



# Where We **Live**, Why We **Plan**



## **Community Planners Forum**

**March 26-28, 2024, Yellowknife, NT**

### ***‘What We Heard’ Report***

**May 2024**

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## List of Acronyms

|              |                                                                |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| AIA.....     | Archaeological Impact Assessment                               |
| AOA.....     | Archaeological Overview Assessment                             |
| ATLAS .....  | Administration of the Territorial Lands Act System             |
| BLT .....    | Block Land Transfer                                            |
| CCHAP .....  | Climate Change Health Adaptation Program                       |
| CCPN .....   | Climate Change Preparedness North                              |
| CERB.....    | Canada Emergency Response Benefit                              |
| CIRNAC.....  | Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada         |
| CPDA.....    | <i>Community Planning and Development Act</i>                  |
| CWPP.....    | Community Wildfire Protection Plans                            |
| CIP .....    | Canadian Institute of Planners                                 |
| CPF .....    | <i>Community Planning Framework</i>                            |
| DMAF .....   | Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund                        |
| ECE .....    | Department of Education, Culture and Employment (GNWT)         |
| ECC.....     | Department of Environment and Climate Change (GNWT)            |
| FPA.....     | <i>Fire Prevention Act</i>                                     |
| GIS .....    | Geographic Information Services                                |
| GN .....     | Government of Nunavut                                          |
| GNWT.....    | Government of the Northwest Territories                        |
| ICBCM.....   | Indigenous Community-Based Climate Monitoring Program          |
| IGOs .....   | Indigenous Governments and Organizations                       |
| INFC .....   | Infrastructure Canada                                          |
| INF.....     | Department of Infrastructure (GNWT)                            |
| IQ.....      | Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (Inuit Traditional Knowledge)          |
| KFN .....    | K’at’l’odeeche First Nation                                    |
| LUP .....    | Land Use Plan                                                  |
| LUSF .....   | <i>Land Use and Sustainability Framework</i>                   |
| MACA .....   | Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (GNWT)           |
| NISI.....    | Northern Infrastructure Standardization Initiative             |
| NTPC.....    | Northwest Territories Power Corporation                        |
| NWTAC .....  | NWT Association of Communities                                 |
| OFM.....     | Office of the Fire Marshal (MACA, GNWT).                       |
| O&C.....     | Opportunities and Constraints                                  |
| O&M .....    | Operations and Maintenance                                     |
| MOU .....    | Memorandum of Understanding                                    |
| NGO .....    | Non-governmental Organization                                  |
| RCMP .....   | Royal Canadian Mounted Police                                  |
| RFP .....    | Request for Proposal                                           |
| SCG.....     | School of Community Government (MACA, GNWT)                    |
| TRC .....    | Truth and Reconciliation Commission                            |
| UNDRIP ..... | United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples |
| UNFCCC ....  | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change          |

# Executive Summary

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), Community Governance Division is working in partnership with the Northwest Territories Association of Communities (NWTAC) to deliver an initiative called the **Community Planning Framework - Where We Live, Why We Plan**. The **Community Planning Framework** is intended to provide a platform to promote community land use planning and the role of planners, supporting discussions related to the community land use planning system and the emerging practice in the NWT. The first step of the initiative was an invitational Community Planners Forum - a three-day collaborative and interactive event held in Yellowknife from March 26-28, 2024.

In total, 45 participants attended over the course of the 3-day Forum, representing a cross-section of organizations from across the NWT with interests in community land use planning. The main objective of the Forum was to bring together practicing NWT Planning Consultants who have worked with NWT community governments on community land use plans, zoning bylaws and community plan bylaw reviews over the last five years. Through informative discussions, the Forum assessed the community land use planning cycles (review / administer / implement) and identified emerging community planning practices, issues, and trends. The Forum also provided an opportunity for new learnings, sharing of experiences and exploring the connections and relationships with land management through community planning.

Four thematic/topical areas were used to structure the Forum agenda – (1) Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples; (2) Climate Change; (3) Housing; and (4) Healthy Communities.

Each of the four themes were addressed during the Forum and included opening remarks by moderators followed by presentations and interactive working sessions.

- Day 1: The Forum opened with a prayer song from the Yellowknives Dene Drummers, followed by opening remarks by Laura Gareau, Deputy Minister, MACA and Sara Brown, CEO, NWTAC. The remainder of Day 1 included a series of four presentations providing a contextual overview of community planning in the NWT (Section 2.2 of the 'What We Heard' report) as well as two presentations and a charette focused on Theme 1: Reconciliation (Section 2.3).
- Day 2: The second day focused on Theme 2: Climate Change including a series of eight presentations, a discussion on planned retreat and community planning, and a world café (Section 3).
- Day 3: The last day addressed Themes 3 and 4: Healthy Communities and Housing and included three presentations followed by a roundtable discussion (Section 4.1). Day 3 also focused on moving forward with the NWT *Community Planning Framework* (Section 4.2), starting with a panel discussion examining emerging issues, trends, best practices and needs. A charette then gathered participant input on key elements/priorities for the *Framework* document that will be developed following the Forum.

Based on presentations, interactive discussions and hands on work carried out during the Forum, this ‘What We Heard’ Report was prepared. Yellowknife graphic artist Alison McCreesh attended the Forum and created a series of graphic recordings that synthesized the discussions; these were presented as ‘works in progress’ at the Forum, and the final versions are included in this Report.

The ‘What We Heard’ Report will support the development of the ***Community Planning Framework - Where We Live, Why We Plan***. The Framework document is intended to describe and promote the NWT community land use planning system including the land management tools, processes and role of professional planners in supporting NWT community governments to plan for the future. Additionally, it will provide direction to MACA and its partners to strategically plan for future work, including the development of a series of guides that support community governments undertaking community land use planning.



# 1. Introduction

The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), Community Governance Division is working in partnership with the Northwest Territories Association of Communities (NWTAC) to deliver an initiative called the **Community Planning Framework - Where We Live, Why We Plan**. The **Community Planning Framework** (CPF) is intended to provide a platform to promote community land use planning and the role of planners, supporting discussions related to the community land use planning system and the emerging practice in the NWT. The first step of the initiative was an invitational Community Planners Forum - a three-day collaborative and interactive event held in Yellowknife from March 26-28, 2024. This 'What We Heard' Report documents the Forum event.

In total, 45 participants attended over the course of the 3-day Forum, representing a cross-section of organizations from across the NWT with interests in community land use planning. The Forum Participant List is provided as *Appendix A*.

The Forum had three objectives:

- a) The main objective of the Forum was to bring together practicing NWT Planning Consultants who have worked with NWT community governments on community land use plans, zoning bylaws and community plan bylaw reviews over the last five years.
- b) Through informative discussions, the Forum assessed the community land use planning cycles (review/administer/implement) and identified emerging community planning practices, issues, and trends. The Forum also provided an opportunity for new learnings, sharing of experiences and exploring the connections and relationships with the land through community planning.
- c) Four thematic/topical areas were used to structure the Forum agenda – (1) Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples; (2) Climate Change; (3) Housing; and (4) Healthy Communities.

The Forum agenda is provided as *Appendix B*. A Reading List was distributed to participants on March 12, and is provided as *Appendix C*. The Forum presentations are provided as a separate *Appendix D* document. This Report summarizes the key points of discussion for each presentation. Yellowknife graphic artist Alison McCreesh attended the Forum and created a series of graphic recordings that synthesize the discussions. These were presented as 'works in progress' at the Forum, and each of the final versions of the recordings are included in this Report.

Based on presentations, interactive discussions and hands on work carried out during the Forum, this 'What We Heard' Report has been produced. This Report will support the development of the **Community Planning Framework - Where We Live, Why We Plan**. The Framework document will provide direction to MACA and its partners to strategically plan for future work, including the development of guides that support community governments undertaking community land use planning.

## 2. Day 1

### 2.1 Forum Opening

#### 2.1.1 Drummers/Opening Prayer (#1)

The Yellowknives Dene Drummers, from the communities of N'Dilo and Dettah, opened the Forum with a prayer song.



#### 2.1.2 Opening Remarks (#2)

Opening Remarks were provided by **Laura Gareau**, Deputy Minister, Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) and **Sara Brown**, CEO, NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC).

MACA Deputy Minister Laura Gareau noted the wealth of experience in the room, with participants from the NWT and across Canada (Alberta, Nunavut, Ontario, and Yukon). Planners provide community governments with the tools needed to support community land use planning and community-level decision making. It is acknowledged that there are challenges, including capacity and financial resources.

NWTAC CEO Sara Brown noted that their organization represents the 33 communities in the NWT – all of which are involved in community land use planning, though at different stages. Professional planners are catalysts for ensuring that the work happens, and the plans/related decisions will resonate for the next 50 years. There are a number of planning-related guides that need to be developed or refreshed, and this Forum will provide input in that regard. The NWTAC values its partnerships with MACA and other organizations, and Forum participants were encouraged to be open and to share their experiences.

#### 2.1.3 Introductions (#3) and Agenda Review (#4)

Forum participants introduced themselves (see *Appendix A* for the Participant List), followed by an overview of the Forum agenda (provided in *Appendix B*). The Forum approach included a series of presentations (provided in *Appendix D*) and interactive working sessions organized into five topic areas:

- Contextual Overview: Community Planning in the NWT
- Theme 1: Reconciliation
- Theme 2: Climate Change
- Themes 3 and 4: Healthy Communities and Housing
- Moving Forward with the NWT *Community Planning Framework*

DPRA Canada supported MACA with the planning of the Forum and facilitated the event with support from the theme moderators.

## 2.2 Contextual Overview: Community Planning in the NWT

### 2.2.1 Community Planning in the NWT (#5)

**Chris Hewitt**, Manager, Community Planning, Community Governance Division, MACA, GNWT

This presentation provided foundational context for the Forum, with:

- An overview of community planning history in the NWT, including the 'New Deal' in 2007, the replacement of the *Planning Act* with the *Community Planning and Development Act*, and devolution in 2014.
- A review of:
  - Relevant Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) policies.
  - The purpose of community plans, relationships, and tools.
  - The status of plans in NWT communities.
  - The *Community Planning and Development Act*.
  - What a 'Framework' is – part of a strategy, with reference to the 2014 *Land Use and Sustainability Framework (LUSF)*.
  - The Community Planning Framework (CPF) Initiative, the planning cycle, and series of guides under development.

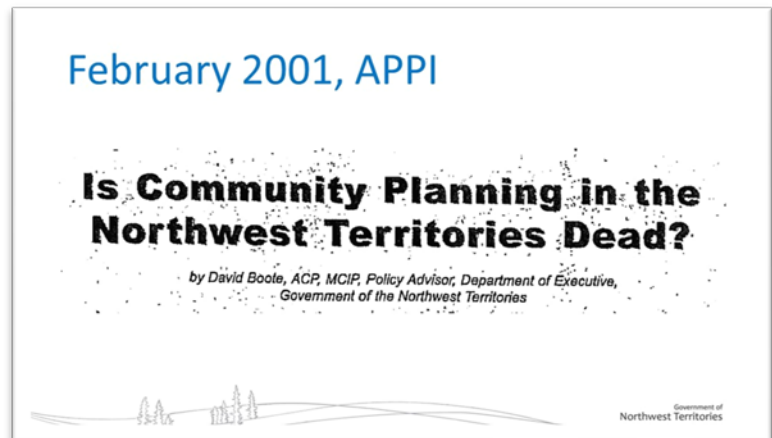


Figure 1 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.

Figure 1. Community Land Use Planning in the NWT



## 2.2.2 Capital Planning and Infrastructure Funding (#6)

**Olivia Lee**, Manager, Infrastructure and Project Management, Community Operations Division, MACA, GNWT

MACA's role is to support in community/local governments, including provision of training/tools and core funding. The Northwest Territories has thirty-three community governments responsible for the delivery of municipal-type services to residents of the NWT. MACA provides infrastructure funding to all of these community governments, with the exception

of the D  l  n   Got'ine Government. Typical municipal programs and services include water, sewer, solid waste, recreation, public

works, public safety, and land use planning. Community government funding, the capital planning process, and links to community planning were described. An updated community land use plan can be an extremely useful tool to guide community investment; the capital planning process can support the implementation of aspects of the community land use plan.



### Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- Does MACA's Community Operations group work with Environment and Climate Change's (ECC's) Climate Change Group?
  - Yes, MACA also has a Climate Change Coordinator, we do work with ECC on climate risks. We are waiting for hazard maps and tools to help us/communities in our work.
- With a shift in responsibility to communities, we lost the central repository for infrastructure and O&M costs – need that information for planning/decision-making.
  - Individual small communities may not have this capacity.
  - It is a challenge for MACA too. The more data we have, the more specific we can be with our capital planning. If we knew what would be helpful for planners/communities, we could try to accommodate that separate tracking of data.
- Planners know fairly early in the community planning process what infrastructure information gaps there are. Is there a way to engage with MACA early to understand the process?
  - MACA would participate in engagement as long as the community is involved. Would be great so that capital planners know what is coming up. Communities (i.e. Councils) need the autonomy to make their decisions on how to spend money. MACA has money to help get projects off the ground (e.g. sewers, road work design using architects). MACA is open to developing new Request for Proposal (RFP) templates, so we have those tools.
- For private developers like NWT Power Corporation and geothermal plants, are there other capital projects that happen in communities? (e.g. If SSI Micro wanted to set up green energy technologies, can they work with GNWT on those projects, or are they left on their own?)



- Think it would depend on who owned the land. Need a consultation process. Not sure about process for every individual community because it differs.
- I was thinking more of private lands.
- Any development within a municipality would be up to the municipality.
- MACA land registration – we work in unison with Chris Hewitt's group to work with communities to apply for lands.
- Not something that is part of MACA capital planning process now – our focus is really on investing in community-owned infrastructure, not private.
- There is room for MACA capital planners to communicate better – if we know community plans, that is very helpful for us – room for us to talk more collaboratively. The implementation part of the planning cycle is when capital planners come in.
- MACA capital planners are 'unsung heroes' – want to understand their mandate – what happens if communities don't want to work with them?
  - MACA resources don't always include project management – would encourage communities to find another project manager to help get projects off the ground – if they don't want MACA's help, we could change approaches and see if there is another way to engage – can't force communities – they have autonomy to do what they want.

### 2.2.3 Impacts on Planning: Fire Prevention Act and Plan Review (#7)

**Craig Halifax**, NWT Fire Marshal, Office of Fire Marshal, MACA, GNWT

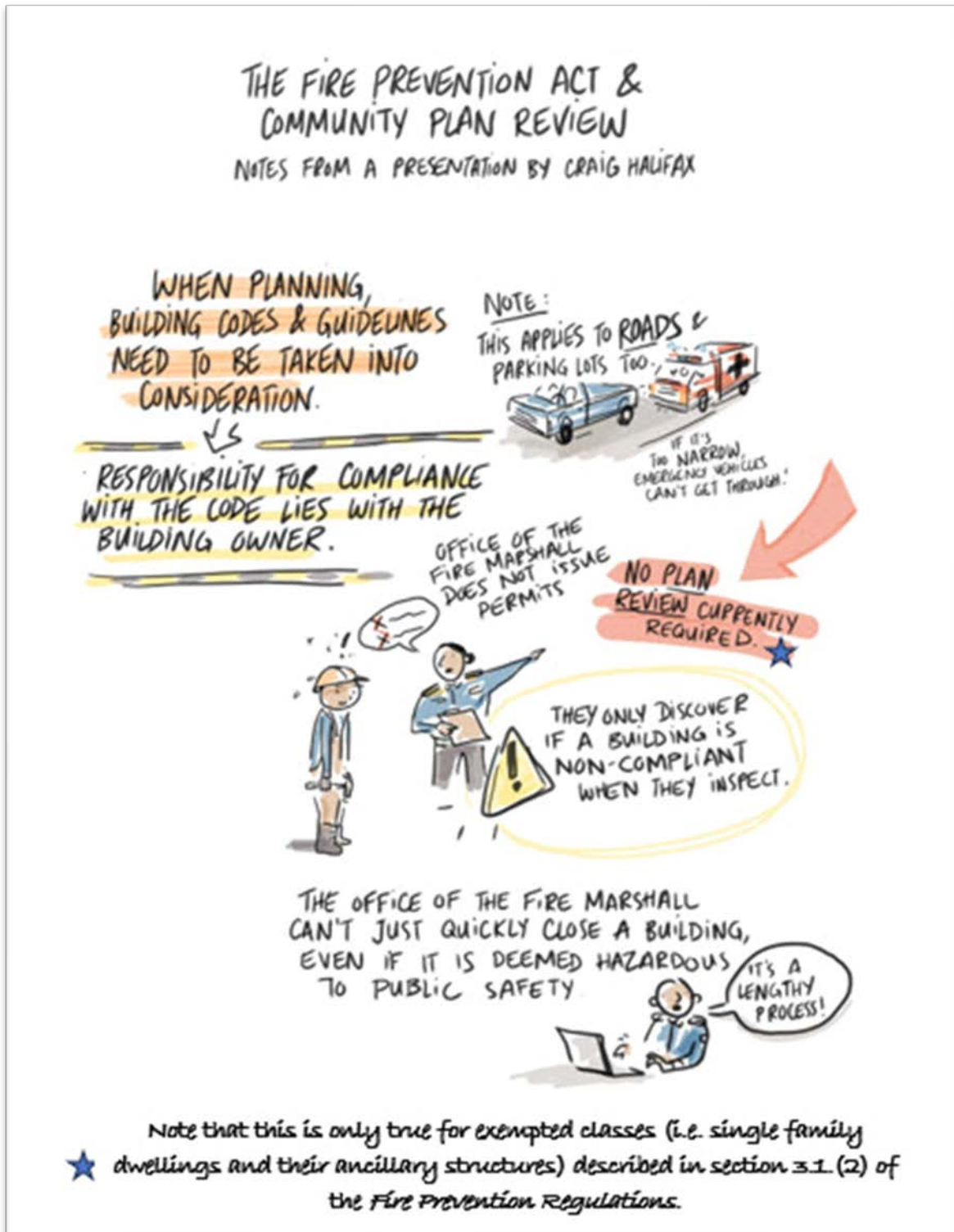
An overview of the role of the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) in the Plan Review process, legislative impacts to community planning, and derelict buildings was provided. Topics included:

- S.5 of the *Fire Prevention Act* (FPA) and S.3 of the *FPA Regulations*.
- Currently adopted Codes (i.e. the 2015 National Building Code, 2015 National Fire Code) and standards;
- [2016 industry guidelines for the review of building construction plans](#) to be updated in 2024, dependent on new FPA.
- Updates to the FPA include the establishment of a Plan Review Appeal Board through regulations.
- Adoption of *National Building Code of Canada 2020* in the NWT.
- Building Standards Framework.
- The role of the OFM with respect to derelict buildings and the Fire Marshal's authority under the FPA.



Figure 2 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.

Figure 2. The Fire Prevention Act & Community Plan Review



## Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- OFM provides regulatory oversight – from planning perspective, oversees National Building Code and National Fire Code.
- *Fire Prevention Act* – all non-exempt building needs to go through OFM for review – need to provide plans (single-family dwellings exempted; but if used as home office/business, not exempt); garages, sheds and decks (ancillary) exempt (unless used as business), and buildings used as storage for non-flammable items are also exempt if under 10 metres squared.
  - The requirement to submit a scope of work for home-based businesses plan review is not well understood, and the vast majority don't get submitted – need a public communications strategy; this is not a function of community government.
- 2016 industry guidelines for the review of building construction plans to be updated soon (summer 2024, but dependent on the coming into force date of the new Act).
- Ultimate responsibility for alignment with codes is up to the building owner, not OFM or other regulatory bodies.
- Legislative impacts to community planning:
  - *Fire Prevention Act*
    - The development of regulations establishing a Plan Review Appeal Board is still outstanding (currently need to appeal to NWT Supreme Court – the revised legislation provides for a Plan Review Appeal Board as an intermediary process for appealing plan reviews made by the Fire Marshal instead to the new Appeal Board, rather than immediate recourse to the Supreme Court).
    - Expecting in next 2 months that regulations setting out the Appeal Board will be passed – then need to identify and recruit board members.
  - Adoption of the *National Building Code of Canada 2020*
    - Currently working under 2015 codes.
    - Expecting 2020 codes to be fully adopted by mid-summer (Yellowknife has already adopted 2020 National Building Code).
    - The revised National Building Code provides for roadway standards to allow for larger vehicles.
  - Building standards framework – NWT is the only jurisdiction that doesn't have one – has been identified by stakeholders as a concern – MACA and INF will work together to create an NWT building standards framework – this legislation is 6 to 8 years away.
- Derelict buildings:
  - OFM cannot just shut down a structure with short notice if does not meet code requirements.
  - Tools available via orders:
    - Section 12 – give owners time to address requirements and if not, escalate/can take to court.
    - Section 13 – can close a building in very specific circumstances. 3 instances can cause a shut down:
      - If fire has occurred and creates danger to public safety.
      - If flammable materials are present and improperly stored).
      - Lack of adequate fire exits or escapes.



- Are there exemptions – Class 2 – accessory dwelling units?
  - Would need to look at an interpretation – think they would be exempt but need to look at specific case. [Note: After the Forum, the Fire Marshal provided this follow-up information: “The OFM has determined that, yes, it would be considered a single-family dwelling based on the use of the occupancy, therefore would be exempt from plan review. The National Building Code considers the occupancy type which includes setback distances for other structures and the like. However, if those distances can be met it becomes more a zoning question as far as letting a 2<sup>nd</sup> residence on the same lot.”]
- Not many linkages exist between development and building permits – how to establish/improve the linkage between the building code review process and the community plan itself?
  - OFM is not a permitting body – many of communities do not issue development permits and/or building permits – so up to architect and owner – OFM identifies non-compliance through inspections – that’s why we need a building standards framework – need to determine who is the responsible body for development and building permits – need at least 10 building code inspectors to travel through NWT to manage this safely.
  - Issuance of development and building permits is a gap in process right now.

## 2.2.4 Transfer of Public Land to Community Governments (#8)

**Derise Rehm** - Manager, Land Administration, Land Management & Administration, Environment & Climate Change, GNWT

An overview of land administration in the NWT was provided, including historical evolution over time, territorial and municipal roles and responsibilities, and the two-phase process for transferring public lands to communities. Key points included:

- Commissioner’s land administration/control transferred from federal government to GNWT in 1960s and 1970s.
- In 2014, the administration and control of federal land transferred to the GNWT through devolution.
- BLT (block land transfer) and municipal boundaries.
- GNWT roles and responsibilities.
- Transfer of public land to communities – process guide, 2 phases.
- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to provide for efficient and timely transfer of available public lands.
- Consultation with affected Indigenous Governments and Organizations (IGOs).



Figure 3 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.

Figure 3. Land Administration & Land Transfer



## Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- With respect to consultation, are you talking about federal law in your presentation?
  - Yes.
- GNWT went through devolution in 2014, any learned experience in terms of land administration for Nunavut?
  - All federal employees could choose to come over with devolution – learned best case scenarios over time – biggest challenge was merging long-time federal and new GNWT staff – change is hard and takes time.
- Any challenges with Commissioner's land in regions without settled claims?
  - Now have *Limitation of Land Sales Policy* – exclusions in specific situations (e.g. can continue transfer of public lands within a community boundary, as long as the community has an approved land administration bylaw in place).
- Is there any flexibility around the impacts of federal funding that flows through IGOs and Section 35 consultation process when funding is tied to federal government timelines and rigorous consultation process?
  - Consultation may take different forms (e.g. a large meeting, or series of smaller); don't expedite consultations, try to stick to land claim and Interim Measures Agreement timelines.
- Why does the territory need to hold land?
  - No advantage or disadvantage – depends on capacity of community – they may not understand how much land is available – communities need tools to understand how to manage land acquisition.
- How do public lands outside a municipal boundary work?
  - BLTs are considered territorial land - usually cabins, mines – some land claims say how the land has to be dealt with – for some communities there is no guidance.
  - Develop controls in lease if communities want to use the land – applicants have to find available land and we give them the information they need to make decisions.

## 2.3 Theme 1: Reconciliation

### 2.3.1 Moderator Introduction to Theme 1 'Reconciliation' (#9)

Moderator: **Mandee McDonald**, Co-founder and Hide Camp Director, Dene Nahjo

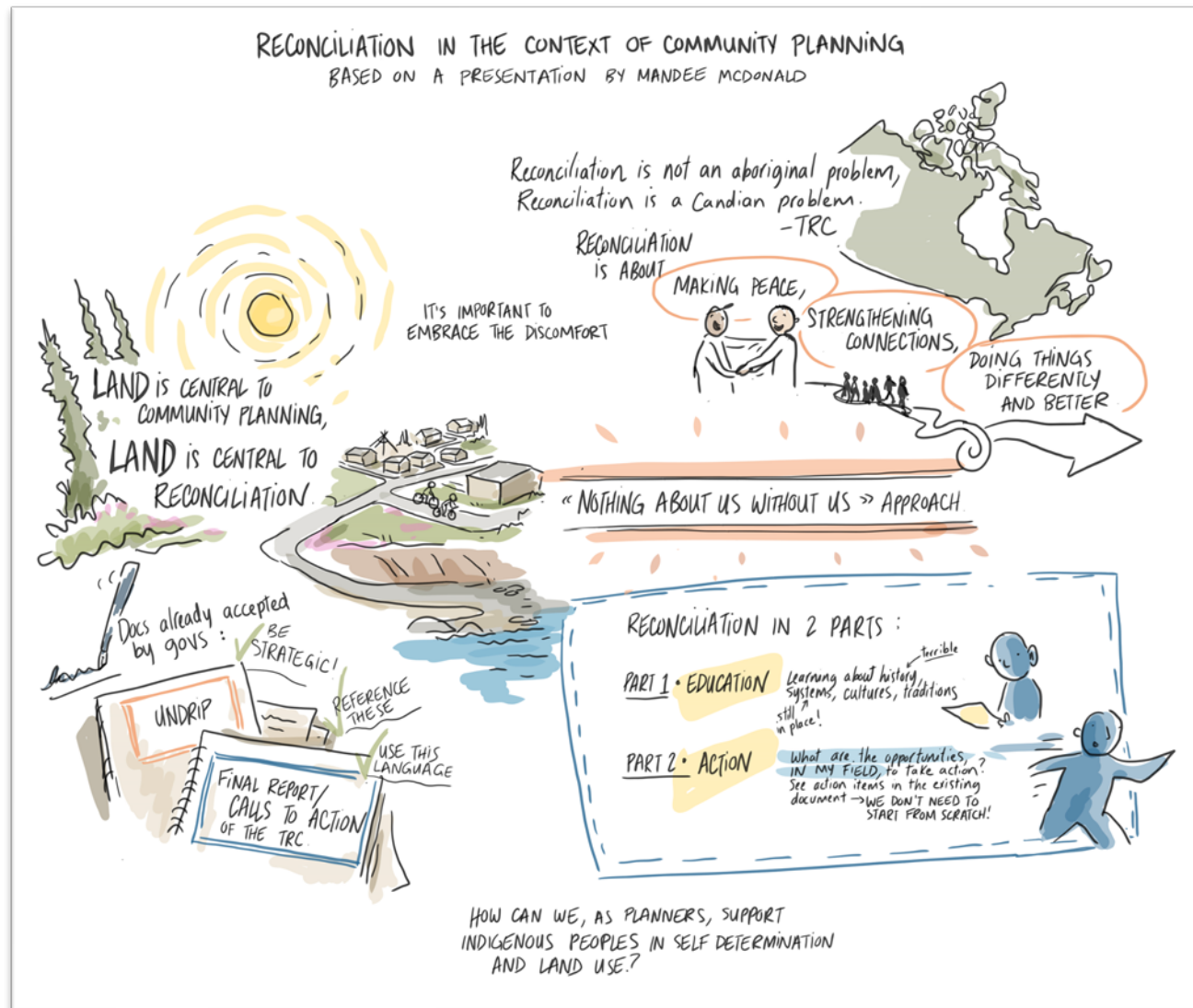
Mandee McDonald provided some remarks to set the foundation for Theme 1 discussions on reconciliation and community planning. She noted that:

- Talking about reconciliation and colonization can be heavy or awkward, but need to embrace the discomfort so can more effectively work toward reconciliation.
- Reconciliation is implicated in all community planning because it is land-based.
- Reconciliation and settler colonialism brought to the forefront because of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) Calls to Action, and residential school experiences.
- The systems that supported residential school still exist today.

- Recommends using the *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: /Calls to Action* and *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) as tools – these have been accepted by the federal government and the GNWT.
- Reference to TRC summary report – “*Getting to the truth was hard, but getting to reconciliation will be harder.* (p. vi).
- Must address paternalism and racism. There are two parts to reconciliation – education and action:
  - Education
    - Truth telling part – learning the history of colonization and understanding the system that supported policies like residential schools and the existing system.
    - Understanding Indigenous values, cultures, traditions, protocols etc. – Mande’s experience is that people like this part but don’t want to learn about the hard stuff like settler colonialism, etc. But need to “embrace discomfort”.
  - Action – making peace amongst Indigenous/non-Indigenous people and governments.
    - Establishing relations of respect between Indigenous and non-Indigenous people.
    - Dismantling decades-old processes and policies based on assimilation.
    - Need to feel empowered to do this work.
- Moving forward with reconciliation, much can be done in many sectors – need to identify strategic pressure points and take action.
- In reviewing the CIP Policy on *Planning Practice and Reconciliation* – initially expectations were low; however, there are tangible actions and useful resources for the planning process in this document (e.g. see pages 6 to 8).
  - Reconciliation is a long-term relationship-building process.
  - Some good examples:
    - Seek to understand Indigenous context – the history, where people live and work.
    - Understand community planning role in the duty to consult.
    - Advocate for changes in legislation and policy to be more respectful.
    - Work together with Indigenous partners to develop relationships.
    - Understand Indigenous communities can lack capacity and resources.
    - Approach capacity building from perspective of self-determination.
- The TRC calls to action – new way of living together from all walks of life – how can community planning put reconciliation into action in the North?
- Reconciliation should be viewed as a long-term, relationship-building process, rather than a tangible outcome. It is a way to live together differently, supporting Indigenous self-determination.
- Acknowledge the duty to consult, and the need for policies that respect the rights and culture of Indigenous peoples.
- Need to understand that Indigenous communities are overburdened.
- Support Indigenous peoples’ ability to make decisions on land use in their communities – there are a lot of opportunities for planners.
- Reconciliation is a good term for the community planning sector, but community ‘self-determination’ is key; Mande is less interested in using ‘decolonization’ terminology as it means different things to different people.

Figure 4 is a graphic recording based on these opening remarks.

Figure 4. Reconciliation in the Context of Community Planning

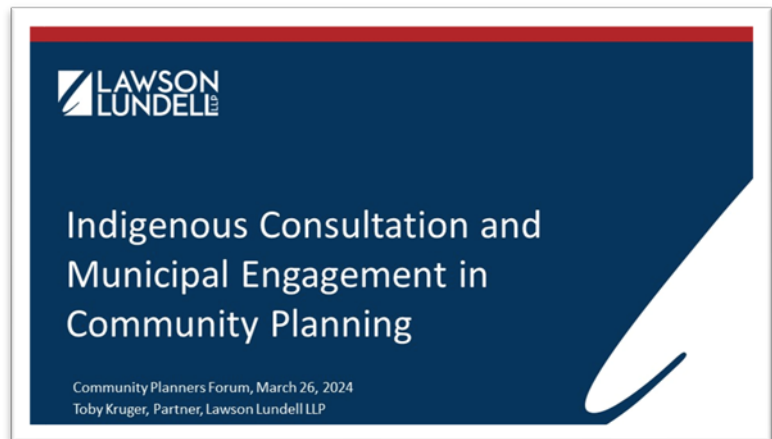


### 2.3.2 Indigenous Consultation and Municipal Engagement in Community Planning (#10)

**Toby Kruger**, Partner, Lawson Lundell

This presentation examined how Aboriginal consultation works in the community plan approval process, and how that process can work in parallel with municipal public engagement to ensure effective consultation and engagement with Aboriginal Governments and organizations, including:

- Applicable legislation, and the duty to consult.
- Reference was made to the graphic in an earlier presentation – specifically community plan bylaws, which are approved by the Minister of MACA, triggering the duty to consult; must ensure that legal obligations of the duty to consult/honour of the Crown are respected.
- Applicable legislation: *Community Planning and Development Act (CPDA)*:
  - Applies to all – in settled land claim areas or not.
  - S. 5.(3) Ministerial review and approval engages the duty to consult.
  - S. 1.1:
    - Aboriginal and treaty rights prevail over the CPDA and any other legislation
    - Land claim agreements – where they exist, may have or may not have provisions re: community land use planning; any planning must be in accordance with any applicable land claim agreement.
- Question – Do the agreements speak to community land use planning?
  - Tłıchʔ and Gwich'in do, but not certain about the other agreements.
  - Chris Hewitt added that the Gwich'in and Sahtu agreements have provisions recognizing the jurisdiction of municipalities and government consultation/engagement on those matters.
- *UNDRIP Implementation Act* adopted by GNWT in 2023:
  - Act calls for creation of an action plan committee by 2025 (within 2 years of coming-into-force date) to determine how Act to be implemented. – This action plan may or may not address community planning explicitly.
  - S. 6: The laws of NWT must be interpreted and applied in a manner consistent with UNDRIP.
  - Reconciliation and self-determination for Indigenous communities are the focus.
- Duty to consult:
  - Haida, SCC, 2004 – First time court recognized that every time the Crown does something that might adversely affect Indigenous rights or title, they must consult and potentially accommodate IGOs whose rights may be adversely affected.



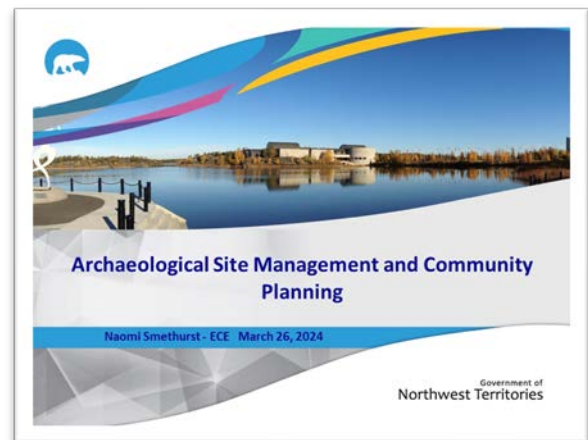


- Scope of duty to consult varies depending on the right in question and the seriousness of the potential adverse effects.
- Municipal corporations probably do not have a duty to consult because they do not have direct powers, only powers delegated to them by the statute – Minister has duty to consult when exercising powers under CPDA, S. 5.
- Responsibility to consult and accommodate rests with the Crown – from the federal to territorial and provincial governments. Crown can delegate procedural aspects of consultation (e.g. to project proponents).
  - Municipalities and planners can engage in the consultation process and those activities are to be considered by the Minister.
  - There is no court case that sets this precedent, but it makes sense that local authorities deal with local land use matters.
- In preparing the *Community Planning Framework* document, the GNWT may wish to take into consideration:
  - Municipalities have an interest in integrity of their community plan and relationship with IGOs.
  - MACA may be able to rely on consultation done by communities.
  - MACA may need to fill any gaps, ultimately the responsibility rests with Minister.

### 2.3.3 Archaeological Site Management and Community Planning (#11)

**Naomi Smethurst**, Assessment Archaeologist, Education, Culture and Employment (ECE), GNWT  
 This presentation reviewed the draft Archaeological Site Management Plan and Community Planning Guidelines, key definitions, legislative requirements, and the value of archaeological site management procedures in community plans.

- Archaeological Site Management Plan and Community Planning Guideline – Draft.
- Archaeological sites are composed of physical or material remains of past human activities (e.g., lithics, stone tools, perishable items preserved by permafrost).
  - Approximately 7000 recorded archaeological sites in the NWT
  - Approximately 85 recorded sites in 33 communities in the NWT.
- There is legislation that protects sites:
  - *Archaeological Sites Regulations*
  - *Mackenzie Valley Land Use Regulations*
  - *Northwest Territories Land Use Regulations*
- Development can destroy or significantly affect archaeological sites – known or unknown – through surface or subsurface disturbances.
- Why do we need Archaeology Site Management procedures in community plans?



- The activities that require a land use permit from the land and water boards differ according to whether they are within or outside a municipal boundary.
- Within a municipal boundary, no land use permit is required which means greater likelihood of disturbance or destroyed sites; therefore, it is important to have community plans acknowledge that there may be known or unknown sites and have mechanisms in place to protect sites.
- To address this need, ECE has been working with MACA and communities on guidelines to incorporate into community plans; measures include:
  - Obtain archaeological site data annually from ECE.
  - Provide standard avoidance measures around archaeological sites.
  - Ensure mechanisms are in place to keep location information confidential.
  - Contact ECE whenever a proposed land use should be reviewed.
- A risk management approach can be scaled to potential impacts; there are five kinds of archaeological studies or other ECE recommendations:
  - No further work is required.
  - Specific archaeological site avoidance measures (i.e. an avoidance buffer);
  - Chance Find Management Procedures.
  - Archaeological Overview Assessment (AOA) – a relatively inexpensive desktop activity for smaller proposals.
  - Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) of high potential areas.
- Be proactive with archaeological sites assessments – do early, according to regulation, take due diligence.

#### **Discussion/Questions and Answers:**

- What is the approach to involving communities?
  - *Archaeological Sites Regulations*: Class 1 or Class 2 permits have 45-day comment periods.
  - If any potential archaeological sites are identified, would recommend an AOA.
  - Would like community members involved in any studies.
- How would the community itself be involved if 150 buffer area is beyond site boundaries?
  - In some cases, 'old' data may be from the 1970s, so want to ensure protection.
- Noted that in Yukon, development always has archaeological assessment – not regulatory, but 'best practice' whether a municipal or private developer and can involve First Nations/IGOs; big setbacks have not applied. So, this is not the case in NWT?
  - No, it depends on the requirements for a land use permit; a potential regulatory gap that may need to be filled.
- Are there any actual examples in communities where studies have been done for municipal-led or private development?
  - In Tulita, Parks Canada Agency building is located over a major archaeological site, the Agency did studies – not GNWT jurisdiction.
- Is removal of artifacts a possibility?
  - ECE: Try to avoid that, for integrity purposes, high costs etc. Avoidance is preferred.
- Are fossils protected under that legislation?
  - No.



- How do we bring this into site-specific context (e.g. is a 'whole of community assessment' completed prior to specific development? How to fund these types of assessments?)?
  - Has not seen community-wide AOA yet, but relatively inexpensive and a good idea.
- A consultant added that they have requested data from ECE and mapped it, engaged with communities on it. Another added that this has been done 'indirectly' with traditional and local knowledge through the community planning process more broadly.
  - An AOA would make recommendations for areas of low archaeological risk.
- The issue of climate change and cemeteries, some are newer than 50 years, but threatened by erosion etc.
  - ECE is 'the wrong shop' for cemeteries, our mandate includes burial sites.
  - It was noted that in some cases, municipalities may be acquiring land to protect cemeteries.
- What is the status of the draft guidelines?
  - Understand that WSP (consultants) are taking the draft guidelines further. Archaeology is an area of territorial interest, so the 2020 draft guidelines are being revised.

Figure 5 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.

Figure 5. Archaeological Considerations in Community Planning



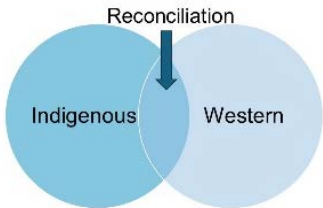
### 2.3.4 Charette – Going Forward: Reconciliation in the Context of Future Community Planning in NWT (#12)

Moderator: **Mandee McDonald**, Co-founder and Hide Camp Director, Dene Nahjo

- What are some ways you already incorporate reconciliation in your work?
- What other tools and information do you need to incorporate reconciliation in planning?
- What are new ways to incorporate reconciliation into community planning?

Participants were assigned to five small groups, where they discussed the three questions and reported back to the plenary. The findings are summarized below.

**Table 1. Question 1 – What are some ways you already incorporate reconciliation into your work?**

| Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Group 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Group 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good/active listening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Spend time walking/being there/ getting sense of the land/place</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Learning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ GNWT cultural awareness (Living Well Together)</li> <li>◦ CIP cultural awareness (The Path)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Important we physically understand the landscape <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ And <u>with</u> people – attachment, meaning, use</li> <li>◦ Each IGO unique</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Come back with the report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Be there in person and hear feedback</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <u>How</u> to meet with <u>various</u> people</li> <li>• Reinforcing role of self determination</li> <li>• Scale and make up of communities (budget restrictions if using private consultants – may need to work with clients)</li> </ul> |  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 ways of seeing, knowing and learning</li> <li>• Information</li> <li>• Listening</li> <li>• Processes</li> <li>• Finding common ground</li> <li>• Translation and translators</li> <li>• Meaningful</li> <li>• Avoid bingo night</li> <li>• Include games, prizes</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Say thank you for your time/knowledge</li> <li>• Trust building/ relationship building is important: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ GNWT and communities have had tricky relationships</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Empower: assistance, not instruction</li> <li>• Honoring and recognizing the traditional owners of the land (e.g. Treaty 8, Treaty 11)</li> <li>• Recognize land is sacred – it has value to Indigenous people that is different than western society.</li> <li>• Support settled claims and self-government agreements.</li> <li>• Decision making lies with the community and within reasonable timelines</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imagine you live in the community – people's reality and connection to land important</li> <li>• Recognize historical context</li> <li>• Spend some time in the community</li> <li>• Research history and current events</li> <li>• Incorporate language into plan-place names</li> <li>• Recognize your place in colonial framework and power dynamics in the room</li> <li>• Use community advisory committee – bring together a range of people</li> <li>• Recognize Indigenous Governments and colonial structures (e.g. legislation)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint Council Meetings (e.g. City of Yellowknife and Yellowknives Dene First Nation; Yukon)</li> <li>• Consultation process</li> <li>• Translation services during consultation</li> <li>• Provide tools needed for autonomy</li> <li>• Signage in local languages</li> <li>• Building trust through strong/respectful communication</li> <li>• Identify reconciliation as a long-term goal in the plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Supports conversations/ promotes reconciliation</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Self and cultural awareness</li> </ul> |

**Table 2. Question 2 - What other tools and information do we need/want to incorporate reconciliation into community planning?**

| Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Group 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Group 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More flexible if working directly with Indigenous communities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ If not, have to be more intentional</li> </ul> </li> <li>• More realistic and pragmatic approaches to supporting education and mentorship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Capacity restrictions/ building</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Find opportunities to go into schools in communities</li> <li>• Bringing Indigenous planners into planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Is a generational thing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• New tools – longer-term critical review of current planning processes</li> <li>• Don't always have to do things as we always have</li> <li>• Think about how current planning helps prepare for self-government</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build local capacity</li> <li>• Resources centres – regional</li> <li>• Indigenous planners – opening up the planning professions (Planning and Land Administrators, Development Officers) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Opening up the planning profession</li> <li>◦ Recognition of Indigenous Planner programs</li> <li>◦ Take The Path program on cultural awareness, CIP website 5-modules</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Standardized templates/guides – adopt</li> <li>• Support for planning education, bursaries, school presentations – youth</li> <li>• Legislation</li> <li>• Time - trust</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of self-government, (e.g. Délı̨nę)</li> <li>• UNDRIP: Need to follow</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• CIP policy</li> <li>• Giving assistance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can we bring various planning processes together to simplify (e.g. community plan, housing plan)</li> <li>• Land tenure – planners need to understand</li> <li>• Understanding how UNDRIP will be implemented in NWT</li> <li>• Cultural awareness training for GNWT and contractors</li> <li>• Local engagement coordinator</li> <li>• Training for capacity building - land development and planning (e.g. School of Community Government)</li> <li>• At the beginning of the process find local champion</li> <li>• Acknowledge consultation fatigue, consider piggybacking with other processes</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocacy – efficient processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Find funding/ resource adequately (human resources and \$)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Hiring more priority candidates into support roles</li> <li>• Joint Council Meetings (Hamlet, Cities/Towns and Villages, Designated Authorities, IGOs)</li> <li>• Protocol agreements that define how engagement will occur</li> </ul> |

**Table 3. Question 3 - What are some new ways we can incorporate reconciliation into community planning?**

| Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Group 4                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Group 5                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effort to collectively organize and advocate</li> <li>• Next steps – gathering that includes communities to talk about land use planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Other approaches to come into communities for information sharing</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Update SCG land administration and community planning curriculum (waiting on <i>Public Lands Act Regulations</i>)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation (e.g. Government of Nunavut working on new <i>Nunavut Planning Act</i> that includes Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ), etc.)</li> <li>• Relationships</li> <li>• Listening</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Economic opportunities</li> <li>• Leadership</li> <li>• Grow capacity – education, training – white and blue collar</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate a person-to-person relationship versus a position-to-position one <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Get personal – let them know you, what brought you to the North</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Bring food</li> <li>• Participate in engagement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Out on the land</li> <li>◦ Community feasts/events</li> <li>◦ Band office</li> <li>◦ Coffee, Tim Hortons</li> <li>◦ Visit</li> <li>◦ Meet the Chief</li> <li>◦ Local radio</li> <li>◦ Translators</li> <li>◦ Home visits</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Trauma-based approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Respect, time, healing, protection, remember what people went through</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be open to engaging on topics outside of your frame</li> <li>• Follow up and recognize repeated concerns heard in communities</li> <li>• Remember planning work is framed in colonial context – “be less colonial”</li> <li>• Strive for consensus building</li> <li>• Getting land has circular process and redundant fee structures</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconciliation as a strategic value in the Strategic Plan, in guiding principles, vision</li> <li>• Provide funding for various group to participate/all voices are heard, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Youth / education</li> <li>◦ Indigenous NGOs</li> <li>◦ Inclusion!</li> </ul> </li> <li>• More MOUs – more agreements in place</li> <li>• Jointly plan for long-term growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Understand each other’s growth strategies</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide communities with tools they need to do the work they need to achieve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Increase education/awareness</li> <li>◦ Increase access to education</li> <li>◦ Provide Pathfinding Services</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Build reconciliation into planning education (at colleges and universities)</li> <li>• Meet each other at the right starting point</li> </ul> |

The moderator convened a 'popcorn session' based on questions 2 and 3:

- Which of these are easiest to implement?
  - Prizes.
  - 'Do your research'.
  - Take the 'Living Well Together' course offered by the GNWT – self-directed cultural awareness and sensitivity training program.
  - Training.
  - Things you do on a personal level while waiting for other larger initiatives.
  - Identify constraints and opportunities.
- Hardest to implement?
  - Legislative change.
  - Reinventing processes (e.g. zoning).
  - Relationship building, but everything hinges on this – we need to make an extra effort.

Figure 6 is a graphic recording based on the charette discussions.



Figure 6. Community Planning & Reconciliation - Some Thoughts from the Charette





### 2.3.5 Day 1 Wrap-up/Review Day 2 Agenda (#13)

Chris Hewitt provided some closing remarks, noting that the community land use planning engagement record – municipal engagement and Indigenous consultation – is useful input to the consultation record that supports the MACA Minister's decisions under Section 5 of the Community Planning and Development Act.

The agenda for Day 2 was briefly reviewed, prior to adjourning the Forum.

## 3. Day 2 Opening

### 3.1.1 Opening Remarks (#14)

**Christa Domchek**, Climate Change Community Liaison, NWTAC & **Miki Ehrlich**, Partnership Facilitator, NWTAC

Day 2 opening remarks were provided by representatives from the NWTAC; these are provided below.

#### 3.1.1.1 Christa Domchek, Climate Change Community Liaison, NWTAC

##### **Introduction**

We (the NWTAC) are honored to be asked to provide opening remarks for this 2nd day of the Community Planning Forum.

It is exciting to have a full day to focus on climate change in the context of community planning. There is lots to talk about!

##### **Our Perspective**

We have been hearing and experiencing firsthand about the impacts of climate change in communities for many years, particularly in the most recent years. I work as the NWT Climate Change Community Liaison, a position that Miki held before me. The NWT liaison role is hosted by the NWTAC, and there are Liaisons hosted in different organizations in Yukon, Nunavut, Nunavik and Nunatsiavut.

I support the application and review process for 2 federal climate change adaptation funding programs. Namely, the Climate Change Preparedness North (or CCPN) and the Climate Change Health Adaptation Program (or CCHAP). Also, in the last year, the federal Indigenous Community-Based Climate Monitoring Program (ICBCM) joined our application and review process.

I also support the NWT Climate Change Adaptation Committee which includes members from all the regions of the NWT. The committee meets 2-3 times a year to review and provide recommendations on the applications that have been received. We have an ongoing intake of applications.

Through our work, we learn about the needs and priorities of community and Indigenous governments and organizations. Over the years, we have observed patterns that highlight barriers to moving forward. Some examples (which you are all familiar with) are lack of data, gaps in resources and capacity.

We have also seen some wonderful initiatives being led by communities, including small communities who have limited capacity. For example:

- Mainstreaming climate change into community governance at all levels including succession planning.
- Creating maps and data layers to inform their planning process – on permafrost, slope stability, drainage, etc.
- Adaptation planning for 12 communities.
- 4 FireSmart projects in the last 6 months.
- Plus, the recent announcement that Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF) funding was provided for the West Channel in Hay River to build a berm. It was CCPN funds that supported the initial application for this project.

These are just a few projects of many (just under 100!) that have been approved by the committee over the last 6 years resulting in up to \$15M. Many of these projects have involved people from your organizations that are present here today. Planners like you are key to the success of these projects. We recognize that you can act as catalysts, as Sara Brown mentioned yesterday. You are agents of change – not just in supporting plan development and renewals but also helping communities move forward with other related priorities. Your role is key to help communities:

- Mobilize knowledge.
- Keep momentum on initiatives after a plan is completed AND
- Work towards implementation of recommendations and improvements.

I welcome you to reach out to me with project ideas and funding inquiries as you support your community clients in identifying questions that relate to climate change adaptation.

### **Take Aways:**

Today's agenda reflects many themes that we have heard about through project ideas and proposals from communities. We look forward to learning together, and to continuing to collaborate with you in future community planning initiatives.

#### **3.1.1.2 Miki Ehrlich, Partnership Facilitator, NWTAC**

Thank you for this opportunity to speak and for including us in this important event. I want to use my time to tell you a bit about:

1. The partnership tables approach the NWTAC are putting into action, and
2. Say a few words about the key links between climate change action and planning

### **Key takeaway:**

We have a tremendous opportunity to work together to leverage planning to make significant progress to build resilience and preparedness in the communities you work with.

- Partnership table approach (described in NWTAC's White Paper: 'Tackling Climate Change Through Risk-Based Partnership Tables'):
  - What is it?
    - At the core we are creating networks and looking for opportunities to work together to tackle climate risks.
    - Each "risk table" will focus on a specific climate change issue
    - Partnership tables:
      - Are not actual tables.
      - They are a central place where communities and their partners - such as planners – and other interested groups can gather to:
        - share information,
        - learn from each other,
        - build connections and partnerships,
        - advocate for support and resources, and
        - develop group projects to address communal needs.
  - This approach offers an alternative to the scattergun and siloed way in which climate change adaptation projects often take place, with each community on their own trying to tackle multiple risks, such as flooding, erosion, food security, permafrost decay, ice safety. Most often from a corner of their desk.
  - Some communities make great progress while others can't seem to get started or keep their momentum. Why?
    - Many reasons.
    - Often this is related to the relationships and partners they already have.
    - Capacity challenges such as staff turnover can really hamper the ability of an organization to stay consistent and make progress.
  - With these partnership tables we will collaborate and pool resources to build momentum on the risks and reach these communities that are struggling. We hope it will lead to all sorts of new initiatives.
    - A few examples:
      - DMAF Application for Wildfire Break Construction:
        - 29 communities.
        - Central support: logistics, reporting, best practices, communication and learning from each other.
      - Foundation Review of Community Buildings:
        - in 10 communities at highest risk of permafrost thaw;
        - aggregate data to look for opportunities to take next steps together.
      - Recently began a partnership table focussed on riverbank erosion.
        - If you are working with communities who have this issue – I encourage you to come talk to me about how to make this useful for your work.
    - Can use the partnership table approach to collaborate on some really tricky issues:
      - For example, the issue of relocating cemeteries threatened by erosion, or by other impacts such as flooding – this issue has many layers of complexity, is extremely culturally sensitive, and falls outside or between

government depts and existing expertise. Bringing affected communities and other interested partners together to talk would be a positive first step on the journey forward.

- I also want to mention that an Energy Partnership table has also begun, based on these ideas of communication and collaboration. Marjolaine Chevet is the Energy Liaison who is supporting that initiative. Her role is hosted at NWTAC, and she is part of our team!
- All of these partnership tables are inclusive, and we invite the planning community to join in.
- Integrating climate change considerations into planning processes is one of the most effective ways to promote climate change preparedness and adaptation action at a community level.
  - A decade ago, NWTAC and several partners recognized this connection and created the Guide 'Integrating Climate Measures into Municipal Planning and Decision-Making'. This is a great resource full of practical ways to mainstream climate change into community planning processes.
  - There are many reasons why planning is where we see some of the most effective work on climate action and preparedness. Chris Hewitt knows the importance of this connection – and this is why his team has made it the focus of the whole day!
  - Two aspects of planning that emphasize why we need planners at the table and involved in conversations about adaptation:
    - First - Community planning is one of the very few disciplines that takes a holistic approach – by its' nature, planning takes into consideration all sorts of social, environmental, economic, cultural, and other factors. Planning also needs to take into consideration past, current, and future climate conditions and scenarios. This holistic perspective is a powerful way to make connections and avoid siloed thinking about climate change adaptation and mitigation.
    - Second - The community plan and other types of plans help communities identify goals and priorities for their future. In doing so the plans can act as a springboard for action to fill information gaps, explore questions, and mobilize resources to implement projects to mitigate impacts and strengthen community resilience and preparedness.
- We have already made the point that we at the NWTAC recognize community planners as catalysts.
  - I want to point out one place where your role as catalysts could make a big difference, hazard maps:
    - NWTAC has had a resolution for over 12 years calling for hazard maps to be developed in a timely and strategic manner.
    - Some first steps towards progress are being made, however these maps are not available for any of our communities.
    - We all know that hazard maps, or land development suitability maps, are critical tools to inform community planning, climate change adaptation and resilience building, and so much more.

- This gap is a major impediment to making good decisions that will resonate for decades to come.
  - Last year a new standard was released: Risk-based approach for community planning in Northern regions. This standard provides a consistent methodology for developing land development suitability maps.
  - These maps rely on many data layers – surficial geology, flood mapping, permafrost, to name a few. Many types of expertise are needed.
  - In the next few months, I will be working on forming a partnership table to support information sharing and advocacy to build a collaborative process to tackle this long-standing gap. Please let me know if you are interested in participating or have ideas on how to make progress.
- To bring these ideas back to the *Community Planning Framework* –
    - The Framework represents an important opportunity to mainstream climate change into community plans and strengthen community resilience and preparedness.
    - The Framework can also play a role in prioritizing, advocating for, and guiding actions the territorial government and other partners need to take to address gaps in resources, data, and expertise that hinder community planning.

We have a great agenda today and I look forward to our discussions!

## 3.2 Theme 2: Climate Change

### 3.2.1 Introduction to Theme 2 'Climate Change' (#16)

Moderators: **Ann Peters**, Independent Consultant and **Bria Aird**, Senior Planner, Fotenn Planning + Design

The Climate Change moderators opening remarks are provided below.

#### 3.2.1.1 Ann Peters, Independent Consultant

- The current CIP policy, issued in 2018, developed out of work that started in earnest in 2007 (though note that some of the first climate change conferences in Canada were in 1988). A previous climate change policy was adopted in 2008 and a series of 'benchmarking' surveys and focus groups (2009, 2011, and 2012) were then used to gauge awareness, and gather perspectives the impact of climate change on planning issues. An observation after the 3<sup>rd</sup> survey was that planners were generally very aware of the impacts of climate change, but many did not 'incorporate the impact of climate change into professional deliberation'.
- From 2016 to 2019, I was a member of the CIP climate change committee. With representatives from across Canada, and many different planning niches, we were challenged to come up with statements that could cover the wide variety of issues and strategies for a country as large as Canada. The policy provides a comprehensive list of objectives and identifies a number of professional and ethical obligations.

- Putting policy into practice at a regional and local level however requires careful deliberation, grounded in good relevant information, to considers risks and competing interests. The presentations today are going to cover some very practical ground: tools/information sources available in the NWT, and some of the different risks and interests that need to be considered across the vast land area of the NWT and Nunavut. The last session of the day will be a more interactive session when we can circle back to thinking about obligations.

*“The act of planning is not about finding the most direct route to a destination: the path is usually circuitous, often uncharted, and almost always begs the question ‘are we there yet?’.”*

### 3.2.1.2 Bria Aird, Senior Planner, Fotenn Planning + Design

Bria noted that:

- There is a wealth of community land use planning knowledge here in the room at this Forum.
- In the NWT, there has been greater success ‘mainstreaming’ climate change into planning relative to the South.
- It is hard for planners to integrate climate change into our practice, it is not an area of our expertise, and we may have incomplete knowledge.
- While there are data gaps, these are being addressed (e.g. via the partnership tables at NWTAC).
- Question: do people understand the difference between climate change adaptations and mitigations?
  - Adaptation actions that help us adapt to/reduce the damage from climate impacts.
  - Mitigation actions that limit climate change impacts (e.g. emission reductions, carbon sinks).
- NWT emissions are 75% higher than the national average because of length of heating season, temperatures, transportation etc.
- The large geography/area of land in the NWT brings its own issues (e.g. fires, carbon sinks).
- Finding the human resources to devote to implementation of climate change actions can be challenging.
- Some challenges are also strengths; the World Café at the end of the day will gather your knowledge and inspiration.
- Reflecting on Mande MacDonal’s remarks: Just like reconciliation, addressing climate change is fundamental to good planning but the scope of the challenge is overwhelming – don’t be intimidated by how much there is to do, be empowered.

### 3.2.2 Climate Change and Community Land Use Planning (#17)

**Leonardo Conde Fernandez**, Senior Advisor Climate Change, MACA, GNWT & **Brian Sieben**, Senior Climate Change Scientist, ECC, GNWT

The objectives of this presentation were:

- To depict the critical link between community land-use planning and climate change adaptation and mitigation in the North.
- To show how this linkage is fundamental for developing more resilient and prosperous Northern communities.

#### Outcomes of Climate Change Integration into Land-use Planning

- Promotes decisions grounded in evidence.
- During the lifecycle of assets, this supports planning for climate change instead of reacting to it, which will always be less costly for communities.
- Fosters the key policy goal of aiming at “a future in which Canadian communities are planned, designed, developed, and managed to contribute to climate stability and to be more resilient in the face of unavoidable changes in the climate, and in the process, to become more livable, prosperous, and equitable.” (CIP)

The presentation summarized:

- Possible climate change future scenarios with temperature trends at the global scale and its implications for the North of Canada .
- Environmental changes and trends (e.g. sea ice extent, coastal erosion and sea-level rise, river erosion, increasing forest fires, increased snow precipitation, flooding, permafrost thaw).
- The *NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework* and the *2030 Energy Strategy*, and the contributions of community planning to achieving their goals.
- Community planning as a tool available to local governments to prepare for and adapt to climate change impacts.
- New climate change resources (e.g. the [GNWT Climate Change Library](#) and the forthcoming climate change guide for community land use planning that is being developed as part of the CPF).

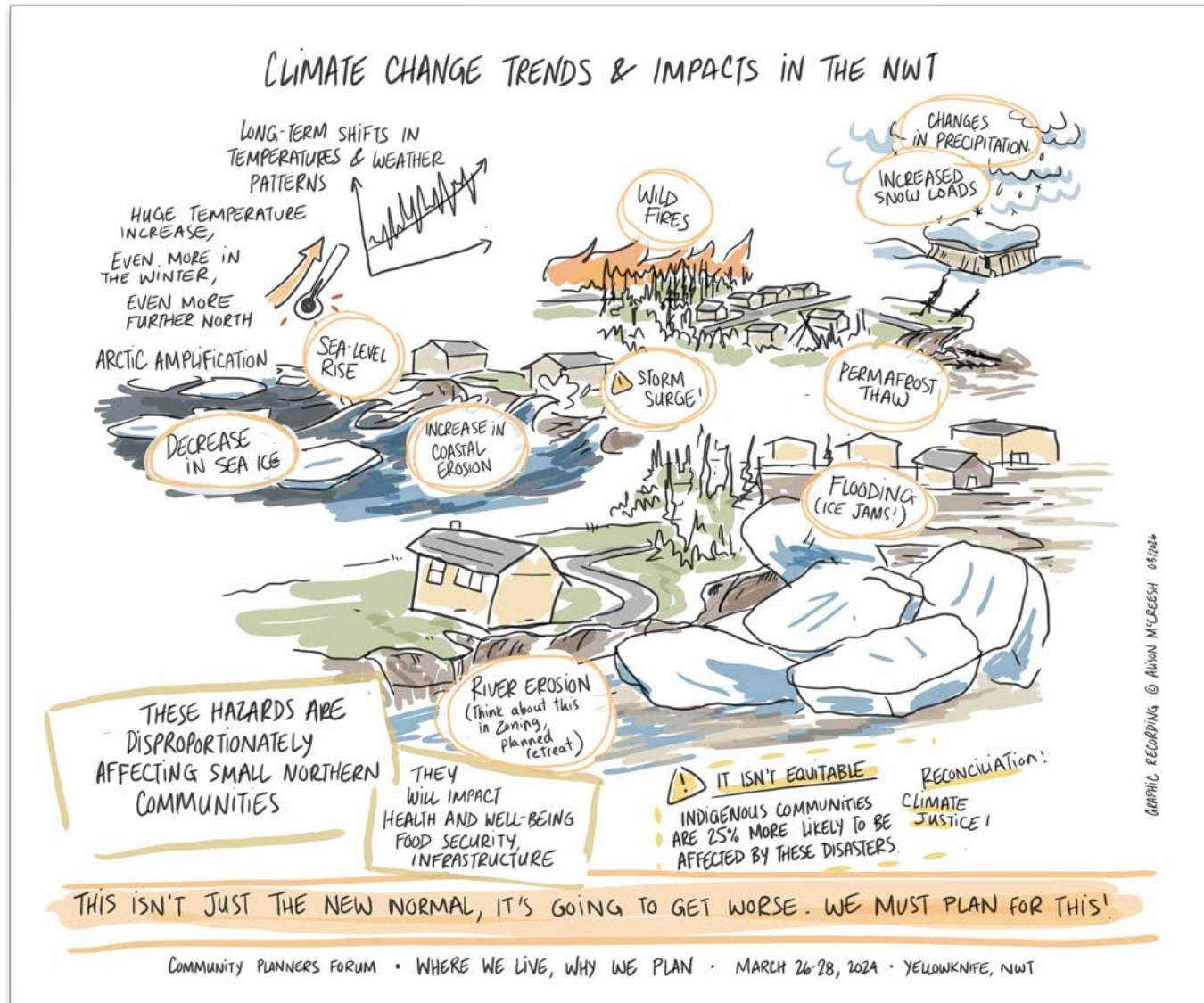
#### Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- We have known about climate change for decades, are we making progress?
  - Although we are at a decisive moment in history where we need urgent action to fight climate change and reduce our GHG emissions, there is more public awareness and pressure being put on decision makers; climate justice and imbalances are important across societal sectors, particularly where the less powerful/most vulnerable are disproportionately affected. It is important that their views are heard, and solutions identified. As said by Christiana Figueres, former UNFCCC Executive Director, “*It’s all about progress, not perfection!*”
  - The NWT is more resilient than the rest of Canada (e.g. our ecosystems are relatively intact, in good shape; we have a strong Indigenous culture and representation)

Figure 7 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.



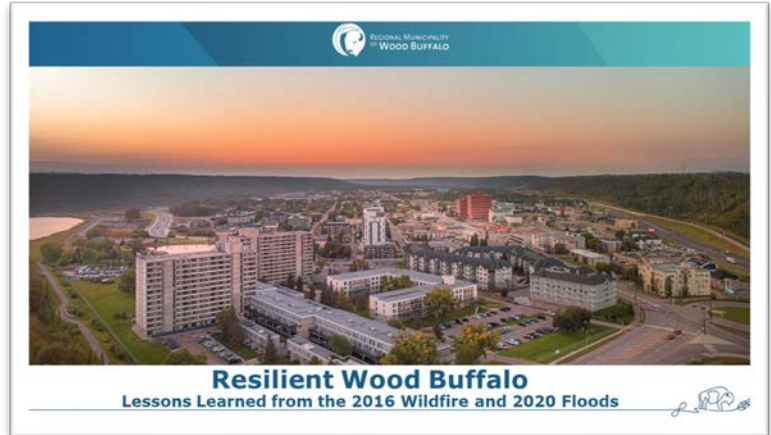
Figure 7. Climate Change Trends & Impacts in the NWT



### 3.2.3 Resilient Wood Buffalo – Lessons Learned from the 2016 Wildfire and 2020 Floods (#18)

**Such Chandhiok**, Manager, Planning and Development Services, Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo

The resilience, coping behaviour, adaptation and flexibility associated with 2016 wildfire and 2020 floods in the Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo in Northern Alberta were reviewed from a community planning perspective. The challenges and 'lessons learned' associated with emergency response, re-entry/recovery, rebuilding and development were highlighted, including:



- 2016 wildfire:
  - The Planning and Development department had multiple issues to deal with:
    - Planning and Development File Search – insurance purposes.
    - Demolition Permits/Orders.
    - Lot Grading.
    - Subdivision Resurvey – Property Pins.
    - Non-Conforming Lots and Uses.
    - Changing Building Typologies.
    - Flood Regulations – removed from Land Use Bylaw.
  - Restoration of subdivision utilities (e.g. power, communication, gas) and infrastructure
  - Solutions included regular meetings to coordinate timely responses; Wildfire Recovery Overlay bylaw approach, streamlining permitting (e.g. waiving some permit fees; accelerated 48-hour permit turnaround times).
- 2020 floods:
  - Review of immediate response.
  - Development of options for re-development of flood-affected areas (e.g. Municipal purchase of inhabitable properties; installation of flood mitigation; flood regulations; waived development and building permit fees; accelerated permit turnaround times); modifying location of utility infrastructure where possible.

Due to time constraints, the presentation in its entirety was not completed (it is provided in full in *Appendix D*), and questions were deferred to the planned retreat agenda item (#24).

### 3.2.4 Planning for Climate Change – Town of Hay River Experience (#19)

**Glenn Smith**, SAO, Town of Hay River & **Lesley Cabott**, Principal, Stantec

There are similarities between the flood and fire experiences of Wood Buffalo (Northern Alberta) and the Town of Hay River (Southern NWT). This presentation included: an overview of some recent natural disasters Hay River has dealt with and continues to deal with; the impacts these events and climate change in general have had on the Town's planning; and some information on planning work that is being completing in light of climate change pressures. Specific information was provided on flood controls within the Town

of Hay River's zoning and building bylaw, and how flood risk mapping and associated methodologies are being used to regulate development in flood zones. Highlights included:



- Hay River has a long history of flood events and developing in a flood zone – however, in recent years more severe flooding tied to extreme variability of water conditions - record high and low waters.
- Record high water levels on Hay River and Great Slave Lake in 2022 - \$170M damage in Hay River.
- Drought and extremely low water levels in 2023 and 2024 stressed water-related industries and drinking water sources; reduced flood risk but affected economic sustainability (e.g. commercial fishing, marine transportation, tourism, drinking water supplies).
- May/August wildfires in 2023:
  - K'atl'odeeche First Nation Reserve (KFN) side of the Hay River – full evacuations for KFN and Hay River, but no structural damage in Hay River.
  - Kakisa fires – evacuation order and some property loss in Hay River.
- Impacts on planning:
  - Resource requirements – emergency management is a priority.
  - Frequency of updates – planning cycle is accelerated.
  - Temporary allowances – zoning and development.
  - Breadth of planning – community plans, zoning, land development, flood protection, wildfire protection plan, economic development plans, recreation and health plans - all plans have to be looked at through a common lens of climate change to ensure consistency and alignment.
  - Altered business cases – shift from economic development, diversified housing plans to find flood resistant areas for potential relocation.
  - New uncertainties –difficulty predicting rate and frequency because of climate change.

- Hay River planning activity – much tied directly/indirectly to climate change:
  - Engineered controls.
  - Land development.
  - Agricultural land.
  - Healthy communities strategy.
  - Zoning and building standards.
- Canada's Emergency Management Framework:
  - Prevention and mitigation.
  - Preparedness.
  - Response.
  - Recovery.
- Planning for a flood event – regulatory and non-regulatory approaches:
  - Two zone flood map – fringe and floodway.
  - Modelling scenarios for future flooding in longer term.
- Context for consideration – Saskatchewan legislation and Statements of Provincial Interest (e.g., flooding considerations, and examples of application):
  - Official community plan
    - Incorporate flood plain mapping to identify flood fringe and floodway, introduce policies.
  - Zoning bylaw
    - Create flood plain overlay district, non-conforming uses.
  - Building bylaw regulations – standards for flood fringe.

Due to time constraints, questions were deferred to the planned retreat agenda item (#24).

### 3.2.5 Community Protection from Wildfire and Resilient Community Planning (#20)

**Westly Steed**, Wildfire Risk Management Coordinator, Forest Management, ECC, GNWT

The integration of Community Wildfire Protection Plans (CWPP), FireSmart and authorizations for specific lands into community planning was explored:

- FireSmart program supports homeowners, land-users, and communities making informed choices to reduce risk of wildfire damage.



- 7 disciplines of FireSmart:
  - Education – key
  - Vegetation/fuel management to create a fire resilient landscape.
  - Reduce fuel by thinning:
    - 
    - Woodlots.
    - Parks and open spaces.
    - Agricultural/community gardens.
  - Legislation.
  - Development.
  - Interagency Cooperation.
  - Emergency Planning.
  - Cross Training.
- Community resiliency:
  - *“The ability to withstand adversity and bounce back to a similar state”.*
  - How do we live resiliently within our wildfire reality? More than physical damage, there are socio-economic and mental health dimensions to evacuations, recovery.
- Understanding living with fire – mitigation of risk through various means is less costly, more effective than sole focus on fighting fire.
- Community Wildfire Protection Plan – all communities have one; practical and operational wildland/urban interface risk mitigation strategies to reduce the threat of wildfire:
  - Development options.
  - Vegetation/fuel management, fire-resilient landscapes.
  - Mitigation measures.
- Consideration of wildfire at planning stage for new development.
- Working together:
  - ‘Whole of society’ prevention and mitigation solutions.
  - Develop territorial and regional FireSmart Committees.
  - Advance research on wildfire, FireSmart.
- Where do we go from here:
  - Disaster Mitigation and Adaption Fund implementation.
  - Update CWPPs.
  - Prevention and mitigation strategy update.
  - Continue research on FireSmart and ember impact.
  - Research on identifying landscape level fire pathways.

### **Discussion/Questions and Answers:**

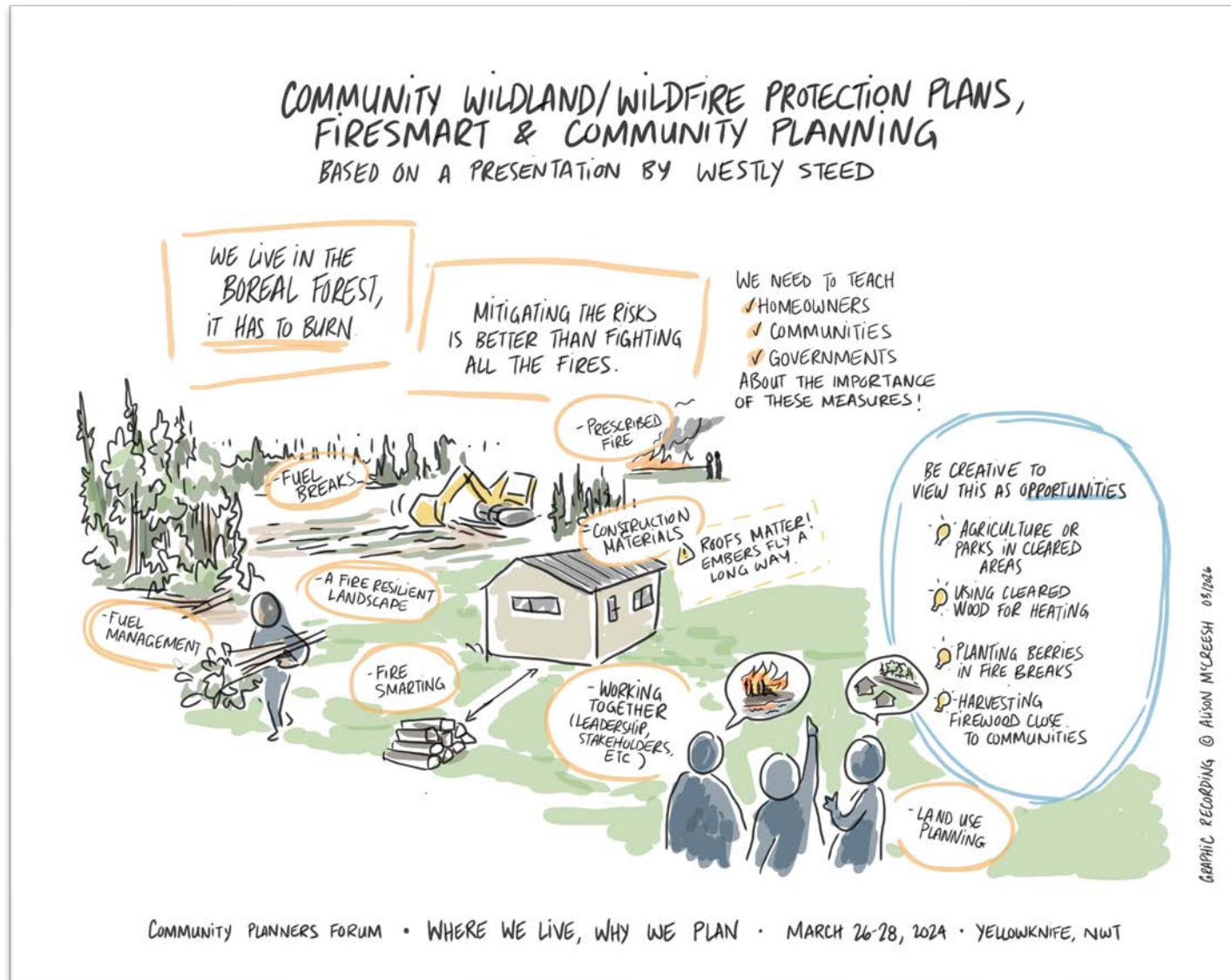
- Are there other uses/pilot programs for FireSmart areas (e.g. firebreaks for agriculture, firewood, wood pellets, building materials)?
  - Kakisa is working with Wilfred Laurier University to plant berries in fuel break around the community.
  - Aurora Wood Pellets in Hay River.

- Harvesting for personal use.
- Need more planning and working together to plan for use.
- Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund funding opportunities.

Figure 8 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.



Figure 8. Community Wildland/Wildfire Protection Plans, FireSmart & Community Planning



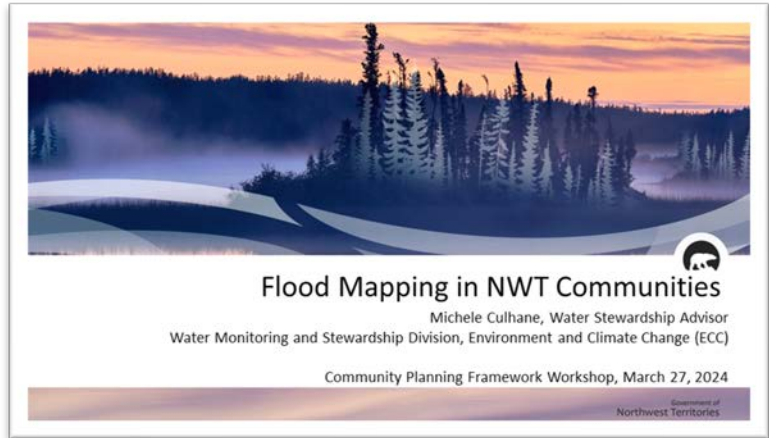
## 3.2.6 Flood Mapping and Surficial Geology and Permafrost Mapping in NWT Communities (#21)

### 3.2.6.1 Flood Mapping in NWT Communities (#21a)

**Michèle Culhane**, Water Stewardship  
Advisor, ECC, GNWT

An update on flood mapping in NWT communities was provided:

- Nine NWT communities are at risk of riverine floods, almost entirely because of ice jams
- MACA – Be Ready: For Floods website ([Be Ready: For floods | Municipal and Community Affairs \(gov.nt.ca\)](https://www.gov.nt.ca/be-ready-for-floods))
- Federal Hazard Identification and Mapping Program 2021 – cost sharing with provinces and territories to update/complete flood maps for higher risk areas.
- Flood map types
  - Flood inundation map.
  - Flood hazard map.
  - Regulatory or designated flood map.
- 2023/24 and planned future work was reviewed:
  - Finalize flood inundation maps for Hay River and Kátł'odeeche First Nation Fort Simpson and Aklavik (spring 2024) followed by preliminary flood hazard mapping (2024/25).
  - Initiate preliminary flood inundation mapping for Jean Marie River, Nahanni Butte, Fort Good Hope and Fort McPherson 2024/25)
- Validation of preliminary flood inundation maps and preliminary flood hazard maps by communities and Indigenous governments is needed.



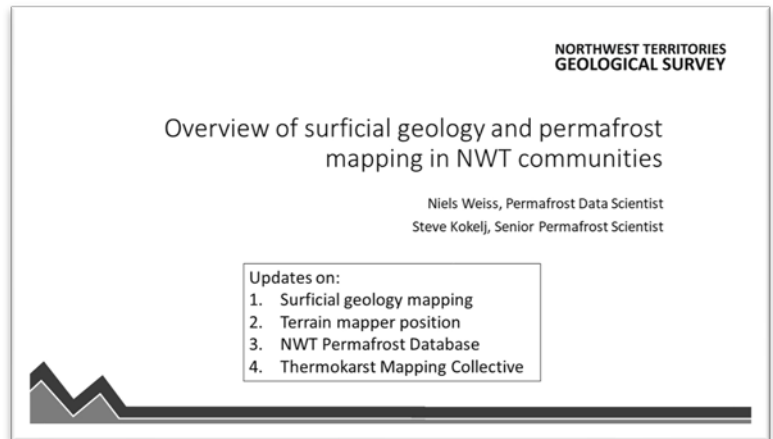


### 3.2.6.2 Overview of Surficial Geology & Permafrost Mapping in NWT Communities (#21b)

**Niels Weiss**, Permafrost Data Scientist, Northwest Territories Geological Survey, Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI), GNWT

An overview update was provided on Northwest Territories Geological Survey (NTGS) surficial geology and permafrost mapping in the NWT:

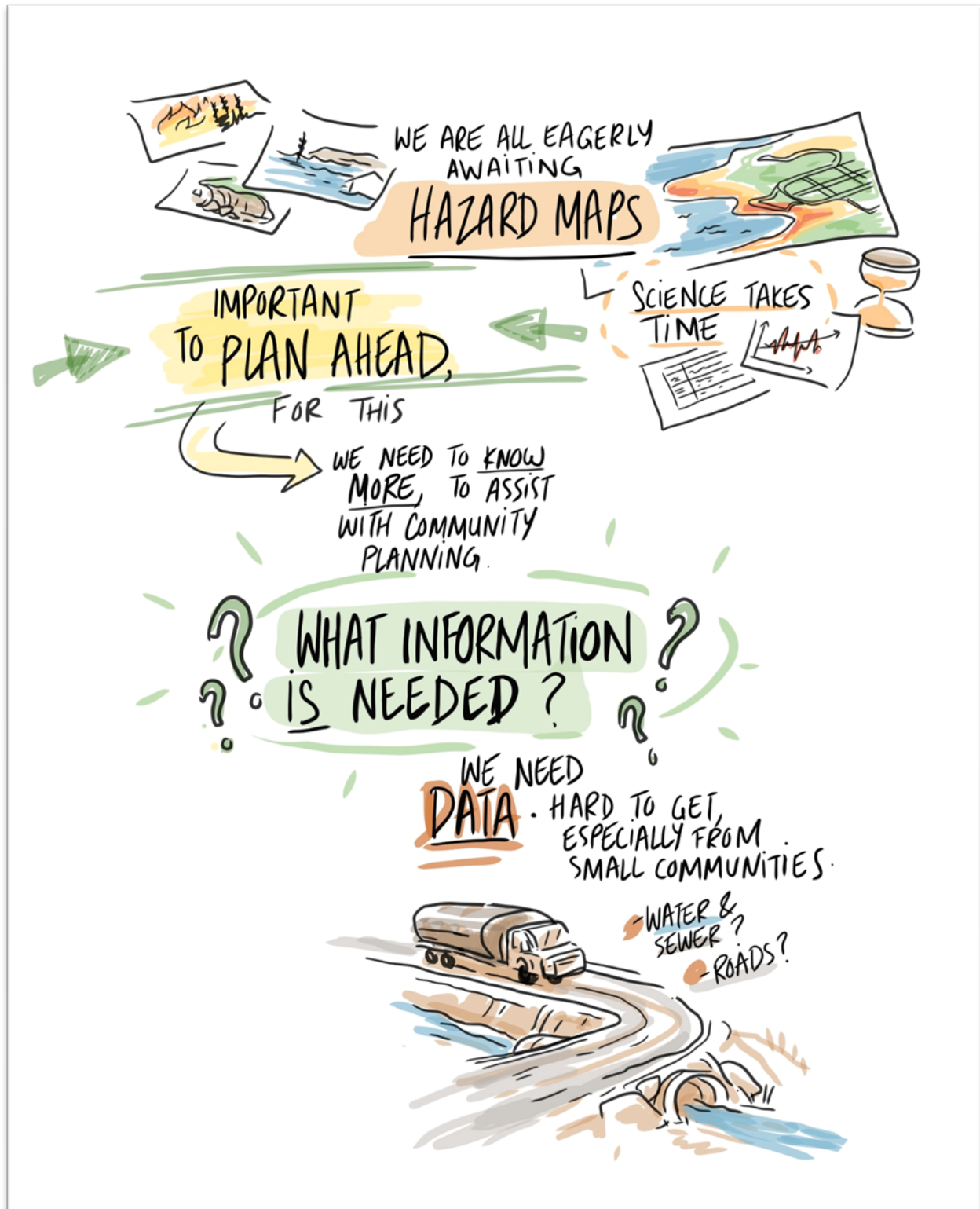
- Surficial geology mapping – materials (sediments) at or near the surface – needed for geohazard mapping:
  - Not available for most NWT communities at the appropriate scale. Maps that have been created are not yet validated.
  - Until surficial maps are completed and validated, development suitability maps and related planning products cannot be advanced.
  - Recent work around Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Whati, Paulatuk, Inuvik, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope and Tulita – some desktop, some with field validation; collaboration with University of Alberta.
- Community terrain/surficial geology mapper position at NTGS will focus on this work.
- NWT Permafrost Database in development, hopefully online in next few months – repository for geotechnical and ground temperature data, including previously unpublished information.
- Thermokarst mapping collective – published paper, broadscale maps, community syntheses/summaries and spatial trends.



Due to time constraints, no questions were asked.

Figure 9 is a graphic recording based on the two hazard mapping presentations.

Figure 9. Hazard Maps



### 3.2.7 Government of Nunavut: Subdivision Design and Climate Change (#22)

**Olivier Forbes-Bouillon**, Territorial Community Planner, A/Manager of Community Planning, Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut

[The Subdivision Design and Standards Manual: Guidelines and Standards for Nunavut Communities](#) (V1 2010/V2 2019) was described in the context of climate change:

- Upcoming devolution in Nunavut may introduce changes in terms of community planning as Crown Lands will become Commissioner's Land.
- Community planning framework in Nunavut was reviewed.
- *Subdivision Design and Standards Manual* V1 (2010) guides growth through development of Community Plans and Plans of Subdivision using a set of guidelines:
  - Site selection process.
  - Conceptual subdivision design:
    - Determining the build zones (including consultations with community and integration of IQ).
    - Designing the build zones.
  - Design standards – road and trail design, drainage, lots, open spaces/parks and utilities.
- *Subdivision Design Manual – Guidelines and Standards* V2 (2019), funded by Nunavut's Climate Change Secretariat; goal is to integrate climate change adaptation strategies into subdivision design guidelines:
  - Integration of Northern Infrastructure Standardization Initiative (NISI) standards.
  - Integration of opportunities and constraints (O&C) mapping to identify incompatible uses and confirm development suitability.
  - Reference to existing terrain and climate studies.
  - Reference to other relevant plans.
  - Six-step site selection process:
    1. Needs assessment.
    2. Review of existing plans and studies.
    3. Confirming land ownership.
    4. Adding landscape hazards to the O&C map.
    5. Estimate development costs.
    6. Community consultation
  - Adding landscape hazards to O&C map.
- There is only so much that consultants and planners can do – it is important to bring in local knowledge/IQ and to engage directly with the communities in a culturally appropriate way.



## Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- Is the process too complicated now?
  - Yes, lots of challenges in every community (some built on rock and some on sand, likely not really suitable for climate change):
    - Lots of lessons learned, more adaptation.
    - Have to deal with landscape now.
- Studies have significant costs. Does this cost increase housing prices in communities that might not have the capacity to spend that money? Going 'overly technical' could have challenges.
  - Agree, but seeing impacts of infrastructure/buildings that were put up with less information – cost of fixing those is more expensive than doing proper development planning. Need data to inform decision making, ultimately costing less in the long-term.

### 3.2.8 Housing and Climate Change in Fort Good Hope (#23)

**Christine Wenman**, Principal, Senior Planner, PlanIt North

Highlights of the experience in Fort Good Hope with respect to flooding, riverbank stability, risk, and implications for land use planning included:

- Approximately 540 people; 60% of housing stock needs repair; estimated approximately 30 homeless.
- Applying climate change adaptation lens to community housing:
  - Plan actions include taking advantage of opportunities for energy retrofits and climate change adaptation.
  - Potential foundation issues related to permafrost.
  - Flood risk, potentially exacerbated by climate change, in Old Town on Mackenzie River.
  - Riverbank erosion risk, potentially exacerbated by climate change.
- Phase I project activities: slope stability (2021/2022), updated geotechnical and structural engineering studies (found significant risk for 24 homes).
- Phase II: 3-year project funded by CIRNAC's CCPN program.
  - Objectives:
    - Better understand risks facing housing infrastructure in Fort Good Hope.
    - Communicate risks to affected homeowners and community.
    - Facilitate decisions on how to move forward.
  - Primary risks that this project focuses on are slope stability, flooding, and permafrost thaw.



- Includes public awareness and community decision making components:
  - Challenge of communicating a 100-page report to the community/individual homeowners.
- Future outcome: action plan.
- Key considerations include the need to bring together many areas of government, expertise and planning – *“everyone has full plates and capacity limits.”*

#### Discussion/Questions & Answers:

- Have the conversations with homeowners taken place?
  - Yes, some initial discussions, but it is a big conversation to have with affected homeowners.
  - Been ongoing for 20 years in some communities(e.g. four homes in Tuktoyaktuk moved inland) .

### 3.2.9 Planned Retreat and Community Planning (#24)

Moderators **Ann Peters**, Independent Consultant, & **Bria Aird**, Senior Planner, Fotenn Planning + Design

Several of the presenters from earlier in Day 2 (Westly Steed, Lesley Cabott, Such Chandhiok, Glenn Smith, Christine Wenman) were seated at front of room for questions and discussion, summarized below.

#### Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- Planners always have a role in community change. How did discussions about planned retreat and relocation with communities occur?
  - Aware of earlier retreats (e.g. from Vale Island in Hay River in the 1960s). You have to be ready to have conversations as soon as possible because there are people who want to remain and rebuild where they were, not relocate. It is a challenge to get people to move. Land may not be available for relocation, therefore looking at relocating some agricultural lands and future housing in Hay River.
  - ‘Safety first’ - we zone for safety of people, homes, businesses and livestock – planners have good tools – land retreat or regulations are very important. Overland flooding insurance claims are the highest since 2014 – now insurance companies are reconsidering these coverages/claims. Non-conforming homes such as those on Vale Island are going to have hazard issues, so need great evacuation and communication plans
  - In Wood Buffalo, have alternate/contingency plans built into community plans – in 2023 fires, changed purpose of temporary work camps for use not only by oil sands workers but also temporary accommodation for evacuees through conscious decision making – emergency management now embedded into long-term plans and policies (e.g. disaster, food security, health provision) - need to always think about for community planning

- Integrated community planning connections (e.g. emergency planning in context of community land use plan, community development plan) – has this influenced need for training of planners or in emergency response/disaster management?
  - Didn't originally learn about disaster management when got formal training/planning designation – got through experience - now needs to be part of planning education and implementation since 'safety is first'.
- For flooding, may want to 'build back better/higher', but insurance can be a barrier if companies want you to build back as it was before flooding; can government funding/programs make that happen?
  - Insurance only covers development in approved areas, in the past, there was government disaster relief funding for increasing the height of homes, moving utilities; this is now only available on a one-time basis for each owner/property – so need to ensure property is flood proof, have limited or no insurance, or move elsewhere.
  - Most properties in Hay River not eligible for flood insurance but have NWT disaster relief funding – can get up to three times, including for mitigation. Could get up to \$75K/house mitigation for individuals only but can't use that funding collectively (e.g. to move a road).
- How long does it take community members to individually understand they have to make changes to their homes (e.g., FireSmart or others)?
  - Comes down to if there is an incident fresh in their minds, they say this impact lasts about 18 months (e.g. after 2023 fires you'll see people doing things this year; however, for example, if this summer is wet and rainy, may see a decline in FireSmarting).
  - If people have resources, they are more likely to get work done.
  - If people can do the work on their own, more likely to happen.
  - Good if communities can do activities together to support FireSmart.
  - FireSmart app for phones has a series of questions that will result in recommendations/actions: minor, medium, major.
- Energy infrastructure – how do planners interact with major utility companies like Northwest Territories Power Corporation (NTPC) regarding disaster planning or planned retreat, restoration of utilities?
  - In Wood Buffalo, the utilities infrastructure – electricity, internet/communications, water, sewer, food – are the first to come on board because they are essential services.
    - We work with them for planning development, the capacity to service new areas.
    - After a disaster, first priority is to restore the utility infrastructure, therefore need to work with utilities.
  - In the North we are on isolated grids, so have to rely on back-up like diesel generators, liquified natural gas – there is a move to intermittent renewable energy (wind, solar) as possible, but hydroelectric may be less reliable in drought, for example.
  - In the case of the KFN fires, first get the fire out, second get teams safely in to reinstate infrastructure; ongoing conversations with NTPC to get services up and running as soon as possible.
  - Supply chain issues (e.g. replacement poles, transformers etc.) should be a territorial priority, not individual conversations at municipal level.
  - In Inuvik – have renewable wind turbines, and local natural gas.

- Taltson hydroelectric down for a year in the South Slave; have been taking power supplies for granted.
- In Alberta, traditional power sources are changing (e.g. are looking at getting energy from small modular nuclear reactors) changing perception of how will get energy in the future. May be a consideration for the North/remote communities.
- What can we learn from the past, even if just in our living memory? For example, 'lessons learned' for planned retreat communities (e.g. Fort Smith, Hay River, Inuvik, Aklavik, Yellowknife, Fort Good Hope)?
  - Climate change – impacts occurring faster, forcing planners to look at more quickly – increasing stress levels (mental health) due to not knowing what is coming next.
  - Just starting conversations in Fort Good Hope but done in some other communities (e.g. with respect to flooding in Nahanni Butte, Sambaa K'e). While there is complexity in planned retreat, have heard from community members who have adapted to incidents – very resilient and have adaptive capacity at the community level (e.g. moving to friends or family during flooding).
  - Conversations will be very different – opportunities associated with forced retreat and lots of learning.
  - \$1.1M in federal funding just announced to help rebuild the berm on Hay River's West Channel. DMAF can be used for new construction of public infrastructure and/or modification or reinforcement of existing public infrastructure. Only certain projects are eligible (e.g. building a berm, but not planned retreat); in Hay River, may see the Town as a developer, as there is no incentive for private sector.
- Where is the money going to come from?
  - NWTAC and communities should get together to figure out how to access federal funding; there are some opportunities with planned retreat.
  - Also seeing relocation in Alaska; Miki Ehrlich/NWTAC will send the Alaska paper to MACA to distribute to Forum participants.

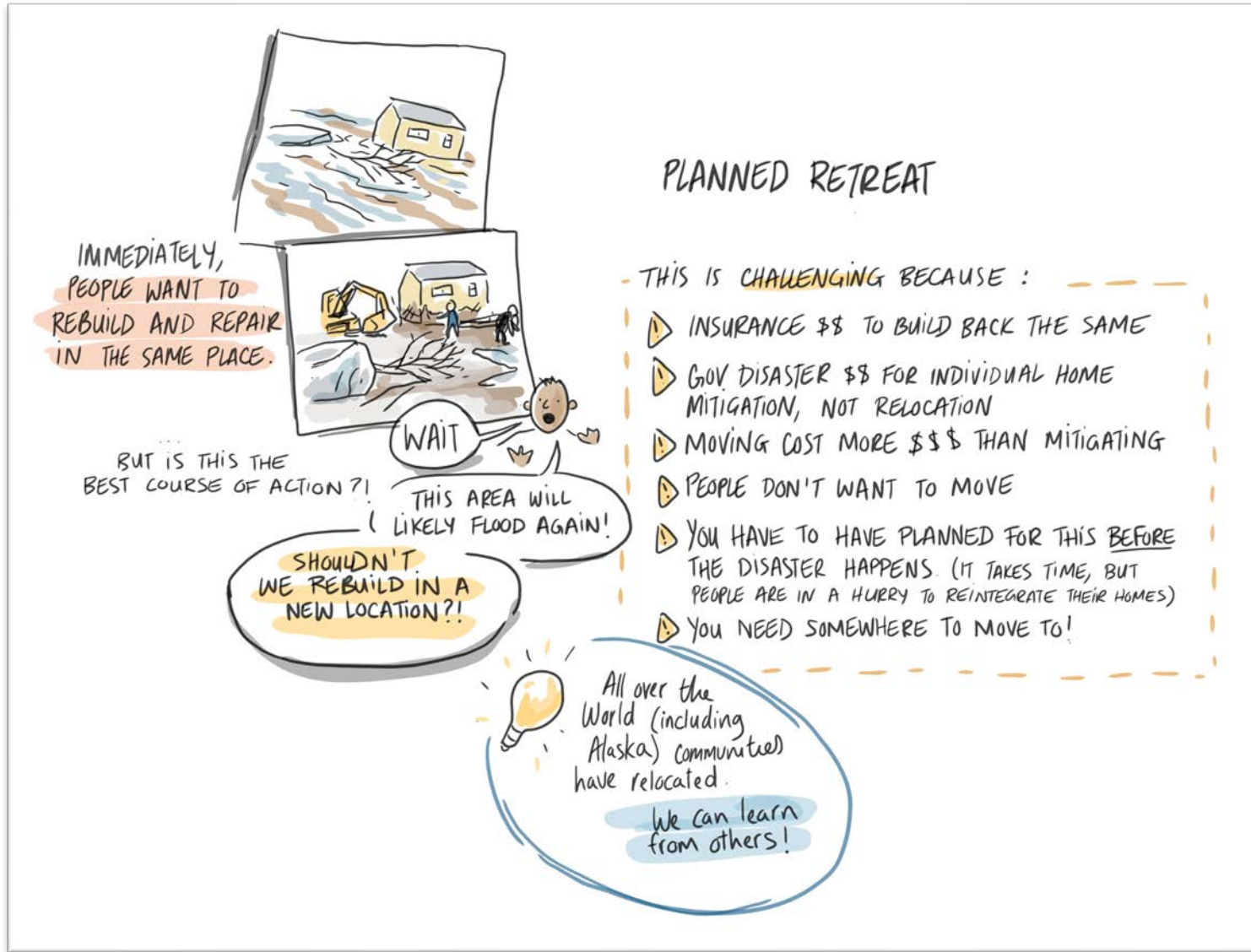
Figures 10 and 11 are graphic recordings based on the 'planned retreat' discussions at the Forum.



Figure 10. Safety First for Fire & Flooding



Figure 11. Planned Retreat



### 3.2.10 World Café – Climate Change in the Context of Community Planning in the NWT (#25)

Moderators **Ann Peters**, Independent Consultant, and **Bria Aird**, Senior Planner, Fotenn Planning + Design

Participants were organized into small groups that rotated through flipcharts at five tables in the World Café, each having key questions and some contextual information to prompt discussion. The information and the flipcharts the groups completed at each table are reproduced below (the groups did not report back to the plenary session).

#### 3.2.10.1 Table 1 Managing Risks

The developed land in an existing community is located in an area prone to flooding but has some protection from wildfires because of the proximity to water and extensive clearing. Residents have identified areas for future growth in forested surroundings that are at high risk for wildfires and there is evidence of discontinuous permafrost.

**Table 4. Flipchart #1 Managing Risks**

| What kind of information do you, as a planner, want to gather to help guide the development of a community plan?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Options for mitigation → geotech foundations</li> <li>- Evacuations plans – emergency plans</li> <li>- Gather the information needed to make decisions</li> <li>- What is feasible?</li> <li>- Building codes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fire safety</li> <li>• Building construction materials</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Honest about trade offs</li> <li>- Compact development</li> <li>- Mitigate the stress of the risk by learning to live with the risk</li> <li>- <b>Residents</b> need lots of information, scoped to the needs to residents</li> </ul> |
| How would you communicate risks and trade-offs to community members?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Need communication strategy</li> <li>- Balance accessibility with detail for message</li> <li>- Sequenced info rather than info dump</li> <li>- Surveys</li> <li>- Learn values</li> <li>- Think about emotions + fee lingo</li> <li>- Transparent</li> <li>- Education</li> <li>- Shared Services</li> <li>- Long range planning</li> <li>- Risk matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Calculate for multiple risk factors likelihood x consequence = risk</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                                                                               |
| Given a high degree of uncertainty about future events (even with strong science-based predictions), what options would you suggest the community consider to manage risk?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

- What does prone to flooding mean?
  - Need risk analysis that compared risk
    - Risk exposure
- # times flooding and extent
  - Pull costs of different approaches
- Promote flood mitigation measures (typically lower cost than relocations)
- Look at nature-based solutions to mitigate flood risk
  - Change species composition, prescribed burn, flooding, different natural land uses to reduce future risk (e.g. agriculture)
- What does the community/individuals want – trade-offs
  - If people choose risky locations, focus on mitigation
  - What if people's sense of risk exposure is off? (e.g. if previous damages covered by insurance)
    - Have risk / benefit analysis before community meeting

### 3.2.10.2 Table 2 In the News: What's the Climate Connection?

Almost every day there are media reports about issues with a connection to climate change. Links and summaries of few examples are provided on the table for you to consider.

**Table 5. Flipchart #2 In the News: What's the Climate Connection?**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Should climate-change-informed planning consider these kinds of media reports?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Only insofar as it can be an input into how your publics are feeling                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Do any of these examples provide lessons for NWT communities?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <no response>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>Can you think of other examples?</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government communication</li> <li>- Start as human to human</li> <li>- What do residents want and need to hear?</li> <li>- Seems like communication currently aims to protect government managers – seems to start from a place of fear/risk aversion.</li> <li>- Highlight best practices, success stories, across jurisdictions</li> <li>- Ask community members perceptions of areas</li> <li>- Consider how to incorporate fire smarting into regulation</li> <li>- Need funding to answer questions and gather info</li> <li>- Informed decision making → leadership needs info</li> <li>- Info need:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CWPP</li> <li>• Permafrost mapping</li> <li>• Flood mapping → flood policy</li> <li>• Population projections + housing needs</li> <li>• What are other options</li> <li>• Existing plans + other strategies</li> <li>• What are the overall land development needs – what density</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| The push toward a walkable community has stoked fears about control and surveillance. Hundreds of people poured into a special public meeting in Essex County in southwestern Ontario...the meeting was cut short                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

because of the size of the crowd – and left officials surprised by the response – the concerns being raised by some residents are in line with what some experts describe as conspiracy theory thinking rather than rooted in what the concept is actually about. People are fearful of a scenario where people would have digital identifications on them and would be forced to stay within a 15-minute radius around their homes.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/windsor/15-minute-city-conspiracy-theory-essex-county-council-1.6808005>

- Need to share context + provide good info
  - Jargon – co-opted
  - Explain context
  - Plain language
  - If we don’t explain people will draw own conclusion + that changes narrative

The Township of Laurentian Valley has enlisted Paradigm Transportation Solutions Limited to develop the Laurentian Valley Active Transportation and Trails plan or ATTP. This strategic plan aims to enhance the Township’s infrastructure and services based on the preferences of current and future residents. The ATTP intends to create a vision for active transportation in Laurentian Valley, emphasizing the establishment of a well-connected and safe network while promoting active transportation as an affordable and convenient mode for diverse trip purposes and users of all abilities and ages. <https://www.pembroketoday.ca/2023/12/18/118317/>

- Change government communications from risk adverse to real time info for communities/people
- Need to own + share concepts
- Evidence based value planning
- Learning from other communities (success stories)
- Active infrastructure gets people outside

Toronto’s push to address its mounting housing crisis could see it convert parking lots on prime land across the city to build new homes. That proposal will come before city councillors later this month, after Mayor Olivia Chow’s powerful executive committee recently endorsed the plan in principle. Chow acknowledges that re-purposing parking lots to create more dense communities, specifically around transit stations, has been planned for decades. But she says progress has been frustratingly slow and this city council needs to change that.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/parking-lot-to-homes-conversion-1.7137918>

- Responsible journalism
- Story framed to be negative
  - focus on conflict
  - focus on bigger issue – step back
- Positive stories on climate change so people do NOT give up hope

Kele Antoine, Chief of Liidlii Kue says building fire breaks around Fort Simpson should be approached the same way Dene people harvest a moose. “It’s not just about harvesting an animal for the meat. There’s clothing, there’s artwork, there’s tools, there’s so much that could come out of that one animal.” Antoine said timber and brush cleared from the land should be used completely – bigger logs can be used for building projects around the community like picnic tables, benches, gazebos and garden boxes. What can’t be used for construction projects can be used to heat people’s homes – offsetting the cost and emissions that come from using heating oil or diesel instead. “Let’s not waste, let’s use what’s there and in the best way that we can.”

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/fort-simpson-fire-protection-1.6966828>

- Holistic Approach Reconciling Worldviews
- Integration/Values
- Appeal Process – positive spin on densification
- NIMBY (i.e. “Not in my backyard.”) issues → brings negative opinion

### 3.2.10.3 Table 3: Knowledge and Tools

The CIP-ICU Policy on Climate Change sets out the professional obligations of planner to play a key role in reducing GHG emissions and helping communities to adapt to climate impacts.

**Table 6. Flipchart #3 Knowledge and Tools**

| What are some of the ways that planners working in the NWT can meet professional obligations?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build up downtown – higher density</li> <li>- Transit cultural – link college to transit</li> <li>- Build infrastructure for bike + e-bikes</li> <li>- Alternatives to driving</li> <li>- Charging stations</li> <li>- provide options + examples to decision makers – planners do not control decisions made</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Additional Climate Change Resources                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <a href="#">Yukon State of Play: Analysis of Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation</a>, Research Northwest and Morrison Hershfield, November 2017</li> <li>- City of Yellowknife <a href="#">Corporate and Community Energy Action Plan (2015-2025)</a></li> <li>- <a href="#">Integrating Climate Considerations: Community Planning</a>, Federation of Canadian Municipalities (includes a list of resources)</li> <li>-</li> <li>- <a href="#">Climate Atlas of Canada</a> (Prairie Climate Centre and the University of Winnipeg)</li> <li>- <a href="#">Land use planning tools for local adaptation to climate change</a>, Government of Canada, 2012</li> <li>- <a href="#">2030 NWT Climate Change Strategic Framework</a>, Government of the NWT, 2018</li> <li>- <a href="#">Integrating Climate Change Measures into Municipal Planning and Decision-Making: a Guide for Northern Communities</a>, prepared for the NWT Association of Communities by Ecology North with support from the Pembina Institute, March 2014.</li> </ul> |  |
| Be familiar with federal emissions reduction targets and frameworks, as well as provincial/territorial, regional, and/ or local targets where they exist, and advance policies and regulations that work towards achieving those objectives.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adaptive management</li> <li>- Monitoring + update + <u>implement</u></li> <li>- Community awareness of other plans</li> </ul> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> <p>i.e.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strategic plans</li> <li>Energy plans</li> <li>Climate adaptation</li> </ul> </div> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 10px;">}</div> <div> <p>integrated into land use plan (LUP)</p> </div> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Education (public)</li> <li>- Promoting active transportation</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |  |
| Know the climate and hazard projections for their regions and make decisions accordingly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research climate data</li> <li>- Connect “fancy” data with traditional knowledge</li> <li>- Make relatable</li> <li>- Work with climate scientists</li> <li>- Local knowledge</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |  |
| Plan for worst-case scenarios and incorporate risk-reduction measures into their plans, in line with the precautionary principle or “no-regrets” approach to decision-making.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mixed use zoning</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  |



- FireSmart
- Update Emergency Plans
  - Food security
- Redundancy in building use
  - Energy system
  - Adaptation in building + development + practices

**Collaborate with each other and other professionals – including landscape architects, architects, engineers, environmental scientists, public health practitioners, and first responders – on climate change adaptation and mitigation solutions.**

- Create informed options, that consider adaptation + mitigation

**Be inclusive and respectful of Indigenous peoples, striving to promote understanding, validation, and respect of Indigenous knowledge and cultural practices to ensure decisions and interventions are culturally relevant and appropriate.**

- Measure energy efficiency
- Consider/emphasis on the built environment
- Compact
- Walkable
- Consider renewable energies → transition to electric infrastructure
- Car share

**Communicate information to elected officials – and the public – on how climate change planning will strengthen communities and bring economic, environmental, and social benefits.**

- Put outreach packages for planners
- National strategies
- Global – United Nations
- Consider scale (→ small) of NWT communities
- Hard to justify
- Public engagement
- Communication
- How to explain GHG's in layperson's terms
- Climate anxiety – kids mental health
- Excessive society
- Community empowerment + autonomy (e.g. Ulukhaktok - tidal energy)
- Engaging all stakeholders



### Flipchart #3 Supplementary Figure of Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Province and Territory 1999 to 2021


| <b>Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Province and Territory</b><br><b>1999 to 2021, Megatonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent</b><br><small>Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada, National Inventory Report</small> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 1999  | 2000  | 2001  | 2002  | 2003  | 2004  | 2005  | 2006  | 2007  | 2008  | 2009  | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2019  | 2020  | 2021  |
| Canada                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 694.5 | 719.5 | 710.2 | 715.5 | 734.1 | 736.7 | 732.2 | 725.3 | 748.1 | 730.8 | 689.5 | 701.9 | 711.3 | 716.4 | 723.1 | 720.2 | 722.9 | 704.9 | 712.2 | 724.6 | 723.7 | 658.8 | 670.4 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador                                                                                                                                                                                            | 9.6   | 9.1   | 9.8   | 11.8  | 11.6  | 10.8  | 10.2  | 9.8   | 10.8  | 10.4  | 9.8   | 9.7   | 10.0  | 9.6   | 9.7   | 10.7  | 10.8  | 10.9  | 10.8  | 10.6  | 11.0  | 8.8   | 8.3   |
| Prince Edward Island                                                                                                                                                                                                 | 1.8   | 2.0   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 1.9   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 1.8   | 2.0   | 1.9   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.6   |
| Nova Scotia                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 20.3  | 22.0  | 21.2  | 20.4  | 21.8  | 23.6  | 22.8  | 21.5  | 23.1  | 21.0  | 20.4  | 20.1  | 20.7  | 19.0  | 18.1  | 16.3  | 16.5  | 15.3  | 15.9  | 16.4  | 16.2  | 14.6  | 14.6  |
| New Brunswick                                                                                                                                                                                                        | 19.3  | 20.5  | 22.3  | 20.9  | 20.6  | 21.5  | 19.6  | 19.2  | 19.3  | 18.2  | 17.9  | 17.5  | 17.6  | 15.9  | 14.0  | 13.5  | 13.8  | 14.6  | 13.5  | 13.3  | 12.8  | 11.2  | 11.9  |
| Quebec                                                                                                                                                                                                               | 84.3  | 84.6  | 82.7  | 84.0  | 88.9  | 89.2  | 85.5  | 84.0  | 87.8  | 83.4  | 81.4  | 78.7  | 80.6  | 79.3  | 79.4  | 77.1  | 77.4  | 77.3  | 79.3  | 80.5  | 81.9  | 74.3  | 77.5  |
| Ontario                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 198.4 | 208.2 | 199.9 | 204.3 | 206.2 | 203.5 | 203.7 | 194.3 | 198.3 | 190.2 | 164.8 | 172.4 | 171.2 | 167.6 | 167.7 | 163.6 | 162.9 | 160.4 | 156.1 | 162.9 | 163.3 | 146.6 | 150.6 |
| Manitoba                                                                                                                                                                                                             | 20.2  | 20.7  | 19.4  | 20.1  | 20.5  | 20.7  | 20.3  | 20.7  | 21.0  | 21.0  | 19.4  | 19.0  | 19.0  | 20.5  | 21.0  | 21.0  | 20.7  | 20.9  | 21.4  | 22.2  | 21.9  | 21.2  | 20.7  |
| Saskatchewan                                                                                                                                                                                                         | 63.5  | 65.3  | 64.5  | 65.5  | 67.2  | 68.8  | 67.8  | 67.2  | 69.6  | 69.9  | 68.7  | 68.3  | 68.0  | 71.3  | 72.9  | 75.0  | 76.9  | 73.5  | 76.0  | 77.1  | 74.8  | 65.1  | 67.1  |
| Alberta                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 213.4 | 222.0 | 221.5 | 223.0 | 231.8 | 230.9 | 235.9 | 243.7 | 252.1 | 250.6 | 244.4 | 253.3 | 261.8 | 270.8 | 277.0 | 280.3 | 281.3 | 267.0 | 273.1 | 273.7 | 274.8 | 254.2 | 256.1 |
| British Columbia                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 61.6  | 62.6  | 63.8  | 60.8  | 60.9  | 63.2  | 61.6  | 60.2  | 61.1  | 61.7  | 58.3  | 58.4  | 57.7  | 57.7  | 58.8  | 58.4  | 58.3  | 60.7  | 61.7  | 63.6  | 62.5  | 58.8  | 59.4  |
| Yukon                                                                                                                                                                                                                | 0.6   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.6   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.5   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.6   | 0.7   |
| Northwest Territories                                                                                                                                                                                                | 1.3   | 1.5   | 1.9   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.4   | 1.7   | 1.6   | 1.8   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.6   | 1.3   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.4   | 1.2   | 1.3   |
| Nunavut                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 0.4   | 0.5   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.6   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.7   | 0.8   | 0.6   | 0.6   |

### 3.2.10.4 Table 4: Competing Interests and Contradictions: Resolving Conflicts

Climate change-informed planning must balance multiple – and sometimes competing – considerations.

On the table you will see a few examples of CIP policy objectives are compared to common planning considerations in NWT communities.

**Table 7. Flipchart #4 Competing Interests and Contradictions: Resolving Conflicts**


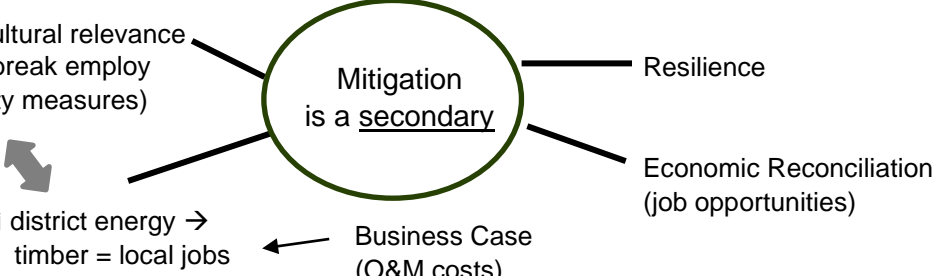
| Can you suggest ways to resolve these kinds of conflicts?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| No response                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Can you add other examples of competing considerations?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Communities are designed to support the circular economy, which minimizes the use of virgin materials, the energy used in manufacturing, and the production of waste over the full life cycles of material goods.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | The cost of construction is extremely high, and in many NWT communities there are few or no local contractors.                                                 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Show benefits (\$, long-term)</li> <li>- Shipping trailers to communities now?</li> <li>- Returning to old ways</li> <li>- Reusing, salvaging</li> <li>- Home Ownerships Assistance/HAP homes: self-sufficiency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOW! In Nunavut</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Community champions make it happen</li> <li>- Move away from planned close/ex(illegible)</li> <li>- Encourage a fix-it ethic – training, cultural shift</li> <li>- Lifecycle costs need to be considered</li> <li>- Holism needed</li> <li>- Just preparing for 1 risk exposes vulnerabilities to others</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Natural areas and their ecological characteristics, including biodiversity, are recognized as playing a vital role in adapting to the impacts of climate change and are protected accordingly.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | FireSmart guidelines recommend brush clearing and removal of coniferous trees in community boundaries.                                                         |
| Holding collaborative meetings include TK Science Knowledge Prescribed Fire/Cultural Burning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The funding/financial incentives greatly shape direction-setting</li> <li>- Local solutions drive agenda – values become your priorities</li> <li>- Show them examples <span style="float: right;">all takes time</span></li> <li>- Communicate pros + cons of each</li> <li>- Address people's emotional needs (attachment) otherwise they won't heat it (Niven Lake)</li> <li>Safety first and infrastructure protection. Talk to your insurance</li> </ul>                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                |
| Solutions to climate change support the social development and well-being of all citizens.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Many NWT residents aspire to lifestyles that rely on more roads, multiple vehicles, large homes, and well-equipped public recreation and education facilities. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Set expectations for the community + lifestyle (not big city with all amenities)</li> <li>- Build consensus (there are trained facilitators! IAP2?)</li> <li>- Facilitate engagement</li> <li>- What are their shared values? </li> <li>- They both want – nature</li> <li>- Dissolve divisiveness</li> <li>- Consider financial costs</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                |

- Carbon tax vs toll fees
- The outdoors “man” vs hiker
- It takes time
- Healthy lifestyles – healthy communities

### 3.2.10.5 Table 5: Climate Change Mitigation: Making it Matter in the NWT

Even though per-person emissions are higher than the national average, due largely to the long, cold winters and long distances between communities, NWT emissions are a fraction of Canada’s overall emissions. CIP policy climate policy directs planners to “avoid burdening vulnerable populations and those living in remote areas”. On the other hand, climate mitigation actions can yield significant local benefits.

**Table 8. Flipchart #5 Climate Change Mitigation: Making it Matter in the NWT**

| Winning over naysayers }                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | what’s going to happen to your kids<br>What’s our legacy                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Financial incentives – clean is where the \$ is going <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore Small Modular Nuclear Reactors – more discussion</li> </ul> </li> <li>- Frame renewables (-small hydro – Run Ri(illegible) -tidal, wind, solar) in context of energy security</li> <li>- Efficiency (increase) look to other communities</li> <li>- Present examples from circumpolar region, not down South</li> <li>- Leadership – set example, spread best practices one person at a time</li> </ul> |                                                                                                                           |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- District Heating <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficiency</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Oulu, Finland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>↳ bike paths <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe, lit, snow cleared</li> </ul> </li> <li>↳ Makes winter cycling safer</li> </ul> <p>Battery cycles + snowmobiles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diesel</li> <li>- Generator more efficient/support more renewable</li> </ul>                                                       | <p>Oujé-Bougoumou Community Plan</p>  |
| <p>Cultural relevance<br/>(e.g. fire break employ<br/>community measures)</p>  <p>Wekweèti district energy →<br/>use (local timber = local jobs)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <p>Resilience</p> <p>Economic Reconciliation<br/>(job opportunities)</p> <p>Business Case<br/>(O&amp;M costs)</p>         |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Focus first on adaption</li> <li>- Engage elders (they’ve seen change) and youth as local champions</li> <li>- Consider what government can do</li> <li>- Not everyone has same means</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                           |

- Look for grants/incentives
- Help people find a path
- Sense of isolation transformed to sense of agency “we better do it because no one else will”
- Stop developing shorelines – especially to use for traditional lots
- Find mitigation that has multiple benefits (higher density = more walkable)
- Identify lands that are safe to move to-so lots are ready – smooth land transfer
- Relief funding should incentivize moving to safer locations
- Tie to cost for community members
- Share examples
- Adjust expectations
- Think globally, act locally
- Connect to Indigenous principles – focus on land not stuff
- Value in taking responsibility for our impact

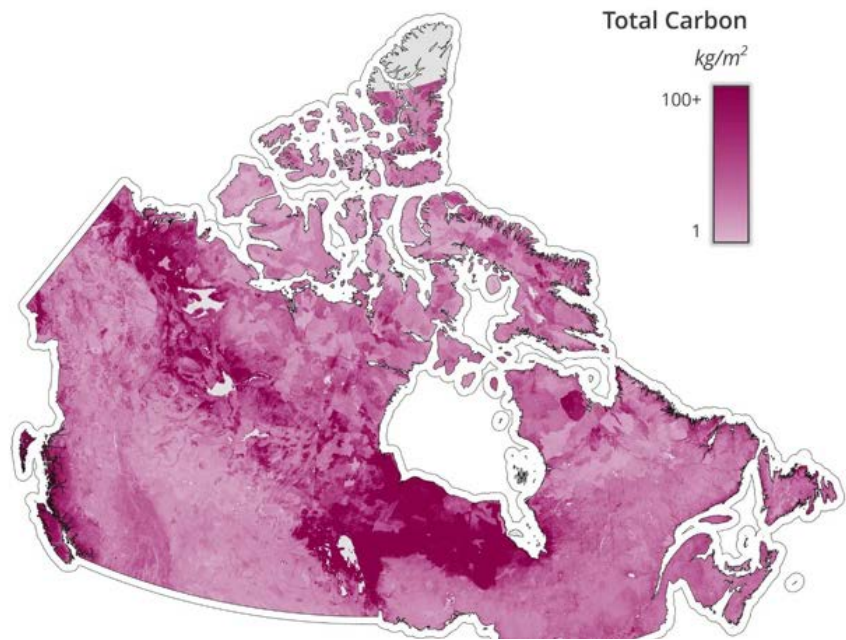
**Can planners ignore climate change mitigation in community planning for some or all NWT communities?**

**How would you respond to a community member or leader who says that mitigation doesn't matter, because emission from other communities/countries are so much greater?**

**Can you think of potential overlaps between climate mitigation, Healthy Communities and Indigenous Reconciliation?**

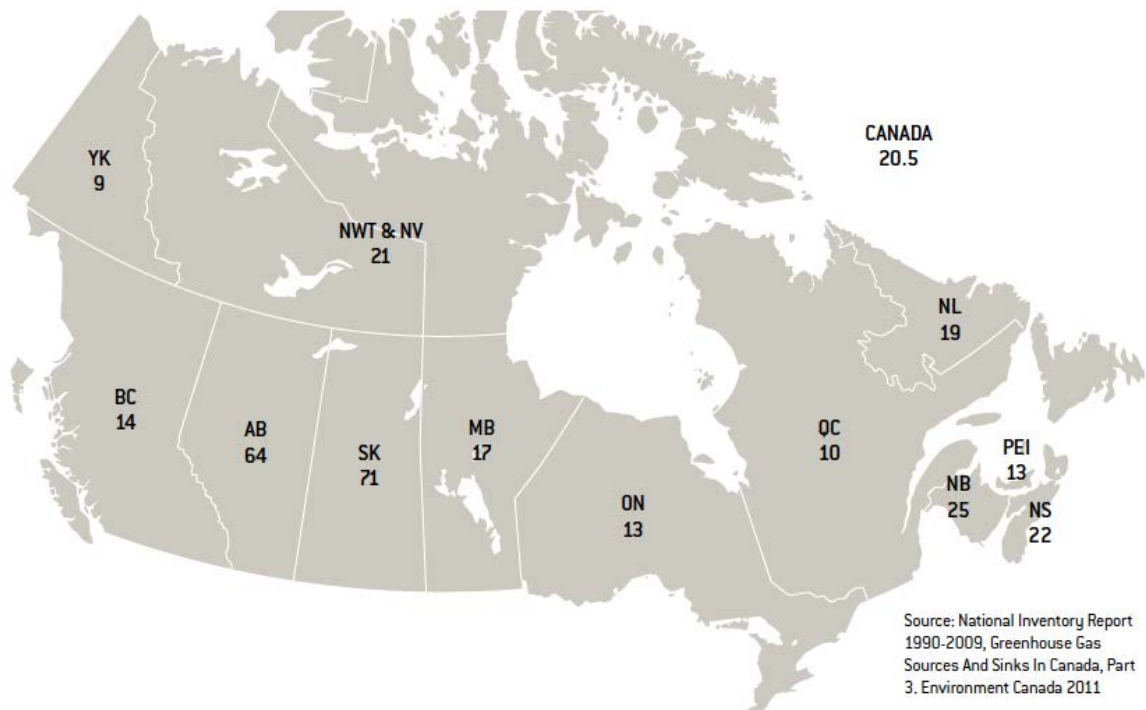
- Renewable energy infrastructure reduces emissions associated with electricity generation, but also supports local jobs, increases local control over resources, and can keep more money circulating in the local economy <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/colville-lake-hybrid-power-system-1.6132488>
- Higher-performance buildings reduce emissions associated with buildings, but also lower operating costs, are more durable, and are safer and more comfortable for residents. See <https://www.qcorp.ca/qc-services/student-residence-deep-energy-retrofit/>
- Creating an accessible trail/pathway system which can be used by cyclists, e-bikes and mobility devices to replace trips that previously would have been taken by car/truck, reducing transportation emissions, but also increase mobility options for children and youth, elders, and others who cannot drive or do not have access to a car. <https://usa.streetsblog.org/2023/11/15/study-e-bikes-can-be-a-key-mobility-tool-for-the-disabled-and-seniors-if>
- A significant portion of Canada's stored (sequestered) carbon is located in the NWT, largely in peatlands, other wetlands and boreal forest – but this is threatened primarily through wildfire, as well as habitat degradation and erosion. Sustainable, Indigenous land management (including within municipal boundaries) can manage threats to this stored carbon, and even help increase carbon sequestration – aligning with goals for Indigenous reconciliation, land claims/increased sovereignty, and economic development.

**NWT is responsible for a significant portion of Canada's terrestrial carbon storage**



(source: <https://conservation-reconciliation.ca/blog/indigenous-led-natural-climate-solutions>)

FIGURE 2: PER CAPITA GHG EMISSIONS, 2009 (TONNES OF CO<sub>2</sub>e)



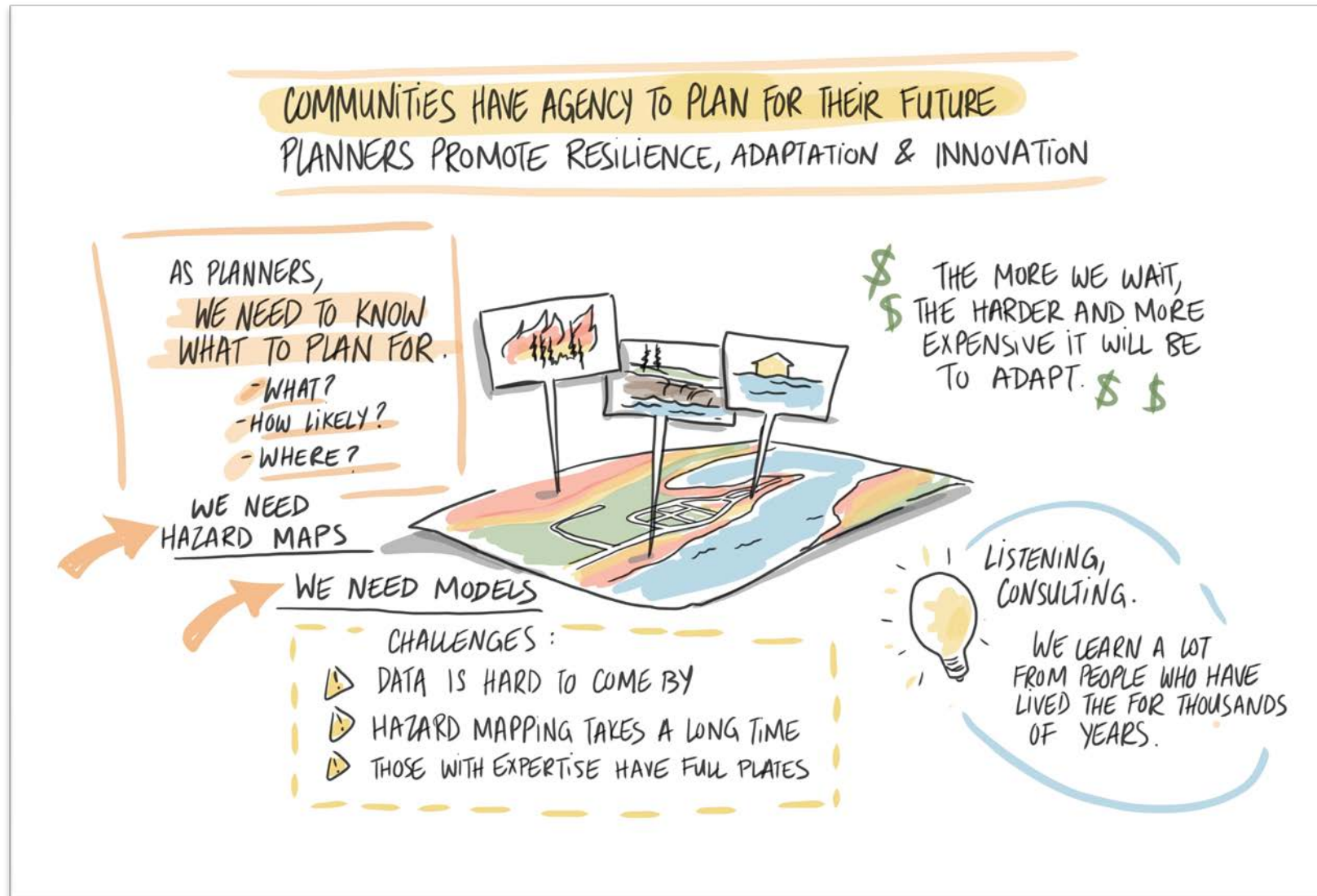
| Land and Freshwater Area by Province and Territory  |            |             |                         |             |            |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|----------|
| Source: Statistics Canada, Natural Resources Canada |            |             |                         |             |            |          |
| Prepared by: NWT Bureau of Statistics               |            |             |                         |             |            |          |
|                                                     | Total Area | % of Canada | Land (km <sup>2</sup> ) | % of Canada | Freshwater | % Canada |
|                                                     | Total      |             | Total                   |             | Total      |          |
| Canada                                              | 9,984,670  |             | 9,093,507               |             | 891,163    |          |
| Newfoundland and Labrador                           | 405,212    | 4.1%        | 373,872                 | 4.1%        | 31,340     | 3.5%     |
| Prince Edward Island                                | 5,660      | 0.1%        | 5,660                   | 0.1%        | 0          | 0.0%     |
| Nova Scotia                                         | 55,284     | 0.6%        | 53,338                  | 0.6%        | 1,946      | 0.2%     |
| New Brunswick                                       | 72,908     | 0.7%        | 71,450                  | 0.8%        | 1,458      | 0.2%     |
| Quebec                                              | 1,542,056  | 15.4%       | 1,365,128               | 15.0%       | 176,928    | 19.9%    |
| Ontario                                             | 1,076,395  | 10.8%       | 917,741                 | 10.1%       | 158,654    | 17.8%    |
| Manitoba                                            | 647,797    | 6.5%        | 553,556                 | 6.1%        | 94,241     | 10.6%    |
| Saskatchewan                                        | 651,036    | 6.5%        | 591,670                 | 6.5%        | 59,366     | 6.7%     |
| Alberta                                             | 661,848    | 6.6%        | 642,317                 | 7.1%        | 19,531     | 2.2%     |
| British Columbia                                    | 944,735    | 9.5%        | 925,186                 | 10.2%       | 19,549     | 2.2%     |
| Yukon                                               | 482,443    | 4.8%        | 474,391                 | 5.2%        | 8,052      | 0.9%     |
| Northwest Territories                               | 1,346,106  | 13.5%       | 1,183,085               | 13.0%       | 163,021    | 18.3%    |
| Nunavut                                             | 2,093,190  | 21.0%       | 1,936,113               | 21.3%       | 157,077    | 17.6%    |

### 3.2.11 Synthesis and Highlights Day 2/Review Day 3 Agenda (#26)

Figure 12 is a graphic recording based on the Forum Day 2 climate change discussions. Climate hazards are impacting communities now...this is not just the ‘new normal’... it’s going get worse - we must plan for this! Need to be better prepared, with a principle of ‘safety first’ for flooding and fire. Communities have agency to plan for the future, promoting resilience, adaptation and innovation. Positive measures/actions such as FireSmart need communication and buy-in from homeowners, communities and governments.



Figure 12. Communities Have Agency to Plan for Their Future





The agenda for Day 3 was briefly reviewed prior to adjourning Day 2 of the Forum. After a solid day of work on climate change and community planning, some participants gathered for a group photo.



It was not all work and no play – some of the participants then toured the Snowkings' Winter Festival at the end of Day 2, followed by a delicious dinner at the Sundog Café!



## 4. Day 3

### 4.1 Themes 3 and 4: Healthy Communities and Housing

#### 4.1.1 Moderator Introduction to Themes 2 and 3 'Healthy Communities and Housing' (#28)

Moderators: **Dustin Martin**, Community Planner and Associate, Dillon Consulting and **Chris Van Dyke**, Manager, Community Housing Planning , Housing NWT

The moderators provided some opening remarks to set the stage for the morning. Chris Van Dyke noted that his focus is on housing, while Dustin Martin is focusing on healthy communities. Chris noted that:

- CIP Policy ties housing and healthy communities together.
- There is a housing crisis in Canada and in the North – the NWT has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest core housing need of all jurisdictions, behind Nunavut.
- Each community experiences housing needs in its own way.
- Housing in NWT is different than southern Canada – municipalities don't have direct jurisdiction for providing housing. Significant role of public housing, similar to Nunavut
- Interconnecting housing with each of the Forum themes (e.g. housing in flooding zones; climate change –materials, longevity, energy efficient design).
- Reconciliation: housing represents colonial practices – Indigenous housing is generally substandard compared to non-Indigenous housing.
- Some positives:
  - Increased money flowing directly to communities/Indigenous groups for housing.
  - Communities are looking at innovative ways to address housing – different forms, locations to meet various needs.



Dustin continued, noting that:

- There is a need to consider the direct connection of housing to healthy communities.
- In the North, there are unique characteristics that planners need to consider with respect to healthy communities:
  - Aging populations need housing and assisted living so community members can age in place; want elders and seniors to be able to stay home – what approaches can we take to support this? When elders leave, lose intergenerational knowledge and family connections.

- Household size is decreasing – more people are living alone – need to consider how can foster community connections (e.g. with community gathering places).
- Accessibility, within and between communities, can impact mental health and well-being – seasonal changes in accessibility. The winter actually opens up more access to communities, but it requires resources, vehicles and time to travel long distances – there are some barriers to that.
- Opportunities to connect people to the land for their well-being – how can planners support those activities? (e.g. snowmobile storage, hide tanning/drying facilities).
- Public and private sector housing – a continuum of housing types – is housing a financial asset/investment or a basic human right?

#### 4.1.2 GIS Civic Addressing Project (#29)

**Emily Mahon**, Manager, Geomatics Services, NWT Centre for Geomatics, Finance, GNWT

An overview of the geographic information systems (GIS) Civic Addressing Project, proposed final outcomes, and current tools/assistance was provided:

- Civic addresses based on a road name and civic number
- Communities are responsible for addressing, but not all communities have it, and not all may want it. MACA is advocating for it through land use planning process:
  - Through bylaws
  - Designated authorities can use a policy approach
- Some community locations may have unofficial names/numbers
- Can be a creative aspect to addressing (e.g. Ulukhaktok has used ulu-shaped signage)
- Catalysts for addressing
  - Public safety
  - Service delivery/navigation
  - Government services
- Data – civic addressing GIS layer – trying to get all addressing in one data set open for use by communities, GNWT, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), etc.
- GIS data benefits – e.g.:
  - Improved emergency response and planning
  - Access to digital maps and data – ready to use for systems
  - GIS open data download
  - Interactive map viewer “Find My Address” for public use
  - Updated pdf maps for communities
  - Data regularly harvested by companies such as Google, Garmin GPS etc.





- Reviewed work to date on GIS data creation
  - Current stage: MACA is working with communities to explain project and asking for their help to review and validate maps, ensuring maintenance plan to keep data current
  - To assist with addressing, MACA can provide some tools (e.g. draft addressing guide, bylaw templates, blank community maps in pdf, excel of surveyed lots, difference scenarios)
  - LUP reviews provide opportunity to determine if interest in civic addressing
  - Third parties may have an interest in assisting (e.g. RCMP)
  - Consider providing digital GIS files to communities/GNWT for any addressing work.

#### Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- How does this information 'get into Google'?
  - A couple of ways (e.g. direct as a partner space or having it openly available for harvesting is the best, most efficient approach), the same goes for other 'base' maps out there like Bing, we do provide some data to ESRI to include on their base maps.
- 'Next generation' addressing requires GIS data
  - Standards are in development nationally/internationally, perhaps by 2027; not sure if the NWT will be participating right away. The data being prepared now will be beneficial for the system.
- Are the communities aware you are doing this and if not, can I tell them about this?
  - Not sure if they know, but yes let them know. Chris Hewitt's group in MACA are offering a webinar in late April and will be following up with further communications in communities.
- Maintenance will be important (e.g. a public viewer to submit errors/omissions to ensure accuracy).

### 4.1.3 Agriculture, Food Security and Community Planning (#30)

**Janet Dean**, Executive Director, Territorial Agrifood Association

The history of agriculture in the NWT and the idea that 'food is a bridge' set the stage for discussion of agriculture, food security and community planning.

- Sector development – building food system in NWT; member organizations address more specific issues.
- Other northern jurisdictions: in Norway 40% of food is produced in country and in Greenland it is 20%. NWT does not even statistically register producing food with less than 1% so we are not even close to food security/food sovereignty.



- Language of agrifood – reviewed key concepts:
  - Challenge – no legacy farmers and producers – so always relearning.
    - Soil, seeds, restaurants and retailing of food.
  - Food sovereignty and security – to be able to access the food you want when you want it.
- Community food system plans – would like to see in every NWT community.
  - Need more than 'things' like community gardens and greenhouses, processing facilities – need a system to support them to help ensure they will last.
  - Gardening an activity of privilege for those who can afford to get food elsewhere.
- Encouraging communities to set up plans/policies to support agricultural economy and future food sovereignty.
- Why planning for agrifood?
  - Have never been allowed to sell locally raised protein in the NWT – hope to see new meat regulations to facilitate that, rather than transboundary sources.
  - Hope to see change in tax rates on agricultural land – currently taxed at residential rates.
- Community and Regional Food Systems Framework.
- Food fits into many things that community planners do - best practices considerations include:
  - Community Agricultural Commissions and Advisory Boards.
  - Agricultural Ombudsmen/Agricultural Development Staff.
  - Agricultural districts.
  - Livestock and poultry ordinances.
  - Right to farm.
  - Tax exemptions.
  - Farm building and other exemptions.
  - Leasing development rights.
  - Property tax relief.
  - Zoning.
  - Farm labour housing.
  - Setbacks and buffers.
- Number of items to support food future (e.g. 'is your community food friendly' checklist, why plan for food and agriculture report, planning support, communication tools, opportunity profiles).

### **Discussion/Questions and Answers:**

- There are challenges considering how subsistence/traditional harvesting contributes to food security/sovereignty.
  - The way we live today in the North is not the same as traditional past (e.g. how much is at the Northern Store vs. traditional sources? What traditional foods are out there currently, and what is the percentage contribution to total food? How much chicken could be replaced by ptarmigan? Not all segments would choose the latter). Food sovereignty is about choice.

- Can you expand on the infrastructure required for community food storage/processing and what that may look like?
  - 'The missing middle'. Need storage for longer periods/larger volumes(e.g. to store 5,000 lbs a year of potatoes, need appropriate cold storage. In Hay River, that storage was destroyed in a flood; now using Idaho/US potatoes)

Figure 13 is a graphic recording based on this presentation.

Figure 13. Agriculture, Food Security & Community Planning

# AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY & COMMUNITY PLANNING

BASED ON A PRESENTATION BY JANET DEAN



GRAPHIC RECORDING © ALISON MC CRESH 05/2024



#### 4.1.4 Housing Planning in the NWT (#31)

**Chris Van Dyke**, Manager, Community Housing Planning , Housing NWT

Focused on the connection between housing planning and healthy communities, the approach to housing planning in the NWT, and the linkages to community planning were reviewed.

- Focus on housing planning and healthy communities:
  - The CIP's broad policy goal on healthy communities and the role of planners.
- Keep colonial settlement and housing relationship in our thoughts.
- Each community has its own unique housing challenges – suitability, affordability, accessibility, adequacy.
- Key housing indicators (core housing need, average household size, tenure (i.e. own/rent), subsidized housing, public housing) for NWT were reviewed:
  - Canadian Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) payments increased annual household income as reported in the 2021 census, thus (temporarily) reducing rates of core housing need.
- How do we plan for housing in such a diverse territory? – government plans and policies tend to encompass everyone:
  - 2018 announced 'Community Housing Plans' initiative to identify community-specific goals and needs.
  - Housing needs assessment and plans provide the communities with data to use in funding applications.
  - Originally intended for all 33 NWT communities; at this point in time only some have completed housing plans (9), completed housing needs assessments (5), or have projects underway (3).
  - Pandemic impacted the initiative.
  - Challenges and lessons:
    - Extent of housing crisis.
    - Unique challenges facing each community.
    - Supporting plan implementation – real challenge, particularly financially
    - Data gaps (e.g. for eight communities with less than 100 people, census data is often suppressed) - Bureau of Statistics survey is underway.
    - Impact of federal distinctions-based fundings – federal funds flow directly to Indigenous communities.
    - Land development and access (tenure).



- How housing plans can support broader community plans:
  - Clarify community housing needs;
  - Understand community-specific challenges that impact housing;
  - Foster partnerships - municipalities and organizations delivering housing;
  - Drive government policy.
- Looking ahead:
  - Federal funding for housing?
    - To Indigenous Governments (e.g. distinctions-based, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy).
    - To municipalities (e.g. Housing Accelerator Fund).
  - Housing NWT
    - "Suitability, accessibility and affordability of housing" a priority of 20th Legislative Assembly.
    - Continuing to support communities developing community housing plans.

#### Discussion/Questions and Answers:

- Operational funding question: communities are not property managers; might that be a potential issue?
  - Yes, local capacity is an issue. NWT Housing has documents/policies to share (e.g. 'being a landlord').
- Can there be more dialogue with the federal government to do better?
  - Yes, the NWT Housing Forum was established in 2023 and has representatives from Housing NWT and IGOs – meets twice a year, can help show a united voice to the federal government.
- There is derelict housing in every community, they are 'orphans'. Can success stories (e.g. Fort Good Hope, Fort Providence) be collected and shared, perhaps by a task group or partnership table?
- Other 'orphan' issues include cemeteries.
- Are there opportunities to use some of the derelict buildings for housing?
  - Yes, there would be available land and infrastructure.
  - Also a capacity-building component (e.g. safe demolition).
  - Take care of sooner rather than later.

#### 4.1.5 Roundtable – 'What Do Healthy Communities Look Like for NWT Planners?' (#32)

Moderators: **Dustin Martin**, Dillon Consulting, and **Chris Van Dyke**, Housing NWT

The participants broke into three small groups to discuss five questions:

- What approaches should planners take when considering housing and healthy communities within community plans?
- Are there any notable examples of the incorporation of healthy communities and housing concepts in community plans that you would like to share?

- What are some of the pitfalls you’ve come across around the incorporation of housing and healthy communities’ concepts in community plans?
- Are there any helpful tools available to support planning for healthy communities and housing?
- Is there anything that might not currently exist, that would be helpful for planning healthy communities and housing?

Some groups only addressed a sub-set of the questions. Each group reported back to the plenary; the results are summarized below.

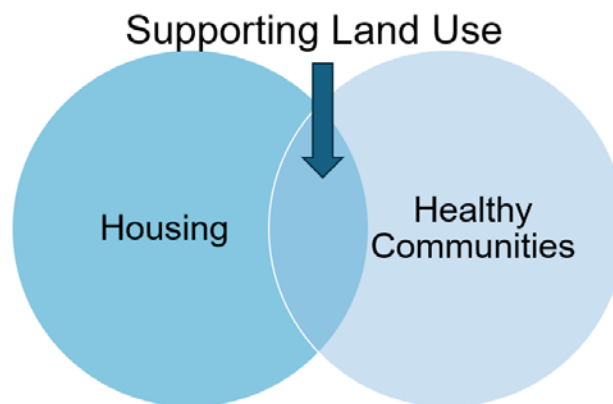
**Table 9. Question 1 - What approaches should planners take when considering housing and healthy communities within Community Plans?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                             | Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Making homes, not housing”</li> <li>• Incorporating community living and sense of community in schools, at a younger age</li> <li>• Look at growth proactively</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Think about what ‘healthy’ means in different contexts</li> <li>• Be aware of biases (e.g. what does “medium density” mean in the context of a given community?)</li> <li>• Telling good news stories</li> <li>• Cost-benefit analyses, versus just thinking about initial costs (e.g. skateboard parks, so much money spent for so little use – would have benefited from cost-benefit analysis)</li> </ul> | <p>Key indicators of healthy communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social cohesion, (e.g. gathering places, beach, bingo)</li> <li>• Connection to land (and water)</li> <li>• Appropriate housing – uniqueness; No “one size fits all” approach. Higher density buildings may not be conducive to culturally appropriate living</li> <li>• Culture – need places to practice</li> <li>• Food</li> <li>• Community economy</li> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Self-determination – agency</li> <li>• Mobility and accessibility – transportation, access for disabled etc.</li> <li>• Engagement and capacity</li> <li>• ‘Place making’ – makes it easier to find your way around, such as info at airports and hotels</li> <li>• Setbacks to reduce land use conflicts (e.g. no landfill near residential areas)</li> <li>• Capacity building (e.g. teaching how to do land applications, important to have knowledgeable/trusted people in leadership positions)</li> <li>• Fort Providence youth in community revitalization effort, we are products of our environment (e.g. ‘broken windows’), meeting basic needs, sense of local identity and purpose</li> <li>• Streetscapes – healthy people, pleasant environment</li> <li>• Sprucing up – something as simple as painting or tidying up</li> </ul> |

**Table 10. Question 2 – Are there any notable examples of the incorporation of healthy communities and housing concepts in community plans that you would like to share?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Group 1         | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allow more housing units on same parcel of land</li> <li>• Increased accessibility – parks, green spaces, fire pit areas</li> <li>• FireSmarting</li> <li>• Tulita, Whati, Hay River – have started healthy communities strategies</li> </ul> | Did not address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community events, (e.g. hunts; festivals; Fort Providence youth participation in rehabilitation of derelict buildings for housing)</li> <li>• Existing strengths</li> <li>• 'Broken window' hypothesis</li> <li>• Cultural shifts – build in Traditional/local knowledge and IQ</li> <li>• Meet basic needs to have healthy people, and nurture a sense of local identity and purpose</li> <li>• Beautiful environment</li> <li>• Repainting derelict buildings in Ulukhaktok</li> </ul> |

Comment: housing – where people live – is connected to land – where people play (e.g. playgrounds, recreation). Be mindful of access to water; want close proximity, accessibility, walkability etc.



**Table 11. Question 3 – What are some of the pitfalls you’ve come across around the incorporation of housing and healthy communities’ concepts in community plans?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complexity</li> <li>Partnerships</li> <li>Expectations</li> <li>Capacity/project management</li> <li>Funding – ‘who pays’</li> <li>Climate change – limits infrastructure</li> <li>Availability of raw materials</li> <li>Maintenance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of information on operations</li> <li>Derelict buildings and what to do about them</li> <li>Erosion of trust if initiatives or plans aren’t sustainable/ followed through (e.g. skateboard parks underutilized but very expensive)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Money is a big one</li> <li>Getting applications in for grant or funding support – writing, formatting, capacity</li> <li>Firefighting and building typologies – height of buildings – most communities can only fight fires up to two stories, so with higher density buildings more housing could be lost to wildfires with multiplexes, a fire may consume 30 units rather than one</li> <li>Culturally appropriate housing</li> <li>Capacity to turn policies into action</li> <li>Land use planning does not always do a good job of determining where housing should go, lot availability – maybe community plans should identify available lots. Even if areas are identified for housing, specific lots may not be shovel ready when opportunities arise.</li> <li>Zoning changes may be onerous, cause constraints – need for variances, rezoning requires Ministerial approval in Nunavut</li> </ul> |

**Table 12. Question 4 - Are there any helpful tools available to support community planning?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Group 1         | Group 2                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Process: Advisory bodies/committees</li> <li>Policies</li> <li>Strategic plan/capital plan</li> <li>Assistance with implementation</li> <li>Funding sources for housing</li> <li>GNWT funding for operations</li> <li>Canada Housing Transformation Centre</li> <li>Shared community/local knowledge and best practices</li> </ul> | Did not address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Boasting about our planning successes</li> </ul> |

Comment: Note that there are a series of guides in development as part of the *Community Planning Framework* initiative (e.g. Accessibility/age-friendly; accessible design is more housing related, we are talking more broadly).

**Table 13. Question 5 - Is there anything missing/that might not currently exist that would be helpful for planning healthy communities and housing?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Group 1         | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on the end user - not on the process/journey</li> <li>• Reduce red tape</li> <li>• Simplicity</li> <li>• Action oriented</li> <li>• Link to food security</li> <li>• Lack of funding limits ability to think beyond status quo</li> <li>• Lack of skilled labour – no inventory of who is skilled in communities</li> <li>• Lack of developable land</li> <li>• Resolution of unsettled land claims</li> </ul> | Did not address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Centralized directories of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Human resources/trades</li> <li>○ Guidelines/resources</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

#### 4.1.6 Healthy Communities and Housing Summary

Figure 14 is a graphic recording summarizing the Forum’s morning discussions on Healthy Communities and Housing.



Figure 14. Healthy Communities & Housing





## 4.2 Moving Forward with the NWT *Community Planning Framework*

### 4.2.1 Panel – Emerging Issues/Trends/Best Practices/Needs: Community Planning Cycle in the NWT (#33)

Moderator: **Margaret Kralt**, Operations Lead/Partner Dillon Consulting

3 panelists: **Lesley Cabott**, Principal, Stantec; **David Boote**, Independent Consultant; **Ann Peters**, Independent Consultant

The panel addressed four questions, followed by an opportunity for discussion with Forum participants:

1. How has your experience with reconciliation, climate change, housing and healthy communities evolved over the course of your careers?
  2. What are the practical challenges that planners need to address, and how do we find a balance in community planning practice?
  3. What do you think are the top two priorities for the NWT *Community Planning Framework*?
  4. What can the GNWT do to support the work of planners?
- 
1. *How has your experience with reconciliation, climate change, healthy communities and housing evolved over time?*
    - Lesley Cabott
      - I'm a better planner now. I started my career in Tuktoyaktuk – there was erosion even back then. Indigenous Elders and leaders were so generous with their time and knowledge. Had opportunities to learn from residential school survivors as part of the TRC. At a 2016 planning conference in Whitehorse, an Elder told us that historically planners came into communities and asked all these questions about their communities – but people did not have a lot of opportunities to make decisions, so asked for time to think about what was being asked.
    - Ann Peters
      - I still feel like I have so much to learn; always interested in planning as a resident of Yellowknife. Was on the 'other side of the table' – then I became a planner. I respect the deep meaning of place and hope I brought that into my planning work.
    - David Boote
      - Not sure if I am a better planner, but definitely different. Started out traditionally with MACA Division of Community Planning – lot of experience with Indigenous peoples. Broadened out into 'non-traditional' planning and other jobs related to land management. Tied into reconciliation, housing and healthy communities. I've worked on the implementation side of self-government agreements. One thing I've learned is that the form of 'product' a planner come up with is incredibly important – must be visual and succinct for utility in the future.

2. *What are the practical challenges planners have to address, and how do we find a balance in community planning practice?*

- David Boote
  - Challenge is to get interest of GNWT in community planning - need a 'hook' (e.g. capital planning), but the biggest hook may be land administration. Have connection and agreement of Councils to work together on a plan – key is who owns land and how it's managed - administration and ownership are key to moving things forward. Used to be Land Administration Division on same floor as Community Planning Division at MACA – planners and land administrators were not working closely together. Regarding implementation of plans: is zoning the answer or not?
- Lesley Cabott
  - There are so many competing priorities in our communities. A great planner's skills include understanding/knowing what questions to ask, where to get answers/resources, and building relationships. Lots of connections have been made at this Forum. Some communities are doing a good planning but are still having to react to major events. If we do good planning, then hopefully they will be able to react more effectively.
- Ann Peters
  - Comprehensive knowledge is needed to work with communities. The tools have changed over time, so need to work across generations with younger planners to understand the newer tools now available. Admire the Senior Administrative Officers, because they have such a big job, and a breadth of knowledge. It's important to figure out how to relay complex information in a simple way. Communities often think a plan is an 'action plan', rather than a vision of where and how land uses should occur; sometimes there are actions occurring that the communities don't see. In some cases, communities have not been through multiple planning cycles, and have multiple change in leadership, with a loss in continuity.

3. *What do you think are the two top priorities for the NWT Community Planning Framework?*

- Lesley Cabott
  - Helpful to have a *Framework*, guidance for communities (e.g. in Yukon, climate change is not in stated legislated interests. In the absence of guidance/Framework – the needed Council and community conversations may not occur.
- David Boote
  - There are two important approaches to develop a plan that will be useful to a community:
    - In small communities with no knowledge of community planning, the process may be more important than the product – develops ownership and connection.
    - Sometimes critical to get across the finish line and get plan approval – it doesn't have to be perfect or cover everything. Council can change as needed but at least will have a document, maps, and some policies to support decision making and funding applications.

- Q – Are there differences in priorities for community planning in areas with unsettled claims?
    - Yes, continued theme of ownership – figuratively and literally – want to take ownership of the process – is a learning experience, in the spirit of reconciliation is positive.
  - Ann Peters
    - Guidelines need to strike balance - provide guidance but not be more complex than the plan/ product. *Framework* needs to reflect a reasonable level of complexity while allowing for lots of flexibility to address the unique needs in the communities (e.g. land administration/ownership, development pressures).
4. Lots of different elements are taken into consideration with planning – what can other GNWT departments do to help? (Q4 “What can the GNWT do to support the work of planners?)
- Ann Peters
    - NWT is such a small jurisdiction but maintaining connections/open doors is key.
  - Lesley Cabott
    - Expertise, collaboration, resources, money – tapping into those resources and relationships across the GNWT, federal government, IGOs.
  - David Boote
    - Helped out School of Community Government (SCG) by teaching courses – but when courses were over and staff go back to their communities, there is no direct support or follow-up, they are ‘on their own’. Need to find a way to rekindle on the ground support for communities, particularly at the regional level.
  - Lesley Cabott
    - NWTAC does a great job of connecting communities to resources/funding. Chris Hewitt (MACA) is a fantastic resource, champion, connector.
  - Ann Peters
    - Felt that some long lasting relationships were built through SCG courses. The NWTAC has become a great resource. Learned about lots of different resources at this Forum; it’s a small territory, so easy to reach out.

The floor was then opened for any questions.

- What is the utility of a planning framework? What is the value of the *Framework* and how can it help you do your jobs better?
  - Ann Peters
    - Think back to the *LUSF*: for community planning, transfer of knowledge/corporate memory to new/incoming planners; will be of use in community context to help them understand what planners do - “what is a community plan”. A place to document common themes, lessons learned and best practices.

- Lesley Cabott
  - Agree with Ann; *Framework* can provide overall framing for 33 communities that are each very different – for professional, non-professional and Indigenous/non-Indigenous planners. It's a diverse territory, so don't want to be in a box, need to be flexible.
- David Boote
  - Flexibility is key; identify principles with respect to process and subject matter.
  - If asked about best practices for community planning, your work (as planners) would filter through to what people are doing now.
- Ann Peters
  - Need to know 'what's emerging'. We build plans based on how people were doing things in the past or doing now – it is hard to be future-thinking. CIP Climate Change Policy – it's hard to make drastic change in how we live and work – planners work slowly and incrementally. May need to let go of the past approaches where outcomes have not been great (e.g. car dependency), so we need to use different tools, legislation and plans.
- Looking toward the future with an interest in 'territorial interests' and including them in community planning. What are one or two items of common interest to communities, and what impact might that have on the robustness of planning moving into the future?
  - Safety (e.g., planning for natural hazards/risks)
  - Water
  - Look to Saskatchewan's *Statements of Provincial Interest* and Ontario's *Provincial Planning Statement*
  - Resource management
  - Agricultural land
  - Sustainability of communities
  - Not sure if territorial interests should be implemented via legislation for community planning – requires more discussion
  - Efficient use of infrastructure
  - Housing – including affordable housing
  - Need to do things in a transformative way, doing things differently is so hard.
- How can communities continue to be viable in a changing climate? Sustainability and how we define it in a meaningful way for communities...
  - Communities along a winter road may have specific ideas
  - GNWT always interested in supporting communities where they are – unlike Newfoundland & Labrador (relocations)
  - Bigger issue for GNWT:
    - MACA capital planning.
    - Infrastructure.
    - e.g. Tuktoyaktuk highway experience.

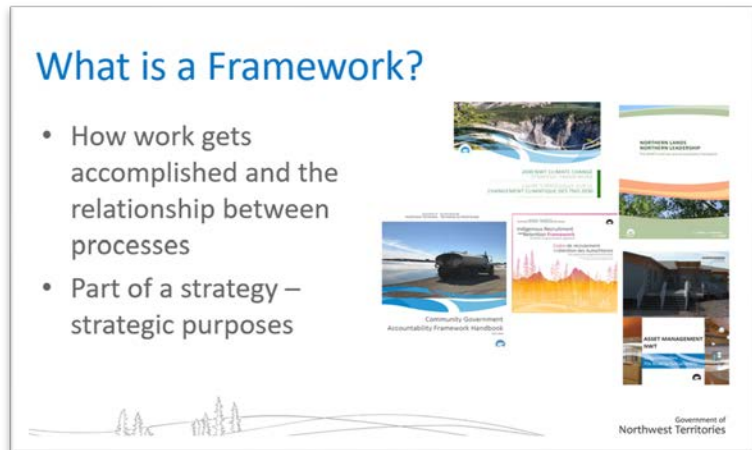
## 4.2.2 Charette – Key Elements/Priorities for the *Community Planning Framework* (#34)

To set the stage for the charette, **Chris Hewitt** (MACA) presented selected slides from his earlier Day 1 presentation (Agenda Item #5). He reiterated:

- The purpose of a community plan from the *Community Planning and Development Act*:
  - “*The purpose of a community plan is to provide a policy framework to guide the physical development of a municipality, having regard to sustainability, the environment, and the economic, social and cultural development of the community.*”
  - Perhaps we should be using the term “official community plan” as some other jurisdictions do – to give it weight?
  - Prior to the 2013 legislative update, community plans were called a “general plan.”
- Community land use planning relationships:
  - Our job is to provide a policy framework to guide the economic, social and cultural development of communities.
  - With respect to public safety: risk-based community planning – ‘public safety’ is identified as one of 16 areas of common planning interest for the province and municipalities in Saskatchewan.
  - Ontario, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nova Scotia have ‘statements of provincial interest’, ‘provincial policy statements’ etc. These statements of interest could be required to be considered in planning (e.g. through legislation/regulation). Could for example, develop ‘Statements of Territorial Interests’ for the NWT.
  - NISI standards – becoming a more prevalent consideration in this time of climate change.
  - Consultants are the NWT’s community planning capacity – statements of interest could help if we want them .
  - The Forum itself, and the guides are the deliverables under the Framework – needed deliverables as the ‘hook’ for management support of the *Community Planning Framework*.
- Land management planning tools include community plan, zoning, and land administration bylaws; subdivision plans, area development plans, and land use plans.
- The status of community plans in the NWT:
  - All NWT communities now have a plan or are working towards one. Some communities have adopted their first community land use planning documents in the past five years.
  - Sachs Harbour and Paulatuk haven’t been through the whole cycle yet.
- The strategic support that community plans provide for land transfers, housing applications, subdivision design approval, climate change adaptation, and reconciliation.



- The purpose of a 'Framework':
  - To understand how work is accomplished, and the relationship between processes, with reference to the GNWT's *Land Use and Sustainability Framework (2014)*, which is focused on regional planning.
  - Part of strategy includes strategic purposes, vision, strategic directions.



- The nature of the *Community Planning Framework* initiative as an overarching platform to promote community land use planning, support the role of community planners, and to encourage discussions related to the NWT community land use planning system, including the 8-year 'review/administer/implement' cycle. Of value to MACA, community planners, and communities.
  - Chris sees his team as the 'advocate', while planners are the 'doers.'
  - There are many initiatives/activities being done, but they are not necessarily linked in one cohesive concept.
- A visual summary of the *Community Planning Framework* was reviewed, along with the series of guides (existing and in preparation, many of which were discussed during the Forum).
  - Chris agrees with Ann Peters that guidance documents shouldn't be too prescriptive while being helpful, short/brief so that anyone can read and understand.
  - Several guides in various stages of development, including but not limited to:
    - The GNWT Disability Action Plan prompted the guide on accessibility and age-friendly planning (Fotenn).
    - Climate Change (Dillon).
    - Land Development & Capital Planning (Stantec).
    - Aboriginal Consultation and Municipal Engagement (MACA).
  - In conclusion, Chris noted that the initiative is inspired by the work of the NWTAC, with the *Framework* being a high-level package/platform with various initiatives flowing from it (e.g., Territorial interests and guides, which are perhaps a 'soft way' to territorial interests).

Participants broke into three small groups to discuss three questions and report back to the full group:

- What are the key elements/components of the CPF document? (e.g. a Table of Contents)
- What are the strategic themes/priorities that should be included in the CPF document?
- What guides/resources would be helpful for supporting implementation of the CPF?

The reports from each group are summarized by question in Tables 14 through 16 below.

**Table 14. Question 1 - What are the key elements/components of the CPF document?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A guiding document for communities that identifies territorial priorities</li> <li>• At the 30-50,000 foot level, 15-20 pages long</li> <li>• Preamble</li> <li>• Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Purpose</li> <li>◦ About NWT</li> <li>◦ Regulatory context (CPDA, other relevant legislation)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Vision</li> <li>• Mission – to educate people, capture what it takes to do a good community plan</li> <li>• Guiding principles/values</li> <li>• Approaches to planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Planning tools</li> <li>◦ Guidance, appendices</li> <li>◦ Assessment of past plans</li> <li>◦ Alignment with other plans</li> <li>◦ Considerations for land tenure</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Implementation plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Implementation of this Framework</li> <li>◦ Planning decisions to follow this guide</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Review process</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preamble</li> <li>• High level context (e.g. applies to municipal lands only)</li> <li>• What is the Framework, and who is it for (e.g. planners, decision-makers)?</li> <li>• Purpose of community planning</li> <li>• Promote that collaboration between different levels of government and between departments in the GNWT is key</li> <li>• Statements of interest – coordinate between levels of government</li> <li>• Requirements for community plans – (e.g. population, land demand analysis)</li> <li>• Structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Visual diagrams to illustrate entities/persons involved in the community planning process,</li> <li>◦ Succinct, plain language</li> <li>◦ Roles and responsibilities, (e.g. approval authorities)</li> <li>◦ Typical timelines – long-term process, varies with experience; is the vision looking out 10, 20, 50 years?</li> <li>◦ links to other initiatives and plans (e.g. capital plans) and bigger picture sustainability issues</li> <li>◦ Planning process is long-term and dynamic, timelines will vary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Public participation/ Indigenous consultation and engagement have implications</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principles</li> <li>• Tool to support community self-government/self-determination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Implication for products</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Vision</li> <li>• Why people live here</li> <li>• What makes NWT unique (e.g. 50% Indigenous population)</li> <li>• Context – scale and scope - 33 communities all doing LUP</li> <li>• Governance models</li> <li>• Spirit and intent</li> <li>• Tools is useful no matter who is administering the land – don't need to wait for self-government</li> <li>• Who are the people we serve and what do they value</li> <li>• Economy– jobs/growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ How to make life better</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Audience <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Council</li> <li>◦ Communities</li> <li>◦ MACA and other GNWT departments</li> <li>◦ New planners to the North</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Communicate (with respect to audience)] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Community jurisdiction for community land use planning</li> <li>◦ People understand tools/processes</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Connecting for tools of community land management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Community planning brings together all the elements of land administration</li> </ul> </li> <li>• No other legislated plans have requirements for community engagement</li> <li>• Structure – hopefully very brief/succinct</li> <li>• Interrelated planning – links and connection to other plans/statements (e.g. socio-economic MOUs)</li> </ul> |



| Group 3 | Group 2                                                                                              | Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Timelines to complete plan – 8-year vision/cycle</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building as a theme</li> <li>• What is the logical line that links these ideas together?</li> <li>• Can look to synthesis of territorial/provincial statements of interest <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Concept of looking at the ‘interest statements’ in other jurisdictions as prompts to consider for NWT</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Land administration is part of community land management</li> <li>• LUP (community plan)</li> <li>• Development control – zoning, permitting → community land management</li> </ul> |

**Table 15. Question 2 - What are the strategic themes/priorities that should be included in the CPF document?**

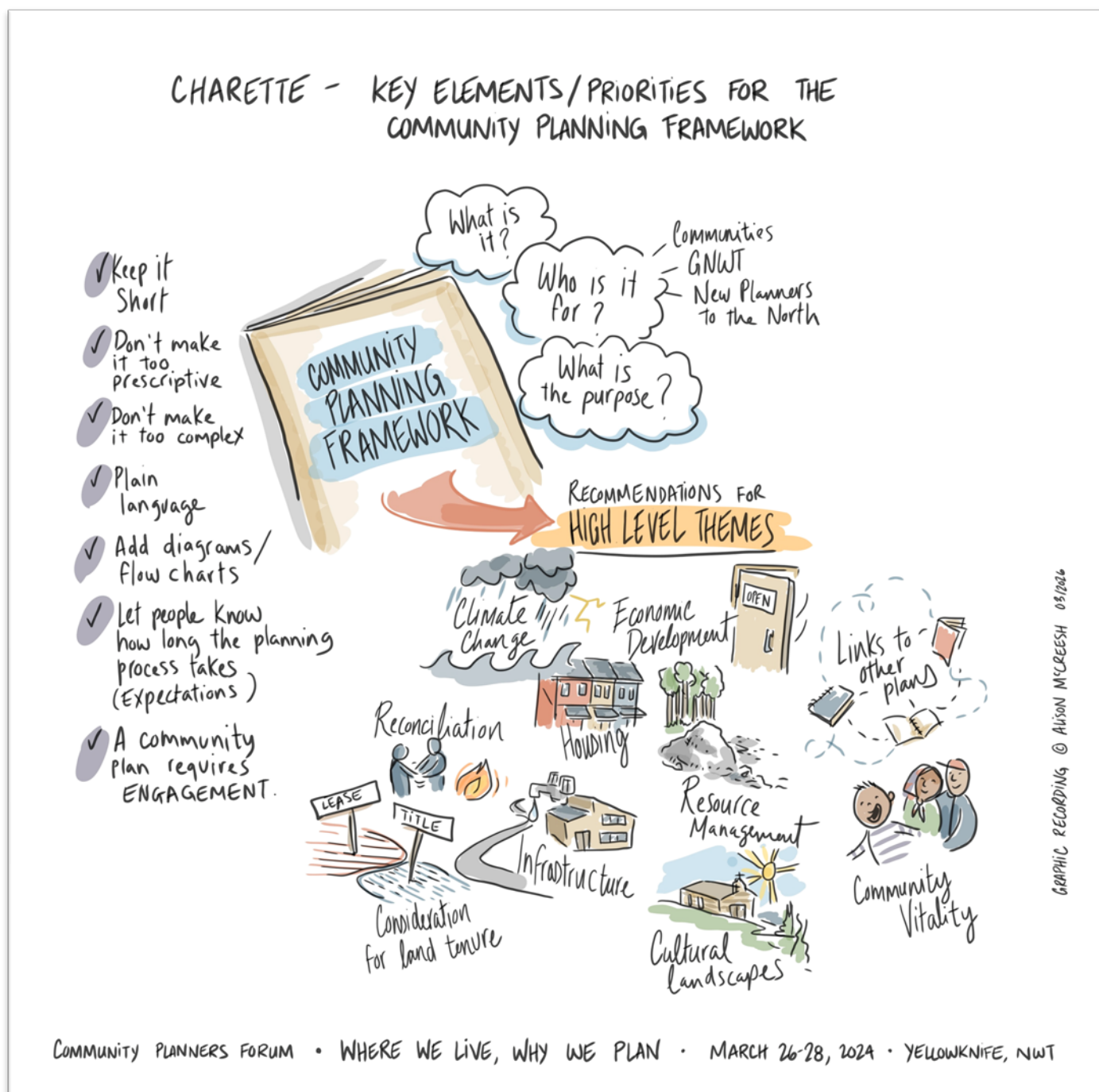
| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Group 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Group 1                                                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Reconciliation</li> <li>• Preservation of environment and natural resources</li> <li>• Community economic development</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Land availability for development</li> <li>• Food security</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Community vitality</li> <li>• Culture and heritage</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource management (e.g., archaeological, aggregates)</li> <li>• Cultural heritage</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Water</li> <li>• Housing</li> <li>• Land administration</li> <li>• Transportation systems</li> <li>• Solid waste</li> <li>• Public infrastructure</li> <li>• Reconciliation</li> <li>• Bigger picture sustainability issues</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Didn’t answer this question</li> </ul> |

**Table 16. Question 3 - What guides/resources would be helpful for supporting implementation of the CPF?**

| Group 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | Group 2                                                                         | Group 1                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data sets – statistics</li> <li>• Hazard mapping, flood mapping</li> <li>• Administration of the Territorial Lands Act System (ATLAS) online mapping system</li> <li>• Mentorship network</li> <li>• School of Community Government, MACA</li> <li>• General questions for communities to consider in their plan</li> <li>• Directory of key contacts with role specified</li> <li>• Case studies</li> <li>• Other plans to consider and status of other planning initiatives (‘what will this plan achieve?’)</li> <li>• Drawing connections with action planning</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Didn’t get to this question</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subdivision</li> <li>• Engagement</li> <li>• Case studies, best practice</li> <li>• Development permitting or review and providing comments on applications</li> </ul> |

Figure 15 is a graphic recording summarizing the key elements/priorities for the *Community Planning Framework* based the discussions during the charette.

Figure 15. Charette: Key Elements/Priorities for the *Community Planning Framework*



### 4.2.3 Day 3 Afternoon Wrap-up

Figure 16 is a graphic recording based on Forum Day 3 afternoon discussions – “Some things to keep in mind: community planning in the NWT”.

Figure 16. Some Things to Keep in Mind: Community Planning in the NWT



#### 4.2.4 Review Actions and Next Steps/Timelines for *Community Planning Framework* and Activities 2024 (#35)

The facilitators thanked everyone who helped make the Forum such a great success: the speakers, moderators, panelists, participants, and the graphic artist. So much information was shared, and connections made, over three great days. A special note of appreciation went out to Chris Hewitt who knows everyone, has a long history in the North, and is passionate about community planning. His vision brought the Forum together and will ensure that the *Community Planning Framework* comes to fruition. A recent addition to Chris' team, April Taylor's role in supporting the organization of the Forum and implementing the logistics was also acknowledged.

The Forum presentations will be compiled into a pdf file, in advance of the 'What We Heard' report; both will be shared with participants.

**Chris Hewitt**, (Manager, Community Planning, Community Governance Division, MACA, GNWT) closed the Forum with the following remarks:

- The *Framework* document will be a useful platform and communication strategy for community planning in the NWT. Community planning has not always been a priority in MACA/GNWT, but the appetite is changing. The *Framework* will help focus activity. The team at the NWTAC has been very supportive and will be involved going forward.
- The support of MACA colleagues in preparing for and implementing the Forum is greatly appreciated. Sincere thanks were expressed to the speakers, moderators, panelists; the Yellowknives Dene Drummers; the Sundog Café and the Snowkings' Festival for a wonderful social event.
- The 'Where We Live – Why We Plan: A *Community Planning Framework* for the NWT' will be presented in July by Chris Hewitt, Chris Van Dyke, Dustin Martin and Libby Macphail at the 'Connection 2024' CIP conference in Edmonton.
- "Learning to listen and listening to learn" is an important concept – didn't want to come into the Forum with fixed preconceived notions; there has been a lot of wisdom and ideas shared.

# **Appendix A.**

## **Forum Participant List**

## Forum Participant List

45 individuals participated in one or more of the three-day Forum (not including two facilitators from DPRA Canada). The theme moderators are indicated by **green shading**; presenters/panelists are shown by **blue shading**.

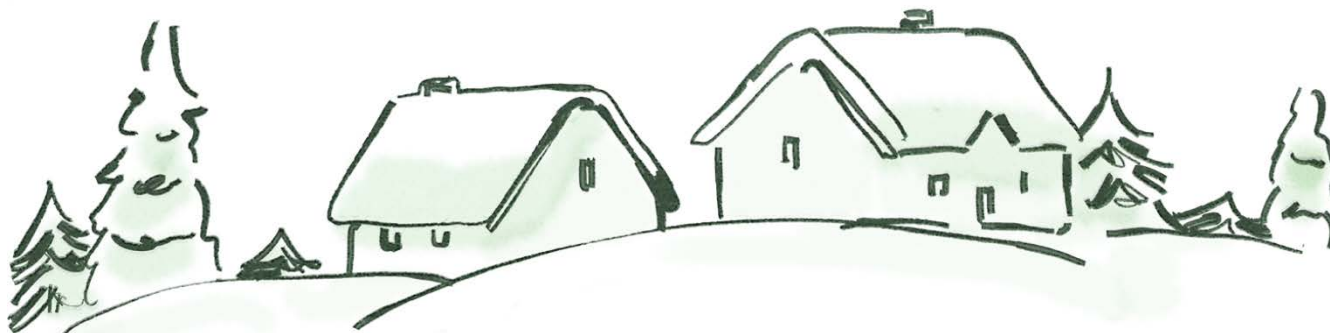
|     |                 |            |                                                                                                       |                                        |
|-----|-----------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Aird            | Bria       | Senior Planner                                                                                        | Fotenn Planning + Design               |
| 2.  | Boote           | David      | Consultant                                                                                            |                                        |
| 3.  | Brown           | Sara       | Chief Executive Officer                                                                               | NWTAC                                  |
| 4.  | Cabott          | Lesley     | Principal                                                                                             | Stantec                                |
| 5.  | Chandhiok       | Such       | Manager, Planning and Development Services                                                            | Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo  |
| 6.  | Chevet          | Marjolaine | Energy Community Liaison                                                                              | NWTAC                                  |
| 7.  | Conde Fernandez | Leonardo   | Senior Advisor, Climate Change                                                                        | MACA, GNWT                             |
| 8.  | Conrad          | Valerie    | Senior Community Governance Advisor                                                                   | MACA, GNWT                             |
| 9.  | Culhane         | Michele    | Water Stewardship Advisor                                                                             | ECC, GNWT                              |
| 10. | Dean            | Janet      | Executive Director                                                                                    | Territorial Agrifood Association       |
| 11. | Domchek         | Christa    | Climate Change Community Liaison                                                                      | NWTAC                                  |
| 12. | Ehrlich         | Miki       | Partnership Facilitator                                                                               | NWTAC                                  |
| 13. | Enns            | Gerald     | Sr. Technical Officer, Water and Sanitation                                                           | MACA, GNWT                             |
| 14. | Farmer          | Tracy      | Lead Principal                                                                                        | DPRA                                   |
| 15. | Forbes-Bouillon | Olivier    | Territorial Community Planner/Acting Manager of Community Planning, Community and Government Services | Government of Nunavut                  |
| 16. | Graham          | Kathleen   | Policy Advisor, Aboriginal Consultation                                                               | Executive and Indigenous Affairs, GNWT |
| 17. | Halifax         | Craig      | NWT Fire Marshal                                                                                      | Office of the Fire Marshal, MACA, GNWT |
| 18. | Hewitt          | Chris      | Manager, Community Planning                                                                           | MACA, GNWT                             |
| 19. | Kralt           | Margaret   | Operations Lead/Partner                                                                               | Dillon Consulting                      |
| 20. | Kruger          | Toby       | Partner                                                                                               | Lawson Lundell                         |
| 21. | Lee             | Olivia     | Manager, Infrastructure and Project Management                                                        | MACA, GNWT                             |
| 22. | Lenoir          | Anita      | Manager, Land Planning and Administration                                                             | Housing NWT, GNWT                      |
| 23. | Macmillan       | David      | Manager, Community Infrastructure, North Slave Regional Office                                        | MACA, GNWT                             |
| 24. | Macphail        | Libby      | Senior Community Planner                                                                              | MACA, GNWT                             |



|     |             |           |                                                                               |                                                           |
|-----|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| 25. | Mahon       | Emily     | Manager, Geomatics Services                                                   | NWT Centre for<br>Geomatics, GNWT                         |
| 26. | Maksimowski | Sophie    | Senior Project Manager                                                        | PlanIt North                                              |
| 27. | Martin      | Dustin    | Community Planner and Associate                                               | Dillon Consulting                                         |
| 28. | McCreesh    | Alison    | Graphic Artist                                                                |                                                           |
| 29. | McCulloch   | Vicki     | Principal                                                                     | DPRA                                                      |
| 30. | McDonald    | Mandee    | Co-Founder and Managing<br>Director                                           | Dene Nahjo                                                |
| 31. | McElligott  | Matt      | Principal, Planning and Policy                                                | Fotenn Planning + Design                                  |
| 32. | Morrison    | Zoë       | Community Planner                                                             | Stantec Consulting                                        |
| 33. | Naylor      | Scotty    | Retired                                                                       | MACA, GNWT                                                |
| 34. | Norwegian   | Wanda J.  | Senior Governance Advisor                                                     | MACA, GNWT                                                |
| 35. | Olvera      | Gavin     | Manager, Community<br>Infrastructure Planning, South<br>Slave Regional Office | MACA, GNWT                                                |
| 36. | Peters      | Ann       | Consultant                                                                    |                                                           |
| 37. | Peng        | Chen      | Senior Project Manager/Planning<br>Team Lead, Alberta                         | WSP                                                       |
| 38. | Rehm        | Derise    | Manager, Land Administration                                                  | ECC, GNWT                                                 |
| 39. | Sieben      | Brian     | Senior Climate Change Scientist                                               | ECC, GNWT                                                 |
| 40. | Smethurst   | Naomi     | Assessment Archaeologist                                                      | Prince of Wales Northern<br>Heritage Centre, ECE,<br>GNWT |
| 41. | Smith       | Glenn     | Senior Administrative Officer                                                 | Town of Hay River                                         |
| 42. | Steed       | Westly    | Wildfire Risk Management<br>Coordinator, Forest Management                    | ECC, GNWT                                                 |
| 43. | Taylor      | April     | Senior Community Planner                                                      | MACA, GNWT                                                |
| 44. | Van Dyke    | Chris     | Manager, Community Housing<br>Planning                                        | Housing NWT, GNWT                                         |
| 45. | Weiss       | Niels     | Permafrost Data Scientist                                                     | NT Geological Survey, ITI,<br>GNWT                        |
| 46. | Wenman      | Christine | Principal, Senior Planner                                                     | PlanIt North                                              |
| 47. | Westwick    | Mike      | Manager, Public Affairs and<br>Communications                                 | ECC, GNWT                                                 |

# **Appendix B.**

## **Forum Agenda**



# Where We **Live**, Why We **Plan** **AGENDA**

## ***Community Planning Framework Community Planners Forum***

**March 26-28, 2024**

**Lynx Room, Chateau Nova, Yellowknife, NWT**



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### **Forum Purpose/Objectives/Outcomes:**

**Purpose:** The Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA), Community Governance Division is working in partnership with the Northwest Territories Association of Communities (NWTAC) to deliver an initiative called the ***Community Planning Framework - Where We Live, Why We Plan***. The Framework is intended to provide a platform to promote community land use planning and the role of planners, supporting discussions related to the community land use planning system and the emerging practice in the NWT. The first step of the initiative is an invitational *Community Planners Forum* - a three-day collaborative and interactive event in Yellowknife from March 26-28, 2024.

## Objectives:

- The main objective of the Forum is to bring together practicing NWT Planning Consultants who have worked with NWT community governments on community land use plans, zoning bylaws and community plan bylaw reviews over the last five years.
- Through informative discussions it is anticipated the Forum will assess the community land use planning cycles (Review/Administer/Implement) and identify emerging community planning practices, issues, and trends. The Forum will provide an opportunity for new learnings, sharing of experiences and exploring the connections and relationships with the land through community planning.
- Four thematic/topical areas are being used to structure the Forum agenda – (1) Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples; (2) Climate Change; (3) Housing; and (4) Healthy Communities.

**Outcome:** Based on presentations, interactive discussions and hands on work carried out during the Forum, a 'What We Heard' Report will be produced. This Report will support the development of the *Community Planning Framework - Where We Live, Why We Plan*. The *Framework* document will provide direction to MACA and their partners to strategically plan for future work, including the development of guides that support community governments undertaking community land use planning.

**Resources:** A Reading List was distributed to participants on March 12.

**Food:** Please note that:

- A hot breakfast will be available to participants each morning at the Lynx Room from 8 a.m. to 8:45 a.m.
- Refreshments will be provided for all breaks
- Lunch will be provided each day in the Lynx Room
- There are optional social activities for Forum Participants on Wed. March 27:
  - 4:45 – 5:45 p.m.: Bus / visit to Snowking's Winter Festival (Trailblazer Tours, [2024- Calendar-of-events — Snowking's Winter Festival](#))
  - 6:00 – 9:00 p.m.: Sundog Café ([Sundog Trading Post](#)) – Whitefish Meal

## Forum Agenda:

| Day 1: Tuesday March 26, 2024 |                                     |                                                                                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Time                          | Agenda Item                         | Lead                                                                                                                                               |
| 8:00 – 8:45                   | Registration/Hot Breakfast & Coffee |                                                                                                                                                    |
| 9:00 – 9:20                   | 1. Drummers/ Opening Prayer         | B. Dene Adventures                                                                                                                                 |
| 9:20 – 9:30                   | 2. Opening Remarks                  | Laura Gareau,<br>Municipal and<br>Community Affairs<br>(MACA) Deputy Minister<br>and Sara Brown, CEO,<br>NWT Association of<br>Communities (NWTAC) |

| <b>Day 1: Tuesday March 26, 2024</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Time</b>                          | <b>Agenda Item</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Lead</b>                                                                                                   |
| 9:30 – 10:00                         | <b>3. Introductions</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | All                                                                                                           |
| 10:00 – 10:15                        | <b>4. Review Agenda</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | <b>Facilitator</b>                                                                                            |
| <b>10:15 – 12:00</b>                 | <b><i>Contextual Overview - Community Planning in the NWT</i></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                               |
| 10:15 – 10:30                        | <b>5. Community Planning in the NWT</b><br>An overview of community planning in the NWT and the <i>Community Planning Framework</i> initiative.                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Chris Hewitt</b> , Manager, Community Planning, Community Governance Division, MACA, GNWT                  |
| 10:30 – 10:45                        | <b>Break</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                               |
| 10:45 – 11:15                        | <b>6. Capital Planning and Infrastructure Funding</b><br>An overview of MACA’s capital planning, infrastructure funding and asset management in the context of community planning.                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Olivia Lee</b> , Manager, Infrastructure and Project Management, Community Operations Division, MACA, GNWT |
| 11:15 – 11:35                        | <b>7. Impacts on Planning – Fire Prevention Act and Plan Review</b><br>A summary of the relevant fire prevention statutory framework and the role of the Fire Marshal in community plan review.                                                                                                                                                          | <b>Craig Halifax</b> , NWT Fire Marshal, MACA Office of Fire Marshal                                          |
| 11:35 – 12:00                        | <b>8. Transfer of Public Land to Community Governments</b><br>A review of land administration and transfer functions in community planning.                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Derise Rehm</b> , Manager, Land Administration, Environment and Climate Change (ECC), GNWT                 |
| 12:00 – 1:00                         | <b>Lunch (catered at Chateau Nova)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                               |
| <b>1:00 – 4:00</b>                   | <b><i>Theme 1: Reconciliation</i></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                               |
| 1:00 - 1:15                          | <b>9. Moderator Introduction to Theme 1 ‘Reconciliation’</b><br>Setting the stage for Day 1/ Theme 1 discussions.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Moderator: <b>Mandee McDonald</b> , Dene Nahjo                                                                |
| 1:15 – 1:45                          | <b>10. Indigenous Consultation and Municipal Engagement in Community Planning</b><br>Examining how the Aboriginal Consultation process, required by MACA for the approval of Community Plan Bylaws, can work in parallel with municipal public engagement to ensure effective consultation and engagement with Aboriginal Governments and organizations. | <b>Toby Kruger</b> , Partner, Lawson Lundell                                                                  |

| <b>Day 1: Tuesday March 26, 2024</b> |                                                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Time</b>                          | <b>Agenda Item</b>                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Lead</b>                                                                                                     |
| 1:45 – 2:15                          | <b>11. Archaeological Site Management and Community Planning</b><br>Overview of the draft guide (2023) and discussion of archaeological considerations in community planning | <b>Naomi Smethurst</b> ,<br>Assessment<br>Archaeologist,<br>Education, Culture and<br>Employment (ECE),<br>GNWT |
| 2:15 – 2:45                          | <b>Break</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                 |
| 2:45 – 4:00                          | <b>12. Charette – Going Forward: Reconciliation in the Context of Future Community Planning in the NWT</b>                                                                   | Moderator: <b>Mandee McDonald</b> , Dene Nahjo                                                                  |
| 4:00 – 4:30                          | <b>13. Wrap-up/Review Day 2 Agenda</b>                                                                                                                                       | <b>Facilitator</b>                                                                                              |
| 4:30                                 | <b>Adjourn</b>                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                 |

| <b>Day 2: Wed. March 27, 2024</b>          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                           |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Time</b>                                | <b>Agenda Item</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Lead</b>                                                                                                                                               |
| 8:00 – 8:45                                | <b>Hot Breakfast &amp; Coffee</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 9:00 – 9:15                                | <b>14. Opening Remarks</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Christa Domchek</b> ,<br>Climate Change<br>Community Liaison,<br>NWTAC & <b>Miki Ehrlich</b> ,<br>Partnership Facilitator,<br>NWTAC                    |
| 9:15 – 9:30                                | <b>15. Recap Day 1/Review Day 2 Agenda</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Alison McCreesh</b> ,<br>Graphic Artist/<br><b>Facilitators</b>                                                                                        |
| <b>9:30 – 4:00 Theme 2: Climate Change</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                           |
| 9:30 – 9:45                                | <b>16. Moderator Introduction to Theme 2 ‘Climate Change’</b><br>Setting the stage for Day 2 discussions, including discussion of mitigation and adaptation, the CIP Policy on Climate Change Planning and relevant planning tools                                                                                                   | Moderators: <b>Ann Peters</b> , Independent<br>Consultant & <b>Bria Aird</b> ,<br>Senior Planner, Fotenn<br>Planning + Design                             |
| 9:45 – 10:05                               | <b>17. Climate Change &amp; Community Land Use Planning</b><br>Brief presentation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coastal erosion program – mitigation and adaptation and risk analysis</li> <li>The relevance to community planning of the GNWT’s <i>Climate Change Strategic Framework &amp; Action Plan</i></li> </ul> | <b>Leonardo Conde Fernadez</b> , Senior<br>Advisor Climate Change,<br>MACA, GNWT & <b>Brian Sieben</b> , Senior<br>Climate Change<br>Scientist, ECC, GNWT |



| Day 2: Wed. March 27, 2024 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
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| Time                       | Agenda Item                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Lead                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 10:05 - 10:25              | <b>18. Resilient Wood Buffalo – Lessons Learned from the 2016 Wildfire and 2020 Floods</b><br>An overview of climate change planning in Northern Alberta, in the context of potential ‘lessons learned’ for other Northern communities.                            | <b>Such Chandhiok</b> , Manager Planning and Development Services, Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo                                                                                             |
| 10:25 – 10:45              | <b>19. Planning for Climate Change – Town of Hay River Experience</b><br>Examining how the Town of Hay River is building its experience with climate change into its community planning process.                                                                   | <b>Glenn Smith</b> , SAO Town of Hay River & <b>Lesley Cabott</b> , Principal, Stantec                                                                                                               |
| 10:45 – 11:00              | <b>Break</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 11:00 – 11:20              | <b>20. Community Protection from Wildfire and Resilient and Community Planning</b><br>Exploring the integration of CWPPs, FireSmart and appropriate authorizations for specific lands into community planning.                                                     | <b>Westly Steed</b> , Wildfire Risk Management Coordinator, Forest Management, ECC, GNWT                                                                                                             |
| 11:20 – 11:40              | <b>21. Flood Mapping and Surficial/Permafrost Mapping in NWT Communities</b><br>Two presentations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Mapping in NWT Communities</li> <li>• Overview of Surficial Geology and Permafrost Mapping in the NWT</li> </ul> | <b>Michèle Culhane</b> , Water Stewardship Advisor, ECC, GNWT; <b>Niels Weiss</b> , Permafrost Data Scientist, Northwest Territories Geological Survey, Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI), GNWT |
| 11:40 – 12:00              | <b>22. Government of Nunavut: Subdivision Design and Climate Change</b><br>Overview of the Government of Nunavut’s <i>Subdivision Design Manual: Guidelines and Standards for Nunavut Communities</i> .                                                            | <b>Olivier Forbes-Boullion</b> , Territorial Community Planner, A/Manager of Community Planning, Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut                                            |
| 12:00 – 1:00               | <b>Lunch (catered at Chateau Nova)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1:00 – 1:25                | <b>23. Housing and Climate Change in Fort Good Hope</b><br>A look at how the community of Fort Good Hope is grappling with riverbank stability, risk, and implications for land use planning.                                                                      | <b>Christine Wenman</b> , PlanIt North                                                                                                                                                               |

| <b>Day 2: Wed. March 27, 2024</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                      |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Time</b>                       | <b>Agenda Item</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | <b>Lead</b>                                                                                          |
| 1:25 – 1:50                       | <b>24. Planned Retreat and Community Planning</b><br>Facilitated discussion of emerging practice and ‘lessons learned’ for proactive planned retreat approaches to adapting to climate change in both coastal and non-coastal communities, particularly in light of 2023 experiences | Moderators <b>Ann Peters</b> , Independent Consultant, & <b>Bria Aird</b> , Fotenn Planning + Design |
| 2:15 – 2:30                       | <b>Break</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                      |
| 2:30 - 4:00                       | <b>25. World Café – Climate Change in the Context of Community Planning in the NWT</b><br>Discussion of mitigation, adaptation and relevant planning tools available for community planning in the NWT.                                                                              | Moderators <b>Ann Peters</b> , Independent Consultant & <b>Bria Aird</b> , Fotenn Planning + Design  |
| 4:00 – 4:30                       | <b>26. Synthesis and Highlights Day 2 /Review Day 3 Agenda</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Facilitator</b>                                                                                   |
| 4:30                              | <b>Adjourn</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                      |

| <b>Day 3: Thurs. March 28, 2024</b>                                   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                              |
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| <b>Time</b>                                                           | <b>Agenda Item</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <b>Lead</b>                                                                                  |
| 8:00 – 8:45                                                           | <b>Hot Breakfast &amp; Coffee</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                              |
| 9:00 – 9:15                                                           | <b>27. Recap Day 2/Review Agenda</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b>Alison McCreesh</b> , Graphic Artist/ <b>Facilitators</b>                                 |
| <b>9:15 – 12:00 Themes 3 and 4: Healthy Communities &amp; Housing</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                              |
| 9:15 – 9:30                                                           | <b>28. Moderator Introduction to Themes 3 and 4 ‘Healthy Communities &amp; Housing’</b><br>Setting the stage for Day 3 discussions, including reference to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The linkages between Housing and Healthy Communities</li> <li>• CIP Policy on Healthy Communities Planning (2018)</li> </ul> | Moderators: <b>Dustin Martin</b> , Dillon Consulting, and <b>Chris VanDyke</b> , Housing NWT |
| 9:30 – 9:50                                                           | <b>29. GIS Civic Addressing Project</b><br>Overview of civic addressing, discussion on review process, addressing data collection and guide                                                                                                                                                                                       | <b>Emily Mahon</b> , Manager, Geomatics Services, NWT Centre for Geomatics/Finance, GNWT     |
| 9:50 – 10:10                                                          | <b>30. Agriculture, Food Security and Community Planning</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | <b>Janet Dean</b> , Executive Director, Territorial Agrifood Association                     |

| <b>Day 3: Thurs. March 28, 2024</b>                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Time</b>                                                                 | <b>Agenda Item</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | <b>Lead</b>                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                             | Community land use planning considerations with agricultural land use, community gardens and food system security/sovereignty                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10:10 – 10:30                                                               | <b>31. Housing Planning in the NWT</b><br>Overview of the housing plan initiative in the NWT                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | <b>Chris VanDyke</b> , Housing NWT                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 10:30-10:45                                                                 | <b>Break</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 10:45 – 12:00                                                               | <b>32. Roundtable - ‘What Do Healthy Communities and Housing Look Like for NWT Planners?’</b><br>Plenary roundtable discussion with the full group                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Moderators: <b>Dustin Martin</b> , Dillon Consulting, and <b>Chris VanDyke</b> , Housing NWT                                                                                                          |
| 12:00 – 1:00                                                                | <b>Lunch (catered at Chateau Nova)</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| <b>1:00 – 4:00 Moving Forward with the NWT Community Planning Framework</b> |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1:00 – 2:00                                                                 | <b>33. Panel – Emerging Issues/Trends/Best Practices/Needs: Community Planning Cycle in the NWT</b><br>Panel members to speak to emerging issues/trends/best practices in the context of their experience and the 4 themes (Reconciliation, Climate Change, Housing, Healthy Communities) as well as the planning cycle (Review/ Administer/ Implement)                                                                                                          | Moderator: <b>Margaret Kralt</b> , Dillon Consulting<br>3 panelists:<br><b>Lesley Cabott</b> , Stantec;<br><b>David Boote</b> , Independent Consultant;<br><b>Ann Peters</b> , Independent Consultant |
| 2:00 – 3:15                                                                 | <b>34. Charette/Breakout Groups – Key Elements /Priorities for the Community Planning Framework</b><br>2 – 3 small groups (e.g., for 1 hour), with a report-back to the full group/discussion in plenary (15 minutes)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | <b>Facilitators/All</b>                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 3:15 – 3:30                                                                 | <b>Break</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 3:30 – 4:00                                                                 | <b>35. Wrap-up/Review Actions &amp; Next Steps /Timelines for Community Planning Framework &amp; Activities 2024</b><br>Wrap-up:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation of graphic recording/visual summary of Day 3</li> <li>• Outline of next steps and timelines for preparation of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ‘What We Heard’ report, and</li> <li>○ The <i>Community Planning Framework</i> document</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <b>Alison McCreesh</b> , Graphic Artist/ <b>Facilitators/ Chris Hewitt</b> , Manager, Community Planning, Community Governance Division, MACA, GNWT                                                   |
| 4:00                                                                        | <b>Adjournment</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |

# **Appendix C.**

## **Forum Reading List**



## Community Planning Framework Community Planners Forum, March 26-28, 2024 Reading and Resource List

### Climate Change

Action Issue: Climate Change, Canadian Institute of Planners.

- ▶ Policy on Climate Change Planning, Canadian Institute of Planners, 2018.

Northern Infrastructure Standardization Initiative (NISI), Standards Council of Canada (SCC).

- ▶ Building a Climate Resilient Future with Northern Standards, Standards Council of Canada, 2020.

Planned Retreat Approaches to Support Resilience to Climate Change in Canada, Gevity Consulting Inc. for Natural Resources Canada.

- ▶ Planned Retreat Infographic

NWT Association of Communities

- ▶ Climate Change Toolkit

FireSmart Canada

Wildfire Prevention and FireSmart Resources for Communities

Prepare for FireSmart with FireSmart NWT

Guidebook for Community Protection: A Guidebook for Wildland/Urban Interface Communities, Government of Alberta, 2013.

2019 APPI Planning Awards - Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk Community Plan and Zoning Bylaw Revisions (video)

### Diversity and Inclusion

Action Issue: Equity, Diversity and Inclusion, Canadian Institute of Planners.

- ▶ Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Roadmap, Canadian Institute of Planners, 2020.

## Healthy Communities

[Action Issue: Healthy Communities](#), Canadian Institute of Planners.

- ▶ [Policy on Healthy Communities Planning](#), Canadian Institute of Planners, 2018.

[Action Issue: Help Solve the Housing Challenge](#), Canadian Institute of Planners.

- ▶ [Healthy Community Guidelines: Improving Our Environments for Physical Activity, Healthy Eating, and Social Connections](#), University of Alberta, 2023.

## Land Use

[Northern Lands, Northern Leadership: The GNWT Land Use and Sustainability Framework](#), GNWT Department of Environment and Climate Change (ECC), February 2014.

[Nunavut Subdivision Design Manual: Guidelines and Standards for Nunavut Communities](#), 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Department of Community and Government Services, Government of Nunavut, 2019.

## Reconciliation

[Action Issue: Reconciliation](#), Canadian Institute of Planners.

- ▶ [Policy on Planning Practice and Reconciliation](#), Canadian Institute of Planners, 2019.
- ▶ [The Path: Your Journey Through Indigenous Canada](#), Canadian Institute of Planners online cross-cultural awareness course.

[Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action](#), Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2015.

[Living Well Together](#), GNWT Indigenous Cultural Awareness and Sensitivity Training.

- ▶ Fulfills the GNWT's commitment to #57 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's *Calls to Action*) to provide professional development and training for public servants on the history of Indigenous peoples.

[Calls to Action to Research Scientists](#), NWT Association of Communities (NWTAC).

- ▶ [Towards Reconciliation: 10 Calls to Action to Natural Scientists Working in Canada](#), Carmen Wong et al., October 2020.

[United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), United Nations, 2007.

[United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) (S.C. 2021, c. 14), Government of Canada, 2021.

- ▶ [About the Act](#)

[Guide to First Nations Engagement on Local Government Statutory Approvals \(Interim\)](#), Government of British Columbia, December 2014.



# Appendix D.

## Forum Presentations

*Provided as a separate document due to file size*



# Where We **Live**, Why We **Plan**

