

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



Report prepared by Lutra Associates

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the proceedings from the Sahtu Regional Workshop on the Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Valley Gas Project (Sahtu Workshop), held in Norman Wells on September 30, 2005.

The Sahtu Workshop was the third in a series of three regional workshops sponsored by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) social program departments of Health and Social Services; Education, Culture and Employment; Justice; and the NWT Housing Corporation.¹

BACKGROUND

A group of corporations – known as the Producers - have come 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.² This project, known as the Mackenzie Gas Project (MGP), is expected to span approximately twenty years and have significant impacts.

In December 2004, the GNWT Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) held a conference³ in Inuvik for community leaders and representatives of governments, industry and regulatory bodies. Discussions focused on issues, challenges and opportunities stemming from the MGP, specifically, the role of communities in the regulatory and assessment reviews; the impact of the pipeline on municipal programs and services, and community infrastructure; areas where communities could work together; and the support communities require from GNWT. At this conference a resolution was passed calling for the GNWT to convene a conference to examine the anticipated social impacts arising from the MGP.

In March 2005, the deputy ministers of the social program departments along with the deputy minister of MACA met to develop a framework for a workshop on the social impacts of the MGP. They decided to hold a two-day workshop in each of the potentially impacted regions of the Beaufort-Delta, Sahtu and Deh Cho (including Hay River).

In June 2005, workshops were held in Inuvik (Beaufort-Delta Region) and Fort Simpson (Deh Cho Region). Attempts to organize a workshop in the Sahtu Region were unsuccessful due to

¹The NWT Bureau of Statistics, the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, and the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment were also involved in the workshops.

² The Project requires the approval of a Joint Review Panel prior to it proceeding.

³The *Community Government Leaders Conference: Preparing for the Pipeline*

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conflicts with already scheduled regional and community meetings, workshops and other events.

In September 2005, an opportunity arose to hold the Sahtu Workshop in conjunction with events planned by the GNWT, Department of Justice⁴ as participants attending these events (e.g. community leaders, elders, and representatives from community-based education, health, wellness and justice organization) were similar to the mix of participants who attended other social impact workshops. In order to accommodate already scheduled events, it was decided that the Sahtu Workshop would be a one-day workshop on September 30th.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Sahtu Workshop was to provide an opportunity for communities and the GNWT to come together to examine the anticipated social impacts of the MGP and begin working together to plan for and develop the capacity to monitor and mitigate these impacts.

PARTICIPANTS

Approximately 65 individuals attended the Sahtu Workshop, including:

- 36 participants representing Sahtu communities of Colville Lake, Fort Good Hope, Deline, Tulita and Norman Wells.
- 18 observers representing the GNWT and other organizations/agencies.
- 5 presenters from the GNWT.
- 3 small group facilitators from the GNWT.

The Sahtu Workshop was co-chaired by Rene Lamothe of Fort Simpson and Joanne Barnaby of Hay River. Dora Grandjambe of Yellowknife provided interpreting services, Pildo Productions provided audio services and Lutra Associates coordinated the workshop.

A list of participants is provided in Appendix 1.

⁴Sahtu Regional Justice Conference, September 28, 2005 and policing consultations, September 29, 2005

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WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS

The Sahtu Workshop was organized around a number of key questions to gather community perspectives on social impacts and ways to address them.

Judith Wright-Bird, Chair, Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority, opened the workshop. Ms. Wright-Bird identified the workshop as one of the first opportunities for communities and the GNWT to work together towards identifying and mitigating impacts of the proposed.

Joanne Barnaby and Rene Lamothe, Co-Chairs provided a brief overview of the workshop, including the workshop agenda, the intent of the workshop and what the GNWT hoped to achieve as a result of the workshop. (A copy of the workshop agenda is provided in Appendix 2.)

The morning began with a presentation by the GNWT social program departments. (Presentation slides are presented in Appendix 3.) The first part of the presentation, by Andy Langford, Department of Health and Social Services, provided an overview of the MGP, the role of government in the Project and its potential impacts, including:

- The scope of the MGP (timing, construction activities, and size and location of camps).
- Collaboration within the GNWT to respond to the social impacts of the MGP.
- GNWT activities to prepare for the MGP and the social and economic impacts of the Project.
- The Government of Canada's \$500 million socio-economic fund to address socio-economic issues stemming from the MGP.
- The proponent's view of the social impacts of the MGP.
- The GNWT's perspective on the potential positive and negative social impacts of the MGP.

Individual departments then presented their perspectives on the potential positive and negative impacts of the MGP and the corresponding impact on their programs and services.

Andy Langford, Department of Health and Social Services identified the following potential impacts on his department's programs and services:

- Increased need for alcohol and drug counselling 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.

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- Increased need for environmental health and public health inspections.

Revi Lau-a, NWT Housing Corporation presented results of the **2004 GNWT Community Needs Survey**, which found that 29% of NWT households had a housing problem and 16% were considered in core need. Revi identified the following potential impacts on NWT Housing Corporation programs and services:

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

Guenther Laube, Department of Justice presented his department's perspective on the potential social impacts (i.e. increased substance use and abuse, and crime and criminal activity), which are expected to result in:

- 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.

Catherine Boyd, Department of Education, Culture and Employment discussed employment and training opportunities, and the need for skills upgrading and updating to respond to the magnitude and specialization of MGP workforce. She also described how labour standards and worker mobility will need attention as will protection of language and culture. Catherine identified the following potential impacts on her department's 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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Focus Group Discussions

Participants were organized into three focus groups and asked to discuss community perspectives on the potential positive and negative impacts of the MGP in four main areas: employment and income; housing; justice; and health and wellness. They were also asked to identify ways to mitigate impacts. A verbatim record of flip chart notes is provided in Appendix 4.

Current Situation

“Social issues in communities are getting worse, not better.” (Workshop participant)

Workshop participants identified the following issues that negatively affect their communities today:

- High levels of alcohol and drug abuse.
- High levels of violent crime.
- Elder abuse, which often goes unreported, especially if an elder cannot speak English.
- The poor health and well-being of youth, including:
 - o Working youth who spend their earnings on alcohol (and have nothing to show for their money).
 - o Young parents who live in low cost housing and have problems paying their rent (because of money management issues) and are at-risk of being evicted.
 - o Youth who are not respectful of others and of Dene traditions. These youth may not care for their families, parents and/or grandparents, and want to get paid for helping others.
 - o Youth who do not listen to their parents, stay out late and engage in high-risk behaviours.
 - o Young parents who do not have good parenting skills.
- Housing and Public Housing Program rental policies, including:
 - o Overcrowded housing and the poor condition of houses.
 - o Lack of suitable housing for young people and young families. These individuals are obliged to live with their parents and/or other relatives.
 - o Dramatic increases in rents for public housing units as household incomes increase due to work activities.

Housing issues are seen as having a direct and negative impact on the health and well-being of families.

- Inadequate numbers health and wellness staff to respond to social issues and meet the current demand for services, and a lack of action on health and wellness issues.

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- Criminal activity that is not reported and victims who do not receive the support and protection they deserve. Crimes are not reported for a number of reasons (for example, the person is the breadwinner). As a result, some problems, for example, criminal activity, family violence, etc. are worse than what is documented.
- People not working together and helping one another as much as they once did. People rely on the RCMP to resolve problems and few elders to guide people.
- Elders who are not treated with respect (e.g. people are not visiting them).

Anticipated Impacts

Workshop participants identified the following anticipated impacts as a result of the MGP.

Employment and Income

- Money management issues, including overspending and reckless spending, arising from people's inability to handle sharp increases in their incomes.
- More families in need of financial support - the cost of living in communities is likely to increase while families who are not able to manage their money may experience shortages.
- A boom and bust economy, which means few jobs for local people after the pipeline has been constructed.
- Short-term labour demands, which will pressure local labour pools and create problems for local employers to retain staff. High paying jobs may lure students away from high school.
- Barriers to employment, including low levels of education, and pre-requisite training, such as safety courses.
- An increase in the demand for child care services, shortages of licences child care spaces, lack of qualified early childhood workers, and more grandparents left to raise children.
- An influx of businesses from the south. These businesses will create increased competition for small/local businesses and will potentially strain municipal governments who issue licences. A number of these businesses may also be disreputable (i.e. 'fly-by-night') and create hardships for consumers and other businesses.
- If sub-contractors do not follow the Proponent's hiring policies and preferences there will be limited work opportunities for local people.
- Lack of business capacity and/or infrastructure, which will result in shortages of goods (e.g. food/gas) and a lack of services industries (i.e. banking facilities).

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Housing

- Existing housing issues that currently stress families (for example, a lack of affordable, adequate housing, overcrowding, and Public Housing Program policies that create disincentives to working) are expected to become worse.

Justice

- Crime and criminal activity, that already negatively affects communities, will be worse as a result of increased alcohol and drug use, family problems, and other work and family issues.

Health and Wellness

There is expected to be:

- More alcohol and drug abuse.
- Use of harder drugs, such as crystal meth⁵ and crack cocaine. These drugs are expected to have a profoundly negative impact on individuals and their families (as demonstrated in other parts of Canada). They will also have a direct, negative impact on other social issues affecting communities.
- More marital problems and family break-ups, family violence, child welfare investigations, issues with youth, and problems for families adjusting to single and two parent families.
- An increase in the demand for services (e.g. addictions, child welfare, counselling, medical).
- An increase in sexually transmitted infections.
- An increase in gambling activities.

Other Impacts

- Loss of culture and traditional values and activities. (Culture is very important and needs to be considered separately.)
- Negative impacts on the environment, for example, garbage, fuel spills, dangerous chemicals and potential spills, changes to air quality/water quality, and the impact of camps and quarries.
- An impact on transportation services, which may result in increased costs.
- An increase in infrastructure use and corresponding costs for upkeep, manpower, utilities, and taxes.

⁵methamphetamine

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Mitigation

“Problems are discussed over and over, we need to build healthy communities now.” (Workshop participant)

“We are rushing into something that will have an impact for generations.” (Workshop participant)

Workshop participants provided the following suggestions for mitigating impacts.

Approach

- Communities and government need to begin now, before construction of the pipeline to develop a plan for addressing existing social issues and anticipated impacts. Governments need to acknowledge that existing resources are not adequately responding to current social issues, and that anticipated impacts will overload these resources. Governments also need to review and change their procedures and policies and make them more responsive to the needs of communities.

Responsibility of the Proponent

- The Proponent will not feel the negative impacts of this project. Community people, including leaders, women, youth and elders, need to be involved in the planning of this project and their voices need to be heard. The land belongs to the people and they need to be compensated fairly. The Proponent needs to listen to people and communities.
- The Proponent needs to be involved now to help address social issues. They also have a responsibility to help mitigate the social impacts arising from the pipeline.

Community Control

- Communities need to take control and responsibility for managing social impacts. Communities can hold their own workshops where people come together, listen and help one another. People need to admit responsibility and find solutions together. They can do this by involving elders and reducing barriers to working together, for example, issues between families and groups.
- Communities need to negotiate comprehensive access and benefit agreements that ensure that benefits stay in the communities. Individuals who represent communities in negotiations need to report back to communities to make sure that everyone understands what is happening. These individuals cannot be motivated or distracted by money or business opportunities. They must consider our traditional and cultural values (e.g. the importance of the land) and the potentially negative impacts of the Project.

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- Women have a special role in communities and need to be involved in negotiations and decisions that affect the future of communities. Men shouldn't be the only ones making these decisions.

Communication

- There needs to be a better system of relaying information about the Project to all community members. People need to have a better understanding of the Project, including the scope, what to expect with camps situated nearby, and the potential positive and negative impacts.

Human Resources

- More front-line workers need to be hired and new and existing staff must be readied for increased workloads, and changes in responsibilities. New positions could include: counsellors situated at the camps; and a community liaison person to work with companies, employees and communities to develop support mechanisms, help resolve issues, provide cross-cultural sensitivity training, and address language barriers.

Funding

- More funding is required; funding should go to communities, not regions. Responsibility for providing additional funding needs to be determined.

Focus groups also identified the following mitigations by socio-economic area.

Health and Well-being

The following programs/services are needed:

- a treatment centre;
- on-the-land projects; and
- opportunities for people with special needs to benefit from the pipeline.

Housing

- NWTHC needs to change its Public Housing Program rental policy.
- Communities need to take control over funding for housing.

Employment/Income

- Northern people must be trained before pipeline construction begins. To do this, there needs to be:
 - o Short and long-term training programs for youth. Yellowknife is seen as a logical location for a training centre.

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- o Work experience programs.
- Agreements need to be in place with companies to train northern Aboriginal people and to make them priority hires.
- Community members need to encourage youth to stay in school by stressing the importance of grade 12, and the importance of education for training and work on the pipeline.
- Information on long-term jobs and how to prepare local people for these jobs needs to be provided to communities now.
- Childcare facilities and programs need to be enhanced.

Justice

- The Charter of Rights and Freedoms needs to be explained. Children need to understand that they have rights, but parents still have a role to guide and raise children.

Environmental

- Communities need strict hunting, fishing and land use policies and professionally training monitors to oversee all development activities on the land. Monitors need to have the authority to stop development.

Other

- Use of trailers and other infrastructure after construction needs to be investigated.
- Local suppliers need to stock up, and there needs to subsidies to reduce high freight rates for food.
- Local business opportunities need to be identified and start-up funding provided to new businesses.
- There needs to be a cultural orientation program for people working on the pipeline.

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

Motion from the Floor

Part way through the workshop a motion was put forward by Frank Andrew, Grand Chief, Sahtu Dene Council, to extend the length of the workshop to two days. Participants discussed the motion and determined that there was a need for a two-day regional workshop to be held at a later date and for community-based workshops to be held in all Sahtu communities. Andy Langford responded on behalf of the GNWT social program departments. He indicated that he would present this motion to his superiors for their consideration.

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Monitoring Regional/Territorial Social Trends

Jeff Barichello, NWT Bureau of Statistics introduced the group exercise on monitoring regional/territorial social trends with a presentation. The following is an overview of his presentation. A full copy of his presentation is included in Appendix 5.

- Why monitor?
 - o To help understand social, economic and other changes and impacts.
- Monitoring can serve two purposes:
 - o Identify areas of concern so that mitigation measures can be undertaken.
 - o Assess overall changes in social and economic conditions during a project.
- Challenge is determining which changes can be attributed directly to a project.
- Choose indicators:
 - o with a baseline of information to understand conditions before, during and after the project.
 - o that are also available for a geographic area not impacted by development in order to compare.
- Types of Indicators:
 - o Depends on the purpose of the monitoring activity.
 - o Monitoring for mitigation – timeliness is critical in order to respond to impact.
 - o Monitoring for overall impact assessment – the range of indicators should be greater, timeliness is less critical, historical information is important, and reliability and data quality is important.
- NWT Bureau of Statistics has two sets of data that provide information on socio-economic conditions – NWT Community profiles and NWT Social Indicators.
- Monitoring data can be collected through surveys, secondary or administrative data sources.
- Developing indicators for monitoring MGP
 - o need to develop with all stakeholders;
 - o need to cover the range of potential social impacts;
 - o best to have a common set of indicators across all communities;
 - o once indicators are identified, sources need to be identified.

Jeff invited participants to think about which indicators would be useful for managing and assessing impacts at the community level.

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

Groups identified the following indicators they would like to see monitored.

Demographic

- Population (for example, number of males and females, community population, and in and out migration).
- Births/deaths (for example, numbers, and cause of death, including suicide and disease).
- Households (for example, number, size and composition).
- Number of families headed by a lone parent.

Education/Training

- Number of students who have left school before graduating.
- Number of youth who have left school to work on the pipeline and the number who go on for further education/training.
- School attendance (linked to parents' employment on the pipeline/in the camps).
- Number of students completing grade 9.
- Number of college and university graduates compared to the number who start these programs.
- Students' performance due to fatigue and family issues.
- The contribution of the MGP to communities and education system.
- Students' aspiration/ambition.
- Age of students by grade.
- Highest level of schooling and functional grade level.
- Number of youth achieving their high school diploma, GED.
- Number of certified trades people.
- Number of scholarships available, number of applicants and number of recipients.
- Work experience credits (e.g. prior learning assessment).
- Number of students by type of training, level of training, and location of training.
- Number of Aboriginal people who have completed training who find employment.
- Number of people in upgrading, number of years they upgrade and the education, training or employment they end up in.
- Value of training from the employer's perspective.
- Measuring the quality of high schools, training.
- Number of students who meet training pre-requisites and entrance requirements.
- Number of schools that have adequate supplies and resources.

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- Number of on the job training opportunities

Employment and Income

- MGP jobs filled by community people by type of job (e.g. labour vs. semi-skilled, professional and management).
- Employment by field, work experience and level of education.
- Education requirements by job.
- Number of short-term and long-term jobs created by the MGP.
- Number of students employed in the summer months.
- Number of jobs by community
- Number of workers who meet union entrance
- Labour force supply and demand.
- Number of young income earners.
- Number of income earners by household.
- Number of income support recipients.
- Employment and unemployment rates.
- Average income.
- Percent of people living in low income families.

Housing

- Number of unemployed persons living in public housing.
- Number of income support recipients in public housing.
- Number of individuals eligible for housing programs (construction, improvements).
- Number of houses by type.

Health and Wellness

- Number of suicides and suicide attempts/ideation in school and in the community.
- Number of visits by doctors and nurses to communities.
- Workload of northern medical staff compared to southern professionals (e.g. number of patients, number of medivacs).
- Number of children in foster care.
- Number of families with two parents working.
- Number of grandparents looking after grandchildren; role of grandparents in extended family.
- Number of nurses, social workers, wellness workers, etc. and their average tenure.
- Quality of service health services.
- Alcohol and drug use by youth.

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- Health of children and youth and how this affects their education/readiness to learn.
- STI (sexually transmitted infection) rate.
- Admittance into family violence shelters.

Justice

- Number of RCMP officers by community and their average tenure.
- RCMP caseloads.
- Camp crime vs. community crime involving camp workers.
- Youth crime where parent employment on the pipeline and/or lack of supervision/no parenting is a factor.
- Youth crime where alcohol or drugs is a factor
- Number of criminal cases diverted to community/alternative justice.
- Number of programs/bush camps and number of participants.
- Number of visits by RCMP to schools.
- Level of crime by communities with and without Aboriginal police officers.
- Number of violent crimes.

Language, Culture and Tradition

- Production and sale of crafts.
- Level of involvement in activities that protect/preserve culture (e.g. making mukluks, snowshoes, drums).
- Use of traditional land use areas – berry patches, areas with wood.
- Use of Aboriginal languages.
- Number of children who can speak their Aboriginal language
- Number of youth involved in hunting and trapping
- Number of language, culture and on the land programs offered in the community by organization (e.g. school, justice, land corporation and activities) and by duration and number of participants.
- Number of harvesters.
- Use of medicinal plants and sacred lands.

Other Areas

- Community involvement in the pipeline planning process (youth and elders).
- Inventory of infrastructure and dollars invested.
- Number of new buildings developed.
- Cost of living (including increases) and cost of utilities.
- Number of households using/able to access food mail.

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- Activities to monitor land, animals and water quality.

Other Issues/Concerns

- Information on the impacts of the Norman Wells pipeline needs to be considered.
- Governments need to acknowledge that services in communities are already overtaxed and action is needed.
- Information gathered from the communities for research/monitoring needs to stay in communities. .
- Need to communicate to communities what data is currently monitored/collected so they can use it.
- Indicators will be different for each community – exercise needs to be done by community.
- There needs to be follow-up to this exercise and workshop to determine responsibility areas (e.g. what is the proponent going to take on; what is the GNWT going to take on).

EVALUATION

Twenty-three participants completed evaluation forms. Overall, participants were happy with the presentations and opportunities for discussions, but felt that there was not enough time for full discussion of issues.

- 87% felt that the presentations on social trends provided good context for focus group discussions.
- 91% felt that focus groups provided a good opportunity to raise concerns about the various areas of social impacts.
- 86% felt that the discussion and exercise on monitoring social indicators provided a good start for an approach to keeping track of changes in the communities.
- 74% felt that the discussions on next steps provided them with a clear understanding of what needs to happen next for communities and governments to collaborate on managing social impacts.

But,

- 78% felt that there was not enough time to allow full discussion of the potential MGP impacts.

Participants suggested the following changes to make the workshop more useful:

- *Include more youth and elders.*

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- *Make the workshop longer (e.g. two to three days) to allow time for sufficient discussion.*
- *Include presentations from other Aboriginal groups who have experiences with large-scale developments.*
- *Provide more advance notice of the workshop and background information prior to the workshop.*
- *Include more representatives from the MGP.*
- *Include more representatives from the host community.*
- *Have quieter areas for the focus groups and more advance prepare*

Participants provided the following additional comments:

- *Proceed at a slow pace and make sure that communities understand and are ready for the pipeline. Do not make this a one-time event. Take your time with each workshop.*
- *We need more workshops like this in order to discuss the issues. We are not ready for the pipeline – it is coming too fast.*
- *Hold these important workshops in communities to involve all ages.*
- *It would be very useful to bring all the frontline workers to the next workshop. The frontline workers are the ones that deal with all the social problems in the communities.*
- *Presentations need to be made to schools (similar to RWED and the power companies' presentations).*
- *What are the actions planned by each department aside from collecting data?*
- *Too much government and proponent information. Should have had community presenters as well.*
- *Handouts were in English only.*
- *I enjoyed listening to the elders; I look forward to the next session.*
- *Need more information on the impacts of the pipeline to determine what work needs to be done during the construction of the pipeline.*
- *I liked the way that everyone was working together. Everyone was treated with respect.*
- *Once all the information has been compiled, find a way to release it to the general public.*

CONCLUSION

The workshop provided an opportunity for Sahtu communities and the GNWT to come together to begin discussion of the potential social impacts of the MGP. Unfortunately, the limited time (i.e. one day) did not allow for in-depth discussion of issues. The workshop will, however, serve as the basis for future collaboration and cooperation between Sahtu communities and various levels of government in managing the social impacts of the pipeline.

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

Participants

Chief Richard Kochon	Chief, Behdzi Ahda First Nation	Colville Lake
Joseph Kochon	Councillor, Behdzi Ahda First Nation	Colville Lake
Alexie Blancho	Elder, Behdzi Ahda First Nation	Colville Lake
Joe Martin Oudzi	Elder, Behdzi Ahda First Nation	Colville Lake
Jo-Ellen Lyslo	Principal, Colville Lake School	Colville Lake
Sharon Tutcho	Community Counselling Program	Colville Lake
Andrew John Kenny	Member, Charter Community of Deline	Deline
Caroline Yukon	CSSW, Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Deline
Gina Bayha	Member, Charter Community of Deline	Deline
Ron Cleary	Principal, ?Ehtseo Ayah School	Deline
Raymond Taniton	President, Deline Land/Financial Corporation	Deline
Fred Rabisca	SAO, K'asho Got'ine Charter Community Council	Fort Good Hope
Charlie Barnaby	Councillor, K'asho Got'ine Charter Community Council	Fort Good Hope
Lucy Jackson	Councillor, K'asho Got'ine Charter Community Council	Fort Good Hope
Paul Tsellie	Councillor, K'asho Got'ine Charter Community Council	Fort Good Hope
John Louison	Councillor, K'asho Got'ine Charter Community Council	Fort Good Hope
Dolores McNeeley	Board Member, Fort Good Hope Metis Financial Corp.	Fort Good Hope
Isadore Manuel	Land Corp.	Fort Good Hope
Greg Laboucan	Coordinator, Community Justice Committee	Fort Good Hope
Harold Cook	Community Corrections, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Fort Good Hope
Florence Barnaby	Board Member, Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Fort Good Hope
Addy Tobac	Wellness Worker, Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Fort Good Hope
Philip Cull	Principal, Chief T'Selehye School	Fort Good Hope
Alfred Masazumi	Board Member, Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Fort Good Hope
Cece MacCauley	Board Member, Ernie MacDonald Land Corporation	Norman Wells
Monica Loomis	Victims Support	Norman Wells
Clarence Campbell	Tulita Land Corp.	Tulita
Fred Clement	Tulita Land Corp.	Tulita
Judith Wright	Band Manager, Tulita Dene Band	Tulita
Chief Frank Andrew	Chief, Tulita Dene Band	Tulita
Bobby Clement Jr.	Member, Tulita Dene Band	Tulita
Roy MacCauley	Member, Tulita Dene Band	Tulita
Mayor Edward MacCauley	Hamlet of Tulita	Tulita
Laura Lennie	Member, Tulita Dene Band	Tulita
Alfred Lennie	Member, Tulita Dene Band	Tulita
Wayne Dawe	Principal, Chief Albert Wright School	Tulita

Presenters

Guenther Laube	Resource Developments Impact Advisor, Policy and Planning, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Catherine Boyd	Director, College and Career Development,	Yellowknife

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

	Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	
Andrew Langford	Director, Planning, Accountability and Reporting, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Revi Lau-a	A/Manager, Policy and Evaluation, Policy, Programs and Informatics, NWT Housing Corporation	Yellowknife
Jeff Barichello	Community Statistician, NWT Bureau of Statistics, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Facilitators		
Sheldon Hancock	Impact Assessment Analyst, Planning, Accountability and Reporting, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Andy Short	Regional Superintendent, Department of Education, Culture and Employment	Norman Wells
Dawn McInnes	Victim's Services Coordinator, Community Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Observers		
Judy Miller	Manager, Social Services, Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Norman Wells
Colin Eddie	Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Norman Wells
Beverly Manuel	Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Norman Wells
Daphne Pierrot	Sahtu Health and Social Services Authority	Norman Wells
Seamus Quigg	Superintendent, Sahtu Divisional Education Council	Norman Wells
Steve Rose	Supervisor of Schools, Sahtu Divisional Education Council	Norman Wells
Frank Pope	A/Superintendent, Industry, Tourism and Investment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Norman Wells
Dudley Johnson	Aurora College	Norman Wells
Jerry Loomis	Board Member, Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board	Norman Wells
Donna Schear	Regional Liaison, Mackenzie Gas Project	Norman Wells
June Pope	Northern Gas Project Secretariat	Norman Wells
Dave Wilcox	Assistant Fire Marshall, Municipal and Community Affairs, Government of the Northwest Territories	Norman Wells
Marlene Cottam	Early Childhood Consultant, Department of Education, Culture and Employment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Norman Wells
Juanita Robinson	Department of Industry, Tourism & Investment, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Michael Kalnay	Director, Pipeline Readiness, Municipal and Community Affairs, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Alex Lindberg	Project Coordinator, Community Justice, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife

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

Damien Healy	Manager, Communications, Department of Health and Social Services, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife
Meagan Holsapple	Communications Advisor, Department of Justice, Government of the Northwest Territories	Yellowknife

Other

Rene Lamothe	Co-Chair	Fort Simpson
Joanne Barnaby	Co-Chair	Hay River
Dora Grandjambe	Interpreter	Yellowknife
Pat Braden	Sound Technician	Yellowknife
Sandy Auchterlonie	Co-ordination	Yellowknife

**GNWT SAHTU 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 workshop is 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.

0800 – 0900	Registration	
0900 – 0915	Opening Prayer	
	Introductory Comments	Judith Wright-Bird
0915 – 0930	Purpose and Purpose	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: (1) Employment and Income Impacts from the community perspective (2) Housing Impacts from the community perspective (3) Justice impacts from the community perspective (4) Health and wellness impacts from the community perspective	
1130 – 1200	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1200 – 1300	Lunch	
1300 – 1330	Monitoring regional/territorial social trends	NWT Bureau of Statistics
1330 – 1345	Questions and Answers	
1345 – 1530	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)	
1530 – 1545	Health Break	
1545 – 1615	Focus groups report	Facilitators
1615 – 1645	Next Steps	
1645 – 1700	Wrap up	

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 3 – GNWT Presentation on Social Impacts**

Social Impacts of the Mackenzie Gas Project

Sahtu Regional Workshop
Norman Wells
September 30, 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

MGP Scope

- Marshalling of equipment, material and supplies in year 1 (2007?)
- Pipeline laid over two winter construction periods, with 5 camps of 800 – 1,350 workers (2008/2009)
- 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

3

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

4

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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GNWT Activities

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

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Socio-Economic Fund

- On July 18 the Government of Canada announced a \$500 million fund over 10 years to address the socio-economic issue of the MGP
- Details are being negotiated between Canada, five regional Aboriginal governments in the Beaufort Delta, Sahtu and Dehcho, and the GNWT
- Money will flow directly to regional Aboriginal governments
- Money has been divided among the three regions, and criteria for allocations are being developed

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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 | – Improved quality of life |
| – Work experience and skill development | – Increased self esteem |
| – Higher levels of employment | – Increased standard of living |
| – More disposable income | – Afford better housing |

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Negative Social Impacts

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

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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
- Environmental health inspections
- Emergency medical 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, including child protection
- 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 counseling
- Increased attraction of employment over education for youth
- Increased programming options for students
- Increased and alternative child care supports
- Increased income support case loads
- Increased demand on infrastructure
- 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 SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 4 – Notes from Focus Group: Impacts from the Community Perspective**

Group 1

- Funding should go to communities, not regions.
- money for the health and social impact of the pipeline (the \$500 million over 10 years)
- if pipeline goes through; must listen to the people.
- Benefits must go to the communities. If they find gas, must talk to the people and they must benefit. Must be fair with the people.
- If the companies leave garbage behind the communities will have to deal with it – companies must take out all of their garbage.
- Even without the MGP, there are alcohol and drug problems.
- if violent crime is high now, before the pipeline, we need to act now.
- oil companies should help with the social impacts now. Do not wait until there is a pipeline.
- There are to nurses in Tulita now. There will be an increased demand for services if there are camps and workers.
- Staffing levels are inadequate now for H&SS.
- Now people have to deal with problems themselves. Issues are not reported to the police many reasons person is a breadwinner, etc. therefore the problems are actually worse than the stats.
- Government needs to do something now.
- With the funding need to start educating parents, grandparents and other family members.
- Communities are small and many people are related. This sometimes gets in the way of helping one another.
- FGH needs help before the pipeline comes. People need to listen to one another and help one another. Money issues in the communities must not distract them.
- Drugs and alcohol are already problems facing communities.
- Young people are smart and working hard and well outside of the community.
- Traditional values and activities may be lost when the pipeline comes through.
- Culture is very important and needs to be considered separately.
- In Alberta on the reserves there is a lot of money and also lots of social problems due to drugs and alcohol. Communities are overwhelmed. Culture is being negatively affected. We need to prevent this from happening here.
- We already are not responding well now or prepared at the community level. Crystal Meth will be a big issue like it is in Alberta, where it has devastated families. We need to prevent this in the North.
- Could be family separations with persons working on the pipeline.
- Women and front-line workers need to be involved. Women need equal representation. Is there a way to put pressure on leaders so women can be involved? Women have to deal with the issues. It is mostly men making the decisions.
- Communities have never been asked, 'when will you be ready for the pipeline'.
- Front-line workers are not ready. Are there enough nurses? Are they ready for an accident? Women are worried about these issues.
- Are the communities working well together? We are rushing into something that will have impacts for generations.
- in Calgary meetings only concerned about business and money – Not worried about communities. People who go to the meetings should report back to the community about what is happening. Members do not know what is happening until decisions are already made.
- People are concerned only about the money. They are not thinking about our communities. They will leave us with big problems.
- The young people make a lot of money, but spend it all. They drink a lot and do not take care of their families and parents. Young people don't have anything to show for the money they earn. They have young families and many live in low cost housing. When they work their rents go up and they can have problems paying rent. They may lose their housing.
- Grandparents are often left to raise children.
- Elder abuse happens. It is often not reported but is there. Difficult to report, especially when elders cannot speak English.

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 4 – Notes from Focus Group: Impacts from the Community Perspective**

- Young parents often do not know how to raise their families. They need education.
- There is much talking, but nothing is done.
- young people not interested in volunteering, want to get paid.
- Money isn't spent well – lots of alcohol.
- These problems are getting worse, not better.
- We can do our own workshop. Our elders can talk with people about how to survive. Everything is provided in communities now.
- We have the resources, but we don't do anything about the problems.
- What will happen when all the other drugs come, with the problems we have now.
- We have good kids in our communities, but they need help.
- People do not help each other in the communities as much as they used to. Rely on the RCMP instead of resolving problems together. People need to admit responsibility and find solutions together.
- Problems are evident when an 11 year old says there is too much drinking.
- We need to talk more often together.
- Communities are going in the wrong direction and there are not many elders left.
- Elders are not being visited anymore.
- Kids are out all night.
- Women are the most powerful people because we raise families, look after children, feed them and teach them. Women have a special role in the home which is very important for the future of children and their future. Life.
- Charter of Rights and Freedoms needs to be explained in FGH. Children understand that they have rights, but parents still have a role to guide and raise children. This is a major problem that we need to learn. The Charter plays a role in the power of parents.
- The workers who plan the gas developments will never feel the impacts. They make plans, but don't work with the communities. The community people need to be involved in the planning.
- Money is not the end for everything. We need to be on the land as well.
- They need to start listening to the people and communities.
- The people who want the pipeline need to help us with problems such as addictions. The pipeline workers do not feel the pipeline impacts.
- No commitment to the community.

Group 2

- Housing – as wages go up, rents increase.
- Addictions – with more money, alcohol and drug consumption goes up. Harder drugs become more accessible, easier to afford.
- There is a lack of resources to help.
- Increased child care needs.
- More responsibility for elders.
- There will be issues around money management.
- Increased gambling.
- Increase in crime
- All these impacts will overload community resources – we need to start today to address these concerns.
- Need for follow-up – addictions,
- Increased costs and demands on infrastructure – who will pay for upkeep, manpower, utilities, taxes.
- Increased demand on community local labour
- Retention of existing staff
- Increased demand on labour – work will look very appealing to youth/students and they may decide on work over school.
- Income Support – demand for childcare; low benefits; will need work experience programs, training funds.

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 4 – Notes from Focus Group: Impacts from the Community Perspective**

- After the pipeline where are the jobs? - will there be permanent long-term jobs for the Sahtu – higher end jobs not guaranteed for local people; there will be few professional jobs. Training does not mean jobs for everyone.
- More funding needed. Have to have solid land/benefit access agreements.
- Transportation system not up to par – there will be increased costs and demand.
- There will be increased air costs due to shift workers
- Community residents need job liaisons/local contacts in camps and communities.
- Need more storefront information at the community level.
- Need a Cultural Exchange person
 - language barriers – top down
 - cross-cultural training for southern workers
 - up to date – must be active, need for promotion
 - knowledge of land – monitors/security needed at community level.
- Environmental Concerns
 - fuel spills
 - storage of dangerous chemicals
 - air quality/water quality
 - location of camps – need local input
 - quarries
- Communications need to be relayed to all residents
 - youth
 - elders
- Need to generate action plans.
- Barriers to employment -lack of grade 12, safety courses
- Business licences – southern firms
 - municipal responsibility
 - 'fly-by-night' businesses
 - increased competition to small/local businesses
- Sub-contractors do not follow companies hiring policy – no targets or priority hires.
- Access/benefit agreements have to be planned, have to cover all areas. Benefits have to stay in communities.
- Rents have to be fair – NWT HC must change policy
- Lack of food/gas – shortages in communities. Local suppliers need to stock up; incentives to use food mail; reduce high freight rates for food.
- Lack of banking facilities at the community level.
- It will be a boom and bust economy.
- Need to identify local business opportunities and provide start-up funding.
- Need to have a strict hunting and fishing and land use policy.
 - monitoring and enforcement
 - industrial activity will affect the movement of wildlife/migration routes.
- Family supports
 - marriage problems
 - alcohol/drugs
 - sexually transmitted infections
 - childcare – issues, shortages, problems with lack of trained workers.
 - financial support to families
 - need counsellors at camps to talk to local residents
 - strain on family life

Group 3

- Housing
- big problems:
 - shortage of adequate housing
 - overcrowding

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 4 – Notes from Focus Group: Impacts from the Community Perspective**

costs increase as people start working

young people don't have access to housing

- Need to look at use of trailers and other infrastructure after camps have finished with them.
- Young people need training, but not every youth has access to training
- Currently there are short-term courses/training programs, nothing for the long-term
- Requests have been made for training.
- We need northern people training before pipeline construction begins.
- Need youth trained in trades – Yellowknife would be a logical location for a training centre.
- Should invite retired pipeline workers to train youth in the communities.
- Change in procedure and policies to meet the needs of communities.
- Water/garbage problems
- More drug, alcohol and family problems
- Housing - communities need to take control over the funding
- Community people need to know what to expect with camps so close to a community – need to raise awareness, make sure everyone knows.
- Impact on cultural practices.
- Possible impacts on families – childcare, housing (increase rental costs)
- Priority is to hire NWT residents
- Need monitors for all development activities on the land; each community should look into monitoring land use.
- Training – need agreements with companies to train our people.
- Who is going to pay for the additional costs, e.g. RCMP
- Enforcement has to happen now.
- Need to start training now.
- Need a coordinator to work with companies and employees, develop support mechanisms, help resolve issues.
- Need a cultural orientation program for people coming into work with the pipeline.
- Should have wildlife and environmental monitors. Monitors need to be taught professionally and also have authority to stop development.
- Need training programs now to train graduates
- Community members need to stress the importance of grade 12 – for work on the pipeline, for training.
- Information on long-term jobs and how to prepare local people to take these jobs needs to be given to communities now.
- Problems are discussed over and over we need to build health communities now.
- Need for a treatment centre
- Need for on-the-land projects
- Need to include people with special needs.

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 5 – NWT Bureau of Statistics Presentation on
Monitoring Regional/Territorial Social Trends**

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

Page 2

Purpose for Monitoring

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

NWT Bureau of Statistics

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Two Types of Monitoring

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

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Page 4

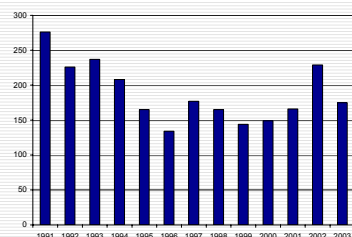
Considerations for MGP Monitoring

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

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Page 5

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



- ☐ Has diamond development lead to more violent crime?

NWT Bureau of Statistics

Page 6

Using Indicators for Monitoring

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

Choosing Indicators

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

The Purpose of Monitoring & Types of Indicators

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

Monitoring for Mitigation

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

The Purpose of Monitoring & Types of Indicators

Monitoring for Overall Impact Assessment

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

Current Sources of Indicators for Monitoring

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

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

Primary Data Sources

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

Secondary Data Sources

- ☐ 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 SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 6 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Group 1

Education

- Number of dropouts, including youth who have left school to work on the pipeline
- School attendance (linked to parents' employment on the pipeline/in the camps)
- Number of students completing grade 9
- College and university graduates, number who start and number who finish. (Need to know our successes so we can celebrate them)
- Students' performance due to fatigue (average hours of sleep each night), family issues (e.g. where did you sleep last night)
- Alcohol and drug use amongst youth
- How healthy children and youth are, how does this affect education/readiness to learn.
- What contribution does the MGP give to communities and education (things that stay for the long-term).

Employment

- types of jobs community people are filling (e.g. labour vs. semi-skilled, professional and management)

Health and Social Services

- suicide attempts in school and in the community
- ideation of suicide in school and in the community
- number of visits to communities by doctors and nurses
- compare workload of northern medical staff with the south (e.g. number of patients, number of medivacs)

Language, Culture and Tradition

- sales of crafts
- activities that protect/preserve the culture (e.g. making mukluks, snowshoes)
- how will on the land programs change.

Justice

- number of RCMP officers now and with the MGP.
- caseloads of RCMP
- camp crime vs. community crime (involving camp workers)
- youth crime by parents working on the pipeline.
- youth crime where alcohol or drugs is a factor
- number of cases dealt with through community/alternative justice.

Spirituality

- protection of sacred lands.
- use of medicinal plants.

Other Areas

- Traditional land use areas – berry patches, areas with wood.
- Community involvement in the pipeline planning process (youth and elders).
- How we work together

Group 2

Education

- students' aspiration/ambition
- age
- level of schooling

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 6 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

- actual grade level
- requirements needed by job
- number of youth leaving school for employment (and how many go on to further education/training)
- how many youth are choosing to achieve a high school diploma, GED,
- number of certified trades people
- number of scholarships available, number of applicants, number of recipients
- work experience credits (e.g. prior learning assessment)

Employment

- training leading to jobs.
- employment by field and level of education
- short-term employment
- long-term employment (post pipeline)
- number of on the job training opportunities
- number of students employed in the summer months
- number of jobs by community
- employment by work experience and education level.

Income

- number of young income earners
- number of income earners per household
- number of income support recipients

Language, Culture and Tradition

- number of children who cannot speak their Aboriginal language
- number of students who are hunting and trapping
- number of language, culture and on the land programs offered in the community (e.g. school, justice, land corp)
- number of harvesters
- monitoring land, water quality, animals

Housing

- number of unemployed in public housing
- number eligible for housing programs (construction, improvements)
- number of income support recipients in public housing
- number of houses by type.

Families

- number of children in foster care
- number of families with two parents working
- number of grandparents looking after grandchildren; role of grandparents in extended family

Justice

- number of programs/bush camps
- number of participants in bush camp programs
- number of crimes where alcohol is a factor; number of youth crimes where alcohol is a factor.
- number of crimes where lack of supervision/no parenting is a factor.
- number of RCMP visits to schools
- crime by community by Aboriginal police officers and no Aboriginal police officers.

Other areas:

- inventory of infrastructure and dollars invested
- number of buildings developed

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 6 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

- increases in the cost of living
- number of households using food mail / able to access it.

Other Issues/Concerns

- What action plan is going to come out of this
- what information exists on the Norman Wells pipeline; what were the impacts
- services in communities are already overtaxed, what is the GNWT doing to address this.
- any information taken from the communities for research/monitoring needs to stay in communities.
- What data is currently monitored/collected – is it sufficient? – need to communicate it back to communities so they can use it.
- Indicators will be different for each community – exercise needs to be done by community
- Follow-up on this exercise and this workshop – whose responsibility is it (e.g. what is the proponent going to take on; what is the GNWT going to take on)
- Still a lot of discussion about issues/problems – we need to move forward to solutions.

Group 3

Demographics

- population (e.g. males, females, etc.)
- births/deaths (numbers, cause of death (e.g. suicide, disease))
- households (number, size and composition)
- education (number of graduates, grade levels)
- employment (employment and unemployment rate, labour rate, Aboriginal vs. non-Aboriginal participation)
- Community population – current and projected
- In and out migration
- crime rate
- Employment rate and unemployment rate
- Average income
- percent of people living in low income families
- number of suicides
- rates of STIs
- traditional activities
- use of Aboriginal languages
- Number of people per household
- lone parent families
- admittance to family violence shelters.

Education

- number of high school graduates
- number of graduates who continue their education
- students by type of training, level of training, where attending training
- value of training from the employer's perspective
- measuring the quality of high schools, training
- how many Aboriginal people who complete training are hired.
- Number of students who meet training pre-requisites and entrance requirements
- number of schools who have adequate supplies and resources
- Number of people in upgrading, number of years they upgrade and the education, training or employment they end up in.

Employment

- number of workers who meet union entrance
- workforce supply and demand

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 6 – Results of Exercise: Which social indicators need to be monitored?**

Health and Social Services

- number of nurses, social workers, wellness workers, etc. and their average tenure.
- quality of service

Crime

- number of RCMP and their average tenure
- youth crime
- number of offences occurring in camps
- number of violent crimes

Other

- cost of utilities

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 7 - Evaluation**

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

Twenty-three evaluation forms were submitted. 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.

9% Strongly Agree 78% Agree 9% Disagree 4% Strongly Disagree

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

26% Strongly Agree 65% Agree 0% Disagree 9% Strongly Disagree

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

4% Strongly Agree 17% Agree 52% Disagree 26% Strongly Disagree

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

18% Strongly Agree 68% Agree 9% Disagree 5% 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.

9% Strongly Agree 65% Agree 22% Disagree 4% Strongly Disagree

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

- The workshop did not allow sufficient time for discussion.
- Include youth in the workshop. (6 responses)
- Include more youth and elders.
- It is important to involve more women, youth and elders. We need more time to brainstorm in order to come up with ways to lessen the social problems during and after the pipeline.
- I thought the structure of the workshop (i.e. discussions, focus groups and presentations) was a great way to give everyone an opportunity to have a say.
- Once all the information has been compiled, find a way to release it to the general public.
- More time on each topic from each community.
- Have another workshop soon and make it longer.
- Have speakers from down south that are affected by the pipeline.
- Present experiences of other Aboriginal groups and large scale development.
- More representatives from the MGP. (2 responses)
- Quieter areas for the focus groups.
- Community consultations.

**GNWT SAHTU REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
SOCIAL IMPACTS OF THE MACKENZIE GAS PROJECT
APPENDIX 7 - Evaluation**

- Better coordination. Local GNWT departments were not informed of the meeting and Aurora College was not invited.
- Need local contact person at community level.
- Invite senior managers, social workers, youth workers, grandparents, teachers and lay people (church).
- The workshop should have been longer. There are a lot of important issues that came forward in the workshop.
- Should have had a focus group for each discussion with questions to work through.
- Need more people and more information; need to get out to each community.
- More advance information on the workshop.
- The Minister to present in these workshops.
- More detailed information.
- More information on good and bad social impacts from communities that have a pipeline going through them.
- More advance preparation for the group facilitators.
- More information on certain topics (e.g. land issues, animals, water, plants).

Please provide any other comments about the workshop.

- Do not make this a one-time event.
- Too much government and proponent information. Should have had community presenters as well.
- We need more workshops like this in order to discuss the issues. We are not ready for the pipeline – it is coming too fast.
- It would be very useful to bring all the frontline workers to the next workshop. The frontline workers are the ones that deal with all the social problems in the communities.
- Youth need to be involved.
- Presentations need to be made to schools (similar to RWED and the power companies' presentations).
- What are the actions planned by each department aside from collecting data.
- Provide evening entertainment.
- More involvement from the host community (Norman Wells). (2 responses)
- Workshop should have been held before the Justice conference and policing consultations.
- No more Friday meetings.
- Handouts were in English only.
- A two or three-day workshop of this type, not a compacted workshop like this.
- The workshop needs to be at least two days in length. (2 responses)
- I enjoyed listening to the elders; I look forward to the next session.
- Needs to be done at a slow pace. Make sure that everyone understands. Take your time with each workshop.
- Hold these important workshops in communities to involve all ages.
- The food was excellent.
- Thank you for the opportunity to work with the people from the Sahtu.
- Need more information on the impacts of the pipeline to determine what work needs to be done during the construction of the pipeline.
- I liked the way that everyone was working together. Everyone was treated with respect.