

# THE 25<sup>TH</sup> NWT BOARD FORUM

## SUMMARY REPORT

JUNE 17-19, 2019

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Submitted on: August 2, 2019

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

From June 17 to 19, 2019, the NWT Board Forum members convened for the 25<sup>th</sup> annual meeting in Fort Good Hope, NWT. The Sahtú Land and Water Board (SLWB) and the Sahtú Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB) co-hosted the meeting, held in Fort Good Hope, which was the first Forum held entirely in a remote community. Many participants travelled to the community on charter flights from Yellowknife and Inuvik on the 17<sup>th</sup>, where they were welcomed by the SLWB and the SLUPB and invited to meet at The Field for a cookout to open the session.

### 1.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this meeting was to formally enable the organizations involved in land use planning, environmental impact assessment, land and water regulation, and renewable resources management to discuss cross-organizational challenges and share expertise as related to two key themes: **Working with Traditional Knowledge (Day 1) and Youth Involvement (Day 2)**. Board business, such as following up on action items from the previous forum and organizational updates, also took place on Day 2.

The **objectives** of this Forum were to:

- Provide space for Forum members to connect, share information and learn from each other and the invited speakers;
- Provide a space to address Board-wide business and follow ups from last year's Forum;
- Explore common interests and challenges with respect to working with Traditional Knowledge and involving youth in the NWT regulatory regime; and
- Identify areas for collective action and chart a path forward.

### 1.2 Report Structure

This report represents a summary of the presentations, conversations, and events that took place at the Forum, including action items that were suggested by the Forum members. Included in the appendices are the meeting agenda (Appendix A), the list of participants (Appendix B), and the flip charts from the session (Appendix C). All presentations provided for inclusion in the report can be found in a separate PDF document for ease of sharing in areas with limited Internet bandwidth (Appendix D).

## 2. DAY 1 – WORKING WITH TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

### 2.1 Welcome

The meeting formally began on the morning of June 18<sup>th</sup> in the Band Hall with a prayer by George Barnaby, introductions by the chairs of the SLWB and the SLUPB, and a warm greeting from Chief Wilfred McNeeley, Jr. of the K'ásho Got'íne Dene Band. Chief McNeeley spoke to the importance of

greater Sahtú involvement and voice in environment and natural resources management, and invited participants to enjoy everything the community of Fort Good Hope has to offer.

The Fort Good Hope community was also invited to join the meeting. Alphonsine McNeeley provided her interpretation services for the Dene-speaking community members who listened to and/or participated in the session.



Figure 1: Community participants.

## 2.2 Top of Mind Issues and Questions

As Traditional Knowledge (TK) is foundational to the work of the NWT Board Forum members, the participants were given an opportunity to share some of the issues and questions at the forefront of their minds. In breakout groups, the Forum members shared their personal and organization-wide experiences working with TK, from engagement approaches to how TK can effectively inform recommendations and decisions for the environment and socio-economic well-being in the territory. Below are some of the key themes, ideas, and questions that emerged from these discussions.



**Developing a common understanding of TK** – TK has many different definitions and names (e.g. Aboriginal Knowledge, Indigenous Knowledge, *Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit*). This inconsistency can create confusion within the regulatory system, as legislation evolves to include more modern understanding of what TK is, what it is not, and how to engage with knowledge holders. TK is also often understood as the opposite of Western Science, even though it is its own, independent knowledge system and way of life. There was a recognition amongst the participants that parties involved in engagement and decision-making processes should strive to work within the same, culturally and contextually appropriate definition of TK.

**Tension between Board processes and timelines and the time needed to understand TK in its full context** – TK is a way of life and in order to truly understand it, one must commit the necessary time. Sometimes this involves going out on the land with knowledge holders. However, when boards and governments face the pressure of deadlines, it can cause them to rush the process of getting the information they need to inform a policy, decision, etc. Participants noted that it not only takes time to understand TK but also to validate it. Similarly, there can be seemingly conflicting sources of TK, which take time to clarify and resolve. Boards and governments should have awareness of such issues and proactively address them whenever possible.

**Shift in the perception and governance of TK** – The understanding of TK by non-Indigenous people is maturing in that it is becoming recognized as an evolving form of knowledge that is intimate or personal in nature. Therefore, it cannot be “collected” in the same way that scientific data is collected. It has spiritual significance backed by lived experience, which some believe should give it more weight than Western Science. Relationship-building is central to the formation of trust between the knowledge holder and the individual “gathering” the knowledge. Building relationships with knowledge holders can help the boards better mobilize TK in their daily work, rather than just for large projects/engagement sessions.

**TK as intellectual property** – While participants recognize the value of having a very open and transparent regulatory system in the NWT, participants were concerned that this does not align with how TK should be managed. Knowledge holders should be regarded with utmost respect and the information they provide should be treated as intellectual property. Unless otherwise agreed, TK should be kept confidential and only be used in the context in which it was shared. Recognition should always be given to the knowledge holders. Protocols to this effect are needed.

**Translation between Traditional and Western Scientific Knowledge systems** – Participants observed that when scientists and TK holders share information with one another, often there is meaning lost to both parties because of differences in scale and perspective. People with appropriate expertise in translating the necessary meaning and context between languages should be involved in this knowledge exchange and analysis. Scientists should not be expected to collect or interpret TK, and TK holders should not be expected to collect or interpret Western Science. It is the role of the co-management boards to accept and review both forms of evidence.

## 2.3 Presentations – Traditional Knowledge

To keep Forum members apprised of some of the new and innovative work being done to mobilize TK in the environment and natural resources management system, a few individuals were invited to give a presentation. Below is a summary of the highlights of each presentation. Any PowerPoint documents provided have been included in Appendix D.



### GNWT Traditional Knowledge Action Plan

*Presenter: Jennifer Fresque-Baxter, GNWT, Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)*

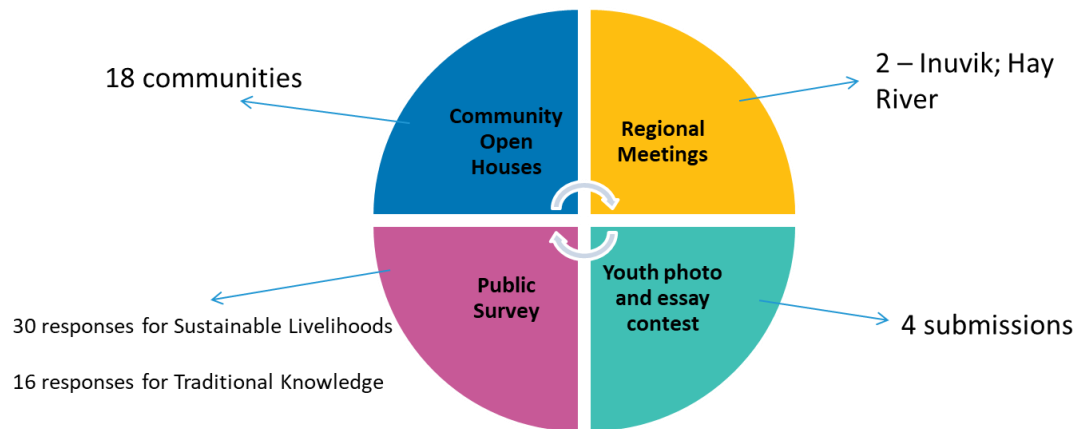
ENR has engaged with Indigenous governments, communities, and co-management partners to discuss 1) Sustainable Livelihoods, which includes, country foods, traditional economy and land-based learning; and, 2) Traditional Knowledge. Based on these engagements, ENR is drafting two plans:

- An ENR Sustainable Livelihoods Action Plan
- A GNWT Traditional Knowledge Action Plan

**The TK Action Plan will:**

- Help identify and prioritize actions for GNWT to improve how Traditional Knowledge is used in decision-making, programs and services;
- Promote and strengthen relationships with Indigenous Government Organizations (IGOs);
- Identify opportunities for joint TK initiatives;
- Identify where resources/tools are needed to support GNWT Departments; and
- Identify potential gaps in TK information, methods, gathering and application within the GNWT.

GNWT's engagement approach for the TK Action Plan to date:



*Figure 2: GNWT's engagement approach for the Traditional Knowledge Action Plan.*

The action categories that have emerged from engagement so far include:

- **Creating the space for knowledge** – e.g. Explore potential to establish an Elder Senate / Committee to guide GNWT TK initiatives
- **Cultural safety and awareness training** – e.g. Work with partners to clearly articulate and define TK concepts and terms
- **Respect and relationships** – e.g. Clearly define GNWT's recognition of and approach to knowledge ownership and rights
- **Decision-making** – e.g. Work with Elder Senate and other partners to develop decision-making framework(s) / tools
- **Accountability** – e.g. Establish TK Champions in each department

The next steps are for GNWT to draft two “What we heard” documents, form an Advisory Committee made up of representatives from Regional Indigenous Governments to identify priority themes and actions. Once drafted, the TK Action Plan will then be sent out for review by the public and co-management partners.

## Indigenous Knowledge – Requirements under the Canadian Energy Regulator Act

*Presenter: Brian Chambers, National Energy Board*

Brian Chambers described that the National Energy Board (NEB) is currently undergoing through a transition, the pace of which will depend on the passage of Bill C-69. Bill C-69 would enact the Impact

Assessment Act and the Canadian Energy Regulator Act, thereby transforming the NEB into the Canadian Energy Regulator (CER). The new act includes provisions related to Indigenous Knowledge (IK), and uses this term instead of TK. Below are some of the anticipated changes with the passing of Bill C-69.

#### **Bill C-69**

- Establishes the Impact Assessment Agency (IAA), formerly the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency.
- Establishes the Canadian Energy Regulator (CER), formerly the National Energy Board
- Places equal weight and value on Western Science and IK.
- Creates a new Commission for pipelines will have to consider how a project could impact Indigenous rights in its decisions, not just consider IK.

#### **Canadian Energy Regulator Act (CERA)**

- Once passed, all current board appointments will be terminated.
- There will be a corporate Board of Directors (minimum of 5 members, up to 9) and a Commission (up to 7 commissioners).
- The Commission will play an adjudicative function.
- There will also be a new CEO appointed.

#### **IK in the CERA**

- IK must be considered throughout the full lifecycle of a project, including closure and reclamation.
- IK is automatically assumed confidential now, but if in the rare instance the board thinks the information needs to be public, it must ask the permission of the knowledge holder(s).
- A federal IK framework is currently being developed, but is not complete.
- Federal regulators and environmental assessment agencies consider the North to be at the leading edge of including IK in their processes.

*\*Following Brian Chambers' presentation, Bill C-69 was passed on June 21, 2019.*

#### **Dene Mapping for Governance – Present, Past, and Future**

*Presenters: John T'seleie and Deborah Simmons, Executive Director, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board*

John T'seleie provided a history of his experience in Dene mapping. When John had just returned from school in the South in **1973**, he started mapping with elders in all the Sahtú communities for the Indian Brotherhood of the NWT (at that time). It was a good learning experience for him about how people use the land and why it is important. In the late **1970s**, there was a linguist who documented the dialect in the community. She did some work on land use mapping. In the **1980s**, there was a large project by Chevron Resources about 50 miles out on east side of Mackenzie

“When I brought in an elder to interview, the maps I printed were much larger and they identified pieces based on their knowledge of having been there.”

– John T'seleie



River toward the mountains. Part of what the people wanted done was the documentation of place names. After the SLUPB was formed, they did some research and documenting of place names. They produced a good atlas. In the **2000s**, there was some work done on gathering place name information.

**Most recently, in the last year, there has been an initiative to protect the Ramparts River Watershed (Ts'udé Niljné Tuyeta).** A Working Group was assembled with representatives from the four community organizations, including the land corporation, the band, the Métis organization and the Renewable Resources Council. In November, they identified activities that could take place related to the initiative to protect the Ramparts:

1. The renewal of trails; and
2. The production of a map with place names and trails.

The purpose of this initiative was to help younger people to know these place names and feel closer to the knowledge of their elders. The map shows the proposed Ts'udé Niljné Tuyeta protected area, which is 1.3 million hectares or 10,300 square kilometers, as well as the major Dene trail used historically and the place names along that trail. It also shows the names people use to describe certain regional areas. John met with many community members, working on large maps posted to the wall to identify and document dozens and dozens of names throughout the area. He also drew on his own knowledge of the names used in this area, having spent a lot of time with his family in the wetlands. The SLUPB provided the resources for this initiative and helped John work with Google Earth digitize the information. John reflected on how new tools like Google Earth can be used to support the collection and preservation of Indigenous Knowledge.

In 1970s, people were looking to assert a claim in relation to purposed Mackenzie Gas Pipeline. Mapping is now taking place for a different purpose. The Working Group felt people in the community should understand why Ts'udé Niljné Tuyeta was important. This area was used even before arrival of fur traders. **John said, "What will be interesting as time goes on, is to reflect on the history of mapping. The audience has shifted to assert Indigenous stewardship processes, like the Indigenous Protected and Conserved Area Fort Good Hope is proposing."**

To see the map John T'seleie spoke to during the session and other maps of the Sahtu Region in high quality, visit the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board's website ([www.sahtulanduseplan.org](http://www.sahtulanduseplan.org)). From the "Mapping" dropdown menu, select "Request File(s)". Click the file you would like to request (Ts'udé Niljné Tuyeta Protected Area), enter your contact information, and agree to the terms of use for access.

## 2.4 Dialogue with Elders

Frank T'seleie, John T'seleie and Florence Barnaby were invited to provide their insights on TK in the context of environmental management. They told rich stories about their personal experiences on the land and the changes they had seen in their lifetimes with respect to the environment and self-government. Below are some of the comments made by the panel.

**"There was a time when people were not listened to. Having a regulatory board like the National Energy Board develop policies around Indigenous Knowledge is a major step forward."**  
– John T'seleie

**"There was a time when people were not listened to." – John**

- The fact that boards like the National Energy Board or the Surface Rights Board are interested in TK and implementing relevant policies is a good step in environmental management.

**"There were rules around observing as a harvester." – Frank**

- TK involves a deep understanding of the wildlife patterns, such as which species are most common during which seasons.

**"We have to revive and promote TK." – Florence**

- It is important for people to be out on the land, and to love and respect the land for future generations.

**"The use of TK takes two parties who are willing to look at it the same way." – John**

- Wildlife management is an opportunity for people to cooperate and understand each others' knowledge.

**"The use of TK, sometimes for our people, is a process of decolonization." – John**

- Sometimes one party is afraid to approach the other to communicate what they know, which requires breaking down what John referred to as a "culture block."

**"Whoever wants [TK] needs to ask for it in a respectful way." – John**

- Knowledge holders should be approached with humility.

**"Knowledge of the environment and how to sustain it is embedded in TK." – Frank**

- To improve the state of the environment and co-management decision-making, TK must play an integral role.

**"As a woman, we look at the past mistakes we made." – Florence**

- Elders and front-line workers should always be consulted about future development because Indigenous peoples did not have a say in issues that happened in the past.



*Figure 3: Florence Barnaby, Frank T'seleie, and John T'seleie (left to right), Dene elders.*

## 2.5 Key Takeaways & “What Could We Do?”

Building upon the discussions throughout the day, the Forum members were invited to gather in small groups to think of key takeaways and actions that could improve the mobilization of TK personally or within their organizations. Here are some of the personal actions that groups identified:

- Acknowledge how TK has been inappropriately used in the past;
- Keep open to conversations about TK;
- Communicate to TK holders in an accessible way;
- Consider TK across all generations and genders equally – youth can support translation challenges;
- Do not allow sub-groups of people speak for one another (e.g. youth, women must speak for themselves);
- Engage early and in a way that is appropriate for the knowledge holders (e.g. some elders prefer to meet one on one);
- Allow for more stories and learnings to be shared at meetings and in personal interactions;
- Make the time to build trusting relationships with knowledge holders and work to show accountability; and
- Prioritize community visits to ensure people feel more aware and engaged in decision-making.

Organization-level actions are outlined with the others that emerged throughout the session in Section 3.6 of the report.

## 2.6 Dance Recital and Community Cookout

At the end of the first day of the Forum, the participants were invited to Chief T'Selehye School for a student dance recital and then to a community cookout at The Field. Board Forum members joined community members under the evening sun to enjoy a delicious dinner and musical performance.



*Figure 4: The community cookout at The Field.*

During the community cookout, some participants walked over to see the Church of Our Lady of Good Hope. The church, built between 1865 and 1885, was impressively painted with fish oil paints by the Oblate Fathers.



*Figure 5: Church of Our Lady of Good Hope.*

## 3. DAY 2 – BOARD BUSINESS AND YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

Most of the second day of the Forum was focused on board business in the morning and youth involvement in the afternoon. The day opened with a summary of the key takeaways and actions discussed on Day 1 (see Sections 2.5 and 3.6).

### 3.1 Action Items from Previous Meeting

The first task in board business was to review the action items from the previous Forum in September 2018. Here is a summary of the progress on action items.

1. **Reach out to all Boards to determine the best timing for 2019 NWT Board Forum in-person training course(s)** (MVEIRB).
  - MVEIRB Executive Director Mark Cliffe-Phillips confirmed that this action was completed. An in-person training course was held in March, 2019 on Renewable Resources Management, which is currently being transferred onto the online platform. The online training platform is undergoing some IT issues that will be resolved shortly. Mark is looking for input on the next training priority and will send out a survey. Public hearings training is one option.
2. **Generate a list of experts to share among NWT Board Forum members—focusing on TK, legal, and scientific expertise** (Board Relations Secretariat, CIRNAC and GNWT).
  - No progress to date. The Wek'èezhì Land and Water Board may provide support this item in the coming year.
3. **Improve existing/develop searchable databases to improve access to quality information (e.g. Board public registries)** (LWBs with support from the Board Relations Secretariat, CIRNAC).
  - No progress to date. The Wek'èezhì Land and Water Board may provide support this item in the coming year.
4. **Continue to develop the one-pager on the history of the NWT Board Forum, including input from the Boards** (Board Relations Secretariat, CIRNAC).
  - This action item has been paused until the Board Relations Secretariat has additional resources.

### 3.2 Presentations – Board and Government Updates

Part of the value of the NWT Board Forum is that it gives boards and other organizations an opportunity to share their activities with the other members. For the past few fora, participants have been invited to submit a one-page summary of their activities since the previous Forum; this approach was decided against for this meeting, to limit the burden on Forum members and ensure that the focus was on *significant* updates.



This year, updates were provided in a presentation format by the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB), Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs (CIRNAC), as well as the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT, Environment and Natural Resources; Lands).

#### MVEIRB – NWT Board Forum Consolidated Research Priorities 2019-20

*Presenter: Mark Cliffe-Phillips, Executive Director*

**Consolidated research priorities** are areas that would address Board Forum members' most pressing areas for improved information. The intent of the priorities is to:

- Advise organizations/individuals that want to do research of the boards' priorities; and
- Allow boards to obtain better information for making effective decisions.

The last time that the NWT Board Forum developed consolidated research priorities was ten years ago. At the time, priorities **included emerging issues common to many regions in the NWT and issues for**



**which consolidation of current knowledge would facilitate more efficient and effective review processes** (e.g. cumulative impacts to caribou, identifying measurable indicators on lifestyle, culture and health).

**MVEIRB would like to update the priorities** and will be seeking input from the boards on what the priorities should be via written surveys and follow-up phone interviews. Written surveys will be the main source of information. A survey will be mailed out in the next two months by MVEIRB staff. Jeremy Freeman ([jfreeman@reviewboard.ca](mailto:jfreeman@reviewboard.ca)) will reach out to contact each Board in the coming months as a reminder.

**Boards should inform their staff and any interested key stakeholders that the Forum is currently revising the research priorities.** Copies of the previous Statement of Research Priorities (June 2009) document are available today on [www.reviewboard.ca](http://www.reviewboard.ca) (Reference Material > NWT Board Forum).

## MVEIRB – Environmental Assessment Improvement Initiatives

*Presenter: Mark Cliffe-Phillips, Executive Director*

MVEIRB's **strategic goals** include:

- Goal #1: Conduct timely, effective, and evidence-based Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) processes
- Goal #2: Be an efficient, innovative, adaptive and transparent Board
- Goal #3: Enable and encourage inclusive and effective participation in EIA
- Goal #4: Strengthen our role in, and contribute to, an effective integrated resource management system

Focusing on Goal #4, the Board has undertaken several **key process improvement initiatives**, including:

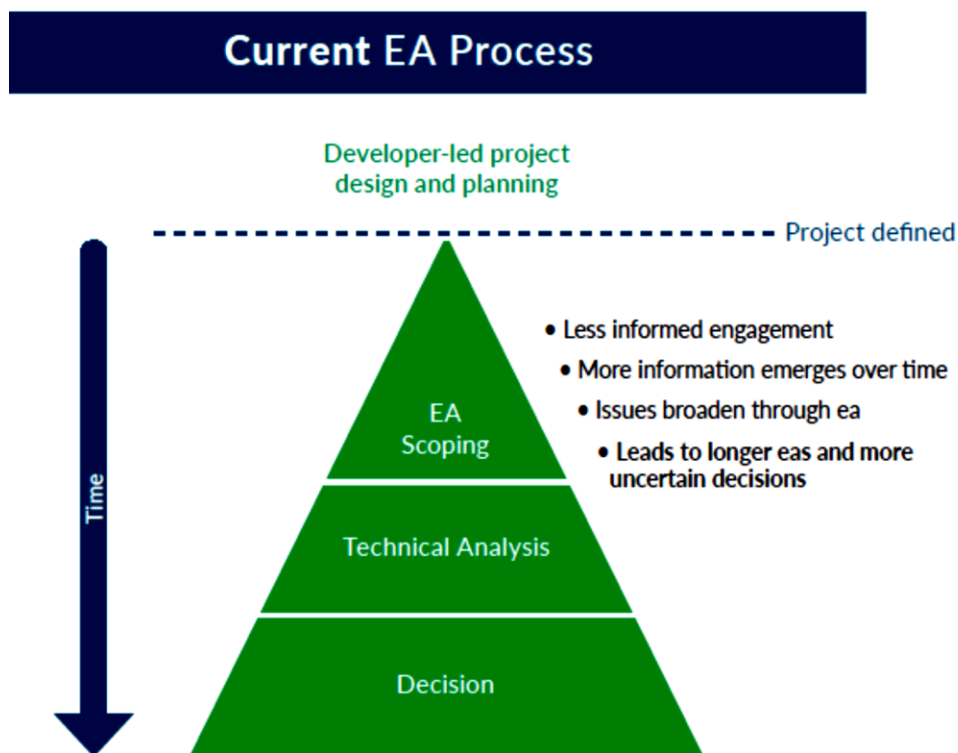
- EA Initiation Guidelines for Major Projects
- Well-being assessment
- Draft measures
- Participant funding
- Development Certificates
- Post EA follow-up and monitoring
- Effectiveness of measures of evaluation and auditing
- Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment

Some of MVEIRB's **ongoing policy and guideline initiatives** have also included:

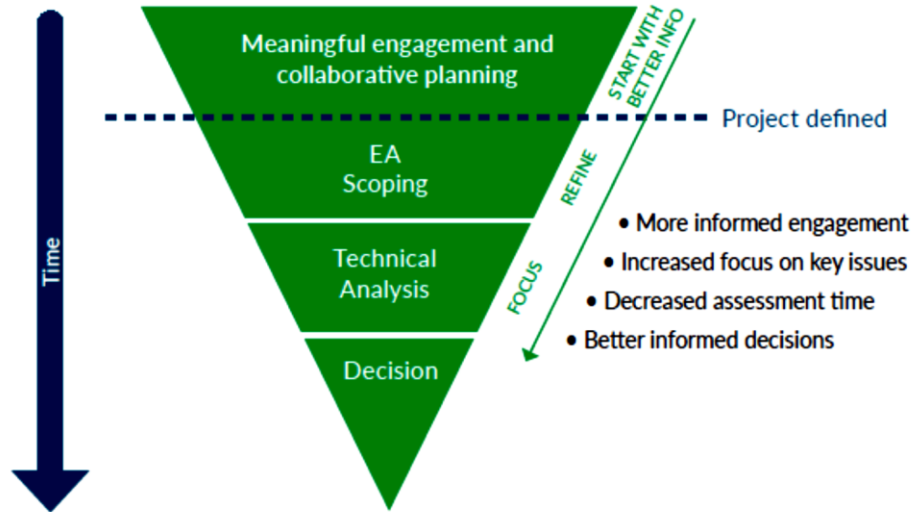
- Updated *Draft* Rules of Procedure
- EA process plain language booklets
- Cultural Impact Assessment Guidelines

- Consultation and engagement policy and guidelines – community toolboxes?
- *Draft* EA Initiation Guidelines for Developers of Major Projects
- Well-Being Assessment Discussion Paper
- Regional Strategic Environmental Assessment (RSEA) Workshop
- Terminology Workshop and Glossary

The **Draft EA Initiation Guidelines for Developers of Major Projects** have just been released for review and engagement with the ultimate goals of a **better-informed scoping process to focus the EA on the issues that matter most, a shorter and more focussed Developer's Assessment Report, and a more efficient and effective EA process overall.**



## EA Process with new Guidelines



**Engagement on the draft Guidelines**, based on parties' needs and interests, may include:

- Focussed workshops
- Topic-specific working groups
- Individual meetings
- Other collaboration

**The Review Board invites parties to familiarize themselves with the [draft Guidelines](#) and to:**

- Contact the Review Board directly to discuss how they would like to participate in future engagement opportunities related to the draft Guidelines; and/or
- Provide comments ([Online Review System](#)) on the content of the draft Guidelines and how the guidelines can best achieve their purpose and expected outcomes.

CIRNAC – Board Relations Secretariat

*Presenter: Robert Holliday, Program Manager and Project Leader*

Robert Holliday sent regrets from Matthew Spence, the Regional Director General and from Andrew Webster, Senior Policy Advisor. Andrew Webster is still working on getting **revised funding and honoraria processes** approved. The Implementation Sector of CIRNAC has gone through a complete re-organization and move, which has created logistical challenges. \*Post-forum update: The new contact who will be looking at the honoraria process after the fall election is Thessa Girard-Bourgoin.

Rebecca Chouinard, Senior Special Advisor, is working with her colleagues on **amendments to the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act** in Ottawa. Amendments include removing the



“superboard” components, creating an opportunity for board member short-term extensions, and allowing for administrative monetary penalties and regulations to be developed and utilized.

**Board appointments** will soon be paused from the summer to end of the election. Anyone responsible for nominations should provide them to Robert as soon as possible so that he can bundle them and send them for approval in Ottawa immediately. Note that security clearances remain valid for ten years from the date they are provided.

## GNWT – Environment and Natural Resources

*Presenter: Jennifer Fresque-Baxter, Manager, On the Land Unit*

Jennifer Fresque-Baxter presented updates to ENR’s major initiatives:

### **The creation of the On the Land Unit**

- This brings together ENR responsibilities for Traditional Economy Programs such as Community Harvester Assistance Program, as well as country foods, land-based learning, and implementation of the GNWT traditional knowledge policy.
- The goal is to collaborate and support work on the land with communities, boards, and governments.

### **Barren-ground caribou**

- In 2018, GNWT carried out population surveys on five of the herds.
- Three northern herds are relatively stable, but the Bluenose East and Bathurst herds have reduced by about half or more over the past 3 years, despite co-management actions between GNWT, Indigenous Governments and renewable resources boards to promote conservation and recovery efforts.
- ENR is continuing to work closely with co-management boards in the NWT and counterparts in Nunavut.

### **Framework for Boreal Caribou Range Planning**

- A range plan is required under federal and territorial recovery strategies.
- Renewable resources boards are reviewing the framework for range plans, and it should be finalized this summer.
- Five regional range plans will be developed to help maintain habitat to sustain a healthy boreal caribou population.
- March 2019 – GNWT established a conservation agreement with federal government under Section 11 of the *Species at Risk Act*, which includes federal funding to support collaborative development of plans over next four years.

### **Wildlife management and monitoring**

- On track to have *Northwest Territories Wildlife Act*, Phase 2 regulations in place July 1, 2019, which will enable s. 95 requirements to come into force.

### **NWT Water Stewardship Strategy**

- ENR is reviewing implementation progress which will feed into the third annual progress report, expected to be released in winter 2020.
- ENR is preparing to evaluate progress on Keys to Success in the existing Action Plan (2016-20) to inform the development of a new 5-YR Action Plan (2021-25).
- 10th Annual Water Strategy Workshop is being planned for October 2019, which will bring water partners together to discuss stewardship and how ENR is progressing on meeting the actions of the Strategy.

### **Technical Guideline documents to support regulatory processes**

- In 2018, ENR worked with the land and water boards to release the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Guidelines.

### **Waste Resource Management Strategy and Implementation Plan**

- It will be released summer 2019.
- Engagement included boards, NWT residents, a Waste Reduction Advisory Panel, boards, and non-government organizations.
- It will be a ten-year roadmap for dealing with waste in the territory.

### **Giant Mine Remediation Project**

- Water licences application for remediation was submitted to Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board April 2019.
- Through the regulatory process established by the MVLWB, technical sessions are planned for July and September 2019.
- Public hearings are expected in January 2020.

### **Bill-39 – Environmental Rights Act**

- Bill-39 is under review by the Standing Committee on Economic Development and Environment.
- ENR anticipates it will come before legislative assembly August 2019.

### **NWT Climate Change Strategic Action Plan**

- The first five-year Action Plan was released in April 2019 with a focus on implementation of the 2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework.
- The Action Plan describes specific actions that will be taken to meet three key goals: transition to a lower carbon economy, improving knowledge of climate change impacts, and building resilience and adapting to a changing climate.
- A number of specific actions identify boards as potential partners, including an action to develop policy and tools that address climate change in environmental assessment and permitting for resource development.

### **Protected Areas Act**

- *Protected Areas Act* was developed as a legislative tool to establish territorial protected areas in the NWT.

- It was developed with a Technical Working Group of Indigenous Governments and organizations, as well as a Stakeholders Advisory Group and the general public, over the past 2 years.

*\*The Act was approved by the Legislative Assembly in June.*

#### **Research priorities**

- GNWT Knowledge Agenda Action Plan outlines action to be taken with partners in the next five years in the fields of knowledge generation and mobilization. It was publicly released in July 2019.

#### **Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program (CIMP)**

- NWT CIMP is providing funding for 28 projects in 2019-2020.
- Five projects are TK-based, 21 are science-based, and two draw on both TK and science.

For more information about the Cumulative Impact Monitoring Program, see [www.nwtcimp.com](http://www.nwtcimp.com).

## Q&A

**George Barnaby, SRRB:** *As part of the Water Strategy, will we find out more about what's happening to the water here? The river is really low. What's happening? Should we meet about it?*

**Jennifer Fresque-Baxter:** I'll take that back to the Water Strategy Team and pass along the desire to have a meeting.

**Lawrence (unable to confirm last name):** *Regarding trappers on the land – For the past few years, people have lost a lot of equipment on the land. There needs to be a way to get more funding. When is the next cheque coming for furs?*

**Jennifer Fresque-Baxter:** We run programs for compensation for inquiry or the loss of equipment. One thing we have heard is that we need to look at those programs. We are planning to do a review and would like to work with harvesters and Hunters and Trappers Committees on this.

Fur cheques have been a challenge this year. We take that really seriously. We've been using a new system for accounting the sales that we have been having some challenges with. We're working with informatics folks to improve in the future.

## GNWT – Lands

*Presenter: Lorraine Seale, Director, Securities and Project Assessment*

Lorraine Seale presented updates to the Department of Lands' major initiatives:

### Appointments

- All nominations are up to date.
- Lands is currently seeking appointments to the NWT SRB.

### Land Use Planning

- Lands is GNWT's lead for land use planning.
- Lands released a document recently called [Finding Common Ground](#), which sets out how GNWT plans to work with each of the regions. The planning approach is tailored to each region.
- Lands is also a partner in the *Species at Risk Act* Section 11 Boreal Caribou Conservation Agreement between GNWT and the federal government and is providing the land use planning perspective on range plans.

### Environmental assessment

- A large part of Lands' work is participating and collaborating with other processes.
- Lands provides input to federal initiative, such as the *Impact Assessment Act* and the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act*.
- MVRMA workshops continue to be an important engagement opportunity and place where board staff, government staff, board members and other interested parties can talk about how to participate in the system.

## Policy and legislation

- Updating compliance and enforcement policy. Hadn't been looked at since 1997 – will be publicly available when completed.
- The Minister of Lands has introduced the Public Lands Act, which combines the *Commissioner's Land Act* and *Northwest Territories Lands Act*. It is with a Standing Committee currently.
- The Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment has put forward amendments to the *Petroleum Resource Act* and the *Oil and Gas Operations Act*. They are with the standing committee for consideration.

### 3.3 Next Meeting Discussion

The Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board volunteered to host the next Forum meeting in Fort Simpson, NWT in May or June 2020. Chair Jo-Anne Deneron mentioned that the Forum has not been held in the Dehcho region since 2008.



A potential theme or themes will be decided by the Steering Committee during the planning process, in consultation with NWT Board Forum members. Following the afternoon presentation and discussions, it was mentioned that perhaps another session on the topic of youth involvement would be valuable. Some participants agreed that a table should be set aside for youth participants at the next meeting.

### 3.4 Presentation – Youth Involvement

A Collaborative Plan for Nę K'édí Ke – Keepers of the Land

*Presenters: Chief McNeely, K'ásho Got'jne Dene Band, and Daniel Jackson with Deborah Simmons, Executive Director, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board*



The presentation opened with a video made by the NWT's Amos Scott on behalf of the Indigenous Leadership Initiative, which set the stage for understanding Indigenous Guardian initiatives in Canada. It featured clips of Guardian initiatives in the Sahtú region as well as other areas in NWT and Canada. Chief McNeely has been driving and leading Guardian initiative in the Sahtú. Daniel Jackson recently graduated from the Environment and Natural Resources Technology Program in Fort Smith. Through collaborative planning, a Sahtú Guardians Pilot Program was created, entitled Nę K'édí Ke or "Keepers of the Land".

Chief McNeely told the story of his challenges in securing funding for a program that would bring youth onto the land in camps to encourage them to participate in their traditional activities and speak their language. He said that the Guardians pilot program has been a great success and that there are plans to run it again in the future.

Too often, I feel when we go to hearings, they're built around keeping us quiet as a people. We can recognize the Guardians as trained people on our behalf and we can train them to be certified like Daniel in 4-5 years.

– Chief McNeely

Daniel Jackson provided an overview of the Nę K'édí Ke -Keepers of the Land Pilot Guardian Program, which has several goals, including:

- Focusing on intergenerational relationships;
- Protecting Traditional Knowledge, culture and biological diversity;
- Supporting Dene ts'įł (way of life);

- Improving health and well-being;
- Decolonizing land stewardship; and
- Strengthening local economies.

The Program's priorities are to:

- Educate Nę K'ádí Ke on Western and Traditional Knowledge;
- Create employment; and
- Protect and enforce Traditional Knowledge on protected areas.

The future goals of the program include establishing employment for local individuals in surrounding communities, have patrols on protected areas and the Sahtú Region, and involving intergenerational relationships in all aspects of understanding Traditional and Western Knowledge.

There were seventeen graduates at the Nárehten (Rabbitskin Crossing) pilot project and future plans are to hold another camp in the coming year.

Daniel also shared his personal experiences of changes that have happened on the land since he was a child, such as lower water levels and an increasing number of abandoned beaver lodges. In his networking with other Guardians participants, he has heard similar concerns from other nations in Canada.

## Q&A

**Paul Dixon, Executive Director, SLWB:** *Yesterday we talked about the integration of TK in board work. This program seems to incorporate TK and Western Science in one. Were there some training opportunities to help Guardians understand both sides? Or is it more about fostering the transition of knowledge from one generation to another?*

**Daniel Jackson:** We need to use a bit of both. TK we have been using for thousands of years, whereas science only goes back decades here.

**Louis Azzolini, Chairperson, NWT SRB:** *An area where I feel there is weakness in the MVRMA processes is boots on the ground. A lot of the work is a paper exercise, which is legitimate and necessary. How do you bring in the knowledge of boots on the ground? /*

**Roxane Poulin, Facilitator:** *How does the Guardian's approach feed into the work of the boards?*

**Daniel Jackson:** There are a lot of things in our traditional ways that are not written down. Giving a permit in some areas, you may not know the past of what is of value to us.

## 3.5 Fireside Chat – Discussion with Youth and Board Members

Youth involvement has been a recurring theme at the NWT Board Forum. In order to further understand the benefits and challenges of facilitating youth involvement in board processes, some of the Forum participants were invited to give their thoughts in a panel setting. The panel included (right to left in the photo below):

- Dakota Etruse, Board member, SLUPB
- Jordan Norman-Goose, Technician, Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board (GRRB)



- Anne Marie Jackson, Community Researcher, K'ásho Got'jne First Nation
- Mavis Cli-Michaud, Chairperson, Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB)
- Jo-Anne Deneron, Chairperson, MVEIRB



Figure 6: The panel on the topic of youth involvement.

The panel and participants focused on the question, “How can we get more youth involved in the work of the boards?” Below are the main ideas that were discussed.

#### **Youth involvement is essential to the future and continuity of the boards**

- There was a recognition by the panelists that youth have a valuable role to play in the NWT’s integrated environment and natural resources management system as challengers and future leaders.
- Without engaging youth, the boards may lose continuity and lack a sensitivity to local circumstances, putting the treaty relationship at risk.
- Boards have a role to play in educating youth about board functions and engaging them in board activities.

“Youth involvement is critical because they don’t know what I do or what the board does.”

– Jordan Norman-Goose,  
GRRB

#### **Encourage youth to envision a *better* system**

- While the NWT’s regulatory system is considered by some to be a leader, challenges remain that may deter youth involvement. Some youth are aware of a conflict between Indigenous sovereignty and the Western nature of the system, which may make them hesitant to be involved. However, the board system is not static, it can change and legislation can be amended or rewritten. Youth should be encouraged to shape the future of the system and empowered to make changes if they are dissatisfied with the status quo.

“As people with a fundamental difference, integration means finding ways to work together.”

– Dakota Etruse,  
SLUPB

### Give youth a safe platform to find their voice

- Free of judgement, youth should be encouraged to voice their opinions and concerns.
- Some may feel that they have nothing to say or fear that what they say conflict with others, so it is essential that they feel comfortable.
- One solution is to create a dedicated youth platform at consultations and other board events, such as a “youth table,” to show that their voices are important.

### Facilitate conversations in schools

- One practice for encouraging youth involvement that has been successful is in-school consultations and other forms of conversation.
- Board should be mindful of what kinds of answers they are really looking for from youth and shape their questions accordingly – e.g. asking youth about the kind of future they see for their community as opposed to whether a development would be good.

### Create physical space for youth to discuss the future

- One participant spoke to the value of creating a peer-to-peer learning environment for youth in advance of community engagement sessions, to help them familiarize themselves with the various forms and applications in a comfortable setting.
- Someone with experience could be present to sit with youth and help provide explanations and background to help them understand the processes and issues.

## 3.6 Action Items

Below are the action items that were identified throughout the session. Where participants identified a willingness to lead an action area, this has been noted. If you or an organization you know is interested in leading and/or supporting any of the items, please reach out to Robert Holliday, Board Relations Secretariat, at [robert.holliday@canada.ca](mailto:robert.holliday@canada.ca).



Action Items	Accountable
Generate a list of experts to share among NWT Board Forum members—focusing on TK, legal, and scientific expertise	Ryan Fequet, WLWB
Improve existing/develop searchable databases to improve access to quality information (e.g. Board public registries)	Ryan Fequet, WLWB
Continue to develop the one pager on the history of the NWT Board Forum, including input from the Boards	Robert Holliday, BRS
Research priorities working group	Amy Amos, GRRB & Lawrence Jackson
Pool resources to create a scholarship or internship program within your organization	
Consider adding Traditional Knowledge to proponent applications (mandatory requirements)	
Revise engagement guidelines, adding more guidance for proponents on Traditional Knowledge	LWBs



Action Items	Accountable
Collaborate on finding and hiring a Traditional Knowledge facilitator or “navigator”	
Coordinate a “Traditional Knowledge Programming Framework”	Mark Cliffe-Phillips, MVEIRB
Develop materials that describe regional co-management processes	
Design/promote visuals that demonstrate how the co-management processes work and where/how the public and other actors can participate	
Hold workshops with youth on specific projects/hearings/etc. to ensure they have the knowledge and capacity to participate	
Create space for youth at the 26 <sup>th</sup> NWT Board Forum	MVEIRB (as the host of next year’s meeting)
Send an update on board funding and honoraria to the Forum members.	Robert Holliday, Board Relations Secretariat

### 3.7 Closing Comments

As the meeting came to a close, Isadore Manuel recalled the work of Judge Thomas R. Berger, who led the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry from 1974 to 1977 and “paved the way” for comprehensive land claims in Canada. Isadore invited the participants to remember him as “a good judge and a good prophet”.

George Barnaby also said a few closing words, emphasizing that the Dene Law is to always work together to resolve issues and reach consensus. He said that it is important for TK to be passed on to the youth to maintain the unity of the Dene as a people.

Community members thanked the NWT Board Forum for visiting the community and the meeting closed with a prayer.

## APPENDIX A – AGENDA

### 25<sup>th</sup> NWT Board Forum – Fort Good Hope, NWT Agenda

*June 17 – 19, 2019*

#### **Monday, June 17 – The Field**

7:00 pm – 9:00 pm      **Evening activity:** Cookout at the Field

#### **Tuesday, June 18 – Band Hall**

##### **Theme: Working with Traditional Knowledge**

8:45 am – 9:15 am	<i>Welcome, wake-up and breakfast</i>
9:15 am – 9:30 am	<b>Forum opening</b> Opening prayer Larry Wallace, Chair, Sahtú Land and Water Board (SLWB) Heather Bourassa, Chair, Sahtú Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB) George Barnaby, Acting Chair, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board (SRRB)
9:30 am – 10:00 am	<b>Welcome, Objectives and Agenda Overview</b> Facilitator Roxane Poulin
10:00 am – 10:30 am	<b>Community Welcome</b> Wilfred McNeely Jr., K'ásho Got'íne Dene Band
10:30 am – 10:45 am	<i>Health break</i>
10:45 am – 11:30 am	<b>Working with TK - Top of Mind Questions and Issues</b>

	Breakout group discussions:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are some top of mind questions and issues when it comes to working with traditional knowledge in a board context?</li> </ul>
11:30 am – 12:00 pm	<b>GNWT Traditional Knowledge Framework Development - Presentation and Q&amp;A</b> Jennifer Fresque-Baxter, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	<i>Lunch (provided)</i>
1:00 pm – 1:30 pm	<b>Indigenous Knowledge: Requirements under the <i>Canadian Energy Regulator Act</i> - Presentation and Q&amp;A</b> Brian Chambers, Professional Leader, Northern Engagement, NEB
1:30 pm – 2:00 pm	<b>Dene Mapping for Governance, Present, Past and Future – Presentation and Q&amp;A</b> John T'seleie with Deborah Simmons, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board
2:00 pm – 2:30 pm	<b>T̓ɔdzı (Boreal Caribou): The Importance of the State of their Habitat</b> Allice Legat, PhD with Jody Pelligsey, Wek'èezhıı Renewable Resources Board
2:30 pm – 2:45 pm	<i>Health break</i>
2:45 pm – 3:45 pm	<b>Dialogue with Elders</b> (Frank T'seleie, John T'seleie and Florence Barnaby)
3:45 pm – 4:30 pm	<b>Key Take-aways</b> Breakout group discussions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How is what we have heard relevant to our board processes and decision-making? What are the key take-aways for us?</li> <li>Any action items we would like to propose related to how boards work with TK?</li> </ul>
4:30 pm – 4:45 pm	<b>Wrap Up and Look Ahead to Day 2</b>
4:45 pm – 6:00 pm	<b>Free Time</b>
TBD	<b>Evening activity:</b> Movie Night at Yamoga or Dance Recital at Chief T'Selehye, Community Cookout

## Wednesday, June 19 – Band Hall

### Theme: Board Business and Youth Involvement

*Submissions from youth in Fort Good Hope will be shared throughout the day.*

8:45 am – 9:15 am	<i>Welcome, wake-up and breakfast</i>
9:15 am – 9:30 am	<b>Recap of Day 1 and Looking Ahead</b> Facilitator Roxane Poulin
9:30 am – 9:45 am	<b>Energizer!</b>
9:45 – 10:30 am	<b>Updates on Action Items</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Board Forum Training (MVEIRB)</li> <li>List of Experts (Board Relations Secretariat, CIRNAC and GNWT)</li> <li>Searchable database improvements (LWBs with support from the Board Relations Secretariat, CIRNAC)</li> <li>NWT Board Forum History Sheet (Board Relations Secretariat, CIRNAC)</li> </ul>
10:30 am – 10:45 am	<i>Health break</i>
10:45 am – 11:15 am	<b>Environmental Assessment Process Updates</b> Mark-Cliffe Phillips, Executive Director, MVEIRB
11:15 am – 11:45 am	<b>CIRNAC Updates</b>

Robert Holliday, CIRNAC

11:45 am – 12:15 pm

**GNWT Updates**

Lorraine Seale, GNWT Department of Lands

Jennifer Fresque-Baxter, GNWT Department of Environment and Natural Resources

12:15 pm – 1:15pm

*Lunch (provided)*

1:15 pm – 1:45 pm

**Next Meeting – Host(s) and location**

1:45 pm – 2:15 pm

**A Collaborative Plan for Nę K'édí Ke – Keepers of the Land – Presentation and Q&A**

Chief McNeely and Daniel T'seleie with Deborah Simmons, Sahtú Renewable Resources Board

2:15 pm – 2:30 pm

*Health break*

2:30 pm – 4:00 pm

**Youth Involvement Session**

Fireside Chat – Discussion with Youth and Board Members

(Mavis Cli-Michaud, Jo-Anne Deneron, Anne Marie Jackson, Dakota Erutse, Jordan Norman-Goose)

Followed by breakout groups discussions:

- What have you learned from the session this afternoon that is relevant to Boards and Board members with respect to the role of youth?
- What could/should Boards be doing to build capacity and interest among youth people who will be the decision-makers of the future?

4:00 pm – 4:30 pm

**Recap and Action items**

4:30 pm – 4:45 pm

**Closing prayer**

## APPENDIX B – PARTICIPANTS LIST

Name	Organization
Jody Pellissey	WRRB
Amy Amos	GRRB
Gina Vanetsi-Neyando	GRRB
Deb Simmons	SRRB
Camilla Rabisca	SRRB
George Barnaby	SRRB
Camilla Tutcho	SRRB
Jeffery Walker	SRRB
Kirsten Jensen	SRRB
Lex Scully	SRRB
Kyanna Lennie Dolphus	SRRB
Catherine Cockney	EIRB
Mark Cliffe-Phillips	MVEIRB
Joanne Deneron	MVEIRB
Pauline DeJong	OROGO
Brian Chambers	NEB
Lorraine Seale	GNWT Lands

Dr. Jennifer Fresque-Baxter	GNWT ENR
Robert Holliday	CIRNAC
Mavis Cli-Michaud	MVLWB
Shelagh Montgomery	MVLWB
Gerry Kisoun	GLWB
Leonard DeBastien	GLWB
Mardy Semmler	IWB
Elizabeth Arey	IWB
Larry Wallace	SLWB
Paul Dixon	SLWB
Joe Mackenzie	WLWB
Sarah Elasser	WLWB
Louie Azzolini	NWTSRB
Doug Rankin	NWTSRB
Dakota Erutse	SLUPB
Heather Bourassa	SLUPB
Melanie Harding	SLUPB

## APPENDIX C – FLIPCHART PHOTOS

### TK Top of Mind Breakouts

#### GROUP 1 - Questions about TK 1 of 3

- Languages ~ Translation/interpreters
  - ↳ how much is lost in translation?
  - ↳ both ways → Asking Questions & and applying
- Defining Indigenous Knowledge as it pertains to new legislation
  - ↳ it can mean different things
- can give information around
  - best transportation
  - survival - especially in emergencies
  - general knowledge of the area
  - must get from people local to the area
- important to teach it on the land
  - ↳ gets focus away from distractions
  - ↳ few people live on the land now
- What would a public hearing look like if held on the land?
  - ↳ it can be done - get more story telling from elders.
- Working with TK is important but we don't always know exactly how.

#### Group 1 Questions about TK 2 of 3

- Use of TK in life cycle legislation/monitoring
  - ↳ how can TK be used through the whole project ~ from application → closure
- timelines → developers often want to move quickly and collecting/sharing TK can take longer. Also there are legislated timelines.
- Different Indigenous Governments have different approaches → one size ≠ fit all
- Changing legislation and jurisprudence can create additional considerations of how it is used and how it impacts rights.
  - ↳ with Boards only able to consider what is shared how do we make sure all who need it have access? (Board/Proponent/Governments)
  - ↳ Proponent/Indigenous government conversations w/o Boards/Regulators

#### Group 1 Questions about TK 3 of 3

- How to get away from Traditional Knowledge VS Western Knowledge and move to knowledge.
  - ↳ how to easily communicate that people have TK → western knowledge has a degree on a résumé.
- How can we make sure that all genders/youth/etc are incorporated in engagement & work.
- Projects that overlap traditional areas where groups have different views (i.e. need to halt a project)



# TK - TOP OF MIND

- governance - way of life - much bigger than data
- respectful - land <sup>people</sup> knowledge from non-Aboriginals
- predictions are coming true
  - climate change
  - weighted more heavily
  - spiritual dimension - value
- homeland - intimate knowledge of ppl who have longterm responsibilities
- govt - we don't own it - end up scrambling, not always appropriate
  - immediacy

- beyond collecting TK
- Community conservation planning
- living document eg caribou plan
- Storytelling / "legends" - important to be aware of
  - e.g. Bear Rock - history, feelings, changes
  - each region has story - "how it came to be" or "how it was"
- MVEIRB - TK Guidelines
  - some boards working from diff. places
- translating across knowledges
  - Co-production of knowledge
  - TK "assistants"
- start from community stories - starting from a diff. perspective
- people are not open-minded - elders would do this

- people are not open-minded - elders would do this

- Science is different - now more distant from TK experience
  - govt / industry is always looking for most efficient way
- Science & TK - not considered together, but should "pull each other along"
- relationship-building - spend the time
  - can't explain it in a PPT!
- Shift in how TK is conceived of in env. management
  - Social scientists can help w/ this shift
- hands need to be more natural scientists

## Questions / Gaps

- full understanding of TK as foundation for environmental governance (gap)
- role of language - e.g. place names (gap)
- ① encounter with the land } living aspect of the knowledge (gap)
- ② encounter b/t generations }
  - appreciation
- Starting to transform science - co-production
  - e.g. interpretation of results & dev't of qs with elders
- How to translate across knowledges?
  - Social issues can be more easily translated
  - Science ↔ TK - loss of meaning
  - recognize there's struggle
- It's not understood yet



- ↳ recognize there's struggle
- It's not understood yet

## TK Questions & Issues

- hard to measure
- not involved in collection, so not knowledgeable in that area
- consistency, more info about one area than another
- No guidelines
- Sometimes site-specific, so differences b/w areas
- Changing over time w/ generation
- every region different, knowledge different b/w areas → need collection to be more consistent
- need to respect confidentiality (eg. not part of public record)

- People becoming more reluctant to give TK
  - ↳ no recognition given to knowledge-holders despite benefit user
  - ↳ non-<sup>TK</sup> knowledge holders benefitting (eg. publications, degrees)
  - ↳ TK holders not respected due to lack of "degree" (eg. Franklin Expedition)
  - ↳ people not listening / respectful
- Sometimes delivery of TK is a different style than people are used to (eg. story telling vs fact direct)
- TK is very personal experience

- used to (eg. story telling vs fact direct)
- TK is very personal experience

- how knowledgeable are Board staff about TK & Aboriginal people / culture?
  - ↳ staff interact w/ proponents, what if they are insensitive
- Proponents not spending time in the communities, with people
- more training for Board / staff, Board Forum may have opportunity here
- need materials / training / to listen & learn
- Board appt. process may affect decisions (eg. if no community perspective)

SM

4

TK foundation of plans / planning

- TK is valuable or more than science
- What is monetary value of TK (in terms of compens'n or Surface Rights Bonus)
- TK shared to protect land
- TK should be used in everyday decision making - not just big projects

How can we should TK



### 13 TK for sale

- TK should be used in every day decision making
  - not just big projects
- How ~~can~~ should TK be used in every day decision making
- How to validate the TK/
  - need to have the info validated
- Need for agreements to be in place in order for TK to be used
  - confidentiality
- need to recognize climate change and TK (current sit'n)

- TK provided to decision makers and ignored
  - e.g. bridge put in wrong place
- TK imp. in project siting and closure
- How do you apply the understanding of TK for its relevance and importance in decision-making?
  - (background info. ~~relate~~ to "explain" recommendation)
  - agreements should be req'd to fully engage ~~off~~ on their work - including TK

6

### Dene Way

- clans
- Regions
- LANGUAGE

Time - takes Time

Ask the people for their advice

Board asks people what they think of a development  
→ tell them Right away it

People know everything about the land and animals  
Know how to look after it

→ trying to put on paper  
We need to

\* put (oral history) on paper  
to pass it on.

→ companies + gov't tell people Right away.  
story telling legends



## TK Action Breakouts

EIRB, NIEB, MIEIRB, OROGO, SINNT, GAC

### What could we do?

- put wifi/cell signal blockers at meetings to keep attention.
- Keep open to conversations; even if we don't expect interest
- perception can = impact even if technical impact doesn't occur → overall impact on rights  
↳ note IFA consideration of worst case scenarios
- translation needs to include how to communicate what the project will do in an accessible way to get meaningful TK
- ensure to get TK from all genders
- talk about impacts in plain language and impacts on people and well-being
- include Indigenous Knowledge across all generations  
↳ Youth can help with translation challenges

### What can we do

- don't let gender/age/etc sub-groups speak for each other  
↳ ask for all opinions
- ~~ensure~~ include the process in curriculum
- seek out elders who don't come to meetings and prefer to talk 1 on 1
- Reach out to elders early to get them engaged
- have conversations for both men + women  
↳ there are gendered perspectives generally

### ACTIONS

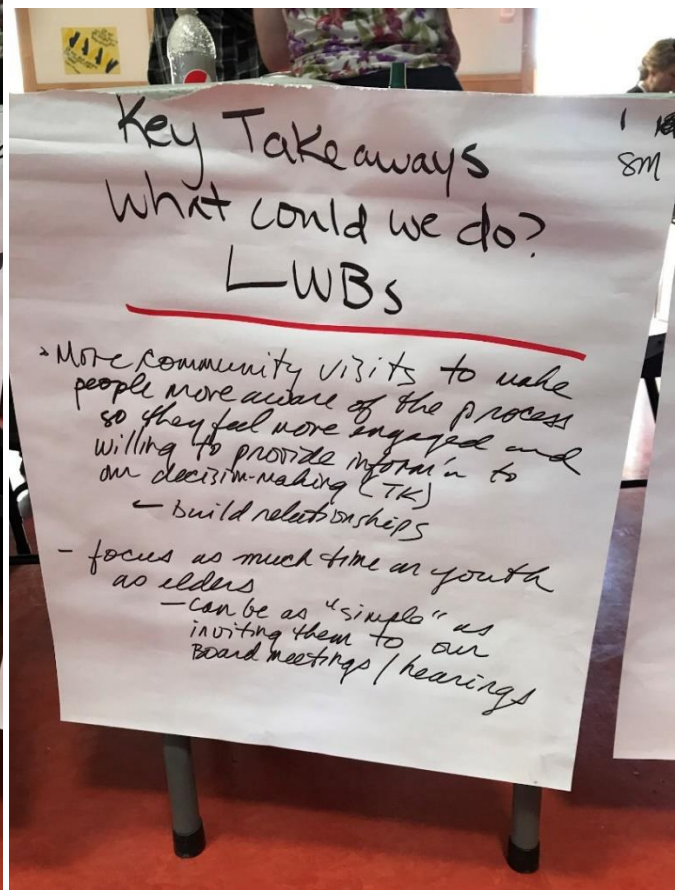
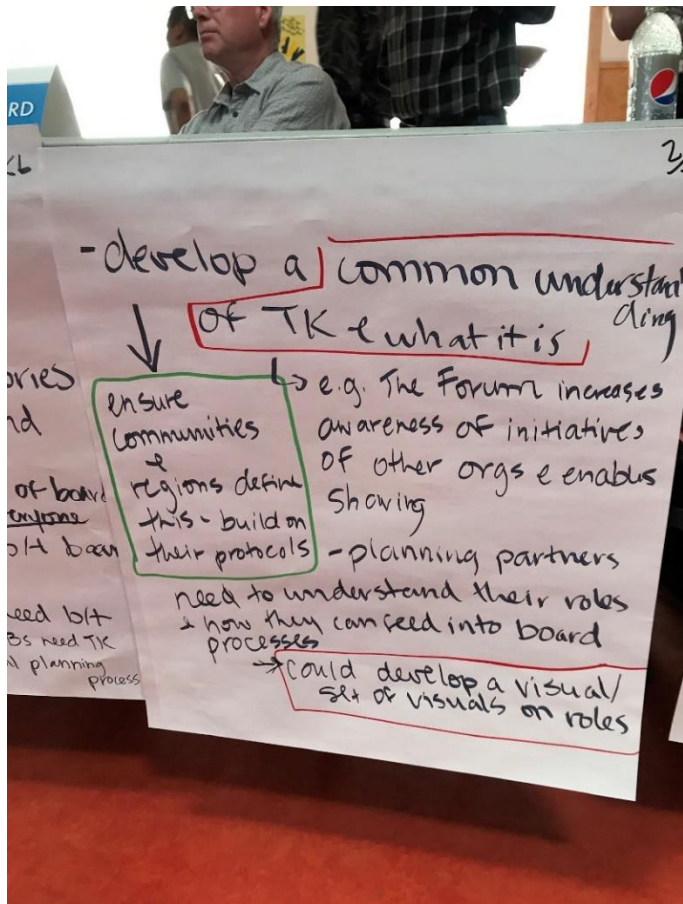
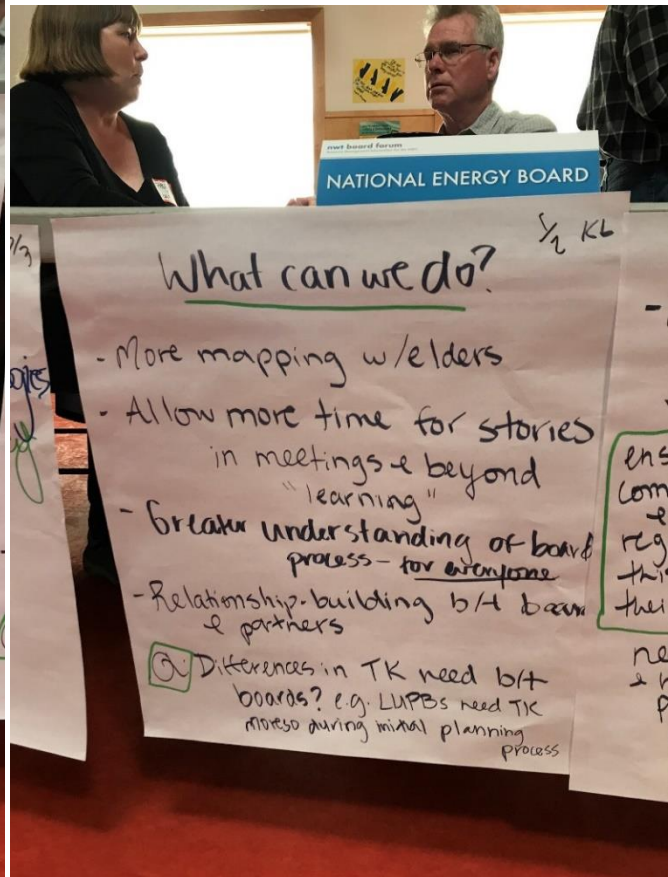
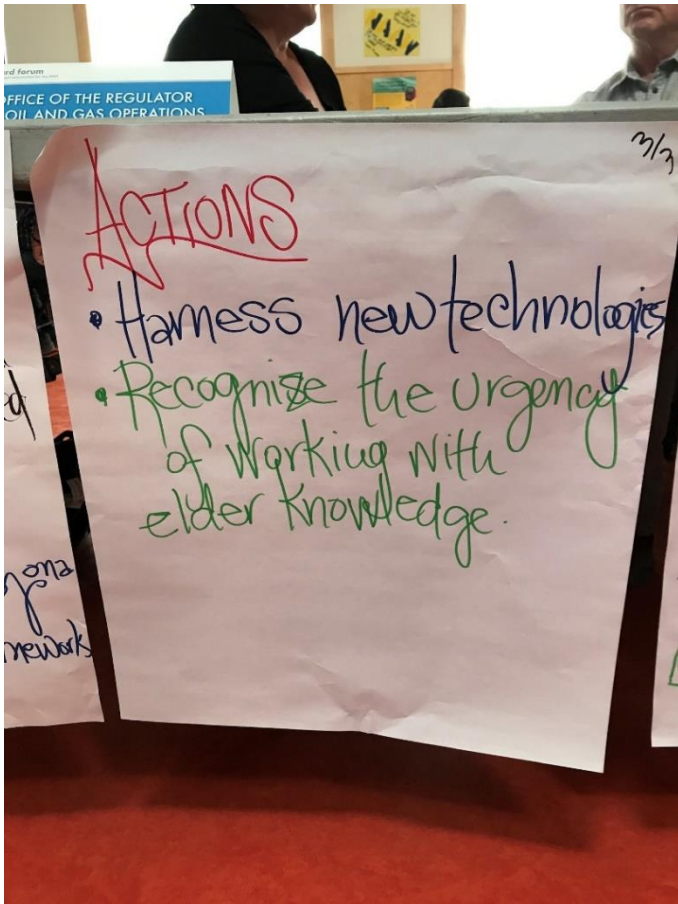
- Need more funding to support communities to document, organise, produce materials, and
- Describe regional processes. Identify differences & commonalities.

### LEARNINGS.

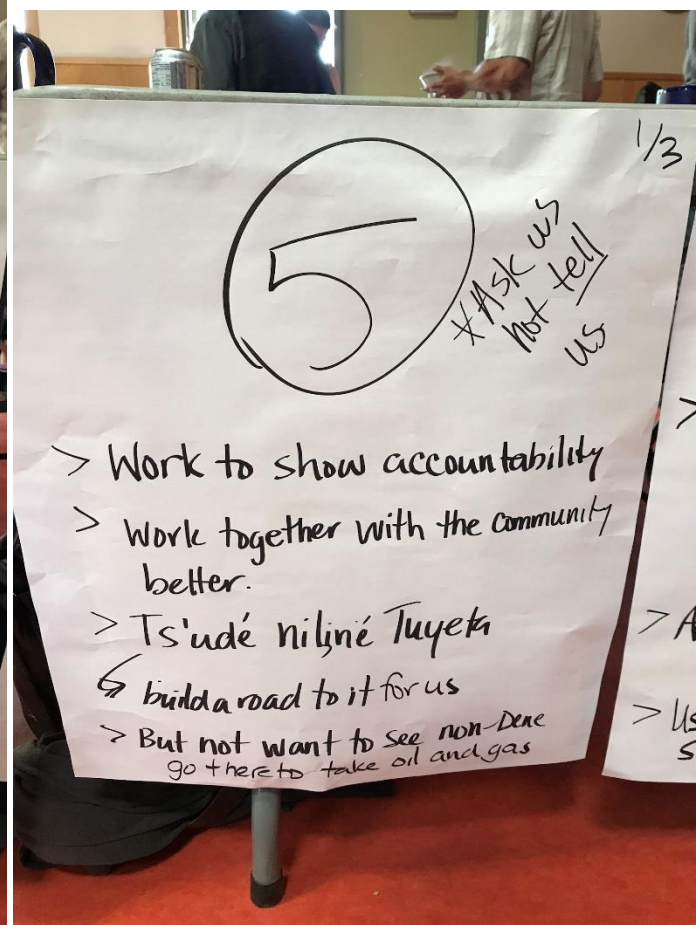
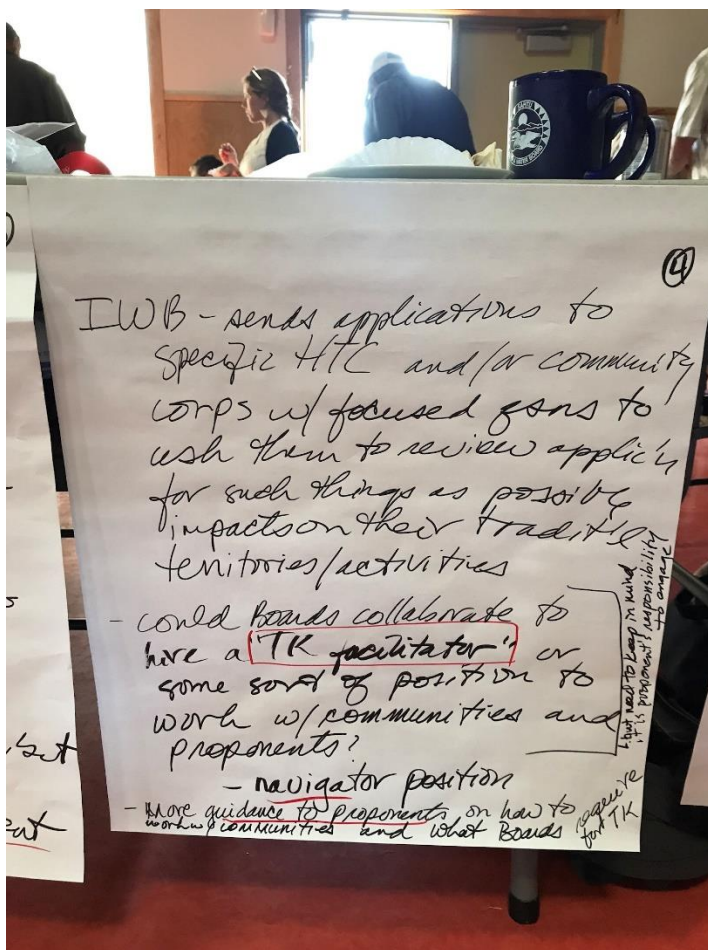
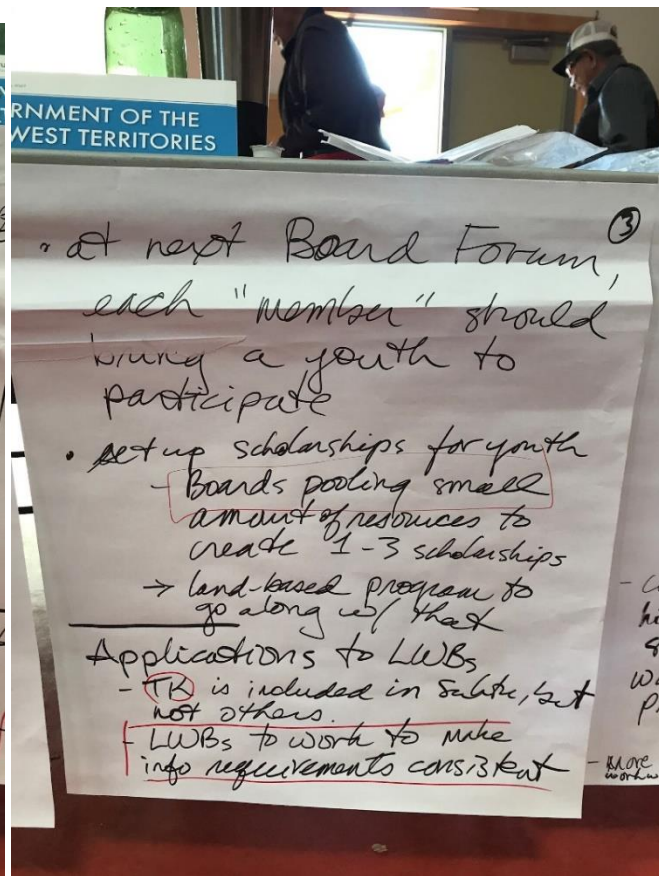
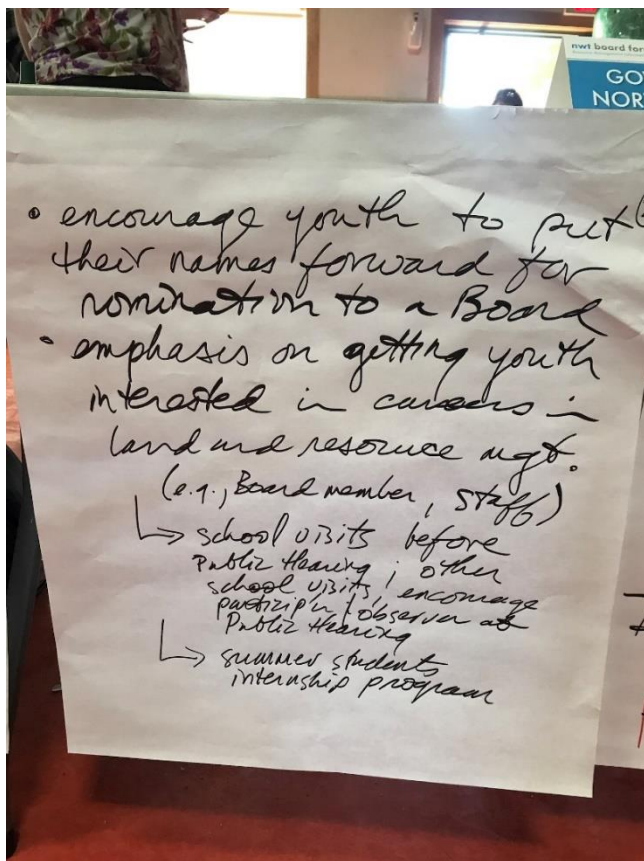
- The integrated system can support strengthened TK processes.

**ACTION** Establish a forum for coordinating TK programming framework

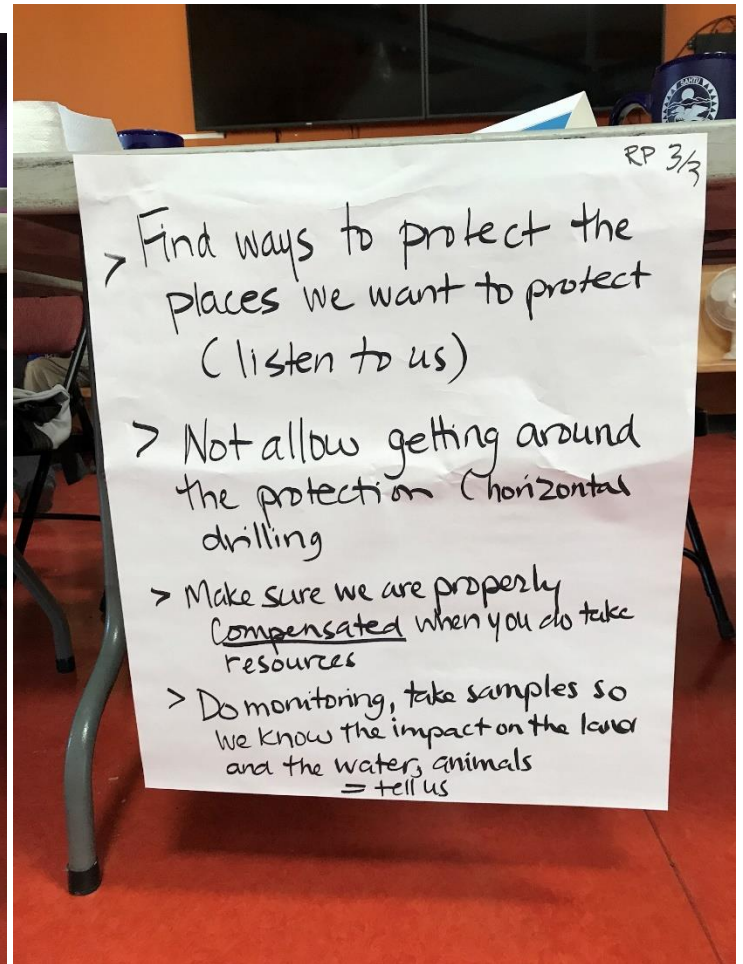
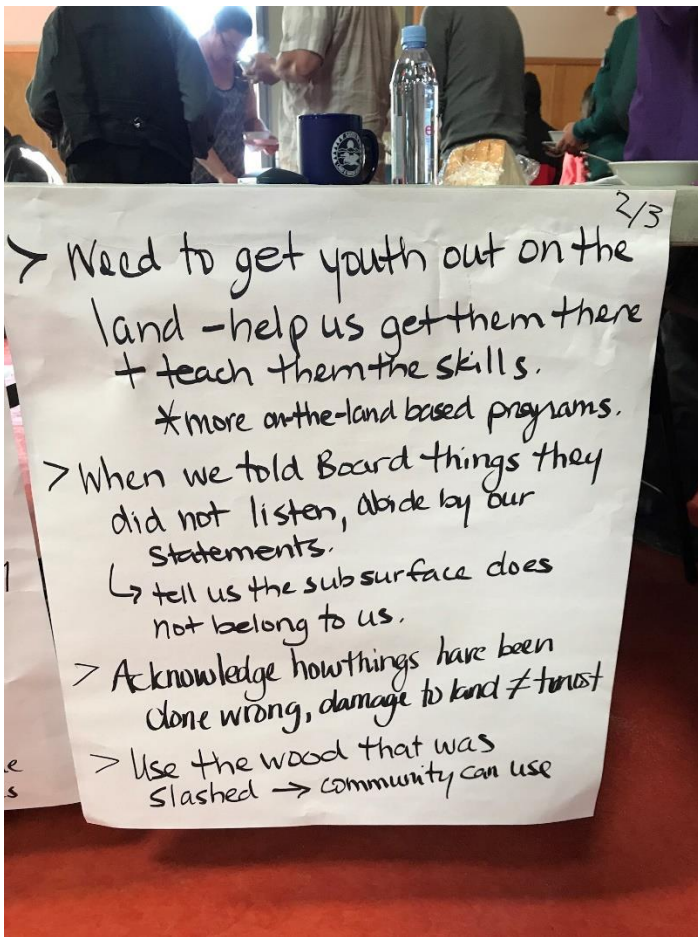




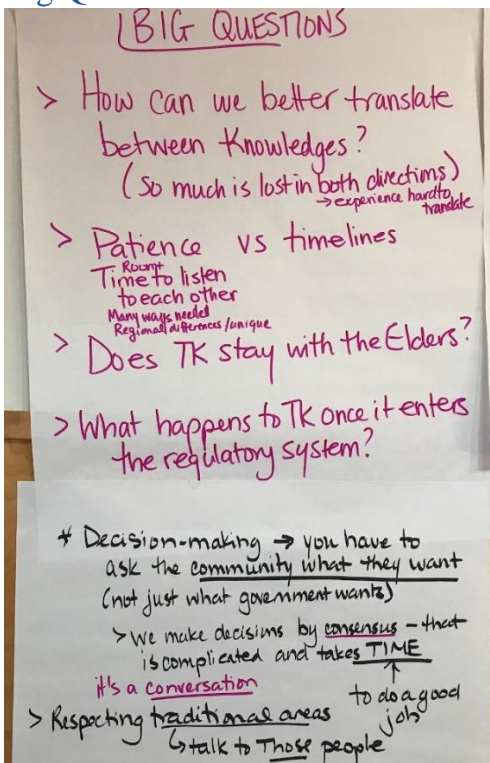








## Big Questions



## Youth Involvement

### YOUTH

- ✓ Future leaders
- ✓ Different perspective
- ✓ Need mentors + encouragement  
(be available, reach out)  
even on volunteer basis.
- ✓ Explain how things work
- ✓ Many youth do not understand how these Boards work
- Could be one of our mandates
- ✓ Risk on not involving = Boards become insensitive to local circumstance  
character of Board's suffers

### ②

- > Risk to Treaty relationships  
Boards come from our Agreements  
Lose sight if you don't engage Youth
- > We are sovereign people. If we have to exercise them through Board processes ⇒ YOUTH must be involved
- > Benefit → our systems can be more integrated in to how Boards do their work.  
(Address trauma over many years)
- > Invite them to these Forums - <sup>they can be nervous to speak</sup>
- > Bring different perspectives - they may be very different

## Action Items

WHAT	WHO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forum to coordinate on a "TK programming framework" (to more appropriately fund our implementation responsibilities)</li> <li>• Describe regional processes (recognize diversity + share)</li> <li>• Visuals that describe Board processes and where communities/people can connect in/participate</li> </ul>	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">MARK MVEIRB</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Help CIRNAC w/               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• list of experts</li> <li>• searchable databases</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Research Priorities Working Group.</li> <li>• Create space for youth at 26<sup>th</sup> NWI Board Forum</li> <li>• Workshops w/ youth before next Forum</li> </ul>
	<div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">Ryan Feguet</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-bottom: 10px;">Ryan Feguet</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Amy A. Lawrence</div>



## WHAT

- Pool resources to create a scholarship or internship program   
 summer positions longer

## WHO

- What application requirements should be on TK by proponents — consider mandatory requirements

LWBs

- Revising Engagement guidelines + more guidance for proponents on TK

LWBs

LWBs

- Collaborate on a "TK facilitator" or "navigator" position

## ACTION AREAS / IDEAS

## WHAT

- Forum to coordinate on a "TK programming framework"   
 to more appropriately fund our implementation responsibilities

## WHO

MARK MVEIAS

- Describe regional processes (recognize diversity + share)

- Visuals that describe Board processes and where communities/people can connect in/participate

## **APPENDIX D – PRESENTATIONS**

The PowerPoint presentations are provided in a separate PDF document for ease of sharing the report in areas with limited Internet bandwidth.