

## **GNWT Beaufort-Delta Regional Workshop** **on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project**



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## **INTRODUCTION**

This workshop was intended to provide a forum for communities and governments to examine the anticipated social impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project and to initiate collaborative planning to monitor and manage those impacts over the next twenty years.

The workshop was sponsored by the social programs departments of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT):

- Health and Social Services;
- Education, Culture and Employment;
- Justice; and
- NWT Housing Corporation.

Support also came from the NWT Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, and the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment.

## **BACKGROUND**

A group of corporations have joined together to develop three onshore natural gas fields in the Mackenzie Delta and to transport natural gas and natural gas liquids by pipeline to market. This project, known as the Mackenzie Gas Project, would span at least twenty years and is expected to have significant social impacts, however, it requires the prior approval of a Joint Review Panel. As part of this multi-year review process, the Government of the Northwest Territories has been working to ensure that the interests of potentially impacted communities are considered. In December 2004, the GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs held a conference in Inuvik for community leaders, the *Community Government Leaders Conference: Preparing for the Pipeline*. At this conference, a resolution was passed calling on the GNWT to convene another conference to address social impacts. Consequently, the deputy ministers of the social programs departments, along with the deputy minister of MACA, met in March to develop a framework for a proposed workshop. They decided to hold three regional workshops, one in each of the potentially impacted regions of the Beaufort-Delta, Sahtu and Dehcho (including Hay River). In order to gain community-level interest and involvement, community leaders were asked to choose participants to represent their respective communities. This report describes the Beaufort-Delta Workshop held in Inuvik on June 7 and 8, 2005 at the Town Recreation Centre.

## **GOALS**

In anticipation of the construction of the Mackenzie Gas Project, there is a need to ensure that communities and the GNWT have the capacity to collaboratively manage the social impacts of the pipeline and related exploration and development activities in the short, medium and longer term.

In the short term, communities need assistance in order to fully participate in the public hearings that will occur in the Fall of 2005. In the medium term, from the time of the hearings until pipeline construction begins in late 2006, communities will need to develop local plans for

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managing the impacts during construction. In the longer term, the pipeline will stimulate economic activity and demographic changes that will have wide ranging and long lasting social impacts over the next 20-30 years. Communities will need strategies to manage those changes.

The workshops' goals were to provide a forum for communities and governments to examine the anticipated social impacts of the pipeline and to initiate collaborative planning to monitor and mitigate those impacts. This would include planning to complete community inventories of social programs and baseline profiles of social conditions.

## ***PARTICIPANTS***

The Minister of Health and Social Services sent letters of invitation to the band chief, mayor, president of the Inuvialuit community corporation and president of the local Metis organization in each Beaufort-Delta community. Together, the leaders in each community selected three people to represent their community at the workshop for a total of thirty-four participants. An additional fourteen participants who are employees working in Inuvik directly or indirectly for the GNWT. These included employees of the Housing Corporation, Division Education Council, RCMP, Justice and Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority. There were also a number of observers, including six representing the Mackenzie Gas Project, five representing the GNWT and two students from Aurora College's Criminal Justice Program. Representatives from each of the social envelope departments of the GNWT delivered presentations and were available to participants throughout the two days to answer questions. Four GNWT employees were recruited as facilitators to lead the focus group discussions.

The full participant list is provided in Appendix 1.

## ***AGENDA and PROCEEDINGS***

The workshop was co-chaired by Rene Lamothe of Fort Simpson and Peter Clarkson, Mayor of Inuvik. The opening address by Floyd Roland, MLA for Inuvik and Minister of Finance identified this conference as one of the first opportunities for communities and the GNWT to work together towards identifying and mitigating impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project.

The workshop was organized around key questions that solicited the community perspective on social impacts and ways to address them. Each topic area began with a presentation by GNWT personnel followed by small group discussions focusing on the key questions. On the first day, the presentations and focus groups looked at the potential positive and negative impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project. On the second day, participants developed concrete suggestions for monitoring impacts, assessing resource needs and collaborating. Bob Simpson of the Beaufort Delta Interim Regional Council also gave a presentation on the Beaufort Delta Agenda Action Plan: Focus on Family.

The full agenda is provided in Appendix 2.

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## **RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS**

### **SOCIAL IMPACTS**

Andy Langford of the Department of Health and Social Services provided the background for the day's presentations and focus groups on identifying potential impacts of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project. This included a description of the Social Agenda and the eight community demonstration projects. It was followed by a brief outline of the scope of the MGP covering the timing, the construction activities, and the size and location of camps. Andy then identified the current activities that the GNWT was undertaking to prepare for the MGP. This included the review of the Environmental Impact this fall and these regional workshop on social impacts. He provided the proponent's view of the impacts and suggested, from the GNWT's perspective, a number of additional positive and negative social impacts.

For the remainder of the day, each Department presented the current state of their area of interest, their concerns with the Mackenzie Gas Project and their perspective on social impacts.

The powerpoint presentations of all departments are provided together in Appendix 3.

#### ***Health and Social Impacts***

Andy Langford of the Department of Health and Social Services provided a sampling of health and wellness indicators and identified a number of health and social concerns with the MGP. He listed the following potential impacts:

- Increased need for alcohol and drug counseling and treatment;
- Increased social worker workloads to deal with family issues;
- Increased demand on community nursing workloads to treat sick workers;
- Increased utilization of medivacs and hospital beds for injured workers; and
- Increased need for environmental health and public health inspections.

Focus groups highlighted:

#### **CURRENT SITUATION:**

- Demand already exceeds capacity
- Emergency response is inadequate
- Lack of services and resource people in small communities; not all communities have full-time nurses / staff
- Retention of HSS staff is short
- Lack of mental health workers, Drug and Alcohol counselors, psychiatrists, treatment centres and detox centres
- Lack of addictions aftercare / support programs
- Change of diet – stores not selling country food / reduced quality and pride in food – increased diabetes
- Lack of information / awareness around nutrition and healthy lifestyle
- Lack of suicide prevention and intervention, counseling
- Lack of traditional knowledge specialists working with health care system / professionals

#### **POSITIVE IMPACTS:**

- Increase in medical services in communities

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- More opportunities for training and employment in HSS
- Higher standard of living
- More positive lifestyle choices today and in the future
- Better lifestyles will improve health
- Opportunity for treatment centre
- Potential for enhanced/ increased services if industry brings EMR / medical staff

**NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**

- Huge increase in births and teenage pregnancy
- Increased demand for services from NGOs, ie. Women's shelter, family counseling
- More need for environmental health programs
- Demand on hospital facilities, medivacs
- More workplace accidents
- More child welfare needs
- Increased family violence
- Increased work/camp schedule impact on family and child care
- Drain of service providers out of small communities

**MITIGATION EFFORTS:**

- **APPROACH:** Recognize short-term life of project and focus on long-term solutions; Can't compartmentalize the issues – health, social, housing, education and justice; Incorporate traditional lifestyles and expertise into health system
- **CAMPS:** Keeping camps isolated will lessen impacts on community; Define who is responsible for what services – ie. Camp workers, non-residential workers
- **HUMAN RESOURCES:** Need to train more health staff; Need more service providers and money to pay them; Use more local people, recognize their talents and skills;
- **PREVENTION:** Need to address drug and alcohol problems – many other social impacts flow from these; More proactive/preventative programming – education around health, wellness that is relevant to the North; Need to make healthy food more affordable
- **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT:** Encourage community involvement in social issues; Problem solving and planning needs to be collaborative and include the communities; Aboriginal and community driven for identification and implementation; Working together / collaboration needs tools to do that; a framework; Smaller communities can learn from experiences of other communities, ie. Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk
- **FUNDING:** Resources need to be in place before the pipeline comes, can't play catch-up; Need federal commitment/revenue sharing; Need support for hard to access clients

A record of the verbatim flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 4.

***Housing Impacts***

Revi Lau-a of the NWT Housing Corporation presented results of the 2004 GNWT Community Needs Survey which found that 29% of respondents are experiencing a housing problem and 16% are considered to have core needs. He then described a number of concerns that the NWT Housing Corporation has with the MGP and identified the following potential impacts:

- Increased demand for housing;
- Increased strain on program and service delivery;
- Decreased capacity of local housing organizations; and
- Higher costs for program and service delivery.

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Focus groups highlighted:

**CURRENT SITUATION:**

- Overcrowding; Larger families living together creates social issues
- Lack of sewer / water service
- Homelessness is high and Homelessness shelter is about to close due to lack of funding
- Economic rates for rent are extremely high
- Problem with policy that evicts those convicted of a crime – families suffer – hard in smaller communities
- Infrastructure not in place to accommodate influx of people and businesses
- Houses not up to adequate standards
- Need for a viable real estate market
- Lack of trades people in small communities; Lack of building inspectors, Staff shortages in all departments and organizations
- Access to building materials and supplies and getting materials to communities
- Limited building season

**POSTIVE IMPACTS:**

- None mentioned

**NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**

- More transient people coming in from south
- People want to work but it becomes more expensive to live if you do
- Income support may be only option after the boom of the pipeline
- Increase in rent forcing people out of their housing
- Large group of people left out of boom – quality of life not affordable
- Increased in-migration to Inuvik from communities
- Increased demand will make waiting lists worse
- Existing problems worse
- Increased homelessness

**MITIGATION EFFORTS:**

- **MORE UNITS:** Need more public housing
- **NEW TYPE OF UNITS:** Need for units for singles, students and single parent housing
- **HOMELESSNESS:** Dedicated money towards homelessness; support from industry; need addictions / detox centre and recovery program and aftercare; Long-term care plan for homeless
- **POLICY CHANGE:** Economic rent rates need to be more equitable; Housing policies need to be flexible on income threshold
- **PLANS:** address future needs, land must be purchased, supplies ordered; Public housing replacement schedules; Use other energy sources; Long-term care plan for homeless

A record of the verbatim flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 5.

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***Justice Impacts***

Glen Rutland of the Department of Justice identified a number of Justice concerns with the Mackenzie Gas Project. He then identified the following impacts from the perspective of the Department of Justice:

- Increased need for RCMP resources;
- Increased need for more patrols into communities without resident RCMP;
- Increased demand on court workers and legal aid services;
- Increased community justice committee hearings and activities, including more demands on volunteers;
- Increased need for wilderness camps and alternative homes; and
- Increased demand for court services, circuits and hearings.

Focus groups highlighted:

**CURRENT SITUATION:**

- Lack of RCMP in smaller communities
- System now – criminals get programs in jail – good but the resources have to be at the community level
- Young offenders falling through the cracks – 16-17 yr olds are not adults and not youth – social envelope departments need to work together – policy prevents them from getting proper help
- Backlog leads to untimely addressing of issues

**POSITIVE IMPACTS:**

- Positive opportunity for communities to initiate action (by-laws etc)
- RCMP opportunity to expand civilian membership

**NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**

- Chance for youth problems to rise as parents involved
- Increased income leads to gangs, organized crime, drug dealing
- Increased court services, legal aid services
- More transients coming into take advantage of situation
- New, more harmful drugs being introduced to region
- Pressure on court system – circuit court, continuity of judges, probation officers
- Pressure on short term facilities (lock-ups)
- prostitution becoming more public – involving boys and girls

**MITIGATION EFFORTS:**

- **YOUTH SUPPORT:** Need more youth/adult programs on the land; Re-introduce the detox and addictions centre – youth used to hang around there to get help; Put on a youth workshop on same issues; Need a full-scale role model program
- **COMMUNITY CONTROL:** Bring back special constable and Aboriginal policing programs; Set up an Interagency -Justice committee and community Wellness resources person to attend meetings; More training/education for by-law officers; Businesses can help with a 'no tolerance' policy
- **ENFORCEMENT OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL:** Need more drug dogs; need serious penalty for bootleggers and drug dealers;



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- FUNDING CHANGES: Let Aboriginal governments decide on funding priorities; Core funding, multi-year, comprehensive rather than small pots/programs specific
- FOCUS ON PREVENTION: Review of the role of community justice committees and communicate role and raise awareness; Higher need and demand for education and prevention programs; Community staff for early intervention and non-confrontational

A record of the verbatim flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 6.

***Employment and Income Impacts***

Helen Sullivan of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment discussed employment and training opportunities and the need for skills upgrading and updating to respond to the magnitude and specialization of MGP's required workforce. She described how labour standards and worker mobility will need attention as will protection of language and culture. She identified the following impacts from the perspective of the Department of Education, Culture and Employment:

- Increased need for personal, academic and career counseling;
- Increased attraction of employment over education for youth;
- Increased programming options for students;
- Increased and alternative child care supports;
- Increased income support case loads;
- Increased demand on infrastructure; and
- Long-term impact on Aboriginal languages.

Focus groups highlighted:

**CURRENT SITUATION:**

- Lack of qualified people in the communities, no basic education, trades and journeymen
- Training issues are broader than the pipeline
- Lack of teachers
- No parental support
- Students have to leave their home community to finish school
- Need to stop social passing
- Government doesn't support young people who have left home

**POSITIVE IMPACTS:**

- Lots of awareness/ opportunities for education, training and employment
- Partnering on opportunities that are available
- Drug testing for employment may lead to healthier lifestyles
- Decrease in income support
- Opportunities to use new jobs and skills to move on to new opportunities
- Ability to work outside community and bring skills back to community

**NEGATIVE IMPACTS:**

- Drug testing and criminal record checks for jobs may marginalize people
- Influx of transient workers
- Family disruption due to camp structure
- Relocation of families and workers from community to where the work is
- Workers may not return to community after the project

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**SOLUTION/MITIGATION:**

- **EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTS:** Promote opportunities to people here; Need to know what qualifications are needed for pipeline jobs and spin-off jobs; Information on unionized labor and what component of pipeline will fall in this; Training provided locally; Provide support to people (i.e., alcohol/drug counseling to help them get and keep employment)
- **CHILD CARE:** Increase child care, facilities for childcare; Need adequate child care for people working i.e. reliable, available spaces and spaces for people on shift work Industry may need to look at providing daycare
- **SUPPORT YOUTH:** by exposing them to all career options, promoting Student Financial Assistance, providing counseling after they leave school and eliminating waiting period to enter secondary school programs, could have a resource person from Aboriginal gov't to provide info and encourage students apply for programs
- **ADULT EDUCATION AND TRAINING:** Develop an adult centre for distance learning; Develop a trades school – important for project and future; Pipeline will bring hi-tech jobs – current training doesn't match needed training– don't have facilities to train for Northern petroleum positions – could develop an engineering science-based facility

A record of the verbatim flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 7.

***Monitoring Regional/Territorial Social Trends***

Jeff Barichello of the NWT Bureau of Statistics provided information and explanations to serve as a background for the group exercise. He identified two purposes for monitoring and explained how each required a different data and thus different approaches to collecting data. He explained the challenges of using this data to attribute changes in communities directly to MGP activities. Using violent crime rates as an example, he suggested that the communities might want to provide their own interpretation and explanations of the data using their local knowledge. He discussed the importance of timeliness of information, particularly if you want to manage impacts and the importance of reliability, particularly if you want to assess the overall impacts of the project. He described the differences between primary and secondary data sources and listed examples of these giving particular attention to the NWT Community Profiles and NWT Social Indicators. He invited participants to think about which indicators would be useful for their own purposes of managing and assessing impacts at the community level.

***Group Exercise: A community perspective on which social indicators need to be monitored***

Participants were asked to use the worksheet to rate the GNWT's choice of 30 social indicators and to provide additional social indicators that would be useful for community-level impacts. Very few of the NWT Social Indicators were considered useful to communities. The eight indicators that were chosen by four or more participants are as follows in order of the number of people who chose them:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ▪ Percent of Aboriginal people able to speak aboriginal language                        | 8 |
| ▪ Traditional Activities (hunting, trapping, fishing, consumption of traditional foods) | 8 |
| ▪ # of Child Welfare Investigations   | 6 |
| ▪ Employment rate   | 5 |
| ▪ Unemployment rate   | 4 |
| ▪ Historical/Current Population by Age, Sex & Ethnicity                                 | 4 |
| ▪ Low and high birth rates  | 4 |

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Additional indicators that would be useful for community monitoring according to three or more conference participants are as follows:

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

Ethnicity	12
Migration	8
Residency (Length)	7
In-migration	5
Specific areas of age	5
Narrower age groups (10 yrs) eg25-34	4

**EDUCATION**

# of Children with FAS, Down's Syndrome, ADD and other special needs	23
Rate of dropout	16
Types of Education, technical training, oil & gas certification	16
Attendance rates	11
Reasons for dropping out (all levels)	10
Breakdown highest level of education into grade 12, trade, post-secondary...	10
Preschool, Daycare Populations	9
School Population	8
Rate of social passing	8
Age of dropouts	7
Daycare & Preschool spaces	6
Parental involvement	6
# students using assistance programs	5
Traditional knowledge & skills	4
Traditional language education	4
# home schooled students	4
Demographic and tenure of teachers	4

**EMPLOYMENT**

Seasonal Employment	9
By age	9
Job classification	9
Unable to work due to disability or age	6
northerners employed by project	5
types of jobs	4
# qualified workers	4

**INCOME**

Cost of living	11
Income support	8
Income by source	6
% spent on alcohol,cigarettes, gambling	5

**HEALTH AND WELLNESS**

Heavy Alcohol and drug use	13
Diabetes	10
STIs & HIV/AIDS	10
Cancer	8
Mental health status	7
Workplace injuries	6
Alcohol related death, injury, illness	5

**LANGUAGE, CULTURE & TRADITION**

Consumption of country foods	10
Traditional Knowledge	5
Number of harvesters	4
Time spent on land	4

**HOUSING**

Homelessness	14
Persons in need of homes	12
Rate of home ownership vs. renting & public housing	11
Quality	7
Age of housing	7
# persons receiving financial counseling	7
Rent and mortgage amounts per income per month	6
# elders in housing	6
Quantity houses available	5
Mortgage applications	5
# persons staying in camps	5
Price / rent increases	4

**JUSTICE**

Family violence	8
Probation officer workload	7
Age of offenders	5
Sex of offenders	4
Justice committees	4

**HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION**

Alcohol and drug referrals	14
Use of traditional medicine/ healing camps	7

**OTHER**

Access to women's shelters	7
Single parent families	6

The list of indicators and how participants rated them is provided in Appendix 9.

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***Presentation: Beaufort-Delta Agenda***

Bob Simpson of the Beaufort-Delta Regional Council presented the Beaufort-Delta Agenda and identified the specific goals under each of the following priority areas:

- Educating our Children
- Building Healthy Lifestyles
- Capacity Building
- Economic Growth

In discussing the Beaufort-Delta Workplan, he outlined the collaborate approach using a structure that incorporates the GNWT departments, Tribal Council and local representatives. He detailed the work in progress in each of the priority areas including the development of community plans, establishment of interagency committees and submission of a Social Impact Proposal that outlined costs. Finally, barriers were identified as follows:

- Funding and resources
- Coordination and working relationships within region and with government
- Policy and legislation
- Vision for self-government.

The powerpoint presentation is provided in Appendix 10.

***Focus group on What resources do communities need to manage social impacts?***

Focus groups discussed the question: What resources do communities need to manage social impacts? A summary of their responses is as follows:

- Needs-based funding rather than per capita calculations;
- Long-term stable funding rather than piecemeal funding each year and streamlined processes rather than submitting proposals to various sources
- Stable, northern human resources – too many vacancies and turn-over and staff who do not know the North;
- Policy change in the areas of income support, housing assistance, and schooling to allow flexibility, creativity and local solutions;
- Community control and participation in planning and control of resources;
- Build local expertise through training, interagencies, control and participation
- Provide outside government expertise to communities

A record of the verbatim flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 11.

***Focus groups on Next Steps: What do communities and governments need to do to collaborate on managing social impacts?***

The final focus group of the workshop discussed the question: Next Steps: What do communities and governments need to do to collaborate on managing social impacts? A summary of their responses is as follows:

- NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING:
  - Remove piecemeal funding and reporting

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- Need core funding first and then increase that based on a formula
- Communities need to identify needs and lobby YK for funding to meet those needs
- **NEW POLICIES FOR SOCIAL ASSISTANCE:**
  - Review policies esp. income support and housing to make sure they meet the needs
- **REGIONAL COORDINATION:**
  - Work regionally so that if one community has a strength they can support the other communities
  - Funding needs to focus on regional-parent organizations IRC and GTC
  - IRC and GTC need to work together or our children will suffer
  - GNWT need to work with Aboriginal and municipal governments
  - IRC and Gwich'in should work together to take back the issues that belong to them
  - Government needs to form regional committees with consistent membership
- **COMMUNITY CONTROL:**
  - Don't need a self-gov't agreement to build capacity; communities can take on responsibility without it;
  - Funding communities to gather their own information – the Inuvialuit and the Gwich'in – there are gaps in info;
  - More emphasis on communities;
  - Communities have their own way of solving problems; have their own good ideas; need to stray sometimes from policy to develop innovative ways of solving problems;
  - Communities need to be educated and informed on the implications of their decisions – avoid repercussions down the road;
  - Community organizations need to be responsible for sharing resources and accountability;
  - Recognize that aboriginal and communities can look after themselves and the GNWT doesn't always have to take care of them;
  - Need support for child and family services committees – success in Fort McPherson;
  - Community leaders and elders need to work together; Communities need input from youth, elders and community groups.
- **IMMEDIATE ACTION ON SOCIAL ISSUES:**
  - We've been meeting for years, and its time to get some answers before we can move forward on Social issues in our community – must be cleared up before the pipeline;
  - All governments avoid duplication and tighten up delivery
  - Need a commitment to action given the realities and the changes that need to be made – can't wait – must get done in time in the window before the project
  - Re-look at policies esp. income support and housing to ensure they meet needs
- **PLANNING AND ASSESSMENT**
  - Need to identify needs and lobby YK to meet those needs
  - Monitoring and assessing programs and services
  - Sharing of plans and the planning process in order to get the best input – involve all the parties that need to be involved
  - Comprehensive community plans
  - Resources identified by communities

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- Good understanding of the history and culture of the community and the social impacts
- Establish baseline conditions
- Together, build additional information and pass it on to the MGP
- Funding communities to gather their own information – the Inuvialuit and the Gwich'in – there are gaps in info.
- GNWT role: maintain lines of communication

A record of the verbatim flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 12.

### ***Evaluation***

Twenty evaluation forms were submitted. In the first part of the form, in all but one topic area, respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the sessions were effective. Regarding the session on the potential MGP impacts, 45% of respondents felt that there was not enough time spent on the topic. The statements and their ratings can be found in Appendix 13.

In the second part, respondents were asked to suggest changes to make the workshop more useful and to provide any additional comments. Suggestions for improvement included:

- More time needed for discussions and/or questions, according to five respondents
- More representation from government leaders and officials was suggested four times
- More input from and recognition of communities was highlighted by four respondents
- More information provided in advance was suggested by three respondents
- Move beyond issues toward developing solutions was suggested by three respondents

Additional comments included:

- It was a great opportunity for networking, listening to others' perspectives and gaining the knowledge from small communities;
- Some facilitators were good while others did not keep participants on topic;
- More leaders could have participated, specifically MLAs and elders.
- Additional work needs to be done in the form of community visits for the purpose of monitoring, addressing current social issues, resolving community resource issues, and taking action.
- Eight respondents stated that the workshop, its organization, chairs and/or facilitation was good, very good or great.

The full list of verbatim responses can be found in Appendix 13.

### ***Conclusion***

The answers to the focus questions discussed at this two-day workshop in Inuvik will allow each community to better prepare for presenting their views at the upcoming public hearings in the Fall. The workshop was an excellent opportunity to network amongst communities in the region and in this way was a step forward in building community capacity as well as in developing regional strategies. The workshop may also serve as the basis for future collaboration and cooperation amongst the various levels of government in managing the social impacts of the pipeline.

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**Participants**

Ruth Stewart	Councilor, Aklavik Indian Band	Aklavik
Billie Archie	Mayor, Hamlet of Aklavik	Aklavik
Clayton Gordon	Aklavik Community Corporation	Aklavik
Dale Semple	Councilor, Hamlet of Aklavik	Aklavik
Phillip Blake	Mayor, Hamlet of Fort McPherson	Fort McPherson
Eileen Koe	Sub Chief, Tetlit Gwich'in Council	Fort McPherson
Margaret McDonald	Fort McPherson Metis Local #58	Fort McPherson
Peter Malgokak	Mayor, Hamlet of Holman	Holman
Janet Kanayok	Deputy Mayor, Hamlet of Holman	Holman
Lillian Kanayok	Director, Holman Community Corporation	Holman
Arlene Hanson	Deputy Mayor, Town of Inuvik	Inuvik
Deanna Larocque	Inuvik Metis Council	Inuvik
Andy Tardiff	Director, Inuvik Community Corporation	Inuvik
Denise Kurszewski	Regional Wellness Manager, Gwich'in Tribal Council	Inuvik
James Thorbourne	Manager, MGP EIS and Regulatory Review, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	Inuvik
Sandra Elanik	Manager, Inuvialuit Education Foundation, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	Inuvik
Ruth Elanik	Employment and Career Development Training Officer, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	Inuvik
Alice Thrasher	Regional Wellness Coordinator, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	Inuvik
Leanne Soll	Wellness & Program Coordinator, Inuvik Native Band & Nihtat Gwich'in Council	Inuvik
Shona Barbour	Special Advisor, Inuvik Native Band & Nihtat Gwich'in Council	Inuvik
Richard Nerysoo	Chief, Inuvik Native Band & Nihtat Gwich'in Council	Inuvik
Ray Ruben	Mayor, Hamlet of Paulatuk	Paulatuk
Laurence Ruben	Councilor, Hamlet of Paulatuk	Paulatuk
Jonah Nakimayak	Paulatuk Community Corporation	Paulatuk
Sally Esau	Community Member, Sachs Harbour Community Corporation	Sachs Harbour
Ryan Lucas	Community Member, Sachs Harbour Community Corporation	Sachs Harbour
Aleta Esau	Director, Sachs Harbour Community Corporation	Sachs Harbour
Peter Ross	Chief, Gwichya Gwich'in Council	Tsiigehtchic
John Norbert	Sub Chief, Gwichya Gwich'in Council	Tsiigehtchic
Maureen Clarke	Tsiigehtchic Metis Local #63	Tsiigehtchic
Mervin Gruben	Deputy Mayor, Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk	Tuktoyaktuk
Georgina Jacobson- Masazumi	Councilor, Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk	Tuktoyaktuk
Robert B. Gruben	Vice Chairperson, Tuktoyaktuk Community Corporation	Tuktoyaktuk
Yoenne Ewald	Coordinator, Inuvik Interagency Committee	Inuvik

**Co-Chairs**

Peter Clarkson, Inuvik  
Rene Lamothe, Fort Simpson

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 1 – Participant List**

**Presenters**

Glen Rutland	Director, Policy and Planning, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Helen Sullivan	Regional Superintendent, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Inuvik
Andrew Langford	Director, Planning, Accountability and Reporting, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Sarah Scott	Policy Analyst, Policy, Programs and Informatics, NWT Housing Corporation	Yellowknife
Revi Lau-a	Acting Manager, Policy, Programs and Informatics, NWT Housing Corporation	
Jeff Barichello	Community Statistician, NWT Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife

**Facilitators**

Shannon Johnstone	Regional Petroleum Resources Coordinator, Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, Government of the Northwest Territories	Inuvik
Mike Saturnino	Career Development, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Inuvik
Donna Spurrell	Manager, Career Development, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Inuvik
Lois Walbourne	Regional Manager, Income Support, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Inuvik
Len MacDonald	Directory of Finance, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority	Inuvik

**Observers**

Roy Wilson	Beaufort Delta Regional Office, Mackenzie Gas Project	Inuvik
Linda McDonald	Beaufort Delta Regional Office, Mackenzie Gas Project	Inuvik
Grace Blake	Beaufort Delta Regional Office, Mackenzie Gas Project	Inuvik
O.D. Hansen	Consultation and Community Affairs, Mackenzie Gas Project	Calgary
Kelly Weibe	Benefits Negotiations, Mackenzie Gas Project	Calgary
Chuck Hobart	Sr. Social Scientist, AMEC Human Environment	Calgary
Deborah Tynes	Director, Social Health Programs, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services	Inuvik
Gerry Uswak	Chief Executive Officer, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services	Inuvik
Chuck MacNeil	Medical Services, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority	Inuvik
Sid Gray	RCMP	Inuvik
Merle Carpenter	RCMP	Inuvik
Loretta Hopkins	NWT Housing Corporation	Inuvik
Marja Van Nieuwenhuyzen	Chair, Community Programs, Aurora College	Inuvik
Roxanne Stuckless	Director, Client Services, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority	Inuvik
Olive Binder	Supervisor, Social Health, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority	Inuvik
Sandra Suliman	Supervisor, Social Health, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority	Inuvik



**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 1 – Participant List**

Arlene Jorgensen	Manager, Community Counselling Programs, Inuvik Regional Health and Social Services Authority	Inuvik
Marie-Anick Elie	Northern Gas Project Secretariat	Inuvik
Elizabeth Vittrekwa	Northern Gas Project Secretariat	Inuvik
Flora Abraham	Beaufort-Delta Legal Services Board	Inuvik
Shannon Jensen	Student, Aurora College, Criminal Justice Program	Inuvik
Nellie Pokiak	Student, Aurora College, Criminal Justice Program	Tuktoyaktuk
Juanita Robinson	Consultant, Industrial Initiatives, Department of Industry, Tourism & Investment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Kate Odziemkowska	Industrial Initiatives Analyst, Department of Industry, Tourism & Investment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Denise Bekkema	Planning Specialist, Planning, Accountability and Reporting Division, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Catherine Boyd	Manager, Career and Employment Development, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Sheldon Hancock	Impact Assessment, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 2 – Agenda**

**Tuesday, June 7**

0800 – 0900	Registration	
0900 – 0915	Opening Prayer	
	Introductory Comments	Minister Floyd Roland
0915 – 0930	Housekeeping Items	
0930 – 0945	Presentation on Regional/Territorial Social Trends – Health and Social Services	Andy Langford
0945 – 1000	Questions and Answers	
1000 – 1015	Health Break	
1015 – 1130	Focus groups: Health and wellness impacts from the community perspective	
1130 – 1200	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1200 – 1300	Lunch	
1300 – 1310	Presentation on Regional/Territorial Social Trends – Housing	Revi Lau-a
1310 – 1400	Focus groups: Housing Impacts from the community perspective	
1345 – 1415	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1415 – 1425	Presentation on Regional/Territorial Social Trends – Justice	Glen Rutland
1425 – 1515	Focus groups: Justice impacts from the community perspective	
1515 – 1530	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1530 – 1545	Health Break	
1545 – 1555	Presentation on Regional/Territorial Social Trends – Education, Culture and Employment	Helen Sullivan
1555 – 1645	Focus groups: Employment and Income Impacts from the community perspective	
1645 – 1700	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1700	Wrap-up - Day One	
1830	Dinner	

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 2 – Agenda**

Wednesday, June 8

0900 – 0915	Opening Prayer (actual start 0830)	
	Agenda for the Day	Co-Chairs
0915 – 0935	Monitoring regional/territorial social trends Bureau of Statistics	Jeff Barichello
0935 – 0955	Questions and Answers	
0955 – 1005	Introduction to the focus group exercise	Andy Langford
1005 – 1030	Group Exercise: A community perspective on which social indicators need to be monitored (A prepared group exercise to assist in identifying indicators and measures of social impacts at the community level)	
1030 – 1045	Health Break	
1045 – 1130	Focus groups continue with exercise identifying indicators	
1130 – 1200	Focus groups report	
1200 – 1300	Lunch	
1300 – 1330	Presentation: Beaufort-Delta Agenda: Focus on Families	Bob Simpson
1330 – 1345	Questions and Answers	
1345 – 1445	Focus groups: What resources do communities need to manage social impacts?	
1445 – 1515	Focus groups report	
1515 – 1530	Health Break	
1530 – 1630	Focus groups: Next Steps: What do communities and governments need to do to collaborate on managing social impacts?	
1630 – 1700	Focus groups report	
1700	Workshop wrap-up	Peter Clarkson and Andy Langford
	Closing Prayer	

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 3 – Presentations**

## Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project

Inuvik Regional Workshop  
Inuvik  
June 7/8, 2005

1

## Purpose

- To promote discussion about the anticipated social impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project
- To consider the ways and means for communities and governments to collaborate in monitoring and managing the social impacts of the pipeline

2

## Social Programs Departments

- Health and Social Services
- Education, Culture and Employment
- Justice
- NWT Housing Corporation

3

## The Social Agenda

- Ten recommendations reflecting five principle themes –
  - Working Together
  - Building Capacity
  - Accountability
  - Leadership and Individual Responsibility
  - Focus on Prevention

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## Social Agenda Demonstration Projects

- 8 community projects
- Breaking down barriers to working together
- \$100,000 per year to each project, for three years
- Results will be evaluated in 2005-06

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## MGP Scope

- Marshalling of equipment, material and supplies in year 1 (2006?)
- Pipeline laid over two winter construction periods, with 5 camps of 800 – 1,350 workers (2007/2008)
- Year-long construction of the production facilities and gas plant at Inuvik
- Transportation hubs will be Hay River, Fort Simpson, Norman Wells and Inuvik
- Camps in or next to Inuvik, Fort Good Hope, Norman Wells and Hay River

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## Project Scope – Pipeline

- Three onshore anchor fields 100-150 km north of Inuvik, 50-80 km west of Tuk
- 176 km of buried gathering pipeline
- Gas processing facility at Inuvik
- 476 km buried gas liquids pipeline to Norman Wells
- 1,220 km buried gas pipeline to the Alberta border
- Compressor stations every 200-250 km

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## Project Scope – Construction

- 22 barge landing sites
- 32 stockpile sites
- 27 camps, 10 with 900-1,350 beds
- Using existing airports in Fort Simpson, Norman Wells and Inuvik
- Peak construction workforce – 8,800 in 2007-08 and 7,200 in 2008-09
- Operations workforce of about 300 persons, most located in Inuvik and Norman Wells

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## Project Scope – Camps

- Anchor fields – 6 camps, 200-280 persons
- Inuvik – 250 person camp
- Campbell Lake – 20 km from Inuvik, 1,350 person camp
- Norman Wells – 1,350 person camp
- Fort Good Hope – 1,350 person camp
- Hay River – 300 person camp
- All other camps at least 25 km from closest community

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## Collaboration within the GNWT

- ITI and ENR are the GNWT leads on the Mackenzie Gas Project
- The social envelope departments – HSS, ECE, DOJ and the NWT Housing Corporation work together, and in collaboration with MACA, ITI and the NWT Bureau of Statistics on the social impacts of the project

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## Current GNWT Activities

- Technical review of the Environmental Impact Statement, and submission to JRP
  - Information requests
- Support to ITI in the negotiations of a Socio-Economic Agreement
  - Community, family and individual well being
- Preparation of departmental submission to ITI for the Public Hearings
- Regional workshops on social impacts

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## In the EIS the Proponents suggested...

- Impacts will depend on how individuals, groups and communities choose to respond to effects
- Importance attached to impacts will depend on attitudes, beliefs, perception and experience
- Project will not create new social problems
- Adverse effects will be additive to existing social problems

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## Positive Social Impacts

- New training opportunities
- Work experience and skill development
- Higher levels of employment
- More disposable income
- Improved quality of life
- Increased self esteem
- Increased standard of living
- Afford better housing

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## Negative Social Impacts

- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Sexually-transmitted infections
- Money management issues/Gambling
- Out-migration from small communities
- In-migration of job-seekers
- Parent/child conflicts and discipline issues
- Marital problems and Family violence
- Changes to traditional lifestyles
- More crime, delinquency and vandalism

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## Some Health and Wellness Indicators

- The percentage of heavy drinkers is 40% in the NWT, compared to 20% in Canada
- STI rates are 18 cases per 1,000 population in the NWT, compared to 2 cases per 1,000 population in Canada
- Shelter admissions are 26 per 1,000 in the NWT, compared to 6 per 1,000 in Canada

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## Health and Social Services Concerns

- Alcohol and drug policies
- Employee and family assistance programs
- Money management programs
- Camp restrictions and community privacy
- Immunization and public health practices
- Emergency and medivac procedures
- Camp medical staff and resources
- Impact on health and social service workloads

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## Impact on Health and Social Services

- Increased need for alcohol and drug counseling and treatment
- Increased social worker workloads to deal with family issues
- Increased demand on community nursing workloads to treat sick workers
- Increased utilization of medivacs and hospital beds for injured workers
- Increased need for environmental health and public health inspections

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## Education, Culture and Employment

- Employment opportunities
- Training opportunities
- Skills upgrading and updating
- Magnitude and specialization of required workforce
- Labour standards
- Worker mobility
- Language and culture

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## Impact on ECE Programs and Services

- Increased need for personal, academic and career counselling
- Increased attraction of employment over education for youth
- Increased programming options for students
- Increased and alternative child care supports
- Increased income support case loads
- Increased demand on infrastructure
- Long term impact on Aboriginal languages

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## Some Justice Concerns

- Social impacts linked to the pipeline like alcohol and drug abuse and family disruption may result to increases in crime and criminal activity in communities
- The rate of violent crime in the NWT is currently seven times the national average
- In addition to the impact on communities, increases in crime and criminal activity will be felt throughout the justice system
- These impacts will be felt by the RCMP, the community justice system, the Courts, and the Corrections Service

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## Impact on Justice Programs

- Increased need for RCMP resources
- Increased need for more patrols into communities without resident RCMP
- Increased demand on court workers and legal aid services
- Increased community justice committee hearings and activities, including more demands on volunteers
- Increased need for wilderness camps and alternative homes
- Increased demand for court services, circuits and hearings

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## Housing in the NWT

- At the time of the 2004 GNWT Community Needs Survey:  
13, 902 occupied dwellings in the NWT  
4, 015 or 29% with housing problem  
2, 260 or 16% in core need
- Housing problems in the NWT:  
adequacy (14%)  
suitability or overcrowding (9%)  
affordability (11%)
- **Core need:** at least one housing problem and total household income below the Core Need Income Threshold (CNIT).

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## NWTHC Concerns

- Impact on housing problems (adequacy, suitability, and affordability).
- Impact on program and service delivery. These concerns include increases to labour costs, materials, skilled trades, contractor costs, delays in service delivery due to competition for goods and services.
- Impact on Local Housing Organization's (LHO's) capacity including maintaining adequate staff to deliver services.
- Increased need for client financial counseling.

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## Impact on NWTHC

- Increased demand for housing
- Increased strain on program and service delivery
- Decreased Local Housing Organization (LHO) capacity
- Higher program and service delivery costs

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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**

**APPENDIX 4 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Health and Social Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<p><b>Main areas of [Current] concern:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need more caregivers</li> <li>• More resource people (ie. Nurses)</li> <li>• Lack of services in small communities</li> <li>• Support for increasing demand being put on Aboriginal governments and communities</li> <li>• Need for government to give long-term multi-year support (funding) to Aboriginal governments and communities</li> <li>• Focus on alcohol and drug issues</li> <li>• More support for daycare services</li> <li>• Lack of services and resource people in small communities</li> <li>• Ambulance services</li> <li>• Nursing services</li> <li>• We have talked about health issues and challenges over and over again (we should not need a pipeline to get the ball rolling)</li> <li>• Major help for small communities (how do we get help to them) (cannot rely on regional centres)</li> <li>• More support for justice and housing (all connected to health)</li> <li>• Need to review adequacy of government policies, programs and procedures (these are not helping capacity building)</li> <li>• Need government to work closely with community members and needs</li> <li>• Re-look at needs of residential school survivors (issues): parenting skills and loss of language and culture</li> </ul>	<p><b>CURRENT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hiring policies for small communities</li> <li>• Drug and alcohol testing impacts on employment</li> <li>• Lack of treatment centre (current and future)</li> <li>• Present staffing in HSS and retaining staff in all communities</li> <li>• Lack of affordable housing for HSS staff and everybody else</li> <li>• Bootlegging and drug dealing</li> <li>• Increase of drug use / alcohol use</li> <li>• Change in drug of choice, harder more addictive drugs</li> <li>• Increase in transient population, impact on services</li> <li>• Impact of “boom” lifestyle</li> </ul> <p><b>FUTURE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huge increase in births, teenage pregnancy</li> <li>• Increased demand for services from NGOs related to HSS, ie. Women’s shelter, family counseling</li> <li>• Need to train more health staff</li> <li>• More proactive/preventative programming – education around health, literacy, wellness that is relevant to the North</li> <li>• Impact of camp/population on recreation facilities, demand will increase</li> <li>• More violent crime</li> <li>• More need for environmental health programs</li> <li>• Encourage positive choices, ie. Education and employment rather than income support</li> <li>• Demand on hospital facilities, medivacs</li> </ul>	<p><b>ISSUES:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency response is inadequate; Nurses in stations can’t go out to field; Emergency response is bigger than nurses; not clear who is responsible</li> <li>• Inadequate services; not all communities have full-time nurses / staff</li> <li>• Retention of HSS staff</li> <li>• Lack of mental health workers, Drug and Alcohol counselors, psychiatrists, treatment centres and detox centres</li> <li>• Lack of aftercare / support programs</li> <li>• Need for local / regional administration of programs</li> <li>• New trend of centralization of power / authority – it is not working</li> <li>• Housing (cost and availability) is an issue for HSS workers (quality of life)</li> <li>• Change of diet – stores not selling country food / quality and pride in food – increased diabetes</li> <li>• Lack of education / awareness around nutrition and healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Suicide prevention and intervention, counseling</li> <li>• Lack of traditional knowledge specialists working with health care system / professionals</li> <li>• Politics at board level is impeding progress / delivery of programs – who makes decisions on priorities and budget cuts?</li> <li>• So much bureaucracy – eating up program / service dollars</li> </ul>	<p><b>POSITIVE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment opportunities</li> <li>• More money</li> <li>• Community interagency will benefit from justice committee training</li> <li>• More training</li> <li>• Grandparents and family members helping to raise family</li> <li>• Forcing people to address issues</li> <li>• Program / place for people to heal</li> <li>• Opportunities for infrastructure</li> </ul> <p><b>NEGATIVE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased housing cost</li> <li>• Alcohol and drug abuse – drug tests, control</li> <li>• social support doesn’t reflect cost of living</li> <li>• people eliminated from job market because of drug testing</li> <li>• justice committee requires life skill training</li> <li>• minimum wage is too low</li> <li>• loss of education because parents not home</li> <li>• increased pressure on grandparents to raise kids</li> <li>• more competitive housing market lead to increased costs</li> <li>• elder abuse</li> <li>• increase in family violence</li> <li>• loss of parenting skills</li> <li>• loss of traditional skills and knowledge</li> <li>• support / funding for hard to access</li> <li>• drug testing need for workplace / leadership everywhere</li> <li>• pressure on health and social services from immigration</li> <li>• lack of qualified staff – need a northern</li> </ul>

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**

**APPENDIX 4 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Health and Social Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Heavy drug abuse (IMPACT)</li> <li>• Alcohol abuse</li> <li>• Concern for communities on the road system (different than fly-in communities)</li> <li>• More caregivers in communities</li> <li>• Concern for youth activities and what youth in communities are being exposed to: hard drugs and violence</li> <li>• Gambling problems (might be caused from gov't cutbacks and increased need for community fundraising)</li> <li>• Gov't cutbacks to programs and services</li> <li>• Troubles with drug dealing and bootleggers (gov't policy is not working to stop this ie. Housing policies)</li> <li>• Lack of professional help for drug and alcohol abuse (directly in the communities)</li> <li>• Need community specific drug and alcohol services</li> <li>• No community after-care in communities (no support or care facilities and people)</li> <li>• Larger role for community wellness workers, people need to be very visible in communities and with membership (ie. Attending community meetings)</li> <li>• Funding for post-secondary education (getting kids in communities the resources for continued education)</li> <li>• Communities want to control their own dollars</li> <li>• Keep encouraging and building traditional values</li> <li>• Establish ways to encourage people to set</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More workplace accidents</li> </ul> <p><b>POSITIVE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in medical services in communities (opportunity)</li> <li>• More opportunities for training and employment in HSS</li> <li>• higher standard of living</li> <li>• More positive lifestyle choices today and in the future</li> <li>• More funding from more population</li> <li>• Better lifestyles will improve health</li> <li>• Opportunity for more recreational facilities</li> <li>• Less dependency on income support/social services</li> <li>• Opportunity for treatment centre</li> <li>• Update emergency plans</li> <li>• More programming</li> <li>• Increased input from Aboriginal organizations</li> <li>• Increased workload for environmental health inspectors</li> </ul> <p><b>NEGATIVE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More teenage pregnancies</li> <li>• More alcohol and drug use from increased income</li> <li>• More child welfare needs</li> <li>• Increased family violence</li> <li>• Increased work/camp schedule impact on family and child care</li> <li>• Drain of service providers out of small communities</li> <li>• Population shift out of small communities, impact on services</li> <li>• Existing lack of treatment centre</li> <li>• Potential for large accident without ability to handle it (emergency planning)</li> <li>• Demand on hospital facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consistent standards versus individual community needs</li> </ul> <p><b>IMPACTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased demand for services (impacts already being felt)</li> <li>• Potential for enhanced/ increased services if industry brings EMR / medical staff</li> <li>• Defining who is responsible for what services – ie. Camp workers, non-residential workers</li> <li>• Increase in family violence, need for child protection, calls for social workers – it's already here</li> <li>• Demand already exceeds capacity</li> <li>• Where is the money going to come from to meet increased demand?</li> <li>• Damage to children – FAS – special needs behavior</li> <li>• People not understanding the effects of drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• Money management – and linking to healthy lifestyle</li> <li>• Rich getting richer, poor getting poorer – are standards of living getting worse or better?</li> <li>• Effectiveness of income support</li> <li>• Defining roles and responsibilities for delivery / funding of emergency response services</li> <li>• Need to address drug and alcohol problems – many other social impacts flow from these</li> <li>• Need to address root causes of addiction (ie. Poverty, generational chain)</li> <li>• Education and awareness of healthy</li> </ul>	<p>workforce in social services and health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• problem with the term “mental health”</li> <li>• fear of authority</li> <li>• not enough nurses – impacts community; health of nurses impacted</li> <li>• infrastructure problems – nurses don't want to stay</li> <li>• water / sewage / waste sites being used and impacted</li> <li>• alcohol problems need to be separated from drug problems – have different treatments</li> <li>• only one healing facility communities don't have resources – compounds problems</li> <li>• social promotion in education should not be happening – doesn't prepare people for workforce</li> <li>• decisions made in Yellowknife by government</li> <li>• drug problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- cultural healer</li> <li>- on the land</li> <li>- avoiding institutions</li> <li>- more aboriginal supporters; people who have experience</li> </ul> </li> <li>• What does self-reliant community look like?</li> <li>• Who does the government deal with?</li> <li>• If there is no respect for the aboriginal community this stops capacity building</li> <li>• Building more structure perpetuates problems</li> <li>• Encourage government to be more respectful of Aboriginal governments</li> <li>• Working together / collaboration needs tools to do that; a framework</li> <li>• Productive partnerships</li> <li>• No voice of people just</li> </ul>
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# GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT

## APPENDIX 4 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Health and Social Impacts and Ways to Mitigate

<p>higher education goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start preparing gov'ts to take over programs and service authority to prepare for eventual self-gov't</li> <li>• Gov't needs to provide:</li> <li>• Core funding for staffing in communities</li> <li>• Core funding for programs and services – long-term, multi-year funding</li> <li>• Build capacity for communities to set their own priorities</li> <li>❖ Day care needs and better child care facilities (IMPACT – more women will be entering workforce, specific to MVP) also support single dads</li> <li>❖ More Aboriginal people entering higher level positions need to keep increasing these numbers) (no longer assume that people want only to be labourers)</li> <li>• Support for people in education and training</li> <li>• Education is not as high in the BDR as it should be (no indication that things are getting better)</li> <li>• Review of Student Financial Assistance policies and programs</li> <li>• Positive – success of high school graduates in Fort McPherson</li> <li>❖ Impacts that will come with alcohol and drug abuse – this should be the focus</li> <li>❖ Educating youth on prevention of drug and alcohol abuse</li> <li>• Only one treatment centre in the NWT – Hay River</li> <li>• Nurses are drained and overworked</li> <li>• Building self-esteem</li> <li>• Too much negativity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased violent crime and impact on health services</li> <li>• Increased transient population and demand on services</li> <li>• Increase in racism</li> <li>• Disposable income will lead to gambling, spending, and substance abuse</li> </ul> <p><b>SOLUTIONS / MITIGATION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smaller communities can learn from experiences of other communities, ie. Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk</li> <li>• Need more service providers and money to pay them</li> <li>• How to manage resulting impacts beyond social, ie. Infrastructure to support increased population to avoid further social impacts, ie. Water treatment</li> <li>• More specialized services</li> <li>• Use more local people, recognize their talents and skills</li> <li>• Encourage community involvement in social issues</li> <li>• More specialized programming</li> <li>• Resources need to be in place before the pipeline comes, can't play catch-up</li> <li>• In-depth planning and then do</li> <li>• Need to act and implement</li> <li>• Need a federal commitment / revenue sharing</li> <li>• Bigger communities can learn from the smaller communities</li> <li>• Use alcohol revenue for treatment</li> <li>• And subsidization of alcohol</li> <li>• Need to make healthy food more affordable</li> </ul>	<p>lifestyle – lifestyle needs to incorporate traditional knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keeping camps isolated will lessen impacts on community</li> <li>• Recognize short-term life of project and focus on long-term solutions</li> <li>• Residential school impacts still affecting people's use of traditional knowledge and culture</li> <li>• cultural separation will happen again as a result of the project</li> <li>• need to address these issues / help people to overcome/heal so they can help their children</li> <li>• bring the program support to the people</li> <li>• holistic approach to families and communities</li> <li>• problems solving and planning needs to be collaborative and include the communities</li> <li>• can't compartmentalize the issues – health, social, housing, education and justice</li> </ul> <p><b>SUMMARY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current status does not meet needs; lack of defined responsibility of who is the delivery agent</li> </ul> <p>Specifics:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. emergency response</li> <li>2. mental health and addictions – issues and underlying causes</li> <li>3. child and family services – children in care</li> </ol> <p>Solutions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incorporate traditional lifestyles and expertise into health system</li> <li>2. Education and prevention programs</li> <li>3. Aboriginal and community driven for identification and implementation</li> </ol>	<p>institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most people just looking after basic needs</li> <li>• Pay more for foster family than for family support – guilt linked to support</li> <li>• GST should stay in community to pay for resources to help community</li> <li>• GNWT receiving \$40 M – where is it going?</li> <li>• Pipeline funding needs to be focused on communities impacted</li> </ul>
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SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**

**APPENDIX 4 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Health and Social Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness</li> <li>• Over-crowded housing situations</li> <li>• Huge need for day care services</li> <li>• Deal with issues today not just in preparations with the pipeline</li> <li>• Need to deal with the after affects of the pipeline (people saw this before, ie. People leaving school to work on the pipeline)</li> <li>• Concern for cost of living (ie. Gas prices increases = increase in expenses for harvestors)</li> <li>• Need to get the proponents and government to address the “beyond” phase of the pipeline</li> <li>• Need to get social issues impacts and solution/mitigation resolved now – nothing is going to go away or slow down</li> <li>• More demand and stress from social issues and impacts going on to Aboriginal communities and governments ***</li> <li>• People in communities will be the ones left with the effects of the MVP (are also living with issues now)</li> <li>• Support to RCMP</li> <li>• Have people from the communities making the decisions for solutions</li> <li>• Needs assessments and capacity assessments need funding to go along with the results of these studies</li> <li>• Greater impact on garbage dumps as a health issue</li> </ul>			
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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
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APPENDIX 5 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Housing Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<b>IMPACTS / ISSUES / CONCERNS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not enough housing</li> <li>• Make home ownership more affordable</li> <li>• Standardized rent for all housing units rather than percentage of wage – change the policy</li> <li>• Homeowners – elders – family members of all ages staying with them makes them not eligible for fuel subsidy (income support policy?)</li> <li>• Change the threshold number to get your own home</li> <li>• Homeowner cannot get a woodstove in a house because of insurance requirements</li> <li>• Housing corporation does not contribute to homeowner for renovations – a need for homeowner renovations program</li> <li>• Not to assess eligibility based on how much money you make</li> <li>• Department staff lack of houses</li> <li>• More transient people coming in from south</li> <li>• A ceiling on amount allowed for renovation</li> <li>• Income support / housing - do they work closely together – yes! There are counselors in place to help people in eviction cases</li> <li>• Young people are a problem because they think that they don't have to work because income support will pay for everything</li> <li>• Drug tested positive – the person goes on income support</li> <li>• Students turn 19 yrs old and stay with family members are charged</li> </ul>	<b>ISSUES:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of affordable housing</li> <li>• Lack of public housing – single units</li> <li>• Below standard housing</li> <li>• Lack of building inspectors</li> <li>• Rent controls</li> <li>• Public housing policies – housing association – lead to lack of incentive to work</li> <li>• Income policies re: home ownership</li> <li>• Need for a viable real estate market</li> <li>• Lack of tradespeople in small communities</li> <li>• Access to building materials and supplies and getting materials to communities</li> <li>• Limited building season</li> </ul> <b>FUTURE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where are plans to address future needs, is it in place yet, i.e., land must be purchased, supplies ordered</li> <li>• Increased demand will make waiting lists worse</li> <li>• Existing problems worse</li> <li>• Increased homelessness</li> </ul> <b>SOLUTIONS / MITIGATION:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review funding formula</li> <li>• Public housing replacement schedules</li> <li>• Long-term care plan for homeless</li> <li>• Which government body will be responsible for implementing and maintaining homeless care plan</li> <li>• Public housing set aside for homeless</li> <li>• Home ownership not always a market to sell your unity if you want to move</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- shelter is about to close due to lack of funding</li> <li>- Need affordable housing</li> <li>- Increase in rent forcing people out of their housing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Home ownership could be positive and negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When money runs out from pipeline people may lose the homes they have purchased</li> <li>- Pride in ownership but need employment to be sustainable</li> <li>- Income support may be only option after the boom of the pipeline</li> <li>- Increased pressure on people to buy their own homes as income increases</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Homelessness will increase if the money gets cut off</li> <li>• Income support pays for everything</li> <li>• Rent scale does not encourage people to work</li> <li>• People want to work but it becomes more expensive to live if you do</li> <li>• Existing programs are not working</li> <li>• Housing paying for houses that are not occupied – should look at money that is going into these houses to see about re-locating dollars</li> <li>• Overcrowding is a major problem</li> <li>• Public housing rules are very strict regarding who is living in the house</li> <li>• Influx of more people</li> <li>• Private homeowners very choose-y about who they will rent property to</li> </ul>	<b>CONCERNS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in rent</li> <li>• Services differ from homeowners to renters - health issues</li> <li>• Larger families living together creates social issues</li> <li>• Lack of sewer / water service</li> <li>• Need for units for singles</li> <li>• Homelessness – programs and policies</li> <li>• Large group of people left out of boom – quality of life not affordable</li> <li>• Staff shortage for all departments/ organizations – not being addressed</li> <li>• Housing policies need to be flexible on income threshold – not responding</li> <li>• Policy of community members having to wait for 6 months – residency qualification</li> <li>• Single parent housing</li> <li>• Student housing</li> <li>• Increased in-migration from communities</li> <li>• Senior housing – GNWT policies don't recognize Aboriginal gov't policies</li> <li>• Develop housing with “handicap” access</li> <li>• Housing design not meeting needs</li> <li>• Homeownership plan is good</li> <li>• People not paying rent</li> <li>• Housing policy doesn't encourage people to work</li> <li>• Some people don't pay rent because band is running housing</li> <li>• Hidden costs of homeownership</li> <li>• Possibility for a credit for homeowners –</li> </ul>

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<p>rent amount but there is no funding given to them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies have to be changed ie. Single father with children have to stay with parents</li> <li>• Must sign an agreement that there will be no bootlegging / drug selling in housing units</li> <li>• Homelessness: invisible – need addictions / detox centre and recovery program and aftercare</li> <li>• Many empty housing units – hand units to local housing corporation</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Houses not up to adequate standards</li> <li>• Infrastructure not in place to accommodate influx of people and businesses</li> <li>• Who is responsible to put ceilings on rent</li> <li>• Economic rates for rent are extremely high</li> <li>• People are not really informed about rental details</li> </ul> <p><b>SUMMARY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homelessness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need more public housing</li> <li>- Dedicated money towards homelessness issue from industry</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Public housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assisted living</li> <li>- Financial counseling</li> <li>- Programs to help people keep their homes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Economic rent rates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rules need to be looked at</li> <li>- Need to be more equitable</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Use other energy sources and resources</li> <li>• Overcrowding - Private sector</li> </ul>	<p>bonuses, incentives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Threshold hard for single people</li> </ul>
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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
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APPENDIX 6 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Justice Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Level</li> <li>• Lack of RCMP resources</li> <li>• Bring back special constable and Aboriginal policing programs</li> <li>• Most chares are drugs and alcohol crimes</li> <li>• Need more drug dogs</li> <li>• Need more youth/adult programs on the land</li> <li>• Banishment – local committee solution for offenses</li> <li>• Start charging people for providing minors with drugs and alcohol as well as homeowners</li> <li>• April 1 – RCMP have authority to lay charges to be enforced [family violence legislation?]</li> <li>• Justice system sends away criminals and they come back to community more healthy (rich and fat)</li> <li>• Charge people and hold court in community where crime is committed</li> <li>• System now – criminals get programs in jail – good but the resources have to be at the community level</li> <li>• Where do they find the money to educate people who go to jail? – give money to community and rehabilitate people in their community or on the land</li> <li>• Aftercare plan before early release developed with all resources at the community level</li> <li>• All resources, justice committee, community leaders, and resource people to work together</li> <li>• Territorial/provincial/community jurisdictions have to put into place</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of RCMP in some communities</li> <li>• More training/education for by-law officers</li> <li>• Lack of communication for emergency response service</li> <li>• Priority identification ie. Building tourist/? Buildings but no RCMP</li> <li>• Full-scale role model program</li> <li>• Different types of drugs coming into the NWT-kids stealing from parents</li> <li>• Increased income leads to gangs, organized crime, drug dealing</li> <li>• More transients coming into take advantage of situation</li> <li>• Review of the role of community justice committees and communicate role and raise awareness</li> <li>• New role for outreach workers, not replacing RCMP but working with them</li> <li>• RCMP role now includes other roles besides policing – teachers, social workers, guidance counselors – get more frontline workers so police can police</li> <li>• Best use of resources</li> <li>• Need to pay more to trainees in RCMP access program</li> <li>• Increased court services, legal aid services</li> <li>• If RCMP are focusing on policing, communities need money, multi-year agreements, support to take on other components of justice</li> <li>• Core funding, multi-year, comprehensive rather than small</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased income will lead to increased alcohol and hard drugs and increased crime</li> <li>• Policing presence in small communities</li> <li>• Lost productivity because of drug testing – impacts on children and elders</li> <li>• Pressure on court system – circuit court, continuity of judges, probation officers</li> <li>• Backlog leads to untimely addressing of issues</li> <li>• Small community impact proximity of victim and offender</li> <li>• Pressure on short term facilities (lock-ups)</li> <li>• Higher need and demand for education and prevention programs</li> <li>• Positive opportunity for communities to initiate action (by-laws etc)</li> <li>• Chance for youth problems to rise as parents involved</li> <li>• RCMP opportunity to expand civilian membership</li> <li>• Community justice stressed – need training, resources and support</li> <li>• Resources and how they are allocated - policing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problems with cops not following procedures</li> <li>• Problems with cops not being an example to the people, i.e., breaking the law</li> <li>• Some communities not getting service – RCMP not coming around</li> <li>• Need to have resources on hand in each community</li> <li>• Communities without a detachment don't feel secure – explore special constable successes</li> <li>• RCMP should be culturally educated</li> <li>• Justice committee need life skills training – some comments to youth not healthy – don't help and further low self-esteem</li> <li>• Laying foundation for more crime</li> <li>• Need 2 RCMP in each community</li> <li>• By-law officer or wildlife officer can work with RCMP and get RCMP training</li> <li>• In emergency sometimes put on hold – call goes to Yellowknife</li> <li>• Problem with policy that evicts those convicted of a crime – families suffer – hard in smaller communities</li> <li>• Make justice supportive</li> <li>• Go to jail only options – no community support</li> <li>• RCMP initiating program that involves traditional skills – puts face / relationship to RCMP</li> <li>• While in jail could get training – anger management, education, reflects back positively into communities</li> </ul>

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<p>transboundary [inter-jurisdictional] agreement for students that end up in a court charge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set up an Interagency - Justice committee and community Wellness resources person to attend meetings</li> <li>• Young offenders falling through the cracks – 16-17 yr olds are not adults and not youth – social envelope departments need to work together – policy prevents them from getting proper help</li> <li>• Police – need to be more visible in the community – out patrolling, go to dealers and tell them everyone knows what they do</li> <li>• Re-introduce the detox and addictions centre – youth used to hang around there to get help</li> <li>• Core problems are alcohol and drugs – RCMP support all the programs and services</li> <li>• RCMP detachments have different levels of service</li> <li>• Penalties not reflective of the severity of the crime – carve soapstone and get rich in jail – need serious penalty for bootleggers and drug dealers</li> <li>• Aging population – Elders abuse not talking about it</li> <li>• Involve youth in all meetings</li> <li>• Put on a youth workshop on same issues</li> </ul>	<p>pots/programs specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give Aboriginal government big pots – let them decide priorities</li> <li>• Reintegration programs for offenders at the end of their sentence</li> <li>• Greater awareness/ understanding of justice/ correction system in order to understand and address impacts</li> <li>• Community policing programs need to clearly define needs so that different governments and organizations can begin to address the issues</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New crimes – introduction of hard drugs – requires new skill set for RCMP – prostitution becoming more public – involving boys and girls – example, armed robbery in Inuvik</li> <li>• RCMP can't solve problem will need others to respond – Aboriginal government, NGOs, all levels of government</li> <li>• By-law officers don't have anything to defend themselves for the smaller communities</li> <li>• Community staff for early intervention and non-confrontational</li> <li>• Would like to see RCMP taking part in community activities</li> <li>• Organize a 'welcome wagon' for new RCMPs</li> <li>• Businesses can help with a 'no tolerance' policy</li> <li>• Need alternatives to help the children of single parents who are put in jail so parents can get help and there is little disruption to the child's life</li> </ul>
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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
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**APPENDIX 7 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Employment and Income Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need bigger schools (higher grades?) in smaller communities</li> <li>• More teachers – they are teaching to many grades</li> <li>• Higher caliber teachers</li> <li>• Same quality and resources available in all communities</li> <li>• Funding for smaller communities if students choose to go to Inuvik to complete high school</li> <li>• Standard early childhood programs in all communities</li> <li>• Improve standards for quality of education infrastructure</li> <li>• Social passing is not a good thing – policy change required</li> <li>• Other options – positive exit points before they drop out look at this at an earlier grade level</li> <li>• Students need vision, culturally relevant curriculum highlighting contributions of Aboriginal people and leaders</li> <li>• Reforms to income support program – ineligibility if using drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• Positive community service</li> <li>• More accountability of adult educators in communities</li> <li>• No community relationship between early childhood, K-12, career developments, adult education and community wellness</li> <li>• Collaborative support system</li> <li>• When will funding for Adult Basic Education students be increased?</li> <li>• Address the 17-19 year</li> </ul>	<p><b>CURRENT ISSUE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knowledge about what qualifications are needed for pipeline jobs and spin-off jobs</li> <li>• Lack of basic education / skilled trades</li> <li>• Not enough specialized teachers</li> <li>• Level of teaching available</li> <li>• Students having to leave their home community</li> <li>• Resources are going into retraining and upgrading, result of not finishing school with the level of education they need for post-secondary</li> <li>• System is not meeting educational needs</li> <li>• Training issues broader than the pipeline</li> <li>• lack of qualified people right now</li> <li>• training has taken on a new priority - reasons to train now exist</li> <li>• lack of journeymen in communities</li> <li>• lack of all skilled workers</li> <li>• level [lack of] of interest in education “why go?”</li> <li>• skills may take people out of communities</li> <li>• introduces opportunities outside the community</li> <li>• individually appropriate education and training, need something appropriate to their interest some students do better in different areas</li> <li>• will need adequate child care for people working i.e. reliable, available spaces and spaces for people on shift work</li> </ul> <p><b>POSITIVE IMPACTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lots of awareness/ opportunities for education, training and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education – attendance increases or decreases based on parental influence</li> <li>• Resourcing at school level – teacher’s aides, speech therapy and psychologists</li> <li>• Specialized resources to assess, diagnose and plan [to provide services to children with special needs]</li> <li>• School capacity [is limited by] size</li> <li>• Promote successes from the system</li> <li>• Opportunity for skilled trades and professionals</li> <li>• Need for supports to remove obstacles to program entry</li> <li>• Need to stop social promotion – automatic grading</li> <li>• Eliminate waiting period for upgrading</li> <li>• Need for exposure to career options</li> <li>• SFA program – need to promote this, make it work better</li> <li>• Post high school resources need to be more available, counseling</li> <li>• Retention of teachers</li> <li>• Culture – local school calendar to support traditional lifestyle i.e. August to May</li> <li>• Employment</li> <li>• Labour jobs require minimum level – this is a barrier to entry</li> <li>• Training programs at the local level</li> <li>• Education on unionized labor and what component of pipeline will fall in this</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need a higher standard in school – there should be no social passing</li> <li>• Adult learners – need modules that can be taught in different communities – train in community facility</li> <li>• Student councils could have representation on District Education Authorities</li> <li>• Information on on-line courses put forward to communities</li> <li>• Need parents motivated to get their kids to school</li> <li>• October 1<sup>st</sup> deadline - kids will start to get suspended</li> <li>• Education Act not enforced – schools not taking it further</li> <li>• Government doesn’t support young people who have left home</li> <li>• High expectations for jobs from the pipeline – reality is the jobs are short-term</li> <li>• Head Start Program – look at similar programs – parents involved; encouraging traditional language; problem with year to year funding- need multi-year funding</li> <li>• Students need guidance counseling for help with bursaries and transition</li> <li>• Pipeline will bring hi-tech jobs – training doesn’t match – don’t have facilities to train for Northern petroleum positions – could develop an engineering science-based facility</li> <li>• Develop an adult centre for distance learning</li> <li>• Develop a trades school – important for project and future</li> <li>• Perception that students / youth will be</li> </ul>

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**APPENDIX 7 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Employment and Income Impacts and Ways to Mitigate**

<p>olds – not eligible for income support – what are we doing to get them back into school, programs, training?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to stop raising laborers</li> <li>• Raise awareness of training and programs available</li> <li>• Income Support – respect and encouragement are needed to help people help themselves</li> <li>• More parental involvement</li> <li>• Liability issue with Student Financial Assistance</li> </ul>	<p>employment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Partnering on opportunities that are available</li> <li>• Drug testing for employment may lead to healthier lifestyles</li> <li>• Enhanced resources (money)</li> <li>• Decrease in income support</li> <li>• Opportunities to use new jobs and skills to move on to new opportunities</li> <li>• Ability to work outside community and bring skills back to community</li> </ul> <p><b>NEGATIVE IMPACTS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drug testing and criminal records may marginalize some people and leave them out of employment</li> <li>• Influx of transient workers</li> <li>• Family disruption due to camp structure</li> <li>• Relocation of families and workers from community to where the work is</li> <li>• Requirement to live in camps not suitable for all people</li> </ul> <p><b>SOLUTION/MITIGATION:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support to people (i.e., alcohol/drug counseling to help them get and keep employment)</li> <li>• Increase child care, facilities for childcare</li> <li>• Promote opportunities to people here [northerners? BeauDel residents?]</li> </ul>		<p>guaranteed jobs regardless of education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholarships not being applied for – need to encourage students</li> <li>• Could have a resource person from Aboriginal gov't to pass on info to students</li> <li>• Not enough teachers</li> <li>• No parental support – kids are tired and hungry</li> <li>• Cutbacks have caused problems</li> <li>• Problems finding daycare – hard for single women to get in workforce</li> <li>• Women more educated – employers want them – hard for the women to find daycare – catch 22</li> <li>• Industry may need to look at providing daycare</li> <li>• Need help / skills to deal with students with special needs ie. FAS</li> </ul>
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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 8 – Presentation: Monitoring Social Trends, NWT Bureau of Statistics**

## **Monitoring Social Trends: Prepared for the Social Impacts Workshop Mackenzie Gas Project**

NWT Bureau of Statistics  
June 2005

### **Presentation Outline**

- ☐ Purpose for Monitoring
- ☐ Considerations for MGP Monitoring
- ☐ Current Sources of Monitoring Data
  - Primary Collection Activities
  - Secondary Data Sources
- ☐ Options for MGP Monitoring

NWT Bureau of Statistics

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### **Purpose for Monitoring**

- ☐ To help understand social, economic and other changes and impacts in NWT communities during the construction and operation of the Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP), monitoring programs can be undertaken.
- ☐ In the context of social impacts this could include monitoring changes in: crime, health, housing, education, families, community infrastructure, employment, income, alcohol & drug use, and gambling activity.

NWT Bureau of Statistics

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### **Two Types of Monitoring**

- ☐ This monitoring can serve two purposes:
  - To identify areas of concern during the project so that mitigation measures can be undertaken.
  - To assess overall changes in social and economic conditions in communities during the MGP project.
- ☐ The types of data you might use for each of these purposes can be quite different.

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Page 4

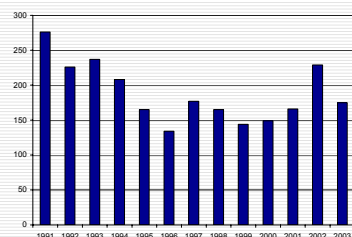
### **Considerations for MGP Monitoring**

- ☐ A challenge with monitoring is to determine what changes in communities can be attributed to MGP impacts and what changes are related to other changes in the communities.
- ☐ This challenge can be the source of some debate as there can be many factors that influence social indicators.

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Page 5

### **Violent Crime Incidents, Rae-Edzo & Wha Ti 1991-2003**



- ☐ Has diamond development lead to more violent crime?

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Page 6

## Using Indicators for Monitoring

- ☐ One approach to monitoring project impacts is to develop a set of indicators that will assist in identifying changes in community conditions.
- ☐ When thinking about what indicators should be monitored the following filters should be used:
  - Available
  - Relevant
  - Timeliness
  - Comparable

## Choosing Indicators

- ☐ A further aspect of monitoring is choosing indicators where a baseline of information is available to understand the social conditions before, during and after the development project.
- ☐ Another approach to monitoring change is to have indicators that are also available for geographic areas not impacted by development to see how the social condition is changing in your community compared to where development isn't occurring.

## The Purpose of Monitoring & Types of Indicators

- ☐ As noted earlier the purpose of the monitoring activity can influence the indicators chosen.

### Monitoring for Mitigation

- ☐ The most critical aspect of monitoring for mitigation is timeliness.
- ☐ For communities to identify impacts for the proponent or governments to respond to, the impact has to be identified quickly.
- ☐ Some examples could include monthly RCMP reports, vacancy rates, STD rates, proponent employment reports.

## The Purpose of Monitoring & Types of Indicators

### Monitoring for Overall Impact Assessment

- ☐ When assessing the overall change in communities as a result of the project, the range of indicators used should be much greater.
- ☐ The timeliness of the indicator is less critical, but having historical information and comparisons to other places become more important. Following these indicators before, during and after the project is much more critical to understand the overall impacts of the project.
- ☐ Reliability and data quality are more important for this type of monitoring.
- ☐ Some examples of these indicators may include overall community employment levels, housing conditions, overall community income, high school graduation rates, population health indicators, crime rates by type.

## Current Sources of Indicators for Monitoring

- ☐ The NWT Bureau of Statistics has two sets of profiles that provide community trends in socio-economic conditions.
  - NWT Community Profiles - these comprehensive profiles contain data on population, health, education, labour force, income, language, traditional activities, and prices.
  - NWT Social Indicators - these profiles contain 20 indicators of social conditions that were identified to monitor social trends in NWT communities.

<http://www.stats.gov.nt.ca>

## Primary Data Sources

- ☐ Some of the on-going data collection activities include:
  - Census
  - NWT Community Survey
  - NWT Addictions Survey
  - Canadian Community Health Survey
  - Monthly Labour Force Survey
- ☐ Surveys are expensive, are often not done at a community level, have response burden issues, have sampling errors and are often occasional.
- ☐ Surveys can address specific issues and provide details on social conditions by age, gender, ethnic group or other characteristics.

## Secondary Data Sources

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- ☐ Some examples of secondary or administrative data sources are:
  - RCMP data
  - Identifiable diseases
  - Income tax data
  - Birth & death data
  - Income support data
- ☐ Administrative data is subject to policy or procedural changes that can make comparisons impossible; this data is often not very timely, and comparisons by ethnic group, age or gender are often not possible.
- ☐ Administrative data can be inexpensive (if systems are set-up to produce the data) and are continuously collected.

## Options for Developing Indicators for MGP Monitoring

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- ☐ Identifying indicators to be used for monitoring need to be done with all stakeholders involved.
- ☐ There is no "perfect" number of indicators for monitoring, but you want to choose indicators that will cover the range of potential social impacts.
- ☐ It is desirable if there are a common set of indicators across all communities, but that doesn't mean individual communities or regions may not have additional indicators that they want to focus on.
- ☐ Once subjects are identified, sources for data will need to be identified. This could mean these will come from existing data sources or new sources will need to be developed.

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

1. Historical/Current Population by Age, Sex & Ethnicity	4
2. Projections by Age	1
3. Age specific birth rates (teen births)	0

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Ethnicity	12
Migration	8
Residency (Length)	7
In-migration	5
Specific areas of age	5
Population by age: 25-34 & 35-44 instead of 25-44, narrower age groups	4
Origin of migration	2
Teen births: <15 & >15 years; 11-18; 11-14 & 15-18	1
Age/gender pyramid	1

**EDUCATION**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

4. By Highest Level Attained	1
5. Graduation rates	1

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

# of Children with FAS, Down's Syndrome, ADD and other special needs	23
Rate of dropout	16
Types of Education, technical training, oil & gas certification	16
Attendance rates	11
Reasons for dropping out (all levels of education)	10
Breakdown highest level of education into grade 12, trade, post-secondary, etc.	10
Preschool, Daycare Populations	9
School Population	8
Rate of social passing	8
Age of dropouts	7
Daycare & Preschool spaces	6
Parental involvement	6
# students using assistance programs, e.g. breakfast program	5
Traditional knowledge & skills	4
Traditional language education	4
# home schooled students	4
Demographic and tenure of teachers	4
Support for special needs children/adults	3
# of residential students	3
# and type of student misbehaviour	3
Participation of students in extra-curricular activities. on the land activities	3
Age of graduates	2

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Dropouts by sex	2
# of persons accessing retraining and upgrading	2
Daycare affordability	2
Alternative school programs	2
Aboriginals & non-Aboriginals in oil & gas training	2
# programs that meet students needs	2
programs for special needs students	2
Sex of post-secondary students	1
Change in attendance during MGP	1
Reasons for success	1
# local persons in positions	1
# single parents in high school	1
# graduates who apply to post-secondary institutions	1
Class sizes	1

## **EMPLOYMENT**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

6. Unemployment rate	4
7. Participation rate	0
8. Employment rate	5

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Seasonal Employment	9
By age	9
Job classification	9
Unable to work due to disability or age	6
northerners employed by project	5
types of jobs	4
# qualified workers	4
Reasons for unemployment	3
By sex	3
Availability of work	3
by employer	3
By community	2
by ethnicity	2
Work for persons with special needs	2
Employment rate of local graduates	1
Duration of employment	1
Not looking for work	1
Looking for work	1
# of jobs held by a person	1
by length of residency	1
# workers in household	1
Workers of retirement age	1
# taking early retirement	1
Incentives for training in nursing, teaching, policing, social work	1
Education level of employees	1

## **INCOME**



**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

9. Average Personal Income	2
10. Average Family Income	1
11. Incidence of Low Income	2
12. Income Distribution (i.e.% below \$15K dollars, % above \$50K )	0

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Cost of living	11
Income support	8
Income by source	6
% income spent on alcohol, cigarettes, gambling	5
Cost of doing business	3
Income vs. family members/ages/status	3
Sex specific	3
% income spent on shelter, food	3
Contributions to pension plans & savings	3
Child support	3
High income for residents, transients, age groups	2
Disability	2
Trappers income	2
Disposable income	2
Income: Territorial vs. Municipal	2
Income by ethnicity	2
Benefits	2
Children living in low income	1
Seasonal income	1
Traditional products income	1
Income by job classification	1
Income from traditional activities	1
Demographics by income level	1
Income Tax	1
Donations to charity by business	1
For special needs persons	1
Financial management skills	1

**HEALTH AND WELLNESS**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

13. Age specific mortality rates	0
14. Mortality rates by major causes	0
15. Infant mortality rates	0
16. Low and high birth rates	4
17. Incidence of reportable diseases	1

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Heavy Alcohol and drug use	13
Diabetes	10
STIs & HIV/AIDS	10
Cancer	8
Mental health status	7

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Workplace injuries	6
Alcohol related death, injury, illness	5
Abuse	2
Disease specific by community	2
Cost of Health Food Basket	2
Suicides	1
Pregnancy resulting from migrant workers	1
Illness by age	1
Birth defects from environmental sources	1

**LANGUAGE, CULTURE & TRADITION**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

18. Percent of Aboriginal people able to speak aboriginal language	8
19. Traditional Activities (i.e., % hunting, trapping, fishing, consumption of traditional foods)	8

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Consumption of country foods	10
Traditional Knowledge	5
Number of harvesters	4
Time spent on land	4
# of camps	3
# persons using aboriginal language at work	2
Time periods of year spent on land	2
Availability of language programs	2
Use of traditional methods to solve problems	2
religion and spirituality	1
Does your work affect your traditional activities?	1
Sensitive hunting areas	1
Monitoring species	1
Harvesting equipment	1
Traplines	1
Loss of land and income	1
Need for translation services	1
# youth camps	1
Quality of store bought foods	1
Change in animal migration routes	1

**HOUSING**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

20. Percent of households in core need	1
21. Percent of households with six or more persons (crowding)	1

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Homelessness	14
Persons in need of homes	12
Rate of home ownership vs. renting & public housing	11
Quality	7
Age of housing	7

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

# persons receiving financial counseling	7
Rent and mortgage amounts per income per month	6
# elders in housing	6
Quantity houses available	5
Mortgage applications	5
# persons staying in camps for part of the year	5
Price / rent increases	4
Insurance rates	3
# of camps/ cabins on the land	2
Vacancy rate	2
Types of housing	2
Repairs	1
# of income support renters	1
Frequency of moving	1
# of landlords and units they hold	1
Power and fuel costs	1

## **JUSTICE**

**GNWT indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

22. Crime rate by general types of crime (i.e., property, violent) –	3
--	---

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Family violence	8
Probation officer workload	7
Age of offenders	5
Sex of offenders	4
Justice committees	4
Aboriginal vs. non-aboriginal	3
Elder abuse	3
# of people sent to jail	3
# of court dates	3
Traffic accidents	2
Probation level	2
# in correctional facility: space	2
Prostitution	2
# crimes related to MGP employment	2
Rate of laying charges	1
Alcohol and drug violations	1
# of RCMP	1
Crime rate per community	1
Sexual abuse	1
Seasonality	1
RCMP officer workload	1
# persons serving sentence in other community	1
Road conditions	1
# homeless persons in custody	1
# of repeat offenders	1
Racism, prejudice & hate crimes	1

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Dollars allotted and spent	1
Sex offender tracking	1
# banished by community	1
# crimes committed by unemployed	1
# special needs children	1
Prevention programs	1
# persons with legal representation	1

### **HEALTH SERVICE UTILIZATION**

**GNWT social indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

23. # of Visits to Health Centres	1
24. # of Encounters with Physicians	2
25. # of Hospital Admissions	1
26. Health Centre visits by general issue/reason	0
27. Hospital Admissions by general issue/reason for service	0

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

alcohol and drug referrals	14
Use of traditional medicine/ healing camps	7
community visits by staff	3
Social Services workload	3
Wait times	2
Length of stay of HC providers	2
Access to translation services	2
Adequacy of local services	2
Misdiagnosed	1
Specialists	1
Medivacs	1
Continuity of workers	1
Homeless patients	1
Cost of care, dollars allotted and spent	1
Health care system addressing the needs of residential school attendees	1

**Other Programs and Services** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

28. # of Child Welfare Investigations	6
29. # of Children receiving a service	2
30. # of Home Care clients	1

**Additional indicators** (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Access to women's shelters	7
Single parent families	6
Divorces and separation	3
# children living with extended family	3
Fostering	2
Aboriginal children adopted outside of NWT	2
Child welfare investigation in homes	2
Abandonments	1
Adopted children	1

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

# Same sex families	1
# children in treatment facilities	1
Health of families	1
Traditional family healing	1
births per family	1
Family counseling referrals	1
Family members with disabilities	1

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT  
APPENDIX 10 – Presentation: Beaufort-Delta Agenda: Focus on Families**

# Beaufort-Delta Agenda and Mackenzie Gas Project Social Impacts

Presentation by:  
Beaufort-Delta Regional Council  
June 6, 2005



## Presentation Overview

- Beaufort-Delta Agenda
- Beaufort-Delta Workplan
- Work in Progress
- Barriers



## Beaufort-Delta Agenda

### **AGENDA VISION AND PRIORITIES:**

*Healthy and self-reliant individuals, families and communities living and working with respect for: the well-being and property of other residents; and the region's land, wildlife and natural resources and supporting the wellbeing of the regions languages and culture.*

1. Educating Our Children
2. Building Healthy Lifestyles
3. Capacity Building
4. Economic Growth



## Educating Our Children

As parents we believe that our children have a right to:

- be born healthy;
- have the pre-school and school experience
- provide a solid foundation for their continued development into health, well-adjusted and contributing adults.



## Educating Our Children

### **Early Childhood Development**

- Coordinate and develop early childhood programs and services
- Support longer term planning and consistency in delivery
- Support and enhance the role of families
- Simplify complex program access, administration and accountabilities
- Refocus and redirect existing resources
- Support certification of Early Childhood Development Teachers and Care Givers



## Educating Our Children

### **Kindergarten to Grade 12**

- Full day kindergarten
- Continue standardized testing
- Provide supports for students that have learning difficulties
- Discontinue "social" passing
- Promote and sponsor "stay in school" initiatives
- Incorporate aboriginal and language and culture throughout curriculum



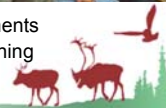
## Building Healthy Lifestyles

- Establish co-ordinating community service delivery model [interagency]
- Develop community action [wellness] plans
- Develop and implement pre and post natal care program
- Address shortage and continuity in health care staff
- Establish community based justice objectives and initiatives
- Increase mental health and addiction services and family counselling services
- Implement a case management approach to counselling services
- Address social impacts related to industrial development



## Building Capacity

- Develop land claim and self-government curriculum resource material for schools and college
- Coordinate and deliver literacy in the workplace initiatives
- Develop and implement community operations and governance certificate program
- Complete comprehensive human resource, organization, financial and infrastructure assessments
- Complete Capacity Building and Training Plan



## Fostering Economic Growth

- Review of federal and territorial program & services
- Promote economic development in tourism, small business, traditional economy, arts and crafts
- Address disincentives for employment
- Address potential impacts from resource development on infrastructure



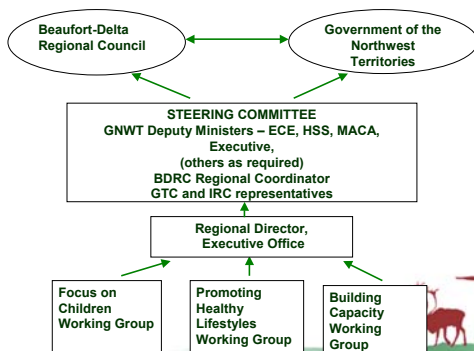
## Beaufort-Delta Workplan

Establish collaborative working relationship and effort by:

- Steering Committee – senior officials
- Director of Operations, GNWT and BDRC Regional Coordinator
- Working Groups on each Priority



## Joint Work Plan Approach



## Work in Progress

### Focus on Children

- Department Agrees with full time kindergarten – change Act and Funding in '06 – '07
- Federal funding for early childhood development – agreement pending
- Department agrees to standardized testing
- Proposal for land claim and self-government curriculum resources material completed – BDEC \$15,000 and In-kind
- Early Childhood Centre being considered for Inuvik as part of the new school





## ***Work in Progress***

### **Building Healthy Lifestyles**

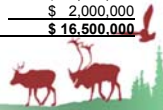
- Wellness Plans being developed in Tsiigehtchic, Fort McPherson and Inuvik continue to propose planning in other communities
- Interagency Committees – established
- Social Impact Proposal submitted to federal government [GNWT and Beaufort-Delta]



## ***Social Impact Costs***

• The Early Years – Early Childhood Development	\$ 5,150,000
• In-School Kindergarten to Grade 12	4,900,000
• Promoting Health Lifestyles	8,596,000
• Capacity Building	11,200,000
• Fostering Economic Growth	1,000,000
• Total	\$ 30,846,000
• Coordination and Administration Costs	\$ 500,000
• <b>Total Annual Costs</b>	<b>\$ 31,346,000</b>

• <b>One-time Infrastructure</b>	
• Early Childhood Centres - \$500,000 x 7 communities	\$ 4,500,000
Inuvik	\$ 1,000,000
• Treatment Centre Regional	\$ 4,000,000
• Wellness Centres – Counselling - \$500,000/community	\$ 4,000,000
• Group Homes - \$500,000/4 communities	\$ 2,000,000
• Professional Housing – 10 units @ \$200,000.	\$ 2,000,000
• <b>Total One-Time Infrastructure</b>	<b>\$ 16,500,000</b>



## ***Work in Progress***

### **Capacity Building**

- Certificate Program developed – accreditation approval before Aurora College
- Pilot Human Resource and Organizational Assessment completed
- Financial Assessments started
- Infrastructure Assessments started as part of MACA New Deal
- Draft Capacity Building and Training Plan completed



## ***Planned Initiatives***

- Continue lobbying for federal funding: Northern Strategy; Social Impact Fund; and GNWT New Deal
- Complete Assessments and Data Base [to monitor community development]
- Develop Community Action Plans [based on assessments]
- Complete Capacity Building and Training Plan and negotiate funding



## ***Barriers***

- Funding and Resources
- Coordination and Working Relationships within region and with government
- Policy and Legislation
- Vision for self-government



**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**  
**APPENDIX 11 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on What resources do communities need to  
manage social impacts?**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per capita funding doesn't work; needs have to be considered; there has to be a baseline</li> <li>• Issue isn't always money; have money but can't fill positions with qualified people; can't get them to stay</li> <li>• Raise the people we need to fill positions from within community</li> <li>• Create employment within the community</li> <li>• Policy changes i.e., income support expenditures justified</li> <li>• Leaders need to instill vision among people</li> <li>• Policy change – students should not have choice of leaving school at age 16 (Education Act)</li> <li>• Those with the resources need to be accountable for them</li> <li>• Community involvement and participation</li> <li>• Give the community the resources and they will take on governance and fiduciary responsibilities</li> <li>• A good, positive adult educator; give people self-esteem, self worth and they will get off income support</li> <li>• Long-term teachers, nurses</li> <li>• Sustainable long-term funding not piecemeal</li> <li>• Resources, knowledge, people exist but need to re-orient them, learn from other models</li> <li>• Improved day care – money for infrastructure</li> <li>• Alcohol and Drug Programs</li> <li>• Career Planning</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short term and long term plan</li> <li>• Gov't money and alternate money</li> <li>• Streamlining and coordination of social programs</li> <li>• Policy change / update (funding formulas)</li> <li>• Information specific to the community</li> <li>• Short-term and long-term planning to deal with impacts</li> <li>• People: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- training local youth</li> <li>- re-training</li> <li>- recruiting</li> <li>- retention</li> </ul> </li> <li>• infrastructure planning</li> <li>• affordable housing and rent control</li> <li>• social programs that meet the needs of residents</li> <li>• rehabilitation centres for drugs and alcohol</li> <li>• holistic plan for homeless</li> <li>• airport improvement</li> <li>• transportation (supply and demand during break-up and freeze-up)</li> <li>• justice</li> <li>• stream lining and coordination of social programs</li> <li>• daycare</li> <li>• community programs (support group HSS problems)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• funding / financial sources</li> <li>• human resources <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- availability</li> <li>- compensation/ incentives</li> <li>- educational facilities</li> <li>- career planning supports</li> </ul> </li> <li>• wellness centres (prevention and treatment programs)</li> <li>• personal financial management programs</li> <li>• professional housing subsidized</li> <li>• affordable, quality child care</li> <li>• Healing programs in communities – traditional focus</li> <li>• Creative educational programs – grades 7-9 focus on option – charter school concept</li> <li>• Control resources at local levels</li> <li>• Community involvement</li> <li>• Culture and Respect</li> </ul>	<p>SOCIAL IMPACTS – changes on people that have occurred or will occur as a result of resource development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in the wellbeing of individuals</li> <li>• The way people live</li> <li>• Way they interact / work with one another</li> <li>• Way they govern / manage themselves</li> <li>• Way participate in family and community life</li> <li>• Way institutions / finances work</li> <li>• Natural / environmental conditions</li> </ul> <p>RESOURCES THAT COMMUNITIES NEED TO MANAGE SOCIAL IMPACTS</p> <p>Housing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ceiling Policy</li> <li>• Information about eligibility for home ownership</li> </ul> <p>Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop in day care</li> <li>• Culture leave – clean living</li> <li>• Education for schools about the MGP</li> <li>• Nutritional programs for student and for expectant/ new mothers</li> <li>• Elder gatherings – educational for the youth; relaxing outing for elders</li> <li>• Extended family – community raises children</li> <li>• Elder committees / camps</li> <li>• Youth committees / language; recreation; cultural activities</li> <li>• Community corps</li> <li>• Justice corps</li> <li>• Funding for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Native Women's Association</li> <li>-Pauktuutiit</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**

**APPENDIX 11 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on What resources do communities need to  
manage social impacts?**

			-Status of Women Council <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spirituality</li> <li>• Need wellness workers that offer support</li> <li>• Inter-agencies – develop committees of expertise within communities – to draw off of</li> <li>• Having gov't expertise available to work with communities</li> <li>• Student councils to sit on District Education Authority</li> <li>• Community volunteers</li> <li>• Communities can learn from each other</li> </ul>
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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**  
**APPENDIX 12 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Next Steps: What do communities and governments need to do to collaborate on managing social impacts?**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
<p><b>GOVERNMENT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible to provide services – that is their mandate</li> <li>• Relook at policies especially income support and housing to ensure they are meeting needs</li> <li>• Reduce / eliminate piecemeal funding and reporting</li> <li>• Need to go to communities</li> <li>• Need to support self-government initiatives</li> <li>• Need to change philosophy on funding as it is hard to track population and funding needs are too transient between communities</li> <li>• Need to review per capita funding and provide core / base funding</li> <li>• Need to actively support child and family services committees; inform and recruit</li> <li>• Need to form a regional committee with consistent membership</li> <li>• Teach income support workers to treat clients with respect</li> <li>• T.S.? supervisors listen to concerns of community</li> </ul> <p><b>COMMUNITY:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accountability from community to gov't</li> <li>• Need to be informed / educated about the implications of their decisions</li> <li>• Identify needs – have local Aboriginal groups (IRC and GTC) lobby Yellowknife for meeting needs</li> <li>• Funding to “parent” organization</li> <li>• Need to do our homework to identify needs</li> </ul>	<p><b>ABORIGINAL:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring people are represented and needs are met</li> <li>• Begin taking over programs</li> <li>• Monitoring and assessing</li> <li>• Providing support to communities</li> <li>• Ensuring language and culture are protected</li> <li>• Partnering effectively</li> <li>• Assistance and administration of community programs (territorial government also)</li> <li>• Communities keep GST</li> </ul> <p><b>MUNICIPAL:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing programs and services (new)</li> <li>• Monitor and assess programs and services and infrastructure</li> <li>• Be accountable</li> <li>• Emergency Response Plan</li> <li>• Partner effectively</li> <li>• Avoid duplication*</li> <li>• Efficiencies in program /service delivery</li> </ul> <p><b>NEXT STEPS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Listen to each other</li> <li>• Understanding and respect of all governments</li> <li>• Everyone with same info</li> <li>• Clarity of roles / mandate</li> <li>• Good understanding of history, culture, social impacts</li> <li>• Recognize work already done (don't reinvent wheel) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus on family</li> <li>- Status of women</li> <li>- Tribal council</li> <li>- Nihtat G'wich'in Council</li> <li>- Inuvialuit Regional Corp</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Funding/ people resources into communities from each</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication between all parties in all areas – communication has to be effective</li> <li>• Commitment to Action – this needs to be immediate</li> <li>• Sharing of Plans and Planning Processes with all parties</li> <li>• Clear Definition of Roles and Responsibilities in all areas</li> <li>• Clear communication to Industry</li> <li>• Statement of clear government position</li> <li>• Build and strengthen existing vehicles – ie. Beaufort Delta Interim Regional Council</li> <li>• Partnerships</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop cutting budgets</li> <li>• Establishing baseline conditions – together building additional information on the MGP</li> <li>• Inuvialuit and Gwich'in work together to take back the issues that belong to them</li> <li>• GNWT working with Aboriginal and municipal governments</li> <li>• MACA doesn't work with Aboriginal governments</li> <li>• Don't need a self-government agreement to build capacity</li> <li>• Support existing programs – put funds and resources for those</li> <li>• Dollars go into the Community – every dollar counts</li> <li>• Continuation of programs between communities</li> <li>• Improve communications</li> <li>• MGP has field workers / head office</li> <li>• Gathering of people from different groups to establish what funding is needed and the needs of each group</li> <li>• Municipal government need to listen to Aboriginal government and include Aboriginal government</li> <li>• Mutual respect for each government</li> <li>• Coordination of the different governments – sharing information at community level</li> <li>• Funding communities to gather their own information</li> <li>• Identify gaps with the baseline information so communities can make recommendations</li> <li>• Develop Aboriginal gov't</li> </ul>

**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT**  
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different community governments need to work together</li> <li>• Community members and elders need to give direction to community leaders when personal conflicts / claim agreements are interfering with cooperation at community level</li> <li>• Need to ensure input from youth, elders, and community groups</li> <li>• Responsible for sharing resources – current system and land claims have created polarization and infighting over resources in community</li> <li>• Land claims groups need to work together – impacts are the same for both groups if we don't work together our children will suffer</li> <li>• The two Aboriginal groups need to work together to collaborate – lobby GNWT and federal government for services</li> <li>• Community needs to recognize and commend positive acts and successes</li> <li>• Need to form Child and Family Services Committees</li> <li>• Need community committees to provide input into regional committees with consistent membership</li> <li>• Community leadership needs to get serious about working with other community committees and agencies to address community needs</li> </ul>	<p>department</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive community Plans</li> </ul> <p>ROLES:</p> <p>Territorial:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain lines of communication</li> <li>• Call centre to ensure quick response</li> <li>• Recognize community and aboriginal gov'ts can look after own social programs</li> <li>• Be accountable, explain why and how</li> <li>• Commit to providing adequate resources as identified by communities (sustainable and long-term)</li> <li>• Pro active approach to gov't work</li> <li>• More emphasis on community (decentralization)</li> <li>• Stick to election promises</li> <li>• Change funding formula to reflect reality (move away from per capita)</li> </ul> <p>Federal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All of above</li> <li>• Revenue sharing agreement</li> <li>• Sponsorship money</li> </ul>		<p>to handle social issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognize Aboriginal gov't ability /role to handle social impacts</li> <li>• Policies too definitive – doesn't meet needs</li> <li>• Aboriginal agreements have been defining relationships instead of defining rights</li> <li>• Policy that Aboriginal groups are consulted when gov't policy being established</li> <li>• Community based initiatives being replaced by GNWT policies – don't fix what's not broken</li> <li>• Need answers, need to get something on the table from leaders – government and Aboriginal</li> <li>• Social issues need to be cleared up before the pipeline</li> <li>• MGP has people to answer technical questions</li> <li>• Traditional Knowledge coming from gov't</li> <li>• Easy access to information in own language</li> </ul>
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**GNWT BEAUFORT-DELTA REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON  
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APPENDIX 13 - Evaluation**

The evaluation form was organized in two sections comprised of a series of closed questions followed by two open questions soliciting general comments. The first section asked respondents to read each statement regarding the effectiveness of segments of the workshop and identify whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement.

Twenty evaluation forms were submitted. In all but one topic area, respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the session was effective. Regarding the session on the potential MGP impacts, 45% of respondents felt that there was not enough time spent on the topic. The statements and their ratings are as follows:

***The presentations by GNWT departments on regional and territorial social trends provided good context for focus group discussions.***

0% Strongly Agree      85% Agree      5% Disagree      10% Strongly Disagree

***The focus groups provided a good opportunity for me to raise concerns about the various areas of social impacts.***

30% Strongly Agree      70% Agree      0% Disagree      0% Strongly Disagree

***There was enough time spent on each topic in the focus groups to allow a full discussion of the potential MGP impacts.***

5% Strongly Agree      50% Agree      30% Disagree      15% Strongly Disagree

***The discussion and exercise on monitoring social indicators provided a good start for an approach to keeping track of changes in the communities.***

20% Strongly Agree      60% Agree      15% Disagree      0% Strongly Disagree  
(5% non-response)

***The focus group on what communities need to manage social impacts provided a good overview on community needs.***

20% Strongly Agree      55% Agree      25% Disagree      0% Strongly Disagree

***The discussion on next steps left me with a clear understanding of what needs to happen next for communities and governments to collaborate on managing social impacts.***

0% Strongly Agree      90% Agree      5% Disagree      0% Strongly Disagree  
(5% non-response)

***Please identify any specific changes you would want us to make in the workshop to make it more useful.***

- Timeframe too short for such important issues the timeframe for each did not reflect this
- Input from communities / bodies on what they want included
- The session on stats may have been helped by a concrete example of what is currently reported
- Government leaders from all levels should be present.
- Start with the last focus group discussion and go forward from there. There were no new issues and we wasted 1.75 days getting to the hard part. Focus on what to do to solve the problems.
- Work on issues that were written down from the group and not put aside.
- Give credit to local community representation for their input – valuable concerns and know where their communities needs.

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- Question period longer – info given to participants earlier for discussion.
- The people to get information from is the individual communities – each community has different needs.
- More time.
- More grassroots caregivers, educators, justice.
- Day 1 – wrap-up was too long – dragged on; topic was not relevant (residential school??)
- Where were the local MLAs: Where is Nellie? Fred C was here!
- Day 2 – We were asked to start/report at 8:30 but start was delayed – should have just started at 9AM like Day 1.
- Day 1 wrap up too long, not effective or relevant.
- Time limit on report back from focus groups or provide more time than just ½ hour.
- Avoid discussion on issues – issues are known – focus on what are the solutions and how the solutions can be achieved.
- Have government officials make time available to attend.
- All went good.
- Workshop need to give more time on subjects.
- Workshop was helpful to me.
- More info about workshop before it starts.
- When people are talking about a topic only stick to that topic not personal/community problems
- More advance warning
- More government and leadership representation.

***Please provide any other comments about the workshop.***

- Community visits need to be done – solid grounding for the monitoring
- Current issues need to be addressed before trying to address impact of pipeline; this is not happening now.
- I would like to thank our group facilitator, Mike
- I was somewhat offended by the closing remarks made by Rene on Tuesday
- The time for talking has passed; it is now time to implement the plans developed and continue planning.
- The issues around monetary resources need to be settled so communities can move forward.
- The premise of assuming that the current framework for delivery of services is OK or appropriate is not correct. The area is unique, has challenges of isolation, distance, small population. Therefore, it requires solutions that are “outside the box” of typical government service delivery. We are not there yet...not even close. It needs a total re-think.
- Vast amount of knowledge from small communities paints a clearer picture of the impacts of the issues
- Invitation of MLAs and elders.
- It's a shame we did not have leaders at this workshop.
- 4-6 years before action may take place
- Plans change with change of government what happened to the Berger Inquiry for the pipeline?
- Good facilitation is important; there were only two who had great skills and were successful in effectively keeping group on task, in particular, group 3 (Len MacDonald)
- Great opportunity for networking
- I enjoyed listening to other's perspectives
- Overall – Well Done! Thank you!
- Good facilitation is essential.
- Good opportunity for networking.
- Well organized and managed
- Need more action – too many workshops on talking
- I think the focus group method worked really well.

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- Great workshop.
- Good facilitators! (Koana Shannon)
- Maybe the first day wrap up could've been shorter but the stories were good.
- Peter and Rene were good chairs and facilitators were helpful
- It was a good workshop
- People need to stay on topic.
- The workshop was very good.
- It would be good to have a follow-up.
- This workshop looks familiar to the focus on family workshop the mayors and community corporation chairs. I feel that this workshop was just duplicated. Same concerns, just a different group voicing it.