

MNP

Cultural Well-being Indicators

Final Report

Prepared for the Government of the Northwest Territories

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Territorial Acknowledgement

The NWT is the homeland of the Dene, Inuit, and Métis people, many of which are impacted by the Diavik project or by other mines. We are grateful to the many Indigenous peoples of the NWT for allowing us the opportunity to learn, work, and live on their lands. We respect the histories, languages, and cultures of First Nations, Métis, Inuit, and all First Peoples of Canada, whose presence continues to enrich our vibrant community.

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1. Introduction

Diavik Diamond Mine (Diavik) is located on East Island in Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories, and has been in operation since 2003. In June 2018, Diavik applied to the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Review Board (MVEIRB) for the option to deposit processed kimberlite in open pits and underground in the Lac de Gras area (herein called the Processed Kimberlite to Mine Workings Project, or PKMW Project).

Following information presented by Indigenous Governments (IGs) to the MVEIRB during the application process, the MVEIRB found that the PKMW Project was likely to cause significant adverse effects on the cultural use of Lac de Gras without additional mitigation. In the MVEIRB's *Report on Environmental Assessment and Reasons for Decision* approval was granted with the condition that several measures, including Measure 6, be addressed. Measure 6 directed the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT), requiring it to engage with intervening IGs to:

- Support the development of IG-specific definitions of cultural well-being,
- Establish IG-specific cultural well-being indicators, and
- Monitor the positive and negative impacts to the cultural well-being indicators over time.

In response to Measure 6, the GNWT engaged a third-party contractor, MNP LLP (the contractor), to support the development of IG-specific definitions of cultural well-being and to identify related indicators through facilitated engagement sessions with IGs (herein referred to as the CWB Project).

The Cultural Well-being Indicators Final Report (Report) includes a summary of the PKMW Project and Measure 6, the methodology undertaken to address Measure 6 and complete the CWB Project, IG-specific cultural well-being definitions, key thematic groupings and indicators, and a monitoring plan that includes GNWT programs, projects and plans that may have impacts on the indicators.

2. Background

2.1 Diavik Diamond Mine Project

Diavik is located on East Island in Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories (NWT), 300 km northeast of Yellowknife, and has been in operation since 2003. Since operations began, Diavik has deposited processed kimberlite in containment facilities, which have required expansion on six separate occasions (MVEIRB, 2021). In June 2018, Diavik applied to the MVEIRB for the option to deposit processed kimberlite in open pits or underground (the PKMW Project). Following information presented by IGs during the application process, the MVEIRB found that the PKMW Project was likely to cause significant adverse effects on the cultural use of Lac de Gras. In the Report of Environmental Assessment and Reasons for Decision, MVEIRB recommended approval to Diavik to deposit processed kimberlite in the Lac de Gras area on the condition that several measures are addressed including Measure 6, which was directed to the GNWT.

2.2 Measure 6

Measure 6 – Adaptive Management of Cultural Impacts requires that the GNWT engage and work with identified IGs to mitigate significant cumulative adverse impacts to cultural well-being from the PKMW Project. It is understood that each IG may have their own definition of cultural well-being along with their own unique ways of monitoring and managing for this which may not be fully captured within the confines of this report. While adverse impacts to cultural well-being will require monitoring across the mining sector within the NWT as a whole, including with Diavik and other proponents, the CWB Project focuses primarily on such monitoring as related to the PKMW Project. As such, indicators were developed with and for IGs, but with the intention that impacts relevant to these same indicators will be monitored by Diavik and the GNWT. If appropriate, application to other projects will be determined with IGs at a future time, as monitoring may be required as related to other projects and proponents. As such, Diavik is referenced throughout the Report and included in specific indicators, but reference to other proponents and the mining sector as a whole is included only where appropriate. Figure 1 outlines the details of Measure 6, as described by the MVEIRB.

Measure # 6 - Adaptive Management of Cultural Impacts

To mitigate significant cumulative adverse cultural impacts of the Project, the Government of the Northwest Territories will engage and work with Indigenous intervenors and the communities they represent to monitor and adaptively manage adverse impacts on cultural well-being from the Project, in combination with the Diavik Mine and other diamond mining projects.

The Government of the Northwest Territories will support the Indigenous intervenors to develop community-specific cultural well-being indicators to monitor and evaluate cultural well-being impacts associated with the Project, in combination with other diamond mining projects.

The Government of the Northwest Territories will meet with potentially affected Indigenous communities within one year of Ministerial approval of this Report of Environmental Assessment, and annually afterwards (or as agreed to by the Indigenous intervenors), to:

- a. prioritize cultural well-being impacts related to the Project and other diamond mines, as identified by communities and by the Government of the Northwest Territories,

- b. evaluate the effectiveness of Government of the Northwest Territories programs or other programs to address these identified impacts, and
- c. discuss improvements to existing Government of the Northwest Territories programs to mitigate identified impacts, new Government of Northwest Territories programs, or support for new community-based programs.

The Government of the Northwest Territories will submit an annual progress report on the three items above to the Indigenous intervenors, describing its engagement on and adaptive management of cultural impacts, and the Government of the Northwest Territories' plans to help address identified impacts.

Wherever feasible, the Government of the Northwest Territories should coordinate and collaborate with Diavik and the other diamond mining operators in the Northwest Territories when carrying out this measure.

Outcomes of this measure should be used, where relevant and available, to inform work on other measures.

Figure 1. Measure 6

2.3 Identified IGs

All identified IGs have a unique relationship with the land and environment surrounding Lac de Gras and therefore a vested interest in the CWB Project. The IGs identified as intervenors in the PKMW Project include:

- Deninu Kujé First Nation
- Fort Resolution Métis Government
- Kitikmeot Inuit Association
- Łutselk'e Dene First Nation
- Yellowknives Dene First Nation
- North Slave Métis Alliance
- Northwest Territory Métis Nation
- Tłı̨chǫ Government

2.4 Technical Advisory Panel

To ensure community specific cultural well-being indicators were developed, a Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) was established by the GNWT to provide IGs that wished to participate with the opportunity to provide input at all stages of the CWB Project. Due to the Nation-to-Nation relationship that the GNWT has with each IG, planned engagement activities were shaped by guidance from members of the TAP, representatives from the IGs, and the GNWT. These activities were further revised iteratively to ensure that engagement was uniquely tailored to the needs of each IG, with guidance for these changes coming directly from IGs. The TAP met online on the below dates to receive project updates and provide direction to the GNWT and the contractor:

- April 8, 2021: Jurisdictional Scan
- April 28, 2021: Engagement Workshop
- September 17, 2021: Engagement Plan and Update
- December 16, 2021: Indicator Prioritization
- March 22, 2022: Final Report Review

2.5 Level of Engagement

The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is the leading standard in public participation and engagement. The IAP2 defines public participation as “any process that involves the public in problem solving or decision-making and uses public input to make sustainable decisions” (IAP2 2016, 2).

IAP2 defines five levels of engagement that can be applied when deciding the extent and form of related activities. The level of engagement can be used to guide the choice of related techniques.

The GNWT worked with IGs to determine that “collaborate” on the IAP2 spectrum best aligns the needs of the IGs and the Project. Collaboration is suited to situations where a high degree of involvement and input into decision making is required. The GNWT recognizes that the identification of cultural well-being indicators must be community driven to be an effective part of future decision-making and planning. Engagement methods that support collaboration with concerned stakeholders include leadership meetings, workshops, and surveys.

Working with each IG, the GNWT identified workshops as the preferred method of engagement (See Appendix H for full Engagement Plan). According to IAP2, workshops are best suited to collaborative engagement processes with small groups and a defined assignment, providing a forum to focus participants on providing input and information that supports the decision-making process.

Inform	*Provide information to help understand the problem.
Consult	*Seek feedback on alternatives and/or decisions.
Involve	*Seek feedback and actively involve participants to ensure concerns/feedback are directly incorporated into decisions.
Collaborate	*Partner with participants on each aspect of the decision including alternatives and final outcome.
Empower	*Final decision making authority rests with participants.

Figure 2. Levels of Engagement on IAP2 Spectrum

2.5.1 Engagement Objectives

The principal objectives of the engagement activities include:

- Development of an IG-specific definition of cultural well-being.¹
- Identification of cultural well-being indicators that are meaningful to IGs and are practical for use when understanding impacts to cultural well-being.
- When feasible, identification of baseline information for cultural well-being indicators that are most promising.²

These objectives were accomplished by engaging with IGs directly through workshops and by collecting resources from IGs who previously completed work on cultural well-being.

2.6 Limitations

The CWB Project limitations include:

- **Process Limitations:** A standard process for establishing a cultural well-being definition and indicators did not exist at the commencement of the CWB Project, as detailed in Section 4. From the outset, the GNWT and contractor worked with the TAP to create a process that would support all IGs while respecting the IG's need for unique process requirements. This process was intended to be interactive, flexible, and specific to each community. Individual IG participation is described in Section 6.
- **Community Member Limitations:** Participation in the CWB Project by both leadership and community members was limited because of COVID-19, public health restrictions, and technology and connectivity challenges. Of those who participated, most were IG leaders and/or employees; therefore, it is recommended that further knowledge from community members, Elders, and Knowledge Keepers be collected to validate the cultural well-being definitions, key thematic groupings, and indicators. Some IGs deferred participation until COVID-19 public health restrictions and concerns are ameliorated to ensure community involvement.
- **Individual Perspectives on Cultural Well-Being:** A primary objective of the CWB Project is to create cultural well-being definitions that are unique to IGs. While these definitions are intended to be developed and used by IGs, not all community members from each IG may resonate with the definition. Put another way, individuals will have their definitions of and relationships to cultural well-being that may not fall within the overarching IG's definition. As such, a universally accepted definition of cultural well-being may not be appropriate to all Nations and all Nation members. It is important to remember that definitions included in the CWB Project are reflective of the IG members that participated in the process and further validation is recommended.
- **Data Limitations:** None of the data sets were collected to address Measure 6 or any IG-specific cultural well-being indicators. Data to assess indicators was limited to data provided by the GNWT and does not include IG collected data or data obtained from IGs. Some of the data received from the GNWT was in the form of reports and Excel spreadsheets. Limitations specific to each data set are detailed in Section 9 and the Data Assessment Tool.

¹ While a primary objective of the CWB Project was to develop an IG-specific definition of cultural well-being, not all IGs have finalized their definition of cultural well-being at the time of writing the final report.

² While GNWT and Diavik data sources were reviewed to understand how programs, projects and plans affect cultural well-being, further work is required to create a baseline. Baselines should include IG collected data once available.

3. Project Phases

After establishing with the IGs the appropriate level of engagement to complete the CWB Project, the GNWT and contractor developed a project plan that comprised three phases – (1) Project Initiation and Planning, (2) IG Engagement, and (3) Reporting and Finalization.

3.1 Project Initiation and Planning Phase

The Project Initiation and Planning Phase commenced in February 2021, when the contractor met with the GNWT to confirm overall project scope, approach, and deliverables. The GNWT and the contractor met with the TAP to validate and further refine the CWB Project scope. A jurisdictional scan was included in this phase as a way of understanding how other jurisdictions have conducted similar work, and the findings are included in Section 4. The Project Initiation and Planning Phase was completed in August 2021.

3.2 IG Engagement Phase

The IG Engagement phase commenced in September 2021, when the GNWT and the contractor participated in collaborative conversations with each IG to understand the needs and preferences for engagement. Several IGs indicated that they had already completed similar work and therefore did not plan to actively participate in the CWB Project but would provide details of their cultural well-being definitions and indicators to the GNWT to be included in the Final Report.

The IGs who expressed interest in participating in the CWB Project indicated the need to work collaboratively with the GNWT to clarify their needs around community-based consultation, capacity, and timelines. Following this feedback, the GNWT provided each interested IG with the opportunity to formulate their required supports and engagement components. To properly scope engagement activities and the needs of each of the IGs, the GNWT met with each IG to explore the following questions:

- How do you want to define cultural well-being?
- What resources will be required?
- Do any rules exist for community engagement, such as a protocol?
- Do any pandemic restrictions exist in your community?
- Are there times that work best for engagement activities?
- What kinds of support do you need?

Following these discussions, the GNWT and the contractor worked with individual IGs to develop a plan for facilitated engagement activities that were grounded in appropriate capacity and access to information. Engagement sessions primarily involved a leadership meeting, a community workshop, and a validation meeting. IGs specified whether to substitute the initial leadership meeting with an additional community workshop, which was accommodated when identified; and individual interviews were hosted with one IG due to COVID-19 restrictions.

3.2.1. Leadership Meetings and Community Workshops

The contractor initiated the workshops by introducing the project team and providing participants with a summary of the PKMW Project and Measure 6, engagement session objectives and examples from other jurisdictions' cultural well-being definitions and indicators.

Identifying examples of cultural well-being indicators from other jurisdictions provided participants with context to better understand what they were being asked to identify. An outline of the examples that were included in the engagement materials is provided in Figure 3.

Economic	Social	Environmental	Governance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional economy • Community employment in the mining sector • Sustainable development • Future economic opportunities • Infrastructure development • Community investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security • Language • Cultural identity • Cultural programming and services • Values and beliefs • Way-of-life • Sense of self • Cultural transmission • Healing practices • Education • Housing • Trust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscapes • Culturally significant species • Stewardship • Connection with lands and resources • Natural resource use systems • Traditional land use and exercise of rights • Traditional knowledge related to lands and resources • Quality of traditional foods • Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nation's cultural protocols • Governance structures • Effectiveness of governance over lands and resources • Nation-to-Nation relationship • Government services and service delivery • Leadership values

Figure 3. Jurisdictional Scan findings examples of cultural and community well-being proxies.

Upon review of the cultural well-being examples, the leadership meetings and community workshops proceeded with participants being asked:

1. What makes [IG] unique?
2. What is important about [IG] culture and community?
3. What are your goals for cultural well-being in the future?

Probing questions were asked throughout the engagement sessions to better understand specific details of participants' understanding of cultural well-being. Where possible, key-thematic groupings were identified in-real-time by categorizing information with participants. Once complete, information was collected, analyzed, and subsequently verified with the IGs to ensure that the cultural well-being definition, key thematic groupings, and indicators were unique to the respective IG. The process was meant to be interactive, flexible, and specific to each community.³

3.2.2. Validation Sessions

Validation sessions were scheduled with IGs once definitions of cultural well-being, key thematic groupings and indicators were drafted, either after completing all engagement sessions or after a review of resource documents. IGs were provided the opportunity to review, revise and finalize the definitions, key thematic groupings, and indicators. The validation sessions ensured that the final cultural well-being definitions and lists of key thematic groupings and indicators were unique to, and authenticated by, each respective IG.

3.2.3. IG Engagement Phase Outcomes

Throughout the engagement phase, the GNWT and the contractor worked with each IG to:

- Collect cultural well-being resources from IGs where appropriate (e.g., surveys, data, and reports).
- Complete engagement sessions with IGs who expressed interest in the CWB Project.
- Conduct analyses to inform and then verify cultural well-being definitions, key thematic groupings and indicators with respective IGs.

3.3 Reporting and Finalization Phase

The Reporting and Finalization phase commenced in December of 2021 after the engagement sessions were complete. Outcomes of the Reporting and Finalization phase included:

- Compilation of IG-specific cultural well-being indicators into IG-specific reports and the Final Report.
- Prioritization of cultural well-being indicators by the TAP.
- Development of a monitoring plan to aid with advancing the use of the cultural well-being indicators.
- Engagement of GNWT departments, specifically Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI), Health and Social Services (HSS), Education Culture and Employment (ECE), and Lands, in a workshop format to evaluate relevant programs, projects and plans against the identified indicators.
- Drafting and finalization of the Final Report.
- Final presentation to the GNWT and IGs.

³ As noted in Sections 2.6 and 6, processes varied by IG.

4. Jurisdictional Scan

As noted in Section 3.1, a jurisdictional scan was conducted in the Project Initiation and Planning phase to research cultural well-being definitions and indicators used in provinces and territories across Canada and in international jurisdictions with sizable Indigenous populations, including Australia, New Zealand, and the United States (e.g., Alaska). The scan included a review of reports obtained from the GNWT and other publicly available information, with a focus on legislation, guidelines, and project specific examples from regulatory, non-regulatory, and Indigenous assessment contexts. The objective was to gain insight into best practices as well as how the development of cultural well-being definitions and indicators (or its proxies) has been approached within regulatory and non-regulatory settings. The jurisdictional scan found that:

- While most jurisdictions do not provide formal direction on specific cultural well-being Valued Components (VCs), some provide guidance on general, community and project specific cultural well-being indicators.
- Many jurisdictions also identify and assess effects to Indigenous rights, traditions, customs, language, and culture that may be adapted or used as proxies for cultural well-being.
- Cultural well-being and its indicators should be specific and responsive to individual Indigenous nations and groups.
- Cultural well-being and its indicators should also relate directly to a proposed project and project location.
- Effort should be made to understand cumulative effects in relation to cultural well-being.

Jurisdictional scan findings were reviewed at a TAP meeting and approved by the IGs as applicable to their respective communities along with circumstances; therefore, the GNWT and the contractor used the jurisdictional scan findings as principles when designing the sessions and then engaging IGs. See Appendix I for the Jurisdictional Scan.

5. Cultural Well-Being Definition, Key Thematic Groupings and Indicator Development Methodology

5.1 Thematic Analysis

Thematic analysis served to summarize the information obtained in the engagement sessions and from the resource documents. This is a qualitative data analysis method in which information is coded to identify patterns that help to distinguish meaning. ‘Meaning’ in the context of the CWB Project is in the creation of cultural well-being definitions, key thematic groupings, and indicators. Each IG followed a unique process, so once all resource documents were collected and engagement sessions were complete, data was compiled and analyzed to form the IG-specific cultural well-being definitions, key thematic groupings, and indicators.

5.2 Cultural Well-Being Definition Development

Using information provided in the engagement sessions or collected from the resource documents, the contractor coded and thematically grouped it to shape a preliminary definition of cultural well-being for each IG.

5.3 Key Thematic Grouping and Indicator Assessment Tool

A fundamental principle in identifying indicators for monitoring programs is that not all aspects of the human environment or cultural well-being specifically, can or should be examined. It is important to ensure all potentially affected components are considered for inclusion; however, only those indicators that are meaningful and practical in use should be included. Given this context, the contractor prepared indicator assessment criteria, described in Table 1, to evaluate which key thematic groupings and indicators are most viable for inclusion. In concurrence with the assessment criteria, two assessment tools were prepared and used – the Assessment Tool for Key Thematic Groupings (Table 2) and the Indicator Assessment Tool (Table 3).

5.3.1. Indicator Selection Criteria

Indicator criteria were established to ensure that indicators are meaningful to IGs and can be reported on over time to monitor for impacts. Table 1 demonstrates the five assessment criteria that was used when choosing indicators to monitor in relation to the PKMW Project.

Table 1. Indicator Criteria

Criteria for Inclusion	
Clearly Understood	Be clearly understood by those identifying the indicator
Meaningful	It should address raised concerns of those identifying the indicator
Measurable	It should be either quantitatively or qualitatively measurable and monitorable
Baseline Information	Information should already be available or be readily available to be collected
Project Susceptible	The PKMW project will have an impact, positive or negative, on the indicator

5.3.2. Assessment Tool for Key Thematic Groupings

Using these criteria, the Assessment Tool for Key Thematic Groupings (Table 2) was used to evaluate whether a specific key thematic grouping is understood by and important to the IG.

Table 2. Assessment Tool for Key Thematic Groupings

Measure of Applicability	Yes/No/TBD	Details
Clearly Understood		
Meaningful		

5.3.3. Indicator Assessment Tool

Once a key thematic grouping was identified as clearly understood and meaningful to the IG, individual indicators within the key thematic grouping were evaluated using the Indicator Assessment Tool (Table 3) to evaluate whether the indicator is measurable, has existing baseline information or baseline information is easily acquirable, and is susceptible to an impact from the PKMW Project.

Table 3. Indicator Assessment Tool

List of Indicators	Measurable (Yes/No)	Existing Baseline Information (Yes/No)	Susceptible to an Impact From the PKMW Project (Yes/No)
[Insert Indicator]			
[Insert Indicator]			
[Insert Indicator]			

Those key thematic groupings and indicators that met all criteria were then reviewed, validated and, where applicable, revised by the respective IG to ensure that definitions, key thematic groupings, and indicators are reflective of their culture.

6. IG Cultural Well-being Definitions and Indicators

Each IG had a unique process that resulted in validated cultural well-being definitions, key thematic groupings, and indicators. Sections 6.1 through 6.8 provide details of each IG's unique process, definition of cultural well-being, and lists of cultural well-being key thematic groupings and indicators.

6.1 Deninu Kujé First Nation

6.1.1. Deninu Kujé First Nation Engagement Process

The GNWT and the contractor met with Deninu Kujé First Nation (DKFN) to explain the project and scope potential engagement activities. Informational documents that included the methodology on identifying indicators were provided for clarification purposes. Given the constraints surrounding COVID-19, in-person facilitated workshops were not possible; therefore, to select a definition of cultural well-being and identify indicators, survey questionnaires were completed by DKFN members. The survey questionnaires included a summary of Measure 6, the work done with the GNWT and the contractor to date, and the following questions, designed to elicit information that can be used to develop a definition and support the identification of indicators:

1. What makes Deninu Kujé First Nation unique?
2. What is important about Deninu Kujé First Nation culture and community?
3. What are your goals for cultural well-being in the future?

The survey questionnaires were then provided to the contractor for thematic analysis and grouping ahead of the validation session. Table 4 on the following page provides more detail on the number of completed survey questionnaires.

Table 4. DKFN Facilitated Engagement Sessions

Type	Date	Number of Participants
Community Surveys	November 29, 2021	5
Community Surveys	November 30, 2021	10

6.1.2. Deninu Kujé First Nation Cultural Well-being Definition

When identifying a definition for cultural well-being, the contractor relied on information provided in the survey. DKFN members emphasized the importance of identity as Treaty No. 8 signatories and of knowledge transmission to support the continued practice of DKFN traditional lifestyle. Cultural programming and activities were specifically recognized as necessary to maintain strong cultural connections and transmit traditional knowledge and skills to youth. Cultural well-being was tied to DKFN's ability to access and connect with the land, and to ensure youth could do the same. DKFN also emphasized the importance of cultural and language restoration programs to preserve traditional and cultural knowledge, and to support member healing and well-being. These responses formed the basis of DKFN's cultural well-being definition and key thematic groupings. The following definition of cultural well-being was prepared and validated by DKFN:

As Treaty No. 8 signatories, the Deninu Kujé First Nation define cultural well-being as the preservation of culture and identity through the transmission of traditional knowledge and skills, accessing culturally significant lands and waters, and restoring culture and language to promote healing within the community.

6.1.3. Deninu Kujé First Nation Key Thematic Groupings

Information obtained from the survey questionnaires was categorized into five key thematic groupings using thematic analysis and coding and is included as Appendix A. Figure 4 shows the five key thematic groupings that comprise the most important aspects of DKFN's culture and cultural well-being. Individual indicators are included within the five key thematic groupings, as detailed in Section 6.1.4.



Figure 4. DKFN Key Thematic Groupings

6.1.4. Deninu Kujé First Nation Cultural Well-being Indicators

Based on the information provided within the survey questionnaires, specific indicators were created and associated with one or more key thematic groupings. Table 5 shows DKFN's specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category. The indicator category was included for clarity to showcase what the specific indicator is monitoring.

Table 5. DKFN Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Cultural Programming	Programs, services, and support from the GNWT and/or Diavik for cultural programming for the continued practice of the DKFN way of life and harvesting on the land.	DKFN Identity
	Programs, services, and supports for cultural and language programming.	Knowledge Transmission Language and Cultural Restoration
Cultural Education	Education programs, services, and supports to learn DKFN history, culture, language, and traditional skills and knowledge.	DKFN Identity
Cultural Activities	Investment in cultural events and activities on the land (e.g., cultural camps).	Knowledge Transmission Language and Cultural Restoration
Transmission of Knowledge	Programs, services, and supports to transmit traditional skills and knowledge.	Knowledge Transmission Language and Cultural Restoration
	Programs and services that support the practice of trapping, hunting, and fishing, and support the transmission of these skills to youth (e.g., culture or hunting camps).	Land and Harvesting
Harvesting Activities	Programs and supports to participate in harvesting activities including the harvesting and preparation of resources.	Land and Harvesting
Environmental Monitoring	Programs and supports to participate in environmental monitoring programs.	Land and Harvesting
Engagement Effort	Engagement efforts by GNWT and Diavik with DKFN.	DKFN Rights and Governance
Intergovernmental Working Groups	Programs and supports to participate in intergovernmental working groups with other IGs, the GNWT and Diavik.	DKFN Rights and Governance

6.2 Fort Resolution Métis Government

6.2.1 Fort Resolution Métis Government Engagement Process

The *Fort Resolution Métis Government Indigenous Knowledge Study on Indicators for Water and Cultural Well-being, Specific to Measures 2 and 6 of the Environmental Assessment for Diavik's Processed Kimberlite to Mine Workings* was conducted by The Firelight Group. A Technical Memorandum produced by The Firelight Group on March 31, 2022, details the findings of the report specific to Measure 6. This memorandum indicates that key informant interviews were held via Zoom with Fort Resolution Métis Government (FRMG) Knowledge Holders who were asked for and shared their knowledge of and indicators for water, cultural well-being, and cumulative effects related to the Project and Lac de Gras. A community research assistant in Fort Resolution assisted The Firelight Group with conducting the interviews.⁴

The information gathered was analyzed by The Firelight Group to confirm indicators for both Measure 2 and Measure 6 – only indicators for Measure 6 per The Firelight Group's Technical Memorandum, are reflected in this report. Table 6 provides information on the number of Knowledge Holder interviews completed.⁵

Table 6. FRMG Facilitated Engagement Sessions

Type	Date	Number of Participants
Knowledge Holder Interviews	December 6-13, 2021	15

Work on the cultural well-being indicators was well advanced when FRMG's indicators were received, with cultural well-being indicators having been prioritized by consensus with the IGs. Therefore, the contractor sought to categorize FRMG's indicators within the IG-prioritized indicators. GNWT met with FRMG on May 3, 2023, to validate how the contractor categorized the indicators. GNWT did not ask FRMG to change its indicators, but to verify that its indicators are aligned and reflected within the prioritized indicators. FRMG was also asked to identify if any other prioritized indicators resonate with FRMG.

FRMG confirmed its indicators aligned with the IG-prioritized indicators, while also providing several suggested edits to the indicators to make them more reflective of FRMG's priorities. FRMG also noted it was in general support of each of the other specific indicators agreed upon by the IGs.

On January 8, 2024, FRMG leadership approved the process for including its indicators in the Cultural Well-being Monitoring Plan.

⁴ The Firelight Group. Technical Memorandum: Fort Resolution Métis Government Indigenous Knowledge Study on Indicators for Cultural Well-being specific to Measure 6 of the Diavik Diamond Mines Processed Kimberlite to Mine Environmental Assessment. March 31, 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

6.2.2 Fort Resolution Métis Government Cultural Well-being Definition

When identifying a definition for cultural well-being, The Firelight Group relied on information provided by Knowledge Holders during the interviews. FRMG interview participants emphasized the critical role of the land to cultural well-being, in relation to FRMG members' ability to access traditional foods, participate in cultural activities, and transmit knowledge and language. All these elements of cultural well-being can be impacted by changes in the land or access to the land caused by industrial development.⁶ The following definition of cultural well-being was prepared and validated by FRMG:

For FRMG members, Cultural Well-being is rooted in their ability to use and connect culturally with the lands, waters, and resources on which they have relied for generations. This in turn allows FRMG members to sustain their language and traditional cultural practices. Alterations to these lands, waters, and resources – and FRMG members' ability to access them – are alterations to FRMG Cultural Well-being.⁷

6.2.3 Fort Resolution Métis Government Key Thematic Groupings

Information obtained from the Knowledge Holder interviews was presented in five different categories as shown in Appendix B.⁸ For the purposes of the report, these are considered FRMG's key thematic groupings. Figure 5 shows the five key thematic groupings.



Figure 5. FRMG Key Thematic Groupings

6.2.4 Fort Resolution Métis Government Cultural Well-being Indicators

Based on the information provided through the Knowledge Holder interviews, The Firelight Group drafted specific indicators for the key thematic groupings.⁹ Table 7 shows FRMG's specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category/categories. The IG-prioritized indicator categories were included for clarity to showcase how FRMG's indicators were aligned with these categories.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

Table 7. FRMG Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Social and Cultural Activities	If FRMG members are able to gather for cultural purposes, it is a positive indicator of cultural well-being.	Cultural Gatherings
	If FRMG members are unable to gather for cultural purposes, it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Cultural Gatherings
Harvesting Programming	If FRMG members have access to traditional foods, it is a positive indicator of cultural well-being.	Traditional Harvesting and Food Security
	If FRMG members do not have access to traditional foods, it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Traditional Harvesting and Food Security
Harvesting Programming	If FRMG members are able to spend time out on the land practicing their rights, it is a positive indicator of cultural well-being.	Time Spent on the Land
	If FRMG members are not able to spend time out on the land practicing their rights, it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Time Spent on the Land
Monitoring and Stewardship of the Environment	If FRMG members perceive that the land is healthy for the practice of their rights, it is a positive indicator of cultural well-being.	Time Spent on the Land
	If FRMG members perceive that the land is not healthy enough for the practice of their rights, it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Time Spent on the Land
Cultural Programming and Education Programming	When FRMG members are speaking their language (Chipewyan), it is a positive indicator of cultural well-being.	Language and Knowledge Transmission
	When FRMG members are unable to speak their language (Chipewyan), it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Language and Knowledge Transmission
Cultural Programming and Education Programming	If FRMG members are able to transmit knowledge between generations, it is a positive indicator of cultural well-being.	Language and Knowledge Transmission
Traditional Skills and Knowledge Transmission	If FRMG members are unable to transmit knowledge between generations, it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Language and Knowledge Transmission
Health Services and Supports	If there is an influx of cash, drugs, and/or alcohol (linked to industry and development) into the FRMG community, it is a negative indicator of cultural well-being.	Socioeconomic Indicators

6.3 Kitikmeot Inuit Association

The Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA) and Inuit beneficiaries were affected by the development of the Ekati and Diavik mines. KIA participated in the environmental impact assessments and regulatory proceedings associated with those projects and continues to have an interest in the effects of these, and other, including future transboundary, projects, on Inuit rights. KIA is included in the development of Measures 1 to 6 indicators on this basis. KIA does not have the administrative or financial resources, or an interest in the adaptation of Measure 6 indicators to mines which do not affect Inuit interests. As such, KIA has informed that their further involvement in the Measure 6 indicator development will be limited accordingly.

6.4 Łutselk'e Dene First Nation

6.4.1 Łutselk'e Dene First Nation Engagement Process

The GNWT and the contractor met with Łutselk'e Dene First Nation (LKDFN) to explain the project and scope potential engagement activities. Given the constraints surrounding COVID-19, in-person workshops and facilitated workshops were not possible, so survey questionnaires were provided to LKDFN for distribution amongst their members to acquire information on LKDFN's culture and values.

The survey questionnaire included a summary of Measure 6, work done with the GNWT and the contractor to date, and the following questions, designed to elicit information that was used to develop a definition and support the identification of indicators:

1. What makes Łutselk'e Dene First Nation unique?
2. What is important about Łutselk'e Dene First Nation culture and community?
3. What are your goals for cultural well-being in the future?

The community surveys were provided to the contractor for thematic analysis and grouping ahead of the validation session. Table 8 provides details on the number of survey questionnaires received.

Table 8. LKDFN Facilitated Engagement Sessions

Type	Date	Number of Participants
Community Surveys	December 6, 2021	3
Community Surveys	December 7, 2021	2

In addition to the survey questionnaires, LKDFN provided the GNWT and the contractor with two *Community Wellness Plan(s)* (2013 and 2018) for review. The contractor also used a publicly available *Community-Based Monitoring Final Report* (2002) in conjunction with the *Community Wellness Plan(s)* and survey questionnaires to structure a definition of cultural well-being and identify potential indicators.

6.4.2 Łutselk'e Dene First Nation Cultural Well-being Definition

LKDFN survey participants emphasized the connection between environmental health and the ability to practice and transmit culture, as well as the importance of Elder and youth interactions and involvement in community meetings and functions. Based on these values, the following definition of cultural well-being was developed:

In working towards regaining independence and self-determination over all aspects of life, Łutselk'e Dene First Nation define cultural well-being as the process of our Nation recapturing strength of language, strength of traditions, self-esteem, self-worth, and self-reliance; with a focus on children and youth.

6.4.3 Łutselk'e Dene First Nation Key Thematic Groupings

Survey questionnaire responses indicated that environmental health, Elder and youth connectedness, and the ability to transmit traditional knowledge are important to LKDFN culture. Additionally, the *Community Wellness Plan(s)* emphasized the interconnectedness of wellness for individuals and the collective as critical to a community's health and well-being, and that self-government, healing, and cultural preservation are essential for sustained cultural well-being. This information was coded to create five key thematic groupings, as shown in Appendix C. The *Community Wellness Plan(s)* also identify use of the medicine wheel to support the holistic health of an individual and the larger community. This information formed the basis for LKDFN's five key thematic groupings, as shown by Figure 6.



Figure 6. LKDFN Key Thematic Grouping

6.4.4 Łutselk'e Dene First Nation Cultural Well-being Indicators

Specific indicators were created based on LKDFN's values of traditional knowledge transmission, self-government and member health and well-being. Table 9 shows LKDFN's specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category.

Table 9. LKDFN Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Cultural Activities	Level of investment in cultural events and/or activities.	Cultural Preservation
Cultural Programming	Program development to support the transmission of traditional skills and/or knowledge.	Cultural Preservation
Harvesting Activities	Programs and supports to participate in harvesting activities, including the harvesting and preparation of resources.	Cultural Preservation
Engagement Effort	The ongoing engagement by Diavik to ensure continued understanding and ability to disseminate, succinctly to Nation members.	Self-government
Capacity	The level of capacity provided by Diavik to support self-government activities.	Self-government
Employment	Number of LKDFN members employed with Diavik and contractors.	Economic Development
Workforce Development	Program development and supports for career development and advancement with Diavik and contractors.	Economic Development
Cultural Activities	Program development, services and supports for continued community gatherings and/or recreational activities, workshops, sponsored events, and ceremonies (i.e., rites of passage).	Social Interactions
Cultural Activities	Program development, services and supports for activities on the land.	Social Interactions
Individual Wellness	Number of results of people reporting on emotional, spiritual, and mental health.	Healing
Health and well-being	Level of diversity available in healing programs, and level of support provided by Diavik.	Healing
Cultural Activities	Number of organized family activities supported by Diavik.	Healing

6.5 North Slave Métis Alliance

6.5.1 North Slave Métis Alliance Engagement Process

To select a definition of cultural well-being and identify key thematic groupings and indicators, two facilitated engagement sessions and a validation session were planned with the North Slave Métis Alliance (NSMA). Given COVID-19 constraints, all facilitated engagement sessions with the NSMA were conducted virtually using the Microsoft Teams platform.

The first engagement session was hosted as a leadership meeting, with members from NSMA leadership and administration attending. The second engagement was a community session. Members from the NSMA community were present, with support from leadership and administration. A validation session with leadership followed the two engagement sessions. Table 10 provides details on the engagement sessions held.

Table 10. NSMA Facilitated Engagement Sessions

Type	Date	Number of Participants	Length of Session
Leadership Session	September 27, 2021	2	2.5 hrs
Community Session	October 12, 2021	5	3.25 hrs
Validation Session	October 25, 2021	2	2.75 hrs

All engagement sessions began with a summary of the PKMW Project, Measure 6 and the work done with the GNWT and the contractor to date. For both sessions, the contractor described the purpose of the workshop and explained how to identify cultural well-being definitions and indicators. The contractor emphasised that effective indicators must be measurable, monitorable and rely on accessible baseline information. The leadership session included a conversation on logistics for the community workshop.

In both the leadership and the community sessions, the contractor facilitated a brainstorming session using the following questions designed to elicit information that was used to develop a definition and support the identification of indicators:

1. What makes the North Slave Métis Alliance unique?
2. What do you value about North Slave Métis Alliance culture and community?
3. What does cultural well-being look like for the North Slave Métis Alliance?
 - a. What are your concerns for the North Slave Métis Alliance?

For each session, the contractor took notes and recorded information provided by the participants in the PowerPoint presentation used to guide the session. The participants in the leadership session qualified the information they provided noting the limited attendance at their session. After the community session, the NSMA asked the contractor to summarize the results from both sessions that were later authenticated in a validation session.

6.5.2 North Slave Métis Alliance Cultural Well-being Definition

The NSMA emphasized the importance of their sense of cultural and historical Métis identity. This sense of Métis identity is deeply rooted in Indigenous Section 35 Rights, a deep connection to the land and resources, a sense of community through cultural symbols and events, and the sharing of harvested resources. Cultural well-being was tied to the recognition and ability of NSMA to act as stewards of the land and to have their rights and community recognized by other governments and IGs. NSMA also emphasized the importance of economic independence, as economic independence supports NSMA's ability to facilitate land-based activities that in turn support cultural cohesion through participation in cultural events and sharing of resources. NSMA's values were used to support the development of their definition of cultural well-being:

Cultural well-being to the North Slave Métis Alliance is being a recognized Métis government with a strong sense of its Indigenous rights and a deep connection to traditional lands.

6.5.3 North Slave Métis Alliance Key Thematic Groupings

Four key thematic groupings emerged from NSMA's values of deep connection to the land and environment, their sense of cultural and historical Métis identity, working to support cultural connection and cohesion, and the recognition of the NSMA's right to self-governance, as detailed in Appendix D. Figure 8 shows NSMA's key thematic groupings.



Figure 7. NSMA Key Thematic Groupings

6.5.4 North Slave Métis Alliance Cultural Well-being Indicators

Specific cultural well-being indicators were created based on NSMA's values of environmental stewardship and harvesting, Métis identity, economic opportunities, and recognition of the NSMA as an Indigenous government. Table 11 shows NSMA's specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category.

Table 11. NSMA Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Intergovernmental Working Groups	Programs and supports to participate in intergovernmental working groups with other IGs, the GNWT and Diavik.	NSMA Rights & Governance Environmental Stewardship & Harvesting
Engagement Effort	Programs and supports to participate in meaningful engagement efforts by GNWT and Diavik with NSMA.	NSMA Rights & Governance
Cultural Activities	Investment in cultural events and activities.	Métis Identity
Cultural Programming	Programs, services, and supports for cultural programming for crafting, music, and the arts.	Métis Identity
Harvesting Activities	Programs, services, and supports to participate in harvesting activities, including the harvesting of resources, sharing, preparing, and consuming.	Métis Identity Environmental Stewardship & Harvesting
Environmental Monitoring	Programs and supports to participate in environmental monitoring.	Environmental Stewardship & Harvesting
Access to Education	Number of scholarships provided by Diavik to NSMA for students to attend post-secondary programs.	Economy
	Number of NSMA members who receive support to attend post-secondary or training opportunities.	Economy
Employment	Number of NSMA members employed with Diavik and contractors.	Economy
	Programs and supports for career advancement with Diavik and contractors.	Economy
Program Investment and Legacy	Value of procurement spend by Diavik and contractors.	Economy
	Investment in legacy programs and supports.	Economy
	Programs and supports to participate in adaptive management with GNWT and Diavik.	Economy

6.6 Northwest Territory Métis Nation

6.6.1 Northwest Territory Métis Nation Engagement Process

To select a definition of cultural well-being and identify indicators, a leadership meeting, community workshops, individual interviews, and a validation session occurred with the Northwest Territory Métis Nation (NWTMN). Given COVID-19, all facilitated engagement sessions with the NWTMN were conducted virtually using the Zoom platform.

The first engagement session was hosted as a leadership meeting, with members from NWTMN leadership attending. The second engagement session was hosted as a community workshop, with members from the NWTMN Fort Smith community in attendance, with support from leadership present. A third facilitated engagement session with the NWTMN Hay River community was scheduled but cancelled because of COVID-19. In lieu of the third community workshop, individual interviews were held with NWTMN members from Hay River, followed by a validation session. Table 12 provides details on the various engagement sessions.

Table 12. NWTMN Facilitated Engagement Sessions

Type	Date	Number of Participants	Length of Session
Leadership Meeting	October 7, 2021	11	3 hrs
Community Workshop – Fort Smith Métis	October 14, 2021	10	3 hrs
Community Interviews – Hay River Métis	October 25 & 26, 2021	2	1 hour/interview
Validation Session	November 19, 2021	2	2 hours

Each of the workshops began with a summary of Diavik's Project, Measure 6 and the work done with the GNWT and the contractor to date. In all sessions and interviews, the contractor described the purpose of the workshop and described how to identify cultural well-being and its indicators. The contractor emphasized that effective indicators must be measurable and monitorable and rely on accessible baseline information. The leadership session included a conversation on logistics for the community workshop.

In both the leadership and the community sessions, the contractor facilitated a brainstorming session using the following questions designed to elicit information that was used to develop an NWTMN-specific cultural well-being definition and indicators:

1. What makes the Northwest Territory Métis Nation unique?
2. What do you value about Northwest Territory Métis Nation culture and community?
3. What does cultural well-being look like for the Northwest Territory Métis Nation?
 - a. What are your concerns for the Northwest Territory Métis Nation?

For each session, the contractor recorded information provided by the participants in the PowerPoint Presentation used to guide the session. NWTMN then asked the contractor to summarize the results from all engagement sessions, including from the leadership meeting, community workshop and interviews, and develop a draft definition of cultural well-being, list of key thematic groupings and list of indicators, that was reviewed and validated in the validation session.

6.6.2 Northwest Territory Métis Nation Cultural Well-being Definition

The NWTMN emphasized the importance of education and employment to support the continued practice of their traditional lifestyle. Employment was specifically recognized as necessary to afford hunting equipment. Cultural well-being was tied to recognition and the ability of NWTMN to act as stewards of the land while participating as a valued and recognized government in development and community decision-making processes. Based on these values, the following definition was developed:

As an Indigenous government and stewards of the land, the Northwest Territory Métis Nation define cultural well-being as participation in the modern economy as a means of ensuring the protection of our traditional lands, resources, and lifestyle.

6.6.3 Northwest Territory Métis Nation Cultural Well-being Key Thematic Groupings

Education and employment are critical factors to the NWTMN for sustained cultural well-being. The NWTMN also emphasized the importance that passing traditional knowledge to youth through funded cultural camps and programs, supporting youth quality of life and ensuring traditional knowledge practices are preserved are all contributing factors to increased cultural well-being. These values contributed to the development of the NWTMN's key thematic groupings, as shown in Figure 8 and Appendix E.



Figure 8. NWTMN Key Thematic Groupings

6.6.4 Northwest Territory Métis Nation Cultural Well-being Indicators

Cultural well-being indicators were created based on the importance NWTMN places on sustained education and employment for NWTMN members, Métis identity, and traditional knowledge transmission. Table 13 shows NWTMN's specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category.

Table 13. NWTMN Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Scholarships	Number of scholarships provided by Diavik to NWTMN for students to attend post-secondary programs.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Post-secondary and training opportunities	Number of NWTMN members who receive support from GNWT and Diavik to attend post-secondary or training opportunities.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Employment	Number of NWTMN members employed with Diavik and contractors.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Procurement	Value of procurement spend by Diavik with NWTMN businesses.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Program Involvement	Investment in legacy programs and supports.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Career advancement	Programs and supports for career advancement with Diavik and contractors.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Health and Well-being	Programs, services, and supports for improving health and well-being.	NWTMN Social, Education and Economy
Cultural Activities	Investment in cultural events and activities (e.g., cultural camps).	Traditional Lifestyle
Cultural Programming	Programs, services, and supports for cultural programming for crafting, music, and the arts.	Traditional Lifestyle Métis Identity
Harvesting Activities and Transmission of Knowledge	Programs, services, and supports to transmit traditional skills and knowledge.	Traditional Lifestyle Stewardship and Harvesting
	Programs and supports to participate in harvesting activities, including the harvesting of resources, sharing, preparing, and consuming.	Traditional Lifestyle Stewardship and Harvesting
Intergovernmental Working Groups	Programs and supports to participate in intergovernmental working groups with other IGs, the GNWT and Diavik.	NWTMN Rights and Governance
Engagement Effort	Engagement efforts by GNWT and Diavik with NWTMN.	NWTMN Rights and Governance
Environmental Monitoring	Programs and supports to participate in environmental monitoring programs.	Stewardship and Harvesting
Métis Cultural Education	Programs, services, and supports to learn Métis history, culture, language, and traditional knowledge.	Métis Identity

6.7 Tłı̨chǫ Government

6.7.1 Tłı̨chǫ Government Engagement Process

The GNWT and the contractor met with the Tłı̨chǫ Government to explain the project and scope potential engagement activities. Informational documents were provided to describe how to identify cultural well-being and its indicators. The Tłı̨chǫ Government was already in the process of creating a definition of cultural well-being prior to being invited to participate in the CWB Project. As such, and given constraints surrounding COVID-19, in-person and facilitated workshops were not possible. Instead, the Tłı̨chǫ Government prepared the *Tłı̨chǫ Government Development of Cultural Well-Being Indicators Report* and provided it to the contractor for review.

6.7.2 Tłı̨chǫ Government Cultural Well-being Definition

While key thematic groupings and indicators were developed from the *Tłı̨chǫ Government Development of Cultural Well-Being Indicators Report*, the Tłı̨chǫ Government informed the GNWT and the contractor that the Tłı̨chǫ Government is working to identify cultural well-being and how it applies to their communities, so a culturally specific definition of cultural well-being is not available at this time.

6.7.3 Tłı̨chǫ Government Cultural Well-being Key Thematic Groupings

In the *Tłı̨chǫ Government Development of Cultural Well-Being Indicators Report*, the Tłı̨chǫ Government identifies four areas where it is necessary to develop cultural well-being indicators. These four areas were converted into the Tłı̨chǫ Government’s key thematic groupings, as shown in Figure 9. Detailed information on the key thematic groupings is included in Appendix F.



Figure 9. Tłı̨chǫ Government Key Thematic Groupings

6.7.4 Tłı̨chǫ Government Cultural Well-being Indicators

Cultural well-being indicators were created based on the values identified within the *Tłı̨chǫ Government Development of Cultural Well-Being Indicators Report*. Table 14 shows the Tłı̨chǫ Government’s specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category.

Table 14. Tłı̨chǫ Government Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Cultural Programming	Programs, services, and supports from GNWT and Diavik for cultural and language programming.	Tłı̨chǫ Yatiì
	Programs, services, and supports for cultural programming for crafting, music, and the arts.	Being on the Land and Being Self-Sufficient
	Programs, services, and supports for cultural programming.	Sense of Belonging
Cultural Activities	Investment in cultural events and activities on the land (e.g., cultural camps).	Tłı̨chǫ Yatiì
	Number of organized community activities supported by Diavik.	Being on the Land and Being Self-Sufficient
	Investment in cultural events and activities (e.g., cultural camps).	Sense of Belonging
Cultural Education	Education programs, services, and supports to learn Tłı̨chǫ history, culture, language, and traditional skills and knowledge.	Tłı̨chǫ Yatiì
Harvesting Activities	Programs and supports to participate in harvesting activities including the harvesting and preparation of resources.	Being on the Land and Being Self-Sufficient
Harvesting Programming	Programs, services, and supports to participate in harvesting activities including the harvesting of resources, sharing, preparing, and consuming.	Food Security
Environmental Monitoring	Programs and supports to participate in environmental monitoring.	Food Security
Employment	Number of Tłı̨chǫ members employed with Diavik and contractors.	Food Security

6.8 Yellowknives Dene First Nation

6.8.1 Yellowknives Dene First Nation Engagement Process

The GNWT and the contractor met with Yellowknives Dene First Nation (YKDFN) to explain the project and scope of the potential engagement activities. Plain language documents that outlined the approach being taken to identifying indicators were provided for clarification purposes. Given the constraints surrounding COVID-19, in-person, facilitated workshops were not possible. YKDFN indicated their intention to identify a definition and indicators for cultural well-being independent of the GNWT and its contractor. To select a definition of cultural well-being and the indicators, a survey prepared by the contractor was provided to YKDFN representatives for distribution to YKDFN membership. The survey was completed by YKDFN membership and provided back to the GNWT and contractor for analysis. Table 15 shows the number of completed surveys.

Table 15. YKDFN Facilitated Engagement Sessions

Type	Date	Number of Participants
Survey	June 17, 2023	1
	June 19, 2023	20
	June 21, 2023	6
	Undated	3
Language, Culture, and History Questionnaire	June 17, 2023	1
	June 19, 2023	23
	June 21, 2023	8
	June 22, 2023	2
	June 2023	1
	Undated	13

The survey included a summary of Measure 6 and the work done with the GNWT along with the contractor to date. Included in the survey were the following questions designed to elicit information that can be used to develop a definition and support the identification of indicators:

1. What makes Yellowknives Dene First Nation unique; and how are you different from other Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities (e.g., We are Dene, we trace our ancestry back generations, etc.)?
2. What do you value about Yellowknives Dene First Nation culture and community (e.g., my family, my identity, my connection to my ancestors)?
3. What aspects of Yellowknives Dene First Nation culture and community do you worry about (e.g., protecting the land, ability to keep harvesting, jobs and economy)?

In addition to the survey, YKDFN provided the results of a language, culture, and history questionnaire designed to inform future program and resource planning. Table 15 shows the number of completed questionnaires.

The GNWT compiled the data from the survey and questionnaire and provided it to the contractor for thematic analysis and grouping. The contractor used the results of the survey and questionnaire to structure a definition of cultural well-being and to identify potential indicators for validation by YKDFN leadership. On April 3, 2024, YKDFN validated the definition and indicators of cultural well-being.

6.8.2 Yellowknives Dene First Nation Cultural Well-being Definition

YKDFN emphasized the importance of identity and maintaining and strengthening connection with culture and language. Cultural programming and activities were specifically recognized as necessary to sustain deep connections and transmit language, traditional knowledge, and skills to youth. Cultural well-being was also tied to protection of, and ability of YKDFN to connect with, traditional activities and the land, and to ensure youth could do the same. YKDFN also noted the importance of relationships within the community and working together; cultural events were seen as highly valuable for ensuring strong relationships among community members.

Based on the responses, the contractor prepared the following draft definition of cultural well-being for validation:

Yellowknives Dene First Nation defines cultural well-being as preserving our Dene laws and identity through transmission of traditional knowledge and skills, strengthening culture and language, and protecting and maintaining connection with the land.

6.8.3 Yellowknives Dene First Nation Cultural Well-being Key Thematic Groupings

Six key thematic groupings emerged from the survey and questionnaire results, as detailed in Appendix G. Figure 10 shows YKDFN's key thematic groupings.



Figure 10. YKDFN Key Thematic Groupings

6.8.4 Yellowknives Dene First Nation Cultural Well-being Indicators

Based on the information provided through the survey and questionnaire, specific indicators were created and associated with the key thematic groupings. Table 16 shows YKDFN's specific cultural well-being indicators with their associated key thematic grouping and indicator category.

Table 16. YKDFN Cultural Well-being Indicators

Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated Key Thematic Grouping
Cultural Activities	Diavik and GNWT programs, services, and supports used towards cultural events and activities.	YKDFN Identity and Culture Knowledge Transmission Social
Cultural Programming and Education Programming	Diavik and GNWT programs, services, and supports for learning about or developing community history, culture (way of life), traditional skills and knowledge, and heritage.	YKDFN Identity and Culture Knowledge Transmission Land and Harvesting
	Diavik and GNWT programs, services, and supports for NWT official Indigenous language reclamation, revitalization, maintenance, and strengthening.	YKDFN Identity and Culture Knowledge Transmission
Harvesting Programming	Diavik and GNWT programs, services, and supports used towards activities on-the-land.	Land and Harvesting Social
Monitoring and Stewardship of the Environment	Diavik and GNWT programs, services, and supports for participation in environmental monitoring and/or stewardship.	Land and Harvesting
Employment	Employment with Diavik.	Economy
	Employment with Diavik contractors.	Economy

7. TAP Prioritized Lists of Indicators

Once each IG had a list of indicators developed, the indicators were amalgamated for similarities, categorized, and then evaluated based on commonality. Indicators that had three or more IGs associated with them were identified as common, while all other indicators were identified as distinct.

7.1 Prioritization Session

The amalgamated list of indicators was presented to the TAP for review and prioritization. The TAP evaluated each indicator and provided a recommendation of ‘Prioritized’, ‘IG-specific’ or ‘Future Consideration’. The indicators of most importance were provided a recommendation of ‘Prioritized.’ Indicators that are specific to an IG were given a recommendation of ‘IG-specific’, and indicators that were provided a recommendation of ‘Future Consideration’ are to be reviewed and evaluated at a future time.

Table 17 provides the final list of indicators and includes details on which IGs are associated with it, a commonality rating, and the TAP recommendation. The indicators were categorized by the most common key thematic groupings, specifically:

- Indigenous rights and governance.
- Social, education and economy.
- Land, wildlife, water, and resources (environmental) stewardship and harvesting.
- Identity, language, traditional knowledge, and knowledge transmission.
- Community member health and well-being.

Table 17. Prioritized Cultural Well-being Indicators

Key Thematic Grouping	Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated IGs	Commonality Rating	TAP Recommendation
Indigenous Rights and Governance	Intergovernmental Participation	Availability of programs and supports towards, and extent of, participation in Intergovernmental working groups (with IGs, GNWT and Diavik).	DKFN, NWTMN, NSMA	Common	Prioritized
	Engagement Effort	Availability of programs, supports and capacity to meaningfully engage with GNWT and Diavik.	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA	Common	Prioritized
Social, Education and Economy	Access to Education	Number of scholarships provided, and community members receiving support, to attend post-secondary programs and training opportunities.	NWTMN, NSMA	Outlier	Prioritized
	Employment	Number of community members employed with Diavik and contractors.	LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tł'chǫ, YKDFN	Common	Prioritized
	Business Opportunities and Procurement	Value and description of procurement spend on community businesses.	NWTMN, NSMA	Outlier	Prioritized
	Program Investment and Legacy	Value and type of investments in legacy programs and/or support.	NWTMN, NSMA, LKDFN	Common	Prioritized
	Social and Cultural Activities	Availability of programs, services, and supports for continued community gatherings supported by Diavik: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• recreational activities• family activities• workshops• sponsored events• ceremonies (i.e., Rites of Passage)• harvesting events	LKDFN, FRMG	Outlier	IG-specific
Land, Wildlife, Water and Resources, Environmental Stewardship and Harvesting	Harvesting Programming	Availability of programs and supports for, and extent of, participation in harvesting, trapping, hunting, and fishing (supported by GNWT and Diavik): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activities on the land (camps, hunting programs)• Equipment supports• Harvesting, sharing, preparing, consuming resources• Investment (sponsorship, grants, programs etc. provided by Diavik)• Access for harvesting (seasonal)	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tł'chǫ, FRMG, YKDFN	Common	Prioritized

Key Thematic Grouping	Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated IGs	Commonality Rating	TAP Recommendation
Land, Wildlife, Water and Resources, Environmental Stewardship and Harvesting	Monitoring and Stewardship of the Environment	Availability of programs and supports, to participate in, and prevalence of, environmental (i.e., water and wildlife) monitoring and stewardship (supported by GNWT and Diavik).	DKFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tł'chǫ, YKDFN	Common	Prioritized
	Adaptive Management	Availability of programs and supports to participate in adaptive management with the GNWT and Diavik.	NSMA	Outlier	Future consideration
Identity, Language, Traditional Knowledge and Knowledge Transmission	Cultural Activities	Availability of programs, value, and type of investments for cultural activities supported by GNWT and Diavik: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Events (fish fry, culture camp, Elders' workshops, music festival etc.)Activities (cultural and hunting camps, family activities)Investment (sponsorship, grants etc.)	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tł'chǫ, FRMG, YKDFN	Common	Prioritized
		Availability of programs, services, and supports, supported by GNWT and Diavik, designed for learning about or developing: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Community HistoryCulture (Way of Life) and LanguageCultural Programming (crafting, music, arts, way of life)Traditional Skills and Knowledge programmingHarvesting programs and supportsInvestment (sponsorship, grants etc.)	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tł'chǫ, FRMG, YKDFN	Common	Prioritized
	Traditional Skills and Knowledge Transmission	Availability of programs, services, and supports, supported by GNWT and Diavik, to transmit traditional skills and knowledge between generations.	DKFN, LKDFN, FRMG	Common	Prioritized
Community Member Health and Well-Being	Health Services and Supports	Availability of programs, services, and supports for improved health and well-being, including detox, recovery, and addictions counselling.	LKDFN, NWTMN, FRMG	Outlier	IG-specific, may fall under other Measure

8. Data Assessment Framework

Once the list of indicators was validated and prioritized by the TAP, it was provided to the GNWT for distribution amongst various departments. The objective was to acquire information on GNWT programs, projects, and plans that may have an influence on cultural well-being indicators, as well as to provide sources of data that can enable reporting (i.e., data sources internal to the GNWT or to Diavik in particular).

The GNWT provided 45 potential sources of data in the form of Excel spreadsheets and PDF reports, sourced from the GNWT Bureau of Statistics, ITI, and other GNWT departments. The data provided by the GNWT was not exhaustive of the available potential data but served as a starting point for assessment. Information authored by Diavik was also obtained through the GNWT.¹⁰ The contractor conducted an initial review of all spreadsheets along with reports and identified 13 sources warranting a more detailed examination (i.e., related criteria for the next level of assessment included: a) available data in an Excel format; and/or, b) from the period of 2017 to 2020¹¹). These 13 documents are listed below (Table 18), and a full listing of the spreadsheets along with reports as provided by the GNWT is available in the *Cultural Well-being Indicators Data Review and Monitoring Recommendations* document.

Diavik also recommended reviewing documents filed on the following registries <https://wlwb.ca/registry>; <https://monitoringagency.net/>; <https://www.emab.ca/> in support of monitoring the indicators. Given the volume of documents, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik work together to identify which documents and associated data sources relate to which indicators in subsequent phases of the CWB Project.

Table 18. Reviewed Data Sources

Document Title (Internal title)	Author	Data Reviewed Source Sheet #
% Indigenous 15 yrs & Older that Speak an Indigenous Language, by Community Northwest Territories, 1989-2019	NWT Bureau of Statistics	Source 1
(Country Foods) Households where 75% or More (most or all) of Meat Eaten in the Household was Obtained through Hunting or Fishing, by Community, Northwest Territories, 1998-2019	NWT Bureau of Statistics	Source 2
Persons 15 & Over who Hunted or Fished in the Year, by Community Northwest Territories, 1998-2019	NWT Bureau of Statistics	Source 3
Persons 15 & Over who Trapped in the Year, by Community Northwest Territories, 1989-2019	NWT Bureau of Statistics	Source 4
Longitudinal Data- 2022-02-14 (excel)	GNWT	Source 5

¹⁰ The contractor was provided the data sets for review. Moving forward, the GNWT should coalesce all data sets and store them in a location using a consistent naming convention.

¹¹ While the most current data was reviewed, spanning the timeframe of 2017 to 2020, the contractor notes that many of the findings in relation to the review of these reports were found to apply to earlier iterations of these documents.

Document Title (Internal title)	Author	Data Reviewed Source Sheet #
NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data ¹²	NWT Bureau of Statistics	Source 6
Diavik Diamond Mine 2017 Sustainable Development Report	Diavik	Source 7
Diavik Diamond Mine 2018 Sustainable Development Report	Diavik	Source 7
Diavik Diamond Mine 2019 Sustainable Development Report	Diavik	Source 7
Diavik Diamonds Socio-Economic Monitoring Report 2020	Diavik	Source 7
GNWT Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories 2020	GNWT	Source 8
GNWT Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories 2019	GNWT	Source 8
GNWT Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Diamond Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories 2018	GNWT	Source 8

At this point in the process, the contractor used the Data Condition Index (Figure 11) and the Data Assessment Framework (Figure 12) to evaluate accessibility, accuracy, timeliness, and relevancy. For a full assessment of the data, please refer to the *Cultural Well-being Indicators Data Review and Monitoring Recommendations* document.

8.1 Data Availability

Availability refers to the existence or presence of data that can be accessed and reviewed. Using the Data Assessment Framework, if the determination is made that the data is available, the process follows the ‘Yes’ stream, and if not, the contractor continued to evaluate the data based on the ‘No’ stream.

8.2 “Yes, Data is Available” Stream

8.2.1 Data Condition Index

Once data was identified as readily available, it was evaluated based on considerations of accuracy, timeliness, and relevance. In support of this evaluation, the contractor used an index that provided for ratings of the data on the following criteria:

- **Accessible** – data can be found on a consistent basis, filled out with minimal gaps, in the same locations and in a searchable format in a year over year basis.¹³
- **Accurate** – data contains minimal gaps or mistakes (e.g., spelling mistakes, formula errors, misalignments).
- **Recent or Timely** – data exists for the required period of analysis.
- **Relevant** – data is specific to the IG, clear, understandable, and speaks to the required analysis.

On the foundation of these criteria, a rating of Green, Yellow or Red is given, as demonstrated by Figure 11.

¹² The contractor sourced NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data from: <https://www.statsnwt.ca/community-data/>. Accessed March 23, 2022.

¹³ Qualitative data should come in a format like Excel that can be manipulated for analysis. Quantitative data should come in a format like Excel or in a searchable platform that allows for key word searches.



Figure 11. Data Condition Index

The contractor assigned ratings to the data sources detailed below using the Data Condition Index. In the use of the Data Assessment Framework, data sources that meet all the conditions above and are appropriate to the indicator can be given a **Data Condition Rating of Green**, meaning that the data is ready for use and the creation of a baseline and monitoring plan can be created. If one or more of the conditions listed above is missing, the data source is given a **Data Condition of Yellow**, indicating that work needs to take place to prepare the data source for use, but after this has been done, a baseline can be established using the data and a monitoring plan can be developed. If the data is available and cannot be assessed, then it should be given a rating of **Yellow**. If many of the conditions above are not met and/or if the data source is unconnected to the indicator, then the data source is given a **Data Condition Rating of Red**, meaning the data source cannot be used to establish a baseline and the indicator cannot be used at this time.

8.2.2 Data Washing

The term ‘washed’ is used within the Data Assessment Framework and **Yellow Data Condition Rating**. The data needs to be ‘washed’ when it misses one or more of the conditions included above. Data washing, therefore, is the process of understanding the inaccessibility or inaccuracy in data and correcting it within the data set. Once this has occurred, as demonstrated in the Data Assessment Framework, the data source can be used, and a monitoring plan can be prepared.

8.3 “No, Data is Not Available” Stream

Assessment of data that follows the ‘No’ stream is data that is not readily available. In these cases, the indicator can be evaluated based on whether data sources might be identifiable and could be collected to create a baseline. If it is likely that data can be collected, it is recommended that the sourcing be initiated, either directly with the relevant parties or through other means. Once baseline data is collected, it can then be washed, prepared, and a monitoring plan can be developed. If a data set cannot be collected, then it is recommended that the indicator is discarded.

8.4 Baseline & Measurability

Upon review of the provided data, including use of the Data Assessment Framework and ratings according to the Data Condition Index, the following factors were applied to judge overall measurability:

1. Is data available?
2. Is data relevant to the indicator?
3. Can data be collected to establish a baseline?
4. Should there be another means of collecting data?

Indicators that met these criteria or are close to meeting these criteria were considered measurable. If a baseline could be established and monitored with the existing data, the contractor also considered the need for data washing or collection improvements specific to the data set. If the data was either partially or indirectly linked to the indicator, or not linked at all, the contractor recommended the collection of additional data sets.

Data Assessment Framework

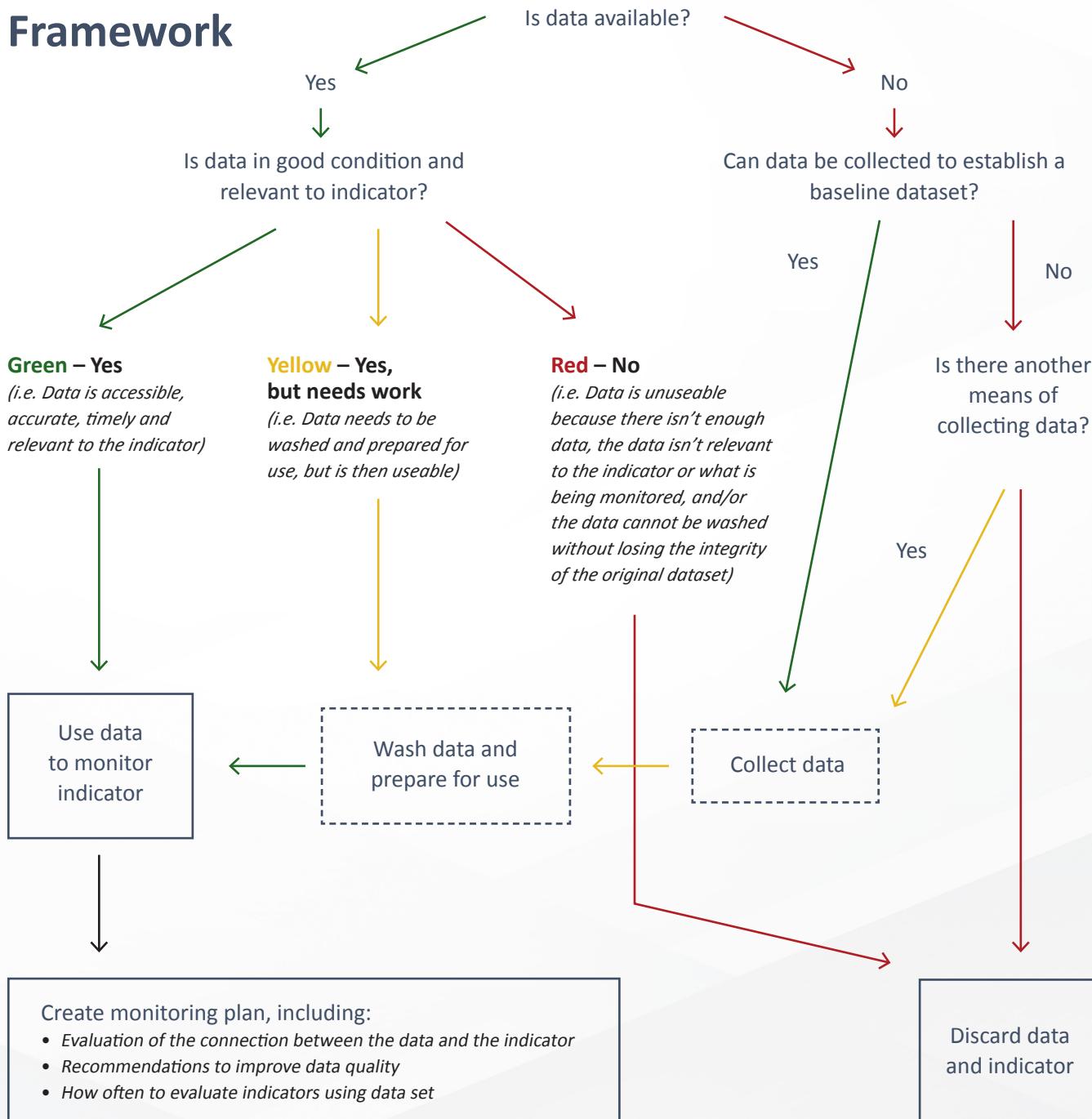


Figure 12. Data Assessment Framework

9. Monitoring Recommendations

The prioritized cultural well-being indicators and the 13 data sources subjected to a detailed assessment are reviewed in Sections 9.1 to 9.5. While sections are organized by their Key Thematic Groupings, and Indicator Categories, data assessment and monitoring recommendations are provided at the level of the Specific Indicator.

The *Cultural Well-being Indicators Data Review and Monitoring Recommendations* document includes a full assessment of the data sources. It is important to note that none of the data sets were collected to address Measure 6 nor any of the IG specific cultural well-being indicators. As such, while some of the data will be relevant to the indicator and provide a viable baseline, other data sets will only be partially or tangentially relevant. Further, significant data washing or the design and collection of additional data specific to the indicators may be necessary to establish a measurable baseline¹⁴.

A monitoring plan should serve to:

- Evaluate the connection between the data and the indicator including:
 - Which IGs identified the indicator and their priority as identified by the IGs and the TAP.¹⁵
 - Known data needs and related considerations for the indicators as raised by IGs and by the TAP as a group.
 - Reviewed sources of data.
 - An assessment of the data sources using the Data Condition Index and Data Assessment Framework.
- Describe indicator-specific recommendations including the establishment of baseline data.
- Where possible, include recommendations for ongoing reporting and monitoring based on GNWT and IG needs.¹⁶

After the final TAP session on March 30, 2022, additional data was identified by Diavik to support indicator monitoring. The data, located on multiple registries, was not reviewed for this Report. It is recommended that future phases consider this data.

Sections 9.1 to 9.5 provide an assessment of the data and, where possible, details that can be included in the monitoring plan. Most of the indicators have available sources that can inform preliminary data collection. In almost all these cases, some modifications to the data or additional data sources are also required to support the development of baselines and continued monitoring of the IG specific cultural well-being indicators.

¹⁴ It is also important to note a single data source may be relevant to more than one indicator.

¹⁵ Feedback from the TAP and draft report reviewers suggested that the IGs unless otherwise indicated, are interested in all indicators. For a snapshot of the initial prioritization of indicators see Table 17.

¹⁶ The contractor acknowledges that GNWT may not have full control over data collection and reporting of some of its sources (i.e., Diavik or National Census). Recommendations on the frequency of reporting data may require adjustments.

9.1 Indigenous Rights and Governance

Under Indigenous Rights and Governance, the following Indicator Categories and Specific Indicators were identified:

Inter-governmental Participation	Engagement Effort
Availability of programs and supports towards, and extent of, participation in Intergovernmental working groups (with IGs, GNWT and Diavik)	Availability of programs, supports and capacity to meaningfully engage with GNWT and Diavik

Figure 13. Indigenous Rights and Governance Indicators

9.1.1 Inter-governmental Participation

9.1.1.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Inter-governmental Participation, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: ***Availability of Programs and Supports Towards, and Extent of, Participation in Intergovernmental Working Groups (with IGs, GNWT and Diavik)*** (“Inter-governmental Indicator”). This indicator was identified by DKFN, NSMA and NWMTN but considered relevant to all participating IGs. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following page.

Table 19. Inter-governmental Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Inter-governmental Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Traditional Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available for 2017-2020. Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. Data is directly linked to the indicator but is presented as descriptive information and lacks detail. The information describes how Traditional Knowledge Panels were formed in 2011 with Diavik and meet annually to discuss mine operations, impacts, environmental monitoring, and closure plans. The panels include representation from many of the IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further information about the meetings (i.e., topics, capacity) and level of IG engagement (i.e., decision making) is required to evaluate such a data set against this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with IGs to identify data. Annual collection of data is recommended. Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. Include data from 2021 if available. Additional data sources identified by Diavik on public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. Existing data needs improvements to be considered. Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. IG specific data should be collected moving forward. Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

Table 20. Inter-governmental Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Inter-governmental Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Government of the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories (2018 - 2020) (GNWT)	#8	Indigenous Government and Organization Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is only available for 2018-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data is presented as descriptive information that lacks detail. • The information identifies participation by IGs in meetings with GNWT and “NWT Diamond Mines,” and does not include specifics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information about the meetings (i.e., topics, capacity) and level of IG engagement (i.e., decision making) is required to evaluate such a data set against this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with IGs to identify data • Annual collection of data is recommended. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. • Existing data needs improvements to be considered. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

9.1.1.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Directly and indirectly linked sources do not provide adequate data to create a baseline at present, and therefore the Inter-governmental Indicator cannot be monitored at this time. The following recommendations are included to support creation of a baseline along with ongoing indicator monitoring:

- *Identify Data:* Working with Diavik, the GNWT should review the data identified by Diavik and held on various public registries to establish the data condition and review measurability.
 - Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats. If baseline data is not available in Excel, Text Extraction or other data extraction software can support the creation of baseline data.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* GNWT should explore the possibility of working with IGs to identify data (e.g., participation in panels, working groups, inter-governmental meetings, sub-tables etc.) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their level of engagement and their satisfaction with the quality of engagement.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- *Follow Other Data Washing Recommendations:* This includes:
 - Ensuring data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs.
 - Working with Diavik and GNWT to establish the necessary information sharing and confidentiality protocols.
 - Where IGs did not and/or do not participate in inter-governmental activities this should be noted and tracked moving forward to establish and monitor trends.
 - If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

9.1.2 Engagement Effort

9.1.2.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Engagement Effort, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: ***Availability of Programs, Supports and Capacity to Meaningfully Engage with GNWT and Diavik*** (“Engagement Indicator”). This indicator was identified by DFKN, LKDFN, NWTMN, and NSMA but is relevant to all participating IGs. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following page.

Table 21. Engagement Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Engagement Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Traditional Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator but is presented as descriptive information and lacks detail. • The information describes how Traditional Knowledge Panels were formed in 2011 with Diavik and meet annually to discuss mine operations, impacts, environmental monitoring, and closure plans. The panels include representation from many of the IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information about the meetings (i.e., topics, capacity) and level of IG engagement (i.e., decision making) is required to evaluate such a data set against this indicator. • Work with IGs to identify data • Annual collection of data is recommended. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. • Additional data sources identified by Diavik on public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. • Existing data needs improvements to be considered. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

Table 22. Engagement Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Engagement Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Government of the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories (2018 - 2020) (GNWT)	#8	Indigenous Government and Organization Meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is only available for 2018-2020. All other data sets do not include information on Indigenous Government and Organization Meetings. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator and is presented as descriptive information that lacks detail. • The information identifies participation by IGs in meetings with GNWT and “NWT Diamond Mines,” and does not include specifics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information about the meetings (i.e., topics, capacity) and level of IG engagement (i.e., decision making) is required to evaluate such a data set against this indicator. • Annual collection of data is recommended. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. • Existing data needs improvements to be considered. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

9.1.2.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Directly and indirectly linked sources do not provide adequate data to create a baseline at this time for the Engagement Indicator, and therefore it cannot be monitored. The following recommendations are included to support creation of baseline and ongoing indicator monitoring:

- *Identify Data:* Working with Diavik, GNWT should review the data identified by Diavik and held on various public registries to establish the data condition and review measurability.
 - Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats. If baseline data is not available in Excel, Text Extraction or other data extraction software can support the creation of baseline data.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* GNWT should explore the possibility of working with IGs to identify data (e.g., participation in panels, working groups, inter-governmental meetings, sub-tables etc.) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs should be involved at all stages of the process to understand their level of engagement.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- *Follow Other Data Washing Recommendations:* This includes:
 - Ensuring data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs.
 - Working with Diavik and GNWT to establish the necessary information sharing and confidentiality protocols.
 - Where IGs did not and/or do not participate in engagement activities this should be noted and tracked moving forward to establish and monitor trends.
 - If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

9.2 Social, Education and Economy

Under Social, Education and Economy the following Indicator Categories and Specific Indicators were identified:

Access To Education	Employment	Business Opportunities & Procurement	Program Investment & Legacy	Social & Cultural Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of scholarships provided, and community members receiving support, to attend post-secondary programs and training opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of community members employed with Diavik and contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Value and description of procurement spend on community businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Value and type of investments in legacy programs and/or supports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Availability of programs, services, and supports for continued community gatherings supported by Diavik: recreational activities, family activities, workshops, sponsored events, ceremonies

Figure 14. Social, Education and Economy Indicators

9.2.1 Access to Education

9.2.1.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Access to Education, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Number of Scholarships Provided, and Community Members Receiving Support, to Attend Post-secondary Programs and Training Opportunities** (“Scholarships Indicator”). This indicator was identified by NWTMN and NSMA but is relevant to all participating IGs. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following pages.

Table 23. Scholarship Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Scholarship Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik)	#7	Scholarship Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator but is not distinguished by IG. • Scholarship information is presented in terms of total value and qualitative descriptions. • Funding is provided to third parties for distribution across the NWT. Funding is also distributed to Diavik's IG partners, but the number of individual scholarships awarded by each group is not shared on an annual basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scholarship information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Initial reporting can include block funding amounts to IG partners. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Baseline can be established using the Diavik Scholarship Information, but it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline can be established using the Diavik Diamond Mine Scholarship Information, but it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Data reporting should occur annually.
Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)					

Table 24. Scholarship Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Scholarship Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
<p>NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data IG Specific data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Łutselk'e • Statistical Profile for Gamètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Whàtì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Wekweètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Behchokǫ (Tłı̨chǫ) <p>Aggregate data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Fort Resolution (DKFN) • Statistical Profile for Yellowknife (NSMA, NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Fort Smith (NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Hay River (NWTMN) • (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021) 	#6	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 1989-2019. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator; although, increased supports may result in higher education rates. • Data provided includes the percentage of individuals with a high school diploma over time (1989-2019) and employment rates for those with and without a high school diploma and those with a high school diploma or greater (2019). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational and employment outcome data must be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Annual collection of data recommended where under the control of the NWT Bureau of Statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While data does not directly link to the indicator, improvement in educational and employment outcomes may be linked to increased access to scholarships.
<p>Government of the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories (2018 - 2020) (GNWT)</p>	#8	Scholarship Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2018-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. The GNWT Scholarship information is presented in terms of the number of recipients, and it is not clear how this data links directly to Diavik. More clarity is needed. • While information is presented annually, it is not broken out by individual IGs except for Tłı̨chǫ and LKDFN. GNWT needs to clarify the link between this data and the indicator. although, increased supports may result in higher education rates. • Education data should be distinguished by IG to be relevant to this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational and employment outcome data must be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Annual collection of data recommended. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While data does not directly link to the indicator, improvement in educational and potentially employment outcomes may be linked to increased access to scholarships.

9.2.1.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report*, a five-year baseline¹⁷ can be established to monitor the Scholarships Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

- *Data is made accessible:* Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017-2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction. Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on annual basis.
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs:* Scholarship information should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Where no data exists for an IG, data must be collected. Diavik and the GNWT can work with individual IGs to establish information and confidentiality protocols to protect identifying and sensitive information. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

Indirectly linked data sources from the *NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community and Aggregate* data sets and the GNWT's scholarship information derived from the *Government of the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories* can support the GNWT's overall understanding of the Indicator Category, Access to Education, but they do not directly speak to the Scholarships Indicator. Education data going back to 1989 may demonstrate baseline trends specific to two IGs, LKDFN and Tł'chǫ, and to communities such as Fort Resolution, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River, but they cannot be directly or causally linked to the number of scholarships provided by Diavik. Further, scholarship or financial support information provided by the GNWT is not directly linked to Diavik and is collected not collected on an IG-specific basis. It is recommended that this information be included to provide context. Where the data can be distinguished based on IG and collected annually it can support the monitoring of the Scholarships Indicator.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Scholarships Indicator include:

- Directly linked data from Diavik on scholarships from 2017-2021 can be used to establish a baseline from 2017-2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data condition.
- Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there is no scholarship or financial support opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported.
- NWT Bureau of Statistics and GNWT scholarship and financial support data can be used to demonstrate baseline trends or provide context but cannot be relied upon to monitor the indicator.

¹⁷ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

9.2.2 Employment

9.2.2.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Employment, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Number of Community Members Employed with Diavik and Contractors** (“Employment Indicator”). This indicator was identified by LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, and YKDFN, but is relevant to all participating IGs. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following pages.

Table 25. Employment Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Employment Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Employment Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator, and information is presented year over year for five years. • While employment information is documented for some IGs (e.g., LKDFN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ), it is in aggregate for other NWT communities and not reflective of all IGs. • Employment data should be collected for all IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment affiliation information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify employee affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Baseline can be established using the Diavik employment data, but it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline can be established using the Diavik Diamond Mine Employment data, but it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Data reporting should occur annually.

Table 26. Employment Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Employment Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Longitudinal Data 2022-02-14 (GNWT)	#5	All Mines Combined Employment All Mines Operations Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available from 2001-2021. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis, but data errors exist. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. • Combined employment data from Ekati, Diavik, and Snap Lake link indirectly to the number of community members employed by Diavik and other mining operations. • Data is in community aggregate form and does not clearly link to the IGs. It is also unclear which of the mines contributed to the data and if the data includes mining contractors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data accuracy needs to be resolved. • Employment outcome data must be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Annual collection of data recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If data can be cleaned it can support baseline data on improvements in employment outcomes.
NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data IG Specific data sets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Łutselk'e • Statistical Profile for Gamètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Whątì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Wekweètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Behchokǫ (Tłı̨chǫ) Aggregate data sets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Fort Resolution (DKFN) • Statistical Profile for Yellowknife (NSMA, NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Fort Smith (NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Hay River (NWTMN) (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021) 	#6	Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate, Income, Employment Rate etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available at regular intervals depending on the dataset. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data is provided in regard to the Labour Force (1984-2019), Personal Income (2009-2019), and Cost of Living (2019) does not directly link to the number of community members employed with and advancing at Diavik and its contractors; however, hiring by Diavik, and programs and supports to encourage working arrangements, retention, and advancement, may result in higher employment rates, higher income rates and lower cost of living differentials. Labour Force, Personal Income, and Cost of Living. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment outcomes data must be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Annual collection of data recommended where under the control of the <i>NWT Bureau of Statistics</i>. • Include data from 2020 and 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While data does not directly link to the indicator, improvement in employment outcomes may be linked to employment opportunities created by Diavik and its contractors. Data collected by the NWT can support the creation of a baseline for this specific indicator. • Where possible, IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Data reporting should occur annually.

9.2.2.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report*, and the NWT Bureau of Statistics Employment Data a five-year baseline¹⁸ can be established to monitor the Employment Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

- *Data is made accessible*: Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017-2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction.
- Annual data collection: Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on an annual basis and where possible by the NWT Bureau of Statistics.¹⁹
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs*: Employment information should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Diavik and the GNWT can work with individual IGs to establish employee affiliation while ensuring information and confidentiality protocols to protect identifying and sensitive information are upheld. Where no data exists for an IG, data must be collected. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

Indirectly linked data sources from the GNWT's *Longitudinal Data* present challenges. Errors and incomplete data erode confidence in the data set. Data is also in aggregate form and does not clearly link to the IGs. Further, is it unclear which mining developments are influencing the data set, or if contractors are included. While the data can support the GNWT's overall understanding of the Employment Indicator it does not speak directly to the number of community members employed by Diavik and its contractors.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Employment Indicator include:

- Directly linked data from Diavik and the NWT Bureau of Statistics on employment can be used to establish a baseline from 2017 to 2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from Diavik going back to 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data conditions. Earlier data sets from the NWT Bureau of Statistics are also available.
- Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no employment opportunities and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.
- GNWT *Longitudinal Data* data can be used to demonstrate baseline trends or provide context but cannot be relied upon to monitor the indicator. All the GNWT's longitudinal data sets, including those going back to 2001 need to be reviewed for accuracy.

¹⁸ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

¹⁹ It is recognized that some of the data provided via the NWT Bureau of Statistics are derived from Statistics Canada's National Census data and is therefore not amenable to changes in data collection.

9.2.3 Business Opportunities & Procurement

9.2.3.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Business Opportunities and Procurement, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Value and Description of Procurement Spend on Community Businesses**. (“Procurement Indicator”) This indicator was identified by NWTMN and NSMA but is relevant to all participating IGs. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following pages.

Table 27. Procurement Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Procurement Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Procurement Spend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator and is presented year over year for five years. • Procurement spend information is presented annually, and while information appears to be directly linked to the indicator, procurement spend is amalgamated into Northern Indigenous, Northern non-Indigenous and Southern categories. As such Information is limited in terms of relevancy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • If a baseline can be established using the Diavik procurement information, it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to establish baseline, data needs to be distinguished based on IG. • It is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Data reporting should occur annually.
Longitudinal Data 2022-02-14 (GNWT)	#5	Ekati Procurement Diavik Procurement Snap Lake Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available from 2001-2021. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. There are some concerns around data accuracy. • Data is directly linked to the indicator. Data provided for procurement spend for Diavik links directly to the value of the business opportunities and procurement spend indicator; however, data is in aggregate form and does not clearly link to the IGs. • Data in relation to Ekati and Snap Lake may support understanding of trends in relation to the indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data accuracy needs to be resolved. • Procurement data must be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Annual collection of data recommended. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If data accuracy and affiliation data can be addressed, Diavik procurement data is directly relevant to the indicator. • Data reporting should occur annually.

Table 28. Procurement Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Procurement Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
<p>NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data IG Specific data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Łutselk'e • Statistical Profile for Gamètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Whàtì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Wekweètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Behchokǫ̀ (Tłı̨chǫ) <p>Aggregate data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Fort Resolution (DKFN) • Statistical Profile for Yellowknife (NSMA, NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Fort Smith (NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Hay River (NWTMN) (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021) 	#6	Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate, Employment Rate etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available at regular intervals depending on the dataset. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data provided in relation to the Labour Force (1984-2019), Personal Income (2009-2019), and Cost of Living (2019) does not directly link to business opportunities and procurement spend; but the number of community members hired with and advancing at Diavik, and its contractors may result in higher employment rates, higher income rates and lower cost of living differentials. • Labour Force, Personal Income, and Cost of Living Differential data should be distinguished by IG to be relevant to this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment outcomes data must be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Annual collection of data recommended where under the control of the NWT Bureau of Statistics. • Include data from 2020 and 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While data does not directly link to the indicator, improvement in employment outcomes may be linked to employment-related to procurement opportunities. • Data collected by the NWT can support the creation of a baseline for this specific indicator if it can be distinguished IG. • Data reporting should occur annually.

9.2.3.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report*, and the GNWT's *Longitudinal Data* procurement data a five-year baseline²⁰ can be established to monitor the Procurement Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

- *Data accuracy is resolved*: Raw data collected by the GNWT in the longitudinal data sets contain errors and incomplete data which can erode confidence in the information. Address these errors and ensure data collection is error-free moving forward.
- *Data is made accessible*: Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017 to 2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction.
- *Annual data collection*: Moving forward, data sets should be provided by Diavik on an annual basis.
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs*: Procurement information should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Where no data exists for an IG, Diavik and the GNWT can work with the individual IG(s) to ensure procurement opportunities associated with their communities are identified and reported. This may include developing information and confidentiality protocols to protect identifying and sensitive information. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

Indirectly linked data sources from the *NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community and Aggregate Employment, Income, and Labour* data sets can support the GNWT's overall understanding of the Indicator Category, Business Opportunity, and Procurement, but they do not directly speak to the Procurement Indicator. Employment and income data going as far back as 1984 may demonstrate baseline trends specific to two IGs, LKDFN and Tł'chǫ, and to communities such as Fort Resolution, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River, but they cannot be directly and causally linked to the procurement opportunities provided by Diavik. It is recommended that this information be included to provide context.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Procurement Indicator include:

- Directly linked data from Diavik and the GNWT on procurement opportunities can be used to establish a baseline from 2017 to 2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from Diavik going back to 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data conditions. All the GNWT's Longitudinal data sets, including those going back to 2001 need to be reviewed for accuracy.
- Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no procurement opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.
- *Community and Aggregate Data Sets* from the *NWT Bureau of Statistics* in relation to Employment, Labour, and Income can be used to demonstrate baseline trends or provide context but cannot be relied upon to monitor the indicator.

²⁰ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

9.2.4 Program Investment & Legacy

9.2.4.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Program Investment and Legacy, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Value and Type of Investments in Legacy²¹** ("Legacy Indicator"). This indicator was identified by LKDFN, NWTM, and NSMA but is relevant to all participating IGs. The directly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed below.

Table 29. Program Investment and Legacy Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Legacy Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik)	#7	Community Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator and is presented year over year for five years. • While information appears to be directly linked to the indicator, community investment and legacy programming information is presented as a list of dollars spent by communities, on community organizations, activities, and events. The allocation and distribution of funds change annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • If a baseline can be established using the Diavik community investment and legacy programming information, it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to establish baseline, data needs to be distinguished based on IG. • It is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Data reporting should occur annually.
Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)					

²¹ In the context of this Report, the GNWT defines legacy programs as benefits provided from mineral development that is sustained beyond the life of the mine. This may include long-term programming and/or infrastructure.

9.2.4.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report*, a five-year baseline²² can be established to monitor the Legacy Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

- *Data is made accessible:* Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017 to 2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction.
- *Annual data collection:* Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on annual basis.
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs:* Legacy information is aggregated broadly by municipality, IGs, and community organizations. Where possible, community investment and legacy programming should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Where no data exists for an IG, Diavik and GNWT can work with the individual IG(s) to ensure community investment and legacy programming opportunities associated with their communities are identified and reported. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Legacy Indicator include:

- Directly linked data from Diavik and the GNWT on community investment and legacy programming opportunities can be used to establish a baseline from 2017 to 2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from Diavik going back to 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data conditions.
- Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no community investment and legacy opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.

²² This includes such activities as: recreational activities, family activities, workshops, sponsored events, and ceremonies.

9.2.5 Social and Cultural Activities

9.2.5.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Social and Cultural Activities, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Ability of Programs, Services, and Support for Continued Community Gatherings Supported by Diavik²³** (“Social Activities Indicator”)

This indicator was identified specifically by LKDFN and FRMG, although other participating IGs expressed interest. The directly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed below.

Table 30. Social and Cultural Activities Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Social Activities Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik)	#7	Community Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator and is presented year over year for five years. • While information appears to be directly linked to the indicator, community investment in relation to supports for social and cultural activities is presented as a list of dollars spent by communities, on community organizations, activities, and events. The allocation and distribution of funds change annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social activities and community investment information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • If a baseline can be established using the Diavik community investment information, it is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to establish baseline, data needs to be distinguished based on IG. • It is recommended that GNWT collect raw data from Diavik. • Data reporting should occur annually.
Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)					

²³ This includes such activities as: recreational activities, family activities, workshops, sponsored events, and ceremonies.

9.2.5.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report*, a five-year baseline²⁴ can be established to monitor the Social Activities Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

- *Data is made accessible:* Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017 to 2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction.
- *Annual data collection:* Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on annual basis.
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs:* Community investment and information in relation to social and cultural activities is aggregated broadly by municipality, IGs, and community organizations. Where possible, community investment and activity supports should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Where no data exists for an IG, data must be collected. Diavik and the GNWT can work with individual IGs to ensure community investment and activity supports associated with their communities are identified and reported. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Social Activities Indicator include:

- Directly linked data from Diavik and the GNWT on community investment and social and cultural activities can be used to establish a baseline from 2017 to 2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from Diavik going back to 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data conditions.
- Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no community investment and social and cultural opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.

²⁴ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

9.3 Land, Wildlife, Water and Resources, Environmental Stewardship and Harvesting

Under Land, Wildlife, Water and Resources, Environmental Stewardship and Harvesting the following Indicator Categories and Specific Indicators were identified:

Harvesting Programming	Monitoring and Stewardship of the Environment	Adaptive Management
Availability of programs and supports for, and extent of, participation in harvesting, trapping, hunting, and fishing (supported by GNWT and Diavik): activities on the land; equipment supports; harvesting, sharing, preparing, consuming resources; investment (sponsorship, grants, programs etc. provided by Diavik and other proponents)	Availability of programs and supports, to participate in, and prevalence of, environmental monitoring and stewardship (supported by GNWT and Diavik)	Availability of programs and supports to participate in adaptive management with the GNWT and Diavik

Figure 15. Land, Wildlife, Resources, Environmental Stewardship and Harvesting Indicators

9.3.1 Harvesting Programming

9.3.1.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Harvesting Programming, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: ***Availability of Programs and Supports for, and Extent of, Participation in Harvesting, Trapping, Hunting, and Fishing (supported by GNWT, and Diavik):***

- ***Activities on the land (camps, hunting programs)***
- ***Equipment supports***
- ***Harvesting, sharing, preparing, and consuming resources***
- ***Investment (sponsorship, grants, programs etc. provided by Diavik and other proponents)***
("Harvesting Indicator").

This indicator was identified by DKFN, LKDFN, NWTM, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, FRMG, and YKDFN. There are no directly linked data sources associated with the Harvesting Indicator. Indirectly linked data from the reviewed information includes number of individuals or percentage of households reporting participation in harvesting and harvesting-related activities. These data sets may speak to the "***extent of*** participation of harvesting, trapping, hunting and fishing" that may represent a potential link to supports by Diavik and GNWT. Indirectly linked data sources identified by GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following page.

Table 31. Harvesting Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Harvesting Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
(Country Foods) Households where 75% or more (most or all) of meat eaten in the household was obtained through Hunting or fishing, by community, Northwest Territories, 1998-2018 (GNWT)²⁵	#2	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural activities but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, value, and type of investments, events, and activities. Changes in cultural activities and associated programs and supports by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in consumption of country foods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured. Baseline can be established using the NWT Bureau of Statistics Country Foods, Hunting or Fishing and Trapping data sets. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually.
Persons 15 & over who hunted or fished in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1998-2019 (GNWT)²⁶	#3	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data on the participation in hunting and fishing may be linked to the availability of harvesting programs or supports by GNWT or Diavik and may reflect changes to programs or supports by GNWT or Diavik. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	
Persons 15 & over who trapped in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1989-2019 (GNWT)²⁷	#4	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1988-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data on the participation in trapping may be linked to the availability of harvesting programs or supports by GNWT or Diavik and may reflect changes to programs or supports by GNWT or Diavik. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	

²⁵ Also referred to as *Country Foods by Household*.²⁶ Also referred to as *Hunting and Fishing by Household*.²⁷ Also referred to as *Trapping by Household*.

9.3.1.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

While the data listed in Table 31 is indirectly linked to the indicator, it can support the development of baseline information as to the “extent of” participation in harvesting activities supported by Diavik and the GNWT. Following data washing recommendations listed below, a five-year baseline²⁸ can be established to monitor the Harvesting Indicator. Recommended data washing steps include:

- *Annual or biennial data collection:* Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by the GNWT on annual or biennial basis.²⁹
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs:* Harvesting data should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Data is currently categorized by NWT geographic communities that do not align specifically with the IGs. Where no data exists for an IG, Diavik and the GNWT can work with the individual IG(s) to establish information and confidentiality protocols to protect identifying and sensitive information.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with Diavik and the IGs to identify data (e.g., of programs, services, and supports in relation to harvesting) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to provide details in relation to harvesting programs they participate in.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually or biennially in Excel or other accessible formats.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Harvesting Indicator include:

- Data relevant to the “extent of” participation in the identified data sets can be used to establish a baseline, provided data washing steps are followed.
- Data sources and collection methods should be established with IGs to collect data directly related to the indicator.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there is no harvesting data available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.
- Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by the GNWT on annual or biennial basis.³⁰ Data from Diavik should be provided on an annual basis. Reporting should be in an accessible format such as Excel and reflect the data collection schedule.
- Additional data sources identified by Diavik on public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator.

²⁸ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

²⁹ Data from NWT Bureau of Statistics derived from National Census data may not be amenable to changes in data collection.

³⁰ Data from NWT Bureau of Statistics derived from National Census data may not be amenable to changes in data collection.

9.3.2 Monitoring and Stewardship of the Environment

9.3.2.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Monitoring and Stewardship of the Environment, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator:

Availability of Programs and Supports, to Participate in, and Prevalence of, Environmental Monitoring and Stewardship (supported by GNWT and Diavik) (“Stewardship Indicator”). This indicator was identified by DKFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, and YKDFN, but is relevant to all participating IGs. Only one data source was identified as linked to the indicator. The directly linked data source identified by the GNWT and Diavik is assessed below.

Table 32. Stewardship Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Stewardship Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Traditional Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator but is presented as descriptive information and lacks detail. • The information describes how Traditional Knowledge Panels were formed in 2011 with Diavik and meet annually to discuss mine operations, impacts, environmental monitoring, and closure plans. The panels include representation from many of the IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information about the meetings (i.e., topics, capacity) and level of IG engagement (i.e., decision making) is required to evaluate such a data set against this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with IGs to identify data. • Annual collection of data is recommended. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. • Additional data sources identified by Diavik on public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. • Existing data needs improvements to be considered. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

9.3.2.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

The directly linked sources identified in Table 32 do not provide adequate data to create a baseline, and therefore the indicator cannot be monitored at this time. The following recommendations are included to support creation of a baseline and ongoing indicator monitoring:

- *Identify Data:* Working with Diavik, the GNWT should review the data identified by Diavik and held on various public registries to establish the data condition and review measurability.
 - Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats. If baseline data is not available in Excel, Text Extraction or other data extraction software can support the creation of baseline data.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with IGs to identify data (e.g., participation in stewardship and monitoring programs, sub-tables, advisory groups etc.) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their participation on stewardship and monitoring programs.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- *Follow Other Data Washing Recommendations:* This includes:
 - Ensuring data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs.
 - Working with Diavik and the GNWT to establish the necessary information sharing and confidentiality protocols.
 - Where IGs did not and/or do not participate in stewardship and monitoring this should be noted and tracked moving forward to establish and monitor trends.
 - If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

9.3.3 Adaptive Management

9.3.3.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Adaptive Management, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Availability of Programs and Supports to Participate in Adaptive Management with the GNWT and Diavik** (“Adaptive Management Indicator”). This indicator was identified by NSMA but is relevant to all participating IGs. Only one data source was identified as linked to the indicator. The directly linked data source identified by the GNWT and Diavik is assessed below.

Table 33. Adaptive Management Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Adaptive Management Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Traditional Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator but is presented as descriptive information and lacks detail. • The information describes how Traditional Knowledge Panels were formed in 2011 with Diavik and meet annually to discuss mine operations, impacts, environmental monitoring, and closure plans. The panels include representation from many of the IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further information about the meetings (i.e., topics, capacity) and level of IG engagement (i.e., decision making) is required to evaluate such a data set against this indicator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with IGs to identify data. • Annual collection of data is recommended. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. • Additional data sources identified by Diavik on public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. • Existing data needs improvements to be considered. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • IG specific data should be collected moving forward. • Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

9.3.3.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

The directly linked data sources identified in Table 33 do not provide adequate data to create a baseline, and therefore the indicator cannot be monitored at this time. The following recommendations are included to support creation of a baseline and ongoing indicator monitoring:

- *Identify Data:* Working with Diavik, the GNWT should review the data identified by Diavik and held on various public registries to establish the data condition and review measurability .
 - Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats. If baseline data is not available in Excel, Text Extraction or other data extraction software can support the creation of baseline data.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with IGs to identify data (e.g., participation in monitoring programs, sub-tables, advisory groups etc.) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their involvement in adaptive management activities.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- *Follow Other Data Washing Recommendations:* This includes:
 - Ensuring data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs.
 - Working with Diavik and GNWT to establish the necessary information sharing and confidentiality protocols.
 - Where IGs did not and/or do not participate in adaptive management activities this should be noted and tracked moving forward to establish and monitor trends.
 - If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

9.4 Identity, Language, Traditional Knowledge and Knowledge Transmission

Under Identity, Language, Traditional Knowledge and Knowledge Transmission, the following Indicator Categories and Specific Indicators were identified:

Cultural Activities	Cultural Programming and Education Programming	Traditional Skills and Knowledge Transmission
Availability of programs, value and type of investments for cultural activities supported by GNWT and Diavik: events (fish fry, culture camp, Elders' workshops, music festival, etc.); activities (cultural and hunting camps, family activities); investment (sponsorship, grants, etc.)	Availability of programs, services, and supports, supported by GNWT and Diavik, designed for learning about or developing: community history; culture (way of life) and language; cultural programming (crafting, music, arts, way of life); traditional skills and knowledge programming; harvesting programs and supports; investment (sponsorship, grants, etc.)	Availability of programs, services, and supports, supported by GNWT and Diavik to transmit traditional skills and knowledge

Figure 16. Identity, Language, Traditional Knowledge and Knowledge Transmission Indicators

9.4.1 Cultural Activities

9.4.1.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Cultural Activities, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Availability of Programs, Value, and Type of Investments for Cultural Activities Supported by GNWT and Diavik:**

- **Events (fish fry, culture camp, Elders' workshops, music festival etc.)**
- **Activities (for example cultural and hunting camps, family activities)**
- **Investment (sponsorship, grants etc.)** (“Cultural Activities Indicator”).

This indicator was identified by DKFN, LKDFN, NWTM, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, FRMG, and YKDFN. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following pages.

Table 34. Cultural Activities Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Cultural Activities Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik)	#7	Community Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator, but while information appears to be directly linked to the indicator, community investment information is presented as a list of dollars spent by community, on community organizations, activities, and events. The allocation and distribution of funds changes annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community investment information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • A list of community investment activities should be collected for each IG. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured, and baseline can be established. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually.
Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)					

Table 35. Cultural Activities Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Cultural Activities Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Country Foods) Households where 75% or more (most or all) of meat eaten in the household was obtained through Hunting or fishing, by community, Northwest Territories, 1998-2018 (GNWT)	#2	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural activities but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, value, and type of investments, events, and activities. Changes in cultural activities and associated programs and supports by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in consumption of country foods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured, and baseline can be established. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually.

Table 35. Cultural Activities Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment (continued from previous page)

Cultural Activities Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Persons 15 & over who hunted or fished in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1998-2019 (GNWT)	#3	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural activities but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, value, and type of investments, events, and activities. Changes in cultural activities and associated programs and supports by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in participation in hunting and fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	
Persons 15 & over who trapped in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1989-2019 (GNWT)	#4	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1988-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural activities but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, value, and type of investments, events, and activities. Changes in cultural activities and associated programs and supports by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in participation in trapping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	

Table 35. Cultural Activities Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment (continued from previous page)

Cultural Activities Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
<p>NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data IG Specific data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Łutselk'e • Statistical Profile for Gamètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Whàtì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Wekweèìtì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Behchokǫ̀ (Tłı̨chǫ) <p>Aggregate data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Fort Resolution (DKFN) • Statistical Profile for Yellowknife (NSMA, NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Fort Smith (NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Hay River (NWTMN) • (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021) 	#6	Traditional Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 1989-2019. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data provided under Traditional Activities (2019) may be linked to participation in cultural activities but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, value, and type of investments for cultural activities supports. Changes in cultural activity programming by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in participation in traditional activities including hunting, fishing, gathering berries, producing arts and crafts, and consumption of country goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured, and baseline can be established. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually.

9.4.1.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report* a five-year baseline³¹ can be established to monitor the Cultural Activities Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

Data washing steps include:

- *Data is made accessible:* Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017 to 2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction. Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on annual basis.
- *Annual data collection:* Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on annual basis.
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs:* Community investment and information in relation to cultural activities and programming is aggregated broadly by municipality, IGs, and community organizations. Where possible, community investment and cultural activity supports should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Where no data exists for an IG, Diavik and the GNWT can work with the individual IG(s) to ensure community investment and cultural activity supports associated with their communities are identified and reported. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with Diavik and the IGs to identify data (e.g., of programs, services, and supports in relation to cultural activities) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their participation in cultural activities.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.

Indirectly linked data sources from the *NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community and Aggregate Data Sets* and the GNWT's data sets on *Country Foods by Household, Hunting and Fishing by Household*, and *Trapping by Household* can provide additional context to the GNWT's overall understanding of the Indicator Category, Cultural Activity. However, while changes in participation and the extent of involvement in cultural activities may be related to changes in programming and opportunities associated with Diavik and/or the GNWT, it is difficult to demonstrate causation. Although it is recommended that this information be included to provide context, hunting and trapping data going back to 1998 and 1989 may demonstrate baseline trends about the overall participation specific to two IGs, LKDFN and Tłı̨chǫ, and to communities such as Fort Resolution, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River. Where the data can be distinguished based on an individual IG, and collected annually or biennially, it can support the monitoring of the Cultural Activity Indicator.

³¹ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Cultural Activities Indicator include:

- Directly and indirectly linked data from Diavik and the GNWT on community investment and cultural activities can be used to establish a baseline from 2017 to 2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from Diavik going back to 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data conditions.
- Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by the GNWT on an annual or biennial basis.³² Data from Diavik should be provided on an annual basis. Reporting should be in an accessible format such as Excel and reflect the data collection schedule.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no community investment and cultural opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.
- Additional data sources identified by Diavik on the public registry may support the review and monitoring of this indicator.

9.4.2 Cultural Programming and Education Programming

9.4.2.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Cultural Programming and Education Programming, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: ***Availability of Programs, Services, and Supports, Supported by GNWT and Diavik, Designed for Learning About or Developing:***

- ***Community History***
- ***Culture (Way of Life) and Language***
- ***Cultural Programming (crafting, music, arts, way of life)***
- ***Traditional Skills and Knowledge programming***
- ***Harvesting programs and supports***
- ***Investment (sponsorship, grants etc.)*** (“Cultural Programming Indicator”).

This indicator was identified by DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, FRMG, and YKDFN. The directly and indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following pages.

³² Data from NWT Bureau of Statistics derived from National Census data may not be amenable to changes in data collection.

Table 36. Cultural Programming Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Cultural Programming Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Report 2017 - 2019 (Diavik) Diavik Diamond Mine 2020 Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report (Diavik)	#7	Community Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 2017-2020. • Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. • Data is directly linked to the indicator, but while information appears to be directly linked to the indicator, community investment information is presented as a list of dollars spent by community, on community organizations, activities, and events. The allocation and distribution of funds changes annually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community investment information should be distinguished by IG for use with this indicator. • A list of community investment activities should be collected for each IG. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. • Include data from 2021 if available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured, and baseline can be established. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually.

Table 37. Cultural Programming Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Cultural Programming Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
% Indigenous 15 Yrs Older that Speak an Indigenous Language, by Community, 1989 to 2019 (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021)³³	#1	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1989-2019. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Number of language speakers may be linked to language programming but does not directly speak to the availability of programs, services, and supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data collection every five years is suitable to demonstrate trends. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured, and baseline can be established. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually or biennially.

³³ Also referred to Indigenous Languages data.

Table 37. Cultural Programming Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment (continued from previous page)

Cultural Programming Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
(Country Foods) Households where 75% or more (most or all) of meat eaten in the household was obtained through Hunting or fishing, by community, Northwest Territories, 1998-2018 (GNWT)	#2	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural programming but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services, and supports. Changes in cultural and education programming by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in consumption of country foods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	
Persons 15 & over who hunted or fished in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1998-2019 (GNWT)	#3	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural programming but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services, and supports. Changes in cultural and education programming by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in participation in hunting and fishing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	

Table 37. Cultural Programming Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment (continued from previous page)

Cultural Programming Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Persons 15 & over who trapped in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1989-2019 (GNWT)	#4	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1988-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to cultural programming but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services, and supports. Changes in cultural and education programming by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in participation in trapping. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	
NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data IG Specific data sets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Łutsel'k'e • Statistical Profile for Gamèti (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Whati (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Wekweèti (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Behchokǫ (Tłı̨chǫ) Aggregate data sets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Fort Resolution (DKFN) • Statistical Profile for Yellowknife (NSMA, NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Fort Smith (NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Hay River (NWTMN) • (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021) 	#6	Traditional Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 1989-2019. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. • Number of language speakers provided under Indigenous Languages (1984-2019) may be linked to related programs but does not directly speak to the availability of such supports. • Data provided under Traditional Activities (2019) may be linked to participation in cultural programming but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, value, and type of investments for cultural activities supports. Changes in cultural activity programming by GNWT or Diavik may reflect shifts in participation in traditional activities including hunting, fishing, gathering berries, producing arts and crafts, and consumption of country goods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data collection every five years is suitable to demonstrate trends. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	

9.4.2.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

Using the directly linked data sources from the *Diavik Diamond Mine Sustainable Development Reports* and the *Diavik Diamond Mine Socio-Economic Monitoring Agreement Report*, a five-year baseline³⁴ can be established to monitor the Cultural Programming Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

Data washing steps include:

- *Data is made accessible*: Raw data (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) is preferable to the summarized data included in Diavik's annual reports. If accessible, Diavik should provide raw data for the 2017 to 2021 period. If raw data is not available for the relevant baseline, it is recommended that the GNWT and Diavik extract the data from available sources using data extraction tools such as Text Extraction. Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on an annual basis.
- *Annual data collection*: Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by Diavik on an annual basis.
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs*: Community investment and information in relation to cultural programming is aggregated broadly by municipality, IGs, and community organizations. Where possible, community investment and cultural programming supports should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Where no data exists for an IG, Diavik and the GNWT can work with an individual IG(s) to ensure community investment and cultural program supports associated with their communities are identified and reported. If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.
- *Explore additional data collection methods*: The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with Diavik and the IGs to identify data (e.g., of programs, services, and supports in relation to cultural programming) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their participation in cultural activities and programs.
 - Data should be collected and reported biennially³⁵ in Excel or other accessible formats.

Indirectly linked data sources from the *NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community and Aggregate Data Sets* and the GNWT's data sets on *Indigenous Languages, Country Foods by Household, Hunting and Fishing by Household, and Trapping by Household* can provide additional context to the GNWT's overall understanding of the Indicator Category, Cultural Programming and Education. However, while language rates, and changes in participation and the extent of involvement in language and cultural activities may be related to changes in programming and opportunities related to Diavik and/or the GNWT, it is difficult to demonstrate causation. While it is recommended that this information be included to provide context, language, hunting, and trapping data going back to 1998 and 1989 may demonstrate baseline trends about the overall participation specific to two IGs, LKDFN and Tłı̨chǫ, and to communities such as Fort Resolution, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay Rive (i.e., it cannot be directly linked to each individual IG). It is recommended that this information be included to provide context and where the data can be distinguished based on IGs and collected annually it can support the monitoring of the Cultural Programming Indicator.

³⁴ This Report assumes data for 2021 will be made available to the GNWT.

³⁵ Language related data can be reported on a five-year basis.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Cultural Programming Indicator include:

- Directly and indirectly linked data from Diavik and the GNWT on community investment and cultural programming can be used to establish a baseline from 2017 to 2021 provided data washing steps are followed. Earlier datasets from Diavik going back to 2001 are available but need to be reviewed to confirm data conditions.
- Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by the GNWT on an annual or biennial basis.³⁶ Data from Diavik should be provided on an annual basis. Reporting should be in an accessible format such as Excel and reflect the data collection schedule.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no community investment and cultural opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should also be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.
- Additional data sources identified by Diavik on the public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator.

9.4.3 Traditional Skills and Knowledge Transmission

9.4.3.1 *Specific Indicator Data Assessment*

Under Traditional Skills and Knowledge Transmission, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator:

Availability of Programs, Services, and Supports, Supported by GNWT and Diavik to Transmit Traditional Skills and Knowledge (“Traditional Skills”). This indicator was identified by DKFN, LKDFN, and FRMG. There are no directly linked indicators for the Traditional Skills Indicator. Indirectly linked data sources identified by the GNWT and Diavik are assessed on the following pages.

³⁶ Data from NWT Bureau of Statistics derived from National Census data may not be amenable to changes in data collection.

Table 38. Traditional Skills Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment

Traditional Skills Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
(Country Foods) Households where 75% or more (most or all) of meat eaten in the household was obtained through Hunting or fishing, by community, Northwest Territories, 1998-2018 (GNWT)	#2	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to traditional skills and knowledge transmission but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services and supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At this time, the indicator can be measured, and baseline can be established. • Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. • Once baseline is established, reporting on indicator should occur annually or biennially.
Persons 15 & over who hunted or fished in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1998-2019 (GNWT)	#3	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1998-2018. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to traditional skills and knowledge transmission but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services and supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	
Persons 15 & over who trapped in the year, by community Northwest Territories, 1989-2019 (GNWT)	#4	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available on a five-year basis from 1989-2019. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data may be linked to traditional skills and knowledge transmission but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services and supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	

Table 38. Traditional Skills Indicator Indirectly Linked Data Source Assessment (continued from previous page)

Traditional Skills Indicator: Indirectly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
<p>NWT Bureau of Statistics Community Data</p> <p>IG Specific data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Łutselk'e • Statistical Profile for Gamètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Whàtì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Wekweètì (Tłı̨chǫ) • Statistical Profile for Behchokǫ (Tłı̨chǫ) <p>Aggregate data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Profile for Fort Resolution (DKFN) • Statistical Profile for Yellowknife (NSMA, NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Fort Smith (NWTMN) • Statistical Profile for Hay River (NWTMN) • (NWT Bureau of Statistics, 2021) 	#6	Traditional Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is available for 1989-2019. • Data is provided in an Excel database that is efficient for analysis. • Data is not directly linked to the indicator. • Number of language speakers provided under Indigenous Languages (1984-2019) may be linked to related programs but does not directly speak to the availability of such supports. • Data provided under Traditional Activities (2019) may be linked to traditional skills and knowledge transmission but does not specifically speak to the availability of programs, services and supports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. • Data collection every five years is suitable to demonstrate trends. • Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	

9.4.3.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

While there are only indirectly linked data sources, it is recommended that the *Country Foods by Household, Hunting and Fishing by Household and Trapping by Household* data sets along with the *NWT Bureau of Statistics Community and Aggregate Data Sets* on traditional activities be used to support the development of a five-year baseline to monitor the Traditional Skills Indicator provided the following data washing steps are followed:

- *Explore additional data collection methods:* The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with Diavik and the IGs to identify data (e.g., of programs, services, and supports in relation to traditional skills) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their participation in cultural activities and programs.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- *Annual or biennial data collection:* Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by the GNWT on annual or biennial basis.³⁷
- *Data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs:* Traditional skills data should be distinguished by IG in order to monitor IG-specific cultural well-being. Data is currently categorized as NWT geographic communities that do not align specifically with the IGs. Where no data exists for an IG, data must be collected. Diavik and the GNWT can work with individual IGs to establish information and confidentiality protocols to protect identifying and sensitive information.

Indirectly linked data sources from the *NWT Bureau of Statistics, Community and Aggregate Data Sets* and the GNWT's data sets on *Country Foods by Household, Hunting and Fishing by Household, and Trapping by Household* can provide additional context to the GNWT's overall understanding of the Indicator Category, Cultural Activity. However, while changes in participation and the extent of involvement in cultural activities may be related to changes in programming and opportunities related to Diavik and/or the GNWT it is difficult to demonstrate causation. Although it is recommended that this information be included to provide context, hunting, and trapping data going back to 1998 and 1989 may demonstrate baseline trends about the overall participation specific to two IGs, LKDFN and Tłı̨chǫ, and to communities such as Fort Resolution, Yellowknife, Fort Smith, and Hay River (i.e., it cannot be directly linked to each individual IG). It is recommended that this information be included to provide context and where the data can be distinguished based on IG and collected annually it can support the monitoring of the Cultural Activity Indicator.

³⁷ Data from NWT Bureau of Statistics derived from National Census data may not be amenable to changes in data collection.

Overall monitoring recommendations for the Cultural Activities Indicator include:

- Data relevant to the “extent of” participation in the identified data sets can be used to establish a baseline, provided data washing steps are followed.
- Moving forward, raw data sets should be provided by the GNWT on an annual or biennial basis. Data from Diavik should be provided on an annual basis. Reporting should be in an accessible format such as Excel and reflect the data collection schedule.
- Data should be reported by IG. Where there are no community investment and cultural opportunities available, and/or where there is no relevant information available by IG this should be reported to establish and monitor trends over time.
- Additional data sources identified by Diavik on public registry may support review and monitoring of this indicator.

9.5 Community Member Health and Well-being

Under Community Health and Well-being, the following Indicator Category and Specific Indicator was identified:

Health Services and Supports
Availability of programs, services and supports for improved health and well-being

Figure 17. Community Member Health and Well-being Indicators

9.5.1 Health Services and Supports

9.5.1.1 Specific Indicator Data Assessment

Under Health Services and Supports, the IGs recommended exploring the following indicator: **Availability of Programs, Services and Supports for Improved Health and Well-Being** (“Health Services Indicator”). This indicator was identified by LKDFN, NWTMN, and FRMG, but is relevant to all participating IGs. Only one data source was identified as linked to the indicator. The indirectly linked data source identified by the GNWT and Diavik is assessed below.

Table 39. Health Services and Supports Indicator Directly Linked Data Source Assessment

Health Services and Supports Indicator: Directly Linked Data Sources	Data Ref	Specific Data Sets	Data Assessment	Data Recommendation	Data Measurability
Government of the Northwest Territories Socio-Economic Agreement Report for Mines Operating in the Northwest Territories (2018 - 2020) (GNWT)	#8	Wellness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is available for 2018-2020. Data is provided in PDF which is not efficient for analysis. Data is not directly linked to the indicator. Data is presented as qualitative information and a community wellness index. Community wellness may be related to the availability of programs and supports for improved mental health, but the data does not directly link to the indicator. The 2020 report provides additional health and well-being figures as appendices; however, there needs to be further categorization into IG-specific information for use with this indicator. Raw data pertaining to health and well-being would be best used in relation to this indicator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data should be collected at the IG level to improve relevancy. Data should be collected on an annual or biennial basis to track trends on a finer scale. Work with IGs to verify IG affiliations of recipients and collect data on all relevant IGs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At this time, the indicator cannot be measured, and baseline cannot be established based on available data. Existing data needs improvements to be considered. Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought. IG specific data should be collected moving forward. Once baseline can be established, data reporting should occur annually.

9.5.1.2 Specific Indicator Monitoring Recommendations

There are currently no directly linked data sources. Indirectly linked data sources do not provide adequate data to create a baseline at this time. There is not sufficient detailed information to prepare a baseline for the Health Services Indicator, and therefore the indicator cannot be monitored at this time. The following recommendations are included to support creation of a baseline and ongoing indicator monitoring:

- *Identify Data:* Working with Diavik, the GNWT should review the data identified by Diavik and held on various public registries to establish the data condition and review measurability.
 - Additional data sources designed to directly measure the indicator should be sought.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats. If baseline data is not available in Excel, Text Extraction or other data extraction software can support the creation of a baseline.
- *Explore additional data collection methods:* The GNWT should explore the possibility of working with IGs to identify data (e.g., health programming etc.) directly related to the indicator.
 - It is recommended that IGs be involved to understand their level of engagement and their satisfaction with the quality of engagement.
 - Data should be collected and reported annually in Excel or other accessible formats.
- *Follow Other Data Washing Recommendations:* This includes:
 - Ensuring data is distinguished by and inclusive of all IGs.
 - Working with Diavik and the GNWT to establish the necessary information sharing and confidentiality protocols.
 - Where IGs did not and/or do not participate in health-related programming and activities this should be noted and tracked moving forward to establish and monitor trends.
 - If such data is not available for the five-year baseline, it should be collected moving forward.

10. Recommendations

As presented earlier, the indicators were reviewed in relation to the available data sets and the criteria established at the outset of Sections 8 and 9. Overall, nine³⁸ of the fourteen cultural-well being indicators identified by IGs can proceed to data collection and monitoring. In most instances, the required data washing involves extending collection to involve all relevant IGs. Of the nine indicators, five will require additional data collection specific to what is being measured.

Table 40 provides a summary of the recommended indicators available to begin proceeding to data collection, washing, and monitoring. See Section 9 for a more detailed analysis and related recommendations. Indicators that are available to be monitored are identified in **green**. Indicators that are not available to be monitored at this time because the available data requires significant washing or is not relevant are identified in **yellow**. There are no indicators that were rejected.

Table 40. Summary of Cultural Well-Being Indicators Availability to be Monitored

Key Thematic Grouping	Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated IGs	Indicator Available to be Monitored
Indigenous Rights and Governance	Intergovernmental Participation	Availability of programs and supports towards, and extent of, participation in Intergovernmental working groups (with IGs, GNWT and Diavik).	DKFN, NWTMN, NSMA	No
	Engagement Effort	Availability of programs, supports and capacity to meaningfully engage with GNWT and Diavik.	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA	No
Social, Education and Economy	Access To Education	Number of scholarships provided, and community members receiving support, to attend post-secondary programs and training opportunities.	NWTMN, NSMA	Yes*
	Employment	Number of community members employed with Diavik and contractors.	LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, YKDFN	Yes*
	Business Opportunities and Procurement	Value and description of procurement spend on community businesses.	NWTMN, NSMA	Yes*
	Program Investment and Legacy	Value and type of investments in legacy programs and/or support.	NWTMN, NSMA, LKDFN	Yes*
	Social And Cultural Activities	Availability of programs, services, and supports for continued community gatherings supported by Diavik: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreational activities • Family activities • Workshops • Sponsored events • Ceremonies (i.e., Rites of Passage) • Harvesting events 	LKDFN, FRMG	Yes

³⁸ The remaining five indicators do not have strong data availability and may require additional data sources.

Table 40. Summary of Cultural Well-Being Indicators Availability to be Monitored (continued from previous page)

Key Thematic Grouping	Indicator Category	Specific Indicator	Associated IGs	Indicator Available to be Monitored
Land, Wildlife, Water and Resources, Environmental Stewardship and Harvesting	Harvesting Programming	<p>Availability of programs and supports for, and extent of, participation in harvesting, trapping, hunting, and fishing (supported by GNWT and Diavik):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities on the land (camps, hunting programs) • Equipment supports • Harvesting, sharing, preparing, consuming resources • Investment (sponsorship, grants, programs etc. provided by Diavik) • Access for harvesting (seasonal) 	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, FRMG, YKDFN	Yes
	Monitoring And Stewardship of The Environment	Availability of programs and supports, to participate in, and prevalence of, environmental (i.e., water and wildlife) monitoring and stewardship (supported by GNWT and Diavik).	DKFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, YKDFN	No
	Adaptive Management	Availability of programs and supports to participate in adaptive management with the GNWT and Diavik.	NSMA	No
Identity, Language, Traditional Knowledge and Knowledge Transmission	Cultural Activities	<p>Availability of programs, value, and type of investments for cultural activities supported by GNWT and Diavik:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Events (fish fry, culture camp, Elders' workshops, music festival etc.) • Activities (cultural and hunting camps, family activities) • Investment (sponsorship, grants etc.) 	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, FRMG, YKDFN	Yes
	Cultural Programming and Education Programming	<p>Availability of programs, services, and supports, supported by GNWT and Diavik, designed for learning about or developing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community History • Culture (Way of Life) and Language • Cultural Programming (crafting, music, arts, way of life) • Traditional Skills and Knowledge programming • Harvesting programs and supports • Investment (sponsorship, grants etc.) 	DKFN, LKDFN, NWTMN, NSMA, Tłı̨chǫ, FRMG, YKDFN	Yes
	Traditional Skills and Knowledge Transmission	Availability of programs, services, and supports, supported by GNWT and Diavik, to transmit traditional skills and knowledge between generations.	DKFN, LKDFN, FRMG	Yes
Community Member Health and Well-being	Health Services and Supports	Availability of programs, services, and supports for improved health and well-being, including detox, recovery, and addictions counselling.	LKDFN, NWTMN, FRMG	No

*Indicators with data sources that are directly linked.

10.1 Additional Recommendations

The following recommendations will continue to support the ongoing work of the GNWT and Diavik in fulfilling Measure 6. It is recommended that the GNWT:

- Continue to confirm data sources with the GNWT and Diavik along with the quality of data in concert with advancing the state of monitoring activities. This will require, in part:
 - The engagement of GNWT department and agency technical staff (data stewards) as it relates to appropriate data sources followed by use of the Data Assessment Framework to evaluate the condition, practicality, and approaches to progressing the state of monitoring including the setting of baselines for any new data sources or newly washed data sources.
 - The identification and collection of new data sources for indicators that do not have directly linked data.
 - The development of a reporting and monitoring schedule based on established indicator-baselines along with data availability and based on the needs and recommendations of the GNWT and the IGs. IGs have expressed desire to be involved in data monitoring and should be included in this effort wherever possible.
 - Work with the IGs to develop a reporting schedule and ongoing support regarding their respective indicators.
- Continue to work with IGs and MVEIRB to ensure indicators remain connected to the project and provide for an understanding of cultural well-being specific to each community.

11. Conclusions

The fulfillment of Measure 6 will rely on collaborative efforts between Diavik, the GNWT, and the IGs. While the GNWT is responsible for Measure 6, Diavik has obligations under their Socioeconomic Monitoring Agreements and the EA1819-01 to collaborate with the GNWT in monitoring cultural well-being including the indicators developed from the CWB Project. The GNWT and Diavik in concert with IGs will need to work collaboratively to ensure that what is set out in this report, including the monitoring plan, is put into practice.

12. References

International Association of Public Participation 2016. Planning for Effective Public Participation.
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Noble, Bram 2015. *Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment: A Guide to Principles and Practice*.
Don Mills: Oxford University Press. Accessed May 20, 2021.

Mackenzie Valley Review Board 2020. Report of Environmental Assessment and Reasons for Decision
EA1819-01 Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. Depositing processed kimberlite into pit(s) and underground.



Cultural Well-being Indicators

Final Report

Prepared for the Government of the Northwest Territories

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