

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



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GNWT DEHCHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT

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 Deh Cho (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 Deh Cho Regional Workshop held in Fort Simpson on May 30 and June 1, 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 managing the impacts during construction. In the longer term, the pipeline will stimulate

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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 and president of the local Metis organization in each Deh Cho community. Together, the leaders in each community selected three people to represent their community at the workshop for a total of twenty-nine participants. Fort Liard was not able to select any representatives. An additional seven participants represented employees working in Fort Simpson directly or indirectly for the GNWT. These included employees of the Housing Corporation, Division Education Council, RCMP, Justice and Industry, Trade and Investment. There were also a number of observers, including seven representing the Mackenzie Gas Project, four representing the GNWT and one resident of Fort Simpson. 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. On the second day of the workshop, during the presentation on GNWT resources, there were approximately ten observers from the community. Several posed questions and concerns to the GNWT presenters.

The full participant list is provided in Appendix 1.

AGENDA and PROCEEDINGS

The workshop was co-chaired by Rene Lamothe of Fort Simpson and Joanne Deneron of Fort Liard. Betty Hardisty of Fort Simpson provided interpreting services for the South Slavey language. The opening prayer was given by Ernest Martell of Hay River. The opening address by Dave Murray, Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services 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.

The full agenda is provided in Appendix 2.

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RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS ON IMPACTS

The power point presentations delivered by each Social Envelope department are provided together in Appendix 3.

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IMPACTS

Dan Daniels, Assistant Deputy Minister of Education, Culture and Employment highlighted the upcoming employment and training opportunities, particularly, the sheer magnitude and degree of specialization in the careers including careers not previously available in the north. He highlighted the need for personal, academic and career counseling in schools and the college, the need for alternative childcare for shift workers and the need to continue efforts for language revitalization.

Focus groups highlighted:

Positive Impacts:

- Higher incomes and better quality of life
- More jobs and career choices
- Training opportunities and development of professional skills
- Business, Entrepreneurial and Joint Venture opportunities
- More opportunities for future development after the pipeline
- Tax revenues from employees and businesses
- Will attract skilled workforce to the NWT and some will stay

Negative Impacts:

- Loss of good people to the project as employees of local organizations and as members of the community
- Reduced family and social cohesion from the influx of people
- Vacancies in local jobs
- Short term contract opportunities require major investments and associated risk
- Increased income may not be used wisely; may lead to alcohol and drug abuse
- Prejudice
- Changes to traditional lifestyle
- People dealing with stress prior to, during and after pipeline project
- Increased cost of services that people cannot afford if they don't have a pipeline job and/or after their employment with the pipeline ends
- Boom and bust cycle

Mitigation Efforts:

- Need career counseling
- Need training today
- Need to help small businesses
- Need a technical school and/or use High Schools to provide training
- Need a vision for the future and a plan (for the pipeline and beyond)

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

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HOUSING IMPACTS

Sarah Scott, Policy Analyst for the NWT Housing Corporation described the current housing needs in terms of adequacy, suitability and affordability. She suggested that the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project would exacerbate these existing housing needs.

Focus groups highlighted:

Positive Impacts:

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

Negative Impacts:

- Current supply will not meet the demand and may lead to crowding, transience (couch surfers) and homelessness
- People with higher incomes may lose their housing and have no alternatives for housing
- Lack of inspectors will affect quality of new housing
- Higher cost of rental housing during the project will impact on low-income earners
- Continued high cost of housing after project will impact on all people
- Might not be enough developed land available to build new housing
- Infrastructure might not be able to service the increased volume

Mitigation Efforts:

- Need a plan in place and need to look at thresholds and sustainable development
- Need investments for infrastructure and housing units
- Need to keep people in the smaller community by establishing trades
- Need a collaborative approach to social housing among the Deh Cho communities
- Need more single unit housing
- Need housing incentives for students to return to community to work
- Need a transition house/homeless shelter
- Need to revise housing policy to support home ownership, recognize temporary employment by having more flexible income thresholds, and address student needs.

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

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JUSTICE IMPACTS

Glen Rutland, Director of Policy and Planning for the Department of Justice described how crime and criminal activity will increase as a result of increased income from the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project. This, in turn, will result in increased workloads throughout the justice system from policing, community justice committees, courts and corrections. It will be necessary to increase community patrols and to consider volunteer burn-out in justice committees and sentencing circles.

Focus groups highlighted:

Positive Impacts:

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

Negative Impacts:

- Introduction of more dangerous drugs and drug dealers to the Deh Cho
- Increase in traffic violations due to increased traffic
- Increase in family violence and other violent crimes
- Pressures on boards, justice committees
- Increased policing could reduce awareness programs like DARE
- Increased fear of reporting bigger crime
- Reduced RCMP response time
- Fear of crime committed by transient people
- Increased demand for monitoring and regulating environmental issues
- Increased workload of by-law officers
- Increased break-ins

Mitigation Efforts:

- Need to work together to develop solutions to support communities and result in a better community (volunteers, citizens on patrol, COPS, crime stoppers)
- Camps need to be dry – no drugs or alcohol and no access to local establishments
- Look at lessons learned from previous projects and develop plans to reduce crime
- Need succession plan for RCMP for new recruits – move to community policing
- Address needs of communities who do not have an RCMP detachment
- Need to fix current problems with restorative justice
- Need to improve on current response times by increasing the number of RCMP officers
- Need more recreation opportunities and more information, awareness and support for youth to control behavior and prevent youth crime
- Need support for parents to help youth
- A regional Justice Committee to support local justice circle for sensitive cases where it's difficult to recruit people
- Need camp opportunities for rehabilitation, sweat lodges, fasting; living on the land

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

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HEALTH AND WELLNESS IMPACTS

Andy Langford, Director of Planning, Accountability and Reporting for the Department of Health and Social Services talked about the Social Agenda Demonstration Projects and then summarized the scope of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project. He compared the differing perspectives of the Mackenzie Gas Producers and the GNWT about the anticipated impacts – both positive and negative. For the HSS System these will increase workloads of nurses, social workers and counselors and will require new public health programs and emergency procedures among other things.

Focus groups highlighted:

Positive Impacts:

- New revenues used for health and wellness programs in the smaller communities
- Increased self-confidence with greater participation in workforce
- Increase in workers' ability to purchase equipment for traditional land activities
- More people will demand healthier food (cost will go down?)
- People will be working and not dependent on social programs and will be healthier
- Recognition of indigenous government and increased opportunities for them to work on health and wellness impacts

Negative Impacts:

- Waiting times will get worse
- Increased workloads on health care workers
- Increase in alcohol and drugs
- Increased need for child protection
- Increased communicable diseases
- Increased stress on families when parents are away at work
- Impacts on wildlife and less time on land will reduce supply of traditional food and health
- People will be busier and will rely more on fast foods and become less healthy
- Increased services to camp workers will reduce services to communities
- Relationship with land would be affected by resource development: spiritually; emotionally; physically and socially
- Erosion of culture and tradition and role of elders
- Racism by in-migrants
- Sexual harassment by in-migrants

Mitigation Efforts:

- Recognize that there is a threshold for the amount of impacts that communities can bear
- Provide information in plain language and Aboriginal languages
- Need to address current lack of nursing staff, recruit more northern nursing students
- Camps need to be self-contained with their own medical services onsite
- Need for expanded clinic hours and toll-free lines for counseling
- Need to expand programs already in place
- Need baseline data, clear outcomes and right tools to measure impacts
- Enhanced cultural programs
- Enhanced youth programs and youth facilities
- Need companies to allow flexible work schedules for traditional lifestyles

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- Various support groups
- Money management
- Stress management programs

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

MONITORING SOCIAL IMPACTS

David Stewart, Territorial Statistician and Director of the NWT Bureau of Statistics gave a presentation on the purpose and types of monitoring, available data sources and considerations for monitoring the effects of the proposed Mackenzie Gas Project. He explained the limitations of indicators and how to choose indicators depending on whether you want to mitigate impacts or assess impacts.

The power point presentation is provided in Appendix 8.

He presented the thirty social indicators chosen by the GNWT to monitor impacts and asked participants to use the worksheet provided to rate their usefulness. Participants were also asked to use the worksheet to provide additional social indicators that would be useful for community-level impacts. Well over 70% of participants who returned a form felt that the 30 social indicators chosen by the GNWT would be useful to them in monitoring social impacts at the community level.

The list of thirty GNWT indicators and how participants rated them is available in Appendix 9.

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

Population		Employment		Language, Culture, Tradition	
▪ Population mobility	6	▪ Seasonal Employment	5	▪ Sharing/helping those in need	4
▪ Population by age: 25-34 & 35-44 instead of 25-44, narrower age groups	3	▪ Residents employed by MGP	5	Housing	
▪ Teen births: <15 & >15 years; 11-18; 11-14 & 15-18	3	Income		▪ Inspections	5
▪ Age of teen birth	3	▪ Children living in low income	5	▪ Quality	4
▪ In-migration	3	▪ Disability	3	▪ Redefine core needs	4
Education		▪ Income support	3	Justice	
▪ Rate of dropout	8	Health and Wellness		▪ Age of criminals	7
▪ Types of Education, technical training, oil & gas certification	7	▪ Heavy Alcohol and drug use	10	▪ Hard drug violations	5
▪ Breakdown highest level of education into grade 12, trade, post-secondary, etc.	5	▪ Lone parent families	8	▪ Gun charges	5
▪ # of Children with FAS	5	▪ Specific causes of mortality (vehicular, suicide, homicide, occupational, accidents)	6	▪ Complaints against RCMP	4
▪ Reasons for dropping out	4	▪ Alcohol related death, injury, crime	6	▪ Aboriginal vs. non-aboriginal	3
▪ Support for special needs children/adults	3	▪ Diabetes	5	▪ Fire arms certification	3
		▪ STIs; non/treatable	4	▪ Sex of offenders	3
		▪ Gambling	4	▪ Crime rate per community	3
		▪ Separate accidents & suicides	3	▪ Family violence	3
		▪ Cancer	3	Health Service Utilization	
				▪ Misdiagnoses	6
				▪ Monthly statistics	4
				▪ Community visits	3

A list of all additional indicators chosen by conference participants, and the frequency with which participants chose them can be found in Appendix 9.

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RESOURCE NEEDS

Each social envelope department gave a presentation on the current government resources for addressing social issues. Following each presentation both participants and observers posed questions or raised concerns for the speaker to address.

Andy Langford of Health and Social Services noted that in 2004-05, out of a budget of \$950M, \$594M was spent on social programs. He highlighted the creation of 108 new positions including social workers, home care workers, physicians, nurses and mental health and addictions workers.

Dan Daniels of ECE mentioned recent investments by the GNWT including 40 new teaching positions, more money for classroom assistants, childcare subsidies for low-income families, 300 apprenticeships and a new Pathways curriculum in high school to augment university and trade preparation.

Glen Rutland of Justice highlighted the Department's activities to keep offenders in the North closer to their home communities, the addition of 27 new RCMP officers, new minimum standards of 2 RCMP per detachment, funding for community justice activities and expanding the permanent police presence beyond the 13 communities that have a detachment now.

Sarah Scott of the NWT Housing Corporation explained that the Corporation is prepared to handle impacts of the MGP because of its flexible structure, its ability to reallocate funds quickly and its use of the Northern Housing Strategy to lobby for more federal funding on behalf of the NWT. She also mentioned that the next community needs survey will occur in 2008.

The power point presentation is provided in Appendix 10.

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

- Coordination at the Community level through Liaison Person/Coordinators/Community authorities coordinate efforts
- Training and Work Experience
- More counseling programs including a 1-800 help line, family counseling, youth counseling
- More support for youth – enhanced youth centre funding, big brother/big sister program, counselors in schools, Elder/Youth/Family retreat/cleansing/cultural camp
- Enhanced daycare – with comprehensive service and flexible hours for shift workers
- Increase community base-level funding
- Community plans/communities identify own strategies/funding to develop plans/give more responsibility to communities to deal with issues

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

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WAYS TO COLLABORATE

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:

- Communication
- Community Plan/Strategy
- Liaison Person in each Community
- Formal collaborative arrangements such as Inter-agencies, regular meetings, MOUs. Partnerships, joint ventures
- Decentralize funding
- Coordinated delivery of programs and services at the community level – one-stop shopping/one window approach; decentralized funding, human resources and capital
- Utilize lessons learned in other communities impacted by oil and gas (Fort Liard, Dogrib region, Fort Nelson, Alberta communities)
- Need to establish a process, task force, and/or feedback loop for monitoring, accountability and make adjustments, government assist with monitoring IBAs.

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

EVALUATION:

Thirty evaluation forms were submitted. In all but two topic areas, respondents generally agreed or strongly agreed that the session was effective. Regarding the session on the potential MGP impacts, 26% of respondents felt that there was not enough time spent on the topic. Regarding the presentation on current government resources for addressing social impacts, 15% of respondents felt that it was not helpful in understanding what the GNWT is doing in this area.

Respondents felt that the workshop was generally good and informative but they did suggest the following changes:

- Send out information packages ahead of time in order for participants to prepare themselves as well as consult with their communities.
- The workshop was informative, individuals learned a lot but could have provided more information (from GNWT and MGP) over three days instead of two.
- Include more types of people specifically, youth and service providers (social workers, nurses, etc.)
- Discussions could be a bit longer.
- Day was too long and discussions exhausting – should have been scheduled from 9-12 and 1-4 with shorter but more frequent breaks.
- Provide follow-up in the form of expertise being sent to the communities, community-level sessions and reporting on what the GNWT is doing.
- Share reports from Inuvik and Norman Wells conferences.
- Distribute reports broadly to other people in the community – not just the participants.

A more detailed analysis of the evaluation questions and a verbatim record of responses to the open questions are provided in Appendix 13.

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CONCLUSION:

The answers to the focus questions discussed at this two-day workshop in Fort Simpson will allow each community to begin the process of developing collaborative community action plans for managing the social impacts of the pipeline, if it is approved. The workshop was an excellent opportunity to initiate a dialogue between the GNWT and communities about how to move forward on building community capacity. The workshop may also serve as the basis for future collaboration and cooperation in managing the social impacts of the pipeline.

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APPENDIX 1 – Participant List**

Community Participants

Carl Mueller	Councilor, Enterprise Settlement Council	Enterprise
Anne Leskiew	Resident, Enterprise	Enterprise
Shirley Gargan	Councilor, Hamlet of Fort Providence	Fort Providence
Berna Landry	Chief, Deh Gah Got'ie Dene Council	Fort Providence
Pearl Leishman	Representative, Fort Providence Metis Council – Local #57	Fort Providence
Lorraine Moses	Fort Simpson Housing Corporation	Fort Simpson
Bernie Swanson	Senior Administrative Officer, Village of Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson
Dennis Nelner	Councilor, Liidlíi Koe First Nation	Fort Simpson
Judy Sabourin	Councilor, Liidlíi Koe First Nation	Fort Simpson
Kenya Norwegian	Chief, Liidlíi Koe First Nation	Fort Simpson
Jonas Antoine	Liidlíi Koe First Nation	Fort Simpson
Gerry Antoine	Liidlíi Koe First Nation	Fort Simpson
Marie Lafferty	President, Metis Nation	Fort Simpson
Andy Norwegian	Division Education Council	Fort Simpson
Mike Watson	Industry, Trade and Investment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson
Kandice Thomas	Councilor, West Point First Nation	Hay River
Danny Beck	President, Hay River Metis Council	Hay River
Kathleen Graham	Resource Manager, K'atlodeeche First Nation	Hay River Reserve
Wanda Salopree	Youth, K'atlodeeche First Nation	Hay River Reserve
Ernest Martel	Elder, K'atlodeeche First Nation	Hay River Reserve
Ernest Hardisty	Elder, ThedzehK'edeli First Nation	Jean Marie River
Stanley Sanguéz	Community Representative, ThedzehK'edeli First Nation	Jean Marie River
Melaine Simba	Youth Representative, Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	Kakisa
Allan Landry	Councillor and Oil and Gas Advisor, Ka'a'gee Tu First Nation	Kakisa
Tanya Jeanbo	Youth Representative, Sambaa K'e Development Corporation	Trout Lake
Jessica Jumbo	Homecare Program Coordinator, Sambaa K'e Dene Band	Trout Lake
Phoebe Punch	Negotiation Community Support, Sambaa K'e Dene Band	Trout Lake
Donna Courtoreille	Community Representative, Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	Wrigley
Mary Alice	Community Representative,	Wrigley
Christopher	Pehdzeh Ki First Nation	
Priscilla Betsaka	Community Representative, Nahanni Butte First Nation	Nahanni Butte
Margaret Ireland	ThedzehK'edeli First Nation	Jean Marie River
Nolan	Director, Deh Cho Divisional Education Council	Fort Simpson
Swartzentruber		
Cpl Allan Shepherd	Officer in Charge, RCMP, Fort Simpson Detachment	Fort Simpson
Allyn Rohatyn	Community Corrections Worker, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson
Larry Campbell	District Manager, NWT Housing Corporation	Fort Simpson
Kevin Heron	Benefits Advisor, Deh Cho Reg'l Office, Mackenzie Gas Project	Fort Simpson

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SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 1 – Participant List**

Robert Norwegian	Regional Liaison, Deh Cho Reg'l Office, Mackenzie Gas Project	Fort Simpson
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Co-Chairs

Joanne Deneron, Fort Liard
Rene Lamothe, Fort Simpson

Introductory Comments

Dave Murray	Deputy Minister, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
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Presenters

Glen Rutland	Director, Policy and Planning, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Dan Daniels	Assistant Deputy Ministers, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
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
Dave Stewart	Territorial 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
Chris Hewitt	Community Planning and Resource Impact Coordinator, Deh Cho, Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, Government of the Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson
Val Stark	Program Officer, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Fort Simpson
Kathy Tsetso	Chief Executive Officer, Deh Cho Health and Social Services Authority	Fort Simpson

Observers

John Hazenberg	Resident	Fort Simpson
Ross Paprinick	Consultation and Community Affairs, Mackenzie Gas Project	Hay River
Dave Meads	Consultation and Community Affairs, Mackenzie Gas Project,	Calgary
Steve Coldwell	Mackenzie Gas Project	Calgary
Chuck Hobart	Sr. Social Scientist, AMEC Human Environment	Calgary
James Ross	Coordinator, Northern Liaison, AMEC Earth and Environment	Yellowknife
Juanita Robinson	Department of Industry, Tourism & Investment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Tina Norwegian	Northern Gas Project Secretariat	Yellowknife
Sheldon Hancock	Impact Assessment, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Denise Bekkema	Planning Specialist, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 2 – Agenda**

Purpose

The purpose of this workshop is 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 20 years.

The workshops are sponsored by the social programs departments of the Government of the Northwest Territories – Health and Social Services, Education, Culture and Employment, Justice and NWT Housing Corporation – with support from Municipal and Community Affairs, Industry, Tourism and Investment and the NWT Bureau of Statistics.

Tuesday, May 31

0800 – 0900	Registration	
0900 – 0915	Opening Prayer	
	Introductory Comments	Deputy Minister, H&SS
0915 – 0930	Purpose and Process	Co-Chairs
0930 – 1000	Regional/Territorial Social Trends Joint Presentation by H&SS, ECE, DOJ and NWTHC	
1000 – 1030	Questions and Answers	
1030 – 1045	Health Break	
1045 – 1130	Focus groups: Employment and Income Impacts from the community perspective	
1130 – 1200	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1200 – 1300	Lunch	
1300 – 1345	Focus groups: Housing Impacts from the community perspective	
1345 – 1415	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1415 – 1500	Justice impacts from the community perspective	
1500 – 1530	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1530 – 1545	Health Break	
1545 – 1630	Focus groups: Health and wellness impacts from the community perspective	
1630 – 1700	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1830	Dinner	

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APPENDIX 2 – Agenda**

Wednesday, June 1

0830 – 0845	Opening Prayer Agenda for the Day	Co-Chairs
0845 – 0915	Summary of Day 1: Critical Social Impacts	Facilitators
0915 – 0945	Monitoring regional/territorial social trends Bureau of Statistics	David Stewart
0945 – 1015	Questions and Answers	
1015 – 1030	Health Break	
1030 – 1130	Focus groups: 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)	
1130 – 1200	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1200 – 1300	Lunch	
1300 – 1330	Panel Presentation: Current government resources for managing impacts A. Langford, D. Daniels/S. Lovely, G. Rutland, S. Scott	
1330 – 1400	Questions and Answers	
1400 – 1445	Focus groups: What resources do communities need to manage social impacts?	
1445 – 1515	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1515 – 1530	Health Break	
1530 – 1615	Focus groups: Next Steps: What do communities and governments need to do to collaborate on managing social impacts?	
1615 – 1645	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1645 – 1700	Workshop wrap-up Closing Prayer	Co-Chairs

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 3 – Presentations**

Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project

Deh Cho Regional Workshop
Fort Simpson
May 31/June 1, 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

4

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

5

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

6

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 DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 4 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Employment and Income Impacts**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased standard of living More jobs available More training More contracts More career choices and opportunities More disposable income could improve quality of life 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement to quality of life Higher incomes Higher standard of living Increase in political awareness Improved short-term employment Increased training opportunities Increased awareness of young people about career choices over the long-term Increased business opportunities including Joint Ventures (JVs) More opportunities for future development after the pipeline Pipeline will bring short and long term jobs 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in professional skills More disposable income Will attract skilled workforce to the NWT – some will stay Increased wages – more taxes paid Increased employment will increase demand for products and services More self-employment opportunities More potential development and production in oil and gas industry 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased employment and mobility
Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expectations that the standard of living will remain after construction of the project May lose skilled workers to pipeline leaving community jobs vacant Lack of jobs for trained people after the project – will they leave the North? No trained local workers – water truck drivers Short term contracts require major investment More disposable income could but People may make poor financial choices or have poor money management skills Lack of post-pipeline training Prejudice 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol and drug abuse starts here Not enough trained people in communities Threat of southern workers at the community level Changes to traditional lifestyles People dealing with stress related to anticipated pipeline Lack of communication leads to problems 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It may be difficult keeping people employed After pipeline income drops but more expenses Existing small businesses losing employees to pipeline; businesses forced to close Increase Cost of services Local businesses may be forced to increase wages to keep/attract employees Will certification for specific pipeline training be recognized afterward Possible loss of skilled workforce Spousal break-up Financial pressure on First Nations programs to provide safety/specific training and re-certification Short-lived demands – boom and bust 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wages won't meet the higher cost of living Workers will leave communities When we train people we will lose them to industry
Other comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need education on post pipeline training Need post pipeline plan – essential to start planning now Lack of communication for career chances – need better information 	Other comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need training today to bring transferable skills for future opportunities 	Other comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to help small businesses Schools can become involved in providing training 	Other comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Student financial assistance has a cap – funding for training is capped so limits opportunities for people – there's a lack of vision for [maximizing] opportunities Basic skills lacking in some kids – how do we prepare them Need a vision for the opportunities in the

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 4 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Employment and Income Impacts**

			<p>exploration phase when specializations are needed – include private sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to upgrade career counseling – bands will need qualified people ▪ Need a technical school ▪ Schools need teaching skills in the areas of electrical, welding, life skills (Bompas program is not good) ▪ There's a current lack of financial management and savings
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**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 5 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Housing Impacts**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in business side of real estate – bring local business opportunities ▪ Potential positive impacts – camp units could be reused to offset community housing needs 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More home ownership opportunities due to increased income ▪ Current housing in Deh Cho appears to be in good shape 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of more houses ▪ Business opportunities ▪ More revenue from taxes ▪ More rent revenue to build units for families and/or singles ▪ More services needed- more jobs ▪ More training for trades people 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More housing locally and regionally ▪ Increased chance of home ownership because of higher wages – locally ▪ Possibility of spin-offs from growth of home ownerships – increased services – increased taxes lead to better community services and infrastructure - locally ▪ Development of trained people in electrical, construction, etc that can build better houses ▪ Increase in renovations – service sectors – value of houses ▪ Gas for houses could become cheaper ▪ Sawmill will be in place to the costs of housing materials will decrease ▪ Opportunity to build more manufactured plants
Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High cost of housing will remain after project – may end up in social housing ▪ Effects of speculation – house prices rise and fall ▪ Migration of southern people coming north put pressure on local housing and hotels ▪ Rent scale - when income increases – people lose housing and there's no other housing ▪ Overcrowding – too many people coming in ▪ People will manipulate the system in order to retain housing 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current rent scale based on personal income is holding people back and is an incentive for people not to work – some people feel penalized to be in [assisted] housing ▪ Increase in couch surfers ▪ Not enough housing in communities now 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ shortage of units ▪ rental increases ▪ existing units needing repairs ▪ over-crowding in units ▪ more potential damage to units ▪ potential for high vacancy rate after pipeline ▪ availability of developed land to build units ▪ higher demands for power/water supply ▪ increased need for controls and monitoring re: already a lack of building inspectors ▪ lack of trades people ▪ more “couch surfing” ▪ Increased homelessness ▪ Funding in question for communities ▪ Availability of housing for local people ▪ Families may be evicted from units ▪ People may spend money on “toys” instead of housing ▪ More vandalism of units when families travel ▪ Population increase lead to negative impact on services 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in rent ▪ Rent depends on level of income – hard to save for off-times ▪ Uncertainty exists within economy – hard to pay for mortgage or rent ▪ Boom/bust economy ▪ Hard to make long-term decisions ▪ Lack of inspectors

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 5 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Housing Impacts**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pressure on First Nations government and band members wanting to build on band land ▪ Physical mental strains on family due to personal housing situation 	
<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need investments to manage post construction ▪ Need a plan in place to manage expectations ▪ Need singles housing ▪ Need to look at thresholds now or we will be over run by industry like in Fort McMurray ▪ Need to keep people employed in the community by establishing a trades infrastructure and support otherwise there will be a domino effect of people moving in and out ▪ Need pre- and post-sustainable development plan and monitoring for housing to avoid the boom and bust cycle ▪ Need a collaborative approach to social housing among the 5 Deh Cho communities 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Housing programs need to be designed for smaller communities - Need places for students and seasonal workers ▪ Housing corp and clients have to work together and communicate on construction ▪ House designs need to be different – geared more toward single people and multiplexes ▪ There is perception that there is free housing – not the case ▪ Need incentives for students to get into housing and link this to the broader issue of recruitment and retention in the smaller communities ▪ There were treaty obligations to provide housing for First Nations ▪ Housing priorities are for families so there is a gap for single people ▪ Market conditions are unfavorable in smaller communities ▪ We want to keep people in our communities 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Are regulations in place to build units? ▪ Bands should take over housing programs ▪ Transition house for homeless in transition 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public housing policy doesn't support employment ▪ Design of houses for northern climate – current houses are not up to par for ownership ▪ Need to develop more flexible housing policies ie. Ceilings on rent ▪ Need a program that encourages people to build their own houses ▪ Current housing program not creating self-sufficiency ▪ ?Since housing came in, its harder for ownership?

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 6 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Justice Impacts**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If allowed and if resources permitted, there could be an increase in policing by working together with the communities (community policing) ▪ Security could be done by local people 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity for First Nations to investigate a local policing system like other places ▪ Opportunities for security type businesses in communities and in camps ▪ Opportunity to create more awareness about drug and alcohol-related crime – have role models for youth 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase in aboriginal policing and security ▪ Business opportunities and joint ventures with security operations ▪ More training in security operations ▪ Infrastructure for social programs ▪ Crime rate could decrease with increase in work and business opportunities 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Private sector business opportunities ▪ Opportunities for Bands to establish their own tribal policing, eg. Dene Tha
Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased dollars in the community will create more crime ▪ More alcohol and drugs ▪ Family violence ▪ Violent crimes ▪ Transients moving to the communities ▪ More motor vehicle accidents due to increased traffic ▪ No ownership in the communities ▪ Southerner workers may have a criminal record ▪ Local justice committee will burn out ▪ When anybody tries to help or report a crime, they are ridiculed and called a rat so when the project comes, we will be bigger rats ▪ Youth problems now are only going to get worse 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Worsening of response time for RCMP ▪ Increases in people lead to more issues - maybe more crime ▪ How to deal with [crimes committed by] the transient workforce ▪ Increases in crime related to increases in disposable incomes ▪ Increases in crime lead to more court administration such as jury duty 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More funding needed for justice coordinator in communities ▪ Potential for more crime in communities without on-site policing services ▪ Pressure on courts, parole officers, justice circles ▪ More need for lawyers, court staff, vehicles and equipment ▪ More violent crime ▪ Municipal by-laws will be less of a priority ▪ More stress load on by-law officers; officers may not be available ▪ Local policing demands for travel take police out of community (leaving community without policing) ▪ Drug and alcohol increase ▪ Increase in traffic accidents – ability to enforce laws of road is strained ▪ Strain on other departments to enforce environmental issues (ENR) ▪ Policing activities increase and lead to neglect of other programs in school like DARE ▪ Shifting of focus on oil and gas industry creates other issues (creates vulnerability at another level) ▪ Financial burden on government to provide policing services in communities ▪ Capacity to deal with “strangers” in town or “criminals” 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More crimes, major and minor ▪ Possible racial profiling – harassment by RCMP ▪ There will be a pipeline of drugs – increase in hard drugs, drug dealers ▪ Increase in home invasions, break and enters ▪ Increase in family violence and broken homes

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 6 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Justice Impacts**

<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Current reductions at Fort Simpson detachment will result in decreased reaction time – response time to smaller communities is even worse ▪ Recommend more of a partnership between police and communities, government and proponents ▪ We need to overcome the attitude that people who report crimes are "rats" by encouraging everybody to take more responsibility ▪ We need to work together to develop solutions to support community which will result in a better community (volunteers, citizens on patrol, COPS, crime stoppers) ▪ Need more information and support for youth – KKIS programs – more awareness workshops for youth ▪ Need awareness of alternative justice options ▪ Camps need to be dry – no drugs or alcohol and no access to local establishments in the community ▪ Proponents could cost-share training and increased supports for local police and by-law officers ▪ Need a succession plan for RCMP to fill the need for new recruits – move to community policing ▪ Look at lessons learned from previous projects and develop plans to reduce crime (Fort Liard) 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Some communities do not have any policing locally – How will they respond? ▪ There are limitations to current police force in Fort Simpson ▪ Need better access to support services ▪ Need by-law officer training in communities and the ability to give penalties ▪ Need better highway traffic controls and enforcement, monitor peak levels and slow times ▪ Need more recreation opportunities to keep youth away from crime ▪ Need more education on personal choices, attitudes because controlling behavior of people is difficult ▪ Current problems with restorative justice – community justice circles – justice system and communities need to work together better – need to learn to work with community to resolve local issues ▪ Government policies need to be flexible to deal with communities ▪ A regional Justice Committee to support local justice circle for sensitive cases where it's difficult to recruit people 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need a traditional healing centre and facilities ▪ Need trained counselors ▪ Need to create awareness programs like DARE ▪ Need more proactive approaches 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need camp opportunities for [addictions?] rehabilitation, sweat lodges, fasting; living on the land ▪ Need more RCMP to respond – should be put in place before, not after the crime has gone up ▪ Current justice system is colonial ▪ There's no counseling system ▪ Crime is an habitual cycle – some people abuse the system, use the jail as a "Holiday Inn" ▪ Need awareness – educating kids ▪ Need opportunities for more justice circles, fine options programs, block parents, community patrollers, crime stoppers ▪ Current lack of volunteers for justice circles on sensitive issues ▪ Current community pressures – lack of legal aid and lack of discipline ▪ Would like to see: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deh Cho force – a justice system that fits the people - recruiting local people to serve on the force - community policing ▪ Need additional by-law enforcement officers ▪ Need traditional justice ▪ Need for counselors/ services in schools, for families and support groups ▪ Closing of facilities and closing of youth offenders facility is not good ▪ Jails are too big, too nice ▪ Jails are too far from communities and families ▪ Current lack of proper discipline, lack of parenting skills ▪ Need for communication between communities and RCMP
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**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 7 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Health and Wellness Impacts**

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase in current clinic and wellness resources different types of wellness programs and options such as life skills increase in resources for small communities justified by pipeline 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> more jobs and money lead to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> higher levels of self esteem; live more active lifestyle; and confidence levels. 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for training more health care staff Increase in tax base may help to fund more health services Potential for communities to lobby gov't to ensure Alcohol and Drug and health services are provided in communities Opportunity to create training programs for healthcare workers at regional level Employer benefit/assistance programs Increase in workers' ability to purchase equipment to take part in land and traditional activities Potential for recreation, ie. Hockey, pools, facilities and more employers to sponsor teams for recreation 	Positive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People will be working and not dependent on social programs and will be healthier More people will demand healthier food (cost will go down?) Recognition of indigenous government and opportunities for them to work on health and wellness impacts Relationship with land would be affected by resource development: spiritually; emotionally; physically and socially.
Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase in clinic waiting times increase in costs of 3rd party billing NWT Health care professionals decrease in budget for health centres fears about children who are at risk fear of communicable diseases impacts on staffing domino effect regarding medivacs and ambulances – energy redirected here from community services there's a threshold of the amount of impacts that the communities can bear current lack of communication in Aboriginal language and plain language impacts on wildlife and traditional food supply garbage at sites 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> shift workers influence on community residents and families increases in disposable income: poor money management; drugs/alcohol; gambling at home and at the workplace community residents are stressed when they or family members are away at work 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> current lack of nursing staff health care workers will have increased case loads; this will cause a ripple effect specialized services will be inadequate (eg. Eye, dental and physicians) increase in alcohol and drug abuse impact and strain on families when a family member returns to work traditional activities will take place less frequently; this will impact on diet busier environment results in less emphasis on eating traditional foods and increased tendency for fast foods potential loss of or decreased participation in spiritual activities increased gap between wage economy and traditional roles – impact on roles of elders mental health issues shift work disruption on family dynamics lack of country foods and foods will impact people's lives; knowledge of cooking 	Negative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> busier lifestyles lead to fast foods which lead to obesity and other health problems longer waits to see a health specialist environmental concerns – cumulative effects such as global warming cultural concerns – less time to go out on the land erosion of identity no direct relationship with who's making the decisions increase in drinking and drugs and the peer pressure Racism Demand for daycare Transportation is a problem for smaller communities Cost of facilities and O&M Lack of infrastructure STDs More info needed Issue of health screening – Can industry do it? Is it legal? Need to protect people Introduction of new diseases Sexual harassment of community members

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 7 – Flipchart Notes: Focus Group on Health and Wellness Impacts**

		country foods may be lost	
<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ need for camps to be self-contained with first aid/medic level staff and occupational health nurses ▪ need for monitoring of 3rd party billing to make sure that health centre budgets are not eroded ▪ need for expanded hours and alternative delivery such as toll-free lines ▪ need to build on northern nursing program to ensure recruitment and retention of health centre providers ▪ need for more safety and awareness ▪ need to institute an EAP ▪ need for workers to get medicals first ▪ need more awareness on wellness and what it means ▪ need enforcement on site either locally or regionally ▪ need a spokesperson to bring forward environmental issues ▪ need cooperation between camps and communities and plans to deal with emergencies ▪ need to expand programs already in place for addictions, life skills, money management, family supports ▪ need to measure induced effects – how do you project the number of new people into Fort Simpson – need to predict and measure the domino effects ▪ need baseline data, clear outcomes and right tools to measure impacts ▪ need waste management 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is a healthy community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - requires programs and services, facilities to promote healthy lifestyle (ie. Healthy baby and prenatal health) - human health includes: physical (exercise, nourishment, prevention); spiritual and emotional balance - strong sense of community - strong sense of self – individual - families are important component to healthy community - cleanliness - a community that supports itself socially and economically - healthy economy – beyond government efforts – jobs, income, keeps families together - recreational opportunities important for everyone - vision for the future: link past, present, future; pride in one's heritage; development to sustain itself; and strong leadership ▪ Need to know how to prevent the bad things from happening ▪ Need to know how to respond and monitor ▪ Need awareness of potential impacts ▪ Personal choices and responsibility [to react positively] ▪ Need flexibility by companies to adapt work schedules for traditional lifestyles; this will lead to healthy communities ▪ Need external resources and support to handle family issues ▪ Need to find balance 	<p>Other comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need kids to learn traditional language and knowledge ▪ Need to balance services to people and elders in the community ▪ Need for STI awareness ▪ Need for Promotion of healthy eating workshops ▪ Need for Promote traditional teaching methods ie. Self worth 	<p>Other comments:</p> <p>Need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced culture ▪ Development of self-actualization and self-esteem programs ▪ Community level programs ▪ Support groups ▪ Opportunities for day care operations ▪ Opportunities for mobile medical services ▪ More youth facilities ▪ Recreational facilities and programs ▪ Awareness of STDs, FAS and other health concerns ▪ Message out to communities via posters and radio ▪ Healthy workplace initiatives ▪ Money management and stress management

**GNWT DEH CHO 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.

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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

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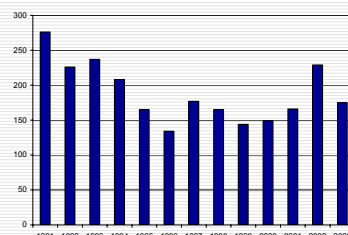
Considerations for MGP Monitoring

- ☐ 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.

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



- ☐ Has diamond development lead to more violent crime?

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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

- ☐ 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

- ☐ 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 DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
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APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

DEMOGRAPHICS

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Historical/Current Population by Age, Sex & Ethnicity | (89.3 %) |
| 2. Projections by Age | (89.3 %) |
| 3. Age specific birth rates (teen births) | (75.0 %) |

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Population mobility	6
Population by age: 25-34 & 35-44 instead of 25-44, narrower age groups	3
Teen births: <15 & >15 years; 11-18; 11-14 & 15-18	3
Age of teen birth	3
In-migration	3
Migration	2
Residency	2
Abortion rates	2
Specific areas of age	1
Teen birth by community	1
Immigration	1
Place of birth	1
Ethnicity	1
Pregnancy rates	1
Immigration births	1

EDUCATION

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 4. By Highest Level Attained | 82.1 % |
| 5. Graduation rates | 89.3 % |

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Rate of dropout	8
Types of Education, technical training, oil & gas certification	7
Breakdown highest level of education into grade 12, trade, post-secondary, etc.	5
# of Children with FAS, Down's Syndrome	5
Reasons for dropping out (all levels of education)	4
Support for special needs children/adults	3
Age of dropouts	2
Dropouts to seek work on the MGP	1
Certification-basic level	1
Academic achievement tests	1
Dropout by ethnicity	1
Education needs	1
Physical activity	1
Traditional skills	1

EMPLOYMENT

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

- | | |
|----------------------|--------|
| 6. Unemployment rate | 78.6 % |
|----------------------|--------|

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
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APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

7. Participation rate	75.0 %
8. Employment rate	89.3 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Seasonal Employment	5
Northerners employed by project	5
EI statistics	2
Traditional knowledge	2
By sex	2
Duration of employment	2
Self-employed	2
% working on MGP who want to work on MGP	2
By age including elders	1
Not looking for work	1
Looking for work	1
Never employed or workless	1
Availability of work	1
Jobs in town/ out of town	1
Number of persons who completed skills upgrading to work on MGP	1
Types of jobs	1
Traditional lifestyle	1

INCOME

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

9. Average Personal Income	82.1 %
10. Average Family Income	85.7 %
11. Incidence of Low Income	75.0 %
12. Income Distribution (i.e.% below \$15K dollars, % above \$50K)	75.0 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Children living in low income	5
Disability	3
Income support	3
Population dependency rate	2
Changes in income due to MGP	1
How money spent/ Amount of savings	1
Seasonal income	1
Trappers income	1

HEALTH AND WELLNESS

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

13. Age specific mortality rates	78.6 %
14. Mortality rates by major causes	82.1 %
15. Infant mortality rates	78.6 %
16. Low and high birth rates	75.0 %
17. Incidence of reportable diseases	78.6 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Heavy Alcohol and drug use	10
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**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
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APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Lone parent families	8
Specific causes of mortality (vehicular, suicide, homicide, occupational, accidents)	6
Alcohol related death, injury, crime	6
Diabetes	5
STIs; non/treatable	4
Gambling	4
Separate accidents and suicides	3
Cancer	3
Heart disease	2
Tuberculosis	1
Major causes of mortality by age	1
Fertility rates	1
Awareness	1
Abuse	1
Pregnancy	1
AIDS	1
Smoking	1

LANGUAGE, CULTURE & TRADITION

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

18. Percent of Aboriginal people able to speak aboriginal language 85.7 %

19. Traditional Activities (i.e., % hunting, trapping, fishing, consumption of traditional foods) 85.7 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Sharing, helping those in need	4
More categories (hunting, trapping, etc)	2
Harvesting	1
Funding	1
Curriculum	1
Ability to speak an Aboriginal Language	1
Traditional Knowledge	1
Costs for food	1
Number of guns	1
Food delivery	1
Food source in community	1
Religion and spirituality	1
Respect for the land	1

HOUSING

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

20. Percent of households in core need 82.1 %

21. Percent of households with six or more persons (crowding) 85.7 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Inspections	5
Quality	4
Redefine core needs	4
Single units	2

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Qualified workers	1
Repairs	1
Persons in need of homes	1
Homelessness	1
Insurance rates	1
House fires	1
Loss of house due to unconditional living	1
Rate of home ownership	1
Shelter	1
Rent and mortgage amounts per income per month	1
Price / rent increases	1

JUSTICE

GNWT indicators (percentage of respondents who say the indicator is useful)

22. Crime rate by general types of crime (i.e., property, violent) – 89.3 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Age of criminals	7
Hard drug violations	5
Gun charges	5
Complaints against RCMP	4
Aboriginal vs. non-aboriginal	3
Fire arms certification	3
Sex of offenders	3
Crime rate per community	3
Family violence	3
Sexual abuse	2
Traffic accidents	2
Unreported incidents	1
Elder abuse	1
# of people sent to jail	1
court rates	1
# of cases that should <i>not</i> be before a judge	1

Health Service Utilization (number of participants who chose that indicator)

23. # of Visits to Health Centres	78.6 %
24. # of Encounters with Physicians	71.4 %
25. # of Hospital Admissions	78.6 %
26. Health Centre visits by general issue/reason	75.0 %
27. Hospital Admissions by general issue/reason for service	75.0 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Misdiagnosed	6
Monthly statistics	4
Community visits	2
Specialists	2
Rates of health service utilization	2
Eye and dental visits	2
Medivacs	1
Wait times	1
Alcohol and drug referrals	1

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
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APPENDIX 9 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Industrial accidents	1
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Other Programs and Services (number of participants who chose that indicator)

28. # of Child Welfare Investigations	75.0 %
29. # of Children receiving a service	71.4 %
30. # of Home Care clients	82.1 %

Additional indicators (number of participants who chose that indicator)

Divorces	3
# of youth facilities	1
Child welfare investigation in homes	1
Program availability	1
Benefits of the survey	1
Child welfare - unreported	1
Recreation	1
Elder abuse investigations	1
Spousal assault assistance	1

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
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APPENDIX 10 – Presentation: Current government resources for managing impacts, GNWT Social
Envelope Departments**

Current GNWT Resources for Managing Social Impacts

1

GNWT Expenditures on Social Programs

- In 2004/05, on a budget of \$950 M the GNWT spent \$594 M on social programs
- Since 1999, the budget for HSS has increased from \$159 M to \$250 M in 2005/06; the budget for ECE has increased to \$210M from \$154M; the budget for DoJ has increased from \$54 M to \$79M

2

Recent H&SS Investments

– Over the past several years the Department has invested \$13.9 M and created a number of new positions

- Nurses, Nurse Practitioners, Midwives
- Physicians
- Home Care Workers
- Social Workers/Child Protection Workers
- Mental Health & Addictions Workers

3

Additional HSS Resources

Social Workers/Child Protection Workers	21 positions	\$ 2.1 M
Home Care Workers	21 positions	\$ 1.5 M
Mental Health & Addictions Workers	10 positions	\$ 1 M
Physicians	19 positions	\$ 6.3 M
Nurses, NPs, Midwives	37 positions	\$ 3 M
	108 positions	\$ 13.9 M

4

H&SS Strategies

- Integrated Service Delivery Model
- New public health units
- Mental Health and Addictions Strategy
- STI Strategy
- Health Promotion Strategy

5

Recent ECE Investments

- Since 2000, the PTR reduced from 18:1 to 16:1 with \$3.8 M additional investment
- Since 2000 student support funding increased by \$7.5M and now makes up 15% of schools budgets compared to 8% earlier
- \$1M added to support child care services
- \$1.95M put into Literacy supports
- \$727K added for language nest programming
- \$797K added for Language acquisition
- \$480K added to apprenticeship TOJ
- \$480K added for senior secondary curriculum (Pathways)
- \$350K annually to Aboriginal Futures

6

ECE Strategies

- Aboriginal Languages Strategy
- Early Childhood (incl. Language Nests and Child and Family Literacy)
- Student Success Initiatives
- Improving Results in Schools
- Teacher Education
- Literacy
- Labour Force Development

7

Recent Justice Investments

- Investment in modern, secure correctional facilities in Inuvik and Yellowknife
- Increase to RCMP resources to create 28 new RCMP positions across the NWT
- Increased funding to Legal Aid
- Funding for every community to hire a part-time community justice coordinator
- Ongoing funding to support the *Protection Against Family Violence Act*

8

Justice Strategies

- Community Justice Strategy
- Implementation of *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and the NWT *Youth Justice Act*.
- Developing a policing strategy to increase policing services to those communities without resident RCMP

9

Housing Investments 2005/06

- Total – major and minor capital: \$33.1 million
 - Market Housing, \$2.6 million
 - Singles' Housing, \$5.1 million
 - Seniors' Housing, \$1.6 million
 - Major Modernization & Improvement, \$3.1 million
 - Independent Housing Program, \$8.6 million
 - Senior Citizens' Home Repair, \$1.2 million
 - Emergency Repair Program, \$0.9 million
 - Expanded Down Payment Program, \$2.8 million

10

**GNWT DEH CHO 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
<p>More funding for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nursing/wellness workers/community policing/security ▪ More/better administration (spokesperson/liaison) ▪ More evaluation of what's working or not working ▪ Prevention/awareness programs so people can take responsibility ▪ Development of strategy to recruit nurses/ER/EMT (as a stepping stone need work experience – the project could give us this) ▪ Develop more work experience programs at the school – link with project jobs - where is SWAP program? ▪ 1-800 number for family support, Alcohol and drugs and mental health ▪ Comprehensive day care with flexible hours ▪ Libraries for adults ▪ Big Brother/Big Sister Program ▪ Healthy Choices seed money ▪ Enhance youth centre funding ▪ Resolve treaty right issues for housing, education and health ▪ Life skills counselors ▪ More funding to support community plans – interagency supports and collaborative approach ▪ Evolve community justice circles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase community base-level funding ▪ Expand and enhance existing programs and services ▪ More responsibility in communities to deal with issues ▪ Estimated \$30M for region to handle issues ▪ Community friendly application process to access funds ▪ Partnerships in all areas ▪ Training in all areas; SWAP program <p>Priorities for social envelope Departments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Community Wellness and Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Families - Drugs and Alcohol are the main problems in all communities ▪ Housing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Funding accountability; decisions made in community; allocation of funds to community ▪ Justice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve community justice system - accountability issue - more presence ▪ Education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASEP example for partnership 	<p>Current:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Social workers ▪ Mental health/addictions workers ▪ Community probations officer ▪ Community wellness worker <p>Needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Workers need to be informed about and prepared for the industry – will need additional training funds ▪ More of a presence of community wellness workers in smaller communities ▪ 1-800 Help Line ▪ School Community Counselors ▪ School community Liaison Workers ▪ Each community identify resources they need ▪ Let communities identify their own strategies ▪ Provide communities with necessary resources to do things ▪ NGOs, government departments and bands collaborate on Human Resource Database ▪ Nurses and RCMP in communities ▪ Teaching/Training information sessions in schools re: pipeline impacts ▪ Investments of time to inform communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assessment of current resources in communities with community input ▪ More funding ▪ More human resources – technical, lawyers, advisors ▪ Infrastructure – computers, offices, equipment ▪ Open lines of communication with agencies directly involved ▪ EIS interpretation and plain language ▪ Social workers, nurses, RCMP, family counselors, youth counselors ▪ Coordinators for Monitoring, coordination and follow-up; Meetings; Awareness and understanding ▪ Develop a community plan to mitigate social impacts incl. Alcohol and drugs ▪ Community authorities – coordinate efforts so that there is more efficiency, less duplication of services and infrastructure ▪ Private sector security ▪ Training update current social workforce ▪ Elders/Youth/Family Retreat and cleansing to reaffirm traditional skill base – cultural camps ▪ Environmental services – justice and business relationship and an overall regional strategy ▪ Monitoring IBAs <p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop IBAs ▪ Cash flow – access, ownership, royalties ▪ Emotional, spiritual, physical, mental ▪ Training and Education ▪ Justice – improve and establish justice circles ▪ Housing /

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
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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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communicate Communicate Communicate ▪ Nice to have workshops but where is this information going? Will we get it back – What is the next step in this process? ▪ More networking / inventories online and updates ▪ Develop or build on inter-agencies at the community and regional levels and support this process (eg. Fort Providence project) ▪ Stress the need for a spokesperson / liaison person to ensure information is flowing both ways (a paid position ensures accountability; needs to be someone from the community) ▪ Feedback loop to monitor and adjust accordingly ▪ Meetings with government and communities ▪ One-stop shopping ▪ Utilise lessons learned from other community experiences, i.e., Dogrib region and Fort Liard ▪ Include the proponents in this process ▪ Task Force – implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluating – spokesperson to be a member on the task force – avoid duplications of roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Creation of true partnerships leads to action and results ▪ Improved communication is important – open dialogue – understanding of each other ▪ Community liaison person to assist residents and work with Government to access information ▪ Communities working together for a common purpose ▪ How to collaborate? ▪ Design formal agreements – MOUs ▪ Regular meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Form interagencies and include key stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bands - Housing - Health Workers - Social Workers - Justice - Municipality - Education - Mackenzie Gas Project - Elders - Youth ▪ Community surveys ▪ Consult with other communities impacted by Oil and Gas, like Fort Liard, Fort Nelson and Alberta communities ▪ One window approach – social impact coordinator for each community – government funded position ▪ Communities and government need to find common ground on the social impacts – affecting their own communities ▪ Community plan/Strategy ▪ Positive partnerships with territorial governments and bands ▪ Positive training initiatives coming from partnerships, i.e., ECE/Aurora College; Housing/Private Sector/NGOs ▪ Joint ventures – bands and governments to deliver services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Communication ▪ Government on board to commit to IBAs ▪ Coordinator – community-level, full-time, complemented with technical and advisory resources ▪ Address issues through an action plan – resources are limited – community knows strengths and weaknesses best ▪ Process for monitoring and accountability ▪ Ownership of mandates and commitments ▪ Existing programs are badly coordinated; there is duplication; need to take inventory and ensure agencies stick to their mandate ▪ Decentralize resources for funding, human resources and capital ▪ Future community plan ▪ Project management – Ghant chart with timelines for action, and communication plan – 5 year ▪ Challenges and incentives will improve quality of life

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
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. 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.

10% Strongly Agree 90% Agree 0% Disagree 0% Strongly Disagree

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

33% Strongly Agree 57% Agree 3% Disagree 0% Strongly Disagree
(7% non-response)

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

7% Strongly Agree 63% Agree 23% Disagree 3% Strongly Disagree
(7% non-response)

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

17% Strongly Agree 80% Agree 3% Disagree 0% Strongly Disagree

The presentation on current government resources for addressing social impacts was helpful in understanding what the GNWT is doing in this area.

10% Strongly Agree 75% Agree 15% Disagree 0% Strongly Disagree

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

37% Strongly Agree 57% Agree 6% 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.

23% Strongly Agree 62% Agree 5% Disagree 3% Strongly Disagree
(7% non-response)

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

- Perhaps a three-day session, 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:30 – 5:00.
- Health breaks are extremely necessary to avoid mental exhaustion.
- Communication – more resources available.
- What's going to happen to the report of this meeting – send copy to all participants/delegates, keep up-to-date with regional delegation, copy of reports send to all name delegation.
- Change groups around so you get more views from others
- Little bit more time to discuss.

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 13 - Evaluation**

- More facilitators
- More information from different communities
- Produce more information from oil and gas outfits
- Listen to what's been said at the Workshop
- Have young people involved after all its them that are going to go through it
- Invite social workers, counselors, nurses, RCMP, home support worker, caregivers, etc.
- It was good.
- Stick to the question in general and specifics
- More snacks available
- Should have received workshop packages ahead of time
- Breaks should be a little longer.
- More explicit information
- Show how some of the millions are to be spent.
- More information and understanding from the government and communities.
- Bring resource personnel and bring more community members.
- Report to be sent back to participants and organizations so people will carry the message and start collaborating now.
- Discussions could have been 15 minutes longer – lighter on the breaks.
- Who will be responsible for all these wonderful ideas?
- Give the participants the questions/topics in advance to give more time to think about or discuss with others in home community prior to attending conference.

Please provide any other comments about the workshop.

- A three-day session would be more informative, there's a lot of work that needs to be discussed. There's a lot of information to absorb over two days.
- More refreshments available, building and bathrooms are filthy
- More health breaks
- Less talk [presentations or focus groups?]
- Should be 3 days
- Too much information in 2 days
- Too early in morning and late; meeting should start like at 9-12 and 1-4.
- Have meetings like this in smaller communities and bigger town like Fort Liard, Hay River, Yellowknife, not always in Simpson.
- Good idea with focus groups if things change or don't come back and assess.
- GNWT more thorough presentation
- Food is good.
- Community wants and needs need to be addressed clearly
- Very good workshop.
- Good food.
- Good info for me to take back home.
- Well done.
- This was my first workshop on social impacts and it's nice to see the government departments preparing for the pipeline
- A lot of useful information.
- Thanks for providing lunch.
- Very well done
- Community members and grassroots people
- What's next after we receive the report three weeks from now.
- Learned a lot.
- Would like to do any follow-up about this workshop over and above the reports we get.
- I would like to get reports on other workshops: Inuvik and Norman Wells.

**GNWT DEH CHO REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 13 - Evaluation**

- I would like every follow-up on all the topics and information on what is being done and what else we need to know.
- Would like a good follow-up.
- It was a very information workshop.
- The need for follow-up would be beneficial.
- Learned a lot
- Would like to do follow-up relevant to this workshop... report we get. [illegible]
- I would like to get report on other workshops in Inuvik and Norman Wells.
- Excellent work.
- Session on statistics needs to be re-thought. Many of participants lacked adequate understanding of concepts and consequently could not contribute.
- Much – or all – of the impacts and suggested mitigation had been previously identified through proponent's consultation and EIS process (meetings and workshops). This process resulted in a comprehensive "plan" on how to address direct impacts of the project.
- It may have been useful at some point in the workshop to review these mitigation measures [the proponent's mitigation measures derived from consultation process and reported in EIS].
- Everyone's concerns are important. Hopefully the Government will listen and understand our needs regarding the pipeline project.
- Good workshop. Mahsi Cho.