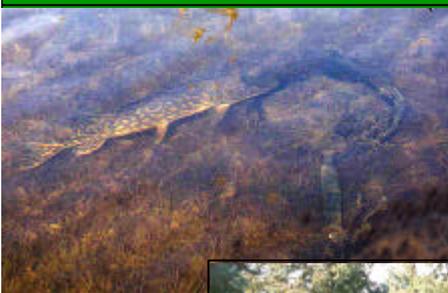


Sahtu Land Use Planning Board



BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews
July-October, 1999





Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

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Report on Community Interviews

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Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

1. Introduction

During July-October 1999, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board conducted a series of visioning interviews and workshops in the five communities of the Sahtu Region. Our goal was a dual one – we aimed to introduce our mission, and learn about the community visions for the land. Interview results would lay the groundwork for fulfilling the requirements of Section 40 of the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA), according to which:

The planning board for a settlement area shall, after consultation with the federal Minister, the territorial Minister and the first nation for the settlement area, determine the objectives to be considered and the other factors to be taken into account in the preparation of a land use plan for the settlement area.

The interview project was one of several awareness building and consultation activities undertaken by the Board during and after the three week community visits, including meetings with community leaders, an open house, a community feast and workshop, local radio programs (where possible), and a community newsletter. Results of the interviews to date were presented and discussed at the community workshop and on radio programs. If possible, fieldworkers conducted followup interviews after the first round was completed. Through these activities, we hoped to provide the maximum opportunity for discussion of issues concerning the various groups in the communities (see *Community Visit Report*, Appendix 1).

In addition to the community-based activities, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board held meetings with other stakeholder groups, including the tourism industry, resource industry, the Sahtu land corporations, and environmental non-governmental organisations (Appendix 2). Pursuant to MVRMA Section 40, the Board presented interview and workshop results to our Federal and First Nations government partners on June 23, 2000. We presented these same findings to the Territorial Government on July 19, 2000.

For more details about our Building a Vision for the Land project, contact us at PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, ON, X0E 0H0, phone toll free 1-877-331-3364, fax 867-598-2545, or email info@sahtulanduseplan.com. For more information about the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board, check our website: www.sahtulanduseplan.com.

2. Building Public Awareness

The first step in the interview process was to build awareness and understanding of our project among community organisations and the general public. As an aid to ensuring that all appropriate measures were taken, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board established a *Community Visit Protocol* (Appendix 3).

Following this protocol, letters were sent to community organisations and followed up with phone calls prior to the community visit. Preliminary meetings were held with leading individuals upon arrival in the communities. Where possible, announcements were made on local radio and television (see Appendix 4).

Amalgamated interview responses were presented in a number of ways during and after the community visits, while preserving participant confidentiality. The original intention was to provide an opportunity for community members to evaluate responses by creating thematic clusters and priority ratings. But after the



first workshop in Colville, it became clear that this would be impractical. Thereafter, Board Staff created rough preliminary thematic groupings in order to make presentations more accessible. These groupings were always based on interviews to date – they were not preconceived prior to the interview process.

Representative responses were rendered in a range of posters for discussion at a community workshop. Following the interviews, a sample of responses was reproduced in a newsletter (Appendix 5). Where possible, this same sample was presented on local radio in Dene and English. Followup radio and television announcements, and letters to organisations thanked community members for their participation.

3. Interview Schedule

For the most part, interviews were conducted by Board Staff and interpreters in one round. The one exception was Fort Good Hope, where followup interviews took place in a second round.

1.	Colville Lake	July 26-August 9
2.	Fort Good Hope	August 25-September 2 Followup: October 7-25
3.	Deline	September 4-16
4.	Tulita	October 1-15
5.	Norman Wells	October 21-25

4. Interview Design and Method

The fact that this was the first entry of the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board into the communities was a determining factor in our interview design and method. As well, every attempt was made to adapt the project to the specific culture of the Sahtu communities. The interview process was to be *informative*, *open*, and *trust-building*. Materials used in the interviews are included in Appendix 6.

Informative: Participants were given a brief introduction to the Board and the visioning project, and were given an opportunity to ask questions or give feedback on our project. The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board brochure and a map of the Sahtu Region were used as tools for discussion. Land ownership details were not included in the map, to emphasise the Board's responsibility for all lands in the region.

Open: The interview questions were as open as possible, in order to allow participants themselves to identify issues of concern to them. Questions were designed to stimulate discussion, not to structure responses. In fact, responses very often did not follow the interview structure. The interview reports were written in narrative format to reflect the freeform nature of the responses.

Trust-Building: Several trust-building elements were built into the interview process. Interviews were informal in nature, allowing for a flow of dialogue and feedback that instilled confidence in the participants. The open nature of the questions allowed participants to develop a sense of control of the terms of discussion. This was enhanced by the fact that the number of questions was kept to a minimum.

Interviewers stressed that participation was both a right and a responsibility for residents of the Sahtu Region. The challenge was to cut against the grain of the old paradigm, in which consultation and decision-making were not linked, and decisions were most often made by outsiders in some faraway office.

The written report for each interview was returned to the participant for discussion and approval. The document was orally interpreted for those who were more comfortable in the Dene language. Participants were also able to see how the interviews would be used almost immediately, through the presentation of amalgamated results in newsletters, at the community workshop, and on the radio. Every possible opportunity was given for participants to provide feedback on the process.



5. Interview Outline

The following is the text of the interviews as they were presented on the interview forms (Appendix 6). As previously mentioned, interviews were open-ended, and the interviewer may have done some additional probing in order to clarify the questions and elicit clear and specific responses.

1. **Introduction:** *Land Use Planning* is a way of setting policies that determine how the land and resources of the Sahtu Region will be used. At this stage, the people of this community have an opportunity to contribute their vision for the land, so it will benefit past, present and future generations. This report will be used in the creation of a community vision, leading to a vision for the whole Sahtu region. If you wish, your contributions will be kept confidential.

You can make changes to this report after you've had a chance to think about it and discuss it. Changes can be faxed to us at 867-598-2545, or mailed to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board, PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0. You can also call us any time to ask questions or make changes to the report. Contact [local fieldworker] at [phone number], or call our main office in Fort Good Hope at 867-598-2055.

2. **One Hundred Year Vision:** What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community?
3. **Five Year Vision:** What are your needs for use of the land and water now?
4. **Information:** What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning?
5. **Participation:** Active participation by community members in the planning process will make for a plan that best fits the community vision. How would you like to participate? Do you have other ideas of ways you can participate?

6. Followup Interviews

The project incorporated a series of followup interviews in its original design. These were to be conducted by local fieldworkers, hired during the community visits, as a way of getting feedback on the preceding discussions in the community. However, this plan only succeeded in Fort Good Hope, where we were successful in hiring a fieldworker who was trained and prepared to start work immediately.

Added to the introduction to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board was a discussion of the results of the interviews to date by way of the community newsletter. Participants were asked to identify statements from the newsletters which they agreed or disagreed with, and to add any new ideas or thoughts that came to mind (see followup interview form, Appendix 6).

7. The Interviewers and Interpreter/Assistants

Designated staff of the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board took on the task of conducting the majority of interviews in every community except Fort Good Hope, the community in which our home office is located. There were several advantages to this:

- Community members and officials were given an extended opportunity to meet Board staff and evaluate their work (trust-building).
- Board staff were able to gain a first-hand introduction to the people and organisations of the communities, and even had some time to go out on the land! Moreover, staff were able to develop a richer understanding of the issues of concern to communities through numerous first-hand discussions.
- It was possible to get the project started sooner than would have been possible had we waited for the hiring and training of fieldworkers.



Without the help of interpreter/assistants, it would have been impossible for Board staff to complete the project. These individuals were very generous in taking on responsibilities beyond their normal job descriptions. They were asked to work in partnership with the interviewer – identifying possible participants, setting up appointments, advising the interviewer on protocol, and helping to stimulate a rich dialogue through the interview. They also worked during unconventional hours in the evenings and on weekends in order to accommodate project timelines and participant schedules. Their role in the successful outcome of the project should not be underestimated.

Community	Interviewer(s)	Interpreter/Assistant
Colville Lake	DL Simmons (SLUPB Staff)	Dora Duncan
Deline	DL Simmons (SLUPB Staff)	Michael Neyelle
Fort Good Hope	Bella T'Seleie (first round) Rose McNeely (followup)	None required
Norman Wells	DL Simmons (SLUPB Staff) BW Hunter (SLUPB Staff)	Edward Oudzi
Tulita	DL Simmons (SLUPB Staff) Hilah Simmons (trained volunteer)	Agnes Naedzo Michael Neyelle

8. The Interview Sample

Prior to the visioning process, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board compiled a statistical profile of the Sahtu communities. Statistics were drawn from the 1996 Census, Statistics Canada, from the database of the Government of the Northwest Territories Bureau of Statistics (Appendix 7). Based on this profile, an attempt was made to interview a representative sample of the population aged 15 and over, with respect to age, gender and status (Figures 2-7).

The representativity of the sample was somewhat distorted as a result of the special emphasis placed by the Board on ensuring that the interests of youth, women and elders be incorporated into the planning process. This priority was established through a preliminary stakeholder analysis exercise as part of the *Planning to Plan* workshop held in November, 1998 (Appendix 8). The three identity groups were specifically identified as having reduced power in the community, making the determination of their interests a particular challenge. Although we were able to obtain more than representative participation from youth, and even more so from elders, we did not succeed in achieving a full complement of women participants.

The interview design and the nature of the communities made it impractical to conduct fully random sampling. All community members were invited to participate through a public awareness campaign (Appendix 4). As awareness grew in the community, some individuals approached the interviewer with a request to be interviewed. Self-selection was always welcomed. Otherwise, specific individuals and groups were targeted according to the criteria for representativity, and availability during the interview period. Where possible, results were obtained through discussions or more formal workshops with peer groups, including families and friends, youth groups, high school classes, elders councils, and in one case, the staff in a workplace. It was found that richer results could often be obtained in a group context.

It was perceived during project design to be culturally inappropriate to ask the age and status of participants. The age group was therefore guessed by the interviewer, and the validity of our sample statistics is correspondingly limited. Statistics on status were not kept, although we did strive to achieve representativity in this category.

The total number of participants per community varied according to the resources and time constraints of the interviewer(s) and interpreter/assistants during the three week community visits. The attempt was made to interview as many people as possible, rather than ensuring relative proportionality with respect to the



population of the community. Interviewer time was constrained by requirements for public awareness activities, meeting with various community leaders and organisations, and organising the community open house and workshop.

9. Interview Analysis Method

Categories for interview analysis were not predetermined. Rather, they were established through a review of all responses. These were not organised according to the original interview structure, since the issues actually raised by participants did not always directly correlate to the actual question asked. This was partly a function of the openness of the questions, and the informality of the discussion. For the same reason, interview analysis was necessarily mediated by a certain level of interpretation.

The interviews were subject to two levels of analysis: Level 1-Vision Themes Analysis; and Level 2-Interest Analysis.

Level 1 - Vision Themes Analysis

With respect to the Vision Themes, two broad categories of response were identified: visioning responses, and responses related to information gathering and communication. Within these categories, 22 issues of significant concern were identified. Not all responses were directly related to land use planning, but they were nevertheless included in the analysis as issues of general concern, reflecting the holistic perspectives of many participants.

Responses in interview reports were coded according to the twenty theme areas (Appendix 9). The codes for the Vision Themes were marked directly in the text of reports, and were also recorded on a code label to assist in the transfer to database.

Level 2 - Interests Analysis

The first round of analysis revealed three key interest categories for land use planning: Development Only; Balance Between Development and Conservation/Traditional Land Use; and Conservation/Traditional Land Use Only. As a result, interviews were analysed a second time according to these categories.

An Interests Analysis label was used on the interview reports. A value of one was given to each category, no matter how many times it was mentioned in the interview.

Calculation of Results: Analysis Levels 1 and 2

Responses were weighted according to the number of participants in the interview. The validity of this procedure is limited in that it does not reflect the actual number of individuals that raised the concern. It also reduces our ability to perform analysis on the basis of age and gender groups. The distortion was somewhat mitigated by the fact that contradictory responses (e.g. Support Road Development, Oppose Road Development) were both recorded. It was our view that the richness of responses in self-identified group discussions outweighed in value the reduced validity of the statistics.

The Vision Theme statistics were analysed as a straight ratio. These compared almost identically with statistics averaged with respect to the total interviews and total responses. However, the percentages shown for the Interest Analysis (Figure 1) were calculated as a proportion of total interviews and total responses.



INTERVIEW ANALYSIS CATEGORIES

Level 1: Vision Themes Analysis

The Vision Themes Analysis involved two broad categories, with a total of 22 theme areas:

Building a Vision for the Land

- Building a Vision for the Land
- Resource Conservation
- Site Specific Protection
- Traditional Land Use
- Tourism
- Support Non-Renewable Resource Development
- Oppose Non-Renewable Resource Development
- Support Renewable Resource Development
- Oppose Renewable Resource Development
- Support Road Development
- Oppose Road Development
- Recreation
- Community Participation in Land Management
- Community Well Being

Information Gathering & Communication

- Information Gathering & Communication
- Traditional Knowledge
- Scientific Knowledge
- Land Claim or Existing Legislation/ Policy Info
- Social Impacts
- Environmental Impacts
- Resource Development Training
- Traditional Skills Training

Level 2: Interests Analysis

The three interests identified included:

- Development Only
- Balance Between Development and Conservation/Traditional Land Use
- Conservation/Traditional Land Use

10. Interview Validity Test (Figure 8)

The initial project design included two rounds of interviews in all communities (Initial and Followup). This would have allowed for a testing of interview validity through comparison of initial and followup interviews. Unfortunately, it was only possible to complete followup interviews in Fort Good Hope. However, the interest analyses of the two interview phases in Fort Good Hope did compare favourably, supporting the validity of our overall results.

11. Interview Analysis Results (Figures 1-7)

Figures 1-7 show interview results for the Sahtu Region as a whole and for each community. Figure 1 is a comparative synthesis of the results according to three interest categories: Development Only, Balance of Development and Conservation/Traditional Land Use, and Conservation/Traditional Land Use Only. Conservation and traditional land use were combined as one category, since these were considered to be an overlapping interest.

Figures 2-7 represent a more detailed breakdown of responses according to themes within the broad categories (Visioning, and Information Gathering and Communication), as ratios demonstrating the relative importance of the themes.



It is important to stress that results should not be viewed as the outcome of a vote, but rather as the spontaneous responses to open questions. A voting method might well have produced a quite different outcome.

Results varied from community to community, as demonstrated in the breakdown that follows. But our focus here is on relative concerns for the Sahtu as a whole.

Level 1: Vision Themes Analysis

- **Building a Vision for the Land:** More than a third of the responses related to conservation, protection, and traditional land use (39%). This is roughly balanced by the number of responses in support of specific forms of development (34%). In fact, these statistics reflect numerous responses that explicitly envisioned a balancing of conservation, traditional land use, and development. The fact that only 9% specified opposition to forms of development seems to support this hypothesis. Concerns about community development were significant, comprising 17% of responses (including community participation in land management, and community well-being).
- **Information Gathering and Communication:** The vision of a balance between conservation/traditional land use and development is reflected in the strong concern for appropriate traditional skills and resource development training (40%). The need to take an educated approach to land management was addressed in responses related to environmental and social impacts (17%). Participants felt there was significant gap in documented traditional knowledge (21%), and to a somewhat lesser extent in information collected according to scientific methods (12%). A notable number of respondents requested more communication related to the land claim or existing legislation and policy was notable (10%). Although this is not directly related to our process, education in these areas will facilitate a higher level of community participation in land use planning.

Level 2: Interests Analysis

The second level of analysis simplified and crystallised the results of the interviews so that their implications for land use planning would be clarified. The Interests Analysis reinforces the conclusions drawn through the Vision Themes Analysis. An overwhelming majority of responses (79%) were in favour of a balance between development and conservation or traditional land use. Only 20.4% specified an exclusive interest in conservation/traditional land use. Remarkably few respondents (less than 1%) supported unfettered development.

Another striking aspect of the results is the parallel pattern evident among the communities. Although the percentages varied somewhat, in relative terms the community interests were without exception similar. In every community, balance was the most strongly supported, with exclusive conservation/traditional land use second in importance, and unfettered development an extremely weak third.

These results are a strong support for a land use plan, which creates policies for balancing interests in the land. The Interests Analysis also provides direction about the particular balance that is envisioned between development and conservation or traditional land use. Finally, the comparative results demonstrate a basis for unity of vision among residents and communities of the Sahtu in the creation of a land use plan.



BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: Interests Analysis

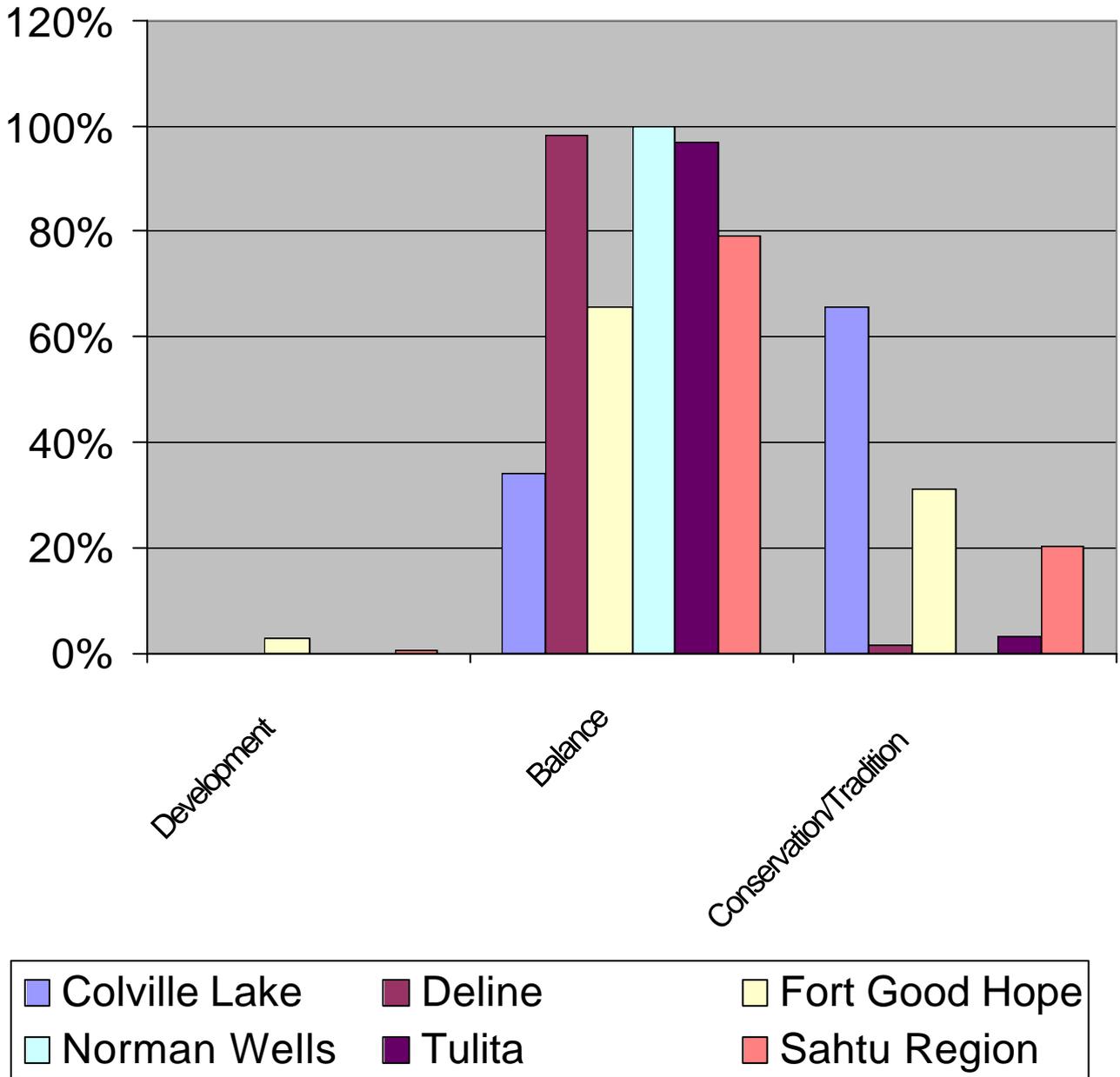


FIGURE 2: Sahtu Region – Vision statistics

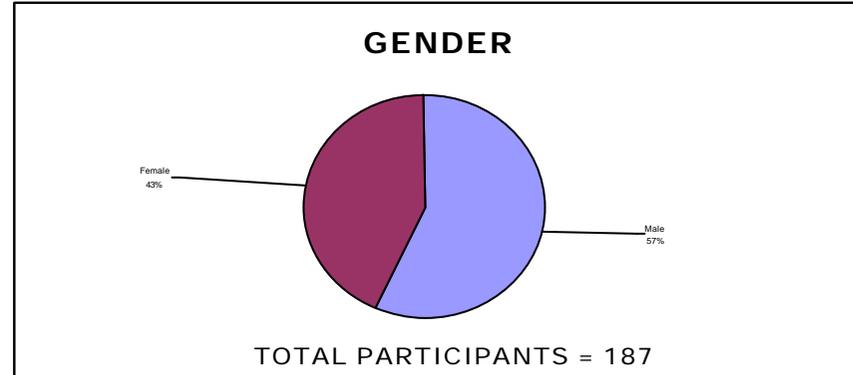
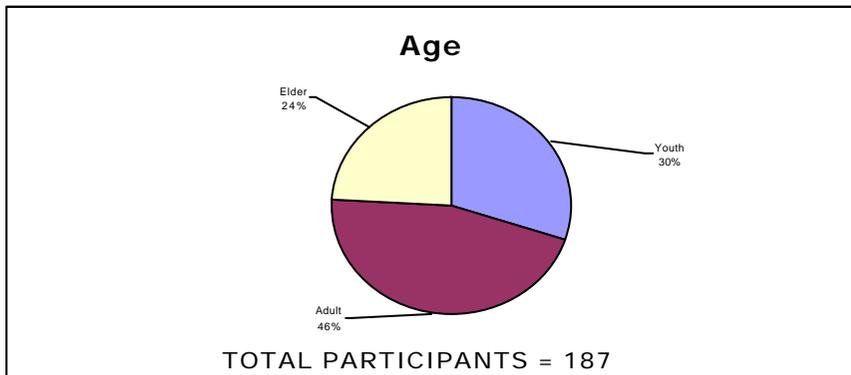
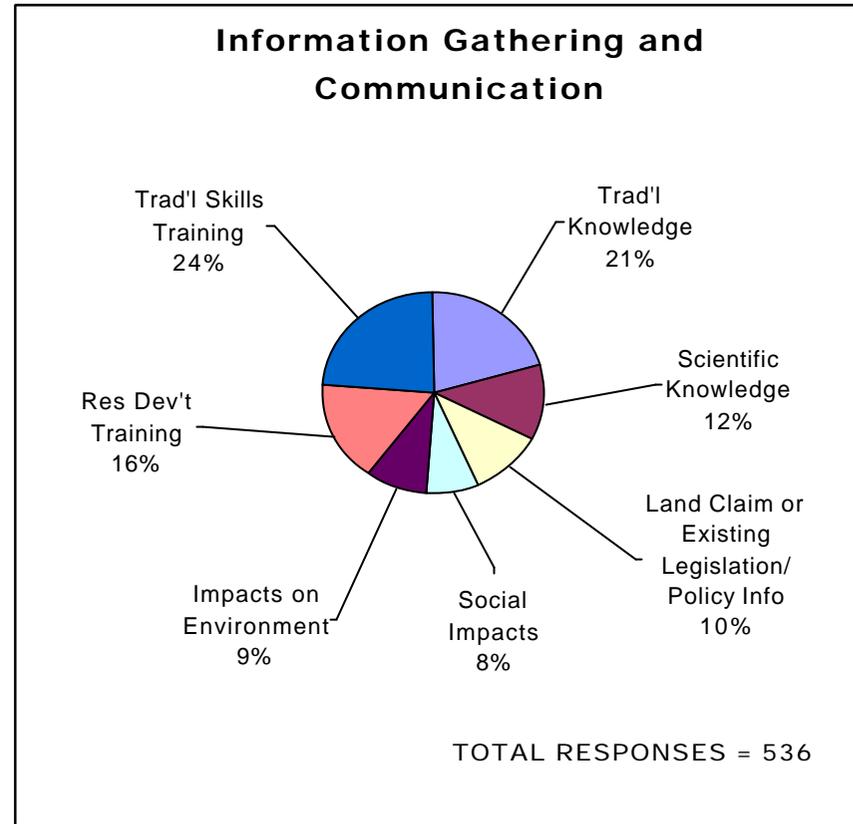
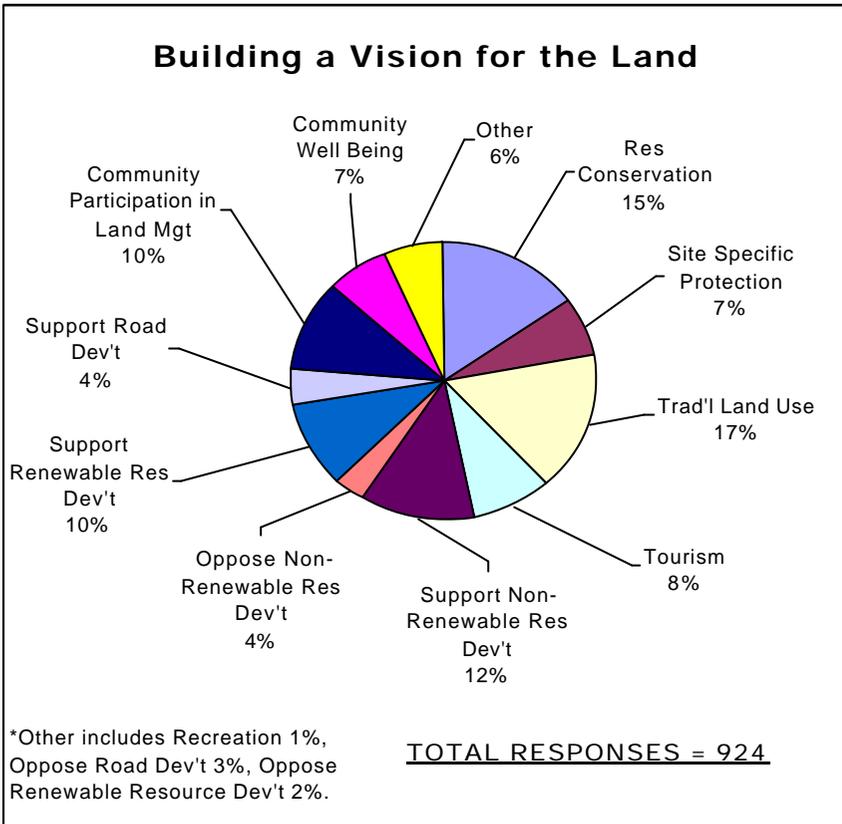


FIGURE 3: Colville Lake - Vision Statistics

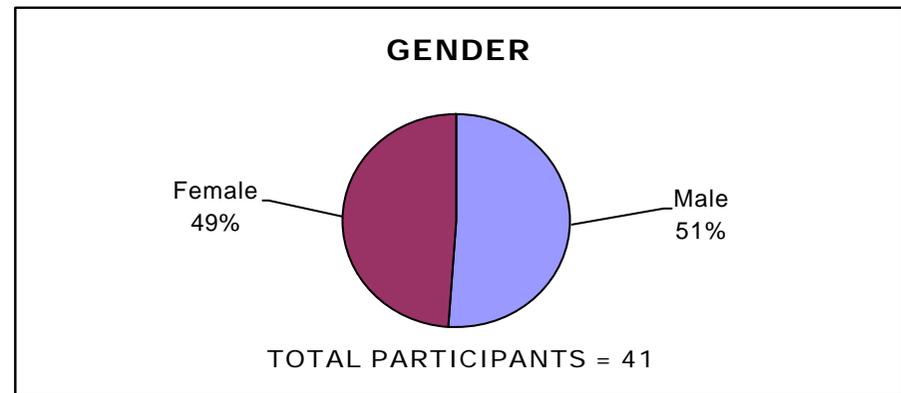
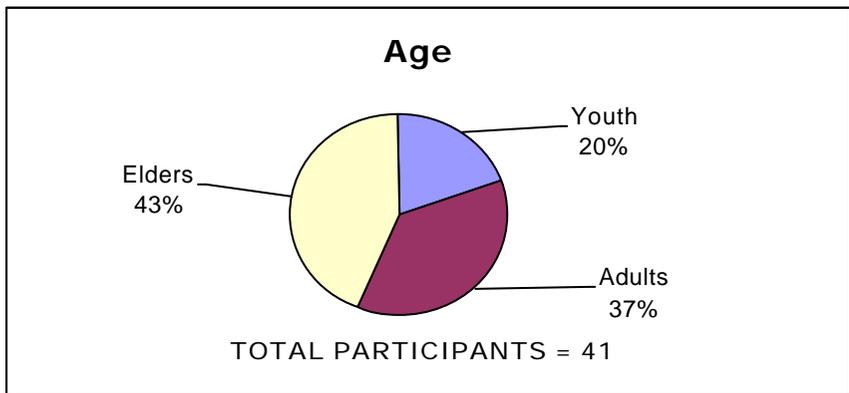
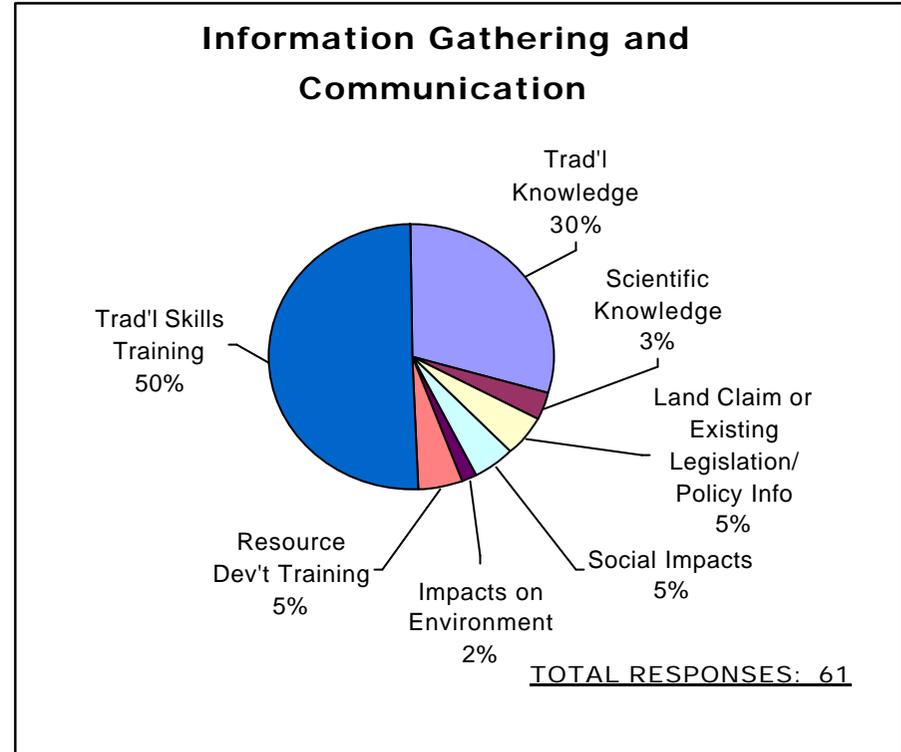
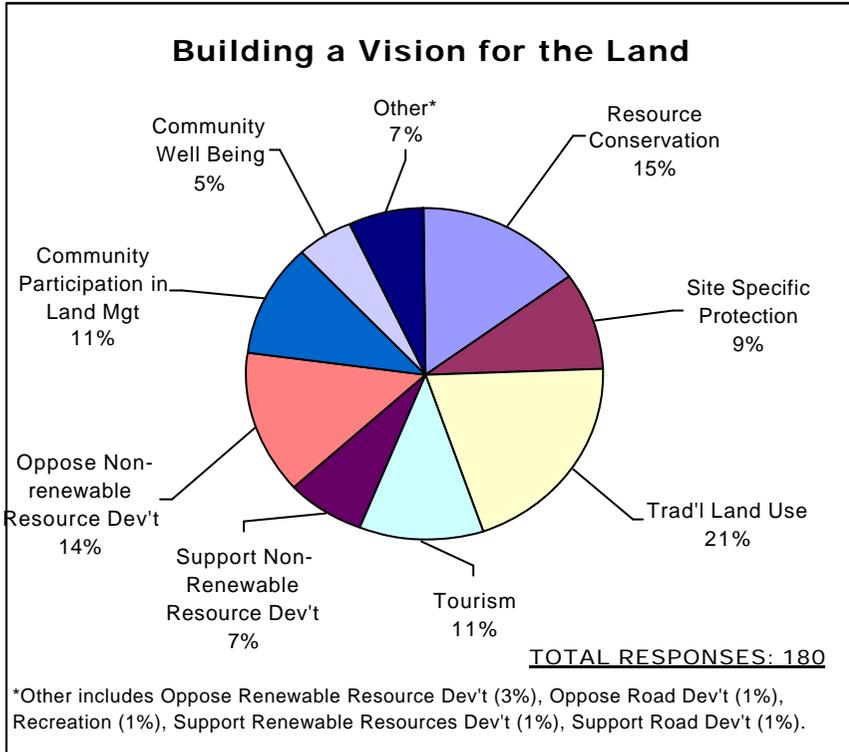


FIGURE 4: Deline – Vision Statistics

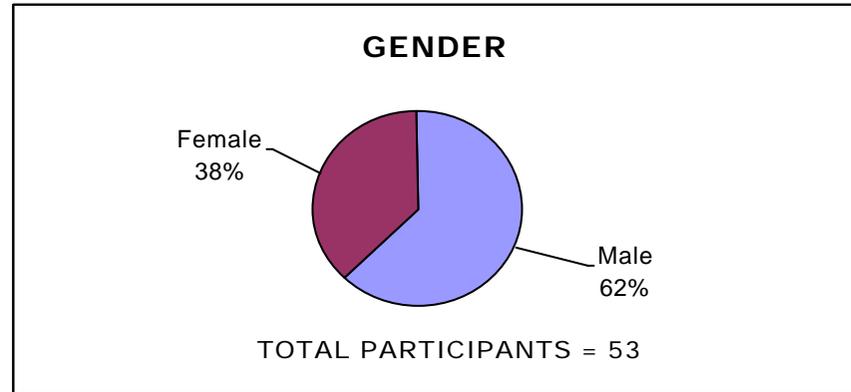
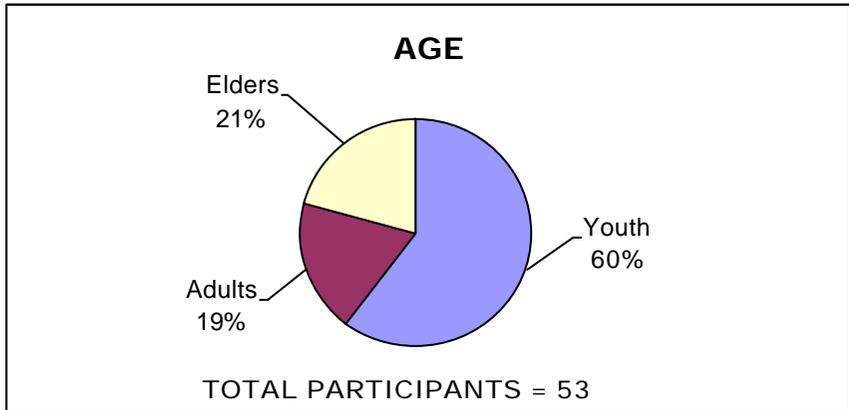
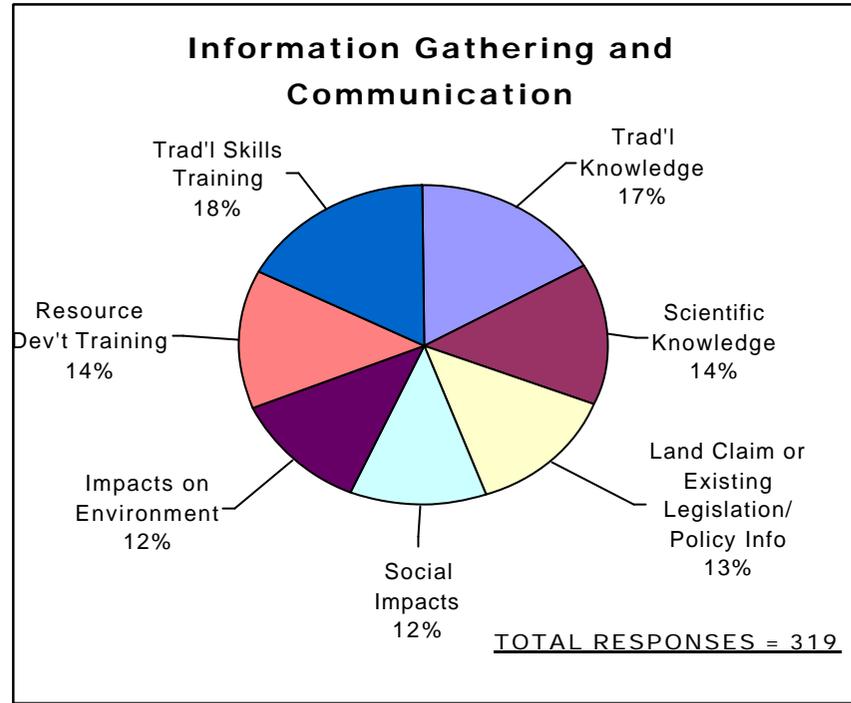
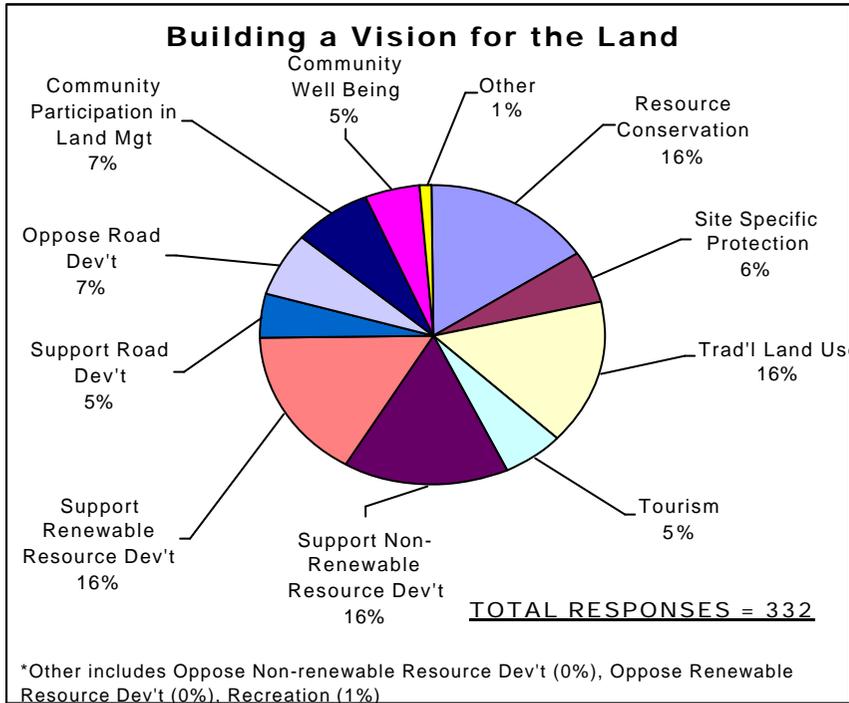


FIGURE 5: Fort Good Hope – Vision Statistics

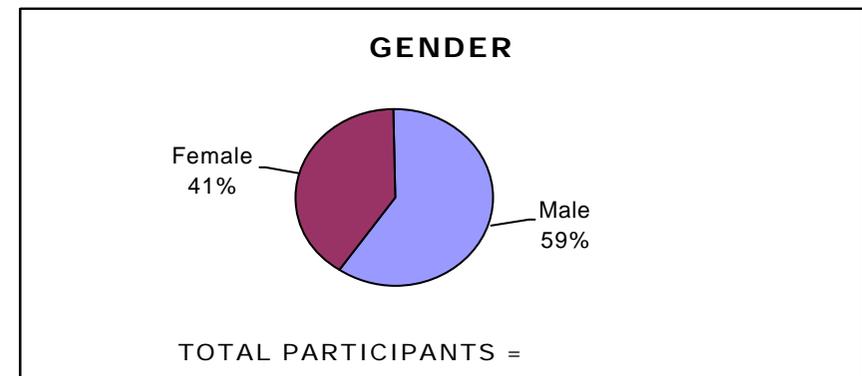
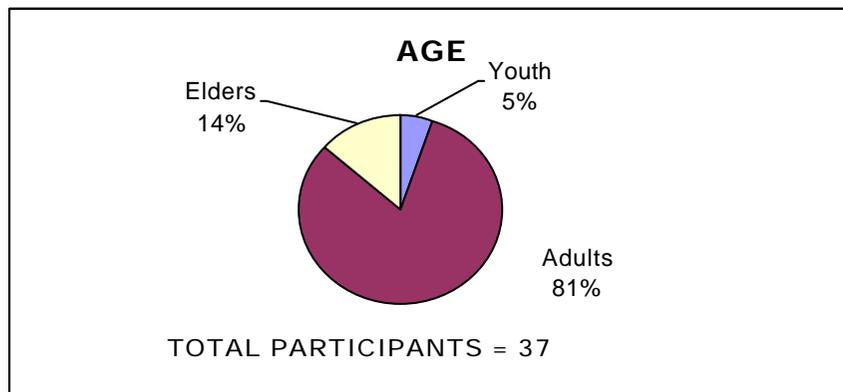
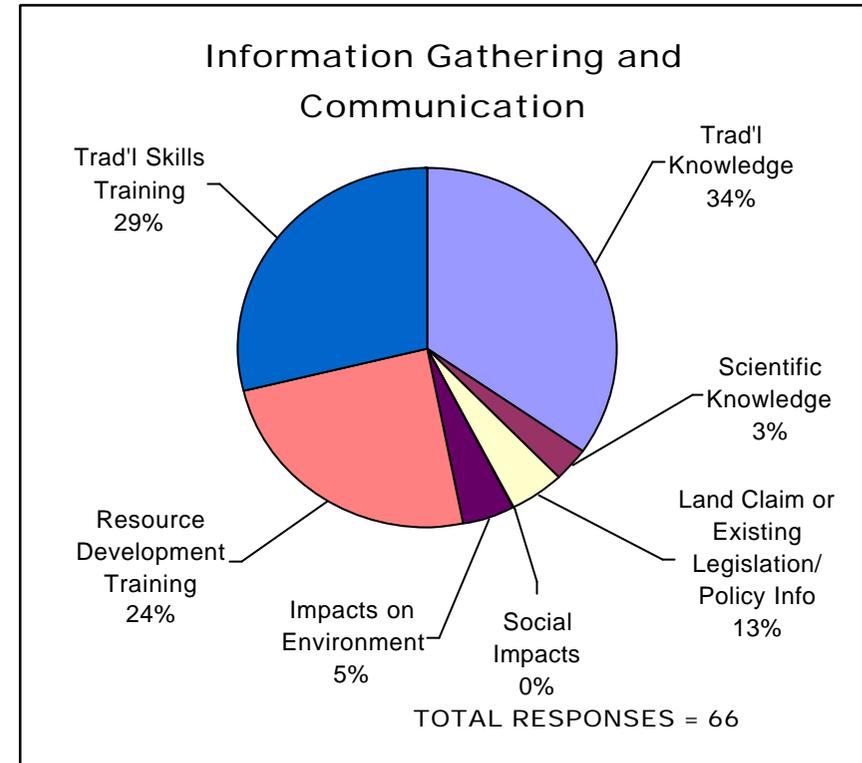
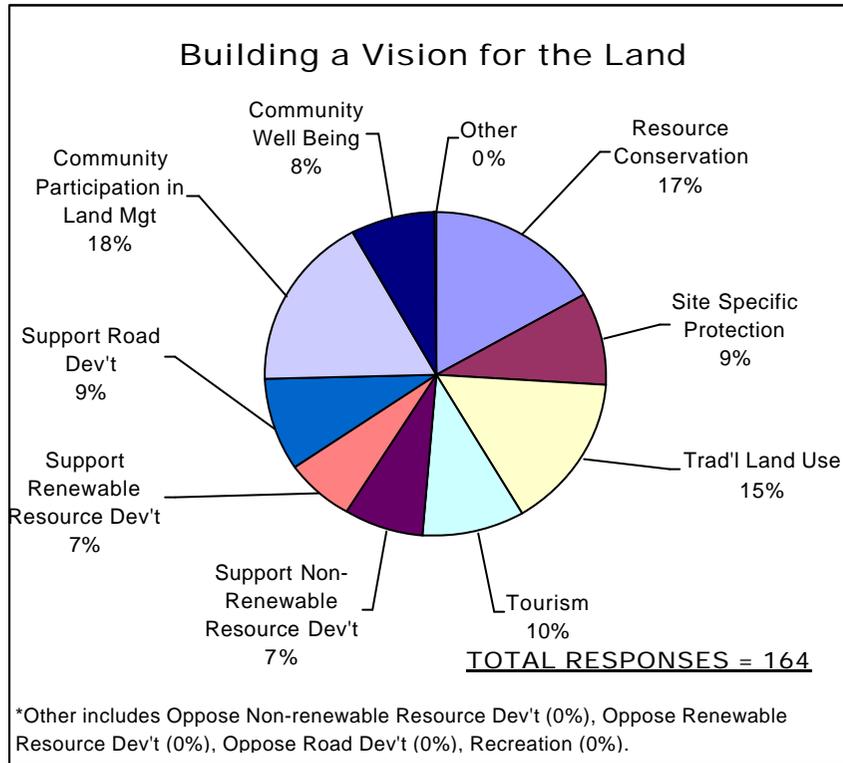


FIGURE 6: Norman Wells – Vision Statistics

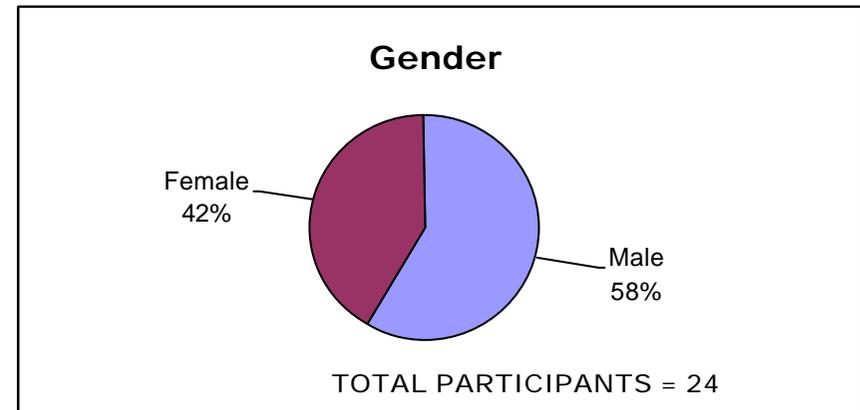
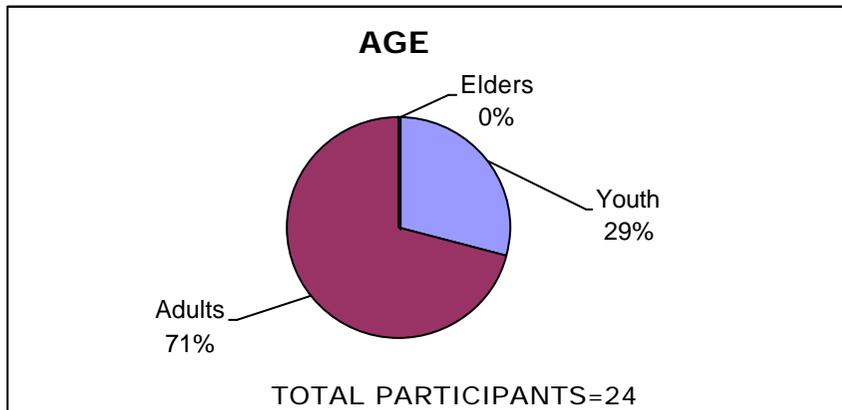
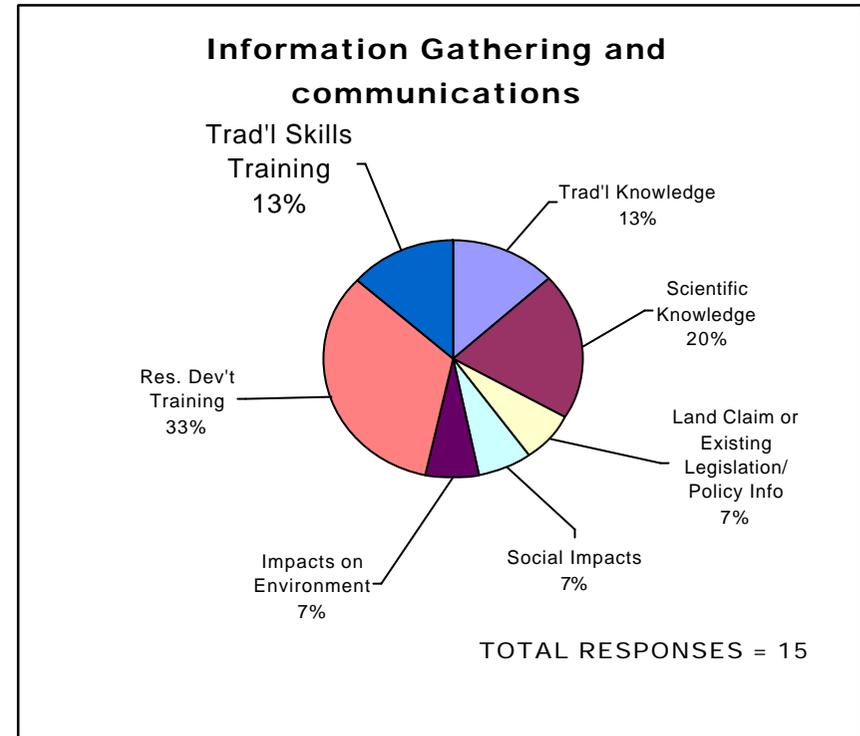
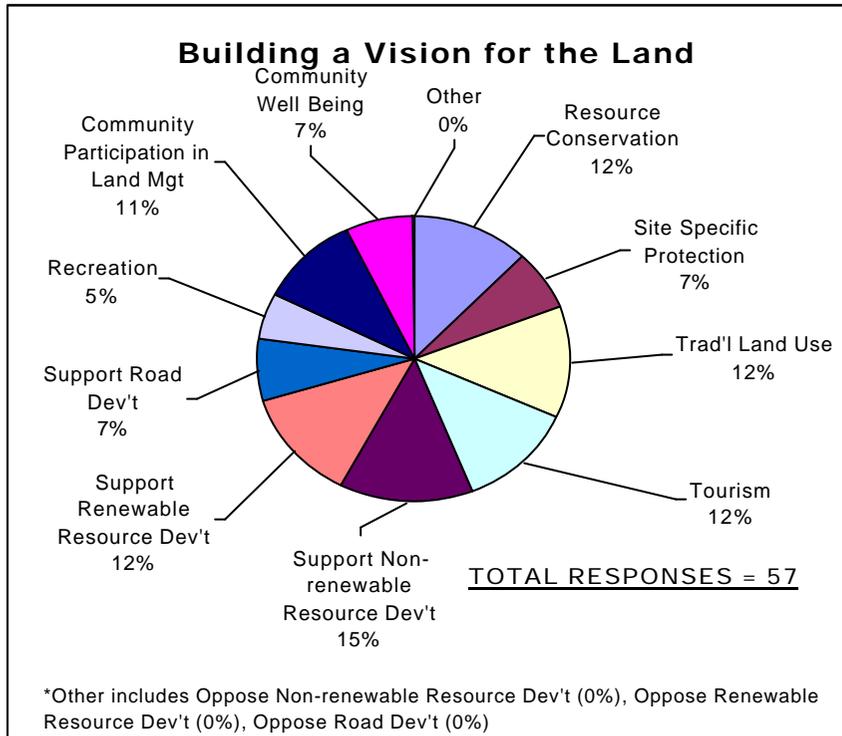
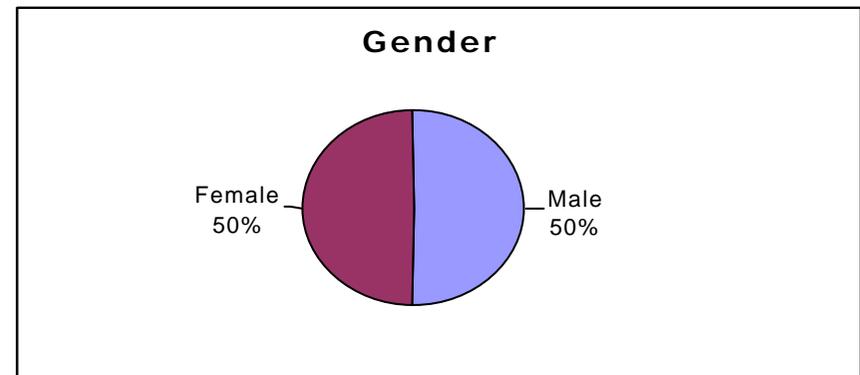
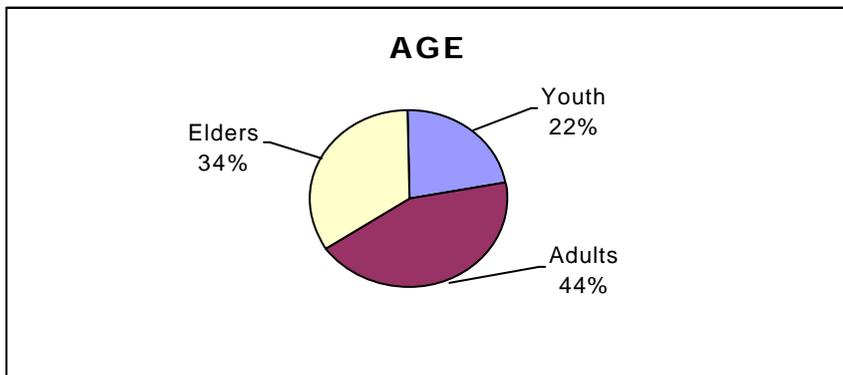
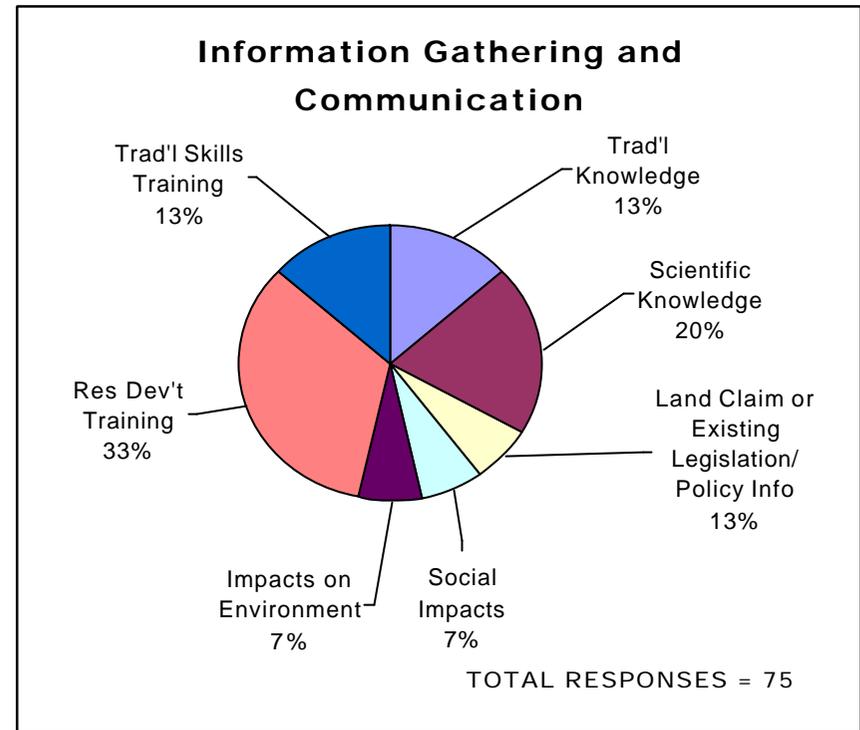
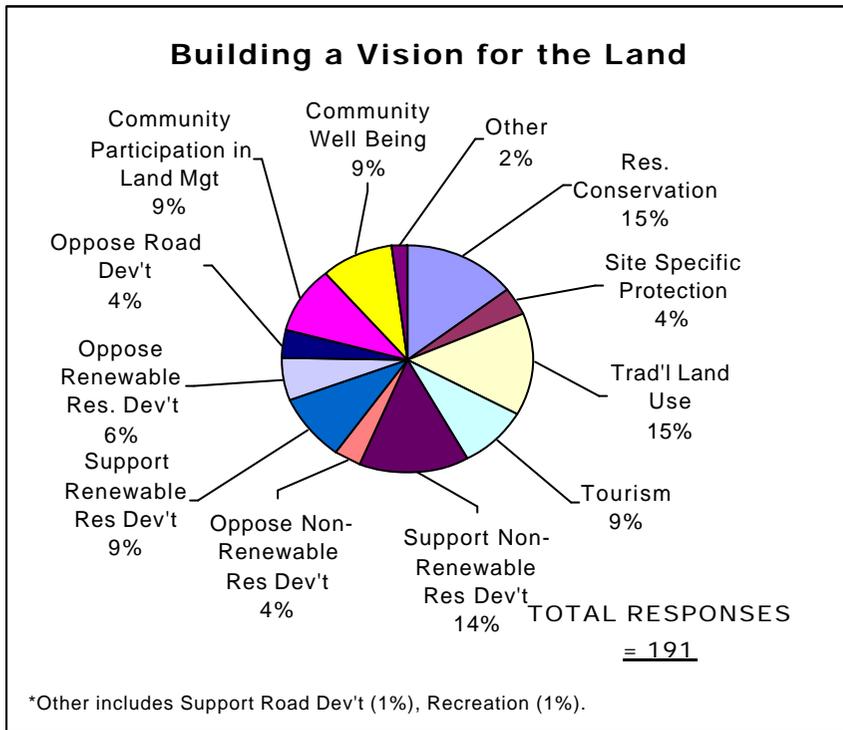


FIGURE 7: Tulita – Vision Statistics





BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

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APPENDIX 1

Community Visit Report



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

COMMUNITY VISIT REPORT

Stage One – Building a Vision for the Land

DL Simmons, Social Scientist/Community Liaison
November 8, 1999

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board organised a variety of activities in the five communities of the Sahtu during the months of July-October. During this period Board representatives spent approximately three weeks in each community. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community visions for the land. In order to achieve this goal six principle activities were conducted in each community:

- Household interviews
- Visioning workshops with local organisations
- Introductions to land use planning, and discussions of community activities on local radio (where possible).
- Meetings with community leaders
- Open house, community feast and workshop
- Produced and distributed a community newsletter based on preliminary interviews.

We also began the process of hiring and training fieldworkers for each community. This was accomplished in three of the five communities. Where possible, fieldworkers were asked to conduct “followup” interviews, with the aim of broadening awareness of, and participation in, this initial stage of the land use planning process. Fieldworkers were given three objectives:

- Explain the basic concept of land use planning, and discuss the structure of the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board.
- Discuss (and if necessary, interpret in the Slavey language) the community newsletter, and collect feedback on it.
- Record any new issues for the Board to consider in “building a vision for the land.”

The following report provides an overview of the activities accomplished in each community. For a general picture of preliminary interview results, see the community newsletters, and the Sahtu Region Press Summary.



ACTIVITY	Colville Lake July 26-Aug 12	Deline Sept 1-17	Fort Good Hope Aug 16-30 Sept 13-24 (plus)*	Norman Wells Oct 18-Nov 1 (plus)*	Tulita Sept 27-Oct 15 (plus)*	Totals		
Meetings	>Band Council (also functions as Renewable Resources Council and Land Corp)	>Chief >Sub-Chief >RWED Officer >Youth Coordinator >Staff, Deline Land Corp.	>Member of Community Empowerment Steering Cttee >General Assembly Organising Cttee >Drop-In Centre staff	>RWED staff >Mayor >Annual Ducks Unlimited Fundraiser	>Chief >Mayor >Sahtu Renewable Resources Board Staff >Land Corp Staff	16		
Presentations		>Self-Govt Negotiating Table >Community Council >Deline Land Corp Board >District Education Authority	>Charter Community Council >Charter Community Annual General Assembly >Yamoga Land Corp Summer Student Training Program >Yamoga Land Corp Board >District Education Authority >Sahtu Land & Water Board	>Business Development Centre >Chamber of Commerce >District Education Authority	>Renewable Resources Council >Band Council Public Meeting >Hamlet Council >Tulita Land Corp Public Meeting >Metis Local 60 >District Education Authority >Youth and Elders Committee	20		
Visioning Workshops	>Youth Council	>Grades 10 & 11 Social Studies Class	>Elders Council >Renewable Resources Council	>Grades 10 & 11 Law Class >RWED staff	>Grades 10 and 11 Social Studies Class >Aurora College class	7		
Open House (est. attendance)	27	22	In conj. w/Charter Community Assembly) 40	12	(in conj. w/ Public Band Council Mtg) 80	181		
Feast/Workshop (est. attendance)	80	70	65	10	40	265		
Interviews**	Total	41	53	49	24	32	199	
	Age	Elders	18	11	12		11	52
		Adults	15	10	35	17	14	91
		Youth	8	32	2	7	7	56
	Gender	Male	21	33	33	14	16	117
Female		20	20	16	10	16	82	
Newsletter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	5		
Radio shows	N/A***	6 (1 hr)	2 (1 hr)	N/A***	6 (1 hr)	14		
Fieldworker Hired	Roland Codzi	Michael Neyelle	Rose McNeely	N/A	N/A	3		
Fieldworker Training	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	3		
Followup Letters	2	10	7	12	10	41		

*Meetings with organisations conducted outside the main period of the community visit.

** Including Visioning Workshop & Followup Interviews.

***No local radio available.



BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 2

Other Stakeholder Workshops

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
**ENVIRONMENTAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATION**
WORKSHOP NEWSLETTER
December, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board has begun the planning process by seeking input from the stakeholder groups about their vision for the land. June through October were spent in the communities hosting workshops and conducting interviews with beneficiaries and residents. The Board also scheduled workshops for those stakeholders with an economic interest in the land and resource management of the Sahtu Region, NWT. Further, the Board recognizes that the perspective of environmental non-governmental organizations with an interest in the Sahtu Region is important in the development of an effective, balanced land use plan.

Accordingly, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board hosted a workshop on November 22, 1999 for environmental non-governmental organisations. The purpose of the workshop was to provide information about the Sahtu land use planning process and to give these representatives an opportunity to provide input about their interests and vision for the Sahtu. Invitations to this workshop were sent to organisations that are active in the NWT. These groups were: Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society, World Wildlife Fund, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Ecology North, and Ducks Unlimited. Possible omissions were unintentional.

Workshop TOPICS

November 22, 7:00pm to 9:00pm

1. Introduction to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
 - ◆ *The answers to such questions as - Why does the board exist? What is the mandate of the Board? How will the land use plan be developed? and Who is on the board?*
2. Defining ENGO's Goals and Visions for the Sahtu Region
 - ◆ *The aim of the discussion was to identify long and short-term objectives for the region. The dialogue also touched on ways to balance development with conservation. The preliminary results of this session appear on page 2.*
3. Identifying ENGO Information Sources
 - ◆ *It is important for the Board to have access the latest information such as maps, consultants reports, etc. to ensure that the policies that make up the Land Use Plan are well supported. ENGO's may have information that is not available from any other source that can be shared with the Board thus strengthening the plan.*

MAIN POINTS OF the workshop DISCUSSION

These are the sentiments and comments of the workshop participants. The participants stated that they were going to put lists together of areas they see as priority for protection, as well as recommended policy statements. We hope to have these available for review and discussion early in the New Year.

POLICY / REGULATION

- There is an opportunity to go further than the Gwich'in
- Buffer Zones: proximity rather than seasonal?
- Limit final density of development.
- Broaden considerations of protected area e.g. islands of development.
- Would like to see Sahtu Land Use Planning Board take recommendations / guidance from ENGO's.
- Need to know toolbox – this list is that toolbox:

- ♦ Plan must use zoning regulations.
- ♦ Implement goals of PAS with core representation
- ♦ Deal with subsurface protection - recommend land withdrawal on protected areas at a minimum
- ♦ Land Regulation areas
- ♦ Socio - Economic forecast
- ♦ Plan in Poster format

SPECIFIC LOCATIONS

- Maintain ecological function of Willow Lake system.

- Willow Lake (Bracket Lake) support hundreds of thousands of water fowl e.g. Scaup, Scoders
- Mountain Rivers: network protected areas

SOCIAL ISSUES

- Need socio - economic forecasting to link development demands to minimum required land base.

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board thanks the workshop participants for graciously giving us their time. We will respect this vision and those of the other stakeholders when we enter the process of developing Plan options that address the issues raised by all groups.

If you have anything you wish to contribute, or have any comments or questions, please contact us at:

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

P.O. 235
Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0

Phone: 1-877-331-3364 (Toll Free)

Phone: (867) 598-2055
Facsimile: (867) 598-2545
E-mail: info@sahtulanduseplan.com
Website: www.sahtulanduseplan.com

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board has begun the planning process by seeking input from the stakeholder groups about their vision for the land. June through October were spent in the communities hosting workshops and conducting interviews with beneficiaries and residents. The Board recognizes that the perspective of resource based industry stakeholders and others with an economic interest in the Sahtu Region is also important in the development of an effective, balanced land use plan. Therefore, workshops were scheduled for those stakeholders with an interest in the land and resource management of the Sahtu Region, NWT.

Accordingly, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board hosted a workshop on December 2 and 3 1999 for stakeholders in the resource industry. The purpose of the workshop was to give these representatives an opportunity to provide input about their interests and vision for the Sahtu into the planning process. Invitations to this workshop were sent to oil and gas producers, pipeline developers, mining, and exploration companies active, or contemplating activity, in the Sahtu Region.

Workshop TOPICS

December 2, 1:00pm to 5:00pm

4. Introduction to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
 - ◆ *This session answered such questions as - Why does the board exist? What is the mandate of the Board? How will the land use plan be developed? and Who is on the board?*
5. Review of Regional Regulatory Framework: - How the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board and Sahtu Land and Water Board work together.
 - ◆ *This session provided information about the regulatory processes within the Region. George Govier and Candace Ballard of the Sahtu Land and Water Board made a presentation outlining the land use permit and water license process in the Sahtu.*

December 3, 8:30 am to 12:30am

6. Defining Industry Goals and Visions for the Sahtu Region
 - ◆ *This session focused on defining industry goals for the Region. As part of this exercise, the community newsletters were reviewed to bring some of the communities' thoughts to the table. The aim was to identify long and short-term objectives for development of the region. Discussion also touched on ways to balance development with conservation. The results of this session appear on page 2.*
7. Identifying Industry Information Sources
 - ◆ *It is important for the Board to have access the latest information such as maps, consultants reports, etc. to ensure that the policies that make up the Land Use Plan are well supported. Industry may have information that is not available from any other source that can be shared with the Board thus strengthening the plan.*

MAIN POINTS OF the workshop DISCUSSION

These are the sentiments and comments of the workshop participants.

- **Thank you for the opportunity** (to discuss the issues that are important to us)

POLICY / REGULATION

- Pipeline not prohibited
- Clarity of Zones
- Clarity of rules/process
- Integration with other land use plans (in the surrounding regions)
- Require a clear process for development
- Consistency over time of rules and land use
- Long term approvals

ENVIRONMENT

- Special or restricted areas need to be identified early (including protected areas)
- (We) understand there is responsibility to the people and environment

INVESTMENT

- (Pipeline companies) Provide transportation services for oil & gas producers wherever produced

- Regulatory construct and land use plan creates an investment environment that will compete with other investment opportunities (e.g. Yukon and internationally)

SOCIAL ISSUES

- We recognize there is a lot we have to learn about the Land and the People
- Development needs to be mutually beneficial - win/win.
- We want to work together.
- Development and social / environmental / cultural objectives are not mutually exclusive

ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- We require linear development corridors to connect lands that are intended for development
- Right of way corridor should be wide enough to permit access road or highway and pipelines or expansion. Access for exploration and development

- Do not impinge on the existing right of way for Enbridge pipeline.
- Allow existing right of way to expand
- Permit utilize/roads
- Corridor on either side of river – Given special routing will take longer time to settle than will land use plan - Given current timeline for approval.
- Including: Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline, M.V. Liquids Pipeline, M.V. Oil Pipelines – Could be on either side of river

TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

- Need special criteria for dealing with traditional land use in order to obtain approvals – Land use plan can help to define what is meant by traditional use lands so industry can better understand where traditional land use is important and why. Also traditional land use could be different in different areas – Land use plan could help identify these differences.

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board thanks the workshop participants for graciously giving us their time. We will respect this vision and those of the other stakeholders when we enter the process of developing Plan options that address the issues raised by all groups.

If you have anything you wish to contribute, or have any comments or questions, please contact us at:

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

P.O. 235
Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0

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Phone: (867) 598-2055
Facsimile: (867) 598-2545

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
TOURISM INDUSTRY WORKSHOP NEWSLETTER
December, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board has begun the planning process by seeking input from the stakeholder groups about their vision for the land. June through October were spent in the communities hosting workshops and conducting interviews with beneficiaries and residents. The Board recognizes that the perspective of tourism based industry stakeholders and others with an economic interest in the Sahtu Region is also important in the development of an effective, balanced land use plan. Therefore, workshops were scheduled for those stakeholders with an interest in the land and resource management of the Sahtu Region, NWT.

Accordingly, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board hosted a workshop on December 1 and 2, 1999 for stakeholders in the tourism industry. The purpose of the workshop was to give these representatives an opportunity to provide input about their interests and vision for the Sahtu into the planning process. Invitations to this workshop were sent to guides, outfitters, tourism and hospitality companies active, or contemplating activity, in the Sahtu Region.

Workshop TOPICS

December 1, 1:00pm to 5:00pm

8. Introduction to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

- ◆ *This session answered such questions as - Why does the board exist? What is the mandate of the Board? How will the land use plan be developed? and Who is on the board?*

9. Review of Regional Regulatory Framework: - How the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board and Sahtu Land and Water Board work together.

- ◆ *This session provided information about the regulatory processes within the Region. George Govier and Candace Ballard of the Sahtu Land and Water Board made a presentation outlining the land use permit and water license process in the Sahtu.*

December 2, 8:30 am to 12:30am

10. Defining Industry Goals and Visions for the Sahtu Region

- ◆ *This session focused on defining industry goals for the Region. As part of this exercise, the community newsletters were reviewed to bring some of the communities' thoughts to the table. The aim was to identify long and short-term objectives for development of the region. Discussion also touched on ways to balance development with conservation. The results of this session appear on page 2.*

11. Identifying Industry Information Sources

- ◆ *It is important for the Board to have access the latest information such as maps, consultants reports, etc. to ensure that the policies that make up the Land Use Plan are well supported. Industry may have information that is not available from any other source that can be shared with the Board thus strengthening the plan.*

MAIN POINTS OF the workshop DISCUSSION

This is a selection of the sentiments and comments of the workshop participants.

ENVIRONMENT		CANOL TRAIL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Selling points of the Sahtu: remoteness, pristine wilderness, and as a last frontier. Need to maintain for guiding / outfitting activities - Buffer zones around base camps/cabins? ● We use the entire lease area, rotating the harvest as part of a conservation strategy – therefore no one area in a lease is more important than another. ● May – June is lambing time for the sheep – need a seasonal restriction on activity to protect the herds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Land access right is discussed in claim but ability to harvest is not - lack of security ● Outfitters would like to receive a copy of license / permit (oil/gas/mining) for review. ● Would like the permitting process streamlined for building a base camp ● Have exploration activities take place with open communication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All weather road onto Norman Wells may increase Canol Trail activity. ● Snowmobile activities will increase if the trail is further developed. This may affect wildlife and guides/outfitters. ● Would like to see restricted access - e.g. used by Hummers on Yukon side. ● 2 outfitters already affected by increased Canol trail access (1 cabin broken into, things stolen). ● Would rather not see it as a park.
<div style="border: 1px solid black; text-align: center; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">ACCESS AND INFRASTRUCTURE</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concerns about change in access or hunting levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Would like to see the highway extended. ● Canoeists utilise air access to river headwaters. 	

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board thanks the workshop participants for graciously giving us their time. We will respect this vision and those of the other stakeholders when we enter the process of developing Plan options that address the issues raised by all groups.

If you have anything you wish to contribute, or have any comments or questions, please contact us at:

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 Website: www.sahtulanduseplan.com

March 16, 2000

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board REPORT ON WORKSHOP WITH SAHTU LAND CORPORATIONS



Workshop Objectives and Agenda

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board hosted a workshop in Fort Good Hope on March 16, 2000 for representatives of the Designated Sahtu Land Corporations as well as other community organizations.

The **objectives** of the workshop were:

- to provide an opportunity to jointly learn about land use planning;
- to explore the land use planning related interests and visions of the land corporations; and,
- to build strong and effective partnerships with the Land Corporations.

A condensed workshop **agenda** follows:

First, Barry Hunter, the Board's Senior Planner, introduced the Land Use Planning Board, the concept

of land use planning and reviewed activities to date.

Second, discussion centered on the land based goals and visions of the communities and other stakeholders. The Sahtu Land Corporations then articulated their goals and visions for the development of the region.

Third, Deborah Simmons, the Board's Social Scientist and Susan McKenzie, our Natural Resources Specialist, described land use planning information and analysis needs.

Lastly, the discussion focused on how the Board and Land Corporations can work together to identify, collect and analyze information as well as building a strategy for working more effectively with each other.

WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

Workshop **participants** included representatives of the:

- Ayoni Keh Land Corporation
- E. McDonald Land Corporation
- Yamoga Land Corporation
- Fort Good Hope Metis Local #54 Land Corporation
- Fort Good Hope Renewable Resources Council
- Fort Good Hope Community Council
- Sahtu Land Use Planning Board and staff

PROGRESS REPORT BINDER

Each participant received a copy of our recent progress report. This **valuable resource** contains background materials such as:

- Introductory presentation of the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board;
- Community and industry newsletters;
- Information collection summary;
- Newspaper clippings;
- Workshop reports;
- Legal documents excerpts;
- Annual reports.

Progress reports were also sent to the offices of all Sahtu Land Corporations

Workshop participants discussed their visions for Land use planning in the Sahtu

Workshop participants discussed their visions for land use planning. During the workshop these visions were grouped in the following categories:

Working together

- Land corporations should work together to progress further
- Bringing people together to work towards a common plan for the whole Sahtu
- Land Use plan geared to working together

Development

- We need input into development
- Resource development (ie: Tourism, minerals, oil and gas, forestry)

Protection

- Environmental Protection eg Restoration
- Keep the land in good shape so we can use it forever

Traditional/Culture/History

- Traditional use (ie; Trapping, Hunting, fishing)

Training/Education

- Training young people for jobs

Interests

- Protection for all interests

Regulations

- Land use work to be regulated and monitored by Sahtu

Open Process

- Progress in timely and informative manner
- Open communication between Organizations and groups

Participants also identified projects & programs that they were aware of, that may provide useful input into the planning process. Such sources of information included:

- Contaminants program
- Canol Trail Research
- First Nations forestry project
- Health Canada
- Denedeh Planning Community
- Inuvik Aurora College
- University of Saskatchewan
- Thomas Manual film

New Research

- Research on Environmental Knowledge
- Ongoing Awareness/Education
- Potential Environmental impact change and adaptability
- Document residents in community based on 1 year, 2 year, 5-10 year & 10 year

Working in Partnership with the Sahtu Land Corporations

This workshop is just the beginning of what we hope will be a strong working relationship with the Sahtu Land Corporations. We hope to meet with you in the communities this summer as well as in future workshops. We will also be sending you regular updates about our activities.



Seeds of cooperation

Contact Us !

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

PO Box 235

Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0

Phone 867 598 2055

Fax 867 598 2545

Toll Free 1 877 331 3364

Email info@sahtulanduseplan.com

Website www.sahtulanduseplan.com



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 3

Community Visit Protocol



Community Visit Protocol

ACTIVITY

TIMELINE

Prepare a basic information sheet

- An outline of the purpose of the visit (goals, expected achievements) in a standardised format
- A listing of contacts (people/agency/organisation)
- Includes an overview of the logistics of the trip (materials, personnel, itinerary, etc.)
- Reviewed by at least one other staff member
- Available for board review

Target: 2 days before contact, 0.5 day minimum

(Whom to contact?)

Phone contact

- Explain purpose of visit (based on info sheet)
- Solicit input from contact person/agency/organisation re: our goals and objectives
- Revise info sheet if required

Target: 2 weeks, 1 week minimum

(Whom to contact?)

Written contact

(follow-up to the phone contact)

- Standard format
 - File in project and community consultation file
 - Reiterate in the letter who will be visited and who will be met pre-meeting
- (Whom to contact? Mailed or faxed? Signed by board or staff?)*

Target: 2 weeks, 1 week minimum

Local Radio and/or Television Announcement

(to inform the community about the upcoming visit)

- Basic info sheet given to announcer with some one-on-one discussion (by phone or in person) to explain the details of the visit and answer possible announcer questions
- Announcement in both languages

Target: 1 week with a 3 day minimum

Pre-Delivery Meeting

- Staff/board available to chief/mayor, town council?, etc. a day/morning/afternoon before meeting/event occurs
- Meeting with contact organisation/agency before delivery if different than above

Target: 1 day minimum to time of event/meeting

Delivery

- Meeting with target audience (presentation/interaction designed to be clear and culturally sensitive)
- Records of meeting
(any of: Board/staff notes and comments, tapes, pictures, video, etc.)

Time zero

Follow-up

- Thank you letter *(to whom?)*
- Radio and/or local TV thank you to target audience and a recap of the visit for people who may not have been able to attend
- Materials or other documents sent to appropriate people

Target: 2 days, maximum 1 week

Internal evaluation

- Measure achievements against purpose of visit as outlined in the info sheet (using a standard method of evaluation)
- Filed in project and consultation files

Target: 2 days, maximum 1 week
(should be completed in conjunction with the follow-up)



Community Visit Task List

Community _____ Workshop Date _____

Task	Date	Cost	Details	
Phone calls to community orgs (2 weeks in advance)				
Letters to community orgs (2 weeks in advance)				
Meeting space booked Caterer/Coordinator for Workshop			Location? Name?	
Accommodations for staff			Name	Date(s)
Accommodations for board			Name	Dates
Travel Arrangements for staff			Name	Dates
Travel Arrangements for staff			Name	Dates
Radio and/or tv announcement (one week in advance)				
Followup letters – with newsletter (within one week following visit)				



BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 4

Public Awareness Materials

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0
Phone 867-598-2055, Fax 867-598-2545
Email info@sahtulanduseplan.com



March 7, 2001

Charlie Barnaby – Chief/Mayor
Kasho Gotine Charter Community
P.O. Box 80
Ft. Good Hope, NT
X0E 0H0

Dear Charlie;

Further to our recent phone conversation, representatives of the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board will be in your community during August 16 – 30th, 1999. The Land Use Planning Board, as you may know, is an organization created by the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act to guide the development, conservation and preservation of lands outside municipal boundaries in the Sahtu region. The participation of the communities is central to the planning process.

The Land Use Planning Board is aiming to visit the communities at least five times through the various stages of the planning process. Our Natural Resources Planner, Susan Mackenzie, has visited all the schools in the Sahtu communities as a first step in building awareness. In this second round of community visits, the Board hopes to work with beneficiaries, residents and stakeholding organizations to develop a long term vision for planning in the Sahtu region. This will involve informal small group discussions, an open house, and a large community meeting as well as a feast and celebration. We also will be hiring a fieldworker who will continue to work with the community between visits by the Board.

We look forward to discussing your participation in Land Use Planning with you in person. Don't hesitate to call or write our office if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

Barry Harley
Interim Chair

cc: Board Members: Wilbert Kochon – Interim Vice Chair
Clarence Campbell, Director

SAMPLE



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

**BUILDING A
VISION
FOR THE LAND**

Open House

Tuesday, September 7th, 7-9 pm

>>An introduction to the
Sahtu Land Use Planning Board<<

At the Cultural Centre – Refreshments will be served



SAMPLE

During the weeks of September 1 -17, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board invites the people of Deline to participate in building a vision for land use in the Sahtu Region.

**>Interviews>Open House>
Feast & Workshop>**

For more information:
Rita, Deline Land Corporation, 589-3618
or the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
toll free 1-877-331-3364
Building a Vision for the Land
DRAFT: 03/07/01, 4:20 PM

Workshop & Feast

Wednesday, September 8th, 6 pm

- Opening Prayer and Feast, 6:00-7:30 pm
- Workshop, 8:00-10:00 pm
- Entertainment, 10:00-midnight

At the Cultural Centre – Everyone welcome



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

Representatives of the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board will be in Norman Wells for three weeks, October 18-November 5.

The Land Use Planning Board is an organization created by the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act to guide the development, conservation and preservation of lands outside municipal boundaries in the Sahtu region. The participation of the communities is central to the planning process.

The Land Use Planning Board is aiming to visit the communities at least five times through the various stages of the planning process. Our Natural Resources Planner, Susan McKenzie, has visited all the schools in the Sahtu communities as a first step in building awareness.

In this second round of community visits, the Board hopes to work with residents and organizations to develop a long term vision for planning in the Sahtu region. This will involve informal discussions, an open house, and a large community meeting as well as a feast and celebration.

Community Events

- Open House: 7 pm, Tuesday, October 26, 7-9 pm, at the Community Hall. Refreshments will be served.
- Community Workshop and Feast, 6 pm, Wednesday, October 27, at the Community Hall. Everyone welcome.

For more information

Contact Barry Harley, 587-2161, or the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board office in Fort Good Hope at 867-598-2055.

SAMPLE



The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

RADIO TULITA!

>>What have the people of Tulita been telling
us?<<

Listen to CBQI Radio, 920 AM

Tuesday, October 12

11:00 am-Noon

SAMPLE



Coop Television Announcement

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board thanks the people of Deline for their participation during our three week visit. We welcome our new fieldworker, Michael Neyelle, onto our team.

Now you can find out what people have been telling us:

- Listen to Michael Neyelle on CBQO Radio:
Wednesday and Thursday mornings, 10:30-12:00 am.
- Check out our posters around town.
- Pick up a copy of our community newsletter.
- Contact Michael Neyelle, 3631.

WIN \$250! Enter our logo contest.

SAMPLE



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

PRESS RELEASE

October 1, 1999

During the month of September, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board organized organized community events in Deline and Fort Good Hope. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community visions for the land. During that time, we interviewed individuals, met with community leaders, held two community events, and hired a fieldworker. We thank the people of Deline and Fort Good Hope for their hospitality and participation. We would also like to welcome Michael Neyelle and Rose McNeely, our new fieldworkers, onto our team. We look forward to working closely with the people of Deline and Fort Good Hope to continue the land use planning process.

Meetings and Presentations in Deline

We met with Chief and Sub-Chief, the local RWED officer, the Youth Coordinator, and the staff of the Deline Land Corporation. We also gave presentations to the Deline self-government negotiating teams, the Education Council, and the Charter Community Council. A visioning workshop was held with the Grades 10 and 11 class at Ehts'eo Ayha School. The results of our interviews were presented in posters, in a series of local community radio announcements, and in a local newsletter.

Meetings and Presentations in Fort Good Hope

In preparation for our community workshop, we worked in partnership with the local empowerment officer to analyze the results of a recent survey on the environment, the economy, and wellness in Fort Good Hope. Presentations were made to the Community Council and the Annual General Assembly. We conducted visioning workshops with the Renewable Resources Council and the Elders Council. The results of our interviews have been presented at our Community Feast and Workshop. A newsletter will also be produced and distributed in the community by the week of October 4.

Interview Questions

About twenty people were interviewed in Deline, and twenty-five in Fort Good Hope. The interview consisted of three questions:

1. What is your vision for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community?
2. What are your needs for the use of the land and water now?
3. What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning?
4. Our work at this first stage of consultation is not yet complete. In the coming weeks, we will continue to interview community members. If you have comments or questions, or would like to be interviewed, please phone our Fort Good Hope office at 867-598-2055.

SAMPLE



Visions for the Land

The views expressed by community members touched on a wide variety of subjects related to land use over the long term and in the immediate future, including:

- Traditional land use
- Jobs and economic development
- Tourism
- Protecting the land
- Community development and participation
- Youth and education
- Infrastructure

Community members also had many suggestions about specific traditional and scientific information that should be gathered in preparing the plan.

Open House and Workshop

Our Open House and Workshop were held on the evenings of September 7 and 8 in Deline. In Fort Good Hope, a feast and workshop was held on September 23. Organizers were pleased with the level of participation at the events in both communities.

Barry Hunter, the Senior Planner, gave short presentations at each event, followed by discussion. Suggestions made by community members in the interviews were displayed on the walls, and the discussion contributed a number of new ideas to the “Visions for the Land.”

The discussions at the events touched on ways in which the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board and staff can work with the community.

One participant in Deline noted that the knowledge of local people can complement the knowledge of technical staff: “Board staff are knowledgeable and educated in a modern way, and elders are knowledgeable and educated in a traditional way. We can work well together.”

In Fort Good Hope, one poster contained this remark from an interview participant: “I like the way we make decisions, we talk and discuss things and it takes long sometimes but we come to a decision as one community. No small groups should decide anything major regarding the land on their own. I feel safer making decisions like we always have.”

Future Events

Deline is the third community that the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board has visited in its first stage of consultation. In August, we spent three weeks in Colville Lake. We have also been conducting interviews and meeting with community organizations in Fort Good Hope over the past month. Our visit to Tulit’a has already commenced; we will be working with that community until October 15. This will be followed by a similar visit to Norman Wells.

To ensure that the communities are fully involved, we will be returning to the communities at each stage in the Land Use Planning process over the next year and a half.

For More Information

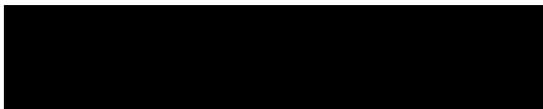
Contact the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board at 867-598-2055.

PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0

SAMPLE



SAHTU



Land Use Planning Board

Conservation

For further information please contact

SAHTU Land Use Planning Board
PO Box 235
Fort Good Hope
Northwest Territories X0E 0H0

Phone: (867) 598-2055
Toll free: 1-877-331-3364
Fax: (867) 598-2545

E mail: info@sahtulanduseplan.com

www.sahtulanduseplan.com

Protection

COMMUNICATION

Utilization

Participation
S
Education

SLUPB Brochure
Panels 1 & 4



Our

Mandate

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board was created by the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. The Board was empowered by the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act to develop and implement a land use plan for the Sahtu region of Canada's Northwest Territories.

During a 1998 workshop the Board developed the following vision:

Our

Goal

To guide the conservation, utilization, and development of the land in a way that protects and promotes the present and future well-being of beneficiaries, residents, and all Canadians.

Mission

Statement

To produce a Land Use Plan that respects the unique character and value of the land, resources, and inhabitants of the Sahtu for the benefit of past, present, and future generations of Canadians.

Our

Purpose

- To prepare a draft Land Use Plan.
- To facilitate people's understanding of land use planning.
- To ensure that the interests of all parties are taken into consideration.

What is

Land Use Planning?

Land Use Planning creates policies that guide how the land and its resources will be used. Planning is directed by the social, cultural, and economic interests of Sahtu beneficiaries, residents, and all Canadians. Both traditional and scientific knowledge are used as a basis for the plan. The plan will include:

- Land use and protected areas
- Resource and land management strategies
- Cultural and traditional land use areas
- Vision for community development
- Monitoring and review process

Sahtu Dene and Metis

Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement

The land claim agreement was signed on September 6, 1993. It recognizes the rights and responsibilities of the Sahtu Dene and Metis peoples, including:

- The need to be self-sufficient, and to participate in all aspects of the economy
- Decision-making about the management of wildlife and natural resources for present and future generations.

Mackenzie Valley

Resource Management Act

This law fulfills the obligations defined by the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement. It ensures that all stakeholders have a voice in resource management. According to the Act:

- The plan will first be approved by the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, and then by the Territorial and Federal governments.
- After the plan is approved, the Land Use Planning Board will ensure that the plan is followed.

Board Members

Barry Harley, *Interim Chair*
Wilbert Kochon, *Secretary/Treasurer*
Clarence Campbell, *Director*

Barry Hunter, *Senior Planner*
Susan McKenzie, *Natural Resource Planner*
Deborah Simmons, *Community Liaison*
Karen Caesar, *Office Manager*

SLUPB Brochure Panels 2 & 3



Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 5

Community Newsletters

COLVILLE LAKE COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

October, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board organized a variety of activities in Colville Lake during July and August. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community's vision for the land. During that time, we interviewed individuals, met with community leaders, held a community feast and workshop, and hired a fieldworker. We thank the people of Colville Lake for their hospitality and participation. Mahsi cho to Dora Duncan for her work in translating. We would also like to welcome Roland Codzi, our new fieldworker, onto our team.

In this newsletter, we will outline some of the variety of views that the people of Colville Lake have been expressing to us.

Our work at this first stage of consultation is not yet complete. In the coming weeks, we will continue to speak with community members. If you have comments or questions, or would like to be interviewed, please contact our Fort Good Hope office at 598-2055.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR VISION

What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community?

Responses to this question touched on three themes: protection and respect, traditional land use, and economic development

Protection & Respect

- Protect the land & natural resources
- In the future we will be taking care of the land
 - Keep the land clean, keep our respect for the land
- Protect everything from outsiders
- Protect burial grounds & waters

Protect hunting & trapping areas, Anderson River & the 5 big lakes: Aubrey, Colville, Lac de Bois, Lac Pilote & Lac de Madnoir.

- The land is more important than money for us so we need to protect it
- It is very important for Dene people to take care of & preserve our valuable & historic places, the special sites

Traditional Lifestyle

- Independent living off the land with reviving the trapping economy

- The elders should be our leaders
- If people speak their Dene Language they will be stronger
- We need to preserve our traditional way of life, the way of our grandfathers & great grandfathers
- Tradition camps for teaching kids, for the community, or for tourism, run as a business
- Country food is very important to us. Store food is not safe for us
- A healing lodge on the land with traditional healing remedies
- The land will always be here for our survival

Economic Development

- No oil & gas around Colville Lake Region where people go to bush camp
- Oil & gas & tourism development, controlled by the people of the Sahtu

- No new development
- No tourism
- More jobs
- No research by outsiders, all research under tight community control
- New development for financial benefit & jobs
- Tourism that is Dene owned & staffed, & monitored to make sure nothing is wasted
- No sport hunting or catch & release
- All mining & exploration tightly controlled by the community to prevent pollution
- Tourism, oil & gas is only of minor benefit. When it runs out so does the money

There should be a balance between traditional way of life and other developments.

A STORY OF THE LAND

It is not my right to tamper with the words of the Elders. It is a very heavy thing for me to speak about the land. Some time ago, we made an agreement with the Paulatuk group and Gwich'in to share and protect the resources. This is how we respect the vision of the Elders.

Even the school now recognizes the importance of balancing Dene culture with modern skills. When our children come with us out to the Barrenlands, they bring their books. But all day they do chores and learn survival skills. They only study in the evenings. I take young kids into the bush nowadays, and they will have put the tent up, cut brush for the floor, gathered wood, built a fire, and even gotten snow for water before dark. I know they can survive on the land. It would be extremely hard to break the traditional ways.

The Dene people also have the skills to work in oil and gas. The last time I worked for an oil company, the majority of the workers were Dene. There were only a couple of mulla people there. But we asked the oil companies to leave because they were messing up the land.

FIVE YEAR VISION

What are your needs for the use of the land and water now?

Community members noted important issue falling into three categories: protection, education, economic development, & traditional life on the land.

Protection

- All the land in the Sahtu must be protected
- Less drinking on the land and in town
- Protect the traditional way of life
- Continue living the way we are now, helping each other, reaching out to each other

Clean up all the camps on the land because the garbage contaminates the land

Economic Development

- Keep oil & gas development off the land for a long time
- No scientific research
- The community should be consulted about any business opportunities, and given priority for jobs
- The community should be involved with business opportunities
- The government should listen to the communities
- Balance the traditional way of life with industrial development
- No oil & gas development
- Research should be under tight community control

- No roads. Roads make things cheaper, but they also bring trouble
- Dene people need to preserve and take care of valuable places

More jobs for people in oil, gas, & tourism, we can't make a living off the land anymore

- Tourism might be possible, but it can't be relied upon over the long term
- Develop tourist infrastructure & attractions such as trails & canoes
- Tourism 100% controlled by local people with a lodge at Arby Lake

Education

- Educate youth in traditional ways, to be caretakers of the land
- Revive the language, its connected to people's knowledge of the land
- More cultural education on the land
- Education about the land claim & what powers we have. We don't want to start needing licenses for everything
- Children need to learn by example how to live off the land
- Workshops to educate people about the knowledge of the elders

- Teach kids how to take care of dogs & train them. A Sahtu dog race from Colville to Deline

Traditional Life on the Land

- Preserve the traditional way of life, living off the land
- Need our own plane to go out on the land and reduce store prices
- Keep culture alive through events such as traditional walks
- Take young adults into the bush so they can develop bush skills

Get people out on the land more. Organize festivals, spiritual gatherings, or community cookouts

- Gather more information from elders
- Highest priority is the land & our traditional way of life, it will always be there for our survival
- Bush-camp for young offenders--they should feed themselves
- Encourage people to use dog teams
- Workshops for people to learn bush skills
- Community campsite where people can learn bush skills and from elders

INFORMATION GATHERING

What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning?

Community members requested that a variety of information be gathered.

All Knowledge is important

Scientific Research

- Information on how environmental monitors work
- The migration routes of animals and birds

Economic & Resource Development

- Map of the old boundary established a long time ago
- The government has to be fair and stop breaking promises
- Research the social impacts of non-renewable resource development elsewhere. What happens to the communities when the resources run out?
- Impact of highway development in other communities
- Map of oil & gas deposits in the district
- Education about oil & gas impacts

From Communities & Traditional Knowledge

- More information from people of all ages who are knowledgeable about the land
- Language research

- The band has information about which are the fish lakes
- Knowledge from elders of how the land should be protected
- Traditional healing remedies
- Gather stories from people, such as caribou migration routes, how the fish move--so we can protect those areas
- Traditional names research

Legal Issues

- Land Claims Agreement.

THE SAHTU LAND USE PLANNING BOARD

Phone 867-598-2055, Fax 598-2545
 PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0
 On the Web: www.sahtulanduseplan.com

DELINE COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

September, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board visited Deline from September 1-17. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community's vision for the land. During that time, we interviewed individuals, met with community leaders, held two community events, and hired a fieldworker. We thank the people of Deline for their hospitality and participation. We would also like to welcome Michael Neyelle, our new fieldworker, onto our team.

In this newsletter, we will outline what the people of Deline have been telling us. Our work at this first stage of consultation is not yet complete. In the coming weeks, we will continue to interview community members. If you have comments or questions, or would like to be interviewed, please contact Michael at 3631, or contact our Fort Good Hope office at 867-598-2055.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR VISION

What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community? Responses to this question touched on five themes: traditional land use, jobs and economic development, tourism, protection, and community development.

Traditional Land Use

- We don't need money to survive. All we need is our land and our wildlife.
- Traditional land use, especially trapping and harvesting of country food.
- Balance traditional land use with modern uses.

Jobs

- Dene people should be employed as rangers for monitoring and search and rescue.
- Commercial harvesting, including forestry and fisheries.
- A commercial tannery.
- Mineral and oil and gas development, as long as the land is left the way it was - it will bring jobs for new generations.
- Small scale, value added commercial fishery - high value, low weight, such as smoked fish.
- Use the natural resources to make things for the people, and to make money to pay for tools to use on the land. If the price for fur goes up, we could go back to trapping.
- A small scale sawmill operation.
- Limited and sustainable traditional harvesting.

Tourism

- Development of traditional and creative arts.

- Expanded tourism development, community owned and controlled: eco tourism, adventure tourism, historical and archeological tourism, sport hunting and fishing.
- Year round tourism that would bring a more stable source of income for the community.

Protection

- Protect the lake, Scented Grass Hills, Grizzly Bear Mountain, and the Great Bear River.
- Preserve old campsites, all around the lake and all the way to Tulit'a - these are vital to our livelihood.
- More natural parks and wildlife sanctuaries.
- Development that's guaranteed not to wreck the land.
- Protect all the land and wildlife, especially burial sites, and hunting and fishing areas: McGill Bay, Deer Pass Bay, Caribou Point.
- Protect the four fishing areas identified by Ehtséó Ayha: the mouth of the Great Bear River, around Whitefish River, Térato and Tawea area (near Trophy Lodge), and Turili (Johnny Hoe River).

Community Development

- An all weather road on the north side of the river, so tourists will pass through town and food prices will be reduced.
- A bush camp for young offenders.
- A community owned, small scale hydroelectric development, for local consumption.

A STORY ABOUT THE LAND

When the earth was created, the wolves and caribou held a big meeting around the Aklavik area. The wolves said to the caribou: Caribou should not be on earth any longer. The caribou responded: As long as we've been here, we've been good, and we've eaten well. We've done nothing to you. We've not destroyed your food. You have lived well off us. So what's wrong with us? The wolves said: That's right. There's nothing wrong with them. They don't get in anybody's way. So we shouldn't tell them what to do. Let them graze, and feed, and wander around. Let's not destroy them completely, because in the future we will need them. That's the way it is today. The wolves depend on the caribou to survive, just like us.

FIVE YEAR VISION

What are your needs for the use of the land and water now? Community members noted a variety of challenges for the near future in the areas of youth and education, economic development, environmental protection, traditional land use, infrastructure, and community participation.

Youth and Education

- Young people should be trained now for any new developments that might come up.
- The youth need to know how to live off the land - it's their security if they don't have jobs.
- Education should balance development of traditional and modern skills.
- Don't just teach children in the classroom - teach them how to survive on the land.
- More time should be spent teaching the Dene language and traditional skills.
- Use the tourist lodges to teach traditional skills to youth in the winter, when they're deserted.
- Teach children traditional skills now, so they'll teach their kids.
- Teach kids how to be safe on the land, and how to take care of guests (tourists).

Economic Development

- The community should own and be involved in new developments.
- Consult and inform people before any development takes place.

Protection

- The government shouldn't take advantage of the people and contaminate the land.
- Take care of the land and water, so it can be used over the long term.
- Ensure that developments don't damage the land.
- If we could have, we would have selected all the lands of the Sahtu, because the wildlife depend on the land and water everywhere.

Traditional Land Use

- Build more cabins on the land so people will go out more.
- Return to using dog teams. They're more effective and inexpensive transportation in the bush.

- Don't rely on government handouts. The young people should be working on the land if they don't have jobs.
- Eventually all the lands south of us will be ruined. They raise domestic animals to survive. We don't need to do that, we survive on wild meat and fish.
- We don't need money to survive. All we need is our land and our wildlife.
- Our forefathers also used all the land. We will continue to use all the land, whether it's selected or not.

Infrastructure

- No all weather road to the far side of the lake.

Community Participation

- Spend more time discussing land claims with people.
- People of the Sahtu should get together.
- Involve youth in the Community Council.
- Self-government, so we can have more control over land use.
- The government should be open and honest for cooperative land management to work.

Board staff are knowledgeable and educated in a modern way, and elders are knowledgeable and educated in a traditional way. We can work well together.

- Even though we don't agree with government policies, we must still work together.
- Meaningful community consultation before any new development takes place, where the community has veto power.
- More formalized and documented communication from communities with respect to new development proposals.
- Local people should be hired to work in land claims organizations.
- This lake is like our community refrigerator. The same goes for the caribou herd. We want to know who's going to be opening up the fridge and taking things out of it.

INFORMATION GATHERING

What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning? Community members requested that traditional and scientific knowledge be gathered. Monitoring and economic development were important areas of interest. A strong wish was expressed that the community be given more opportunities to discuss information gathered, and provide input into the planning process.

Traditional Knowledge

- Identify important historic landmarks right away.
- Record traditional knowledge and stories for our youth.
- Knowledge about good hunting, trapping and fishing areas should be collected from the elders.
- Record the stories, beliefs and prophecies of our grandfathers.

Scientific Research

- Research on ecological areas.
- More emphasis on fish and wildlife research in the Deline District.
- Map of burial sites (Renewable Resources Council).
- Gather a combination of traditional and scientific knowledge on harvest resources.

Monitoring

- Selected lands should be properly surveyed.
- Special harvesting areas should be well defined and monitored.

Economic Development

- Economic development report, Community Development Corp, 1997.
 - Collect copies of existing outfitting leases.
- Woodlot management and fisheries research.
- More research on which lands should be protected for traditional land use, and which lands should be used for various kinds of economic development projects.

THE SAHTU LAND USE PLANNING BOARD

Phone 867-598-2055, Fax 598-2545

PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT, X0E 0H0

On the Web: www.sahtulanduseplan.com

WIN \$250!! Enter our Logo Contest

Deadline October 1, 1999

FORT GOOD HOPE COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

October, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board organized a variety of activities in Fort Good Hope during September. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community's vision for the land. During that time, we interviewed individuals, met with community leaders, held a community feast and workshop, and hired a fieldworker. We thank the people of Fort Good Hope for their hospitality and participation. Mahsi cho to Bella T'Seleie for her work interviewing people. We would also like to welcome Rose McNeely, our new fieldworker, onto our team.

In this newsletter, we will outline some of the variety of views that the people of Fort Good Hope have been expressing to us. We are sorry that there is not enough space for everything that has been said to be included. For a complete list, you can contact our office.

Our work at this first stage of consultation is not yet complete. In the coming weeks, we will continue to interview community members. If you have comments or questions, or would like to be interviewed, please contact our Fort Good Hope office at 598-2055.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR VISION

What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community? Responses to this question touched on three themes: protection and management, traditional land use, and economic development.

Protection and Management

- I would like to see the environment still healthy then. There are environmental damages now. I hope that these damages are not permanent. I want to see future generations to inherit everything good from the land.
- We talk about having control but we also need to take responsibility for the land.
- Open to community and public – no restricted areas.
- Preserved traditional and cultural areas.
- If activities might cause pollution people should have a say to stop it.

Traditional Land Use

- Our spiritual relationship to the land will continue to be embodied in our many traditional laws and rules.
- The language will be preserved. It is connected to our culture and our knowledge of the land.
- People will return to the land, especially if money loses its value, or

runs out. This is what happened during the Depression years. Money comes and goes, but the land never goes away.

We have valuable land with all kinds of camps and traditional places on it with stories and legends. I hope the future generation will still be carrying on these practices and everything they need to know will still be there for them.

- The Dene people will be very different. They'll have different ways of using the land, in balance with traditional land uses: hunting, trapping, gathering berries.

Economic Development

- Eco – tourism establishments.
- Oil and gas development.

- A tourist information centre in Fort Good Hope.
- Lodges should pay a fee for access to lands and waters near the communities. This money would go to the communities and could be used for training.
- Fishing Lodges that fly people into other areas without permission from the local community should be stopped.
- Outfitting licences given to beneficiaries.

The Dene people should run business developments ourselves. New developments will be good as long as they remain in the hands of the people.

A STORY OF SURVIVAL ON THE LAND

Once the school gave us a contract to take children out on the land. We decided we didn't want a whole lot of groceries from the store because that's not true survival out on the land.

When we first got to the island, the young boys kind of doubted they could provide for us. We gave them a little pep talk and told them to do like Dene children since generations back and help provide for everyone. We could do big game hunting after we stabilized ourselves with a supply of small game like rabbits.

They all ran to their snares all feeling a connection with ancient relatives they knew snared in the same places. They returned about an hour later with ten rabbits! They were all in high spirits! We had a feast and they went back to their mud fights and mud baths went back to being children.

FIVE YEAR VISION

What are your needs for the use of the land and water now? Community members noted a variety of challenges for the near future in the areas of youth and education, protection and conservation, traditional land use, infrastructure, and monitoring.

Youth and Education

- Dene people should be trained to run our own businesses.
- We need more interaction between the community and the schools. Education should involve the whole community.
- Youth should be trained in traditional skills: how to make and use tools for harvesting, survival skills, how to hunt and fish in different seasons, traditional resource use.
- Implement a holistic wellness (healing) program on land.

Create a balance between traditional knowledge and the education system of today, with equal attention paid to both.

Protection and Conservation

- Some people think we should use the next five years to clean up the environmental damages already done. This is a big order but it's good because it's coming from the people.

- Preserve our historical sites, including: the Old Lady site on the Rabbitskin River, the Giant site on the Mackenzie River, our traditional trails between Colville Lake and Fort Good Hope, and burial sites. These places are special because of past events. They're important for Dene existence.

Encourage people young and old to use the land more. They need the land to develop and grow. Some answers you can only get from the land.

- If we don't care for the land today we will have nothing in a hundred years from now.

- Need to acknowledge spiritual sites.

Traditional Land Use

- Preserve the language in order to improve communication between elders and youth, and strengthen traditional knowledge of the land. People don't understand our concepts if we try to explain them in English.

If there were a market for country food, people would be at fish camps and fishing and using their teepees again.

Infrastructure

- A highway would bring tourists who could buy locally made items like moccasins, furs, etc.
- A highway – prices will drop, and there will be more work for local people to maintain highway.
- A highway is a good thing to lower costs, but could have negative effects on the community like more alcohol and drugs.

Monitoring

- Environmental projects should have monitors that are local people who are trained. They should have the power to enforce laws made for land.
- A monitoring method for tourists travelling on the land. It would be a way to look after them. Maybe an access fee should be charged to tourists.
- Create a Dene controlled traditional monitoring system to prevent and combat pollution.

- Population studies – wildlife monitoring, etc.

INFORMATION GATHERING

What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning? Community members requested that traditional and scientific knowledge be gathered.

Traditional Knowledge

- Traditional place names should be collected.
- Return our community owned information about land use from the South, so that we can pass it on to our children.
- Mapping of land use and important sites.
- Dene language research and development.
- Collect, properly store, and document existing research on land use scattered in various places around the community.
- Collect the old stories. Publish these in books for the schools, and so other cultures will better understand and respect Dene culture. We have great people and heroes in our history that deserve our recognition.

Economic Development

- Tourism, logging, partnership with oil companies with Dene management.

Law

- Land Claims Agreement.
- Mackenzie Valley Act.

Scientific Research

- Geological/vegetation maps.
- Seismic/exploration activities.
- Wildlife/waterfowl migration and staging areas

PARTICIPATION

What kind of participation would you like to see in land use planning?

- Would like to see the federal government, the territorial government, industry, and the communities sit down and talk and cooperate.
- Newsletter and radio programs should be presented to inform people about land claims organisations.
- Work toward a cultural centre for this community.
- Language workshops related to the land and land use.
- Work toward finding funds for projects.
- When I hear about workshop, I like to check and see what it's about. It's a good way to keep up with what's going on.
- I enjoy the idea of the questionnaire. I think it is great to know what community members' views are.
- I'm willing to gather information on the internet.
- I like the way we make decisions, we talk and discuss things and it takes long sometimes but we come to a decision as one community. I feel safer making decisions like we always have.
- Elders are always saying we have to protect our land and resources. They know their environment the most so they should always have a say in decisions made regarding the land.

THE SAHTU LAND USE PLANNING BOARD

Phone 867-598-2055, Fax 598-2545

NORMAN WELLS COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

October, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board organized a variety of activities in Norman Wells during the weeks of October 18-November 1. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community's vision for the land. During that time, we interviewed individuals, met with community leaders, held a community feast and workshop, and launched a search for a community fieldworker. We thank the people of Norman Wells for their hospitality and participation. Mahsi cho to Edward Oudzi for his help.

In this newsletter, we will outline some of the variety of views that the people of Norman Wells have been expressing to us. We are sorry that there is not enough space for everything that has been said to be included. For a complete list, you can contact our office.

Our work at this first stage of consultation is not yet complete. In the coming weeks, we will continue to interview community members. If you have comments or questions, or would like to be interviewed, please contact our Fort Good Hope office at 867-598-2055.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR VISION

What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community? Responses to this question bunched on five themes: traditional and modern land use, development and protection, community building, a highway, and tourism.

Traditional and Modern Land Use

- The land has been used to provide food for thousands of years, and it should be maintained as a source of food.
- There is a huge need for marketable country foods. The Renewable Resources Councils and Board should create a centralized structure for selling meat, fish, and rabbit.

People will be able to raise their kids in town and find a job, and still be attached to the land.

- Traditional harvesting patterns must be protected from new development. I believe they can be with cooperation and good planning and enforcement.
- I want the old ways to come back. There are ways to survive on the land, and people aren't taking advantage of that opportunity: hunting, trapping, fishing, making dry meat and fish. We could build drums and snowshoes, and sell them all in town.

Development and Protection

- Small areas of intensive agriculture, producing foods such as potatoes, beets, and maybe some grains.
- **Protect Canol Road, Sucker Lake, and Sucker Creek.**

The Sahtu will be a place with a balance of industrial development, such as oil and gas and forestry, and vast wilderness conservation areas. A model of development hand and hand with environmental protection.

- Protect Great Bear Lake.
- We need to look at how we manage the land, to make sure that future generations can enjoy the same freedom of movement on the land that we have.
- I meet a lot of big game hunters from the United States, and they always say "Don't let anyone develop this land." They've never seen anything like our natural wilderness.

- We need to use the land in ways that don't damage it.
- Commercial fishing, as long as it's controlled.

Community

- More recreational activities.
- Better prices.
- Alcohol and drugs prevent our people from achieving their goals.

Highway

- An all-weather road from Inuvik to Hay River.
- An all-weather highway will bring jobs in construction, maintenance, and tourism.

Tourism

- More tourism facilities, such as lodges and hiking huts.

Tourism is good for the communities. I like meeting other people.

- Expanded tourism, linked with the Yukon tourist industry.

A STORY OF LIFE ON THE LAND

One time I was waiting for beaver to come out on a lake with no name. I saw a huge dog there, twice as big as a normal sled dog. I don't know where it came from.

It was scared of me, but I had some bannock and I threw it to him. He followed me to camp. Every time I tried to touch him, he would move away. So I finally caught him in one of the old style deadfall traps. I tied him up, and he was real friendly after that. Even though I already had six dogs, he became my breeder. He was a good sled dog.

FIVE YEAR VISION

What are your needs for the use of the land and water now? Community members noted a variety of challenges for the near future in the areas of monitoring and protection, education and employment, recreation, traditional land use, and development.

Monitoring and Protection

- The land and water will remain the way they are and not polluted.
- There should be proper monitoring. Industry should be responsible for cleanup of sites.
- No clearcutting.
- Oil, gas and mineral development should be restricted, unless it will benefit the people and not damage the land too much.

Education and Employment

Industry should hire more local people, instead of bringing them up from the south.

- Dene language classes.
- Skills training for jobs, so local people can work.
- Contractors shouldn't build false expectations. The producers themselves should do community consultation, providing a realistic picture of what jobs will be offered over the long term, and what training will be required.
- People will require a minimum Grade 12 education to get jobs. Kids who don't want

to go to school should be encouraged to work at coop jobs, or participate in an on-the-land program.

Recreation

- There should be more trails to travel on by foot, snowmobile and quad.
- More nature trails for tourists around Jackfish Lake.
- Land and water for me is mostly for recreation. I also enjoy hunting and fishing. I travel by snowmobile and boat on the land and water.

Traditional Land Use

- More on-the-land activities (camping, hunting, elders' stories).

Promote healing bush camps that involve the whole family.

- The traditional lifestyle should be promoted through the family. The price of fur doesn't matter – it's the way of life that's important to me.
- People were better trappers when they used dog teams. Nobody worries about breaking down, or running out of gas.

- I don't like cutlines – the snow drifts are too deep. I'd rather travel on the traditional trails.
- Promote eco-tourism along with traditional practices on the land.
- Long term residents should have subsistence harvesting rights.

Development

On this vast land, we can mix protection and development.

- Additional oil and gas exploration is necessary, since the existing oil field is in decline.
- Commercial hunting and fishing to sell dry meat and fish in the Sahtu, and export to other regions.
- Use the wood from the burned areas to make money.
- Land claim beneficiaries should have the final say in what development takes place.

traditional way of life is gone – there's little market for fur. Now they need jobs.

INFORMATION GATHERING

What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning? Community members requested that traditional and scientific knowledge be gathered.

- Continue data collection, filed and sorted so that a big picture can be presented for site specific concerns. In particular, the Geographic Information System can be used to accomplish this.
- Pipeline companies will be dusting off the old studies from the Mackenzie Valley pipeline days in the 70s. Planners should also revisit the research that's already been done.
- The Arts and Crafts strategy by Yellowknife consultant Robert Trudeau (for RWED).

We need to make public information about how much wildlife we have, where the wildlife is, where the fish are, statistics on the forests. This was done during the land claim – we need to look at that information again.

- Explore other experiences of marketing country foods – the success of Cambridge Bay, and the failure of Inuvik.
- I know very little about this Board. We need to have more information.
- Record more traditional knowledge for future generations.
- There's already enough money been spent on research. We've had too many consultants around here.
- There should be more focus in these communities on social problems. The people here are proud and hardworking, but their

PARTICIPATION

What kind of participation would you like to see in land use planning?

- Long term residents should have an equal say in policies for the land.
- As a northern resident, I am very interested in participating in anything that is going to affect the land.
- Involve kids to build their respect for the land, and perhaps steer them to a career in land and resource management.
- It's always good to let your presence be known, and constantly keep people informed.

It's nice to visit and get to know the people who are working on these projects. Nowadays, things are too impersonal.

- Workshops are good, but the shyer people, such as women, might not talk.
- Native people sometimes think the white man is always right. This must be what happened when they signed Treaty 11. It's important to visit people so they realize that their opinion has value too.
- We can talk as much as we want, but what really talks is money.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Land Use Planner Trainee

Closing Date: November 10, 1999

TULITA COMMUNITY NEWSLETTER

Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

October, 1999

Building a Vision for the Land

The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board organized a variety of activities in Tulita during the three weeks of September 27-October 15. Our goal was to introduce our mission, and learn about the community's vision for the land. During that time, we interviewed individuals, met with community leaders, held a community feast and workshop, and launched a search for a community fieldworker. We thank the people of Tulita for their hospitality and participation. Mahsi cho to Agnes Naedzo for her assistance in interpreting for our interviews and events. Mahsi also to Michael Neyelle, our fieldworker from Deline who assisted us during the Tulita visit.

In this newsletter, we will outline some of the variety of views that the people of Tulita have been expressing to us. We are sorry that there is not enough space for everything that has been said to be included. For a complete list, you can contact our office.

Our work at this first stage of consultation is not yet complete. In the coming weeks, we will continue to interview community members. If you have comments or questions, or would like to be interviewed, please contact the Renewable Resources Board office, 588-4040, or call our Fort Good Hope office at 867-598-2055.

ONE HUNDRED YEAR VISION

What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community? Responses to this question touched on three themes: protection and management, traditional land use, and economic development.

Traditional Land Use

- The land is our security – it is always there for us to use.
- My dream is to see the land well used for hunting, trapping and fishing. In the years to come, I hope my dream lives on for my grandchildren to see and learn what I am now doing in using this beautiful land. Keep our heritage alive.

My dream is to see the land used right, so that people in the future can use the land the same way that we do now.

- I would like to see my grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and great-great-great-grandchildren to use the land the same way my grandpa and grandma did.
- I hope people will still have the traditional skills to survive on the land.

Traditional and Modern Land Use

- No highway.
- Traditional land use, balanced with oil, gas and mineral development.
- A balance between traditional and modern land use.

Development should not damage the land and animals.

Protection

- Protect wildlife from disturbance by industry. Respect the land and traditional ways of taking care of the land.
- The land will be kept the same. It will be protected from pollution, and well taken care of.
- No commercial timber industry. Trees take a long time to grow here.
- Respect the sacred places to keep the world strong. Protect Nejele (a medicine area), the sacred place in the middle of

Willow Lake, the Twitcha hot springs, Bear Rock, Red Dog Mountain, Dodo Canyon, and the hot springs near the Keele River.

- Our people will have to depend on the land if they can't get jobs. That's why we need to protect the land.
- Protect traditional and current hunting and fishing areas so we can continue to use them.
- No logging, and no oil and gas development.

If we contaminate the land, we contaminate ourselves. It's like a heart beating. If the land dies, so do we perish.

A STORY OF SURVIVAL ON THE LAND

When I was little, I was good for nothing. We kids were sent off to take gear over to the new camping place, where we would be moving the next day. We were supposed to keep track of the pack dogs, while the boys went ahead. All at once the dogs started barking, and ran ahead of us. We followed the sound, and there was a moose. The dogs were all around it. The boys were there, trying to make a bow and arrow. They even tried making a spear by tying a knife to a stick. They were young, maybe fifteen years old. But they knew that when you're hungry and you've got nothing, you've got to find some way to get food. I think that moose got away. It was fall – the skin of the moose is too tough in the fall.

FIVE YEAR VISION

What are your needs for the use of the land and water now? Community members noted a variety of challenges for the near future in the areas of youth and education, protection and conservation, traditional land use, infrastructure, and monitoring.

Traditional Land Use

- My dream is to see the land being used for hunting, fishing, and trapping so people in the future can learn what I am learning.
- The land and water should be used right. So I would like to see my grandchildren do the same things that I did.

Go on the land with the people to show them how important the land is to us.

- Open up the old trails again.
- Signs should be put up to remind people to pay proper respect to the land.
- A bush camp, for anybody – for youth, and for women, so they can work on their hides.

Development

- The people who use the land should be consulted before development takes place.
- More jobs for the young kids.
- We all know that oil and other resources from the land are important. But the oil

industry should be aware that the land and wildlife should be preserved.

Youth and Education

- Educate the children with the knowledge of the elders. The only way to look to the future is to learn about the past, and learn traditional skills out on the land.
- The land and water is for surviving off the land and hunting. I hope to see everything stay the same five years from now, so my kids can learn what I am able to learn today.
- More volunteers and teachers teaching our kids about what's important on our land.
- Educate the parents as well so they can teach their kids.

When there are no jobs the young people will need to go out on the land. We need to teach them the skills so they can survive.

- We should teach the kids how to make a moose skin boat.

- Educate about what pollution and garbage can do to the land and water.
- Job training for oil and gas development and other land development, such as heavy equipment for highway and tourism – so we can be good tour guides.

Tourism

- More tourists should come here, because they enjoy this beautiful country.
- Tourism would be good – I like to see different people.

Protection

The water and land are very important to my culture and tradition. So five years from now I want to see the land stay as it is now, changed very little.

- Keep the land clean. Prevent pollution.
- Don't let "money" buy the land and water from you!!!
- No logging.
- Take care of the water.

INFORMATION GATHERING

What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning? Community members requested that traditional and scientific knowledge be gathered.

Monitoring

- We need more knowledge of the land and water to prevent causing damage to it.
- We need to keep each other informed of everything that's happening on the land so that it won't be damaged.
- To protect the animals, we need to utilize scientific research.

Sharing Traditional and Scientific Knowledge

- Keep the remaining knowledge of our drum songs, dances, and hand games strong.
- Keep the old names for the places.
- The knowledge of how to make a moose skin boat should be passed on.

We depend on each other to share traditional and scientific knowledge.

- Gather the knowledge and stories of elders to be passed on to future generations so they can learn their history.
- We need to exchange our stories so that we will respect each other's cultures.
- Need to learn more about drumming, drum songs, and Dene games.
- It would be good if everybody works together, sharing traditional and scientific knowledge.
- Have a workshop on wildlife research so that we will know whether we need to limit harvesting.

PARTICIPATION

What kind of participation would you like to see in land use planning?

- If everyone is involved, there's no animosity.
- I'm grateful that you sat here with me and wrote down my opinions. The only way to learn is to ask questions. We'll learn from each other when we laugh and joke with each other.
- I'll make signs and do letters – whatever needs to be done in the office.
- Try to help other people to understand land use planning a little more.

I've really enjoyed this discussion. It's like somebody woke me up, and now I'm raring to go!

- Everybody will work together and respect each other.
- Communicate more – everybody should come together to make a better plan for the land.
- Make sure we make agreements with people in the Yukon so the Tullit'a District won't get damaged. People need to work together more across the boundary, like we used to.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY Land Use Planner Trainee

Closing Date: October 31, 1999

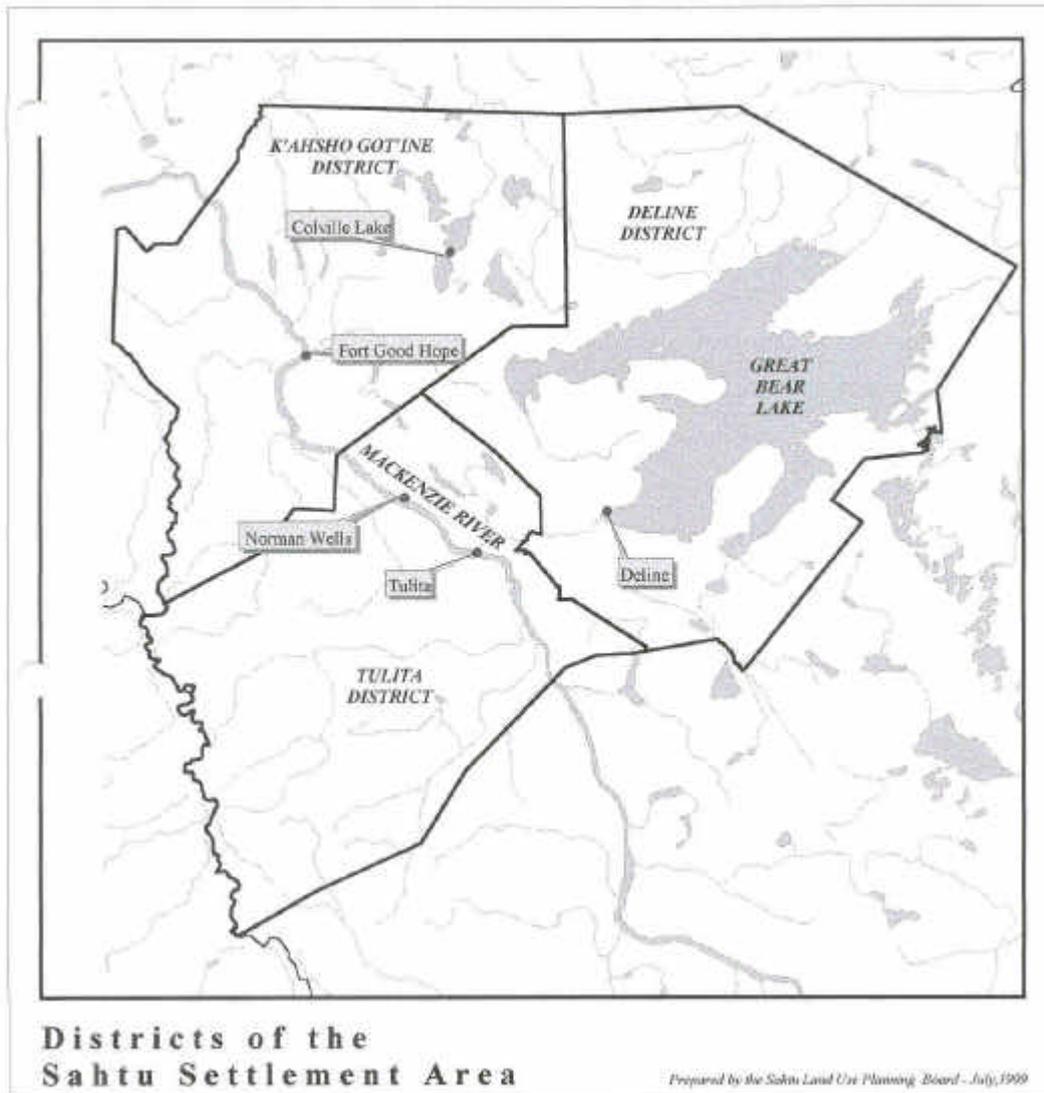


BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 6

Interview Materials





Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

A Vision for the Land

Community Visit, Stage 1

Land Use Planning is a way of setting policies that determine how the land and resources of the Sahtu Region will be used. At this stage, the people of this community have an opportunity to contribute their vision for the land, so it will benefit past, present and future generations. This report will be used in the creation of a community vision, leading to a vision for the whole Sahtu region. If you wish, your contributions will be kept confidential.

You can make changes to this report after you've had a chance to think about it and discuss it. Changes can be faxed to us at 867-598-2545, or mailed to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board, PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0. You can also call us any time to ask questions or make changes to the report, toll free at 1-877-331-3364.

Community Tulit'a Interviewer _____
Date _____ Time _____ Interview # _____
Organization _____ Number of participants _____
Men _____ Women _____ Elders Adults Youth

❖ *One Hundred Year Vision:* What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community?

Five Year Vision : What are your needs for use of the land and water now?



A Vision for the Land

Community Visit, Stage 1 - Followup

Land Use Planning is a way of setting policies that determine how the land and resources of the Sahtu Region will be used. At this stage, the people of this community have an opportunity to contribute their vision for the land, so it will benefit past, present and future generations. This report, along with the previous information collected in our **September newsletter**, will be used in the creation of a community vision, leading to a vision for the whole Sahtu region. If you wish, your contributions will be kept confidential.

You can make changes to this report after you've had a chance to think about it and discuss it. Changes can be faxed to us at 867-598-2545, or mailed to the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board, PO Box 235, Fort Good Hope, NT X0E 0H0. You can also call us any time to ask questions or make changes to the report, at 867-598-2055.

Community _____	Interviewer _____
Date _____	Time _____ Interview # _____
Organization _____	Number of participants _____
Men _____ Women _____ Elders _____	Adults _____ Youth _____

❖ *One Hundred Year Vision: What is your dream for the use of the land and water by future generations in your community?*

Agree

Disagree

New Ideas



❖ *Five Year Vision* : *What are your needs for use of the land and water now?* In looking at this section of the newsletter, what do you think are the most important ideas? Are there ideas that you disagree with? Are there ideas you'd like to add?

Agree

Disagree

New Ideas

❖ *Information*: *What kinds of information do you feel you need to make decisions about land use planning?* Are there any other areas of research that you can suggest?

❖ *Participation*: *Active participation by community members in the planning process will make for a plan that best fits the community vision.* Are there ways that we can do a better job of encouraging the community to participate?



BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

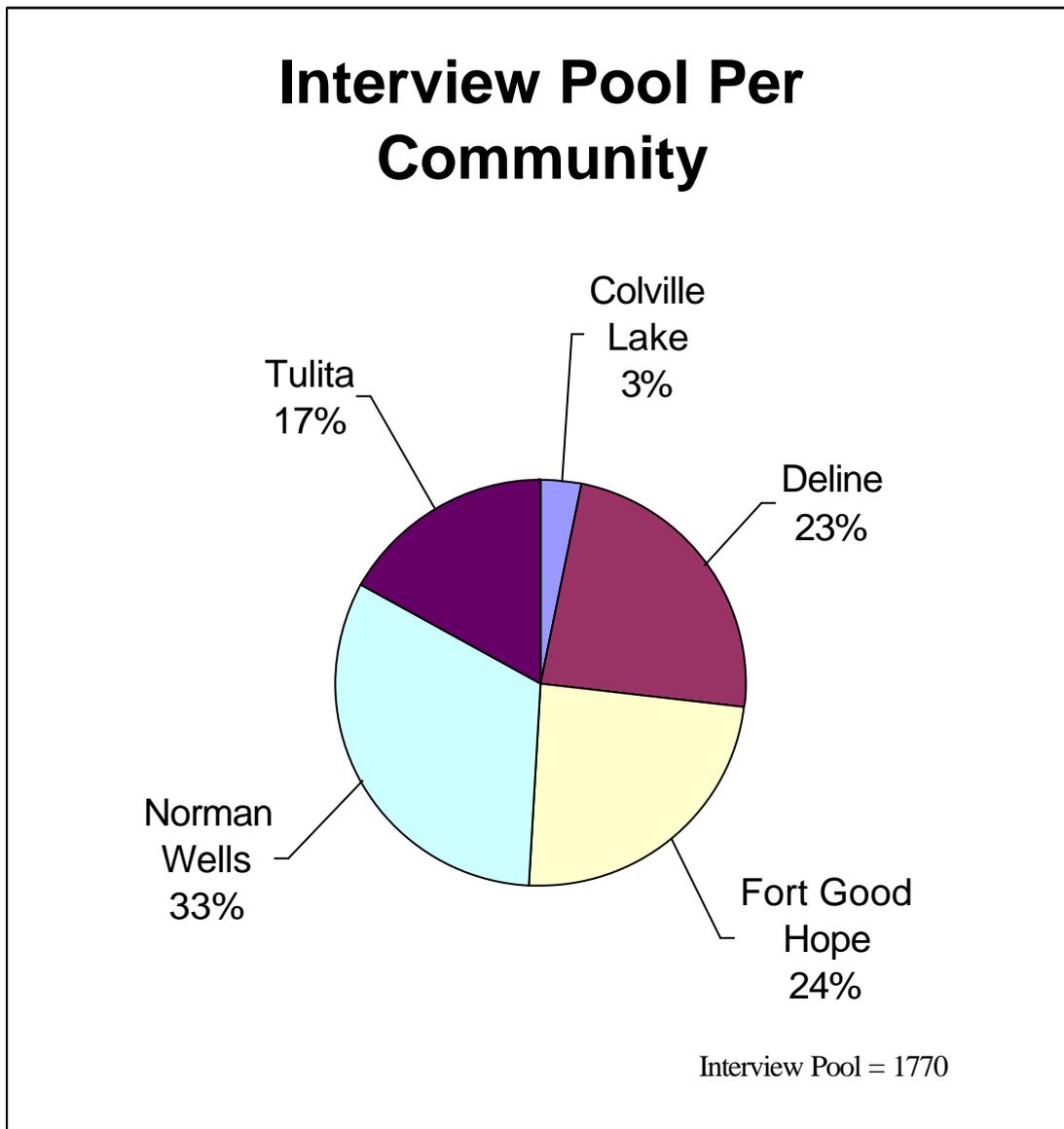
APPENDIX 7

Interview Pool Profile



Interview Pool Profile

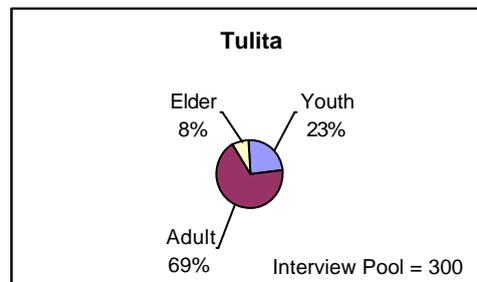
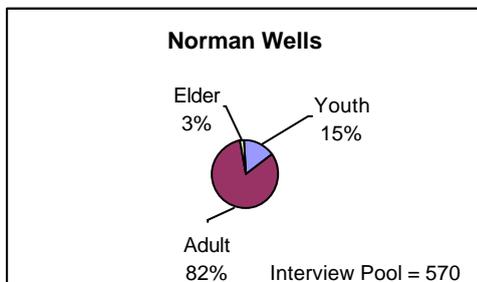
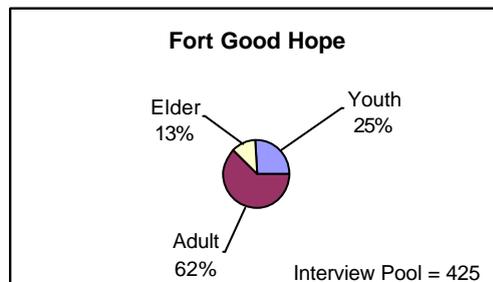
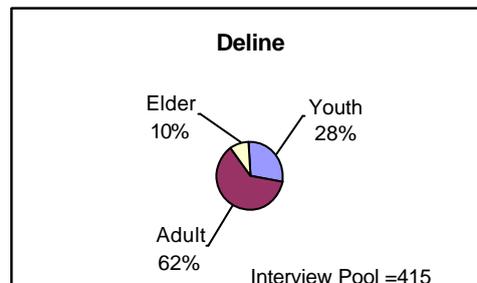
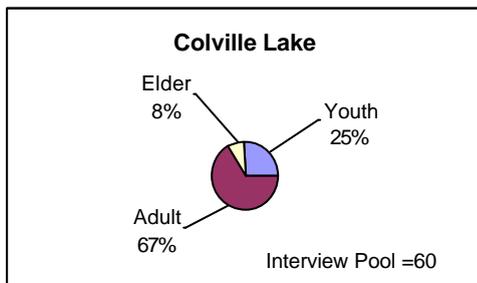
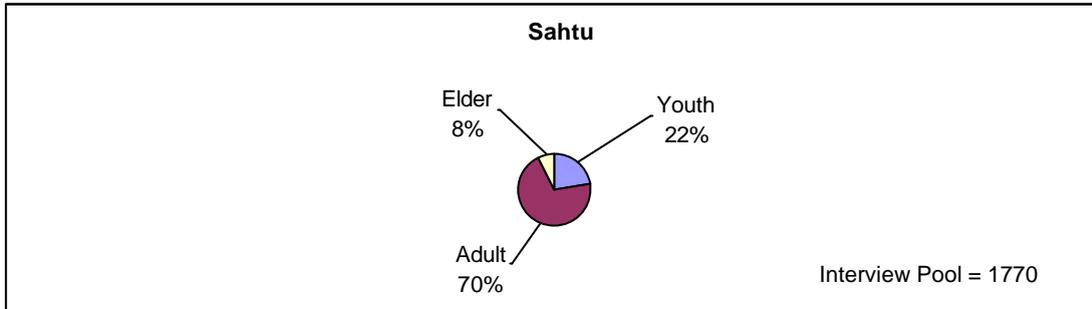
From 1996 Census Data – Statistics Canada





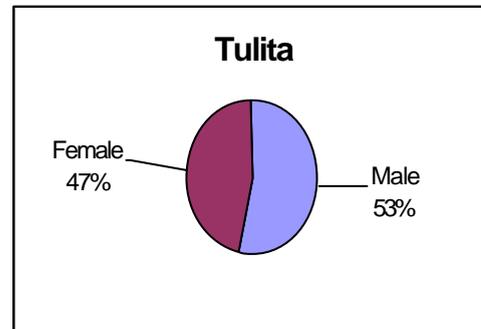
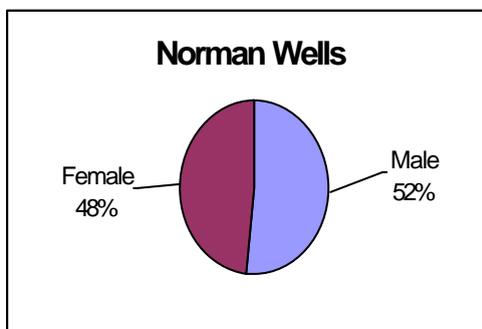
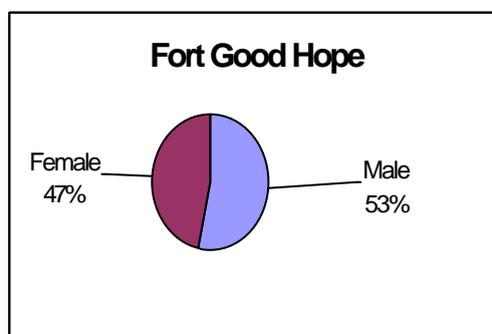
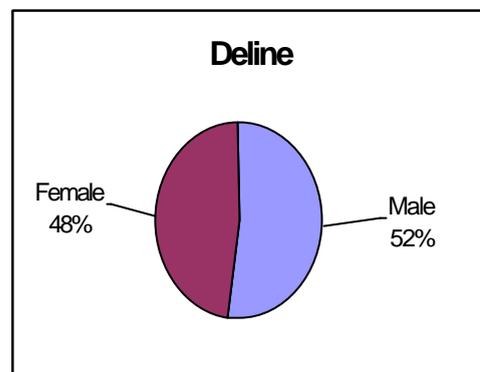
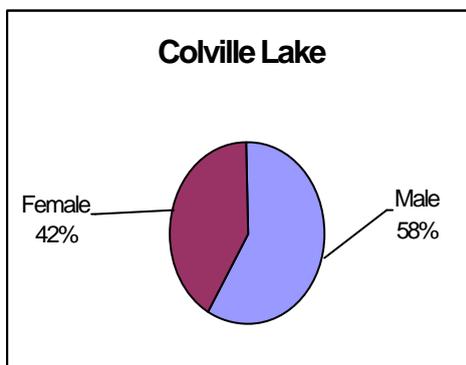
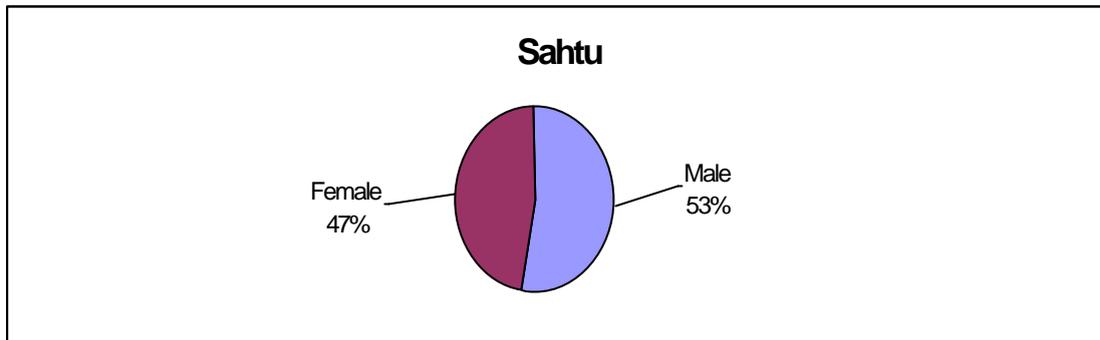
Sahtu Age Group Profile

From 1996 Census Data – Statistics Canada



Sahtu Gender Profile

From 1996 Census Data – Statistics Canada





BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 8

Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis



From the "Planning to Plan" Workshop Report

Sahtu Land Use Planning Working Group

November 3-5, 1998

Preliminary stakeholder analysis

The idea of involving various people in the preparation of Sahtu Land Use Plan was a key guiding principle for members of the working group. Involving groups of people should not only improve the quality of the land use plan, but should also build commitment to and a sense of ownership of the plan among a range of different stakeholders.

But who are these people? What stake do they have in the Sahtu Land Use Plan? This led us into a preliminary stakeholder analysis with a number of steps.

1. Identify stakeholders
2. Identify stakeholder interests
3. Assess how Land Use Plan will affect stakeholders' interests
4. Assess stakeholders' power and influence
5. Decide what emphasis should be put on each stakeholders' interests
6. Plan who participates, when and how

Classification of stakeholders

The classification of stakeholders began with a brainstorming session that listed a large number of people and groups. These were then classified as either primary, secondary or external stakeholders.

Primary Stakeholders: those who are ultimately affected, either negatively or positively, by the Land Use Plan.

Secondary Stakeholder: organizations or departments that are intermediaries in some way.

External Stakeholder: other groups that have an interest in the Land Use Plan.

After classification, those with largely similar interests were grouped together and then each was assigned a number (as given in Table 1). Eleven primary, 25 secondary and an unspecified number of external stakeholders were identified.

Stakeholder interests

Relevant stakeholder interests were then listed (see Table 1).

It was noted that in a few months time the SLUPB should consider and list once again the interests of the various stakeholders.

There was insufficient time to list the interests of the external stakeholders and it was suggested that this should be a future task of the SLUPB.

Impact of SLUP on interests

Time did not allow for a full discussion regarding the impact that the land use plan would have on each stakeholder interest. It was also recognised that the impact also depends on how the land use plan develops and its eventual content. This could then be a useful tool for analysis when various possible scenarios are being thought through. The discussion should, therefore, take place at a later date, at the SLUPB's convenience.



Table 1. Preliminary stakeholder analysis.

Stakeholders	Interests	Impact
Primary Stakeholders		
Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • land restoration • preserve community gathering area • royalties • tourism • preserve salt licks • preserve fishing areas • maintain a healthy lifestyle • economic opportunities • preservation of history / culture, traditional lifestyle • recreation • regaining self-esteem • employment opportunities • education opportunities • preservation of history • cross-cultural orientation 	
1. Future generations	• Ditto	
2. Present generations (Youth, schoolchildren)	• Ditto	
3. Past generations (Elders)	• Ditto	
4. Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ditto • preserve berry areas 	
5. Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as beneficiaries (except royalties) • continuation of tenure • access rights 	
6. Private landowners	• as residents	
Renewable resource businesses		
7. tourist-oriented ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainability of resources • access to resources (incl. New operators) • maintain natural beauty • profitability • cross-cultural orientation 	
8. utilization-oriented ²	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainability of resources • profitability • protection of resources (from e.g. fire, contaminants, diseases) • inventory of resources (for agric. & forestry) 	
9. Local businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • profits generated by development • well-trained local workforce 	
10. Adjacent harvesters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access • economic opportunities in border areas 	

Stakeholders	Interests	Impact
Secondary Stakeholders		
Beneficiary organizations		
11. Land corporations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affirmation of jurisdiction • maintain authority over land • minimize overlap issues • economic opportunities (investment) 	
12. Renewable Resource Councils	• Compensation for members	

¹ Including: Fishing lodges and Big Game Outfitters, etc..

² Including: Trappers, Forest Users, Commercial Fishermen, Agriculturists, etc..



Stakeholders	Interests	Impact
Secondary Stakeholders		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain traditional use 	
13. Elders Council & Heritage Working Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of cultural landscape 	
14. SSI ³	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> safeguard the agreement ensure authority respected 	
Local government bodies		
15. District Education Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate education that people have awareness of plan 	
16. Local governments ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access ensure compatibility with land use plan development opportunities employment opportunities ensure safe drinking water clean air 	
Federals		
17. DIAND	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect environment economic development protect interests of all Canadians that everyone has been consulted 	
18. National Defence (DND)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maintain land for manoeuvres and airspace 	
19. Parks Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of land and heritage 	
20. Natural Resource Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure potential mining areas are kept open 	
21. Canadian Wildlife Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure habitat maintained for migratory species 	
22. Dept. of Fisheries (DFO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintaining fish populations & fish habitats maintain navigable waters 	
23. National Energy Board (NEB)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure future pipeline corridors ensure future potential for oil & gas exploration 	
24. Transport Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know where to designate air space 	
25. Dept. of Environmental Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect environment 	
Public bodies		
26. SLUPB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> producing a high quality, accepted plan 	
27. EIA Board & Land and Water Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> want a clear & agreed plan 	
GNWT		
28. Power Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure potential hydro sites & power corridors are open 	
29. RWED ⁵	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> protect environment economic opportunities protect interests of all Canadians 	
30. Sahtu Education Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate education 	
31. Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure road corridors ensure gravel sources ensure ferry landings airport maintenance 	
32. MACA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ensure community development 	
33. Prince of Wales Heritage Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preservation of heritage sites 	
34. Chambers of Commerce / Mines ⁶	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> access to resources for members ensure voice of members is heard 	

³ Including: Sahtu Dene Council.

⁴ Including: Community governments, Meti Locals, Municipal Corporations, Bands.

⁵ Including: Forestry and Environmental Protection.

⁶ Including: Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Mines, Norman Wells Chamber of Commerce, etc..



Stakeholders	Interests	Impact
External Stakeholders		
Environmentalists		
Canadian Arctic Resources Council		
WWF		
Greenpeace		
Ecology North		
Ducks Unlimited		
Business		
Mining Association of Canada		
Fur Interest Groups		
BC Hydro		
CPAC Petroleum Association		
Expediting Companies		
Pulp Mills		
Other countries		
Regional resource users		
Adjacent aboriginal groups		
Adjacent aboriginal groups with land claim agreements		
Nunavut Planning Commission		
Yukon Planning Council		
Gwich'in LUPB		
Aboriginal Organizations		
Native Women's Association		
Dene Cultural Institute		
Metis Heritage Society		
Sahtu Tribal Council		
Dene Nation		
Metis Nation		
Wellness ⁷		
Government Bodies		
Geological Survey of Canada		
Legislative Assembly		
Health Boards		
Canadian Institute of Nutrition		
Atomic Energy Canada		
Science Institute (NWT)		
Transport Canada		

Emphasis and power analysis

There are many stakeholders and many different, sometimes competing, interests. Involving the different stakeholders will be a complex matter. This will require some strategic choices to be made by the SLUPB in developing its approach to land use planning. Where should the SLUPB put *emphasis* in developing the land use plan? Which stakeholders have more or less *power* and *influence* in the area?

Some steps were made in looking at these important issues by developing a matrix that considered the emphasis that should be given to different stakeholders (and their interests) and the power and influence that were held by each stakeholder (in the opinion of the workshop participants).

On the vertical axis the various stakeholders are classified according to the degree of *emphasis* that the workshop participants believed should be placed on each in the land use planning process. It was stressed that this should not be misunderstood as indicating a judgement on the importance of the different stakeholders but, instead, should be seen as reflecting a combination of the stress placed on stakeholders by

⁷ Described as part aboriginal, part government body.



The power / emphasis analysis matrix can facilitate the development of communication and involvement/participation strategies to be used in the development of the land use plan. Since the SLUPB will not be able to dedicate equal resources to each stakeholder group, the matrix suggests which of the stakeholders should receive the highest priority. Essentially, these are the stakeholders that are classified as having either the highest emphasis or the highest power and influence (i.e. those in the top left hand, top right hand and bottom right hand quadrants).

The matrix indicates that certain stakeholders hold a high degree of power with regard to the development and approval of the land use plan (i.e. those located in the far right of the matrix) and, as a result, the SLUPB recognizes that it is essential for them to be fully involved in the land use planning process. If not, they could use their power and influence to impede the approval of the land use plan.

On the other hand, other stakeholders groups are classified as having a high emphasis placed on them (i.e. those in the top part of the matrix) and, for this reason, should also be fully involved in the land use planning process. However, it is clear that certain stakeholders, although they are of high emphasis, having relatively little power (i.e. those in the top left hand quadrant). Because of their lack of power, such stakeholders could easily be ignored in the development of the land use plan and, as a result, special attention should be given to ensuring their participation.



BUILDING A VISION FOR THE LAND

Report on Community Interviews

APPENDIX 9

Interview Analysis Code Sheet



Building a Vision for the Land

INTERVIEW ANALYSIS CODE SHEET

Level 1: Vision Themes Analysis

Building A Vision (red code)

- B. Resource Conservation
- C. Site Specific Protection
- D. Traditional Land Use
- E. Tourism
- F. Support Non-Renewable Resource Development
- G. Oppose Non-Renewable Resource Development
- H. Support Renewable Resource Development
- I. Oppose Renewable Resource Development
- J. Support Road Development
- K. Oppose Road Development
- L. Recreation
- M. Community Participation in Land Management
- N. Community Well-Being

Information

Gathering/Communication

- B. Traditional knowledge
- C. Scientific knowledge
- D. Land claim/existing legislation and policy
- E. Social impacts
- F. Environmental impacts
- G. Resource Development Training
- H. Traditional Skills Training

Level 2: Interests Analysis

- | | |
|------|---|
| DEV | Development Only |
| BAL | Balance Between Development and Conservation/Traditional Land Use |
| CONS | Conservation or Traditional Land Use |