition, and recreation), social interaction, family violence, culture (e.g. arts, history and cultural camps), traditional land activities, and youth and parent development healing and recovery.
- The Dehcho Community Social Development Fund responds to long-standing issues associated with social and cultural projects, programs, and services delivered by non-profit, community based voluntary groups such as friendship centres in Fort Providence, Hay River and Fort Simpson; First Nations in each DCR community; Metis Councils in Fort Providence, Fort Simpson, and Fort Liard; and arts and cultural groups located primarily in larger centres (e.g. Fort Providence and Fort Simpson). Voluntary organizations identify funding issues that impact on their ability to respond to social needs. Insufficient project funds, delayed release of project funds, inadequate project administration and core funds, lack of multi-year funding and more demanding and often protracted funding application, approval and accountability processes are main issues that effect the sustained and efficient delivery of program and services in DCR communities. These issues often mean that residents of small communities do not have equal access to the same programs and services

as people in large communities, gaps in services are created, and more northerners “fall through the cracks’ and programs and services are unavailable even when they are need the most³⁷.

- The Dehcho Community Social Development Fund responds to funding issues raised by communities during in Phase 2 community conversations, particularly those dealing with small per capita based funding for social and cultural projects.
- The Dehcho Community Social Development Fund responds to gaps in government social and cultural programs and services; supports the work of voluntary, non-profit organizations in DCR communities; and encourages voluntary action and non-government, non-market solutions to social and cultural needs.

Partnerships:

The Dehcho Regional Corporation could take the lead in partnership with:

- Community First Nations and Metis Councils
- Volunteer NWT
- Dehcho HSSA
- GNWT social program departments

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Social and Community Wellness | |
| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | |
| GOAL: Establish a sustainable Dehcho Community Social Development Fund to provide ‘bridge’ funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services in the DCR. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Secure the services of a financial investor/administrator to set-up, invest and manage 10% of the Dehcho MGPIF in the DCR. Establish a minimum target of 4% return on investment after fund management fees (typically 1% - 2.5% of assets). Fund management fees are deducted from return on investment and not to charged to MGPIF. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Hire an administrator to facilitate delivery of social development funds to projects. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Establish criteria for social development fund eligibility (e.g. non-profit, social or cultural group, emergency or stop-gap costs, extraordinary costs). | Year one by Q3 |
| Establish an application process for bi-annual requests. | Year one by Q3 |

³⁷ Lutra Associates Ltd., 2006, *Toward New Voluntary Sector-Government of the NWT Relationships and Funding Arrangements*

| | |
|--|------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Social and Community Wellness | |
| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | |
| GOAL: Establish a sustainable Dehcho Community Social Development Fund to provide 'bridge' funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services in the DCR. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Establish a screening and approval process. | Year one by Q3 |
| Establish an accountability process. | Year one by Q3 |
| Publish/promote annual funding amounts available to maintain the principal investment while disbursing annual interest earned estimated at \$600,000 annually based on 4% interest on invested assets. | Annually Q4 |

| Project: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Goal: Establish a sustainable Dehcho Community Social Development Fund to provide 'bridge' funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services in the DCR. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Prevent staff lay-off and disruption of services by providing 'bridge' or emergency funding to community-based social and cultural projects, programs and services awaiting release of funding from other sources. Provide funding to cover extraordinary costs of community-based social and cultural groups needing to enter into partnerships arrangements in order to | Managed Dehcho Community Social Development Fund. | # and type of communications activities | Ongoing community based social and cultural projects | Participant satisfaction with the overall quality of priority program services |
| | Dehcho Community Social Development Fund guide and application | # of communities aware of the Fund | Enhanced quality and coverage of community services in social and cultural priority areas | Social program service participation rate by designated populations (women, unemployed, elders, youth) in social and cultural projects |
| | Dehcho Community Social Development Fund communication plan | # of communities applying to the Fund | Fewer stop-start community based projects | Volunteer rates in communities |
| | Bi-annual call for applications | # of communities/ projects with signed agreements | More sustainable social and cultural projects | Crime rates |
| | Fund reporting | # of new and sustained projects supported | More equitable programs and services | Life expectancy rate in |
| | | # of sustainable partnerships created with other agencies | Fewer DCR residents | |

| Project: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Goal: Establish a sustainable Dehcho Community Social Development Fund to provide 'bridge' funding and address emergency and extraordinary costs associated with social programs and services in the DCR. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>secure funding or deliver community-based social and cultural projects, programs and services.</p> <p>Assist community-based social and cultural projects, programs, and services meet extraordinary costs associated with inadequate administration or core funding.</p> <p>Assist community-based social and cultural projects, programs, and services to participate in public and First Nations policy and program development forums.</p> | <p>Effective projects and networks established in the priority social and cultural areas.</p> <p>Strengthened capacities of local agencies in the priority social and cultural areas.</p> | <p># and type of projects approved and evaluated positively</p> <p>Perception of more sustained support and greater capacity in priority social and cultural program areas.</p> | <p>'falling through the cracks' in social and cultural services access</p> <p>More community volunteering</p> <p>Healthier safer communities</p> <p>Stronger culture</p> <p>Sustained employment</p> | <p>community</p> <p>Premature mortality rate</p> <p>Injury Death Rate</p> <p>Increase in self-rated health</p> <p>Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, tobacco) addiction and mental health rates</p> <p>Persons 15+ who hunt & fish (%)</p> <p>Persons 15+ who speak Aboriginal language (%)</p> <p>Employment rate (%)</p> <p>Employment Insurance (#)</p> <p>Income support beneficiaries (#)</p> |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL | |
| | | | | | | | |

| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Administrator | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$250,000 |
| Social Development Fund Investment | \$15,000,000 | | | | | \$15,000,000 |
| Reporting and Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$15,050,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$75,000 | \$15,275,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Dehcho Community Social Development Fund | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Administrator | \$50,000 | | | | \$50,000 |
| Social Development Fund Investment | | \$15,000,000 | | | \$15,000,000 |
| Total | \$50,000 | \$15,000,000 | \$0 | \$0 | \$15,050,000 |

Project: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Social and Community Wellness

Primary Target: Youth

Goal: To improve education and life successes.

Project Description:

-Provide life skills programming to complement junior and senior high school students' academic courses (linked with the food bank and life skills project description).

-Offer regular career counselling and work experience opportunities (linked with the youth engagement project description).

-Establish a Dehcho Bursary and Scholarship Fund to fill gaps in funding (e.g. ASEP).

Rationale:

- MGP proponents and interveners in the Joint Review Panel identify the potential of young people leaving school early to access MGP construction employment. DCR residents are also concerned that the MGP will increase school drop-out rates and subsequently lower graduation rates in the DCR that are already below the NWT average.
- DCR communities and service providers see low education levels as a factor in limited local capacity to fill social program positions. -Education supports for youth are a priority action identified in community plans completed in the DCR in the past decade.
- Participants at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* and Phase 2 community consultations also revealed that many young people are lacking basic education, literacy and numeracy skills to be successful in life. DCR residents recommend improvements to career counselling, teaching life skills, and mitigation efforts that help youth develop a vision for the future.
- Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports enhance the GNWT's commitments in the Socio-Economic Agreement to career planning and career counselling services at regional career centres.
- Although a variety of institutions and agencies in the NWT may provide some form of career services (i.e. NWT schools offer counselling services and/or formal *Career and Life Management* (CALM) courses), no secondary schools in the DCR regularly and consistently offer career counselling.
- Change is a fact of life but DCR youth lack opportunities to acquire life skills to successfully manage change. Self-esteem and self-confidence born from resiliency and the capacity to manage change improve educational and life successes.
- Life skills programming is known to provide students with the foundation for making positive life learning choices, wellness choices, and relationship choices. Life skills are of particular importance to youth in transition and their future success.

Partnerships:

The Dehcho Divisional Education Council with DFN could take the lead in partnership with:

- Community Schools
- Community First Nations and Metis Councils
- GNWT Education Culture and Employment
- Aurora College

- NWT Literacy Council
- DFN (Elders Council, Youth Council)
- Industry partners

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Social and Community Wellness | |
| PROJECT: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports | |
| GOAL: To improve education and life successes. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Stage a partners meeting jointly hosted by the DFN Youth Council and Elders Council (see Youth Engagement description) and the Dehcho Divisional Education Council to map out the elements of a secondary school life skills program that includes financial literacy, institutional and corporate literacy skills and work skills. | Year one Q1 |
| Promote and support education and stay in school initiatives. | Annually Q1 |
| Contract services to establish and implement life skills programming (link with the food bank and life skills project description to maximize efficiencies). | Annually Q1 |
| Provide contribution funding to support the regular delivery of career counseling and life skills services | Annually Q1 |
| Provide funding to support post-secondary school students. | Annually Q2 |
| Develop and implement a monitoring and evaluation plan. | Annually Q4 |
| Stage partners' meeting annually to monitor progress and share information | Year two to five Q4 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Project: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports | | | | |
| Goal: To improve education and life successes. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Provide life skills programming to complement junior and senior high school students' academic | Partners' meeting addressing school career counseling, life skills, work experience programming and post | Number of inter agency partners in agreements to administer and deliver programming | More school successes e.g. (higher school graduation rates and post secondary school graduates) | Population 15+ with high school or more (%) High school graduates |

| Project: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| Goal: To improve education and life successes. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>courses (linked with the food bank and life skills project description).</p> <p>Offer regular career counseling and work experience opportunities (linked with the youth engagement project description).</p> <p>Dehcho Bursary and Scholarship Fund to fill gaps in funding (e.g. ASEP).</p> | <p>secondary financial support.</p> <p>Partnership agreement enabling and supporting delivery of enhanced career counseling, life skills and work experience programming in Dehcho Divisional Education Council schools.</p> <p>Best practices, models and framework/elements for secondary school life skills program (e.g. work skills, financial, institutional and corporate literacy skills).</p> <p>Program design, service model, and operational plan for the delivery of life skills, career counseling and work placement in Dehcho Divisional Education Council schools.</p> | <p>Frequency of partner meetings</p> <p>Number of DCR secondary schools offering life skills programming, regular career counseling and work experience programming.</p> <p>Number of students enrolled in life skills.</p> <p>Number of students participating in career counseling.</p> <p>Number of students participating in work experience programs</p> <p>Number of post – secondary students accessing bursary/ scholarship support</p> <p>Performance measurement plan with indicators</p> | <p>More positive attitudes among youth</p> <p>More students making appropriate life choices (e.g. education, training and work decisions)</p> <p>More youth with hope for the future</p> <p>More student awareness and use of career services.</p> <p>More students setting and achieving career goals.</p> <p>More students staying in school longer</p> | <p>(#)/ graduation rates (% of 18 year olds graduating from secondary schools)</p> <p>K-12 enrollment (# students)</p> <p>Apprentices (#)</p> <p>Annual Drop Out Rate</p> <p>Literacy Rate</p> <p>Population 15 & Older by Highest Level of Schooling</p> <p># youth with career plans</p> <p># youth reporting positive attitudes</p> <p># student financial aid recipients</p> |

| Project: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports | | | | |
|--|--|---|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Goal: To improve education and life successes. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | Designed bursary/ scholarship program supporting post secondary school students. Partners' meeting annually to monitor and evaluate progress. | Annual report, mid term evaluation . | | |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Partner's Summit | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| Contract for Life Skills Design | \$60,000 | | | | | |
| Annual Career Counseling and Life Skills Delivery Contribution | \$200,000 | \$380,000 | \$380,000 | \$380,000 | \$380,000 | \$1,720,000 |
| Annual Post Secondary Student Support (\$2,333 x 30) | \$70,000 | \$70,000 | \$70,000 | \$70,000 | \$70,000 | \$350,000 |
| Reporting and Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$355,000 | \$475,000 | \$475,000 | \$475,000 | \$500,000 | \$2,280,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Secondary School Life Skills and Post-Secondary Financial Supports | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Partner's Summit | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| Contract for Life Skills Design | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$60,000 |
| Annual Career Counseling and Life Skills Delivery Contribution | \$200,000 | | | | \$200,000 |
| Annual Post Secondary Student Support (\$2,333 x 30) | | \$70,000 | | | \$70,000 |
| Total | \$240,000 | \$85,000 | \$15,000 | \$15,000 | \$355,000 |

Language and Cultural Preservation

Project: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Traditional Culture

Primary Target: Youth and Elders

Goal: To strengthen Dene and Metis language use and cultural practices

Project Description:

- Create opportunities to strengthen and sustain Dene and Metis language use and development and cultural practices in DCR communities.
- Expand cultural activities in DCR communities.
- Enhance cultural and language use in school, health, and social programs including healing activities.
- Create opportunities for regular intergenerational activities and relationship building between youth and elders.
- Enhance support for on the land activities that strengthen identity, connections, cohesion and personal discipline.

Rationale:

-Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Culture addresses needs and concerns among youth and others regarding the weakening and demise of Dene and Metis culture and language, and loss of identity and place articulated in community conversations during Phase 2 of the regional investment planning process for the MGPIF and documented in several recent community traditional knowledge studies. Participants at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* and in Phase 2 community consultations suggested that the use of English in the MGP workplace would lead to further erosion of cultural practices, the role of elders and language, and cause changes to traditional lifestyles.

-The project complements the MGP proponent's financial commitments identified in the GNWT-MGP Socio-Economic Agreement for community culture or language programs. The project also supports actions recommended in DCR community plans completed in the past decade (e.g. to maintain, model, and strengthen Dene and Metis traditional ways, values and beliefs; share and document stories and traditional knowledge). The project also supports the 2006-2009 *Dene Language Development Plan Working Draft* which calls for a regional resource center, regional cultural camps, community language coordinators, community place names, more community cultural activities, preschool language training, recording elders, storytelling, and Dene and Michif language literacy activities.

-The project supplements the GNWT's 2008 budgetary commitment of \$1.6 million to support minority language education and second language instruction.

- The project will also complement and enhance existing efforts to strengthen Dene and Metis language use and cultural practices, such as the Aboriginal Headstart program and the Canada/NWT Co-operation Agreement on Official languages. (These initiatives annually allocate small amounts of funding to DCR communities to promote wellness and Aboriginal language development.)

Partnerships:

The Dehcho Languages Working Group should take the lead with the guidance of the Dehcho First Nations' Elders Council and Youth Council in partnership with:

- Community First Nations and Metis Councils
- Dehcho Divisional Education Council
- GNWT ECE
- Dene Cultural Institute

- Community-based harvesting and cultural groups
- Federal Government (INAC, HRSDC)

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Traditional Culture | |
| PROJECT: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | |
| GOAL: To strengthen Dene and Metis language use and cultural practices | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Establish the Dehcho Languages Working Group as project sponsor. | Year one Q1 |
| Establish an advisory committee made up of the Dehcho First Nations' Elders Council and Youth Council, and Dehcho Divisional Education Council. | Year one Q1 |
| Hire a Traditional Culture coordinator to work with the sponsor and advisory committee to support regional and community based language and cultural development activities. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Invest in and support the establishment of an Aboriginal House (i.e. regional culture and language resource centre and network) for the collection and sharing of programs, best practices, archival materials, research, fund raising for sustainability, resource materials, training resources, tool kits). Consideration might be given to inviting the Dene Cultural Institute to take on this role and rotating mobile resource centres throughout the Dehcho. | Year one Q1 |
| Invest in and support language and cultural coordinators in each community to develop and implement regular and meaningful Dene and Metis language and cultural initiatives involving youth and elders. | Year one Q3 Years two to five Q1 |
| Establish a partnership fund to support the delivery of community language and cultural priorities (e.g. community and land base activities, Dene and Metis cultural and language programs in schools, elder/youth activities, family cultural resources, collecting elders stories, all season cultural camps, place names/history research, hunting and survival skills, conversational Dene and Michif and literacy skills and the importance of the fur trade and sash to Dehcho Metis). | Year one Q3 Year two to five Q |
| Enhance regional culture and language gatherings such as Dene hand game and drumming competitions, spiritual gatherings, arts and cultural festivals. | |
| Monitor and report on the program. | Annual Q4 |
| Evaluate performance. | Year Five Q4 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Project: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | | | | |
| Goal: To strengthen Dene language use and cultural practices | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |

| Project: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| Goal: To strengthen Dene language use and cultural practices | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>Create opportunities to strengthen and sustain Dene and Metis language use and development and cultural practices in Dehcho communities.</p> <p>Expand cultural activities in Dehcho communities. Enhance cultural and language use in school, health, and social programs including traditional healing activities.</p> <p>Create opportunities for regular intergenerational activities and relationship building between youth and elders on the land, in schools and in communities.</p> <p>Enhance support for on the land activities that strengthen identity, connections, cohesion and personal discipline.</p> | <p>Advisory committee</p> <p>Job description and workplan for Traditional Culture Coordinator</p> <p>Communication plan for resource center, community language and culture fund.</p> <p>Regional culture and language resource center and network.</p> <p>The availability of more and better sharing/ learning resources for culture and language (e.g. best practices, archival materials, research, fund raising for sustainability, resource materials, training resources, tool kits)</p> <p>Job descriptions, training plans and workplans for</p> | <p># of members of steering committee.</p> <p># of steering committee meetings and minutes</p> <p>Traditional Culture Coordinator position staffed</p> <p># and type of communications activities, events</p> <p># of communities with staffed language coordinators</p> <p># of training workshops delivered for community language coordinators</p> <p># of training days attended by community language coordinators</p> <p># of communities aware of program</p> | <p>More Dene and Michif language speakers.</p> <p>More people using Dene and Michif languages in community and family life.</p> <p>More youth aware of and practicing Dene and Metis traditions</p> <p>Stronger Dene and Metis traditions and language</p> <p>More respect</p> <p>More community people aware of language and cultural supports</p> <p>Stronger identity and self-esteem among youth</p> <p>More elders connected to community members</p> <p>Less stress among elders about the future of Dene and Metis traditions and language</p> | <p>Persons 15+ who hunt & fish (%)</p> <p>Households consuming half or more country food (%)</p> <p>Persons 15+ who speak Aboriginal language (%)</p> <p>Persons 15+ who spent time trapping (%)</p> <p>Elders and youth feeling positive about their connections (%)</p> <p>Rate of community social disorder and incivility e.g. public intoxication, fighting, drug deals, crime rates (all crimes); rates of arrests for drug law violations; rates of arrests for substance use/abuse</p> |

| Project: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---------------------------|
| Goal: To strengthen Dene language use and cultural practices | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | <p>community language and cultural coordinators</p> <p>Schedule of meaningful/ priority Dene land Metis language and cultural initiatives involving youth and elders.</p> <p>Application and guidelines for a community fund for priority language and culture areas.</p> <p>Application and guidelines for a regional fund for priority language and culture areas. Annual call for applications for regional and community funds</p> <p>Evaluate performance.</p> | <p># and type of projects approved and evaluated positively</p> | <p>More elders fulfilling their roles and responsibilities in the community</p> <p>More capacity to cope with the changes and social upheaval expected from the MGP</p> | |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Core funding for Traditional Culture Coordinator | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$90,000 | \$450,000 |
| Office, supplies, travel | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$125,000 |
| Multi-year funding for regional resource centre/network (research, technical, resources) | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$250,000 |
| Investment in regional activities (festivals, games, spiritual gatherings) | \$62,500 | \$125,000 | \$125,000 | \$125,000 | \$125,000 | \$562,500 |
| Community Language Coordinators 5 x 50,000 | \$125,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$1,125,000 |
| Project funding for community and land based culture and language activities 10 x 25,000 | \$125,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$250,000 | \$1,125,000 |
| Reporting & Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$477,500 | \$790,000 | \$790,000 | \$790,000 | \$815,000 | \$3,662,500 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Core funding for Traditional Culture Coordinator | \$90,000 | | | | \$90,000 |
| Office, supplies, travel | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| Multi-year funding for regional resource centre/network (research, technical, resources) | \$50,000 | | | | \$50,000 |
| Investment in regional activities (festivals, games, spiritual gatherings) | | | \$62,500 | | \$62,500 |
| Project funding for community and land based culture and language activities 10 x 25,000 | | | \$125,000 | | \$125,000 |
| Community Language Coordinators 5 x 50,000 | | | \$125,000 | | \$125,000 |

| PROJECT: Stimulating Dene and Metis Language and Cultural Development | | | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Total | \$165,000 | | \$312,500 | | \$477,500 |

Housing and Community Infrastructure

Project: Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Housing and Community Infrastructure

Primary Target: Social and cultural programs serving vulnerable residents

Goal: Enhance physical infrastructure to support the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs.

Project Description:

-Through annual disbursements, make capital expenditures in DCR communities to complement and enhance public funding for physical infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs and services to vulnerable residents.

-Through one-time disbursements, partner with others to make capital contributions to recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural infrastructure designed to serve regional residents potentially vulnerable to the impacts of the MGP.

- As a partner in recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural infrastructure make capital investments to 'top-up' and attract new funds for housing for staff providing these services.

Rationale:

-A recurring theme in community conversations in Phase 2 was the lack of staff housing and program facilities to deliver recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs. Participants anticipate that the already poor social and cultural

conditions in DCR communities will be negatively impacted by the MGP and further compromised by the inadequacy of infrastructure and staff housing to provide programs/services to meet community needs.

-The GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* recommended mitigation measures that would include infrastructure development (e.g. buildings and staff housing for social, cultural and recreation program delivery and on the land camp opportunities).

- The Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund addresses the need for infrastructure for recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural activities thereby diminishing the risk of marginalization, alienation, and the negative social and cultural impacts expected from the MGP.

-Recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs and services lack the physical infrastructure necessary to serve all those in need and unable to access these activities. Current capital investment in infrastructure is inadequate to house social and cultural program staff in DCR communities today. The need will be greater with the construction of the MGP.

-Community plans completed in DCR communities in the past decade identify the lack of facilities to stage recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural activities.

Partnerships:

The Dehcho Regional Corporation should take the lead in partnership with:

- Community First Nations and Metis Councils
- Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority
- GNWT social program departments
- Territorial Friendship Centres/Friendship Centres
- Regional/Community Non-Profit groups
- MGP consortia

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Housing and Community Infrastructure | |
| PROJECT: Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund | |
| GOAL: Enhance physical infrastructure to support the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| Secure the services of a financial investor/administrator to set-up, invest and manage 10% of the Dehcho MGPIF in the DCR. Establish a minimum target of 4% return on investment after fund management fees (typically 1% - 2.5% of assets). Fund management fees are deducted from return on investment and not to charged to MGPIF. | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Hire an administrator to facilitate delivery of infrastructure funds to projects | Year one Q1 Ongoing |
| Establish criteria for infrastructure fund eligibility for annual and one-time disbursements to avoid duplication and absolving public government of social responsibilities (e.g. non-profit, 'top-up' to existing projects, potential for new public or private investment, rotational disbursements, equality of investment in Dehcho communities and in social and cultural endeavours). | Year one by Q3 |
| Establish an application process for annual requests. | Year one by Q3 |
| Establish a screening and approval process. | Year one by Q3 |
| Establish an accountability process. | Year one by Q3 |
| Publish/promote annual funding amounts available to maintain the principal investment while disbursing annual interest earned through annual allocations and one-time only investments. | Annually Q4 |

| |
|---|
| Project: Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund |
| Goal: Enhance physical infrastructure to support the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs. |

| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Through annual disbursements, make capital expenditures in DCR communities to complement and enhance public funding for physical infrastructure to facilitate the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs and services to vulnerable residents.</p> <p>Through one-time disbursements, partner with others to make capital contributions to recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural infrastructure designed to serve regional residents potentially vulnerable to the impacts of the MGP.</p> <p>As a partner in recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural infrastructure make capital investments to ‘top-up’ and attract new funds for housing for staff providing these services.</p> | <p>Managed Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund.</p> <p>Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure guide and application</p> <p>Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure communication plan</p> <p>Bi-annual call for applications</p> <p>Fund reporting</p> <p>Strengthened capacities of local agencies in the priority social and cultural areas.</p> <p>Increase in community social, recreation and cultural program delivery and activities</p> | <p># of communities aware of the Fund</p> <p># of communities applying to the Fund</p> <p># of communities/ projects with signed agreements</p> <p># of new and sustained projects and partnerships supported</p> <p># of sustainable partnerships created with other agencies</p> | <p>Safe social, recreation and cultural infrastructure</p> <p>Leverage of more infrastructure funds</p> <p>Partnerships with social and cultural service providers</p> <p>More equitable access to social, recreation, safety and cultural programs</p> <p>Less dysfunction behaviours among high risk populations</p> <p>Fewer barriers to the delivery of social and cultural programs</p> <p>Healthy safer communities</p> | <p>Physical Activity Index</p> <p>Housing for staff delivering human services (e.g. social, recreation and cultural) in communities (#).</p> <p>Infrastructure for community human service delivery (#).</p> <p>Social, recreation and cultural program space and participation rates</p> <p>Life expectancy rate in community</p> <p>Community volunteering</p> <p>Premature mortality rate</p> <p>Increase in self-rated health</p> <p>Suicide rate</p> <p>Infant mortality rate</p> <p>Substance abuse (alcohol, drugs, tobacco) addiction and mental health rates</p> |

| Project: Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Goal: Enhance physical infrastructure to support the delivery of recreation, leisure, wellness, safety, and cultural programs. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | Increase in opportunities for physical activity. Sustained employment | | | Gambling rate Crime rates |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | TOTAL |
| Administrator | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$250,000 |
| Social Infrastructure Fund Investment | \$30,000,000 | | | | | \$30,000,000 |
| Reporting and Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$30,500,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$50,000 | \$75,000 | \$30,275,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| PROJECT: Sustainable Social Partnership Infrastructure Fund | | | | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Financial Investor/Fund Manager | \$50,000 | | | | \$50,000 |
| Social Infrastructure Fund Investment | | \$30,000,000 | | | \$30,000,000 |
| Total | \$50,000 | \$30,000,000 | | | \$30,050,000 |

Project: Housing Assistance

Location: Dehcho Region

RIP Priority Area: Housing and Community Infrastructure

Primary Target: Low income earners, youth

Goal: Assist DCR residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter.

Project Description:

- Enhance the effectiveness of existing public government homeownership programs (e.g. PATH and HELP).
- Revitalize the successful NWT Housing Corporation's Homeownership Assistance Program (HAP) to evolve a 21st century HAP-like program.
- Enhance the effectiveness of public government shelter assistance programs for home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and for the 'hard to house'.
- Build capacity in local housing authorities to manage HAP-like resources and more investment in other housing programs.

Rationale:

- Shelter issues and the impact that inadequate and unsuitable housing has on human health and wellness and the ability to manage change were dominant themes in Phase 2 community conversations. Positive outcomes of adequate housing are well documented.
- Families vulnerable to the negative impacts of the MGP will have fewer opportunities to secure stable shelter arrangements due to increases in living costs.
- MGP and GNWT mitigations and commitments to address housing impacts created by or made worse by the MGP are unclear.
- Participants at the GNWT *Dehcho Regional Workshop on Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project* stated that the current housing stock is inadequate and will not meet new demands arising from the MGP. Inadequate housing stock will lead to more crowding, social upheaval, and homelessness (couch surfing). DCR residents, particularly low income earners may not be able to afford or access accommodation which will compromise personal safety and security.

- DCR residents recommend greater investment in housing, particularly single housing units, housing for single parents and housing for the 'hard to house'. An investment in housing will encourage students to return to their communities for work opportunities.
- There are two public homeownership programs: 1) Providing Assistance for Territorial Homeownership (PATH) that offers a forgivable loan, and 2) the Homeownership Entry Level Program (HELP) that requires eligible applicants to pay 20% of their gross income toward the lease (rent) payment and shelter costs (power, water delivery, etc). HELP provides, after successfully completing a two-year lease (rental) period, an equity contribution toward the purchase of a home. Low-income earners lack the opportunity to accumulate the equity required to purchase a home.
- Home ownership is documented in community plans completed in the DCR in the last decade, as needed to provide safety and security to local residents most vulnerable to change.
- The NWT HC HAP is touted as one of the most successful housing endeavours in the north, providing people with self-esteem, confidence and socio-economic security.
- In all DCR communities, housing support programs are inadequate to meet the growing need for assistance to undertake home maintenance and repair, and provide for emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the 'hard to house'.
- The Housing Assistance project complements the GNWT 2008/09 budgeted investment of \$17 million from the Northern Housing Trust³⁸ to build affordable housing in the NWT.

Partnerships:

The Dehcho Regional Corporation should take the lead in partnership with:

- NWT Housing Corporation
- Local Housing Authorities
- First Nations and Metis Councils
- MACA
- Dehcho HSSA

³⁸ The Northern Housing Trust is a three year investment from the Government of Canada terminating in 2008/09.

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| RIP PRIORITY AREA: Housing and Community Infrastructure | |
| PROJECT: Housing Assistance | |
| GOAL: Assist Dehcho residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter. | |
| ACTIONS | TIMETABLE |
| The Dehcho Regional Corporation will host a regional housing summit involving decision makers among the partners to identify: 1) the potential to enhance the effectiveness of PATH and HELP through ‘top-up’ and ‘in lieu of’ equity contributions; 2) the parameters and impacts associated with revitalizing HAP; and 3) opportunities to expand home maintenance and repair assistance, emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the ‘hard to house’. | Year one Q1 |
| The Dehcho Regional Corporation will negotiate an agreement among the partners to: a) ‘top-up’ and facilitate more low income earners in housing need, to purchase houses under the HELP program; b) pilot a HAP-like program in DCR communities using the 1988 HAP evaluation as a starting point for a 21 st century program; and c) enhance investment in and support for home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the ‘hard to house’ in all Dehcho communities. | Year one by end of Q2 |
| The NWT HC with the Dehcho Regional Corporation will agree to cooperate to enhance the capacity of local housing authorities to more aggressively support PATH, deliver a HAP-like program in DCR communities (e.g. manage and account for block funding), and manage and deliver assistance for home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the ‘hard to house’. | Year one by end of Q2 |
| NWTHC, MACA, and community governments will meet to agree on land and services infrastructure to support homeownership programs. | Year one by end of Q2 |
| NWTHC, DHSSA and community government will meet to agree on appropriate responses to the need for emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the ‘hard to house’. | Year one by end of Q2 |
| The partners will meet annually to evaluate agreements, report on progress and share information | Ongoing Q4 |
| Evaluation | Year 5 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------------|
| Project: Housing Assistance | | | | |
| Goal: Assist Dehcho residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| Enhance the effectiveness of existing public | Partner consultation, networking and | # community partners participating in regional | Improved funding | Percentage of Owned Dwellings |

| Project: Housing Assistance | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| Goal: Assist Dehcho residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| <p>government homeownership programs (e.g. PATH and HELP).</p> <p>Revitalize the successful NWT Housing Corporation's Homeownership Assistance Program (HAP) to evolve a 21st century HAP-like program.</p> <p>Enhance the effectiveness of public government shelter assistance programs for home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and for the 'hard to house'.</p> <p>Build capacity in local housing authorities to manage HAP-like resources and more investment in other housing programs.</p> | <p>relationships established</p> <p>Regional partnership housing summit</p> <p>Partnership agreements to enhance PATH, HELP</p> <p>Co-operation agreement between Regional Corporation and NWT Housing Corporation to support local housing authorities</p> <p>MACA and community government agreements for land and services to support more homeownership.</p> <p>Dehcho Health and Social Services and Dehcho Regional</p> | <p>housing summit</p> <p># partnership agreements signed between community agencies, housing agencies</p> <p># of community housing authorities benefiting from additional capacity support</p> <p># community residents qualifying for PATH and HELP</p> <p># community residents qualifying for HAP pilot</p> <p># community residents supported for home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the 'hard to house'</p> | <p>Improved communication</p> <p>More people with appropriate shelter</p> <p>Fewer low income earners vulnerable to impacts of MGP</p> <p>Fewer health and social stresses associated with insecure shelter</p> <p>More collaboration on meeting basic needs of persons vulnerable to MGP impacts</p> <p>More local capacity to meet a great variety of shelter needs</p> <p>More effective use of housing resources</p> <p>More investment in addressing chronic housing issues</p> | <p>% income spent on housing for homeowners</p> <p>% income spent on housing for renters</p> <p>Public housing rent</p> <p>Average Persons per Dwelling</p> <p>Core need rate</p> <p>Satisfaction for housing program delivery (%)</p> <p>Households with 6 or more persons (%)</p> <p>Households in need of major repairs (%)</p> <p>Households with affordability problem (%)</p> <p>Households living in social housing (%)</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| Project: Housing Assistance | | | | |
| Goal: Assist Dehcho residents in need to secure and maintain adequate, suitable, and affordable shelter. | | | | |
| Objectives | Outputs | Output Indicators | Outcomes | Outcome Indicators |
| | Corporation agreements to support emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the hard to house. | | | |

FIVE YEAR BUDGET

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| PROJECT: Housing Assistance | | | | | | |
| CATEGORIES | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | TOTAL |
| Housing Summit | \$25,000 | | | | | \$25,000 |
| Partnership Negotiations | \$25,000 | | | | | \$25,000 |
| PATH Equity top-up | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$300,000 | \$1,500,000 |
| HAP-like Pilot | \$750,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$1,500,000 | \$6,750,000 |
| Other Housing Initiatives (e.g. home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the 'hard to house') | \$500,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$1,000,000 | \$4,500,000 |
| Management Training/ mentoring | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$100,000 | \$500,000 |
| Annual Oversight, Reporting and Information Sharing Meeting | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Evaluation | | | | | \$25,000 | |
| Total | \$1,725,000 | \$2,925,000 | \$2,925,000 | \$2,925,000 | \$2,950,000 | \$13,425,000 |

FIRST YEAR BUDGET

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| PROJECT: Housing Assistance | | | | | |
| CATEGORIES | QUARTER 1 | QUARTER 2 | QUARTER 3 | QUARTER 4 | TOTAL |
| Housing Summit | \$25,000 | | | | \$25,000 |
| Partnership Negotiations | | \$25,000 | | | \$25,000 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|
| PATH Equity top-up | | \$300,000 | | | \$300,000 |
| HAP-like Pilot | | | \$750,000 | | \$750,000 |
| Other Housing Initiatives (e.g. home maintenance and repair, emergency housing, transitional housing, and shelter for the 'hard to house') | | | \$500,000 | | \$500,000 |
| Management Training/ mentoring /monitoring | | \$100,000 | | | \$100,000 |
| Annual Oversight, Reporting and Information Sharing Meeting | | | | \$25,000 | \$25,000 |
| Total | \$25,000 | \$425,000 | \$1,250,000 | | \$1,725,000 |

7. Regional Investment Plan Monitoring and Management

This chapter discusses the framework, monitoring, and indicators associated with assessing the performance of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan.

7.1 Performance Measurement Framework

The Results-based Management and Accountability Framework (RMAF) is a planning tool commonly used by government and non-government agencies to determine if plans or programs are producing short and long-term results and resources are well utilized. Both the federal and territorial governments use RMAF to evaluate programs and services. When adapted to the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan, RMAF can help funders, communities, and regional residents understand whether MGPIF monies invested in eleven types of programs have contributed to the capacity of vulnerable Dehcho families to manage the negative social economic and cultural impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project. As a planning tool, information gleaned through RMAF is invaluable to program design and delivery decisions, reporting, and budgeting.

Regional corporations formed to manage and disburse MGPIF monies must measure performance and results, and report on progress toward achieving stated goals. Tables provided in the previous chapter provide a template for applying RMAF to the eleven types of projects to be supported under the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. The templates define clear performance expectations (goals, objectives, outputs, and outcomes) and measures or indicators of performance.

In the SEA, MGP proponents and the GNWT are committed to reporting on socio-economic matters related to the project. The MGP proponents are committed to establishing a socio-economic authority and regional working groups to manage project related effects. The GNWT will be a member of the socio-economic authority. It is unclear what role or authority DCR communities or the Dehcho First Nation will have in monitoring or influencing efforts to address both expected and unexpected project impacts. It is also unclear as to the level of socio-economic information that may be available to DCR communities or the Dehcho First Nation in order that regional residents can take action on matters of concern or negatively impacting them.

The confidentiality of access and benefit agreements may affect public reporting of results but may provide for a mechanism for DCR communities to participate in monitoring and make recommendations for change. Access and benefit agreements may also enable:

- the appointment of an Aboriginal authority representative to consult with and make recommendations on provisions in the agreement;
- the establishment of a committee with membership from impacted communities that meets annually to review implementation of the agreement; and
- consultation and communication arrangements related to the MGP.

7.2 Monitoring

The Dehcho Regional Corporation will be established as a result of activities undertaken in Phase 3 of the MGPIF Regional Investment Plan development process. The Dehcho Regional Corporation will likely assume overall responsibility for monitoring and evaluating funded projects. Monitoring and evaluating responsibilities will likely be discharged in partnership with the agencies leading the various projects. Monitoring project performance will allow the Regional Corporation to determine whether expected results are being achieved and best use is being made of financial and human resources.

Each year the Regional Corporation will report progress towards its goals to the Territorial Corporation. Data collected from all projects in the DCR Region will be summarized and consolidated for the DCR. The Regional Corporation will analyze project data by making comparisons to regional baseline information contained in the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan.

To facilitate monitoring activities, the Regional Corporation or the project lead will require each applicant to prepare a project profile. The project profile will be similar to the project description provided in the previous chapter. The project profile will outline:

- Need - why the project is needed to mitigate impacts from the MGP.
- Governance – project leadership and roles.
- Approach – how the project will mitigate impacts from the MGP; what goal or vision of long term change is expected; what objectives will help to reach the project goal; and how the project goals and objectives will contribute to the program goals and objectives.
- Funding and Resources – what funding and other resources (e.g. people, equipment, supplies) are needed.
- Activities – what specific steps will be taken to achieve each objective.
- Outputs – what immediate products will be created from activities.
- Outcomes – what changes are expected to contribute to the project goal and who will benefit from these changes.

To simplify project application and reporting procedures, the Regional Corporation will likely develop an application guide and template.

Monitoring is an ongoing function. Throughout the life of a funded project, activities, services, and interventions will be documented as they occur. This provides the basis for annual project reports documenting the use of funds received and expended, resources used, activity outputs, outcomes, and progress toward the project goal.

7.3 MGP Social and Economic Impact Indicators

Output and outcome indicators can be both quantitative and qualitative. Indicators are meant to measure change over time. Project personnel are responsible for collecting indicator information

and should be involved in selecting appropriate indicators³⁹ of project performance. Local attitudes, values, and practices influence the selection of appropriate indicators. The selection of indicators should also acknowledge that social program results are often difficult to measure only with numbers.

The experience of monitoring socio-economic conditions in communities impacted by diamond mining activities has contributed to a list of 26 indicators appropriate for monitoring the socio-economic impacts of industrial activities. The GNWT reports annually on these indicators. Communities effected by diamond mining activities and the diamond mining companies monitor other indicators. Indicators currently used to monitor socio-economic impacts are a starting point for monitoring projects funded under the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. Table 7.1 below lists some of the indicators relevant to monitoring the projects supported through the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. Indicators described in the previous chapter are incorporated in this table.

³⁹ An indicator is a measurement or a sign of change show through a number, fact, opinion, or perception that describes a condition, situation, or products created from project activities.

Table 7.1 Potential MGP Socio-Economic Indicators

| Indicators Included in Dehcho RIP Project Descriptions | Indicators | Data Collected by Geographic Location | Frequency of Data Collection | Data Collected by Ethnicity ¹ |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Employment | | | |
| | i. Employment/unemployment rates | | | |
| √ | Employment rate (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| √ | Unemployment rate (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| √ | Participation rate (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| | ii. Annual work patterns | | | |
| | Workers working 26+ weeks (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| | Economic Effects | | | |
| | Inflationary/cost of living impacts | C | A | |
| √ | Public housing average rent | C | A | |
| | Educational Attainment | | | |
| | i. Current education attainment | | | |
| √ | Population 15+ with high school or more (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| | Population aged 20-29 with high school or more (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| | ii. School enrolments | | | |
| √ | K-12 enrolment (# students) | C | A | Y |
| √ | Student Financial Aid recipients | C | A | Y |
| √ | Apprentices (#) | C | A | |
| | iii. Graduation rates | | | |
| √ | High school graduates (#) | R | A | Y |
| | Graduation rate (%) | N | A | Y |
| | Health and Social Well-being | | | |
| | i. Family and community stress | | | |
| √ | Women & children admitted to shelters (#) | R | A | |
| | People with somewhat or high stress (%) | N | A | Y |
| | People with strong sense of belonging to local community (%) | N | A | Y |
| | People with very good or perfect functional health | N | A | Y |
| | ii. family structure | | | |
| √ | Single parent families (%) | C | 5 | Y |
| | Single parent families (%) | N | A | |
| | iii. Children receiving services | | | |
| √ | Child welfare apprehensions (#) | R | A | Y |
| | Children receiving services (#) | R | A | Y |

| Indicators Included in Dehcho RIP Project Descriptions | Indicators | Data Collected by Geographic Location | Frequency of Data Collection | Data Collected by Ethnicity ¹ |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | iv. Substance use, addictions and impacts | | | |
| | Heavy alcohol use (%) | N | A | Y |
| | Marijuana Use (%) | N | 2 | Y |
| | Smoking rates (%) | N | A | Y |
| | Gambling (%) | N | 2 | Y |
| | v. Spending patterns | | | |
| | Amount spent on shelter and food (%) | N | 2 | |
| | vi. Crime and justice | | | |
| √ | Violent Crime Rates (per 1,000 persons) | C | A | |
| √ | Property Crime Rates (per 1,000 persons) | C | A | |
| | Other Crimes Rates (per 1,000 persons) | C | A | |
| √ | Charges for Violent & Property Crimes | C | A | |
| √ | Youths Charged (per 1,000 persons) | C | A | |
| | vii. Communicable diseases | | | |
| √ | Cases of STIs (#) | C | A | |
| | Cases of TB (#) | N | A | |
| | viii. Non-communicable diseases | | | |
| | Crude cancer rate | N | A | Y |
| | Diabetes prevalence | N | A | Y |
| | ix. premature deaths | | | |
| √ | Injury Death Rate | C | A | |
| √ | Premature Death Rate | C | A | |
| | x. Injuries | | | |
| √ | Hosp. Injury & Poisoning Rates | C | A | |
| | Overall injury rates | N | A | |
| | xi. Housing | | | |
| √ | Households with 6 or more persons (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| √ | Households in need of major repairs (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| √ | Home ownership (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| √ | Households with affordability problem (%) | C | 5 | Y |
| √ | Households living in social housing (%) | C | 2 | Y |
| √ | Core need rate | C | 5 | Y |
| √ | Vacancy rate | C | A | |
| | Income | | | |
| | iii. Income security | | | |
| √ | Income support beneficiaries (#) | C | A | |
| | Income support cases (#) | C | A | |
| | Population | | | |
| | i. Population | | | |
| | Total population | C | A | |

| Indicators Included in Dehcho RIP Project Descriptions | Indicators | Data Collected by Geographic Location | Frequency of Data Collection | Data Collected by Ethnicity ¹ |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | ii. Births | | | |
| | Teen Births | C | A | |
| | iii. Migration | | | |
| √ | Length of Residency (% living for more than 5 yrs) | C | 5 | Y |
| | Net migration | N | A | |
| | Traditional practices | | | |
| | i. Hunting and fishing | | | |
| √ | Persons 15+ who hunt & fish (%) | C | 5 | Y |
| | ii. Trapping | | | |
| | # and value of pelts | N | A | |
| √ | Persons 15+ who spent time trapping (%) | C | 5 | Y |
| | iii. consumption of country foods | | | |
| √ | Households consuming half or more country food (%) | C | 5 | Y |
| | iv. Cultural knowledge (aboriginal language use) | | | |
| √ | Persons 15+ who speak Aboriginal language (%) | C | 5 | Y |

Source: Bureau of Statistics, 2007, Mackenzie Gas Project Monitoring Report Annual Report List of Indicators and Sample Data Tables

Legend:

Geographic Location: C = community; R = region; N = NWT

Frequency: A = annual; 2 = every two years; 5 = every five years

8. Reporting and Accountability

This chapter discusses reporting and accountability requirements associated with the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan.

8.1 Annual Performance Measurement Report

The Dehcho Regional Corporation will be required to submit an annual report to the Territorial Corporation to account for federal MGPIF funds spent. The annual performance measurement report will follow the Results Management Accountability Framework (RMAF). The annual report will include:

- the vision or long term goal of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan.
- the level of investment in priority areas, partnerships, and leveraged investment.
- targets (e.g. impacted groups served, namely youth, elders, uneducated, women).
- corporate/ management perspective and recommendations based on what is learned from the data and analysis (e.g. based on regional corporation chair and chief operating officer discussion and analysis of recent results, financial condition, future prospects and outlook).
- a one year snapshot of external environment (e.g. MGP progress towards operations; SEA annual report).
- annual highlights (e.g. projects/ activities funded; community resources and training used; community/ awareness/ prevention activities; regional and community partnerships).
- a discussion of how well the corporation has achieved objectives relative to established performance measures.
- progress (e.g. initiatives to demonstrate activities in the priority areas and additional information to support the performance measurement).
- financial statements (e.g. variance reports)
- annual auditor's report.

8.2 Evaluation

The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan recognizes that if and when the Territorial Corporation is created in 2009, it will be responsible for the development of an overall evaluation plan for the Mackenzie Gas Project Impact Fund. To complement the Territorial Corporation's evaluation plan the Dehcho Regional Corporation will develop an evaluation strategy to measure the quality and decide the value of Dehcho Regional Investment Plan programs at five-year intervals during the 10 year timeframe of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan. An interim evaluation will be conducted in year five and final evaluation for year ten.

The evaluation strategy will address three key issues:

- relevance – Are the programs used by people? Do they fit with broader goals or priorities?
- success – Do people benefit? Were outcomes achieved? Was progress made toward outcomes?

- cost effectiveness – Is funding being used properly? Were programs and projects within budget?

The Dehcho Regional Investment Plan provides for co-operation in the evaluation process including:

- evaluation budgets for each of the program areas scheduled for the fifth year of the Dehcho Regional Investment Plan.
- monitoring and (performance) reporting budgets scheduled annually for the collection and analysis of indicator data.
- consideration of the model presented in the previous chapter for measuring performance including selected output and outcome indicators.

Interim and final evaluation reports will be prepared for each of the programs.

The evaluation strategy will also address the operations of the Regional Corporation including successes in communicating the programs to communities; creating and sustaining partnerships; delivering programs to communities; monitoring and reporting; and financial administration. Evaluation will also consider the cost effectiveness of the Regional Corporation. Greater clarity in the Territorial Corporation evaluation plan will trigger Regional Investment Plan refinement of indicator selection, monitoring and data collection.

Appendix A: Phase 1 Dehcho Region Survey Results

The table below is a summary of the Phase 1 Dehcho region survey results 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 that 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 there 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; |
| 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. |

Appendix A: Phase 1 Dehcho Region Survey Results

| TOPICS | COMMENTARIES |
|--|---|
| 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. Access and Benefit Agreements | Yes, but this is something respondents express as having value for the community if access and benefit agreements are of sufficient value |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|---|--|
| Fort Liard- Pop 591 | Core / Project | | |
| <p>Dehcho Health &SSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FL Health Centre • Social Services • Mental Health & Addictions • Homecare | <p>DHSSA</p> <p>1 Nurse in Charge 2 Community Health Nurses</p> <p>1 Nurse Practitioner 1 Community Health Representative 2 Home Support Workers 1 Clerk Receptionist 1 Custodian</p> <p>2 Social Workers 1 MH & Addictions Counselor 1 Community Wellness Worker 1 Clerk Receptionist</p> | <p>GNWT/ Core</p> | <p>Community Health Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-emergency medical care • well child/women/man clinics • pre and post-natal clinics • school health • chronic disease clinic • immunization programs • communicable disease surveillance and treatment <p>Community Social Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and Family Services • Child Protection • Family Violence Program • Foster Care • Adult Protection Services • Mental Health & Addictions |
| <p>Fort Liard Community Learning Centre</p> | <p>Aurora College, Echo Dene School 1 employee</p> | <p>Aurora College</p> | <p>Offers adult upgrading and other courses that lead to various certificate or diploma programs.</p> |
| <p>RCMP</p> | <p>GNWT 4 officers</p> | <p>GNWT/Solicitor General of Canada</p> | <p>Policing services for Fort Liard. Trout Lake and Nahanni Butte. Traffic enforcement on Highway 7.</p> |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|--|---|--|
| Fort Liard- Pop 591 | | Core / Project | |
| Hamlet of Fort Liard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation Program • Safety and Protective Services | Hamlet of Fort Liard Manager Recreation and Leisure Programs Safety and Protective Services Officer | Hamlet of Fort Liard. MACA Hamlet of Fort Liard. MACA | Recreation programs delivered to public. Youth Centre located in community hall and programs delivered to youth Recreation infrastructure includes: baseball diamond, parks, gymnasium, indoor winter skating rink, community hall, and an indoor summer pool. Community safety, including enforcement of by-laws. |
| Acho Dene Koe First Nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Care Centre • Brighter Futures Program • Canada Pre-Natal Nutrition Program • Harvester Support Program | Acho Dene Koe First Nation Acho Dene Koe First Nation 1 full time, 1 part time Acho Dene Koe First Nation Harvester Council/Acho Dene Koe First Nation | Brighter Futures, GNWT Brighter Futures and DHSSA (\$67,202.00) Health Canada (\$15,856.00) Acho Dene Koe First Nation, IRDA, Industry | 13 preschool (in nursery) and 16 after school spaces Youth programs/activities, breakfast program at Echo Dene, youth gatherings connections, family violence week support Nutritional and support sessions to new mothers and babies, food vouchers Enable individuals impacted by petroleum activities to continue harvesting in areas not impacted by petroleum development. Support for harvester education. |
| Echo Dene School | Dehcho Divisional Education Council 1 Principal, 10 Teachers, 1 Aboriginal Language Specialist, 1 Custodial Worker/full time 3 Special Needs Assist, 1 Clerk Typist, 1 Custodial Worker/part time | GNWT/Core | Kindergarten to grade 12 for 115 students Balance Literacy – focus on guided reading Mathematics mentoring program Evening boxing program Spring camping program |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|--|--|
| Fort Providence – 814 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Dehcho Health & SSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FP Health Centre • Social Services • MH & Addictions | DHSSA 1 Nurse in Charge 2 Community Health Nurses 1 Nurse Practitioner 1 Community Health Representative 1 Regional Activity Aide (Homecare) 1 Clerk Receptionist 1 Custodian 2 Social Workers 1 MH & Addictions Counselor 1 Community Wellness Worker 1 Clerk Receptionist | GNWT/Core | Community Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-emergency medical care • well child/women/men clinics • pre and post-natal clinic • school health • chronic disease clinics • immunization programs • communicable disease surveillance and treatment Community Social Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and Family Services • Child Protection • Family Violence Program • Foster Care • Adult Protection Services • Mental Health & Addictions |
| Fort Providence Community Learning Centre | Aurora College, Deh G'ah Elementary and Secondary, 1 employee | Aurora College/GNWT Core | Support programs for anyone older than 17 years |
| Deh G'ah Got'ie Dene Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance Abuse and Awareness • Brighter Futures • Aboriginal Head Start Dezoah Undaa Etleh Koke | <u>Deh G'ah Got'ie Dene Council</u> Healing Lodge 1 employee Healing Lodge 1 employee 5 employees | Brighter Futures/DHSSA Brighter Futures, Health Canada (\$120,761.00) Aboriginal Head Start, Health Canada | Substance abuse, stress management workshops, AA meetings, trauma and addictions counseling Workshops (e.g. healing, culture, parenting) summer youth activities, youth/ elder gatherings, youth culture camps, traditional and cultural learning spring and fall camps, school breakfast program targeting youth, families and elders Pre school stimulation and school readiness program. Activities are organized around elders. They include day camp at preschool campsite, berry picking, wildlife and nature observation. |
| Fort Providence Residential School Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healing Project (to 2010) | 1 employee | Aboriginal Healing Foundation (\$825,933.00) | Strengthen the personal functional skills of Residential School Survivors to be able to heal from Sexual Abuse, spiritual deprivation and cultural deprivation experienced in Residential |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|---|--|
| Fort Providence – 814 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| | | | Schools. Activities include: counselling, support groups and support visits |
| Zhahti Koe Public Library | 1 librarian | ECE/ Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT | School library transformed into a public library in late 2007 |
| Zhahti Koe Friendship Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Life Program • Canada Pre-Natal Nutrition Program • Youth Centre • Food bank | Zhahti Koe Friendship Centre program coordinator 1 family life counsellor 1 CPNP coordinator (part time) 1 Youth intervention worker (part time) volunteers | DHSSA CPNP Health Canada \$25,103.00 Urban Multi-Purpose Aboriginal Youth Centre, Heritage Canada | Provides awareness around family violence as well as referrals to shelters. Programs include: a cooking circle, sewing groups and activity nights for women, families and youth. Nutritional and practical support to new mothers and babies, food supplements, vouchers, meal bag program, and home visits Youth programming Food to community members in need |
| Deh G’ah Elementary and Secondary School | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT Deh G’ah Elementary and Secondary School 1 Principal 12 Teachers 1 cultural and language teacher, 2 Custodians (full time) 3 Special Needs Assistants 2 Clerk Typists (part time), 2 Custodians 1 school community counsellor | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT | Kindergarten to grade 12 for 166 students Activities for Senior students (e.g. Career and Technology Studies credits, SNAP initiative, preparing meals-on-wheels for elders, Jr. Ranger training, organized buffalo hunts) Adopt-a-Cop program. RCMP members have been adopted by primary and elementary classrooms to help in the classroom, with soccer practices, the skiing program and evening instruction in Karate. Adult Day Independent Learning to identify and work with adults who wish to attain a high school graduation diploma. |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|--|---|---|
| Fort Providence – 814 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| <u>Zhahti Koe Public Library</u> | 1 librarian | ECE/ Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT | School library transformed into a public library in late 2007 |
| Fort Providence Metis Council | Fort Providence Metis Council | Government, DFN and NWT Metis Development Corporation | Provides culture, political and social advisory services to Dene/Metis members and public. Released a Metis history book in 2007 |
| Fort Providence Hamlet • Recreation Program | Fort Providence Hamlet 1 Recreation Director | Fort Providence Hamlet/MACA | Arena, seasonal pool, hockey |
| Fort Providence Housing Association | Fort Providence Housing Association 1 secretary/manager 1 Finance Clerk 1 clerk/receptionist 1 tenant relations officer housing maintenance serviceman 1 custodian 1 senior home caretaker 1 plumber | NWT Housing Corporation | Delivers administration, maintenance and tenant relations services. Program delivery for NWT Housing Corporation homeownership, public housing programs |
| RCMP | GNWT 3 officers | GNWT/Solicitor General of Canada | Policing services for Fort Providence and Kakisa Lake |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| Fort Simpson – 1,211 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| <p>Dehcho Health & SSA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FS Health Centre • Long Term Care • Homecare • Social Services • Mental Health & Addictions <p>(Programs and services provided to satellite communities on a monthly basis by Health Services, Social Services, Mental Health & Addictions)</p> <p>Regional Administration</p> | <p>DHSSA</p> <p>1 Nurse Administrator 5 Community Health Nurses 1 Nurse Practitioner 2 Locum Physicians 1 Regional Public Health Coordinator 2 Health Promotion Officers 1 Community Health Representative 1 Clinic Aide 3 Clerk Receptionists 1 Records Management Clerk 3 Kitchen staff 3 Housekeeping staff 1 Medical Travel Officer 1 LTC Nurse Supervisor 5 Licensed Practical Nurses 4 Residential Care Aides 1 Homecare Coordinator 3 Home Support Workers</p> <p>5 Social Workers</p> <p>1 Clinical Supervisor 2 MH & Addictions Counselor 2 Community Wellness Workers</p> <p>1 Chief Executive Officer 1 Director, Community Programs & Services 1 Director, Finance</p> | <p>GNWT/ Core</p> | <p>Community Health Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • non-emergency medical care • well child/women/men clinics • pre and post-natal clinics • school health • chronic disease clinic • immunization programs • communicable disease surveillance and treatment <p>Long Term Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nursing care • respite care • palliative care • rehab services <p>Homecare</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • nursing assessment and care • intervention services • referral services • palliative care • homesupport <p>Community Social Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and Family Services • Child Protection • Family Violence Program • Foster Care • Adult Protection Services • Mental Health & Addictions |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|---|---|
| Fort Simpson – 1,211 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| | 1 Finance Officer 1 Accounts Receivable Clerk 1 Accounts Payable Clerk 1 Quality Assurance/Risk Mgmt. 1 Manager, Health Services 1 Manager, Social Services 1 Manager, Continuing Care 1 Manager, MH & Addictions 1 Facility Administrator 1 Executive Assistant 1 Clerk Receptionist | | |
| Dehcho First Nations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginal Training Fund • Dehcho First Nations Scholarship Policy • Dehcho First Nations Master Trust • Dehcho Elders Council | Dehcho First Nations. | DFN/HRDC DFN Indian and Northern Affairs Canada ARHDA, ASEP (\$15 million) | An agreement for the delivery of aboriginal training funds. Support for Dehcho First Nation member students enrolled in certificate, diploma and graduate programs A fund for the identification and implementation of economic development opportunities related to the Mackenzie Gas Project Advice on any matter. Presentation to Joint Review Panel |
| Liidlii Koe First Nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brighter Futures • Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Program • FASD • National Aboriginal Youth Suicide Prevention Strategy | Liidlii Koe First Nation | Brighter Futures Health Canada (project \$143,495.00) Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Program Health Canada (project \$21,510.00) Health Canada (project \$35,000.00) Health Canada (project \$24,230) | Workshops, family and spousal assault counseling Nutritional and practical support to new mothers and babies, childcare, games, food supplements or meal bag program, transportation and prizes or incentives. FASD awareness and prevention activities for high risk women Training, workshops, conferences, awareness activities designed to reduce suicide for Aboriginal youth |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|--|--|---|
| Fort Simpson – 1,211 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daycare Melaw Childcare Centre Local Training Authority | | Dehcho Health and Social Services ARHDA, Aboriginal Human Resources Strategy, ECE | Daycare center programming Job training for First Nations |
| Bompas Elementary | Dehcho Divisional Education Council Principal, 8 Teachers, 1 Classroom Assist. 1 Secretary, 1 Custodial Worker/full time 1 Teacher, 3 Special Needs Assist/part time | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT | Kindergarten to Grade 6 (120 students) Effective Behaviour Support Balance Literacy focus on guided reading Butthead program (smoking cessation) offered to all students Extra curricular activities- skating, speed skating, curling, fiddle classes, choir club, book club, hockey camp Drum-making workshop |
| Thomas Simpson Secondary | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT 1 Principal, 12 Teachers, 3 Special Needs Assist, 2 Custodial Workers/full time 1 Clerk Typist/part time | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT | Grade 7 to grade 12 (127.50 students) CTS course on Renewable Energy Mackenzie Regional Youth Conference offered students from across the NWT opportunities to network and engage in fun learning experiences. |
| NWT Career Centre and the NWT/Canada Service Centre | GNWT, ECE 1 Regional Superintendent 2 Career Development Officers 1 Corporate Services Officer 1 Client Service Officer | GNWT, ECE Human Resources Development Canada | Career development services including: work search and career planning resources; educational resources; employer services Training and employment programs including: apprenticeship; apprenticeship training on the job; occupational certification; building essential skills, youth employment program Community programs including: literacy projects, skills for work; employment assistance services; early childhood program; healthy children initiative; workplace educational programs Financial assistance programs: childcare subsidy program (daycare), income assistance for clients 19 years and older who are not able to pay for basic needs Cultural programs including: cultural project contributions; NWT Arts Council Contributions support to northern performers Post secondary support including: northern transition program; student financial support |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|---|---|
| Fort Simpson – 1,211 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Fort Simpson Community Learning Centre | Aurora College 1 adult educator instructor | Aurora College, GNWT/core | Offers adult upgrading and other courses that lead to various certificate or diploma programs. (E.g. developmental studies (high school upgrading); environmental monitoring; simply accounting training; driver training; computer training; safety training) |
| Fort Simpson Housing Authority | Fort Simpson Housing Authority 8 employees | GNWT, NWT Housing Corporation | Low rental housing program, tenant education, maintenance |
| Dehcho Friendship Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Drop In • Community Justice Program • Youth Employment • Fitness Centre and Gym • FASD | Dehcho Friendship Centre Justice coordinator | Urban Multi-Purpose Aboriginal Youth Centre, Heritage Canada GNWT, Justice Young Canada Works for Aboriginal Urban Youth HRDC FASD Health Canada \$7,000 | Internet services for kids. food hampers, resource center, Sentencing circles, counseling, victim offender mediation Summer youth employment program at Friendship Centre Sports and Fitness Program Education and awareness |
| Open Sky Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Sky Festival • Programs | Open Sky Society Festival coordinator Administrator | Dehcho First Nations, Canadian Heritage, Canada Council For the Arts, GNWT | Celebration of the arts and crafts talent found within the Northwest Territories. Arts & cultural service organization as well as presentation & artist outreach opportunities in the Dehcho. Professional forum for research, production, presentation, promotion & dissemination of new works in contemporary arts & traditional Dene crafts as well as networking & educational opportunities, & a general resource centre. |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|--|--|---|
| Fort Simpson – 1,211 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Fort Simpson Historical Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fort Simpson Heritage Centre | Fort Simpson Historical Society 1 part time | Heritage Canada, GNWT ITI, INAC | Heritage site restoration, artifact and photograph collection. Currently restoring the Parish as a Heritage Centre |
| Open Doors Society <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Resource Centre Early Start Program | Open Doors Society 9 employees | Community Action Program for Children (CAPC) Public Health Agency of Canada Healthy Children's Initiative | Child development information, community kitchen/cooking group, moms and tots, parenting programs, provision of resources (e.g., food, toy lending, resource library, clothing exchange) target Aboriginal and low income children, pre school but open to public |
| Metis Nation Local #52 | Metis Nation Local #52 1 worker | | Assistance in fundraising for seniors and for student activities |
| RCMP | GNWT 6 members, 1 public servant | GNWT/Solicitor General of Canada | Community policing services including Jean Marie River, Wrigley, Tungsten and traffic from Junction of Highway 1 and 7 |
| Village of Fort Simpson <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation Visitor Information Bylaw Enforcement John Tsetso Memorial Library | Village of Fort Simpson 1 recreation coordinator summer seasonal workers Community constable/Bylaw officer Librarian | Village/MACA Village/ITI Village/MACA Village/MACA | Recreational programming for children and youth including operations of arena, curling rink, community gym and hall. Get Winter Active Campaign Seasonal operation of visitor information centre Enforcement of bylaws (e.g. traffic, dog) Library services, literacy programs and activities, Christmas bazaar, movies, Internet |
| Community Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Justice coordinator Probation Court services | GNWT Justice Regional Justice coordinator Probation Officer Court worker | Department of Justice, GNWT | Supports the direction and measures chosen by the community (e.g. information, training, some funds). Supports Community Justice Committees. Serves Ft. Liard, Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Trout Lake, Fort Simpson Responsible for pre-sentence and other court reports. Supervision of convicted offenders. Parole and temporary absence supervision Serves Fort Simpson, Fort Liard, Nahanni Butte, Jean Marie River, Wrigley, Trout Lake and Fort Providence Help people who come into contact with the justice system. (e.g. applications for legal aid, information and referrals to services) |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Fort Simpson – 1,211 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| | | | inside and outside the justice system, guidance with respect to the court system, public education, and representation for individuals without lawyers. |

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|--|--|--|
| Jean Marie River - 71 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Dehcho Health & SSA • Health Services | DHSSA 1 Community Health Worker | GNWT/ Core | Community Health Services • basic and emergency care • referral services • health education |
| Jean Marie River TthedzehK'edeli First Nation • Brighter Futures • Canadian Pre Natal Program • Recreation | Jean Marie River TthedzehK'edeli First Nation 1 recreation coordinator | Brighter Futures Health Canada (\$15,515) Canadian Pre Natal Program Health Canada (\$6,497) Jean Marie River TthedzehK'edeli First Nation/ MACA | Support for arts and cultural workshops for families Nutritional and practical support to new mothers and babies, childcare, games, food supplements or meal bag program, transportation and prizes or incentives. Recreation programming, gymnasium |
| Louie Norwegian School • Culture and tradition | Dehcho Divisional Education Council 1 Principal, 1 Teacher, 1 Classroom Assist./full time | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT core | Kindergarten – grade 9 serving 19.50 students Drum making, drumming, and Dene way-of-life storytelling workshop |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|---|--|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Community Justice Committee | Volunteer Committee | GNWT Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative sentencing for offenders. Supervision and recommendations for offender rehabilitation. |
| Coroner Office | GNWT Justice 1 Coroner | GNWT Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigates unexplained deaths with the RCMP |
| Day Care Service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Childhood Development Program • Hay River Playschool • L'association Francophone | Private and non- profit services Registered Charity | GNWT ECE, charitable donations, project funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed day care and day home services |
| Diamond Jenness Secondary School | South Slave Divisional Education Council 1 Principal, 1 Vice Principal 22 Teachers, 1 Program Support Teacher, 1 Guidance Councillor, 1 Student Services Coordinator, 1 Secretary Custodial Worker 1 Special Needs Assist, 1 Librarian | South Slave Divisional Education Council/GNWT/core | Grade 8-12 (340 students) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extra curricular arts, athletics and other (e.g. soccer, outdoor club, hockey, track and field, coffee house, fiddle club, film festival, art festival, quilting, student council, wellness club, homework club) • Effective behaviour support – discipline date collection system, school wide expectations, teaching of social skills and positive behaviour, reinforcements and rewards • Parent Action Committee – strive for student excellence, fund investment, promote extracurricular activities • Career information, counselling, referrals and post-secondary placement |
| Diamond Jenness Secondary School Student Services | | | |
| Ecole Boreal | Ecole Francophone de Hay River teachers | Federal Government, ECE, GNWT | Kindergarten to Grade 7 –all French school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French Language First Program |
| Family Support Centre/Safe Home Network | Family Support Centre | Hay River Health and Social Service Authority, GNWT Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advocates for families to develop a violence free, healthy lifestyle through education and support. • 24 Hour Crisis line • 12 Bed shelter for women and children fleeing violence • Family Violence Issues • Self – Esteem • Problem Solving • Life Skills • Self Care • Advocacy • Court Support |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|--|---|---|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Harry Camsell School | South Slave Divisional Education Council 1 Principal teachers | South Slave Divisional Education Council/GNWT/core | Kindergarten – Grade 3 |
| Hay River Centennial Library | Hay River Centennial Library Volunteer Board Full Time Employee Part Time Employees | GNWT ECE, Town of Hay River, fundraising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community library services (e.g. book lending, computers/ Internet, children story time, shared reading, reading circle, moms and tots, adult slide and film presentation) |
| Hay River Community Learning Centre | Aurora College 1Coordinator, Community Programs 1Administrative Assist 4 instructors | ECE/Aurora College | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community-based college programs, computer courses (Simply Accounting), certificate programs (management and marketing), developmental studies (high school upgrading), environmental monitoring, driver training, safety training |
| Hay River Community Youth Centre | Registered Charity 1 Co-ordinator Youth Workers | GNWT MACA, charitable donations, project funding, Town of Hay River | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth drop-in centre Social and recreation programming for youth |
| Hay River District Education Authority | Hay River District Education Authority 1 Secretary Treasurer Volunteer Board | South Slave Divisional Education Council , ECE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> receives, administers, and is accountable for the financial resources provided for the K-12 educational programs in their district decides policy for Schools in the District. provides direction to and supervises the Superintendent in the recruitment, hiring, employment, discipline and dismissal of education and school staff. provides Students with transportation to and from School. |
| Hay River Health and Social Service Authority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hay River Emergency Group Home Hay River Public Health H.H. Williams Memorial Hospital Medical Clinic | Hay River Health and Social Service Authority 1 Manager, Combined Care 1 Patient Care Coordinator 2 Nurse Educator Mentor 1 Clinical Coordinator Dialysis 1 Nursing Support Secretary 1 Client Record Supervisor 1 Client Record Technician 1 Tele Health/Records Clerk doctors 1 Manager Community Health | GNWT/core | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Welfare Facility Public Health Unit (e.g. prenatal classes, postnatal home visits and support group, well child clinics, school health, adult health clinics, immunizations, counselling and home visits) Regional Hospital (e.g. detoxification, palliative care, acute care, extended care, homecare)) |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|---|------------------------|---|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland Manor • Hay River Social Services | <p>Services</p> <p>4 Community Health Nurses 1 Diabetes Nurse Educator 1 Dietician, Diabetes Program 1 Diabetes Foot/Home Care 3 Home Care Nurses 1 LPN, Footcare Home Support Workers 1 Diagnostic Imaging Supervisor 2 Diagnostic Imaging Technicians 1 Laboratory Supervisor 3 Laboratory Technicians 1 Long Term Care Services Manager 1 Resident Care Coordinator 1 Unit Clerk Long Term Care Services 1 Medical Clinic Manager 1 Medical Director 1 Medical Transportation Manager 1 Maintenance Manager 1 Senior Purchasing Officer 1 Purchasing Assistant 2 Physiotherapists 2 Occupation Therapists 1 Recreation Assistant 2 Rehabilitation Aides 1 Rehabilitation Secretary 1 Pharmacist 1 Speech/Language Pathologist 1 Specialty Clinics 1 Support Services Manager</p> <p>1 Social Programs Manager 1 Clinical Supervisor</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical Clinic • Multiple Level Care Residence – personal nursing care for aged and disabled • Homecare (e.g. consultant services, nursing assessment and care, home nursing and home support, meals on wheels, foot care and diabetes counselling, equipment loans, referral services, palliative care) • Community Social Services (e.g. Child and Family Services, Child Protection, Family Violence Program, Foster Care Adult Protection Service) |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|---|-------------------------|--|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Counselling Services • Executive Office and Administration | <p>4 Social Workers</p> <p>1 Client Counselling Services Manager 1 Client Counselling Services Secretary 3 Addictions Counsellors 3 Mental Health Counsellors 1 Family Support Program Coordinator 1 Family Support Worker 1 Victim Assistance Program Co-ordinator</p> <p>1 Chief Executive Officer 1 Executive Assistant 1 Director Client Services 1 Quality Improvement Coordinator 1 Director, Finance 1 Finance Supervisor 1 Sr. Finance Clerk 1 Payroll Officer 1 Accounts Receivable Clerk 1 Accounts Payable Clerk 1 Manager, Human Resources 1 Human Resources Officer 1 Compensation/HR Officer 1 Physician Administrator 1 Information Services Manager 1 Information Services Technician</p> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Counselling Services (e.g. consultations and education on mental health and addictions issues for families, individuals, children and groups; preventive services; counselling sessions for individuals, couples, and families for: grief/loss, separation and divorce, stress/anxiety, abuse relationship concerns, parent-child conflict, self-esteem issues, suicidal ideation, sexuality and addictions; addiction treatment referrals; referrals to other agencies as required; crisis intervention supportive counselling through detoxification and other medical procedures; consultation with and for other service providers in the areas of addictions and mental health • Victims/ Assistance Program (e.g. support /assistance for people affected by crime/tragedy) |
| Hay River Housing Authority | Hay River Housing Authority 8 full time employees | NWT Housing Corporation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost housing and maintenance education program for low income families and individuals |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| | | | |
| Hay River Metis Council | Hay River Metis Council | Various project funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs and business opportunities from industrial development • Youth programs |
| Hay River Seniors Society | Volunteer Committee | GNWT Health and Social Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy (senior's issues and perspectives in grades K-12 curriculum) • Information and education (e.g. seniors benefits) • Recreation and socialization activities • Support group |
| Hay River Service Canada Centre | Service Canada | Service Canada core | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves Enterprise, Fort Providence, Hay River, Hay River Reserve, Kakisa • Programs and Services (e.g. job bank, passport office, pleasure craft licensing, social insurance number application, ecoAuto rebate, Common Experience Payment, record of employment, Canada Pension Plan, Employment Insurance, Universal Childcare Benefit, CPP Disability Benefit, Youth Canada Summer Jobs, Apprenticeship Incentive Grant, Recruitment Awareness (RCMP and Armed Forces)) |
| Legal Court Services | NWT Legal Services Board 1 court worker | GNWT Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to clients involved in civil or criminal matters. Information to assist people to secure legal council through Legal Aid. Service to those charged in civil or criminal court as well as those requiring legal representation in Justice of the Peace or Family Court. |
| NWT Career Centre and the NWT/Canada Service Centre | ECE, GNWT 1 Career Development Manager 2 Career Development Officers 1 Career Services Officer 2 Income Security Officers 1 Finance Admin Clerk | ECE, GNWT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Career development services including: work search and career planning resources; educational resources; employer services • Training and employment programs including: apprenticeship; apprenticeship training on the job; occupational certification; building essential skills, youth employment program • Community programs including: literacy projects, skills for work; employment assistance services; early childhood program; healthy children initiative; workplace educational programs • Financial assistance programs: childcare subsidy program (daycare), income assistance for clients 19 years and older |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|--|--|--|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who are not able to pay for basic needs • Cultural programs including: cultural project contributions; NWT Arts Council Contributions support to northern performers • Post secondary support including: northern transition program; student financial support |
| Princess Alexander School | South Slave Divisional Education Council 1 Principal, 1 Vice Principal 13 Teachers 1 Program Support Teacher 1 Dene Kede Instructor 1 Slavey Language Asst. 1 Secretary 2 Custodial Worker 2 Special Needs Assist 1 Student Support | South Slave Divisional Education Council/GNWT/core | Grade 4 –7 Middle School (294 students) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploratory programs – students chose from programs delivered one time per week in a multi-age environment • Second Language Options - French and South Slavey second language instruction. • Dene Kede program offered to all students, incorporates traditional learning experiences including hands-on craft & language activities • Extra curricular clubs, athletics opportunities (e.g. soccer, basketball, choir, cross country running, stamp club) • Innovative technology program to all students with state of the art equipment, including an advanced computer lab and closed circuit televisions that connect all classrooms. • Parent Action Committee - meets on a monthly basis and work on fund raising activities for school and student enhancement projects. |
| Probation Office | GNWT Justice 3 Probation Officers | GNWT Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of youth and adults on probation. Pre sentence reports to court. Pre-disposition reports to court. Risk assessment and supervision of sexual offenders. Enforcement of probation conditions. Referrals. |
| RCMP | RCMP 1 District commander 1 Sergeant 1 Corporal 8 Constables 3 Public Servants | GNWT/Solicitor General of Canada | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community policing services including Enterprise and Hay River Reserve • Traffic control on NWT Highways 1 and 2 |
| Soaring Eagle Friendship Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment supports • Training • Information | Soaring Eagle Friendship Centre 9 member volunteer board 1 Executive Director 1 Program Coordinat | Canadian Heritage Centre Aboriginal Friendship Centre Program (core), Urban Multipurpose | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summer student employment • leadership, language, income tax support • youth resource centre |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|--|---|---|
| Hay River- 3651 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Interaction and Supports Cultural Programs | 6 term program employees | Aboriginal Youth Centres Initiative, charitable donations, fund raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> elders program, youth dances day camp, Aboriginal day celebrations, winter land program |
| Soup Kitchen | Registered Charity, Volunteer Board and Volunteers | Charitable donations, fund raising | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutritious meals for low income clients Canvassing for donations Budgeting and nutrition information |
| South Mackenzie Correctional Centre | GNWT Justice 1 Warden 1 Deputy Warden 2 Classifications Officers 1 Head Cook 1 Finance and Administration Officer 1 Inmate Administration Officer 1 Maintenance Officer 1 Corrections Psychologist | GNWT Justice | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrections facility and programs |
| Town of Hay River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation and Community Services | Town of Hay River Recreation programmer | Town of Hay River, GNWT MACA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ben Siverts Arena - Hockey for all ages, broomball, figure skating, speed skating and public skating. Open October - April yearly Aquatic Centre - Swim Lessons, Bronze Cross & Bronze Medallion, aquasize Summer Heat - Day Program for children & youth. Offered June -August yearly Special Events – (e.g. New Years Eve Celebrations, Canada Day Parade, Terry Fox Run |

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| Hay River Reserve – 300 | | Core / Project | |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|--|---|
| Hay River Reserve – 300 | | Core / Project | |
| Dehcho Health & SSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MH&A | DHSSA 1 Community Wellness Worker | GNWT/Core | Mental Health & Addictions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> education health promotion and prevention identification/screening aftercare/follow-up personal development |
| Chief Sunrise Education Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> K-12 Aboriginal Head Start | Chief Sunrise Education Centre Aboriginal Head Start Centre 3 Workers | South Slave Divisional Education Council/ GNWT Aboriginal Head Start, Health Canada | Kindergarten-12 school serving 90 students South Slavey cultural events and activities are planned throughout the year for children. (e.g. setting snares, pick berries plant identification for medicine pluck ducks, make dry fish or dry meat, skin rabbits; how to sew mitts and slippers., story telling) |
| K'atlodee'chee First Nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brighter Futures Canadian Pre Natal Program Home Care Community Health Sunrise Learning Centre Community Library Day Care Centre Youth and Parent Development and Recovery Program | K'atlodee'chee First Nation 1 home care worker 1 community health rep 1 community adult educator 1 librarian 1 day care center worker 1 coordinator | Brighter Futures Health Canada (\$60,375) Canadian Pre Natal Program Health Canada (\$9,282) Dehcho Health and Social Services Dehcho Health and Social Services Aurora College/GNWT core K'atlodeechee First Nation/ECE K'atlodeechee First Nation Aboriginal Healing Foundation | Support for Aboriginal Head Start Program, summer day camp, community counseling, youth gatherings, youth drop-in, on-the-land program, workshops Nutritional and practical support to new mothers and babies including cooking sessions, education workshops food supplements or meal bag program, prizes or incentives, food vouchers and home visits Library services for students and public Day care services Awareness workshops, information sessions sharing circles. Creating stronger relationships between the through on-the-land hunting programs and on-the-land gatherings, through cultural activities and through teachings from the Elders. |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|---|--|---|
| Hay River Reserve – 300 | | Core / Project | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get Winter Active Campaign • Judith Fabian Elders Centre | 1 recreation coordinator | Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority | Dene games, dog sledding, skiing Supported independent living |
| Dene Ts'eh Ts'udaa K'ehondii Koe Daycare | Dene Ts'eh Ts'udaa K'ehondii Koe Daycare | | 8 infant and 17 preschool spaces. Workshops (e.g. communication, storytelling), Slavey language classes and family gatherings, parenting. |
| Nats'jee Keh Treatment Centre | Nats'jee Keh Treatment Centre 5 mental health workers 1 clinical supervisor 3 wellness workers | GNWT/Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority core | Harm reduction, wellness counseling, detoxification referral, 28-day alcohol and drug program serving individuals in the Northwest Territories. |
| Dene Cultural Institute | Dene Cultural Institute | Charitable status/project funding Aboriginal Healing Foundation | Traditional knowledge research, healing |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dene Elder's Restoring Balance Program • Cross-Cultural Awareness Training | 1 coordinator | Fee for service | Cross-Cultural Awareness Training workshops for government, industry, and other agencies working in Denendeh. Language development, curriculum development, workshops |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource Centre • Dene as a Second Language | 1 Resource Centre coordinator 1 Dene as a Second Language coordinator | ECE | Research and archival materials Six phase project to develop a second language curriculum for the Dene languages, using Dene Zhatie / Yati (South Slavey) as the pilot language. |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|--|--|---|
| Kakisa Lake - 52 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| K'agee Tu First Nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brighter Futures • Canadian Pre Natal Program | K'agee Tu First Nation | Brighter Futures Health Canada (\$6,694.97) Canadian Pre Natal Program Health Canada (\$4,982.00) | Youth activities including conferences Cooking and nutrition for pre natal and maternal women |
| Kakisa Lake School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy Snack Program • Fiddling • Get Winter Active Campaign • Traditional land activities, dog mushing | Dehcho Divisional Education Council 1 Principal/full time 1 Special Needs Assist/part time | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT core K'agee Tu First Nation support | Kindergarten to Grade 9 (5.50 students) Students are engaged in fiddling, skiing, trips on the land and fundamentals of dog mushing Snowboarding and on-the-land activities |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nahanni Butte – 125 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Dehcho Health & SSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Services | DHSSA 1 Community Health Worker | Dehcho Health & SSA GNWT/Core | Community Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic and emergency care referral services health education |
| Charles Yohin School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter physical education program Get Winter Active Campaign | Dehcho Divisional Education Council 1 Principal, 2 Teachers, 1 Classroom Assist./full time 1 Special Needs Assist./part time, 1 Custodial Worker/part time | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT | Kindergarten to grade 10 (29 students) Camping trips to engage students in key cultural experiences. Cross-country skiing and community ice rink activities Broomball, hockey |
| Nahanni Butte First Nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brighter Futures Canadian Pre Natal Program | Nahanni Butte First Nation | Brighter Futures Health Canada (\$14,842.24) Canadian Pre Natal Program Health Canada (\$6,497.00) | Support for youth e.g. conferences , festivals, education Cultural/Literacy School Program., presentations, counseling Cooking groups, home visits, nutrition discussions and other practical supports from prenatal and maternal women. Other services offered included food supplements or meal bag program, food vouchers, and community feast. |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|---|--|---|--|
| Trout Lake – 80 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Dehcho Health & SSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Services | Dehcho Health & SSA 1 Community Health Worker | Dehcho Health & SSA GNWT/DHSSA | Community Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> basic and emergency care referral services health education |
| Charles Tetcho School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get Winter Active Campaign Literacy | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT 1 Principal/full time 1 Aboriginal Language Specialist, 1 Special Needs Assist/part time | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT Enbridge Literacy contest (\$5,000) | Kindergarten to grade 9 (10.50 students) Cross-country skiing The school has partnered with the Get Winter Active Campaign by agreeing to encourage outdoor events in which whole families can participate. Students won first prize for the purchase of library books. |
| Sambaa’K’e’ Dene Band <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brighter Futures Canadian Pre Natal Program Recreation | Sambaa’K’e’ Dene Band Recreation Coordinator (part time) | Brighter Futures Health Canada (\$13,476.00) Canadian Pre Natal Program Health Canada (\$6,268.66) Sambaa’Ke Dene Band/MACA | Spring and summer culture camp programs for children and community members (e.g. traditional on-the-land activities) Community hunt for maternal (pre and postnatal women) nourishment. Recreation programs for youth and community members; infrastructure includes recreation center/gymnasium |

Appendix B: Dehcho Region and Hay River Programs and Services

| <i>Agency: Programs and Services</i> | Employer, Location, Employees | Funding Sources | Description: Programs, Services, Clients |
|--|---|--|--|
| Wrigley – 176 | | <i>Core / Project</i> | |
| Dehcho Health & SSA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Services • Homecare | Dehcho Health & SSA 1 Community Health Worker 1 Community Health Rep. 1 Home Support Worker | Dehcho Health & SSA GNWT | Community Health Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic and emergency care • referral services • health education • intervention services • home support |
| Chief Julian Yendo School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy • After-school sports program | Dehcho Divisional Education Council 1 Principal, 2 Teachers, 1 Aboriginal Language Specialist, 1 Special Needs Assistant/full time 1 Custodial Worker/part time Beaver volunteer | Dehcho Divisional Education Council/GNWT ECE literacy grant \$1200 | Kindergarten to Grade 9 (27 students) To engage students and families in literacy related activities |
| Pehdzeh Ki First Nation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brighter Futures • Canadian Pre Natal Program • Recreation • Community Justice | Pehdzeh Ki First Nation Wellness Coordinator (part time) Recreation Coordinator (part time) Community Justice Coordinator (part time) | Brighter Futures Health Canada (\$43,842) Canadian Pre Natal Program Health Canada (\$11,180) Pehdzeh Ki First Nation/MACA (project) | Annual Spiritual Gathering – Dene culture, drumming and jigging workshops; support for youth e.g. conferences , festivals, education Nutritional and practical support to new mothers and babies, childcare, games, food supplements or meal bag program, transportation and prizes or incentives Recreation programs for youth and community members; infrastructure includes ski trails, gymnasium |

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Employment, Income, Training and Education

Impacts not Addressed by SEA Commitments

Increased cost of living and services that people cannot afford

Access to income support reduced

Increased income support caseload

Income inequality and potential negative health outcomes

Inadequate daycare a barrier to employment

Low grades prevent access to trades training.

More people, more kids, more crowded classrooms.

Impacts partially Addressed by SEA Commitments

Outmigration, job vacancies, lost capacity in small communities

School drop-out for construction work

Demand for career counselling in schools, college

Unlikely an untrained, unemployed, uneducated labour force will benefit from employment. Existing training is not culturally relevant, coordinated or sufficient to meet community needs.

Existing emergency training is insufficient to meet pipeline related emergencies

Employment, Income, Training and Education

MGP Commitments

Priority hiring for Aboriginal and NWT residents

Training and employment opportunities towards sustainable employment or transferable skills for other industrial sectors.

Equal employment opportunities qualified women and disadvantaged

POTC lead role for technical/trades training and employment offering

13 apprentice positions will be offered in advance of operations

Training of women for long-term jobs in non-traditional occupations

Creation of and equal contribution to \$10 million training fund

Participation in and financial support for Aboriginal Futures (2004)

GNWT Commitments

Support for literacy, pre employment, trades training for GNWT approved activities

School system opportunities for students to take courses and work experience for potential future employment in oil and gas

Career planning/career counselling services at NWT regional career centres

Collaboration for programs at Aurora College to establish work experience and job placement programs including summer employment and co-op programs that enable Northwest Territories students to gain experience while completing their post-secondary education.

Provide hands-on experience in GNWT-supported activities for training of Aboriginal Persons and NWT residents

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Housing and Community Infrastructure

Impacts not Addressed by SEA Commitments

Housing is not sufficient to meet community needs now, and will get worse once the project proceeds. (LKFN)

Increased demand on housing may lead to crowding, transience and homelessness

Increase in market price and operating costs with more demand

Higher housing rent and costs will particularly affect low income earners

Housing quality will decline

People with higher incomes may lose their housing and have no alternatives for housing

Loss of skilled worker capacity, increase in program and service cost, increased strain on housing service and program delivery, (NWTHC)

Insufficient developed land for new housing

Impacts partially Addressed by SEA Commitments

Fort Simpson recreation facilities and social programming are insufficient to meet community needs now and the condition will worsen during construction.

Housing and Community Infrastructure

MGP Commitments

Construction Project workers housed in self-contained camps

Discourage non-NWT residents from migrating to NWT to seek employment

Discourage project construction workers in transit between camps and their home communities from entering other NWT communities.

Surplus construction camp units available to GNWT for permanent housing

Consultation with affected communities and GNWT to develop measures to address public safety due to Project-related increased traffic volumes on highways and community roads.

Negotiate (fee-for-service) agreements if appropriate with Fort Simpson and Hay River or other communities, prior to use of municipal services.

Negotiate (cost sharing) agreements with GNWT, Fort Simpson and Hay River with respect to: a. capital upgrades to the Public Transportation System required by the project; b. costs of additional road maintenance, e.g.dust suppression due to project activities; c. operational considerations.

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Public Safety

Impacts partially Addressed by SEA Commitments

Concern that workers abusing alcohol and bringing drugs into the community contributes to stress, family violence, broken homes and less personal safety. The condition will worsen during construction. There is no police or justice coordinator in the community. (Sambaa mandate K'e)

Elder abuse will increase

Workloads will increase in the criminal justice system

Policing services are insufficient to meet community needs now and the condition will worsen during construction.

Safety needs of communities without police need to be addressed.

More patrols

Crime will increase

Youth problems (alcohol related deaths, injury and crime) occurring now will worsen during construction

Highway safety will decline due to large truck traffic, reckless and drunk drivers

Insufficient community services and capacity to handle emergencies

Traditional Harvesting and Cultural Preservation

Impacts not Addressed by SEA Commitments

Changed land use patterns (for example trapping, hunting, recreation and access) as a result of new access routes.

Overall cultural health (e.g. Dene traditions, skills, and knowledge) of the community is not strong. (LKFN) Dene values may be challenged/ questioned as a result of MGP

Public Safety

MGP Commitments

Negotiate an MOU with RCMP for public safety needs related to the project (e.g. agreement on cost recovery or compensation measures for services determined to be outside the scope of existing policing

GNWT Commitments

Consideration for funding of policing subject to GNWT policy and programming in effect from time-to-time

Traditional Harvesting and Cultural Preservation

Provide/fund cultural sensitivity/cross-cultural awareness training to workers

Financial support for community based culture or language programs from time-to-time

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Impacts on wildlife and less time on land will reduce supply of traditional food and health.

The project will further distance our youth from their culture.

Spiritual, emotional, physical and social relationship with the land would be affected by resource development

Health and Wellness

Impacts not Addressed by SEA Commitments

Community based recreation and youth programs are needed to support local project workers. Key services infrastructure is needed to properly maintain local services during & after the MGP construction phase(PKFN)

Lack of trained people to address social problems

Perception that overall the social health and security of the community is not strong and the condition will worsen with pipeline construction. (LKFN)

May collaborate with or support by various means and from time-to-time, GNWT and Primary Communities to set-up community-based programs for promoting cultural preservation and sustainability

Support cultural activities/events (e.g. community based traditional lifestyle initiatives) promoting traditional cultural and positive relationships with communities (Aboriginal language proficiency demonstrations)

Support community based traditional lifestyle initiatives from time-to-time promoting traditional harvesting.

Advance notification of project activities, locations and schedules to traditional land users.

Provide flexible work schedules to accommodate traditional harvesting, cultural, family and community in balance with project requirements

Health and Wellness

MGP Commitments

Employee Assistance Program for Aboriginal and NWT resident workers (e.g. mental health services, substance abuse, money management, gambling and family counselling)

Alcohol and drug free worksites including enforcement

Collaborate with or otherwise support by various means and from time-to-time, GNWT & Primary Communities to set-up community-based programs for: a. personal finance and money management training, b. controlling alcohol and drug abuse

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Impacts partially Addressed by SEA Commitments

Increase in a range of health and wellness issues (e.g. communicable diseases, STIs, child neglect and protection issues, drug and alcohol abuse particularly among youth, family stress when parents away at work, dysfunction and separation, sexual abuse particularly among youth, reliance on fast foods). Transient workers, project related travel, alcohol and drug abuse could increase health risks (exposure to disease, colds, STIs, and injuries). (Deh Gah Got'ie)

Increase workloads of community nurses and social workers (GNWT)

Social programming is not sufficient now to meet community needs for priority issues (e.g. alcohol, drugs, emotional/ physical abuse, gambling, FAS/FAE, STI's, and mental health issues). The condition will worsen with construction. (LKFN)

More money, more social problems mostly among youth ('Sambaa K'e')

Incidences of racism and the verbal, psychological and physical abuse this causes will increase

Health and Wellness

Impacts partially Addressed by SEA Commitments

Negotiate access to GNWT Health and Social Services for construction, including: a.) medical travel system; b.) hospital and health centres

Occasional funding for GNWT programs: a.) promoting healthy lifestyles, A&D awareness, active living, fitness and participation in sport and recreation, violence prevention and parenting and family support programs; b.) designed to support youth in making healthy and productive choices, building self-confidence, developing life skills

Encourage contractors to supply EAP & support money mgmt, savings

On-the-job supports, resources and guidance to workers (e.g. workplace essential skills upgrading & orientation; Aboriginal Project Worker liaison; cultural/gender awareness training, safety training; life skills such as money management and alcohol and substance abuse prevention)

Health and Wellness

GNWT Commitments

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Vulnerable groups particularly youth may be more significantly impacted by the adverse effects of the pipeline than other groups. (Deh Gah Got'ie)

Consider subject to GNWT policy/programming in effect from time-to-time: a.) reinforcing existing public programs and initiating new or revised programming; b.) provision of community wellness and health programs and services; c.) strategies to deal with the possible increase in stress and family conflict in NWT communities

Potential Monitoring Gaps

Lack of clarity for community membership and mechanism for input into monitoring implementation structures (regional working group and Oil and Gas Socio-Economic Authority)

Uncertainty about the membership, funding and purpose of the three regional working groups

Uncertainty that GNWT reporting will identify Dehcho region and community program service utilization and costs results including for example existing public programs reinforced in the Dehcho by GNWT; new programs initiated; programs revised

No reporting of employee satisfaction.

Uncertainty of MGP reporting of Dehcho information on effects of actions to mitigate negative impacts (e.g. funding for GNWT and community programs; support for community based traditional lifestyle initiatives promoting traditional harvesting; number & ratio of country food meals made available to project workers; compensation for medical travel and hospital and health centres services accessed regionally from GNWT H&SS during construction; compensation for municipal services

Monitoring, Reporting and Adaptive Management MGP Commitments

Create oil and gas socio-economic authority (without staff) to provide advice to SEA parties on suitability of predicted impacts & identification of additional effects; effectiveness of mitigation; adjustment & development of mitigation

Create three regional work groups during construction to assist the operators to manage project related effects.

Report annually on actions taken to optimize beneficial opportunities and mitigate negative impacts arising from the Project.

Original member and funder of oil and gas socio-economic authority
Report annually on a small set of projected related indicators (e.g. employment, training, business, workers receiving gender/cross cultural training, # of cultural events, cultural and language programs & Aboriginal materials in camps)

Appendix C: Potential Impacts, Mitigations and Commitments

Lack of regulatory setting for enforcing actions to mitigate negative effects

GNWT Commitments

Report annually on a set of public socio-economic indicators (e.g. labour force, population, education attainment, economy, health & social wellbeing, income security, crime and justice, traditional practices & culture, net effect on government, sustainable development)

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Appendix E: Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Distribution List and Communities Contacted

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|------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Staff Sergeant Craig Seafoot | P.O. Box 4337 Hay River NT X0E 1G2 | 874-2110 |
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| Ria Letcher | Executive Director Dehcho First Nations, Box 89, Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0 | 695-2355 |
| Chris Hewitt | NWT Housing Corporation, Nahendeh District Office, P.O. Box 436, Fort Simpson, NT X0E 0N0 | 695-2519 |
| Tom Makepeace | NWT Housing Corporation, South Slave District Office #201 - 62 Woodland Drive Hay River, NT X0E 0R0 | 874-7603 |
| Bronwyn Watters | Assistant Deputy, Minister Dept. of Justice Government of the Northwest Territories PO Box 1320 Yellowknife NT X1A 2L9 | 920-6197 |
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| Melvin Larocque | Executive Director Nats'Ejee K'eh Treatment Centre P.O. Box 3053 Hay River, NT, X0E 1G4 | 874-6699 |
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| Dolphus Codille | General Delivery, Fort Liard, NT X0E 0A0 | |
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| Superintendent Curtis Brown | South Slave Divisional Education Council P.O. Box 510 Fort Smith, NT X0E 0P0 | 872-5701 |
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Appendix E: Dehcho Regional Investment Plan Distribution List and Communities Contacted

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| Chief Darcy Moses | Pehdzeh Ki First Nation, General Delivery, Wrigley, NT X0E 1E0 | 581-3321 |
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| Chief Lloyd Chicot | K'agee Tu First Nation c/o Kakisa Lake PO Box 4428, Hay River, NT X0E 1G3 | 825-2000 |
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