Bridging Gaps In Knowledge: 
Second Annual ReSDA Workshop Report

ReSDA Community Report #3 
Valoree Walker and Chris Southcott (editors)
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The ReSDA network would like to thank the many groups and individuals that supported and contributed to the success of the event:

- Thanks to the Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Ta’an Kwäch’än Council for hosting us on their traditional territory and a special thank you to Michelle Telep, the Deputy Chief for the Ta’an Kwach’an, Currie Dixon, Minister of Economic Development and Kirk Cameron from Whitehorse City Council who provided welcoming remarks to the workshop participants.
- The Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) for providing core funding for both ReSDA and this workshop.
- The Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency (CanNor) for providing funding to support the workshop.
- Air North and Canadian North for providing special airfares to support participants travel to attend this event.
- A special thank you to Norma Kassi for the opening prayer.
- Thanks to Shebafilms (Kelly Saxberg) with the assistance of Dennis Allen (Mackenzie Delta Films) for providing the webcast of the workshop.
- All the participants who took time away from their work and family to contribute to the discussions.
- Rhiannon Klein and Kiri Staples for logistical support to ensure smooth operations at the event and also the accurate reporting of the workshop.
- The Gap Analysis research team and ReSDA committees.

These contributions have allowed for the start of shared contributions from community groups and researchers to help in the development of meaningful research for the North. Their extensive support helped produce results in a very successful event.

Thank you!
# Table of Contents

Executive Summary ....................................................................................................................................... v

Introduction .................................................................................................................................................. 1

Background ................................................................................................................................................... 1

Day One ......................................................................................................................................................... 2

Opening ..................................................................................................................................................... 2

Context for the Workshop ........................................................................................................................ 3

Introduction .......................................................................................................................................... 3

Overview of Gap Analysis Topics and Process ...................................................................................... 4

Research Presentations .......................................................................................................................... 5

1. History of Resource Development across the Arctic ................................................................. 5

2a. Impacts of Resource Development in Northern Communities .................................................. 6

2b. Aboriginal Communities and Mining Development in Northern Canada ................................ 8

3. Measuring Social & Economic Impacts of Resource Development on Northern Communities .... 10

Discussion highlights of gap research topics 1 to 3 ............................................................................ 13

4. Resource Revenue Regimes ............................................................................................................ 14

5. Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment: Past and Future ............................. 15

6. Regional Economic Development ................................................................................................. 16

Discussion highlights for gap research topics 4, 5 and 6 .................................................................... 17

7. Social Dimensions of Resource Development and Well Being .................................................. 18

8. Community-Industry Relations ...................................................................................................... 21

9. Community-Industry Relations - Impact Benefit Agreements (IBA) .................................................. 23

Discussion highlights for gap research topics 7, 8 and 9 ..................................................................... 26

10. Comprehensive Land Claims and Resource Development ......................................................... 27

11. Traditional Knowledge and Resource Development ................................................................... 28

12. Resources and Environmental Issues .......................................................................................... 30

Discussion highlights of Gap research topics 10, 11 and 12 ............................................................... 31

Day 2 ........................................................................................................................................................... 33

Research Presentations .......................................................................................................................... 33

13. Climate Change and Implications for Community, Regions and Resource Development .......... 33

14. Cross-Cutting Theme Research- Women and Northern Resource Development ........................ 34

Discussion summary for gap topics 13 and 14 .................................................................................... 35
Executive Summary

The second annual ReSDA workshop was focused around research and discussions of fourteen gap analysis topics relating to impacts of resource developments on northern communities. The gap analysis researchers examined the following topics:

1) History of resource development in the Arctic
2) Impacts of resource developments on northern communities
3) Measurements of social and economic impacts of resource developments
4) Resource revenue regimes
5) Social, economic and environmental impact assessments
6) Regional economic development
7) Social dimensions of resource development and well being
8) Community-Industry relations
9) Impact Benefit Agreements
10) Comprehensive land claims and resource development
11) Traditional knowledge and resource development
12) Resources and environmental issues
13) Climate change and implications for community, regions and resource development
14) Women and northern resource development

The 76 workshop participants that attended included 20 university-based researchers, 4 graduate students and 52 representatives from Territorial and Federal government sectors, community organizations, First Nations and Inuit organizations, northern colleges and other interested individuals. (List of participants in Appendix 2)

The presentations of the gap analysis research were followed by questions and discussions. Some of the key and overlapping gaps highlighted in the presentations include:

1) aboriginal and non-aboriginal communities in the North
2) Impact Benefit Agreements
   ⇒ Negotiation and implementation
   ⇒ Effectiveness
   ⇒ Distribution models
3) Impacts
   ⇒ Local / indigenous cultures
   ⇒ Education
   ⇒ Employment
      i) local skilled workers/aboriginal employment
      ii) Transiency / commuter workers / fly in-fly out workforce
4) Structure and distribution of resource revenues
5) Social issues and impacts on well being
   ⇒ Basic infrastructure
   ⇒ Health
   ⇒ Cultural considerations
6) Gender issues
A Northern panel of representatives from the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Nunavik and Labrador provided their perspectives on the gap analysis presentations. They identified gaps and key issues as noted from their regional perspectives. Some of these topics resonate well with those from the gap analysis research including:

⇒ Education
⇒ Employment
⇒ Resource revenues and capacity building
⇒ Social impacts (housing, work, crime, alcohol and drug abuse)
⇒ Traditional lifestyles/economies
  o fisheries, renewable resources, food security
⇒ IBA successes
⇒ Fly in-Fly out impacts
⇒ Land claims/devolution/implementation and self-government

There was a great deal of discussion at the workshop on ReSDA and its operations in the future. A key point that was reiterated throughout the workshop was communications and a continued meaningful involvement of communities. Questions centred on how to engage communities so that the information gathered is relevant to them. There is a need to get questions from the community level. ReSDA should be following a community-oriented process defined by communities and inclusive in terms of their involvement. It was noted that developments are happening at a rapid pace and people need information now. There is a need to have ways to mobilize the knowledge and communicate results in a timely manner. Based on these discussions was decided that at next years’ workshop the focus would be on knowledge mobilization and the best ways to provide information to communities.

Workshop participants were asked to provide feedback through an online questionnaire asking for comments on the format and content of the workshop to help with future events and improvements for the ReSDA network. Most participants that responded found the workshop helpful and informative. Recommendations for improvements included finding ways for an even greater involvement of community people, more panel discussion time and more organized group discussions. A key point made was to have more northerners involved so that ReSDA does not become another external academic network. ReSDA should continue to have a bottom-up approach rather than a top-down approach to research (Appendix 3).
**Introduction**

Each year ReSDA holds an annual research workshop that focuses on a central theme. The workshops bring together researchers and northern partners representing communities, government, the private sector and non-profit organizations that are involved with issues and research pertaining to sustainable Arctic natural resource developments. The network priorities are on the social and economic impacts of resource developments and ways to ensure benefits for northern people.

Discussion with community partners began in 2007 during community research workshops organized by the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada (SERNNoCa). Northern organizations were consulted during 2010 as the specific proposal for this program was developed. In 2011, the initial annual workshop was held in Yellowknife. Researchers had the opportunity to reflect on recommendations from communities and discuss how these suggestions could be translated into formal research questions. From the presentations and discussions at this workshop the Management Committee developed a draft research plan to guide the work of the network for the next year. The ReSDA Steering Committee agreed to prioritize this work as a first step in determining the research needs and requirements for future work.

The focus of this year’s workshop was on the gap analysis research. The workshop was held November 21-23, 2012 in Whitehorse, Yukon. Presentations and discussions were devoted to the gap analysis work with the intention to use these results to help formulate the future research directions of the ReSDA network. Four main questions provided a framework for the main sections of the 13 targeted gap analysis topics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Four main questions guiding gap analysis studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What research currently exists?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What does this research indicate in terms of benefits to northern communities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What research needs to be done in each area to find more ways of increasing benefits to communities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What are the possibilities that could come out of more research?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The gap analysis and feedback provided by the workshop participants will be used to determine the steps to be taken in moving forward from the current state of knowledge to effectively developing the future research for the network. This will provide a more cohesive framework for the research over the next 5 years and start the process for meaningful research partnerships with the various stakeholders.

**Background**

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada announced funding through their Major Collaborative Research Initiative grants in February 2011 for a new Northern research project called Resources and Sustainable Development in the Arctic (ReSDA). The main focus of ReSDA’s research is on finding ways to ensure that a larger share of the benefits of resource development stay in the region with fewer costs to communities. The Network will mobilize researchers around the questions of finding out how to maximize benefits of resource development to northern regions and communities and minimize the social, economic, cultural, and environmental costs. The primary objective of the research will be to cultivate innovative approaches to the best ways of natural resource developments to improve the well-being of northern communities while preserving the region’s unique environment. This issue is all the more pressing given the increased demand for natural resources globally, with many of these resources existing in Arctic locations.
This report is a summary of the presentations and discussions over the 2 days of the workshop. The report is structured to reflect the agenda. For some of the detailed, group discussions on Day Two notes are included in Appendix 4 in an “as-said” format as to provide a record for future reference.

The remainder of this report provides an overview of what was addressed over the two days, as well as what specific tasks were identified by the participants for next steps. All the powerpoint presentations, abstracts and reports from the gap analysis projects are available on the ReSDA website at http://dl1.yukoncollege.yk.ca/resda/gapanalysis. The workshop was webcast and the recording of the event is available at http://www.ustream.tv/channel/research-and-sustainable-development

Day One

Opening

The workshop began with an opening prayer from Norma Kassi, followed by opening comments from Michelle Telep, Deputy Chief of Ta’an Kwäch’än Council (TKC) who welcomed the workshop participants to their traditional territory that is shared with Kwanlin Dün First Nations. Deputy Chief Telep highlighted a number of important factors for the Ta’an Kwäch’än and that the discussions at the workshop are very important to the people of the North. She mentioned that their elders talk about the importance of utilizing traditional knowledge to protect our environment, resources, and land while living in harmony with all living things. The TKC have created a community sustainability plan which is a collective statement about the future of the community. Their decisions are informed by traditional as well as scientific knowledge and their territory is viewed as an interconnected cultural landscape and is very sensitive to fragmentation, particularly in areas already impacted by development. Incorporating traditional knowledge means incorporating First Nations people into the process. This way of life and a system of values is sometimes fundamentally at odds with the values and agendas of outsiders. Scientific knowledge is valuable to the Ta’an Kwách’en for certain purposes, but traditional knowledge is what defines the people. “Sustainable Development as defined in the Final Agreement means beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which communities and societies are dependent.” The Ta’an Kwách’en Council strives to keep their culture and traditional lifestyle alive now and for future generations while providing beneficial socio-economic change that does not undermine the ecological and social systems upon which the community and society are dependent.

The Yukon Minister of Economic Development, Currie Dixon provided opening remarks on behalf of the Yukon Premier. He explained that Yukon Government (YG) is very interested in the kind of work that ReSDA is doing. Yukon has a vast amount of mineral resources and finding ways to develop them sustainably and responsibly is always a challenge. The work being done on both the social science and the physical sciences side are going to be very important as Yukon moves forward in developing our natural resources. The Yukon Government recognizes that innovation and research drives economic development and that the kind of work that ReSDA is doing today and throughout this workshop are very important. YG has been supporting the Yukon Research Centre (YRC) over the years and earlier this year announced that they will be providing over 5 Million dollars over the next five years for YRC and the Cold Climate Innovation Centre to provide longer term support towards research. YRC and the Yukon College are now...
eligible for the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC) funding, which is very important for research. We are pleased to hear that this workshop was being hosted in Whitehorse and look forward to hear the outcomes of the workshop. Welcoming remarks were also provided by Kirk Cameron on behalf of the City of Whitehorse. He commented on conducting research in the North and the importance of hosting events such as this research forum in northern locations such as Whitehorse. He noted that it is great to have this body of research and talent in the North deliberating about research being done in the North. This type of event is also an opportunity for the next generation of scientists to come together to build our understanding of the North for all of Canada and the International community, in an age when the North is becoming more and more important in a geo-spatial sense.

Context for the Workshop

Introduction

Chris Southcott, Brenda Parlee and David Natcher

The main focus of ReSDA’s research is to find ways to help communities ensure that a larger share of the benefits of resource development stay in the region with fewer costs to communities. The network mobilizes researchers around questions to find how to maximize benefits of resource development to northern regions and communities and minimize the social, economic, cultural, and environmental costs. The primary objective of the research is to cultivate innovative approaches to the best ways of using natural resources to improve the well-being of northern communities while preserving the region’s unique ecosystem. The idea for ReSDA comes from Northern community organizations involved in a previous national research project focused on the North, the Social Economy Research Network for Northern Canada (SERNNoCa), which took place from 2007-2011, and from international meetings organized by the University of the Arctic. This is not a Canadian research project; it is an international research project. At present, much of it is focused on Canadian research but we are hoping in years to come, it will have more of an international focus.

ReSDA has a basic structure to guide the research that is based on four main research themes of sustainable regions, sustainable communities, sustainable cultures, and sustainable environments. There are three types of questions for this research that include measuring the impacts, analyzing the impacts, and dealing with the impacts as shown in the schematic diagram (Figure 2). At the first workshop in November, 2011 in Yellowknife, participants examined the major research questions and ideas that the research should address over the next seven years. One of the intentions of this was to ensure that the research did not duplicate existing projects that
had been done in the past. This would also allow ReSDA to address the main area of determining how natural resources can be used to ensure more benefits to Arctic communities.

Early in 2012, based on the discussion in Yellowknife, the Steering Committee identified and approved thirteen themes for gap analyses. Following that, team leads were identified for each of the gap analyses. Over the past year, presentations and discussions occurred with key partners and community organizations in Whitehorse, Inuvik, Iqaluit, Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and in Montreal at the International Polar Year conference, where meetings were held with international partners from the Circumpolar North. These events allowed for discussion of ReSDA’s gap analysis process and project priorities.

There are four theme coordinators for the work that is being done with ReSDA. Chris Southcott is the coordinator for sustainable communities; Frances Abele is the coordinator for sustainable regions; Brenda Parlee is the coordinator for sustainable environments; and David Natcher is the theme coordinator for sustainable cultures. They serve as the Management Committee to guide the scientific direction of the Network.

Brenda Parlee provided perspectives from theme 4 and issues relating to sustainable environments. This is an open-ended theme, as many of the issues in the proposal are just a framework for us to work in. Some of the issues we identified early on in the development of the proposal, and which have since come out of discussions we have had in the Northern communities, are the impacts of resource development on the environment and the ways in which that translates to impacts on wellbeing. There is also interest in sustainable energies, looking at the issue of climate change in a more critical sense. For some people climate change is a key concern, in other areas it is seen as a potential opportunity. We are trying to look at some of the issues around environment a little more critically, and not repeat the same discourse that has been seen over the past 20-30 years. We want to really try and look at these issues in a different light.

We are envisioning a combination of grounded, community based research- learning what is going on at the local level and also looking at these issues more broadly, in a pan Arctic and Canadian Arctic light; cutting across the political, ecological, cultural and social boundaries we are often forced to work in due to the nature of the governance system. It is a really unique opportunity to learn and connect knowledge and understanding amongst a pan-northern network.

For theme 3, David Natcher indicated that there will be further discussion on sustainable cultures in the workshop but there were two things to mention. Although we have these four themes that are seen on the schematic, it is important not to compartmentalize these. The research program that comes out of this workshop will have to be integrated and nested across all of these themes. The other consideration is that ReSDA is the largest social science project ever funded in the north with a substantial amount of money but it is amazing how fast money can be spent. We need to be strategic with how this money is spent. It will not serve anybody to fund a bunch of one-off case studies. We have to be committed to working together and pooling the collective talents of the communities, academics and practitioners and coming up with a solid research plan that ends in actually real world results for the communities.

**Overview of Gap Analysis Topics and Process**

Team leads were identified for each of the thirteen gap analyses with an additional cross-cutting theme analysis on gender issues included for discussion in the workshop. The intention of the workshop discussions is to come up with a list of priority areas that projects should focus on, at least for the next two years. The presentations on each gap analyses with the comments and discussions provided will be used to set the priority issues for future work. Based on comments provided, researchers will revise their
presentations and these will be posted on the ReSDA website. Comments can also be provided to the theme leads on their presentations. Based on these comments, a list of priorities will be established from the thirteen areas examined. The ReSDA Steering Committee will review and approve the recommendations before they are posted on the ReSDA website. This will be followed by the first official call for research proposals, in early 2012. While we are waiting for proposals, the theme leads will continue to work on these gap analyses, and will be writing chapters, which will be put into a book, summarizing the initial work of ReSDA on this gap analysis that was done for deciding our research priorities. The first draft of gap analysis chapters are to be submitted to ReSDA editors by the end of February 2013.

Research Presentations

1. History of Resource Development across the Arctic
   Ken Coates, University of Saskatchewan
   To set the stage for the importance of historical considerations in resource developments recognition was given to the major transitions and accomplishments of First Nations’ communities. There were many struggles and one example of this was the hostile response of many in the Yukon to the document produced in 1973 “Together Today, for Our Children Tomorrow” by the Yukon Native Brotherhood (now known as Council for Yukon First Nations). It was thought to be a ridiculous idea that Aboriginal people had a claim to the land. There is no group of political leaders in this country that have shown more determination and courage, than Aboriginal leaders.

   This analysis is looking at the gaps in the writing of the history of natural resource development in the Arctic and the North. For a long time the writing of the history of natural resource development was a story of celebration - with talk about explorers, miners, prospectors and investors, They were the heroes of northern history; the developers who “opened up the north”. From that discovery and the first prospectors it was a period with development as the key to prosperity. It has only been very recently that there is a more critical and comprehensive approach. Historians have not been as active in this area so that existing resources for this work are actually very slight. It is important to recognize that it is not a competition amongst each other but a collaboration to determine the effects that projects have had on the North. This is an exciting commitment to make to each other.

   Resource development is central to the North. The Klondike Gold Rush set a bar that has never been reached again. There were other major developments that occurred, such as the Norman Wells field in the 1920’s. A huge resource frontier also developed in the 1950’s and 60’s. Many of the mines and whole towns are gone in the Yukon. These mines exploded, and towns popped up, until fifteen years later when they were disappearing. That kind of 50’s and 60’s excitement with some huge changes and transformations is now back. Most of the miners who now work in the Canadian North now live in the South. They fly in and out all the time, which is a very different model from the company town. From a historical point of view, there has been sporadic interest in resource development. The writing of Northern Canadian history has been largely driven by government action, government policy, government regulations, and the role of outside agencies. We do not have a systematic understanding of how the resource frontiers in Northern Canada have developed over time.

   There is the question of why does history matter and why do we need to know all of this? If we know what happened before then we can then make better decisions going forward. Historians use documents, and these documents increasingly are more comprehensive now; we collect a different set of historical information than we used to.
The most important part here is that for the last 30-40 years, we are actually destroying the historical memory of the most rapid period of resource development that the region has ever witnessed. No one is actually keeping track of the historical material. Governments are not collecting the material; they don’t have the money or the resources. We use Blackberries and no one is collecting emails. We don’t collect the letters that we used to have so we don’t actually know what has occurred. Also people who did the work for the land claims agreements are starting to pass away. We do not have a systematic record of all of the things we are talking about. There is a need to be careful here and ReSDA can play a role in this to prevent the loss of this information covering the period from the 1970’s to today.

Historians need to listen to more voices. One group is the Aboriginal people and we do need to listen much more to learn about the nuances, developments, and changes in their areas. Surprisingly there is an even bigger gap. We are paying almost no attention to the non-Aboriginal populations.

The basic point to highlight is that there are a huge number of gaps in the work being done for ReSDA. Many of the projects that the researchers are going to discuss have historical dimensions. History can make a huge contribution to this project, and without it, we will not have a good foundation to go forward.

### Potential project areas
- Non-Aboriginal communities
- Transiency
- Value systems- what are the values that differentiate the miners, supply people, non-Aboriginal people and the First Nations people, in the area?
- Wage economies in the natural resource sector
- Winter- we know almost nothing about the impact of winter on the resource sector
- Indigenous protest and struggle against resource development
- Modern treaties
- Local economic participation- ownership and investment patterns

### Questions for consideration
1. How did local and regional economies develop?
2. When these resource developments actually happened, how did they affect the communities?
3. What are the impacts of infrastructure projects and developments? There is a need to understand the impacts that natural resource developments have had; the cumulated small changes that actually come along on the environment, on society, and on the economy. For those kinds of projects, we have to have a historical perspective to allow things to make sense.
4. We need to look for patterns. What’s different and what’s not different from what happened before?

### 2a. Impacts of Resource Development in Northern Communities

*Peter Schweitzer, University of Alaska Fairbanks*

A team is examining the issues in this particular analysis. This presentation highlighted ongoing research, the overlaps with some of the other projects and areas where more research is needed. This is joint work with Thierry Rodon who has focused on Canadian aspects of this analysis.

The focus of this part of the project is on the international perspective, with research being conducted in Alaska, Greenland, Russia and Australia. For Alaska, the work that is being done also focused on history to provide an understanding of where some of the current practices come from (ie. legal practices).
Some areas examined in this research were the impact assessments done as a result of oil discovery in Prudhoe Bay and the construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline. The analysis also includes a chronological perspective in the Alaskan case that goes from the 1960’s and 70’s oil boom up to contemporary issues and discussions.

For Greenland, resource development is becoming more of an issue. Some of this new development emphasis is reminiscent of where Alaska was in the 1970’s. This partly has to do with the colonial relationship between Greenland and Denmark. The newly independent Greenland and Inuit-led governments are very interested in resource development because they see it as one of the tickets to independence.

In Russia there are many studies, especially in Western Siberia. There is a close relationship between reindeer herders and the local administration and through them, with the oil and gas industry). Under the Soviet Union, and up until recently there was no process for Indigenous input but over the last 3 years the relationship between the government, the oil companies and Indigenous people have taken on a more positive dynamic. Research is looking at traditional economies, their role in preservation of ethnically specific livelihoods, and changes of these during industrialization. There is a current situation of weaknesses in the traditional economies. Research is also examining the environmental impacts, environmental degradation, resource scarcity, and the consequences of these on traditional livelihoods. This research also considers cultural and social adaptation to present conditions. The legal status of Indigenous people under current legislation and the role of administrative centralization are part of the study as well as historical and cultural specifics of marginalization and difficulties in adaptation.

In terms of gaps identified so far, we have found that the relationship between what is said in an agreement and what is happening on the ground is something that needs more study. Many of the research gaps have been identified by Florian Stammler and his research team and some of them will be incorporated into the final analyses, however some are too specific, for example, the level of herding dependency on oil companies. The relationship between what is actually being said in an agreement and what is actually happening on the ground is a very complex issue that needs further research. More anthropological, social impact assessment, culturally specific land use studies are needed.

This project is covers most of the Circumpolar North, including Northern Norway, Finland and Sweden but team members also wanted a non-Arctic perspective. They are therefore also examining Australia. There are a number of issues that are similar, such as remoteness and the relationship between resource development and communities. The Australian context also includes Indigenous communities. The Gladstone liquefied natural gas (LNG) project in Queensland –the only part of Australia that mandates a social impact assessment - provides a great example of how 3 Environmental Impact statements (EIS’s) (for LNG) can be undertaken and distinctly different impacts are identified.

Legal frameworks shape the work being done outside of Canada. Each country has its own legal framework that influences impact assessment. Fly-in/fly-out is also an issue in Australia in terms of employment and people coming into the communities. Due to the social impacts of LNG development, the population in Gladstone will double.
One of the big questions is where does this work overlap with some of the other gap analyses.

**Themes**
- Cultural & social side – impacts range from economic to environmental, issues of spirituality, ties to the land
- Unequal distribution of cost and benefits of development- class, gender, ethnicity as factors determining unequally distributed impacts
- Changing values as a result of resource development (most often explored in Indigenous contexts)
- Migration and population movements
- Future development and forecasting impacts

**Gaps**
- How do impacts assessments vary between countries and regions?
- Future work needs to look more closely at changing mobility patterns, including long-distance commuting: who moves where, when (and for how long), by which means, etc. The impacts, costs, and benefits of mobility need to be gleaned from detailed community-based research that keeps incorporates regional/national/global perspectives.
- The informal economy, including subsistence, is often ignored in IAs. While it is typical for local residents in public meetings to voice concerns about changes to lands and animals, the published impact statements rarely pay much attention to these concerns.
- Changes in subsistence have not only economic and nutritional consequences but impact the entire system of cultural values. This system ranges from spirituality and worldview to language and sharing ideologies. Most of these categories are entirely absent from IAs and similar exercises.

While the realm of cultural values constitutes a clear gap in the study of RD impacts, it is one that isn’t easy to overcome. Given that cultural change is happening due to a variety of factors, it is very difficult to ascertain. No matter how challenging the matter is, cultural change deserves to receive more research attention.

**2b. Aboriginal Communities and Mining Development in Northern Canada**

*Thierry Rodon, Université Laval*

This work examines Canada and is trying to determine what information is missing as far as mining development is concerned. As Ken Coates has already noted, there are large gaps in the historical research of mining development in Canada. A review of the scientific literature on Northern resource
development (mostly qualitative and anecdotal) was done. Another key issue examined was environmental impacts as this has been going on in Canada for many years and is the main vehicle for our current knowledge of understanding resource development impacts. There has been a change in indicators as it used to be just environmental. Now social issues are also important. This work also involved the review of the monitoring reports on Arctic mines (mostly qualitative and anecdotal). There were discussions of community needs including discussions with Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA), Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI), Kativik Regional Government (KRG) and Makivik Corporation.

A big question is how can we create sustainability from resource development? Resource development comes and goes, but can it create some sustainability. Since they are going to happen, how can we make the best of it?

The whole picture of mining in northern Canada is affected by land claim agreements. There is need to conduct research about land claim agreements and their role in the organization and regulation of development. Environmental impact assessment processes also need to be researched as it is a public process in Canada. There are special considerations for Aboriginal communities when there is a land claim agreement. Processes are as good as the guidelines are but if they aren’t detailed, the environmental assessment won’t be detailed. There is a big issue here and an issue with who is controlling the agenda. There are massive documents that demand expertise to review (5000+ pages). Another issue is that public hearings are often not adapted to the realities of Aboriginal communities. Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBA) are a private and unregulated agreement between Aboriginal organizations and mining companies. Confidentiality and community participation is a big issue. They are not public and yet they are key to negotiations. There is a power and resource imbalance. Most agreements tend to focus on cash and not social measures. If IBA’s are to mitigate social issues, they should have a social measure to it. The often provide training, and not education, so they are not sustainable because once the mine is gone, the miner is out of a job. Implementation is tied to monitoring but if the Aboriginal organization is not able to monitor how agreements are put into place than nothing is going to happen.

A recent issue is that of a social license. The social responsibility of mines is one thing but mines have now been facing protest by citizen participation that has actually stopped mining development. Mining companies tend to be aware of this, but not every mine is going to be welcome in a community.

There are gaps in terms of social impacts. Not much is known about the intra and intergenerational inequalities, and regional inequalities in mines but mines bring in lots of money and not everyone benefits in the same way. There are impacts on land-based activities (current studies contradict each other) and on businesses and institutions (there is a labour shortage in public service). Other impacts are those associated with fly-in/fly-out workers and shifts in the land-based economy.

![Figure 4 - Aboriginal Employment and Turnover](image_url)
In the past there has been low level of Aboriginal employment (Figure 4) and high turn-over and the situation is not getting better, it is getting worse. There is a need to study why it does not work. There is a need to examine issues of alcohol, drug, gambling, violence, prostitution, and discrimination. There are pressures on language, culture and identity. There is also a need to determine the social impacts on women. There is anecdotal information but there has not been as much long-term research conducted. What happens and what are the impacts of mine closure? There are impacts in terms of loss of income for individuals and local companies. There are issues to consider relating to reconversion or mobility. Also issues that are important are those related to the reclamation of infrastructures.

Research on Social Impacts of Resource Development
- Need comprehensive baseline studies and monitoring
- Aboriginal workforce issues – why people quit the job? We need an exit poll
- Impacts on hunting and fishing
- Social and economic inequalities within and between communities before, during and after the project
- Impact on other businesses and on the public service (competition for human resources, impact on health services and housing)
- Impact on women working at the mine but also partners of miners in the communities
- Impact of fly-in/fly-out: impact on worker from outside, impact on worker from communities, impact on families, impact on the land based economy
- Impact of shift work on land based economy and family
- Impact of mine closure on northern communities
- There is a need to develop a framework to understand better and measure cumulative impacts
- So far in Canada the environmental impact assessments do not adequately take into account community effects/impacts of projects

Priority research areas
1. Better understanding of relative impacts of different types of mining (iron, diamond, gold etc.) and the different scale of mining projects (impact on the land and on the people)
2. Better understanding of mining companies
   a. Junior vs. Senior
   b. Canadian vs. Foreign
3. Aboriginal employment rate and turnover
4. Implementation and monitoring of IBAs
5. Role & capacity of land claim Impact Review Board
6. Impact of streamlining policy imposed by the federal government
7. Land claim vs. no land claim Aboriginal communities

3. Measuring Social & Economic Impacts of Resource Development on Northern Communities

Andrey Petrov, University of Northern Iowa and Yukon College
The guiding question for this analysis is what work has been done to understand and measure socioeconomic impacts and what can ReSDA do to improve the way in which socio-economic impacts are being assessed in northern communities? This report will summarize and assess existing frameworks of socioeconomic indicators designed to identify, measure and track impacts of resource development on Arctic communities. There is consideration for socioeconomic domains, which could be understood as major components or planks of human development and present a comprehensive yet attainable structure for measuring complex socioeconomic processes using a system of indicators. In order to develop a comparative view of socioeconomic impacts assessments (SEIA) conducted in different Arctic jurisdictions, the report presents an analysis of case studies in four sectors of the Arctic: Canada, Alaska, Russia, and Nordic countries. For each, contributors consider history of SEIA in the region, develop a
matrix of common indicators, and provide assessment of their success. Based on the extensive regional survey the report provides a critical analysis of existing SEIA frameworks and identifies major knowledge gaps and possible improvement strategies.

This analysis is a team effort with researcher’s assigned regional summaries and case studies. The work started with overall analysis of frameworks in which measurements are existent; different parts of socio-economic realms that are most important to study; differences in regional case studies/summaries of measurement systems that have been established in their regions; and conclusions that will be determined about what is known, what is yet to be known and what the issues are in terms of measurement across the Circumpolar Arctic. For the regional summaries/case studies guiding questions were developed including the history of the region, what measurement and monitoring frameworks exist in terms of national, regional and local legislation and regulations. Each of the regions will have a matrix of indicators that have been used, with clear definitions, references and sources that have been used to measure these things. This will be helpful for creating an inventory of all possible indicators that have been used in various studies. The regional teams will come up with a large matrix for each of the regions. Each regional team will identify advantages/positive things happening in their region in terms of progress and measurement of various socio-economic impacts, while at the same time identify their own gaps and look into what could be done to learn more and improve socio-economic impact measurement systems. Regional case studies must be recent and representative of the existing frameworks of SEIA in the regions and follow guiding questions. Some examples of case studies will be the NWT- Diamond, the Mackenzie Valley, Norman Wells in Canada and Sakhalin in Russia.

SEIA frameworks in the Arctic are International (Arctic Social Indicators), transnational, national, regional (territorial/provincial regulation) and local (community or project specific). This work is guided by the frameworks in which measurements are taken. In different cases, see applications of different frameworks that have been applied in particular projects. For now, this is a useful framework to try and discern which measurement system comes from which level of request for measurement. In Canada national legislation and the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012 are examined. Will also look at regional frameworks as well, (provincial/territorial) where there are more specifics on what has to be measured. Review of the community-specific procedures: IBAs, community socio-economic monitoring agreements.

General framework – Provincial and territorial regulation includes the example of the Environmental Assessment Act of Newfoundland & Labrador in 2002. Comprehensive land claims agreements (CLCA) related documents and procedures such as that for the Nunavut Impact Review Board. Section 12.7.2 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement states the purpose of a monitoring program is “to measure the relevant effects of projects on the ecosystemic and socioeconomic environments in the Nunavut Settlement Area”. Measures of socioeconomic environment include:

- Proximity to communities.
- Archaeological and culturally significant sites (e.g. pingos, soap stone quarries) in the project (Local Study Area) and adjacent area (Regional Study Area).
- Palaeontological component of surface and bedrock geology.
- Land and resource use in the area, including subsistence harvesting, tourism, trapping and guiding operations.
- Local and regional traffic patterns.
- Human Health, broadly defined as a complete state of wellbeing (including physical, social, psychological, and spiritual aspects).
• Other Valued Socioeconomic Components (VSEC) as determined through community consultation and/or literature review.

Community-specific procedures include Impact Benefit Agreements (IBAs) and community socio-economic monitoring agreements.

While the general framework for measurement systems examines the legislation and regulation documents that exist, there are many socio-economic documents that are fairly generic. We want to know whether there is a domain or indicator that is specifically spelled-out in either of those documents so we are able to evaluate if it has been done successfully or not. There are many region-specific, community-specific and project-specific frameworks.

The measurement system for the International framework is the Arctic Social Indicators report (2010) that has specific measurements and is the only large Circumpolar social indicators framework to monitor human development in the Arctic. Six domains are established (shown in Figure 5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOMAIN</th>
<th>Indicator 1</th>
<th>Indicator 2</th>
<th>Indicator 3</th>
<th>Indicator 4</th>
<th>Indicator 5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>INFANT MORTALITY: number of deaths of children less than one year of age per 1,000 live births in the same year.</td>
<td>NET MIGRATION: Difference between number of in and out-migrants during the year (estimates).</td>
<td>UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.</td>
<td>PARTICIPATION RATE: Labor force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.</td>
<td>TRANSFER PAYMENTS: All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material well-being</td>
<td>PER CAPITA HOUSEHOLD INCOME: Total household income per capita.</td>
<td>NET MIGRATION: Difference between number of in and out-migrants during the year (estimates).</td>
<td>UNEMPLOYMENT: Unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.</td>
<td>PARTICIPATION RATE: Labor force expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.</td>
<td>TRANSFER PAYMENTS: All cash benefits received from federal, provincial, territorial or municipal governments.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>STUDENTS IN POST-SECONDARY: No data.</td>
<td>STUDENTS COMPLETING POST-SECONDARY: No data.</td>
<td>RETENTION (10 YEARS AFTER): No data.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural vitality</td>
<td>LANGUAGE RET.: Ratio between percent of respondents who report an ability to conduct a conversation in a Native language and percent of Aboriginal population in total population.</td>
<td>SUBSISTENCE ENGAGEMENT: Percent of people 15 years of age who hunted, fished, trapped or engaged in other forms of subsistence harvesting during the year.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact with nature</td>
<td>CONSUMPTION OF TRADITIONAL FOODS: Percent of Households That Had or More of Meat &amp; Fish Consumed in 2008 Obtained Through Hunting or Fishing.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fate control</td>
<td>PC OF LOCAL/ABORIG IN GOVERNING INST/POSITIONS: Pc of Aboriginal people in government and managerial occupations (defined by NOC).</td>
<td>PC OF SELF-GENERATED INCOME: Percent of personal income other than transfer payments.</td>
<td>PC SPEAKING MOTHER LANGUAGE: Ratio between percent of respondents who report an ability to conduct a conversation in a Native language and percent of Aboriginal population in total population.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5 - Arctic Social Indicators Framework

For Canada a national system is the Community Wellbeing Index (CWB). This is a means of measuring socio-economic well-being in First Nations, Inuit and other Canadian communities. A CWB index score is a single number that can range from a low of 0 to a high of 100. It is composed of data on income, education, housing conditions and labour force activity. There are also regional systems as shown by the report in 1997 “Communities and Diamonds – NWT. This was a requirement by the Government of NWT (GNWT) as part of the socio-economic agreement (SEA) in 1996. It is published annually and has 5 domains and a system of 21 indicators. A local project specific example is the Mackenzie Valley pipeline Baseline study in 2004 (one time only) “Environmental Impact Statement for the Mackenzie Gas Project”.
In Greenland there have been recent studies that try to assess possible impacts of large resource development that is about to happen there. In Alaska the “Man in the Arctic Program (MAP)” included building an econometric model of the state economy among other activities. The MAP model has been used in numerous SEIA to project economic effects of various projects and programs such as the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline.

Common Issues for Arctic SEIA Measurement. There are certain things that come up in terms of knowledge gaps and issues related to measurement systems. It is difficult to come up with one big framework because measurement systems are very fragmented and not integrated. The fragmentary nature of measurement causes people to work in a silo of their own needs. Many studies are snap-shot, with little monitoring later, which is key to understanding impacts of resource development. A big problem everywhere is to collect data that is appropriate. Here there is potential for community self-monitoring rather than going to the government. There is often dependency on “Southern” (foreign) indicators. There may be quantitative tilt as qualitative indicators are easier to measure but we need to go deeper into qualitative measures. There is a negotiated nature for indicators so we need to keep in mind stakeholders interests.

Discussion highlights of gap research topics 1 to 3

⇒ Evident that there is overlap for theme areas and the gaps identified and this will be worked out with review of all gaps. Started with historical background of resource developments as a way to understand position of communities. Also general knowledge of what social impacts are.

⇒ Economics is one area that needs to be examined in the ReSDA program to understand the costs of environmental impacts for communities.

⇒ The transiency issue is something to consider across the North. There are comparable datasets for the United States and Canada using the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, which would allow us to measure how many jobs are flown-in and flown-out. Also the Canada Revenue databases have information but just for Statistics Canada. We could look at how many wages are flying out, the types of jobs, the number of jobs etc. This impacts colleges in the North. Programs could be improved so there are more employment opportunities for locals.

⇒ We need to look at the unexpected consequences of flying-in and flying-out. For example, Aboriginal people are relocating to the South and flying-in and flying-out to work in mines that were right close to their homes in the North.

⇒ There is the question of the changing nature of work itself. Many jobs where don’t require people to be on site (tele-work). There are growing numbers of self-employed contractors in the North.

⇒ There are changes in the non-Aboriginal population across the Arctic. We need to understand the “new” Canadians in the North with many coming from other countries. There is a need to
consider both the settler society and Indigenous populations in these gap analyses. There is a need to document the political history that has gone on in the territorial legislatures and what happened outside of land claims negotiations and the relationships between the Territorial governments and the Federal government. We need to understand both settler society and the Territorial governments as independent actors, outside the Federal-Indigenous dynamic that is often the focus.

⇒ Maybe one of the issues here is that we should not assume those categories of “Aboriginal” and “non-Aboriginal”. Those are actually evolving categories.
⇒ We may want to consider the idea of “impacts”. This minimizes the action of local communities in terms of their abilities to shape their own experience with past and present resource developments. It downplays the extent of mining company practices that have changed due to encounters with Northern communities and Northern environments. Mining companies have had to behave differently in a variety of ways so we should think of it more in terms of “encounters” rather than impacts. Encounters have profound relations of power and inequality with consequences in communities and by different sets of actors. “Impacts” are very unidirectional and doesn’t properly reflect the experience on the ground.

4. Resource Revenue Regimes

Lee Huskey, Department of Economics, University of Alaska Anchorage

The end result of ReSDA should have a policy aspect to it. This is a key idea underlying the analysis done for this theme. This gap analysis is built around 6 questions that need to be answered. The North has a northern predicament in that resources and government spending drive northern economies and for most of those resources, the scale of activity and technology needed means that most of the resource generated income flows to groups that are outside of the region where development takes place. With resource revenues the resource production income claimed by the public sector or local organizations is one way to limit this outflow of income. They are an important mechanism for grabbing part of the income flow before it leaves the region. Resources revenues are also a way to provide sustainability. Even under the best circumstances, the development of non-renewable resources provides limited benefits to the community and to the region. They provide a means of turning single-time resource income into revenue over a long period of time. Resource revenue regimes are the set of rules and rates that determine the share of resource rents that remain with government or regional organizations. There is a need to consider taxes, royalties, bonus and lease payments, profit shares and taxes on property, production, income, and profits.

There are a number of questions to be asked for this analysis. How do resource revenue regimes vary across the Circumpolar North and between types of natural resources? One of the issues is the resource revenue tradeoff. This is the tradeoff that is associated with setting rules and rates. Rates have a direct effect on resource revenue- the higher the rate, the more of the revenue is captured by the public sector. The indirect effect is that a higher rate may discourage certain kinds of economic activity. The higher rate may actually reduce the amount of production and reduce the amount of revenue available for the public sector from resource production. How does the structure of resource revenue affect production decisions? Have other people found evidence of this revenue tradeoff? The revenue regime will reflect who is in control. One of the things we have to recognize when we talk about sustainable resource development in the North is that ownership control of resource development and control of public revenues occurs at a lot of different levels (privately, Indigenous corporations, etc.) .

Distribution and revenue sharing schemes also influence the tradeoffs between production and revenue. How are resource revenues distributed to communities and other local organizations? One way to think
about control is who sets the tax rates, who decide what gets produced. Another way to think about control is how do we see the money and when do we see the money? Savings funds are a mechanism of control. The resource procedures, local organizations, and other special interests use the political process to influence resource revenue regimes. The ability of special interests to influence resource policy limits local control. How are decisions about resource revenue made?

The benefits of resource development will also be affected by the way resource revenues are used at the local level. Development funds and savings accounts are community distributions. Individual distributions include profit sharing and investment earnings. We also need to consider the resource curse. Resource producers try to shape policy to maximize their benefit. The theme of the resource curse is how do resource producers affect the resource revenue regimes? Finally what are successful and unsuccessful examples of attempts to save revenue at local and provincial levels? There are unsuccessful examples, for example, the community in Kodiak that received a huge amount of money as a part of the Exxon-Valdez oil spill settlement. They established a trust fund for all generations to parcel the money out over time. However, what happened was the community of 300 people thought that they had better ways to spend the money. There was a vote and the fund was dissolved and split amongst the community members and over the years many of these people moved away. A final question would be what are the effects on local welfare of individual and community distribution of resource revenues?

5. Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment: Past and Future

Bram Noble, University of Saskatchewan

This is still in the early stages of development. We are approaching environmental assessment as a process designed for identifying, predicting, evaluating and mitigating the biophysical, social, and other relevant effects of development proposals prior to major decisions being taken and commitments being made (IAJA 2009). This gap analysis is restricted to the more formal or regulated environmental assessment across the Arctic. Across the Circumpolar North environmental assessment is legislated as a ‘project-driven’ process. It is focused largely on project-specific development applications and the mitigation of potential environmental effects. It is variable in terms of scope, provisions, and applications.

What is the influence and effectiveness of Environmental Assessment? It is one of the most widely practiced environmental management tools but the influence and effectiveness is called into question. Is it an effective tool? Does it have an impact and what might that impact be? This issue is being addressed globally, as well as across Canada’s Arctic. Questions of regulatory reform have been raised. Many scholars, Arctic communities, industry and environmental interest groups alike have started to lobby for more effective environmental assessment in recent years. There are key concerns identified that include how to access cumulative environmental effects and how to ensure earlier and more effective engagement of communities that are affected by resource development. Efficiency has become
synonymous with effectiveness. There have been calls and mounting pressures on the environmental assessment research community to respond, to better identify the impact and influence of environmental assessment, to better identify how to address concerns about timelines and efficiencies but to do so without losing sight of what is effective environmental assessment. The core focus of the proposed gap analysis: What research has been done on Arctic environmental assessment (EA) to identify its impact, influence and effectiveness?

The goal of this gap analysis is to set a context and to identify research needs and priorities. The gap analysis is about the research on environmental assessment not an evaluation of gaps in the practice of environmental assessment, or how we might fix or fill those gaps. Although this is something that might emerge from the gap analysis as a priority research area

The proposed gap analysis will occur in 3 phases. Phase 1 examines Arctic EA provisions and practices. This involves high level analyses of variations in both the scope of environmental assessment (i.e.: biophysical, social, economic considerations), its application (i.e.: project specific provisions for regional or strategic assessment, and key process areas (i.e.: Cumulative effects, participation, follow-up, trans-boundary environmental assessment). The second phase involves a synthesis of the work to analyze the ‘impacts’ of Arctic Environmental Assessment where ‘Impact’= effectiveness and how environmental assessment has facilitated better or more informed decisions and environmental actions. The scope of this analysis will include academic environmental assessment literature- so as not to duplicated efforts of other gap analyses (i.e.: Traditional knowledge, community development, IBAs) and recent policy or regulatory reviews of environmental assessment systems. We want to find out what has been the focus of research on environmental assessment across the Arctic. What has dominated? What seems to be missing? The third phase identifies key gaps in research on Arctic Environmental Assessment impact and effectiveness. What needs to be addressed in order to advance the effectiveness of environmental assessment and its relevance to Arctic communities and stakeholders? We need to examine enduring and emerging issues and concerns in Arctic environmental assessment and immediate and long-term research needs. We will consolidate based on the gap analysis from phase 1 and 2 reviews and offer a brief survey of international scholarship on Arctic environmental assessment to identify priority areas.

6. Regional Economic Development

Frances Abele, Carleton University and David Muddiman, MA student, Carleton University

We began with an outline, in which a number of questions are posed to solicit help on this. We want to be sure what is outlined makes sense and if anything is missing. Also we want to know what key questions to cover in the paper that we will write. We are open to having others contribute to the paper.

What is a region? It is a matter of what your analytical purpose is and the scale varies (circumpolar is a region for some purposes). Indigenous territories often define regions, based upon long use and occupancy and resources of the land. Alternative conceptions concerns industrial use (ex. Petroleum provinces). The outline includes a definitional question and an overview of Circumpolar approaches to regional economy analysis. This work also considers Indigenous Territories and economic regions as this is one of the gaps that need to be improved if Indigenous governments are going to be successful. They need to have an idea of the economic development in their region. For public administration and economic regions this work will examine the interaction between transplanted or imported state forms and the creation of an economic region (for example the way in which establishing a northern university has the ability to influence the economy of a particular region, and with other factors taken into account, might actually form a region for viable economic development planning purposes). Also the interaction between territory-wide governments and local governments is examined. Very often it is the local
governments that have the first responsibility for looking after economic wellbeing and yet have the least power/formal capacity for doing so. We will examine how the imposition of state forms might be conflated with other ideas or other conceptualizations of a given region. Regional economic diversification is important for establishing stable regional economies. We have looked a lot at the development of the tourism sector, for example, and what kind of impacts that will have. We also look at regions and migration (inter-regional migration) with a focus on migration itself, both as an effect of economic change and as a cause of economic change. There are cross-cutting themes- features we have noticed in the literatures that are of a second or third order. Issues will include gender issues, intergenerational change etc. In the setting of priorities and gaps we want to ask the question of how to maximize community benefit?

It is obvious that an awful lot of primary case-study style research has been conducted in Northern Canada in the last 10 years. We are at a stage now where it is important to start to synthesize what has been discovered in the case studies and to analyze them in the light of the aggregate data studies that have also been going on during the same period. We would welcome participation in our project in any way that people would like to contribute.

**Discussion highlights for gap research topics 4, 5 and 6**

⇒ Presentations help us look at how to do research that will help maximize benefits of resource development for these communities.

⇒ For Gap Analysis #4 what are the effects or impacts of different kinds of firms? Does the ownership make a difference? (International organizations, the culture of the firms etc.)

⇒ There is concern with the description that northern cash economies are resource driven. They are actually government driven.

⇒ Important gaps/questions to consider. What is the role of government in distributing benefits of government? To what extent do benefits flow not just to regions but to specific communities that face the impacts? What is the role of government spending in resource revenues in changing the distribution of wealth within the country to make it more equitable and also more inequitable? Also, occasionally, the local organizations get large amount of money because they happen to be lucky. I am not sure there is much research that has been done on what happens to those revenues.

⇒ There hasn’t been any discussion of austerity measures Concerning Gap Analysis #4- there is the question about how revenues can be invested and who decides this in order to guarantee sustainable growth. Related to that, once you know how rent is invested, it might also tell you what kind of revenue regime is supported.

⇒ Concerning Gap #5 - past and future- a gap that needs to be looked at is what regulatory regimes empower communities and what regimes shut communities out?

⇒ At the level of trying to empower communities to cope with overwhelming resource development, we need to be aware that just knowing something isn’t enough. We need to know how to fix things.

⇒ It might be worthwhile to consider / question what is meant by “gap”.

⇒ Part of this analysis would be to question what is going on in community meetings and offices when things go sideways. Rarely have we had research results that shed light on what we are trying to accomplish. To help people in the communities, we have to drill to the right down levels because we need information that helps support jobs.

⇒ We need good news stories. We want to know what does make a project work well. Research shouldn’t just focus on the negative outcomes.
⇒ There needs to be consideration from the lowest level possible of what the gap is in order to equip people on the ground
⇒ One of the main ideas of this research program is to create a “tool kit” that gives communities the resources and the ability to make decisions based out the research undertaken.
⇒ One issue not researched is on the pressure communities are under to make decisions tomorrow. If they make the decision to go ahead or not go ahead on a mine project for example, it has a 50 to 100 year impact on the area. We need to know more about the nature of that pressure because it is overwhelming and an important question to examine.
⇒ For Gap Analysis #6- there is an interest in how different government policies that have affected economic development have benefited resource developments for the communities.
⇒ One of the concepts behind resource revenues was to create the next economy – there have been some micro examples (i.e. tourism) of setting up new activities – not just how you’re saving it, but how you’re using it. We need to understand how to use these resources to create new futures.
⇒ It is important to understand power relations in resource development. With involvement with the Dene and First Nations movement concerning land claims the biggest issue dealt with in the past was the pipeline negotiations – elders didn’t know English but had a clear understanding of what going on. They supported one another across the territory and the result was no pipeline.
⇒ Under the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act, approved by the federal government, the Mackenzie Valley Water Board and the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board care of applications that come in from oil companies and miners. Developers are putting too much pressure on the government. Under the Impact Review Board it took 3-4 years to get approval for projects to go ahead. This shows the power that comes with land claims agreements.
⇒ A key question is how can we make the research more useful and accessible to communities?
⇒ We want to develop a toolbox of policy and resources for communities. We need to assess what kind of tools will be useful to communities. There is a big emphasis on knowledge mobilization, which means reaching out to communities to find ways to put reports into formats that communities can understand and use in their struggles. Need to be creative and figure out how to get information out to the people that need it, in a format that they can actually use.
⇒ This work is Circumpolar. What about ReSDA working with the Arctic Council with a focus on community considerations, issues, impacts, benefits, tools etc. Communities of the Arctic are very broad, they are the people in terms of all the various levels of government, which more and more are local and regional, and this is the challenge we face here in the Arctic. It is a challenge in the Arctic with decision-makers at many different levels so we need to work together. Arctic Council reports talk about regions but we want more consideration of who this work is being done for, not just the communities but the governments at all of the different levels need to support good decision making and need to be mindful of what the capacities and needs are of regional governments as they evolve and work at different levels in the region.
⇒ We need to consider that communities in the North are very broad and in some ways very unique.

7. Social Dimensions of Resource Development and Well Being

Brenda Parlee, University of Alberta

In talking about the gap analyses must ask whose gap is it and why is that gap important? Well-being has been conceptualized in many different ways in relation to resource development. Most recently it was used in environmental assessments. Most of this work has been conducted in the Northwest Territories,
so the gap analysis has been mostly focused on that region. We would want feedback on the other areas of the Circumpolar region.

There are different meanings among different peoples and different ways it is measured or monitored with many influences or determinants for Well-being (Figure 6). Is a concept that is easily understood in Aboriginal languages. It has a culturally specific meaning, but is also something we can look at quantitatively. This work is trying to look at alternative ways to examine the concept of “well-being”.

Historically resource developments have resulted in very few sustainable benefits for northern communities. Many significant social issues have been created with mining, oil and gas projects. Much of the anthropology literature has a starting point on “virgin soil epidemics” – many Aboriginal people thought their health and well-being was better prior to settlement and resource development and that is the basis that they would like to get back to. Development is outstripping adaptive capacity of northern communities. Communities are too often portrayed as vulnerable. Many problems created by settlement and colonization are seen in other Aboriginal communities globally (ex. Australia) with issues of poverty and marginalization. Development may be compounding some critical social conditions- “outstripping adaptive capacity” but disempowering views of “vulnerability”

One of the key themes included is around education (formal and traditional). There are concerns that a lot of youth in northern communities are losing traditional knowledge and skills and don’t have the same traditional capacities that their parents did in terms of living on the land. Also low high school graduation rates lead to concern that people aren’t ready for training and employment. One gap we need to look at: is to what extent is the hypothesis or theory true that people aren’t “ready” for development? It is also important to look at the extent to which we overly generalize when we are talking about communities. Communities are extremely different, i.e. youth, women, employed and unemployed, etc. There is an over-tendency in the literature to homogenize and to talk too much about community without really defining it well or knowing what we are talking about. Employment opportunities are changing. There is an important body of work on education that is unexplored, particularly that which is tied to the resource sector. The resource curse literature also talks about the “brain drain” effect that companies create. Businesses are competing with high wages provided by oil and gas. Decapitation of the knowledge and skill base of communities is an important issue that is much more unexplored than it could be. The “brain drain” limits the resilience of individuals and communities to the boom-bust cycles of development. Environmental assessment tends to dominate the kind of research we do on resource development. There is not a lot of research being conducted in terms of more long-term effects. A good resource of the book by Frances Abele, “Gathering Strength” discussing the changing nature of education and training in the North.

The absence of basic infrastructure is correlated with poor health and well-being outcomes. Housing needs of northern communities are increasing yet the money and capital invested in housing is decreasing. Housing insecurity is likely to be compounded by boom-bust cycles of resource development.
and uneven development across the territories with vulnerable populations (ex. Homeless, single mothers) facing the greatest disbenefits. This is still a crisis-level issue that is under-researched. There are also many other kinds of infrastructure needs that need to be explored more fully.

We need to look at the role of culture as a determinant of well-being. Ways in which culture was historically considered the “problem” and that we had to modernize northern people into Euro-Canadian society. Now we’re looking at culture as protective of health and well-being. It is now uncritically looked at as a cure-all and in some ways being used by industry and government as a way of decreasing the perception of development as problematic. People are evoking cultural narratives as a way of decreasing perception of development as problematic. There is a gap in how we talk about culture and its contribution in resource development. A key aspect of this is traditional knowledge. Represent culture in some degrees as a health determinant. This can range from the land use, tracking of harvest practices, fluency in an Aboriginal language or participation in ceremonies or cultural activities. Putting culture into measurable bits or “things” is seen as overly simplistic-part of a colonial and neo-colonial process of Aboriginal surveillance. Need more understanding of culture and its role in sustainability. There is wide and broad literature on the Traditional Ecological Knowledge emerging from work in the North. Much of this deals with environmental issues and looks at the role of traditional knowledge and systems of government like co-management. There has been less focus on traditional knowledge in terms of its role in health and well-being in communities. What role does traditional knowledge play in sustainability of resource development? Use in management and monitoring of resource development- best practices and critical discussion of “community-based monitoring” has been limited. Different ways to look at themes and what is the real contribution they are making to the sustainability of resource development in the North. Traditional knowledge often attributed to elders and is treated this way in environmental assessment. Youth have more consideration of elders with younger adults being marginalized (neither successful in school or the land). Stating that “youth know nothing” is a dangerous narrative in northern communities. Some work to be done on the kind of knowledge that youth are acquiring- there is a real gap here.

Need to consider personal well-being (psycho-social). Consider with self-esteem, personal control, happiness, life satisfaction and positive outlook on life. It is also associated with self-efficacy as it pertains to goal setting and achievement. Well-being is most likely to be experienced by those who are able to make progress towards or achieve personal goals. Anglo-American and Judeo-Christian emphasis on individual productivity and functionality have led to criticisms and exploration of alternative meanings. Is a cross-cultural critic of the notion of well-being and how we measure it.

Connections to the social economy with benefits of resource development and income – assumption is that well-being improves as income increases – this is the theory that drives a lot of government policy: we need more development, we need more jobs etc. Research tells us this is not accurate at all income levels- not absolute in northern Canada where culture, community and the land figure into peoples sense of a “good life”. In northern cultures other factors such as culture, community and the land fit in alongside income in terms of well-being. Income and well-being are thought to be strongly related- a theory which drives resource development (i.e. people will be better off with jobs and higher incomes). Relationship between well-being and growth in income are strongest at lower income levels. For people in lower income bracket development it is an easy sell – ex. of Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Social networks, extent of social supports and feelings of belonging are strongly associated with well-being. Individualistic traits and lack of social connectedness are conversely associated with the absence of well-being. Role of the social economy could be explored more fully. There is a fair amount of research on formal institutions, but less so on more informal networks. Less understood role of social networks in the
success and management of adverse effects of resource development (ex. Homeless shelters). Formal (co-management) versus formal social networks (ex. Friends and family)

There is a different nature of northern communities with transience, mobility and migration. There is less consideration given to the impacts of resource development on non-Aboriginal peoples to live and create communities in the North. Immigration of new Arctic citizens not just to major centres but small communities (2-week in/out rotations). Not just demographic (ex. Statistical analysis- lived experience)

“If the land is not healthy, how can we be”. There is a fairly large section of literature suggesting that people are highly adaptive to environmental change. There are northern economies and communities that are grounded in the belief of the capacity to be flexible and adapt to change. What capacities do people have to adapt to boom/bust of wage economies? Another key gap within that is the ways in which resource development can influence health. The boundary between social issues and health issues is fairly grey. Rising concerns about chronic illness in northern communities and the ways in which resource development may further compound or limit people’s capacity to be on the land and make a living on the land and the resulting concern that decline in traditional food consumption can lead to chronic illness.

A final point is that human security in the Arctic is concerned with the intersection of power and governance and the social, economic political and environmental factors that contribute to the well-being of Arctic people

8. Community-Industry Relations

Ken Caine, University of Alberta

This gap analysis is discussing the spaces for research that were uncovered when looking at the experience of people and communities that are working with industry and the social relations that develop how it works towards negotiation of agreement when it comes to industry. This theme is interesting because it’s called “Community-Industry Relations”, and Ben Bradshaw’s theme, which follows is called “Community-Industry Relations- Impact Benefit Agreements” (IBA). I am excited that these are separate themes/presentations. People are interested in what happens at the front-end of those IBA negotiations. What about those social and cultural relations that are really necessary to have the proper negotiations that might follow? We have questions about proper social relations for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities and how to develop them. Idea that there are changing social relations and this needs to be taken into account.

The intent of this theme is to try to get at and clarify expectations of proper social and cultural relations between communities and industry. Increasingly people are going the route of negotiating private agreements between industry and community, so we need to understand these relationships to reduce the negative impacts of that development in the long-run. It needs to be clear that there are some difficulties in this analysis. We are talking about a diversity of geographic regions- cultures, language, and ethnic groups.

This analysis is not about Canada. It is about what is going on in the Circumpolar North – so understanding what some of the success stories are; and what problem areas have been identified around the world. There are some excellent examples in places like Russian and Finland that need to be brought out and explored in terms of Canadian social relations or industry-community relations.
We need to more fully understand the relations between communities and government. There also needs to be research done on the relations between researchers and communities. Looking at what the spaces are for research that have arisen from the literature on regions across Russia, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Alaska that could be explored. There is a lot of complementarity with other ReSDA themes.

The approach for this analysis was to do a literature review. So the first review looked at the relations from the perspective of communities. The second review then looked at the other side of the equation, looking at business literature. Where we’re at now is looking at this analysis from the perspective of people who have experience doing this type of research. There has been some really good research looking at community-industry relations by past graduate-level students. Some of the anthropological work has been done by people who are spending time with communities and are learning who people are and this creates a much stronger product or type of research. There is the issue of access to this data or literature. Much of it is written in other languages. The second issue revolves around talking about social relations. It is embedded in other types of research, but few people talking about it. Gaps can be discovered in the literature, but there are also silent gaps or spaces that no one is writing about, but that people know exist (ex. Gender).

Corporate social responsibility and social licence to operate is often explained as a successful model for industry, but we need to look at what corporate social responsibility means to people in communities and how is this understanding used in the development of those relationships. There was a discussion about community and when it comes to industry-community relations, we need to understand participation in this process and how it can be tyrannized. What does participation mean to people in communities and how can it be undertaken so that it doesn’t turn into something with a sterile meaning? When we start to think about the negotiations that might arise from these types of relations, there has been a strong focus on the content of the product of those relations. Ethnographically speaking, what’s happening in the actual process of how those relations are developing? This is where the time spent with community people and with a given process may be the best way to understand these success stores or these failures.

Social institutions are important, but possibly we need to start thinking about the development of these institutions or ways of managing natural resources or governing the land that takes a more open perspective or brings complex social relations into it so that we start to examine unequal power relationships and how those relations shape resource management arrangements, decisions and outcomes. What are the cases where people are doing things successfully and what are they doing differently? SERNNoCa (the social economy network) research tried to get at what is taking place between how we typically understand economies and what’s happening in those economies within communities, or even subsistence economies, or hybrid economies? When we start to talk about social relations, we need to examine the local-level involvement with extractive industries and the impact on land-users and those resources that they rely on. In the literature that we are looking at, there seems to be a lot of literature revolving around methodologies that are qualitative- spending time with people, talking with them, and really understanding where they are coming from. At the same time, there is something missing in this literature that looks at more of a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis right from the very start so that it is truly a mixed approach; so that the new ways of working with communities from the industry side are based on solid quantitative data but also the qualitative understanding of it. The literature is really saying that we need to spend more time with communities to understand how these negotiations are taking place. With the experiences that people are providing, it needs to be more of an ethnographic approach rather than analyzing the outcome and trying to work backwards.
Some of the interesting success stories that are coming out of the literature are those cases where communities have pushed new approaches and different kinds of strategies to challenge those conventional or standardized kinds of development practices. We can do this by examining some of those successful stories. We need to examine those types of relations that are built between the laws. We should not forget that historically there have been some really fascinating approaches between communities and industries. We also need to spend time looking at the role of non-governmental organizations (NGO) and environmental NGOs. Some research suggests that NGOs are doing good work with communities, but communities are using these NGOs to get what they want. Silent gaps included the gendered dimension of community-industry relations is something you don’t see much of in the literature with questions on who is participating in these negotiations and how are women represented by in these formal negotiations with industry. Similar to what was mentioned in Brenda’s presentation, we also need to understand the experiences and knowledge that youth have and the role that youth have in the development of these types of relationships.

9. Community-Industry Relations - Impact Benefit Agreements (IBA)

Ben Bradshaw, University of Guelph

A list of known IBAs are found at [http://www.impactandbenefit.com/IBA_Database_List/](http://www.impactandbenefit.com/IBA_Database_List/)

IBAs are largely voluntary agreements and typical content is shown in Figure 7. There are some jurisdictions where they are a requirement. I use the term “supra” regulatory agreements because they operate alongside and as a complement to regulatory systems. They are designed to further mitigate project impacts as a complement to environmental assessment and to deliver benefits to local Aboriginal communities in a contractual manner. Typically they include some form of remuneration, employment and training, additional environmental protection and monitoring, etc. Mining companies are largely signing these to secure consent of social licencing, “peace in the valley”. This is important for convincing their financiers that they are going to be in business for a while. There is also increasingly outside stakeholders, such as NGO’s or the ethical investment world, that want to know that a company is doing the right thing.

There are concerns with the term “Impact Benefit Agreement” because it is usually seen as benefits in exchange for impacts. They should be considered Impact AND Benefit agreements as they are two agreements in one: they are an agreement about impacts in their monitoring mitigation and they are an agreement about benefits. One of the greatest concerns around environmental assessment is that the mitigation is never perfect and so you don’t get back to the status quo. Why would traditional land owners consent to projects that would leave them at the status quo? When you think about the historical baseline, IBAs are clearly progress when compared to earlier times. One of the challenges for ReSDA and communities that are trying to decide whether to support or reject proposed mines and what

---

![Figure 7 - Typical content of an impact and benefit agreement](http://www.impactandbenefit.com/IBA_Database_List/)
might be the conditions within which they could work. There is a need to ask whether IBAs can be used in a productive way.

There are 5 themes identified for existing knowledge gaps. The first theme is the legal basis of IBAs. The existing knowledge for our understanding of where IBAs have come from are quite good. The legal and quasi-legal basis of IBAs is generally well understood, at least historically for aboriginal law, successful land claims, environmental assessment decisions and evolving cultural norms/industry CSR. What is less known is the contemporary legal basis of IBAs given evolving definitions of the Crow’s Duty to Consult and Accommodate and growing quasi-legal demands for Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). The knowledge gaps include:

- Does legal context from region to region impact the content of an IBA?
- Are IBA negotiations recognized as de facto replacements for the Crown’s Duty to Consult and Accommodate? If so, what are the implications for Aboriginal communities and industry?
- How are legal and cultural norms around the concept of FPIC changing in Canada and what might this mean for IBA negotiations?
- Do governments have a legal obligation to support IBA negotiation? If so, what might be the scope of their involvement?
- How do communities understand their legal rights? How does this impact their approach to IBA negotiations?
- How does this industry approach IBA negotiations? Is it to have a rights-based discussion or is it based on “how much money will it take to get the project the green light”? Does this matter?

The second theme is IBA negotiation and implementation. We know that for a variety of reasons, IBA negotiations (and their outcomes) can be highly variable. The exercise of overt and covert power is a crucial issue and concern in IBA negotiations. IBA negotiations often miss the opportunity to directly address community health needs. Although a seemingly obvious point, IBA implementation is a fundamental determinant of IBA effectiveness. IBA implementation can be highly variable. In this theme gaps include:

- How variable are IBA negotiations and implementation?
- To what degree are IBA negotiations informed by well-conceived and inclusive community visioning exercises? How well do they capture interests of community health?
- How much information sharing occurs among communities and among companies, and how does these impact IBA negotiations?
- What are contemporary and historical constraints to effective IBA negotiation and implementation, and how can they be addressed?
- What are the governance and capacity issues that have to be addressed to improve IBA negotiation and implementation?

The third theme is IBA effectiveness. By their mere presence, IBAs represent an advance over a grossly unjust past. For communities, IBAs serve to influence project planning and secure benefits; the attainment to these goals is variable from agreement to agreement. Community satisfaction with benefit delivery is generally low; while explicit expectations may be met, communities’ members hold a variety of implicit expectations of IBA that are seldom delivered. There is limited work that seeks to measure IBA effectiveness, in large part because it is methodologically challenging. The knowledge gaps or questions for this theme:

- Are IBAs benefiting communities? Are they meeting their explicit and implicit aims?
- Are IBAs benefiting industry? Are they meeting their explicit and implicit aims?
- What methods are suitable for gauging IBA effectiveness?
• Can mining, when undertaken with IBAs, contribute to sustainable community economic development? What conditions must be present?

The fourth theme is IBA interaction with regulatory processes and institutions. IBA negotiations (private) are influenced by, and influence, (public) regulatory processes like environmental assessment. There is little to no coordination of these two processes, though parties knowingly use each process to further their interests. A community’s participation in IBAs can impact its relations with institutions like AANDC and the Provinces. Knowledge gaps for this area are

- Is there the potential to harmonize environmental assessment and IBA processes? Is there interest?
- To what degree are IBAs coming to replace environmental assessment, and is this problematic?
- Is the present relationship of IBAs and environmental assessment productive? Is this working?

Theme 5 examines IBAs and social justice. The historical conduct of mining has created injustices for Aboriginal peoples (continued colonialism). Though the regulation and conduct of mining has clearly evolved, it is still easy to conceive of mining in a colonialist frame. In modern land claim regions (ex. Nunavut), control over mine developments is especially improved. That said, the new institutional arrangements are frustrating communities and causing renewed disempowerments. While mineral life cycles are relatively short, IBAs can aid in the creation of inclusive development processes and mitigate boom and bust scenarios. Knowledge Gaps/questions:

- Do IBAs have the potential to ameliorate historical boom-bust trends?
- In light of their private nature, do IBAs reinforce exclusive development practices or can they be a tool for inclusive governance?
- Are IBAs a counterbalance to historical injustice or do they perpetuate them?
- What are alternatives to IBAs that might create greater opportunities for communities in terms of both economic development and social justice?

Though there is clearly a need to generate new knowledge, we also need to mobilize existing knowledge, which has been attempted here. For example the IBA toolkit for communities developed by Ginger Gibson and Ciaran O’Faircheallaigh is available on line. Ginger Gibson has provided some potential gaps in this area as shown in the table below separating these into practice and knowledge gaps.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Gaps</th>
<th>Knowledge Gaps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agreement types have proliferated, but with little information sharing or</td>
<td>How can communities and governments share information and create unity to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collective learning</td>
<td>leverage agreement outcomes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreements remain largely unconnected to regulatory engagement</td>
<td>Little on the capacity, policy, structures for implementing/managing IBAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little to no adaptive management in light of observed social impacts</td>
<td>How can engaged social analysis inform/enable adaptive management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable implementation; often weak</td>
<td>Governance models (ex. Management of decisions, budgets etc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unreasonably high governance requirements</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A key question for ReSDA work is to ask if IBA-signatory communities healthier than they used to be? If not, how can they be? Are communities that go down the mining road with an impact benefit agreement in place, ultimately better off in terms of their health? How can one generate better understanding of the community health implications of mining and also, try and stack the deck to make those outcomes positive? Know from NWT lots of up sides. Communities and diamonds reports show this. Also concerns expressed. “Bottom-Up” evidence provided from NWT examples as seen in the statement at the Kugluktuk Focus Group “The benefits have been good but we could get more. What have we got form the mines but jobs? We could have got a lot more in our IBA”.

To improve the research need to use a finer lens (ex. 1 IBA rather than 14) with more community-level voices. Need to have reinforcement and replication in multiple locations. Need use of community selected indicators of well-being and long-term self-monitoring starting with a baseline. Assist communities to start self-monitoring.

Work is being done in Baker Lake to create an annual Inuit Wellness Report. We are using existing data, personal interviews, focus group sessions, surveys and case studies. The objective of each Wellness Report is to provide an overview of any impacts of the Meadowbank Mine on the wellness of the Inuit residents of Baker Lake in as much detail as practically possible. Agnico-Eagle has commissioned the Hamlet of Baker Lake to develop a means of tracking Hamlet wellness using indicators that are meaningful to its residents. We are assisting the Hamlet to develop these indicators and to establish a baseline of Hamlet wellness against which change can be measured. Similar initiatives are being done in 3 other communities. We are also working with Baker Lake to make available to residents knowledge of the community health implications of mining from places like Dettah, NWT. With funds from the Canadian Institute for Health Research, we have collected 1500+ pieces of knowledge and worked to translate/mobilize it for Hamlet residents.

Discussion highlights for gap research topics 7, 8 and 9

⇒ In IBA framework today there is still little opportunity or ability to follow-up to make sure the agreements were kept, especially as the owners and mines come and go. It is shocking that IBAs are largely secret and this lack of transparency is a real problem impacting knowledge sharing capacity. To what extent would a First Nations person in one part of Canada have access to what is known about the IBAs that have been negotiated elsewhere in Canada and how they have worked? To what extent is that knowledge widely shared within communities and from community to community? The US is analogous but different. Somebody files a law suit on behalf of the community. The company realizes that it has potential liability of some kind and settles outside of court with the community. Nobody knows what it says, it is all secret. Experience as a consultant has provided first-hand knowledge of some of these agreements and we should be shocked at the distribution of the benefits, how unequally they were distributed and how we are not allowed to talk about them. Anyway that ReSDA could somehow make a concerted push to make the process transparent, and if possible, make the government have to be involved to the extent of having these filed with the government and be enforceable by government action, if not by the private parties.

⇒ In the Sahtu region, groups have requested access to other IBAs. Because there is some financial money involved with details of how much money given they are kept secret. In the Sahtu we use the terms “Access and Benefits Agreement” not IBAs. Working closely with the 5 Renewable Resources Councils (RRCs) in the communities of the Sahtu region a gathering was held in September 2012 with discussions of the current shale-oil exploration boom happening in the Sahtu region. Communities can’t imagine what this is going to entail and it is happening very fast. The issue of Access and Benefits Agreements came up and was discussed in some detail, and the question of confidentiality arose. We found there was a template that lawyers were using that was being circulated around the communities. Everyone is receiving the same template for every agreement and they are starting to see a problem as they are actually getting something that is completely inadequate to the specific circumstances of their relationship with industry. The result is huge problems for the RRC’s, which have a special mandate to preserve, maintain, support and facilitate the practice of harvesting rights. The RRC’s feel that their hands are tied by Access and Benefits agreements. The practical experience of these things has become quite devastating in terms of having any critical voice in the region.

⇒ The social relations are important but the IBAs are really valuable tools for some people but for others they are really challenging and raise strong concerns about the issues of, not only
confidentiality, but non-compliance; that is, if you don’t agree with one, and you sign it, you give up your rights to protest it. There is value in looking at these kinds of tools as ways that can be changed. If communities start to work together, they can challenge them and make them better, so that people are benefiting to a greater degree based on the new kinds of tools that are being developed. IBA’s are the relationship that is developed in the negotiation of these agreements that is the most important part of it. How do you make these relationships better in that process? The confidentiality part is starting to change already, the financial part is going to be a tough part, and the non-compliance part is a huge thing that is not changing. IBAs are tools that are not fixed in place but are changeable.

⇒ There is a need to look at the cumulative impacts of some of these developments. Often times with IBAs and different environmental assessments we look at one project at a time rather than looking at what the impacts are over a greater geographical area, or over the region or even looking at different projects that are being conducted within the same region. We need to look at the whole picture, of what is happening over the region as the impacts are much greater and they grow exponentially over time. There is a need for ReSDA to start to look at cumulative impact assessments and include this in discussions about IBAs.

⇒ Concerning Gap Analysis #7- Social Dimension of Economic Development- There is talk about the good life people used to have and young people today need to know this and have a better understanding of it.

10. Comprehensive Land Claims and Resource Development

David Natcher, University of Saskatchewan

This analysis examines Indigenous land claims and environmental livelihoods. How do we work toward protecting Aboriginal subsistence livelihoods? Does the conduct of harvest studies actually inform policy? Do they help Aboriginal communities protect what is most important to them?

Indigenous livelihoods across the North are diverse, complex, and socially differentiated, and are influenced by the economic, political, and institutional environments in which they are situated. Our knowledge of subsistence economies has been informed by a number of published and unpublished sources. However these studies are difficult to compare due to a high degree of theoretical and methodological pluralism, and substantial variability in reporting. Missing from much of the existing literature are more in-depth, contextual, and comparative/regional synthesis, comparison, and data quality controls.

Academic interest in Indigenous subsistence economies in the Arctic can be traced to a number of factors. Subsistence economies provide insight into other social processes, cultural configurations, and changes in individual behavior. Subsistence studies shed light on some of the acute economic conditions facing many Indigenous populations throughout the Arctic and subsistence data is uniquely qualified to address the emergence of wildlife conservation concerns.

The existing literature can be divided into two general groups of theoretical and applied studies. Theory-studies utilize subsistence data to advance social theory, for instance theories of acculturation and modernization as gleaned through the observance of food habits or local forms of economy. Applied would be studies of food procurement in regions, communities or for specific species. Within these two groupings (theoretical and applied), subsistence studies can be further organized into a number of themes:

• Anthropological (mostly descriptive)
• Sociological and rural economic studies (descriptive and practical)
• General nutrition
The paper submitted has a partial inventory of about 60 different wildlife harvesting studies that fit within these different categories. The studies of particular interest are the ones associated with comprehensive land claims. Our analysis so far is biased towards Alaska and Canada but will look to others who can contribute Circumpolar-wide. There are common study objectives in all of these studies that have been motivated by the settlement of comprehensive land claims. Harvest estimates are used to establish ‘minimum or basic need levels’. Also aid in the management of wildlife populations and inform the development of subsistence regulations consistent with sustained yield management.

For the gaps and limitations must consider that context matters- in looking at all of the studies, the real noticeable absence is any context, and we feel this is a huge gap in all of these studies. Failing to appreciate the complexity and the context in which subsistence harvesting is situated, data interpretation is at best speculative. Inquiring about locally informed rules, governing access to different resources is a critical step in collecting contextual information and is necessary to the account for the relative heterogeneity of Indigenous communities. In the context of this gap analysis we are particularly interested in how land claims and the associated regulatory regimes have affected harvesting, processing and distribution of wild foods. Have land claims created greater or lesser certainty in relation to wildlife harvesting? Do regulations facilitate or frustrate cooperation among households? In the absence of formal institutions arising from land claims, what informal, traditional or local institutions have emerged in terms of wildlife resources? Minimal needs approach -using harvest studies to establish minimal needs may also be problematic. Displacement of local institutions of ‘management’ – while satisfying the interests of federal, provincial and territorial managers, this approach to wildlife management, more accurately “people management”, may prove disadvantageous to harvesters. There are different and conflicting understandings of subsistence. There is a very fundamental difference in what “subsistence” means to Indigenous harvesters versus government wildlife managers. For Inuit, as well as many other Indigenous people across the North, subsistence is as much an economic pursuit as it is an expression and perpetuation of cultural values.

Existing literature underscores the importance of wildlife harvesting in achieving food security and well-being in northern Indigenous communities. This same body of research also acknowledges the critical role of Indigenous land rights in securing access to natural resources.

While the research that quantifies the contribution of environmental resources in the livelihoods of Indigenous communities in slowly increasing, it has yet to be widely acknowledged in policy circles. The general shortage of representative studies, coupled with the diversity in the quality and methods used, leave key questions unanswered. Yet answers to these questions are essential in designing more effective policies, particularly as the North experiences increasing pressure from changes in climate and industrial development in the future.

11. Traditional Knowledge and Resource Development

Henry Huntington, Arctic Program, PEW Environmental Group

The concept of traditional knowledge has been around for a while and there are many terms and many definitions that have different emphases. The main thing that they have in common is a strong emphasis on experience- experiential knowledge that people gain from spending time out in the environment, learning for themselves and seeing for themselves. Knowledge that is embedded in a culture, is often
embedded in a locality with emphasis on experience and the cultural setting. There is much research and discussion on methods as there are different methods for studying traditional knowledge or engaging it. We need comparison—comparison between traditional knowledge and science—looking for things that are distinct, and also looking for overlap. What does it mean to engage with holders of traditional knowledge? Politics with how traditional knowledge is applied, in what setting and what are the power relations between the traditional knowledge holders and those who are using it to develop hunting and fishing regulations, for example there is also a great deal of nonsense out there about traditional knowledge and various critics—so there is a lot to sort through.

This case of traditional knowledge and resource management refers to resource management in the sense of renewable resource or management of hunting and fishing etc. There are a lot of good examples of applied traditional knowledge to improve resource management with improvements for Indigenous communities. Better involvement in resource management and greater attention to what they have to say and to the ways they have traditionally done things. Concerns for co-optation and assimilation. Questions of politics and power relations—the use of traditional knowledge into management schemes can lead to co-optation. Overall, traditional knowledge continues to gain traction both among scientists, agency managers, and amongst proponents of Indigenous knowledge.

This is the development of non-renewable resources. Not as much work has been done in this area. Most of the work has been done in the area of environmental assessment (not prospecting). Because there is not as much done, there is little we can draw on to see what lessons we can learn. There are some risks, one of which is tokenism—the idea that we throw a little bit of traditional knowledge into an environmental assessment or into an environmental impact statement from a public meeting and not necessarily from a properly conducted traditional knowledge study.

There have been proprietary studies done by the companies involved that appear to have done quite a bit with traditional knowledge but don’t give us a lot to work with. If the studies themselves have been kept in house, it’s hard to determine what exactly has been done. There has been some progress made but it is hard to assess.

One of the chief benefits to Northern communities has been great involvement in the types of decisions that have been made, especially with co-management. Economic opportunity as studies are being done, in many cases people are paid to participate in studies like this, or research assistants might be hired from

---

**Research Needs and Prospects**

1. Has traditional knowledge influenced resource development? Can we go through and do an analysis of resource development and resource decisions where we have reason to think there has been a strong role for traditional knowledge? Can we identify different ways that traditional knowledge has shaped the outcome?
2. What is the role of power relations? Are the holders of traditional knowledge able to exercise equal power and is the use of traditional knowledge different on those cases where the division of power is more equal?
3. How do traditional knowledge holders see things? Are they pleased with the outcome?
4. How do traditional knowledge proponents see things?
5. What infrastructure is needed? If we’re engaged with traditional knowledge, are there certain infrastructure needs that allow people to gain access to the types of information that have been documented?
6. Is traditional knowledge suited to resource development decisions? In what way is it suited to resource development decisions, and how?
the community. Better decisions? - This is perhaps more of an assertion than a demonstrated fact at this point. There seems to be a benefit that people feel an increase in pride or self-respect if their knowledge is taken seriously.

There is a lot going on in this field and a lot more that can be done.

12. Resources and Environmental Issues

Arn Keeling, Memorial University of Newfoundland

There is overlap/synergies and interactions of the last 3 presentations. Appreciate input on whether we have identified the correct themes/gaps. Key focus of this work is on conservation and use of resources-synergies and conflicts. Land use / wildlife management – may have focus more on renewable resources than nonrenewable.

- What research exists on resources and environmental issues in the Arctic?
- What does the research indicate in terms of benefits to communities?
- What research needs to be done and what are the possibilities?

Currently have an annotated bibliography of mostly peer-reviewed journal articles, books and edited collections. The focus is on works since 1980s. Also identified themes and a preliminary analysis. Related ReSDA Themes (see where this theme fits with other themes). What are impacts and how do impacts affect other kinds of resource development issues?

Start from the formalistic sense of how conservation is defined. Focus on state centric regimes of environment and resource management. When talk about conservation looking back at various forms of bureaucratic management. How these were brought in as formal mechanisms of resource control. Historically there are ties to modern forms of bureaucratic governance, population control, and scientific management (people and environment). Conservation in the Arctic context is rapid evolution from benign neglect to comprehensive state control of resources (colonial managerialism) to various forms of local and co-management. There is frequent conflict with livelihood and cultural practices of Arctic Indigenous peoples.

There are key issues/environmental issues highlighted in the literature. The predominance of renewable resource studies, focus on wildlife and wildlife management with particular focus on species important for cash and/or subsistence economies, or of ecological significance (i.e.: caribou, polar bears).

‘Common-pool’ resources: issues of commodification or state ‘enclosure’ through conservation. Wildlife is important for the subsistence economy being brought into market. Not necessarily resources located in specific places or owned outright. Also parks and protected areas, and tourism development are key environmental questions relating to conservation. Forms of state control of organizations and resources.

Key themes identified in literature on conservation:

1. Conservation and (neo)colonialism with focus on historical case studies. Not only tracing the histories and evolutions but exploring how that history impinges upon practices now – there is a
path dependency to them, they have shaped the modern sets of relations. How history impinges on practices now. Shaped modern sets of relations.


3. Local management, governance and resource conflicts. Gender, culture, and land use- social ecology of resource use; Social ecology of resource use, the cultural significance of these practices; Law and conservation: devolution, traditional law and Non-renewable resource use and conflict.

**Potential gaps and issues for research:**

1. Comparative case studies in community-based resource management- especially circumpolar/international
2. Commodification of animals/traditional resources: implications for management and culture. What does it mean to turn animals into cash?
3. Intersection of industrialization and social change with changing patterns of resource use
4. Devolution and territorial vs. local resource management. Implications of land-claim agreements and Aboriginal sovereignty for resource management. What does it mean when you take western notions of sovereignty and boundaries, and put them onto maps? How does that change the relationship for instance, of neighboring Aboriginal peoples and communities who may have in the past had different forms of resource management and sharing that were not so embedded in these forms and ideas of creating spatial containers for management?
5. Focus on practices, rather than institutions or philosophies of resource management: how do animals/nature become resources, and in turn create conflict? How do actors interact – all kinds of interactions and relationships that shape how these institutions function.

**Discussion highlights of Gap research topics 10, 11 and 12**

⇒ What is the impact of resource development on the subsistence economy? When you have non-renewable resource development, what is the impact? There has been some research in the 50’s for Schefferville iron mines but it was more anecdotal research. Is this an area that might be dealt with in the gap analysis.

⇒ What are the environmental impacts of resource developments in the Arctic? We should explore the shift that has taken place in the way that the environmental concerns weren’t integrated into the early resources developments. What was the shift of changes in the attitudes and regulations concerning the environmental impacts for non-renewable resource development and mining industries? How can communities benefit more from environmental impact monitoring?

⇒ The economy in Dawson currently struggling. It is one of the biggest areas of mining industry activities with -gold, oil and gas but the community not seeing the trickle-down effects. We need to talk about communities and how the housing situation is being impacted and low-income people aren’t being able to be sufficiently supplied. It is interesting because when the boom happens, you see a lot of those resources benefitting the large corporate companies here and in Whitehorse, and centres such as Whitehorse are benefitting, but it’s actually communities that are being affected by the mining industry. What are the opinions on how we can boom and make that gap disappear. Many businesses are able to provide services to the mining industry but the companies aren’t going there, they are not even asking for quotes. A lot of the services could be provided at a cheaper rate. Small businesses have a small cash flow and large businesses need to understand the fact that if you don’t pay your bill for two weeks, it could put a small company out
of business. But doesn’t mean that smaller companies couldn’t provide the services or even the services at a better quality than some of the larger corporate companies.

⇒ There was a recent workshop in community of Deline with youth involved. Youth want to know why there is no considerations for them in the negotiations with developers. These agreements include money and economic benefits for everybody, except youth. It is suggested that there should be something set aside for youth.

⇒ In regards to the traditional knowledge studies- there was a traditional knowledge study conducted in the Sahtu region by one community, and the developers looked at the study and they didn’t even adhere to it or follow what the elders said in the study. They just threw it aside and didn’t even use it. So, we got involved as a co-management board and explained that the traditional knowledge studies were very important and the First Nations that were doing the study, they didn’t have the education or expertise to do the study, and I think this is where the problem was. This is why it is so important to have researchers to help these small organizations. I think there should be some sort of template that states a format that everyone has to follow.

⇒ Traditional knowledge studies should involve the habitats. Do these companies and industries care about the habitat? We want to make sure that they protect the land, and the waters and the habitats.

⇒ Fracking is something new, and I think as researchers and concerned harvesters, the long-term and cumulative affects is a concern. Fracking has potential to be very dangerous for the land and animals. What are the effects on human health? We would like environmental assessments and reports about the work that is going to be done but companies say it costs too much to do them. There is a lack of information on how these companies are going to do what they say they’re going to do.

⇒ We haven’t yet mentioned climate change. That is another major effect that should be researched. In Deline, on Great Bear Lake, a polar bear and two cubs came to Deline and that is very unusual. We know it is because of climate change and issues of food. Great Bear Lake itself, this past summer the water was 2 feet higher than normal. Companies need to do more thorough reports when they do their applications; they have to give us better information so we understand what they’re going to do to protect the land.
Day 2

Research Presentations

13. Climate Change and Implications for Community, Regions and Resource Development

Chris Southcott, Lakehead University

When ReSDA was put together, climate change was one of the most researched areas throughout the Circumpolar North. One of the key assumptions of that research is that climate change will potentially make Arctic resources more accessible; it will actually stimulate resource development in the Arctic. It’s relationship with the objective of ReSDA (helping communities maximize resource development benefits and minimize costs) is not clear. While there is general concern about climate change, some community participants see this as being an area that is being researched by others and as such should not be a priority area of study for ReSDA. Despite this we continue to include climate change in our list of areas to research. We have already had discussions with developing a partnership with ArcticNet to share resources and conduct joint projects.

There are already a number of gap analyses related to climate change. We decided early on there wasn’t a need for us to do additional work on putting together a gap analysis. We have summarized the findings of a number of these gap analyses that exist already. There is a literature review and gap analysis report from 2011 “What we know, don’t know, and need to know about climate change in Inuit Nunangat” at http://www.inuitknowledge.ca/sites/naasautit/files/attachments/ITK_ClimateChange_Report.pdf

There are a number of potential impacts on communities in key areas including:

- Infrastructure and Transportation (Roads, travel on sea ice)
- Health and Well-being - impacts on general health, food insecurity. It is difficult to say what these impacts are going to be, but the consensus is that there will be some sort of impacts. Impacts on wildlife and the land will have impacts on food insecurity
- Business and Economy - what effect will mining have on a community’s ability to adapt to climate change?
- Culture and Education – there is a need to link traditional knowledge with science. We need to have programs in place to protect culture so as to ensure community’s ability to adapt
- Hunting and Subsistence Harvest - This will likely be affected by climate change and we need to understand how it is going to be affected
- Institutional and Resource Management - While we can’t predict impacts of climate change, we need to ensure communities have the ability to adapt.

Priority Areas and Research

1. Since potential impacts of climate change are difficult to predict, we need to help communities to increase their capacity and ensure that barriers to adaptation are removed
2. In terms of ReSDA, how do we do this with our research? The foundation of the project is to help communities maximize resourced development benefits and thereby ensure they have the capacity to adapt
3. While climate change will remain an area of interest for ReSDA, at least in the initial stages we will concentrate on our main emphasis to build capacity and thereby address some of the issues presented by climate change
14. Cross-Cutting Theme Research- Women and Northern Resource Development

Martha Dowlesy, Lakehead University and Suzanne Mills, McMaster University

This is a cross-cutting analysis across many of the ReSDA themes. It is framed as women, but it’s really about gender as a relational category. It is looking at gender roles, which we recognize are socially and culturally variable and can be affected by resource development differently. The parameters of review include academic literature that looks at Indigenous women and resource development with a focus on northern cases (predominantly Canadian). If people have key pieces of literature from other areas of the world that they might want to alert us to, we would be interested.

We looked at key questions to guide our literature review, and tried to take them from different parts that the other themes were working on. In Part 1, which will set the stage includes questions of how well are women represented in historical narratives of resource development and what do we know about women and resource development historically are examined. This work has not included information from before 1970’s but we would like to collaborate with the historians to work on this piece. In the second part the state, communities and resources is the focus. This work aims to find out how resource revenues are shared with women. For example, what percentage of revenues goes to women as wages? Also how are resource governance mechanisms gendered (IBAs, EAs) and what are implications of development for women’s role in governance (resource and otherwise)? Part 3 looks at community driven conditions. This looks at the questions of how does resource development alter gender relations and what negative and positive impacts do women experience? Part 4 focuses on indigenous cultures. How does resource development affect the cultural activities of women? What influence does resource development have on gender relations (particularly in the traditional economy)? Part 5 examines resource, communities and the environment. Are there conflicts between women’s resource use and resource development? How well is the traditional knowledge of women included in resource management decision-making?

There were a number of themes in the literature. In terms of the distribution of resource benefits to women the themes find that women are underrepresented in employment with barriers to hiring, history of work experience, masculinized work and issues of long distance commute. For gender and resource governance and Impact Benefit Agreements there are concerns that IBAs are too narrow and in some cases women are not well-represented. With environmental assessments there are few cases outlining women’s participation. Sometimes women play more important roles than are officially recognized. There are negative social and cultural impacts including

- Sexual exploitation, addictions, family breakup/violence, displacement/migration
- Shifts in gender dynamics, sharing and reciprocity
- Increases in men’s economic power in family and community

We also find some indirect effects with respect to the destruction of land. There are also western cultural benefits that alter gender relations and the disruption of traditional harvesting.

The plans for this analysis are to increase policy relevance of gender-related concerns and to integrate gender into quantitative or broader survey research that other people are doing (comparative analyses of IBAs, indicators etc.). We plan to define needs in discussions with communities and do a comparative qualitative study. The researchers are looking for ways to integrate gender into the other themes.
Discussion summary for gap topics 13 and 14

⇒ There is not much gender-based information available for research across the North. Mainly the labour force survey (Statistics Canada). This would be helpful as a guideline and it is going to give some differential geography. For gender and diamond mines the statistics department in NWT did a labour survey in diamond mines and included a gender break-down. Also the issue of challenges for women living in the North who come up with their husbands, and also for the fly-in/fly-out issues.

⇒ There is a new paper coming out about the nominal representation of women on co-management boards in Arctic.

⇒ There are going to be as many negatives as positives for climate changes. The earlier break up of ice roads, the stability for transportation and all kinds of experiences that we aren’t experiencing yet.

⇒ There is a great concern about climate change in the Sahtu region. Work by the health and climate change adaption program is emphasizing community-driven research. There is a huge effort to support the community to develop their own ideas and research questions. Our recommendation is that there is some kind of overarching analysis of what has been learned from the program. Is there any way of making a linkage between this program and ReSDA?

⇒ ReSDA is in discussions with ArcticNet for a joint project so this will be an ongoing project in ReSDA.

⇒ The goal of ReSDA is to produce information and research so that communities are equipped to react. How do we communicate information back in a way that will improve their capacity and develop new methods to better understand how climate change is influencing their lives?

⇒ Another question relating to climate change is about how housing is influenced by changes in permafrost

⇒ Are you looking at resource development as a driver for education? This is not something ReSDA addressed specifically but the possibilities for education will be included in research.

⇒ There is a relationship between education and mobility. It is important for ReSDA to keep in mind as education may have the unintended consequences of having more women leave. Less formal education jobs more likely to be held by men. In 1999 the creation of the Nunavut government increased graduation rates but we are now seeing a 5% fall in graduation rates. There is a question of why that is? Does this relate to an increase in mining jobs for which people don’t think they need an education? We need to examine and analyze graduation rates and local development. There has been work to increase graduation rates and is very discouraging to see it going in the other direction. Young women tend to stay in school for many reasons. They don’t take part in a lot of harvesting activities; women by nature are more passive and tend to adjust to government jobs easier.

⇒ Attention must be paid in ReSDA to not only get information, but how to mobilize it to ensure that the information is there for the communities to use.
⇒ Accessibility to this information is absolutely important. Indigenous people sometimes have a different understanding of information. Some communities have always embraced research. Old Crow has always been welcoming because they want to know and learn what is going on. There is a concern about losing the information on computers. They need information that is tangible so that we can understand what is going on. It is imperative that there is a communication strategy, utilizing Indigenous people to disseminate this kind of knowledge.

⇒ Education and climate change – Indigenous people, are still at a low level of education in grade 12. The education system isn’t working in many ways and there is a need to create gender balance in this. Indigenous women are involved with IBAs, settlement of land claims and are also implementing these agreements. It is often an issue that we don’t have the capacity to do this work. Climate change adaptation is imperative in our communities. It’s here, and it’s going to get worse so need to adapt. Lakes are disappearing, birds, frogs are gone, all dramatic changes for the community. When a big lake leaves, all the muskrat and everything leaves. There is no muskrat trapping anymore. We use a phrase “the land is sleeping”. We fought the fur movement in 1970s, which had a huge impact on our lives in terms of food security. Outside research must be done carefully. Climate change and adaptation strategies are critical. Traditional knowledge - Our grandmothers and grandfathers say simple things like “don’t’ develop in this area as there is a creek there”. Science has over-analyzed this but in our culture it’s very powerful when a grandmother says “don’t build here because there is good water”. Traditional knowledge is profound in our way and doesn’t always have to be proven. When Selma Lake drained we learned about the cycle from Muskrat/Moose and others that rely on these areas. Need to listen to the people. A lot of our knowledge is in our language, and unfortunately we’re losing our languages quickly.

⇒ Chiefs should be here at these workshops because they have a very strong role in government-to-government work.

Northern Panel- Responses to the Gap Analysis and Northern Regional Perspectives

Each panel member provided views and perceptions on ReSDA research requirements taking into account the initial research proposal, the current gap analysis research and their background and understanding. Panel members were asked to provide their knowledge and response to presentations. Their feedback is to enable the network to effectively work in partnerships with communities to meet the overall objectives of the project.

Northern Panel members
- **Ron Sparkes**, Labrador Institute, Happy Valley Goose Bay, Labrador
- **Charles Dorais**, Makivik Corporation, Kuujjuaq, Nunavik
- **Gustavo Olivera**, Government of Nunavut, Economic Development & Transportation, Iqaluit, NU
- **Tamara Fast**, Regional Socio-Economic Analyst, Inter-Governmental Affairs and Inuit Relations, Nunavut Regional Office, Aboriginal Affairs & Northern Development, Iqaluit, NU
- **Jennifer Johnson**, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation, Inuvik, NT
- **Michael Neyelle**, Sahtu Renewable Resources Board, Deline, NT
- **Aynslie Ogden**, Executive Council Office, Whitehorse, YT
- **Bob VanDijken**, Council of Yukon First Nations, Whitehorse, YT
**Labrador**

The Labrador Institute at Memorial University is a unit that is based in Happy Valley Goose Bay and serves educational and research needs in Labrador. The current focus of the Institute is on building research capacity in Labrador. That is a gap that we are trying to fill. We have been working with government partners and the University President has made a commitment to greater engagement of the University in the North. We have now put together a team of 7-8 researchers who are living and working in Labrador (or will be based there for a period of time). The following highlights some gaps that may not have been mentioned yesterday.

One gap is fisheries. There is some need to look at the importance and historical context of fisheries in Labrador with a particular focus on the future of fisheries in Labrador and how that is changing. The Nunatsiavut Government and Torngat Secretariat, which has the co-management board for the fisheries, will have an interest in that, as well as the Labrador Fisheries Union Shrimp Company.

Youth is another area that needs research. One of the gaps is teacher education, and the development of a Labrador Indigenous teacher education program for the northern schools in Labrador is a priority for the Labrador Institute.

For resource revenue there have been several major projects that have not left anything in Labrador relative to building regional education infrastructure and education capacity. The Voisey’s Bay project for example, did good work relative to IBAs and joint ventures for companies, and training. However, that training did not do anything for infrastructure capacity in the region. A $10 million grant associated with the Voisey’s Bay project went to the campus in St. John’s, NL. Money could have gone into the College and University in Labrador for training and education to build capacity for the future. It is good to see trades training but we also would like to focus on higher end training for engineering and other areas-projects that enable northern-based post-secondary education. Joint venture companies were designed to build business capacity. It is an area that needs research in terms of how these joint ventures are working and what capacity is being developed.

There has not been a lot of research on mining in Labrador. There are new mines proposed re rare earth minerals projects with a possible road running out to the coast of Labrador – a length of 150- 200 km. Looking at the Nunatsiavut Land Use Plan, knowing a bit about caribou, all of this is tangled in the web of transportation. What do we actually know about rare earth mines in this country? What are the social impacts of the development of such new mines with respect to expansion? The communities are trying to cope without housing, recruitment of people to work, trying to get public service to move into the community etc. In Happy Valley Goose Bay we now find in terms of traffic that it is difficult to get around town as the community prepares for the development of the Muskrat Falls Hydro development. There are also issues for recreational facilities, schools, and other infrastructure. The workshop presentations were very helpful in terms of synthesizing areas that ReSDA can now advance and focus on through projects that address local benefits and community needs.

**Nunavik**

The economic development sector for Makivik Corporation has involvement in social and economic projects areas. Makivik was formed from the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and is a land claims organization that manages the funds received from that agreement and other agreements that followed. One of our missions is to focus on socio-economic development and to relieve beneficiaries from poverty. Makivik has been the entrance door to mining companies in the past and we have 3 IBAs signed, including one that has known some success (Raglan mine). We have had 5 advanced exploration
and near construction mining projects, that with the current economic downturn have come to a halt or have slowed down considerably.

The successes with the Raglan Agreement (IBA signed between the Raglan mine and the local Inuit community) is one area we would like to have studied. It is a different type of formula for IBAs of how royalties are distributed amongst individuals versus communities and the use of these funds. That is something to be examined for the future of IBAs.

When “Plan Nord” came about, they set-up regional roundtables. We came up with our counter plan called, “Plan Nunavik”, which has been continued and updated, and sets pre-conditions. Some of the living conditions in Nunavik are still below poverty- housing, education, infrastructures. There is no post-secondary facility in Nunavik. ReSDA needs to study education and retention of higher-end jobs in mining and other sectors. We would also like to see work done on royalties. In Quebec some mining companies do not pay royalties. There is also interest in mining in terms of social impacts, impacts on the land, and the fly-in/fly-out phenomenon.

Despite the slow-down in the mining sector, we need to still be better equipped. There is a mining liaison officer hired who will work with the mining companies vis-à-vis the communities and the land-holding corporations. There is also work to develop, with partners, a specific mining policy, including priority of contract and procurement policies. This is another area that should be studied.

Although there is much talk about mining, there is also interest in the traditional economy such as fisheries, other renewable resources, and food security. It is increasingly harder to make ends meet. Makivik is also interested in and looking at energy projects.

Questions/Comments from the floor:

There is an interest in looking at models of distribution with IBAs. When you go from one model to another there are challenges. We would like to know if others are looking for guidance in changing models or the models themselves. One example for Nunavik is that there are two communities that get the lion’s share of the royalties. There are concerns about setting up precedent with the Raglan Agreement. Some find that one of the communities is putting more into community development. We need to figure out how to reformulate in the future.

Nunavut

Everything that has been discussed is an area of interest for Nunavut because there is a general lack of capacity all together. A lot of our work is related to socio-economic monitoring and socio-economic impact assessment. Anything that is related to mining also is connected. We want to know what some of the researchers in the Arctic are doing and what are some of the gaps? One of the key issues is communicating information to the communities. Much of the work done is with respect to socio-economic monitoring committees. There is a socio-economic monitoring committee for each of the 3 regions in Nunavut that meet twice a year. These committees have representatives from a variety of agencies that attend meetings to discuss impacts that they are experiencing in their community with regard to the development of major projects. It is difficult communicating information to the people who attend these meetings. Some people think data is being manipulated to express information that isn’t true, when it’s really just a standardization of data.

There are some other issues to include such as food security relating to harvesting as well as access to store-bought foods. Housing is another issue as there is a lack of housing everywhere in the territory. We hear how the housing in Nunavut actually presents a disadvantage to get a job because the housing rate
is indexed to your income but don’t have much data on this. There was a one-time housing needs survey conducted but need more research on this. There is a lot of concern in communities that if people have more income, they will start participating more. There are other social issues such as the lack of daycare which prevents people from taking jobs. Other issues include crime, alcohol and substance abuse. We also need to look at education. These are all gaps.

Another area for involvement is adaptive management. I am not sure that there is clear understanding of what is meant by adaptive management. A better understanding of the whole concept is needed. There are many areas that could be discussed but these are the key issues. Similar to the research ReSDA doing, one of the main concerns is about getting information across to the community. Primary research hasn’t really been done yet in the territory. We are currently collecting information and putting it in a format that is standardized so changes can be seen over time.

Questions/Comments from the floor:
For some of what has been talked about we have huge amounts of knowledge already. It is good to do research that demonstrates the work that needs to be done but when will we put research into action? There are many things we know already so don’t need to study them anymore. We are going to continue to hit the same walls with government.

Understand the comments on adaptive management as something that is not well understood. We would like to see examples of where it has been used effectively. Also, we are always taking about running up against the brick wall of the government so as a government employee, we need more clarity on roles and responsibilities of the communities and what they need to be responsible for and where they can kick in. IBAs are a huge barrier for government; we don’t know what the community has negotiated, we don’t know where we are duplicating efforts or where there are gaps. We try to maximize benefits and reduce impacts but it’s really difficult when we don’t know what industry and communities have negotiated on the side. There is a role for government to play but it’s hard to know when no clarity of what’s needed and where the gaps are.

Northwest Territories (Inuvialuit)
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation - The gaps really are the gaps that have been around for a very long time including research on education, wellness, housing, sustainable communities etc. The Inuvialuit are addressing resource development impacts with the development of an indicators website, a boom study and a case study in Paulatuk. Self-government also promises research will be conducted. There is a significant gap in well-being in the ISR in comparison with the rest of Canada as measured by the Human Development Index (Education, Life Expectancy, Injury Death Rate).

For the Inuvialuit Indicators Project (www.inuvialuitindicators.com), here is a data-sharing agreement with the NWT Bureau of Stats to develop indicators based on departmental administrative data. There is also an online portal to provide access to and efficient maintenance of baseline data for the Inuvialuit Region and the identification of data gaps. Some of the purposes for measuring the social, cultural and economic indicators relate to impacts associated with resource development and (on-going) the realization of the goals of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. Categories include: education and training; health and wellness; capacity and infrastructure; culture and environment; traditional economy

The boom period research looks at the social impacts of the hydrocarbon exploration in the Inuvialuit communities. This is joint work with the Inuvialuit Regional Corporation and Arctic Social Indicators Working Group and ReSDA with funding provided by IRC and SSHRC. The objective is to validate an implementable set of indicators that will be used by Inuvialuit Regional Corporation to measure the impacts of future resource development in the region on Inuvialuit communities. The period examined is
between 1999 and 2007 (during which industry expenditures on hydrocarbon exploration in the Inuvialuit Region grew from $40 million/yr to more than $470 million/yr). Want to assess the validity of socio-economic statistics identified by IRC and the Arctic Council’s Arctic Social Indicators project for measuring the impacts of resource sector development

The Paulatuk study looks at how households in small isolated communities managed to survive. What does it take to economically sustain an Inuvialuit household and community? We asked people to talk about what kind of wage employment family members had, how many people were living in the house, how much food was country food, how they accessed it etc. This was through one-to-one interviews with 86% of the population of Paulatuk. There is potential to extrapolate findings to other small isolated communities within the region. The preliminary results show that it is a false economy as everyone has some form of government subsidy. Subsistence harvesting is paramount in sustaining people with regards to food security and is dependent on government subsidies. Through harvesting and/or through the cultural norm of sharing, the majority of family households depend on the traditional economy in order to satisfy food security issues. If subsidies for harvesting were removed there would be serious consequences at the household/community level. The cultural values of the Inuvialuit, i.e. sharing, clearly mitigate hunger and homelessness. The question of what opportunities exist for young Inuvialuit in the labour force as a result does not currently present a hopeful answer as the median age for someone with full time year round employment is 46.5 years. The median age of someone with part-time year-round job is 34 years and the median age of someone with little or no employment is 27 years.

Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) – Self Government Promises / Land Claim and self-government implementation. This project is looking at the gains and losses for all parties when implementation succeeds, flounders or fails. How have land claim and self-government agreements made a difference to Aboriginal peoples and where can proper implementation benefit all parties. There is a strong need to build a data base of knowledge (indicators and base line data) which can demonstrate concrete impacts on peoples’ lives. The study must include how government interacts with treaty holders- it is about control or can implementation relationships be developed. There must be a strong connection to communities, and on-the-ground people in this study. Since there is no northern university, we must have a strong outreach component and involve northern academics/researchers and land claim and self-government institutions. A fundamental stumbling block to effective implementation is the structure of the Crown and the involvement of multiple government departments. Do not look at economic indicators in isolation from social indicators. Economic development is difficult when there are capacity issues such as housing and education

Yukon

Yukon Government

Yukon Government (YG) is interested in what ReSDA is doing as these research questions are really important. It is encouraging to see the social sciences getting this level of investment in Canada. That is recognition of the importance that they play in helping find solutions for some of the issues around resource development that are being faced today. A challenge that will likely be faced collectively is being strategic and focused in where to go from here. The primary objective of ReSDA and the objectives of government overlap, so there should be many opportunities to make some significant contributions to the debate around public policy with the work proposed here.

After the workshop last year, YG shared some work that we were doing internally on identifying research needs with the theme leads. This was about 35-pages that listed questions and identified areas. It’s very clear that all organizations across the North have these huge lists of questions but how do we focus these
things and move forward? One recommendation was to pull together an advisory group to get some of the local perspectives at the regional level to help with the gap analyses, and to identify gaps. This would involve looking at the literature as well as agencies and regulatory groups etc.

Recommendations were made from the Executive Council Office to the Yukon Government on the need to be more strategic with our science and research investments and to set corporate priorities. There are 20 people appointed from across government to sit on an interdepartmental science committee to develop a science strategy and research agenda. We want to make what we do more accessible so we are developing a Science Practitioners, Professionals and Activities Database, which we hope will be organized before the end of the fiscal year. We need to do a better job at sharing information so that we can help with the kinds of work you are doing.

We are entering a phase with less funding, withdrawal of federal science activities, and more pressure on territorial governments to pick up on some of these basic data collection initiatives. This creates a new level of gap and challenges. Given the pace of change of development we need to work together and be strategic about these gaps. It’s really important for these local and regional voices to be heard.

Some key recommendations:

1. We need to develop criteria to use as a group that we can use to set research priorities. It would be good for this gap analysis to have focus groups, interviews, surveys to ask people what their information needs are.

2. Engage regulators, First Nations Governments and industry in this process because for this research to have its greatest impact on decision making, people need to understand the policy context and you need to work with these people.

3. It is difficult for researchers to get time on peoples’ agendas in the North. One of the best approaches for this is the participatory approach- we need to work together collaboratively from the get go in terms of setting questions, working through methods and how to deliver results. This was something that was missing from the gap analyses.

4. In terms of our role as researchers, there are different kinds researchers and I think there is one kind that will help advance this debate. All these areas are needed but one relates more to the question at hand. There are the pure scientists- those are folks who haven’t thought about policy. The other is an issue advocate- people who know what they are advocating for and they go and look for data to support that claim or position. The other is an honest broker- looks at policy options and choices and gives an honest analysis of what those options are. I think that those are the kinds of projects that would really help to inform sustainable development in the Arctic.

Council of Yukon First Nations

The gap analysis presentations have been very strong on the Eastern Arctic, fairly strong up to the Mackenzie River, but petered out until you hit the US/Alaska border. So the Yukon seems to be a bit of a gap. Why the Yukon and why the Yukon First Nations? There are 14 First Nations in Yukon and 11 of them are self-governing First Nations. Eleven of the 24 modern and self-governing agreements are taking place in the Yukon. February 2013 is the 40th anniversary of “Together Today, For Our Children Tomorrow”, the founding document for the whole Yukon land claims process. In conjunction with this anniversary, there are a number of workshops, meetings and events that are being planned or contemplated.

We hear more and more about the spirit of intent. This involves months and years of discussions with lawyers to argue about each word, what it means, and what it should say. Eventually you agree on the crafting of a document. However, what you get is a point in time snap shot. For the Yukon Final
Agreement, things like climate change were not really on the radar at that time. In some cases, individual land parcels were selected, for example, based on an ecosystem that was culturally viable. With climate change, seeing whole ecosystems moving north so a parcel of land selected based on a set of values at a specific point in time, 50-100 years from now, may have no relevance. What happens with change?

The land claims, for another example, assumed a certain level of Federal participation. With department cuts, the omnibus budget bill, cuts to the Fisheries Bill etc., we need to discuss whose role is what. The playing fields are changing. In terms of devolution in the Yukon- some areas have also fallen through the cracks in terms of responsibilities. There are also some really great opportunities. CYFN now has a language revitalization officer; and is going to be conducting a survey amongst First Nations on Education and Employment.

Some questions on all of these advisory bodies that have been set up look good on paper but is that actually translating into the government taking that advice and does that change over time, depending on government? Another example is the Yukon Intertribal Watershed Council involving 70 tribes, villages, First Nations from the headwaters to the mouth of the Yukon River (http://www.yritwc.org/About-Us/About-Us.aspx). Their goal is to have the Yukon River drinkable through to the next century. Next August they are coming up with water quality standards in Mayo for the Yukon River that crosses nations’ boundaries. They have legal rights that say yes, we can come up with those standards.

In terms of food security, the Alaska Highway briefly washed out this summer and there was a big concern for a few days you couldn’t get food in the supermarkets. For myself and the First Nations there are major concerns about food security

Questions/Comments from the floor:

⇒ Talk about food security but what will that look like? Beef and pork do not take the place of traditional animals, like moose. There has been discussions on this question, some formal surveys and one-on-one in the communities. It is a huge issue and it also affects mental health issue. As food sources move away, it really affects the families and the women who look after the food. One of the biggest questions is how we move from one to the other, even when it is not appropriate.

⇒ Communities have always been adaptable. Many are now looking at gardening as an alternative-going back to some of the traditional medicines and foods.

⇒ Canada is going to Chair the Arctic Council and their whole platform is on resource development. They are looking at resource development and sustainable development for the communities.

⇒ We need education and information at the community level. We all know about research around this room but how do we educate our communities about what is going on and how we see ourselves moving forward. These are difficult questions and things are moving quite rapidly.

⇒ There is a concern that those people who live close to the coast are being left out of a lot of the research. There has been a lot of focus on the Beaufort

⇒ For this research there is a need to talk to the community members themselves. We need to have roundtable discussions with community members as well, and not just with researchers.

Sahtu Region, NWT
Comment made earlier that “the land is sleeping” is correct. Our land is sleeping and so are the people. Young people are lost, elders need help but we are not doing anything. This kind of forum and gathering by researchers can really help if we can close that gap. The gap is between people who are doing the work (researchers) for us and the people in the communities. There is a big gap in between there that needs to be closed.
I live in an isolated community with about 600 people where you have to fly everything in, and everyone there still speaks their language. Deline, is by Great Bear Lake, which is the eighth largest fresh water lake in the world. We should protect it from developers so we don’t lose it. We are here because the creator put us here to help our people, and to help our land, and make sure we don’t lose the land or the water or the air. However, developers are doing whatever they want with little consideration for people. Historically, before contact, the Dene people had a beautiful world they governed, lived off the land, and didn’t need paper or money to survive. Once the Church came in and the school education, we were displaced. Residential schools didn’t help, as many people lost their language.

Good researchers and leaders are needed. Since we can’t do anything about the development, the land claims were settled in 1993 for the Sahtu region. This was done as it was thought with ownership of the land we could at least protect some of these areas. The land claims were settled without self-government. We are now in the process of negotiating our self-government agreement and this is another process that should help fill these gaps that are being discussed.

In Norman Wells, there are 6-7 oil companies that are planning to do some exploratory drilling for water sources, for fracking purposes. They are going to build a 2000-man camp, bigger than any community in the Sahtu region, bigger than Norman Wells. They are going to build an airstrip, and an all-season road. They think it’s simple, but think of the consequence this is going to do to the land. They say it’s going to cost too much money to do an environmental assessment but it would be worth doing in the long term.

Our people have always been saying, we want to do our own research. A recent workshop was held in Deline with participants from all across Canada, and from Germany that involved community elders and youth. This was the start of a research project that will be community driven. Elders were advising the researchers, and helping to close the gap. More research needs to be community driven. There is concern that no one is taking our research in Great Bear Lake seriously- this is another problem.

Questions/Comments from the floor:
⇒ This is only the second meeting of this new program. It would be good to see if we are able to hold a few such gatherings in communities where we normally don’t and make an attempt to close the gap in communities that was talked about. This network has enabled this kind of forum. But the

Summary of panel identified gaps/key issues
Labrador
• Fisheries
• Youth
• Teacher education program for Inuit schools
• Resource revenue and capacity building
• New mines and road developments,
• Social impacts (housing, work and expansions)
Nunavik Gaps/Issues
• successes with IBA’s and royalty distribution
• Education and higher end jobs in mining
• Social impacts
• Impacts on land
• Fly in/fly out impacts
• Traditional economy – fisheries, renewable resources and food security
• Energy projects
Nunavut
• Communicating information effectively
• Food security
• Social issues – Housing, Traditional lifestyles, daycare, crime, alcohol & substance abuse, education
• Adaptive management
Northwest Territories
• Education
• Wellness
• Housing
• Sustainability of communities (employment and other factors)
• Land claims and self government
• Greater connections to community
Yukon
• Establish local advisory group to priorities
• Engage regulators, First Nations government and industry in identifying gaps
• Collaboration on setting questions
• Analyze policy options
• Land claims issues/devolution/implementation
• Food Security
next step is to involve the communities in a more meaningful way in which they can come and do presentations on their gap analyses in which they may or may not have been done. The communities need to do their own gap analyses about what they need to know. We should start planning now for next year to have opportunity to allow communities to examine what kind of gaps they see as being paramount because there are more gaps.

⇒ With land claims we have implementation, which has taken a long time. Another area is working with self-government which has also taken a long time. Our leaders don’t have any time for certain people within our communities.

⇒ An upcoming meeting is happening in Hay River to talk about youth. Often young people are left out. We talk about them, but they’re not there, and this is still happening today. You’re talking about a gap – nobody has ever called for a young people’s meeting to find out what they have in mind. Leaders are all busy doing something else because so many things are happening. One of the biggest problems today is the Peel River Watershed. That’s what our leaders are working on and youth are being left out. We have the youth and young peoples’ committee and we have never had a meeting with them. It’s time to bring them forward to see what they have in mind. We need to educate our young people, not only the young people, the local people, to update them on the land claims we have. Everybody knows why we have the land claim- it is to protect our land and wildlife. When the pipeline talk came on, all of these issues came about. We need to educate and update young people on what is going on.

⇒ Voisey’s Bay was quite a contentious development when it started out, it brought international attention. I am wondering what happened with the people? How are things going now?

⇒ There is a lot of work to do but I would like to hear more though about how the people are doing in Voisey’s Bay

- It is difficult to respond to questions on Voisey Bay because have not been involved directly only observing. Groups like the Nunatsiavut Government and the community governments in that area are close to the project. There is quite a bit of environmental monitoring happening. In Happy Valley Goose Bay, we see quite a number of people employed in Voisey’s Bay going in and out, also a lot of new housing. Some of the people that came to Happy Valley Goose Bay for training, some of the younger people actually stayed in Happy Valley Goose Bay. Looking at it from the outside, it seems things are going reasonably well but can’t make that statement.

- This is a very timely question. What has happened is that the Nunatsiavut Government has launched a 10 year review of the Voisey’s Bay project, looking at the environmental questions but also the social questions. We talk about community-driven gap analysis and this is a great example of that. It’s just starting, that reflection on what that experience has been, but hopefully with this research, there should be some really interesting results that should help inform other research and other projects going on.

- I spoke to a lot of workers at Voisey’s Bay, so I can’t speak to the perspective of the community but from the perception of the people who got jobs there. I think that people felt somewhat happy, but things changed during the strike. They were out of work for a long time, and people felt like, this is our land, and now we’re on strike and replacement workers were coming from outside. Questions were raised from other people asking, “What did we do this for, there weren’t very many jobs anyways…”

⇒ The Minister of Health will be taking over the chair of Arctic Council. Many people here have connections to ArcticNet and Arctic Council. There was also the discussion of the connection to mental health and things that are happening to people in the Arctic. The two speakers from Nunavut talked about alcohol problems and increased social issues. The Minister of Health was here recently looking for priorities for Arctic Council. When you look at it, the highest priority
becomes resource development in the North, yet suicide has become epidemic amongst Indigenous people. A lot of people are no longer going on the land because of many changes, and here we are hoping the Minister of Health will consider these things such as suicide prevention as part of the Arctic Council’s mandate. It will be good that you people who have connections to those areas also make these recommendations. Mental health is huge in the Arctic and its increasing because of many factors. We need to make this also a priority. We need to get this message out there.

⇒ Resource development in the seas (Beaufort Sea) was also mentioned. There is permafrost under the ocean bed that is melting and gas is surfacing from the bottom, and now they want to develop this, and yet we’re sitting on the biggest earthquake fault in the Beaufort Sea area.

⇒ Education and education of youth is particularly important

⇒ IBAs involve contentious issues

⇒ A comment on what said for the Inuvialuit. This is the beginning of a successful collaboration between Inuvialuit Corporation and ReSDA. This could be a model or something that others could follow in that gaps are identified by communities and researchers (with International and Canadian experience) build a framework for future monitoring of various impacts not only based on current data but also data from the past. I think we should feature this project as a successful beginning

⇒ Many people mentioned education and this is tied to labour and the migration of youth. One of the problems we have across the North is data gaps. One jurisdiction may be collecting information on one issue, such as the Inuvialuit. Yukon has just reported on its first ever Youth in Transition Survey looking at high school exits, as well as those who dropped out. Yukon will follow these kids for year 3 and year 5 out of school. This kind of youth in transition is a huge opportunity to look at Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal youth in the Yukon and their experience in school and in the labour market. NWT and Nunavut don’t have this. Both of their Statistics office could be doing the same thing if they had the funding from Education.

⇒ I am not certain that what was being said was that education was only linked to the labour force. It is also important for the political, social and economic aspects of being able to understand what is going on around you and being able to make those decisions. There are some great programs going on that are trying to help educate young Dene about their land claims and their future, not just so that they can get a job, but that so that they can become productive citizens and stewards of their lands and their people

⇒ What are we going to do with this volume of reports that will be produced? We need ways to engage community members with this information other than large reports. We want to engage sleeping people, youth, women, and others in the information that is gathered. We need to challenge to those who are producing volumes of reports to not let it end there. We have to then engage others - that’s the gap. We have to take the information and use it to awaken the people.

⇒ The title of this session is “gap analysis”, but when it comes to looking at major environmental impact reviews, the gap analysis tend to look at biophysical gaps, and very rarely see work done on the socio-economic gaps. Why is that? Secondly, where were the social scientists in the Mackenzie Valley review? There was a huge gap in regards to social science in that particular review. That is a lost opportunity because as a consequence of the land claims agreements, now socio-economic impacts are a legislated requirement in these sessions, and yet the state of the socio-impact assessments is deplorable. There is a huge gap there and a role for many of these people to fill. Also, with respect to the huge mountain of information that is out there issue that we don’t read anymore. The very bodies that many of us work on in the North, it is only in the past 5 years that we have looked at other mediums for communication, such as podcasts. I put
this down as a challenge to many of the Northern institutions. They need to get with the program of how to communicate. This isn’t just a burden for the academics and Southern-based researchers but a challenge for the North as well.

**Breakout Group Discussions and Recommendations**

The main aspect to guide ReSDA’s work is the question that came out of the previous workshop in 2011. How can we help communities receive more benefits from resource development and how can we ensure fewer costs? If that is the main research priority, what are the research projects that we should be prioritizing for the next couple of years? The ReSDA Steering Committee will be taking this, and based on these comments, they will make decisions over the next couple of months of research projects that will come forward. There are already existing research criteria (existed previously in SERNNoCa program)

- The project has to be community driven
- The project has to include key community partners
- The project has to have established relationships between the partner and the researchers
- The researchers themselves have to create a product that will be useful to the communities

**Key points coming from the Group Discussions**

- We need to start concrete research at the community level.
- We want to deliver information that is relevant to communities and gets them engaged at the community level in the opportunities and challenges. We need to drill down to get those priorities.
- A key area is knowledge mobilization
- People need information now. With a 7 year research network how can we build into the process ways to get information out sooner. It is recommended that have deliverables along the way to help provide some of those information products as the process goes along.
- How best can we get information into the people’s hands that need it in a timely way. We need to come up with a process that engages researchers and works collaborative and is meeting community-driven needs with long-term community relationships.
- How do we communicate results of the gap analyses? Audience dependent Indicators- are they important? relevant? How do we develop them? What can you use them for?
- Education- various aspects: connects to issues of sustainability, trades, gender imbalance. How to deliver education, what are expectations, what are problems in the current system?
- There is the problem of labour distortions that needs to be examined
- We need good news stories. We need examples where IBAs leave a lasting legacy of benefits for future generations
- We need to focus on successes and to speak about capacities rather than just vulnerabilities.
- Organizations have many different research needs. It difficult to pick priority areas.
- We may need a process to facilitate a dialogue between different stakeholders.
- Regional hubs such as research institutes are needed to facilitate discussions in matching research to communities to develop project proposals.
- There should be an emphasis on traditional knowledge studies. Decision-makers are entrenched in law. Jurisdictional statues- people are being responsible for making certain decisions, but these people aren’t necessarily traditional knowledge holders. Maybe traditional knowledge holders are the best ones to make these decisions. Research over the years on supporting communities,
gathering knowledge and on integrating traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge, perhaps there could be contribution from ReSDA to support that decision-making process.

- There is a need to share. Development is happening all over the place so research and networking is so important.
- There are questions of copyright and control of the research that is being conducted in communities. There are joint projects with universities all over Canada. There is a need to share and work together to come up with some really good solutions.
- The research should be useful.
- We need to continue to solicit knowledge from stakeholders and do so in a thoughtful and systematic way. That includes regulators, communities and industry.
- We need to recognize that there’s a great deal of existing knowledge in day to day practices by individuals across the Arctic. What may seem like a knowledge gap is routine practice for individuals. ReSDA could be conduit to which practice knowledge is accumulated.
- Emphasis on mobilizing knowledge – have knowledge gaps, but there are also gaps in practice because of failure to harness existing knowledge. This needs to be driven by partners and communities.
- With individual case studies and work it is often hard to synthesize knowledge. If we are going to have case studies, it should be a requirement that it reflect themes from across the North.
- “Hot topics” – what excites you and what are you thinking about:
  - Community impacts of outside workers as regards respect for community cohesions and what it means for community
  - Interest in IBAs, with respect to relative distribution models
  - Non-mine related education and training
  - Comparison of environmental assessment processes across the Arctic
  - Housing- although it has been studied to death, it is still a problem so how do we bridge the divide between our knowledge and the challenge
  - Food security and traditional economy- further work needed to make it effective.
- Community-oriented processes and monitoring that is defined by communities; time scale; overarching community-defined themes; inclusiveness of the process; and clear implementation and post-project plans in connection with education
- Focus on community involvement. ReSDA based research as community defined process – where community asks questions and ReSDA essentially provides the means. ReSDA provides knowledge and assistance and research-related processes. When proposals are put together they should require participation from community and also have clear implementation and dissemination plans. Communities shouldn’t need to wait 5 years to receive information
- It is important to creating partnerships and incorporate Indigenous peoples – we should include indigenous representation on Steering Committee.
- ReSDA projects conducted in different regions- regional focus. Communities shouldn’t be considered in isolation. While its community/regional focused it also places those processes and research questions in a greater context of Canadian-international comparison.
- Some specific overlapping themes:
  - Food security
  - Resource development and health
  - Crime
  - Education – traditional and formal systems
  - Cost of success of resource development of certain communities- what are the costs of some communities being very successful? Maintaining equity in communities.
Impacts on communities outside of immediate areas—how do we treat those processes that are spatially disjoined with particular areas of development? Consider within a comprehensive analytical framework

- Time and scale issues—certain projects are short-term and require almost immediate results for making decisions, while others are medium to long term projects. Time priorities could be set.
- ReSDA could be implementing a community focus. Not only individual but also community wellness as a concept may be important for bringing in a focus in line with ReSDA’s charge.
- In relation to scale and time, projects should not be snapshot based but something that could be continuously used and ensure the sustainability of measurement frameworks in the future—need to think of ReSDA’s legacy. Community could take ownership to implement.
- Implementation Plans—every project that we have needs to have an implementation plan that will define how the information and research that is done is going to be collected, transmitted, translated and disseminated and how that will be incorporated into the education system. Direct connection needed with educational institutions—existing system of institutions.
- Ensure Aboriginal people and leadership incorporated. Suggestion that we could have an Aboriginal leadership forum with leaders from different countries to provide regional and local perspectives. They could expand in terms of scope, and deploy a Circumpolar lens.
- Potential for RESDA connection to Canada’s Chair of the Arctic Council, possible priority for Canada and Canadian contribution to the Arctic Council agenda.
- Knowledge translation and dissemination to communities.
- Value in showing number of projects that could be done with stories and input from local people.
- We talk about case studies to make academic chapters more real—good for community dissemination—but we need to move away from too much of a focus on case studies.
- Knowledge translation
- Policy-brokers (organizations between people and government) and their involvement
- Problems for people designing IBAs and being unsure of what needs to be done
- No substitute for building relationships with communities.
- We need to address urgent areas where no research has been done.
- What do we do with the research that we get? While there is a trickle-down effect where we research it and it gets taught to students and they go on to teach it to others. Need others ways to mobilize the knowledge and create presentations to take to the communities.
- Film making—there are a lot of young film makers and this may be a good way to reach youth and to disseminate knowledge that way.
- Create understandable projects. More visual representations, less textual information.

Conclusion and Next Steps: Chris Southcott

The last question asked was where do we go from here? Excellent comments were provided by participants to directions that ReSDA needs to take. This is something that we hope to have throughout the research project. We have an open system and we are constantly re-evaluating where we’re going. One of the first things to be done will be the analysis of comments that are provided in the workshop. Researchers who did the gap analyses will amend their presentations based on workshop discussions and comments and then post these on the website. People will be able to make comments over a 2-week period. The Steering Committee will be taking suggestions and add comments, to gap analysis and then put up an initial list of priorities, which will be followed by a call for proposals for projects in the 2013. Comments from the workshop will be used in the evaluation of projects to be funded. We will continually revisit research priorities at our annual workshops on an ongoing basis. If organizations and communities have priorities they are encouraged to provide these. The next workshop will be in Iqaluit. The initial
discussion that we have had is to structure the workshop around theme of how to get knowledge into the communities. This will look at the notion of co-produced knowledge. How do we make this knowledge important for communities? This was a theme mentioned several times in this workshop.

Question from the floor

Is there a possibility of starting now to look at having the meeting next time reflect on the composition of the co-research process? We should be trying to expand the funding well ahead of time so that there can be many more community members here next time? Also, would it be possible for some of the people who have a lot of experience in community-based processes to be part of the planning for the next meeting as a way to figure out alternative formats outside of the scope of a standard academic format for some of the work that gets done?

This is certainly possible and we would welcome that. We are hoping to get funding to help us for the Iqaluit workshop. We will apply for that funding far in advance so that we will have funding for community representations from various communities.

ReSDA is an international project and we would like to get Aboriginal leaders and community members from around the Circumpolar north to participate in the next workshop. We will include you in the rest of the ReSDA work. We hope to see many of you in October 2013 in Iqaluit for our next workshop! Thank you very much!
Appendices

Appendix 1: Agenda for the Second Annual ReSDA Research Workshop

Bridging Gaps in Knowledge
Whitehorse, Yukon, November 21-23, 2012

Wednesday November 21
7:00 to 9:00 PM Reception
Cellar Dining Room, Edgewater Hotel

Thursday, November 22nd
Multipurpose Room, Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre

Morning Sessions
8:00 to 8:30 AM Continental Breakfast /pick up workshop packages
8:30 to 9:00 AM Opening Prayer – Norma Kassi
Welcoming remarks
Deputy Chief Michelle Telep, Ta'an Kwäch’än Council
Honourable Currie Dixon, Minister of Economic Development, Yukon Government
Kirk Cameron, Councillor, City of Whitehorse

Opening remarks & Introductions
ReSDA Program - Research Overview & Updates
Chris Southcott, Principal Investigator/Theme 2-Sustainable Communities
David Natcher, Theme 3-Sustainable Cultures
Brenda Parlee, Theme 4-Sustainable Environments

9:00 to 9:15 AM Overview of Gap Analysis topics and process
Chris Southcott

Gap Analysis Research Presentations
9:15 to 10:15 AM Part 1 – Setting the Stage
#1- History of Resource Development across the Arctic
Ken Coates, Canada Research Chair in Regional Innovation, Johnson-Shoyama Graduate School of Public Policy, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK

#2 - Impacts of Resource Development on Northern Communities
Peter Schweitzer, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska and Thierry Rodon, University of Laval, Quebec City, QC

#3- Measuring the Social and Economic Impacts of resource development on Northern Communities
Andrey Petrov, Department of Geography, University of Northern Iowa

10:15 to 10:45 AM Questions and discussions of Part 1 Gap Analysis results

10:45 AM Break

11:00 AM to 12:00 PM Part 2 – The State, Communities and Resources: State driven conditions governing research development benefits

#4- Resource Revenue Regimes
Lee Huskey, Department of Economics University of Alaska Anchorage and Chris Southcott, Department of Sociology, Lakehead University

#5 - Social, Economic and Environmental Impact Assessment: past and future
Bram Noble, University of Saskatchewan

#6 - Regional Economic Development
( video presentation) Frances Abele, School of Public Policy and Administration, Carleton University
David Muddiman, Carleton University and Jerald Sabin, University of Toronto

12:00 to 12:30 PM Questions and discussions of Part 2 Gap Analysis results

12:30 to 1:15 PM Buffet Lunch

Afternoon Sessions
1:15 to 2:15 PM
Part 3 - Communities, Resources and the State: Community driven conditions governing resource development benefits

#7 Social Dimensions of Economic Development
Brenda Parlee, Dept. of Resources, Economics & the Environment, University of Alberta

#8 Community-Industry Relations
Ken Caine, Dept. of Sociology, University of Alberta
#9 - Community-Industry Relations – IBA’s  Ben Bradshaw, Department of Geography, University of Guelph

2:15 to 2:45 PM
Questions and discussions of Part 3 Gap Analysis results

2:45 PM Break

3:00 to 4:30 PM
Part 4: Indigenous Cultures and Resource Development Benefits

#10 - Comprehensive Land Claims and environmental livelihoods  David Natcher, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK

#11 - Traditional Knowledge and resource development  Henry Huntington, Arctic Program, PEW Environmental Group, Alaska

Part 5 – Resources, Communities and the Environment
#12- Resources and Environmental Issues  Arn Keeling, Department of Geography, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John’s, NL

4:30 to 5:00
Questions and Discussions of Parts 4 and 5

5:30 PM
Dinner on your own - There are a number of restaurants worth visiting while in Whitehorse

Friday, November 23rd
Multipurpose Room, Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre

Morning
8:30 AM Continental breakfast

8:45 AM  Overview of Day 1

Continuation of Gap Analysis and additional research presentations

9:00 to 9:30 AM

#13 - Climate Change & implications for community, regions and resource developments.  Chris Southcott, Lakehead University

#14 - Northern Women and Resource Development  Martha Dowsley, Lakehead University and Suzanne Mills, McMaster University

9:30 to 10:00 AM
Questions and discussions

10:00 AM  Break

10:30 AM to 11:30 AM
Northern Panel – response to the gap analysis and northern regional perspectives

11:30 to 12:00
Questions and discussions
12:00 to 1:00 PM
Buffet Lunch

Afternoon
1:00 to 2:00 PM
Breakout group discussions and recommendations

2:00 to 3:00 PM
Summary of Group Discussions with wrap up and review of the 2 days.

3:00 to 3:15 PM  Break

3:15 to 4:00 PM
Final comments from participants and Chris Southcott
## Appendix 2: Workshop Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen, Dennis</td>
<td></td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amati, Cynthia</td>
<td>University of Alberta</td>
<td>Edmonton, AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applejohn, Andrew</td>
<td>Science Advisor, GNWT</td>
<td>Yellowknife, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnes, Karen</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaulieu, Michel</td>
<td>Lakehead University</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berger, Paul</td>
<td>Lakehead University</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berman, Matthew</td>
<td>University of Alaska Anchorage</td>
<td>Anchorage, Alaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borlase, Harry</td>
<td>LOOKNorth</td>
<td>St. John's, NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradshaw, Benjamin</td>
<td>University of Guelph</td>
<td>Guelph, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caine, Ken</td>
<td>University of Alberta</td>
<td>Edmonton, AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cairns, Jeremy</td>
<td>Dept of Economic Development, Government of Yukon</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameron, Kirk</td>
<td>Whitehorse City Council</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal, Lisa</td>
<td>Health &amp; Social Services, YTG</td>
<td>Yellowknife, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carlick, Melissa</td>
<td>Self Government Secretariat for CYFN</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christensen, Lisa</td>
<td>Yukon Research Centre</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coates, Ken</td>
<td>University of Saskatchewan</td>
<td>Saskatoon, SK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>De La Barre, Ken</td>
<td></td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeHart, Lindsay</td>
<td>Development Assessment Branch, Exec. Council, YG</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dickson, Cindy</td>
<td>Arctic Athabaskan Council</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dixon, Currie</td>
<td>Minister, Economic Development</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorais, Charles</td>
<td>Makivik Corporation</td>
<td>Kuujjuaq, QC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dowsley, Martha</td>
<td>Lakehead University</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmunds-Potvin, Sharon</td>
<td>Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.</td>
<td>Iqaluit, NU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fast, Tamara</td>
<td>Regional Socio-Econ Analyst, Inter-Governmental Affairs &amp; Inuit Relations, Nunavut Regional Office, AAND</td>
<td>Iqaluit, NU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finnegam, Greg</td>
<td>Changing Climate Consulting</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham, Amanda</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greetham, Adam</td>
<td>Groundtrax Environmental Services Ltd.</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynne-Timothy, Susan</td>
<td>School of Liberal Arts, Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanson, Liz</td>
<td>Leader of the Opposition, Yukon Legislative Assembly</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpelle, Ron</td>
<td>Lakehead University</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins, Chris</td>
<td>VP, Yukon Research Centre</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry, Colleen</td>
<td>Arctic Athabaskan Council</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huskey, Lee</td>
<td>University of Alaska Anchorage</td>
<td>Anchorage, Alaska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston, Jennifer</td>
<td>Inuvialuit Regional Corporation</td>
<td>Inuvik, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jones, Chris</td>
<td>Lakehead University</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kassi, Norma</td>
<td>Arctic Institute of Community Based Research</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeling, Arn</td>
<td>Memorial University</td>
<td>St. John's, NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klein, Rhiannon</td>
<td>Yukon Research Centre (Research Assistant)</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Affiliation</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Joanne</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacIsaac, Jillian</td>
<td>YRC, Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mather, Carla</td>
<td>Dawson City Chamber of Commerce</td>
<td>Dawson City, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills, Suzanne</td>
<td>McMaster University</td>
<td>Hamilton, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mossop, Dave</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooney, Susan</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muddiman, David</td>
<td>Carleton University</td>
<td>Ottawa, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natcher, David</td>
<td>University of Saskatchewan</td>
<td>Saskatoon, SK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton, Sarah</td>
<td>Yukon Research Centre</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neyelle, Michael</td>
<td>Sahtu Renewable Resources Board</td>
<td>Deline, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogden, Aynslie</td>
<td>Science Advisor, YTG</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oliveira, Gustavo</td>
<td>Government of Nunavut, Ec Dev. &amp; Transportation</td>
<td>Iqaluit, NU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parlee, Brenda</td>
<td>University of Alberta</td>
<td>Edmonton, AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrov, Andrey</td>
<td>Univ. of Northern Iowa</td>
<td>University of Northern Iowa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raines, Derek</td>
<td>Dept. of Northern Iowa</td>
<td>Yellowknife, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, Lorene</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodon, Thierry</td>
<td>Université Laval</td>
<td>Quebec City, QC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabin, Jerald</td>
<td>University of Toronto</td>
<td>Toronto, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxberg, Kelly</td>
<td>Shebafilms</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schott, Stephan</td>
<td>Carleton University</td>
<td>Ottawa, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schweitzer, Peter</td>
<td>University of Alaska Fairbanks</td>
<td>Fairbanks, AK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seccombe-Hett, Pippa</td>
<td>Aurora Research Institute</td>
<td>Inuvik, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharples, Robin</td>
<td>Yukon Government Forest Management Branch</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simmons, Deborah</td>
<td>University of Manitoba</td>
<td>Deline, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snowshoe, Charlie</td>
<td>Gwich’in Land and Water Board</td>
<td>Fort McPherson, NT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southcott, Chris</td>
<td>Lakehead University</td>
<td>Thunder Bay, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparkes, Ron</td>
<td>Labrador Institute</td>
<td>Happy Valley Goose Bay, NL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staples, Kiri</td>
<td>University of Saskatchewan</td>
<td>Saskatoon, ON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart, Katherine</td>
<td>Yukon Research Centre/University of Saskatchewan</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart, Charles</td>
<td>Yukon College</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talarico, Darielle</td>
<td>Tipping Point Strategies</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telep, Michelle</td>
<td>Deputy Chief, Ta’an Kwäch’än Council</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas, MaryEllen</td>
<td>Nunavut Research Institute</td>
<td>Iqaluit, NU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trapnell, Jenny</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Relations/Circumpolar Relations, YG</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tredger, Jim</td>
<td>MLA</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urquhart, Doug</td>
<td>Consultant</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van Dijken, Bob</td>
<td>A/Director, Circumpolar Relations, CYFN</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker, Valoree</td>
<td>Yukon Research Centre</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Shawana</td>
<td>Ta’an Kwäch’än Council</td>
<td>Whitehorse, YT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 3: Participant Evaluation Summary

Total of 31 responses

1. Was this Workshop helpful to you?  
   - Not at all: 0  
   - Slightly helpful: 23.3%  
   - Fairly helpful: 26.7%  
   - Very helpful: 45%  
   - Extremely helpful: 5%

2. During the event, was there enough time for:  
   - Networking with participants: 29.2  
   - Presentation of issues: 3.2  
   - Discussion of issues: 25.8  

3. How would you rate the Workshop in terms of the organization, facilitation and location.  
   - Poor Fair Good Very good Excellent  
   - Organization: 0  
   - Facilitation: 3.2  
   - Location: 0

4. How would you rate the length of the Workshop?  
   - Too short: 16.1%  
   - Just right: 74.2%  
   - Too long: 9.7%

Comments:  
⇒ Too many people spending time during workshop on the internet;  
⇒ not enough time for discussion; great workshop with lots of information presented well.  
⇒ Good format but not enough time to discuss potential projects – should have more group discussion. Need 2 full days.

5. Were the panels and discussion groups well organized?  
   - Yes 87%  
   - No 10.3%

Comments: panel members not given enough preparatory time with gap analyses summaries/outlines prior to the workshop to effectively comment on the topics and identify research priorities to be able to align with their own organizations interests.  
Would like to see more meaningful engagement.; Found this part was the most interesting but did not feel enough time was given to this; The discussions in self selected groups was a bit of a challenge to get a balance of academics, practitioners, First Nations, etc.; Break out groups at the end were a bit too open ended.

6. Should this event be repeated?  
   - Yes 89%  
   - No 10%

Comments: This format is not a useful to engage project partners/potential project partners in identifying research needs and gaps; Yes, this was a good event and would attend another; Little too much info.

7. If no, please provide comments why you do not think it should be repeated.  
   ⇒ One respondent had participants indicate they had concerns so would like to find ways to map the path forward. Thought the workshop too academic and did not meaningfully or successfully engage northerners, and did little to advance the discussion on what research needs to be done to increase the benefits/minimize the costs of resource development in the North. Need to more effectively engage northern partners in this research (suggestions provided in panel presentation); Better to get together as smaller groups to discuss potential projects and partnerships.  
   ⇒ Some presenters difficult to understand and presentations way too long. Most attendees were university professors/graduate students from eastern universities and there were barely any community and FN members.  
   ⇒ Not sure cost of workshop outweighs the benefits. ...There seems to be a huge gap between what is known academically and what is actually being done on the ground by practitioners. Value in the presentations, but need input from people who actual work on the ground...especially in the areas of IBAs and Environmental Assessments. Many of these people already have a handle on these issues. If you want to get to the crux of traditional knowledge and what the valued ecological components (VECs) are in a particular area, then need to ask the people who are currently in the field. Until these practitioners are included, I am not sure how valuable it is to spend money bringing this group together and talking about gaps, while ignoring the trial and error processes already underway by private enterprise trying to fix said gaps.
8. If this event was repeated, what specific changes would you recommend?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Don't do it again</th>
<th>No opinion</th>
<th>Must do it again</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panel discussions</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentations</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group activities</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>66.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reception</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>63.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
⇒ NO powerpoint long distance (presenters should be live not pre-taped so use Skype to participate via webcast);
⇒ Take advantage of opportunities to share work and ideas with more stakeholders including industry (Geoscience Forum), have a public sessions/presentation;
⇒ Workshop format should be more participatory to be more effective.

9. Based on presentations of ReSDA’s research do you feel this research is relevant to northern issues/priorities?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Relevant</th>
<th>not relevant</th>
<th>don’t know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
⇒ Need to be more connected to policy makers, not just the idea of reporting back to the community
⇒ How do you define northern issues and priorities? Concern that ReSDA becomes just an academic exercise.
⇒ Have identified good criteria for evaluating research project proposals, and is still a tremendous opportunity for this network to do something very relevant and meaningful. However, the process for identifying research priorities is very top-down and may not address critical stakeholder issues. Need to hear more from the network on a regular basis.
⇒ Presentations overall were weak and not engaging another format should be explored
⇒ The research is relevant but it would be beneficial to get more northerners involved. There weren’t many from First Nation communities in Yukon.
⇒ Could be made more relevant and directly tied to issues and people on the ground than it was.
⇒ Many presenters not prepared and some have not embraced the "team" approach.
⇒ mostly Eastern Arctic issues and priorities

10. Further comments and suggestions (including possible future research)
⇒ More discussion on the benefits with economic development. First Nation and environment side discussed very well but the actual economic development and the benefits it provides to all of the north was lacking.
⇒ With event held in Yukon should have more info on the 100+ years of the resource development here. Not clear of any tangible product from ReSDA, only a vague idea of where it is going at present.
⇒ Not sure how productive to have a review of the researchers literature.
⇒ Gaps mentioned needing research – mental health, women and poverty. In Whitehorse 3 organizations very involved in research and advocacy in these areas 1) Second Opinion Society (holistic mental health non-profit with 20yrs serving the community and providing alternative options, workshops, education) and they are very important community resource for how to address mental health issues on-going in a proactive manner 2) Status of Women Council awarded $250,000 grant with University to do study on aboriginal women & mental health across the north 3) Whitehorse Anti-Poverty Coalition, addressing high level of homelessness in Whitehorse. Great conference, enjoyed attending and provided much food for thought,
⇒ Great to have this in the North and good work organizing it. Could take advantage of northern venue to do more outreach and involve northern students, stakeholders (including government bodies and advisory bodies (YESAB) to hear about how resource development is assessed and managed in Yukon to reduce negative impacts. Also consider links to Arctic Council Canadian chairmanship programme projects and activities.
⇒ More time for stakeholder participants and more time for discussions between researchers and stakeholders.
Enjoyed the workshop and was first time to learn about this program. Inspired by the ideas presented and generated in the workshop. Appreciate the facilitation and venue. Look forward to updates on ReSDA.

YG has a 35 page list of research interests that was shared with the research theme leaders last winter. Good resource for areas of partnership with researchers in ReSDA. Like to see further discussion around these. Suggestion to shift the groups focus on stakeholder engagement from a top-down approach to a bottom-up approach. Top down being characterized by terms such as: consultative, non-participatory, technical/science driven research priorities, researcher managed, with methods to identify priorities involving literature reviews. Bottom up being characterized by terms such as collaborative, participatory, stakeholder driven research priorities, stakeholder managed, and with methods to identify priorities involving focus groups, surveys, interviews.

Should have been greater community involvement/presence. The discussion format at end of each session not supportive of engaging conversations - could improve format to really engage in the topics.

Suggest getting northern involvement on the Steering Committee (First Nation) and getting involved in Canada’s Chairmanship because it’s all about northern development. It would be a great partnership. Thank you for organizing - I learned a lot :)

Include more northerners as speakers and attendees. Too many participants from Universities and it didn’t feel like a northern workshop but more like a University workshop.

The gap analysis presentations more focused on current northern research issues rather than gaps in current knowledge. Not new or ground breaking. Would be nice to see some more industry representation.

Gaps identified in the workshop were well presented and valuable to people who are not aware of them. It is however, time to look at the positives instead of the negatives. Talk to practitioners who are doing this as their livelihood and find out what is working and what is not. Match these things with gaps ReSDA identified and see if there are some positives that could be expanded to work across the North. Next time approach the workshop by talking about the positives instead of the negatives.

Workshop provided an impressive overview of Arctic social research - thanks to the organizers and presenters. For the next phase of work, it’s worth considering means of strengthening the research network (and supporting the research nodes). One important indicator of network strength will be the visible participation of arctic-based community researchers in discussing research questions and methods, and interpreting research results alongside southern-based academics. The list of invited participants and presenters at the next workshop should reflect this requirement, with strong affirmative action in favour of aboriginal involvement. This may require restructuring of the program budget, or seeking supplementary funding. The structure of the workshop was quite familiar and comfortable for academics, but would not be so for community researchers with experience in participatory processes. A key objective for the next workshop should be knowledge sharing among community and academic researchers. Correspondingly, the agenda, process design and facilitation of the next workshop should be developed with strong input from people who have experience with participatory community-based research - and particularly research by and with aboriginal people. Moreover, any academic presenters should be given clear guidelines well before the workshop on presentation of research in accessible, plain language form.

Recommend inclusion of research on sustainable energy for Northern communities. This is a crucial and very applied topic that resonates well with priorities of Territories and what communities struggle with. It also deals with a number of social science issues such as integration of renewable energy resources with subsistence economy (e.g. wind turbines interference with wildlife stocks), implementation of technical solutions, demand side management and behavior. It is difficult to discuss sustainable development and resource development without tackling energy issues in the North.

I think that in light of the subject matter, the workshop didn’t have to be held in the North. It could have saved money if it was held somewhere more accessible. While community consultation is extremely important, this workshop felt like a token gesture in that direction.

A number of issues raised about impact and benefit agreements (IBAs) associated with mining development. IBAs seem to be the most important mechanism through which northern communities receive benefits and mitigate adverse impacts of resource development activities. We need to know more
about current practices with IBAs, and research that evaluates their performance and effectiveness in delivering benefits to communities. Some of the attendees at the Whitehorse meeting indicated that they were involved in negotiating these agreements or conducting research on them. It would be great if they could share their knowledge with the ReSDA community.

⇒ From my perspective the conflict that seemed to emerge was between community desires to drive research in terms of their specific needs and the desire of academics to determine research needs based on areas that have been under researched. I’m not sure that community members understood the purpose of the gap analysis - or that I truly understood what community participants were getting at. If I did interpret what was happening correctly I think these interests were not as far apart as they appeared. I think that the interests can actually come together if research that has been done previously can be made available to communities - or we facilitate the translation of this research... and then ask what specific community needs have not been answered by previous research. Guessing this was the aim of the workshop.

Appendix 4: Notes from Group Discussions

Discussion gap research topics 1 to 3

- It is evident that there is overlap for theme areas and the gaps identified. This will be worked out later on with the process of reviewing all the gaps. Started with historical background of resource developments – way to understand position of communities. Also general knowledge of what social impacts are. Discussion about regulations and will be dealt with further in presentations.

- Economics is not really a social or natural science but is there a role for this in the overall program. Will need to try to understand what the costs of these environmental impacts are for communities and that is going to be very much a part of the ReSDA work. Need to see where the overlap is and what can be learned from these communities.

- The transiency issue is something that all will talk about in the North. There are comparable datasets for the United States and Canada using the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, which would allow us to measure how many jobs are flown-in and flown-out. Also could use the Canada Revenue databases, which are not accessible to people outside of Statistics Canada. It would allow us to look at how many wages are flying out, the types of jobs, the number of jobs etc. This would have impact on colleges in the North and could look at programs that could be improved so more opportunities for locals for jobs.

- Also need to look for unexpected consequences of flying-in and flying-out for example, Aboriginal people are relocating to the South and flying-in and flying-out to work in mines that were right close to their homes in the North.

- What about the changing nature of work itself? Seeing many jobs where you don’t actually ever have to be on site, such as tele-work. There is a company in Cape Dorset that train local people to do tele-work. The company puts out a bid for self-employed contractors and these people that have been trained can bid on the work. They are not employees anymore; they are self-employed contractors, which is an area that we haven’t seen in the North before.

- When talking about the non-Aboriginal population, the complexity and change that is taking place from one end of the Arctic to the other, it is important to include the “new” Canadians in the North. Now find that 10% of the population of Whitehorse are Filipino

- Need to consider the settler society and non-Indigenous populations in these gap analyses. There was a period in academia where this was looked at, but we have lost some of that over the 1970s and beyond, and find there is a large non-Indigenous population and their autonomy as political actors, with their interests in politics, social dynamics and economic behaviour in the Territories. It has also meant that we have left undocumented the political history that has gone on in the territorial legislatures and the things that have gone on outside of the land claims negotiations and the relationships between the Territorial governments and the Federal government. As we move forward, at least in the NWT towards 2014 and the final devolution agreement, we need to understand both settler society and the Territorial governments as independent actors, outside the Federal-Indigenous dynamic that is often the focus.\
• Maybe one of the issues here is that we should not assume those categories of “Aboriginal” and “non-Aboriginal”. Those are actually evolving categories.

• Reflecting on many of the gaps and issues discussed, want to consider the idea of “impacts”. This minimizes the action of local communities in terms of their abilities to shape their own experience with resource development both in the past and the present. It downplays the extent to which the practices of mining companies have been changed by the encounters with Northern communities and Northern environments. Mining companies have had to behave differently in a variety of ways so should think of it more in terms of “encounters” rather than impacts. Encounters are shot through with relations of power and inequality and do have sets of consequences that are unevenly born in communities and by different sets of actors. If we are assuming “impacts” it’s very unidirectional and don’t properly reflect the experience on the ground.

Discussion Summary for gap research topics 4, 5 and 6
What is really good about all of these presentations is the idea that what we are looking at is how to do research that will help maximize benefits of resource development for these communities

For Gap #4- Resource Revenue Regimes- what are the effects or impact of different kinds of firms? Does the ownership make a difference? (International organizations, the culture of the firms etc.)

I take issue with the description that northern cash economies are resource driven. They are not resource driven, they are government driven.

• There are a couple of important gaps and one of them is that because the government is distributing large amounts of money when there are resource developments that generate lots of money. What is the role of government in distributing benefits of government? To what extent do benefits flow not just to regions but to specific communities that face the impacts? What is the role of government spending in resource revenues in changing the distribution of wealth within the country to make it more equitable and also more inequitable?

• Also, occasionally, the local organizations get large amount of money because they happen to be lucky. I am not sure there is much research that has been done on what happens to those revenues.

There hasn’t been any discussion of austerity measures

• Frances work will be dealing with this area

A comment for Gap #4- I was surprised why you didn’t ask the question how revenues can be invested and who decides this in order to guarantee sustainable growth?

  o Related to that, once you know how rent is invested, it might also tell you what kind of revenue regime is supported.

Gap #5- Social, Economic and Environmental Assessment: past and future- a gap that needs to be looked at is what regulatory regimes empower communities and what regimes shut communities out?

At the level of trying to empower communities to cope with overwhelming resource development – we would like people to be cognizant of the fact that just knowing something about something isn’t good enough. We have to know how to fix things.

• It might be worthwhile to consider and question what we mean by “gap”. Part of this analysis would be to question what is going on with people like us in those community meetings and offices when things go sideways? What happened there? I have rarely been given results of research that shed light on what I’m trying to accomplish. If you are trying to help people in the communities, you have to drill right down to those levels because anything less than that doesn’t equip us to get the job done that we need to do, and we are left inventing stuff.

• Need good news stories - want to know what does make a project work well. We shouldn’t just focus on the negative outcomes.
• Would like you to consider from the lowest level possible what the gap is that leaves the people on the ground unequipped.

I like the idea of our responsibility of creating a “tool kit” that actually gives communities the resources and the ability to make decisions.

One issue I have never seen research on is the unbelievable pressure that communities are under to make decisions tomorrow. If they make the decision to go ahead or not go ahead on a mine project for example, it has a 50-100 year impact on the area. We need to know more about the nature of that pressure because it is overwhelming and an important question to examine.

For Gap #6-Regional Economic Development - it would be interesting to examine how the different government policies that have effected economic development have benefited resource developments for the communities?

One of the concepts behind resource revenues was to create the next economy – there have been some micro examples (i.e. tourism) of setting up new activities – not just how you’re saving it, but how you’re using it. We were supposed to be using these resources to create new futures.

• Involved with the Dene and First Nations movement concerning land claims
  o The biggest issue we have dealt with in the past was the pipeline negotiations – elders didn’t know English but they had a clear understanding of what was going on. They got together and supported one another, right across the territory. The result of us getting together worked because today we have no pipeline.

• I have no interest in what the miners are doing. They are only benefiting themselves.

• You are working with us. For instance, the presentation that was made about environmental assessment. In the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act, this was approved by the federal government. Under that act we have the Mackenzie Valley Water Board and the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board - these people take care of any applications that come in from oil companies and miners
  o Developers are putting too much pressure on the government
  o Under the impact review board it took 3-4 years to get approval for projects to go ahead - that is the power we got under the land claims agreements

• I am still involved. I sit on a Tribal Council Land and Wildlife Board, and I sit on the Tribal Council Renewable Resource Board.

Key question: how can we make the research more useful and accessible to communities?

• We hope to develop a toolbox of policy and resources that communities can have. However, we need to assess what kind of tools will be useful to communities?

There is a big emphasis on knowledge mobilization, which means reaching out to communities and figuring out ways to put these reports into formats that communities can understand and use in their struggles. We also have to be creative and figure out how to get the information out to the people that need it, in a format that they can actually use.

Making a comment about the context for this work on a Circumpolar level and using the Arctic Council as an example. There is a lot of discussion here at ReSDA and at the Arctic Council about such a focus on community considerations, issues, impacts, benefits, tools etc. But the communities of the Arctic are very broad, they are communities as in the dots on a map but they are also the people in terms of all the various levels of government, which more and more are local and regional, and this is the challenge we face here in the Arctic.

• One of the real challenges that we face here in the Arctic is that decision-makers are at so many different levels now and we all have to work together and there is this dynamic of the relationships and the discussion of scales that Frances Abele talked about. When you look at Arctic Council reports they talk about regional regions but we want to see more consideration of who this work is being done for, not just the communities but the governments at all of the different levels to help support good decision making and
being mindful of what the capacities and needs are of regional governments as they evolve and work at
different levels in the region as they evolve in the North and in the Circumpolar region.

• I would like to have people consider that the communities in the North are very broad and in some
ways very unique.

Discussion summary for gap research topics 7, 8 and 9

• A Couple of comments, as an Alaskan, looking at the IBA framework- In context of 200 or 300 years of
history between First Nations and governments and industry, this seems like more of the same. I am
thinking more of the same going back to the treaties, when government signed agreements with some
leaders to seed land that were not widely shared or discussed.
  o The main point is that there is little opportunity or ability to follow-up to make sure the
agreements was kept over time, especially as the owners and mines come and go.
  o I am mostly shocked that IBAs are largely secret and I find that a real problem. The lack of
transparency is such a problem for knowledge sharing.
  o I would like people to comment to what extent would a First Nations person in one part of Canada
have access to what is known about the IBAs that have been negotiated elsewhere in Canada and
how they have worked? To what extent is that knowledge widely shared within communities and
from community to community? The lack of transparency about these gives me the creeps.
  o Here is what we do in the States, which is analogous but different: Somebody files a law suit on
behalf of the community. The company realizes that it has potential liability of some kind and
settles outside of court with the community. Nobody knows what it says, it is all secret. I have had
the experience as a consultant to have first-hand knowledge of some of these agreements and I
personally was flabbergasted at the distribution of the benefits, how unequally they were
distributed and I was not allowed to talk about them.
  o If there is a way that ReSDA could somehow make a concerted push to make the process
transparent, and if possible, make the government have to be involved to the extent of having
these filed with the government and be enforceable by government action, if not by the private
parties.

Responses:

• I know that I come from the Sahtu region, and we asked that question too- to have access to the IBAs.
Because there is some financial money involved, and how much money they are given was their reason for
why they had to keep it secret.
  o We also call them Access and Benefits Agreement not IBAs

• To add to that previous comment, we are working very closely with renewable resources councils in the
communities of the Sahtu region (of which there are 5). In September we held a renewable resources council
gathering, that Ken Caine was at, and Doug Urquhart and the two of us were also at. During that time we
were discussing some of the challenges of the current shale-oil exploration boom that are going on in the
Sahtu region that is kind of earth shaking so to speak for the communities to even imagine what this is all
going to entail. It is all happening very fast. As part of that discussion, the issue of Access and Benefits
Agreements came up and was discussed in some detail, and the question of confidentiality arose, and one of
the things that came to light was that there was a template that lawyers were very conveniently using that
was being circulated around the communities. Everybody is getting the same template for every agreement
and they are starting to tune into the problem here that they are actually getting something that is
completely inadequate to the specific circumstances of their relationship with industry. That is causing huge
problems for the renewable resources councils, which have a special mandate to preserve, maintain,
support and facilitate the practice of harvesting rights. The renewable resources councils feel that their
hands are completely tied by Access and Benefits agreements. On the ground, the practical experience of
these things has become quite devastating in terms of having any critical voice in the region, and we are
just trying to slowly begin to get a wedge into this problem right now.
• Ken Caine- One of the things I was talking about earlier was that these social relations are important but
these IBAs for some people are really valuable tools and others they are really challenging and raise strong
concerns about the issues of, not only confidentiality, but non-compliance; that is, if you don’t agree with one, and you sign it, you give up your rights to protest it.

- That said, I think there is a lot of value in looking at these kinds of tools as ways that can be changed. If communities start to work together, they can challenge them and make them better, so that people are benefiting to a greater degree based on the new kinds of tools that are being developed.
- I can be critical of IBAs but everyone realizes that it is the relationship that is developed in the negotiation of these agreements that is the most important part of it. So how do you make these relationships better in that process?
- The confidentiality part is starting to change already, the financial part is going to be a tough part, and the non-compliance part is a huge thing that is not changing.
- I see IBAs as tools that are not fixed in place but are changeable

- We need to look at the cumulative impacts of some of these developments. Often times with IBAs and different environmental assessments we look at one project at a time rather than looking at what the impacts are over a greater geographical area, or over the region or even looking at different projects that are being conducted within the same region. When you look at the whole picture, of what is happening over the region, the impacts are much greater and they grow exponentially over time. I am hoping that as we move forward, we can start to look at cumulative impact assessments and bringing those in as we talk about IBAs.
- in response to #7- Social Dimension of Economic Development-Talking about the good life people used to have. Young people today grow up with this situation and we need to look into this and get a better understanding of what we’re talking about

Discussion summary of Gap research topics 10, 11 and 12

- A couple of questions I have that weren’t dealt with in the presentations and wondering if any work done in gap analysis:
  - What is the impact of resource development on the subsistence economy? When you have non-renewable resource development, what is the impact? There has been some research in the 50’s for Schefferville iron mines but it was more anecdotal research. Is this an area that might be dealt with in gap analysis.
  - What are the environmental impacts of resource developments in the Arctic? It’s fascinating for us to explore the shift that has taken place in the way that the environmental concerns weren’t integrated in the early resources developments. What was the shift of changes in the attitudes and regulations concerning the environmental impacts for non-renewable resource development and mining industries? How can communities benefit more from environmental impact monitoring?

- From Dawson City Chamber of Commerce- the economy in Dawson is really struggling right now, and in a way that most of the city doesn’t see. We have one of the biggest areas of mining industry- white-gold, oil and gas- and we are not seeing the trickle-down effects. Talking about communities and how the housing situation is being impacted and low-income people aren’t being able to be sufficiently supplied. It is interesting because when the boom happens, you see a lot of those resources benefitting the large corporate companies here and in Whitehorse, and centres such as Whitehorse are benefitting, but it’s actually communities that are being affected by the mining industry.
  - I want to know what other people’s opinions are on how we can boom and make that gap disappear. A lot of our businesses are able to provide those services to the mining industry but the companies aren’t going there, they are not even asking for quotes. A lot of the services could be provided at a cheaper rate. Small businesses have a small cash flow and large businesses need to understand the fact that if you don’t pay your bill for two weeks, it could put a small company out of business. But that doesn’t mean that those smaller companies couldn’t provide the services or even the services at a better quality than some of the larger corporate companies.
We had a workshop in Deline recently, and youth were involved. They asked, how come every time there are negotiations with developers, there is nothing done about the youth? In these agreements there is money and economic benefits for everybody, except for youth. When the youth were at our workshop, they said, maybe there should be something set aside for youth. Maybe the youth could start a youth council. Why can’t we ask for funding when we are negotiating that will provide for the youth? I think that is something that we are totally avoiding, and I don’t know why?

In regards to the traditional knowledge studies—their was a traditional knowledge study conducted in the Sahtu region by one community, and the developers looked at the study and they didn’t even adhere to it or follow what the elders said in the study. They just threw it aside and didn’t even use it. So, we got involved as a co-management board and explained that the traditional knowledge studies were very important and the First Nations that were doing the study, they didn’t have the education or expertise to do the study, and I think this is where the problem was. This is why it is so important to have researchers to help these small organizations. I think there should be some sort of template that states a format that everyone has to follow.

One of the things that traditional knowledge studies should involve is the habitats. To me it seems like these companies and industries don’t care about the habitat. We are not against development but what we are saying is that we want to make sure that they protect the land, and the waters and the habitats.

Fracking is something new, and I think as researchers and concerned harvesters, the long-term and cumulative effects, this is something we should worry about. To me fracking is a very dangerous thing for the land and the animals. In the long term, our people will probably get sick. We want environmental assessments and reports about the work that is going to be done. Companies are saying it costs too much to do them though. There is a lack of information on how these companies are going to do what they say they’re going to do.

Another thing that no one has mentioned is climate change. That is another major effect that we should be researching. In Deline, on Great Bear Lake, a polar bear and two cubs came to Deline, and that is very unusual. We know that is because of climate change and perhaps they are running out of food. Even Great Bear Lake itself, this past summer the water was 2 feet higher than normal. The companies need to do more thorough reports when they do their applications; they have to give us better information so we understand what they’re going to do to protect our lands.

Discussion summary for gap topics 13 and 14

Not a lot of gender based information out there for research across the North, other than the labour force survey (Statistics Canada)—this would be helpful as a guideline and is going to give you some of a differential geography

- On gender and diamond mines—Statistics Department in NWT did labour survey in diamond mines and included a gender break-down
- A lot of challenges for women living in the North who come up with their husbands, and also for the fly-in/fly-out issues

There is a paper coming out about the nominal representation of women on co-management boards in Arctic

There are going to be as many negatives as positives for climate changes—earlier break up of ice roads, stability for transportation—all kinds of experiences that we aren’t experiencing yet

There is great concern about climate change in the Sahtu region. Working with the health and climate change adaption program, which is still ongoing, emphasis is on community-driven research. The research focuses are coming from the community. Huge effort into supporting the community to develop their own ideas and research questions. Huge body of work that hasn’t been synthesized at all.

- Our recommendation is that there is some kind of overarching analysis of what has been learned from the program. Is there any way of making a linkage between our program and this one?
- Chris Southcott—we are in discussions with doing a joint project with ArcticNet so this will be an ongoing project
• Goal is to produce information and research so that communities are equipped to react. How are we going to communicate our information back in a way that will improve their capacity and their research capacity to develop new methods to better understand how climate change is influencing their lives?

• Another question is about how housing is influenced by changes in permafrost

• Are you looking at resource development as a driver for education?
  o It is not something we looked at specifically but we will include it

• Relationship between education and mobility – is not necessarily a gap but it’s important for ReSDA to keep this in mind – may have unintended consequences of having more women leave
  o Less formal education jobs more likely to be held by men – trying to keep in mind that there are gender relations, not just women

• In 1999 the creation of the Nunavut government increased graduation rates. They are now seeing a 5% fall in graduation rates. Question of why that is? Is it that there are so many mining jobs that people don’t think they need an education? I would like to see some kind of examination of graduation rates and local development and what that analysis might look like.
  o We have worked so hard to increase graduation rates and it’s very discouraging to see it going the other direction. Young women tend to stay in school for lots of reasons. One is that they don’t take part in a lot of harvesting activities; women by nature are more passive and tend to adjust to government jobs easier

• A lot of the attention in our proposal is not only to get information, but how to mobilize it to ensure that the information is there for the communities to use. We haven’t talked about it much because we are in the gap analysis. We thought we had touched on it in Yellowknife and would be talking about it in the rest of the workshops

• I want to thank the researchers for doing what you’re doing with ReSDA. Accessibility to this information is absolutely important, as it is how we have access to information. As Indigenous people, we sometimes have a different understanding of information. My community has always been embracing of research. ...has always been welcoming because we want to know and learn what is going on. But we also can’t have everything lost on computers. We need information that is tangible so that we can understand basically what is going on. It is imperative that there is a communication strategy, utilizing Indigenous people to disseminate this kind of knowledge.
  o Speaking about education and climate change – a lot of our students and women are now in the school systems in the Yukon. However, as Indigenous people, we’re still at a low level of education in grade 12. It’s the education system, it isn’t working for us in many ways. We are trying to create gender balance in this. Indigenous women are involved with IBAs – we settled land claims here and it is the Indigenous women that are also implementing these agreements. We talk about how we don’t have the capacity to do this work – we get to a point in our lives where we can’t fight the “Big Brother” any more, so we go grassroots. Climate change adaptation is imperative in our communities. It’s here, and it’s going to get worse and we have to adapt. Lakes are disappearing, birds, frogs are gone, dramatic changes for the community level. When a big lake leaves, all the muskrat and everything leaves, which leaves us with nothing. No muskrat trapping anymore – the land is sleeping. We fought the fur movement in 1970s, which had a huge impact on our lives in terms of food security. Outside research has to be done carefully. Climate change and adaptation strategies are critical. Let’s work in the communities together. We’ve done great community work here.
  o Traditional knowledge was a big topic here yesterday. Our grandmothers and grandfathers are going to say simple things like “don’t develop in this area as there is a creek there”. Science has over-analyzed this but in our culture it’s very powerful when a grandmother says “don’t build here because there is good water”. Traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge is profound in our way, and it doesn’t always have to be proven. When Selma Lake drained we learned about the cycle from Muskrat/Moose and others that rely on these areas. We don’t have to prove ourselves
all the time, just need to listen to the people. A lot of our knowledge is in our language, and unfortunately we’re losing our languages quickly.

◦ I want to thank you for sharing this knowledge. You guys started this; you have to help disseminate the information to the communities. Chiefs should be here at this workshop because they have a very strong role in government-to-government work.

Summary of Group Discussions

Group 1
Ours was more of a freeform discussion dialogue. We have a few priorities but also some thoughts from our discussions about identifying priorities.

• First question was why aren’t we like Norway in terms of the social aspects and looking after people?
• We also talked about getting beyond the gap analysis and literature reviews and getting out into the communities and starting something concrete at the community level and identifying that as a priority. We don’t want to get bogged down in just making lists of what we know. Let’s go from what we know to doing.
• How do we re-engage the community? How to deliver information that is relevant to them; wake people up, get them engaged at the community level in the opportunities and challenges
• Do we go strictly academic, or focus on more anecdotal stuff at the community level?
• Knowledge mobilization
• Generating questions from below- drilling down to get those priorities that are going to be relevant for communities
• Indicators- are they important? Are they relevant? How do we develop them? What can you use them for? Should we use them for aggregative data at the territorial level vs. indicators for community
• Education- various aspects: sustainability, trades, gender imbalance. How to deliver education, what the expectations are, what are problems inherent in the current system
• Another big problem is labour – labour distortions, how to encourage local people to get jobs, is it necessarily such a good thing that you have pools of people coming in from outside? We need to look beyond, especially beyond the current generation, we need to diversify the labour market/pool
• Look at good news stories. Examples where IBAs are leaving a lasting legacy of benefits for future generations
• Concept of Social license- is it genuine or co-optation by industry?

Group 2
Talked about the criteria that was up on the board. Question of how can we help communities. This launched us into a process question. From some perspectives in the group, where we have organizations with so many different research needs; it’s hard to pick priority areas. Perhaps what is needed is a process to facilitate a dialogue between different stakeholders . We talked about a regional hub such as research institutes as a place to facilitate discussions in matching research communities to develop project proposals. Talked about pros and cons of coming up with six key questions vs key community driven and partner projects etc. People need information now. With a research network that’s 7 years long, how can we build into the research process, getting information out sooner? We recommend that there be deliverables along the way to help provide some of those information products as the process goes along.

With respect to these gap analyses, how can we communicate these results of the analyses themselves? It does depend on the audience, but how these are communicated is important. How best to get information into the people’s hands that need it in a timely way. Coming up with a process that engages researchers and works collaboratively- it’s about community-driven needs and developing long-term relationships with communities. Led to a discussion of how some of the research questions play out at different scales. Community to regions to territories, context matters and things we can learn at different scales.
Emphasis on traditional knowledge studies. They are very important and this was nice to see in the gap analyses. Decision-makers are entrenched in law. Jurisdictional statues- people are being responsible for making certain decisions, but these people aren’t necessarily traditional knowledge holders. Maybe traditional knowledge holders are the best ones to make these decisions. Research over the years on supporting communities, gathering knowledge and on integrating traditional knowledge and scientific knowledge, perhaps there could be contribution from ReSDA to support that decision-making process.

We need to share. That’s what we do as First Nations people. We have development all over the place, and Canada is getting carried away. This is why researchers are so important and why networking is so important- we need to have some kind of network with researchers

Plagiarism has also been brought up. It is a dangerous word for researchers but why would you worry if you are telling the truth? As First Nations, we don’t lie. If you work with First Nations, you have to follow same steps as we went through in our lives.

We talked about partners. In Sahtu, we’re starting project where we will be using historical research that we’ve done where elders were recorded since the 50s. We digitized all that we had and put them into a knowledge centre and we are using these recordings to put on the radio online. There is another good way of communicating. Really good to know that what I am hearing here so far about partnerships. This is something that our First Nations have always been always been worried about. I’ve been hearing that we want copyright; we want control of the research that is being conducted in our area. We’re joining with universities all over Canada. In the future we need to share and work together to come up with some really good solutions

Group 3
The discussion was most focused on how the research could be useful and people were constructively critical. Need to continue to solicit knowledge from stakeholders and do so in a thoughtful and systematic way. That includes regulators, communities and industry as well. Need to recognize that there’s a great deal of knowledge that exists in day to day practices by individuals across the Arctic. What may seem like a knowledge gap is routine practice for individuals. ReSDA could be conduit to which practice knowledge is accumulated.

• There was a desire to focus on successes and to speak about capacities rather than just vulnerabilities.
• Emphasis on mobilizing knowledge – certainly there is knowledge gaps, but there are also gaps in practice because of failure to harness existing knowledge. Needs to be driven by partners and communities.
• Although lots of individual case studies and work but it’s hard to synthesize knowledge with this. If we are going to have case studies, it should be a requirement that it reflect themes from across the North.
• We also had fun focussing on “Hot topics” – what excites you and what are you thinking about:
  o Community impacts of outside workers more with respect for community cohesions and what means for community
  o Interest in IBAs, with respect to relative distribution models
  o Non-mine related education and training
  o Comparison of environmental assessment processes across the Arctic
  o Housing- although it has been studied to death, it is still a problem so how do we bridge the divide between our knowledge and the challenge
  o Food security and traditional economy- further work needs to be done to make it effective.

Group 4
• Main themes
  o Community-oriented processes and monitoring that is defined by communities; time scale; overarching community-defined themes; inclusiveness of the process; and clear implementation and post-project plans in connection with education
• Discussion of what ReSDA could do and process. The longest discussed theme was the community involvement. ReSDA based research as community defined process – where community asks questions and
ReSDA essentially provides the means. ReSDA provides knowledge and assistance and research-related processes. When proposals are put together they should require participation from community and also have clear implementation and dissemination plans. Tangible at every stage. Communities shouldn’t have to wait for 5 years to receive information

- **Importance of creating partnerships and incorporating Indigenous peoples - including to expand indigenous representation on Steering Committee.**
- **We also need to acknowledge that ReSDA projects will be conducted in different regions. Regional focus should be pursued. Communities shouldn’t be considered in isolation. Unique opportunity that we could cross-pollinate in this sense. While its community/regional focused it also places those processes and research questions in a greater context of Canadian-international comparison, which is very important as well**
- **Some specific overlapping themes that we felt were not necessarily voiced:**
  - Food security
  - Resource development and health
  - Crime
  - Education – traditional and formal systems
  - Cost of success of resource development of certain communities- what are the costs of some communities being very successful? Maintaining equity in communities.
  - Impacts on communities outside of immediate areas- how do we treat those processes that are spatially disjoined with particular areas of development? Consider within a comprehensive analytical framework
- **We discussed the time and scale issues – certain projects are short-term and require almost immediate results for making decisions, while others are medium to long term projects. Time priorities could be set – need process.**
- **ReSDA project could be implementing a community focus. Not only individual but also community wellness as a concept may be important for bringing in a focus in line with ReSDA’s charge**
- **In relation to scale and time, the projects that ResDA runs should not be snapshot based but something could be continuously used and we should ensure the sustainability of our measurement frameworks in the future- from very beginning we need to think of ReSDA’s legacy. Community could take ownership to implement.**
- **Implementation Plans- every project that we have needs to have an implementation plan that will define how the information and research that is done is going to be collected, transmitted, translated and disseminated and how that will be incorporated into the education system. Direct connection needed with educational institutions – existing system of institutions.**
- **We had an extensive discussion on ensuring that Aboriginal people and leadership are incorporated. Suggestion that we could have an Aboriginal leadership forum with leaders from different countries to provide regional and local perspectives. They could expand in terms of scope, and deploy a Circumpolar lens.**
- **Since Canada is taking on the chair of the Arctic Council, ReSDA is in a position where it could become a priority for Canada and a Canadian contribution to the Arctic Council agenda. We may need to remind the Canadian government about this but we felt it could be very beneficial for our success in terms of visibility and perhaps leveraging funding.**

**Group 5**

- One of the major themes that came up was about knowledge translation and dissemination. How we’re going to take the studies and report them back to communities.
- **There was value in showing academics the number of projects that could be done with stories and input from local people. We would like to see more of this, as well as positive stories about economic development**
- **Talk about case studies to help make academic chapters more real – good for community dissemination**
- One problem that was noted—need to move away from too much of a focus on case studies and to work on different scales as well, including quantitative data
  - Knowledge translation - Does the community get asked how they want their gap analysis translated?
    - Would be good idea to bring it to band councils and get their input
  - Policy-brokers (organizations between people and government) and their involvement
  - People designing IBAs and being unsure of what needs to be done
  - No substitute for building relationships with communities.
  - There are certain places in our research where we know a lot and other places where there has been no scholarship. Urgent areas where no research has been done is most important.
  - What do we do with the research that we get?
    - While there is a trickle-down effect where we research it and it gets taught to students and they go on to teach it to others. But is there also another way we can mobilize the knowledge and create presentations and take it out to the communities?
  - Film making – there are a lot of young film makers and this may be a good way to reach youth and to disseminate knowledge that way
  - Create understandable projects. Also would like to see more visual representations, less textual information. Some communities prefer visual representations.