

THE NORTHERN PLANNING CONFERENCE

PLANNING FOR THE NEW NORTH

KWANLIN DÜN CULTURAL CENTRE,
WHITEHORSE, YUKON

FEBRUARY 15-18, 2016

PROCEEDINGS



Yukon Land Use
Planning Council

NORTHERN PLANNERS CONFERENCE

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OPENING MESSAGE

It is with great pleasure that I present the opening message for the proceedings of the Northern Planning Conference as the conference was, without a doubt, a great success. Over 230 people attended the conference, twice what was originally envisioned. We received excellent, thoughtful feedback and the participant's reflections on the conference show that the time and effort put into hosting the event was well worth it. Those that attended left richer in knowledge, more appreciative of the work of northern planners and better acquainted with their far-flung colleagues.

The Northern Planning Conference was organized by a committee of people interested in northern planning. The committee had representation from the Council for Yukon First Nations, the Yukon Government, the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Planning Institute of British Columbia, the Alberta Professional Planning Institute, as well as the Yukon Land Use Planning Council. The Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency was a major contributor. Our generous sponsors provided financial and logistical support to make it possible for the Yukon Land Use Planning Council to host a world class planning conference. Sponsors included the Government of Yukon - Energy, Mines & Resources (Partner), the Government of the Northwest Territories – Lands (Partner), SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd (Silver), the Planning Institute of British Columbia (Bronze), the Alberta Professional Planners Institute (Bronze), Stantec Consulting Ltd (Bronze) and

Dillon Consulting (Friend). We would also like to acknowledge the help of the event planner Katie Johnson, the conference organizer Lesley Cabott, all the volunteers and moderators who devoted their time and effort to help host the Northern Planning Conference. With its great staff and wonderful setting, the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre proved to be an ideal location for the talks, the workshops, the networking, performances and the feasting!

The following pages provide a detailed account of the Northern Planning Conference, which we hope will assist those interested in northern planning with their planning efforts. The conference presentations are available on the Council's website: www.planyukon.ca.

We want to thank those who attended and hope to see you again at another Northern Planning Conference.

Sincerely,
Patrick Rouble, YLUPC Chair



Patrick Rouble addressing conference delegates

NORTHERN PLANNING CONFERENCE INTRODUCTION

The Northern Planning Conference was hosted in Whitehorse, Yukon at the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre on the traditional territories of the Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Ta'an Kwach'an Council First Nation, February 15th – 18th 2016. Regional land use and community planners and northern experts were invited from the circumpolar region including: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Alaska, Labrador, the northern regions of Canada's provinces, Nunatsiag, Nunavik and Scandinavia.

Key themes for the conference included:

- Governance – the Planning Context
- Planning for Change and Sustainability – how do we protect valued components amongst the changes?
- The Future of Northern Planning – new plans for the 'New North'
- Planning Methods in the North – planning approaches and techniques for northern plans
- Community Planning

The objectives of the conference were to:

- Develop and share ways forward to ensure northern planning is relevant, timely, cost effective and working;
- Share northern planning experiences;
- Share and learn from northern planning successes, failures, challenges and solutions;
- Develop a northern professional planning network;
- Identify and develop links to other planning processes and professionals;
- Create professional planning awareness with planners, governments and northerners;
- Build trust in land use planning processes; and
- Build northern land use planning capacity.



The conference attracted many of the next generation of Northern planners

Regional land use planning in the north has been taking place in various forms for over 50 years. Territorial, Federal and Aboriginal Governments use regional planning as the preferred method to inform land use decisions, create certainty, and balance the economic, social, cultural and environmental needs and priorities of northern Canada. The north is also changing - climate change, settlement of land claims, northern co-management and governance, access and global demand of the North's natural resources and the opening of the northwest passage are all contributing to what is being defined as the 'New North'. Regional plans are and will be a key resource in helping inform the future decisions of the north.

With around 230 attendees from across Canada and beyond, 60 presentations, 20 Posters, 19 organized talks, three workshops and countless informal discussions, the Northern Land Use Planning Conference was a resounding success.

DAY 1 MONDAY FEB 15TH

The Northern Planning Conference began with an opening reception on February 15th at the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre. Welcoming remarks were given by Patrick Rouble, Chair of the Yukon Land Use Planning Council. An ice breaking activity (Stirring the Pot: Food for Thought) was facilitated by Ann Peters and Gillian McKee. The opening reception provided conference delegates an opportunity to meet one another before the following day's presentations.



Ann Peters and Gillian McKee stirring it up!

DAY 2 TUESDAY FEB 16TH

Day 2 of The Northern Planning Conference included opening remarks, one keynote address, 27 breakout session presentations, 10 poster presentations and one plenary panel discussion. Throughout the day there were several networking opportunities and allotted time for informal discussion amongst conference delegates as well as a Gala with food and entertainment.

OPENING REMARKS

Opening Prayer by Anne Smith

Opening Comments were given by

Northern Planning Conference Organiser - Lesley Cabott
Mayor of the City of Whitehorse - Dan Curtis
Council of Yukon First Nations Grand Chief - Ruth Massie
Northern Planning Conference facilitators - Joe Tetlich and Shirlee Frost

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Keynote speaker Laurence Smith delivered a one-hour keynote address on 'The New North'- synthesizing cross-cutting trends in natural resource demand, population demographics, economic globalization, and climate change with particular emphasis on northern countries. The presentation was followed by a question from the audience.

Speaker: Laurence Smith- Professor and Chair of Geography and Professor of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences at the University of California, Los Angeles.

Biography: Dr. Laurence C. Smith is Professor and Chair of Geography and Professor of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences at UCLA. His research interests include the Arctic, hydrology, satellite remote sensing technologies and climate change. He has published over 80 peer-reviewed articles, essays and books.

His publications have appeared in the journals Science, Nature, and PNAS, and he has won more than \$7M in research funding from the National Science Foundation and NASA. His general-audience book *The New North: The World in 2050* explores four "megatrends" - climate change, rising population, globalisation and resource depletion - and attempts how they will shape the far north and the rest of the world between now and 2050.

Presentation Title: "The New North"

Abstract: In this all-encompassing talk, accompanied by stunning photographs and graphics, Laurence Smith presents a balanced, politically neutral based projection of what the world might look like in ten years' time, should current global trends in (1) population demographics, (2) resource demand, (3) economic globalization, and (4) climate change continue their current trajectories. The first part of the talk ("The Push") identifies key global pressures and trends, for example in urbanization, population aging, energy technology, water supply, immigration, and the rising economies of China, India and the developing world. The second part ("The Pull") describes the emergence of a new geographic region, which he coins the "Northern Rim", comprised of Canada, the northern United States, Greenland/Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the Russian Federation (called the Northern Rim Countries or NORCs). These eight northern countries and their surrounding seas will experience profound transformation over the next 10 years, making the Northern Rim a place of rising human activity and global strategic value relative to today. A fascinating, cross-disciplinary talk, Smith gives audiences a glimpse into the future, and describes the world that we will leave to our children and grandchildren. One that is wholly different from the world we know today.

Related Link: [The World in 2050](#)



Dr. Laurence C. Smith

BREAKOUT SESSION 1

This breakout group included five overall themes with three presentations delivered per theme for a total of 15 presentations. Presenters were allotted 20 minutes each and were followed by a 30-minute question and answer period. All of the Presentations were moderated by a designated facilitator. The breakout group theme, the name of the speaker(s), a presentation title, an abstract and a presentation link are as follows:

Governance – the Planning Context

The role land use planning plays (past, present and future) in decision making and governance in the North.

Speaker(s): Frank Duerden - Adjunct Professor, University of Victoria, Department of Geography

Presentation Title: Northern Land Use Planning; the Past and the Promise

Abstract: The principles incorporated into regional land-use planning in the north had their antecedents in a Federal Government Green Paper produced more than thirty years ago. This document ambitiously spoke of the biosphere, sustainability, and incorporation of local populations into decision-making processes as key components of northern regional land-use planning.

The relatively recent evolution of geo-technology (utilizing GIS and remote sensing) provided the tools to approach the ideal articulated thirty years ago by providing the capacity to synthesise a vast range of baseline data over large areas, produce constraint maps, facilitate scenario building, and incorporate stake-holder input and evaluation. Technically the Vuntut and the Peel Region Land use plans produced under the auspices of Yukon Land-Use demonstrate the ability to technically incorporate a range of constraints and values into complex planning for large regions.

However, the reality is that few plans in the north have reached fruition, and there is a dislocation between the successful technical production of a plan as a blue-print for the desirable future and what might be described as the political process of walking a plan from inception to implementation. This is partly a failure of political will and partly results from misconceptions about the nature and value of land-use planning in the north. Resistance comes variously from those who believe that planning and economic development are incompatible, from those who believe that land-use plans are immutable, and those who argue (not without justification) that plan production is too time consuming. The remedy lies in demonstrating the necessary role of regional planning in serving all land users by increasing certainty about land-use disposition and in ameliorating land-use conflict. It lies in making it clear that land-use plans are mutable and are capable of responding to changing circumstances and values, and to do this a mechanism is required that continually reviews performance, reviews land-use proposals for compatibility with the plan and makes adjustments when appropriate. It also lies in revisiting and reviewing land-use planning agreements to increase the efficiency of planning processes without compromising the initial intent of those agreements.

The need for LUP will not go away. Indeed, as climate changes and habitats change and demand for non-renewable resources remains ever present the potential for land-use conflict in northern Canada and the circumpolar north will increase. Orderly large scale planning is the only tool, which applied at the large scale can anticipate and ameliorates potentially costly and disruptive conflicts.

Presentation Link: [Northern Land Use Planning; the Past and the Promise](#)

Speaker(s): Frances Dietrich-O'Connor M.Sc. - Social Research & Community Development

Presentation Title: Exploring the Connection Between Nation Building and Land Use Planning

Abstract: More and more, there is recognition of the need for a nation to nation relationship between indigenous nations and Canada. What does that mean in the context of land use planning? Land use planning asks us to consider how we will use the land and what we need to protect to ensure we thrive as nations, but it can also be a key component of nation building.

This presentation will explore the connection between land use planning and nation building. It will include a discussion of different conceptions of nationhood. The presentation will also include case study examples from indigenous nations who are engaged in the process of asserting their nationhood and explore the role that land use planning has played in these contexts.

Presentation Link: [Exploring the Connection Between Nation Building and Land Use Planning](#)

Speaker(s): Danièle Heon – Yukon Prospectors Association, B.Sc.

Presentation Title: Good Governance Means Good Balance

Abstract: Land use plans to date in the Yukon have failed to balance potentially conflicting interests and have come short of reflecting the values of the community as a whole. Lack of clarity of mandates, combined with inherent biases in the composition of planning teams and in applied methodologies, have consistently resulted in a strong conservation bias, creating regrettable community polarization and mistrust in the planning process.

This has negatively impacted those Yukoners relying on land-based resource industries who feel unrepresented by the process. The latest Dawson LUP marked a great improvement in community consultation over previous plans, yet the methodology remained inherently biased. For example, when ranking the 'Crown Land' scenario (no additional protection designation above existing rules and regulations), all natural values are given a null ranking, therefore implying that these values are left vulnerable without additional levels of protection. This pro-conservation bias is subtle as it is embedded in the algorithm methodology; however, it is erroneous. Moose, hiking and other natural values are very healthy AND protected by existing legislation affecting activities on Crown Land. To be trusted with an effective democratic process, planners are challenged with constructing a non-politically biased methodology, providing factual information into a political process, which will then result in policy decisions. Added clarity to the mandate of the planning teams is needed. Limitations of the planning process need to be acknowledged, as the values analyzed and the knowledge base are dynamic while the plans themselves tend to be fixed, static and assume predictability.

Presentation Link: [Good Governance Means Good Balance](#)

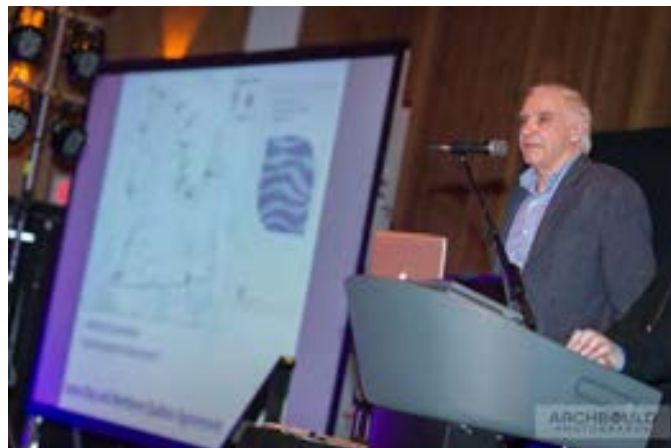
Planning for Change – Protected Areas

Protected area planning with regional, trans-boundary and global perspectives.

Speaker(s): Michael Barrett - Kativik Regional Government, Associate Director of the Renewable Resources, Environment, Lands and Parks Department

Presentation Title: Regional Planning Parks, Biodiversity and Aquatic Reserves – Cooperating for Success –the Nunavik Experience

Abstract: Regional Planning - Parks, Biodiversity and Aquatic Reserves - Cooperating for Success – the Nunavik Experience Nunavik offers a model for regional protected area planning based on consultation, partnership and community involvement at all stages including planning and management. The Sanarrutik Agreement, signed in 2002, by the KRG and Makivik, with the Government of Quebec, established a new relationship and committed to promote economic and community development for Nunavik Inuit through long-term partnership. The Agreement included provisions to support the development of provincial parks in Nunavik which lead to the creation of Parc national des Pingualuit in 2004, Kuururjuaq in 2009, Tursujuq in 2013 and Ulittaniujalik to be created early in 2016 all together totaling 36,994 sq km. In the last 10 years the KRG and Makivik joined with the Government of Quebec in an effort to expand the protected area network in Nunavik to meet a target of 20% by 2020. Consultations with the communities produced a set of priorities as a baseline. The Kovik River and most of its watershed was identified as a first priority. In 2015 mining claims were suspended in this 4, 000 sq. km area as work has begun to develop a conservation plan. Nunavik Inuit and their organizations are now guided in all their work by Parnasimautik – an intense 2-year consultation in the communities that led to the product ion of the 2014 Parnasimautik Consultation Report. The report sets out a blueprint for the future and calls on governments and industry to act as true partners.



Michael Barrett

Presentation Link: [Regional Planning Parks, Biodiversity and Aquatic Reserves – Cooperating for Success –the Nunavik Experience](#)

Speaker(s): Nik Lopoukhine B.Sc., M.Sc. – Former Chair of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas

Presentation Title: [Protected Areas' role in the conservation of biodiversity with a focus on the North](#)

Abstract: The global community is engaged in a large-scale effort to reverse the loss of biodiversity around the world. Canada and 195 other countries have made specific commitments as parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Parties have renewed and clarified their commitments by adopting the Aichi Targets for 2020 and the IUCN has been busy updating its program of work to achieve global goals. International working groups have identified priorities, practices, and a suite of specific targets and actions. How does all this affect planning in the North? What are the particular opportunities and challenges here? How can we make a worthy contribution to these efforts?

Presentation Link: [Protected Areas' role in the conservation of biodiversity with a focus on the North](#)

Speaker(s): Dan Paleczny PhD. – Yukon Government, Director, Department of Environment, Yukon Parks

Presentation Title: Transboundary Perspectives on Land Use Planning

Abstract: Land use planning often occurs on a regional scale within territorial and First Nation jurisdictions in Canada. Planners, decision makers and participants in planning processes are often challenged by the question of scale--should we strictly limit our thinking to the area within the planning boundary? There are practical implications that guide this practice. However, there are also wider ecological, cultural and political strategic considerations that should be taken into account. This presentation examines the transboundary context for Yukon, by viewing Yukon and its boundaries from the perspectives of watersheds, fish and wildlife habitat needs, climate change projections, protected areas, road networks, ecoregions, and more. It suggests that if we aspire to the principles of the ecosystem approach and adaptive management, we'll need to widen our perspectives on the question of scale.



Dan Paleczny

Presentation Link: [Transboundary Perspectives on Land Use Planning](#)

The Future – New Plans for the New North – Economy

Economic considerations in planning: three different perspectives.

Speaker(s): Joan Eamer – Principal, Ecology and Climate Change, BSc, MSc, RPBio & Tomasz Włodarczyk B.Sc., M.E.S - National Manager of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, SLR Consulting

Presentation Title: Possible Pathway for Future Management of Ecosystems and their Services – Guidance from the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Scoping Study

Abstract: Increasingly, a number of domestic and international jurisdictions are recognizing the significance of assessing and understanding the multiple services and values that ecosystems provide. The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) for the Arctic scoping study completed in 2015 provides guidance on possible pathways for future management of ecosystems and their services in the Arctic.

This paper will present the overall scope of the TEEB Arctic study and describe the concept of ecosystem services upon which it was based – that is, as a means of making the value of ecosystem functions explicit for policy making and drawing attention to the biodiversity and biophysical processes that provide these functions. The paper will describe some key recommendations for policy directions regarding the management of development activity in terrestrial ecosystems, with a focus on mineral exploration and development, and cumulative effects. Specifically, the paper will describe how the following recommendations can assist in planning for change and sustainability in Canada's Arctic.

1. Making wider use of spatial planning and strategic environmental assessment approaches at the scale of ecologically meaningful regions, such as for caribou herd ranges;
2. Incorporating the full spectrum of ecosystem services into environmental impact assessment through guidelines, procedures, methodologies and regulations at all levels for all activities subject to EIA in the Arctic
3. Improving participatory processes; and,
4. Accounting for ecosystem value by making use of financial policy instruments that capture the values of ecosystem services.

Presentation Link: [Possible Pathway for Future Management of Ecosystems and their Services – Guidance from the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity \(TEEB\) Scoping Study](#)

Speaker(s): Bill Kendrick- Special Projects Coordinator, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Land and Resources Branch & Bill Terice – Traditional Economy Specialist

Presentation Title: Traditional Economy and Land Use Planning a Stewardship Approach to Building Natural Capital

Abstract: The “traditional economy” is a seemingly undefined concept that means more than just hunting, fishing, and trapping. Building natural capital values was the principle cultural objective and lasting legacy of ancient Northern Aboriginal societies. This is currently not understood well and leads to popular misconceptions about the historic traditional economy. The primary misconception today is a focus on resource harvesting while underestimating the role of stewardship and land use patterns as the means to develop natural capital across the landscape.

The term has implications for First Nations and the Yukon as a whole, and can inspire opportunities for more effective land use planning in the Yukon. The “traditional economy” and later “renewable economy” areas were being considered as potential land use designations by the Dawson Regional Land Use Planning Commission prior to its hiatus. While “protected areas” continue to be sought by First Nations and environmental groups as a way to protect the land and water from unplanned industrial development, a “traditional” economy focus has potential for effective stewardship and sustainable



Bill Kendrick

economic development. Further, a “traditional economy” model can also provide tools and guidance to better plan industrial and non-renewable activities like mining within the Yukon landscape and Yukon societal context.

Presentation Links:

[Traditional Economy and Land Use Planning a Stewardship Approach to Building Natural Capital](#)

[The role of trapping in land use planning](#)

Speaker(s): Laurence Smith – Professor and Chair of Geography and Professor of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences at UCLA

Presentation Title: Arctic Investment Protocol

Note: Laurence Smith graciously made this presentation as the scheduled speaker for this time-slot was unable to attend.

Related Link: [Arctic Investment Protocol: Guidelines for Responsible Investment in the Arctic](#)

Planning Methods Structured Decision Making – Theory, Practice and Balance

Theory, Practice and Balance - Drawing on recent applications with regional planning in the north this session will explore the benefits and challenges using this value based tool.

Speaker(s): Sally Rudd BA., M.A. – Associate, Compass Resource Management

Presentation Title: Using Structured Decision Making to Support Sustainable Decisions in the North

Abstract: Sustainability Decision Support refers to a broad category of tools to assist in balancing environmental, social, cultural, and economic values in decision making. In the North, there’s increasing emphasis on informed and collaborative decision making, coordination and efficiency in government processes, and transparency in the face of difficult value-based trade-offs. Structured Decision Making (SDM) has become known as one approach for making land and resource management decisions that support these principles. Based in the

decision sciences, SDM encourages rigorous and transparent treatment of both facts and values in decision making.

We explore the benefits and challenges of applying SDM as a sustainability decision support tool in the North. We draw on our recent experience in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and Alaska in land use planning, species recovery planning, cumulative effects management, and energy planning. We will discuss the use of SDM to support multi-stakeholder planning and consultations and to effectively incorporate scientific, traditional, and local knowledge. We will also discuss its use as a practical tool for supporting interdepartmental working groups that are charged with working beyond departmental mandates to inform senior decision makers about key trade-offs and sustainability implications.

Presentation Link: [Using Structured Decision Making to Support Sustainable Decisions in the North](#)

Speaker(s): Randy Clarkson - Executive Director, Klondike Placer Miners' Association

Presentation Title: A Review of the Strategic Decision Making Process and Parameters used in the Dawson Land Use Plan

Abstract: The Klondike Placer Miners' Association represents the 160 family based placer mines operating in the Yukon Territory as well as dozens of service industries and suppliers. The Yukon's placer industry has been the most reliable generator of wealth and employment for over 130 years with present cumulative revenues exceeding \$70 million annually. Most of the placer mining occurs in the Dawson planning region and would be directly and dramatically impacted by the Dawson Land Use plan. It is difficult to develop land use plans in areas with placer mining as it is impossible to know where future



Randy Clarkson presents to a full breakout room

placer deposits and other mineral deposits will be hidden under the earth's surface. The Dawson Land Use Planning Council used the Strategic Decision Making Process to aid its efforts. The SDM process is an analytical approach with the potential to provide fairer, more realistic and balanced approach to land use planning. However, it is important to use realistic ranking factors in the SDM model process to avoid plans which are extremely biased against mining and other resource development. There should also be a good understanding of the existing environmental, reclamation and bonding practices and regulations. This paper presents a review of the SDM process as it was applied to the Dawson land use planning process and how it could be improved to provide a more balanced review of land use plan alternatives at an early stage in the process.

Presentation Link: [A Review of the Strategic Decision Making Process and Parameters used in the Dawson Land Use Plan](#)

Speaker(s): Dave Snowden Founder and Chief Scientific Officer, Cognitive Edge

Presentation Title: Decision making tools and methodology that support good decision making amongst many competing interests

Abstract: In any complex situation the nature of evidence is problematic. With the benefit of hindsight what should have been done is often self-evident, but at the time the decision has to be made, competing hypotheses are all supported by evidence and resolution is problematic to say the least. Hindsight rarely allows for foresight in these circumstances.

In reconciling competing interests and finding ways to create new trade offs, new commodities for negotiation and new discovery processes are key. Prof. Snowden's work in the Centre for Applied Complexity at Bangor University has focused on applying natural science to social systems, principally complex adaptive systems theory, cognitive science and aspects of anthropology. That work has resulted in a body of methods and tools, including the award winning Cynefin framework, that create new approaches to distributed decision making and decision support.

This presentation will provide an overview of the theory and practice and will suggest new experimental approaches for whole of population engagement in real time decision support. It will include recent experiments with the government of Singapore and others. Creating human sensor networks that are motivated by the need for day to day monitoring needs but can be activated in the case of extraordinary need is one example of emerging practice in this field.

Presentation Link: [Decision making tools and methodology that support good decision making amongst many competing interests](#)

Community – First Nation Community Led Planning

Who are we planning for and why? Ensuring relevancy in the communities we are planning for respecting space, culture, tradition and place

Speaker(s): Tami Hamilton – Natural Resources Coordinator, Carcross/Tagish First Nation & Patrick James – Co-Chair of Carcross/Tagish First Nation Land Management Board

Presentation Title: "One day, we will live on top of each other"

Abstract: When Carcross/Tagish First Nation (C/TFN) negotiated their land claim agreements, members of the First Nation were asked to pick 8 ha parcels of land on an individual basis. These parcels have been chosen throughout C/TFN's Traditional Territory, often based on past family use areas or particular values associated with a site, such as view or proximity to a lake or creek. Some of these sites have been registered as S-Sites, some have been amalgamated into larger C- and R-blocks of Settlement Land.

The result was the creation of a mosaic of land parcels selected throughout C/TFN's Traditional Territory alongside an expectation that Citizens would have exclusive rights to these selections. Since then, close to 20 years have passed and the demographic landscape of the Yukon and that of First Nations has changed.

As Government of C/TFN is developing its land management legislation, its Citizens have to come to terms with the traditional way of dispersing residential sites throughout their traditional territory being non-sustainable. Thus, Government of C/TFN aims to develop a land management systems and legislation that balances respect

for traditional values with the application of land use principles commonly applied in urban environments, i.e., densification of residential areas in terms of parcel size, building footprint and number of dwelling units per building. As C/TFN aims to protect their land base for generations to come, they set new development standards, such as for the size of parcels, buildings and their location that go beyond current Yukon government land management legislation.

Presentation Link: [“One day, we will live on top of each other”](#)

Speaker(s): Juliana Morar – Landscape Designer & Alexia Caron-Roy - Landscape Designer, University of Calgary

Presentation Title: Lots of Space, Nowhere to Go

Abstract: “When all is said and done, the best guarantee of a long and healthy life may be the connections you have with other people.” John Cacioppo, Neuroscientist, University of Chicago.

With the implementation of the modern living standards, within less than a generation, Arctic settlements fundamentally changed their habitat organization, fragmenting an otherwise traditionally tight-knit community. Given the strong relationship between physical and mental well-being and human interaction and the sudden, drastic spatial gap that the new-found living comfort created within its members, this paper questions the opportunities for public social interaction in small, isolated, Arctic settlements.

Studies showing that loneliness spreads faster than happiness and that society tends to isolate lonely individuals seem to be supported by the statistics showing an increase in mental health problems and suicide rates in arctic settlements. While Architecture focused on ways to improve building performance, a deepening void was left in the realm of public places. Blamed on the high cost of construction in arctic regions, the only public place is often a building dedicated to multiple uses with strict opening hours. However, a healthy social life is based on free interaction where people interact freely in common space. Unfortunately, multi-use centers limit this type of interaction, leaving less sociable, lonely community members isolated, with literally no place to go. A healthy society cannot function without a common ground, a place to meet, a place that encourages and facilitates human interaction, promotes social equity and tolerance.

It is time that the traditional form of public place be reinterpreted for an innovative, sustainable solution, adapted to the realities of isolated arctic settlements, creating a setting that will once again bring together the members of its society, where they can simply be in the presence of others, for no particular reason.

Presentation Link: [Lots of Space, Nowhere to Go](#)

Speaker(s): Christine Wenman B.Sc., M.Sc.P. – Founding Director. PlanIt North

Presentation Title: Change and resilience in northern community planning

Abstract: Planning in Canada’s north is inevitably rooted in a landscape of diversity and change. Such changes are occurring within bio-cultural contexts that are not easily nor appropriately disconnected from one another. While NWT communities are experiencing some of the world’s most dramatic effects of climate change, they are simultaneously developing unique systems of governance at the local, regional and territorial scale.

Ecology North, a Yellowknife-based non-profit organization has focused substantial work on addressing climate change in NWT over the past several years. The organization's projects span realms of communication, adaptation and mitigation. Projects have focused on initiatives as specific as managing community hazardous waste and monitoring wastewater and as broad as facilitating governments to adapt a climate change planning lens to all aspects of community planning.

These projects are briefly presented with reflections on the intersections of multiple scales and facets of change and resilience.

Presentation Link: [Change and resilience in northern community planning](#)

PLENARY POSTER PRESENTATIONS

The Northern Planning Conference received several poster submissions from across Canada. These posters covered a range of planning topics and were displayed in the lobby of the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre for the duration of the conference. Poster presenters were given one minute to describe their poster during the lightning round poster sessions. The posters generated interesting discussions and gave planning professionals a visual medium to showcase their work. 10 posters were presented on day one of the conference. The name of the speaker(s), poster title, and an abstract are as follows:

Speaker(s): Andrijana Djokic - Graduate Student, York University, Masters of Environmental Studies

Poster Title: Urban Planning as Social Policy – The Importance of Geodesign in the North

Abstract: Canada's North is an area where varying factors continue to converge daily, making it an arduous task to face environmental and social concerns in the region. Within the sub-Arctic regions of the circumpolar world we are witnessing an increased process of urbanization due to both a growth in local populations and northward patterns of migration. Developing the north provides the opportunity for planners to utilize state of the art technology and to employ techniques that encompass a holistic approach to urban planning, all in the hopes of avoiding many of the local planning failures which have contributed to the current state of the global environment. This paper discusses how the urban sphere can be used to reduce the impacts on regional environments. This paper considers geodesign as an urban planning tool rather than a regional planning tool to address local environmental and social concerns, enhancing planning in the North. We have seen geodesign used in northern regional planning as the Arctic is a sensitive ecosystem; therefore, geodesign's importance has been recognized. If used within transparent urban planning negotiations in conjunction with community involvement, geodesign provides a method in which to manage community concerns. Through identifying valued components in a community's direct environment, planners can then propose geodesign solutions to circumvent potential adverse environmental and social impacts. Were we to implement geodesign as a local tool we could bridge the structural gap between urban and regional planning – a separation that should not exist as it does not in the natural world.

Speaker(s): Pascale Groulx - Strategic Relations & Reporting Manager, Government of Canada, Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals Program

Poster Title: Geo-mapping for Energy and Minerals: Phase 2

Abstract: The Geo-Mapping for Energy and Minerals (GEM) program is the Government of Canada's \$100 million initiative to significantly improve the geoscience of the Canada's North. GEM activities provide the fundamental, regional geoscience knowledge that northerners can use for land use planning and responsible resource development decisions. With northern energy and minerals resources potentially being as abundant as those in the South, an opportunity exists to create prosperity for Northerners by supporting the development of a sustainable, vibrant northern economy. GEM activities target areas of the North to fill critical geoscience knowledge gaps on the likelihood of resource potential. The data and knowledge collected by GEM activities are all made available to the public at no cost. While GEM provides job opportunities and training in a field setting, the experience gained by actively participating in the GEM program planning phases also helps to develop the communities' familiarity with and understanding of geoscience initiatives. These experiences can help them be engaged and active in decisions affecting land-use and resource development. For instance, Inuit and First Nations negotiators considered GEM data when deciding land ownership in the North. Elsewhere, GEM results were used in the designation of a protected area. GEM continues to explore new opportunities for collaboration

with northern institutions in order to develop knowledge products that increase relevance and accessibility of GEM results to Northerners.

Speaker(s): Claudia Haas - Government of the Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources

Poster Title: Protected areas in the Northwest Territories and Yukon

Abstract: As part of national and international reporting requirements, the territories report to a national database on protected areas. This database called the Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS) is managed by the Canadian Council on Ecological Areas (CCEA) and is the authoritative source of protected areas in Canada. Each jurisdiction provides their standardized data based on the guidance provided by the CCEA to help interpret and apply in a Canadian context the international standards for protected areas categories and management provided by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). This poster will showcase the CARTS information for the northern territories while also providing information on the ongoing and next steps in protected areas planning for the territories.

Speaker(s): Jen Jones & Yukon First Nation Health & Social Development Commission

Poster Title: Assessing what matters: Attending to Yukon First Nation concepts of health and wellbeing in the assessment of extractive resource projects

Abstract: Human health and wellbeing is understood to be an important consideration in the planning and assessment process of a new development, including a highway or mine site. However, what is propositioned in theory is often challenged in practice. Assessment mechanisms, while required to consider human health and wellbeing, are challenged to respond to different conceptualizations of health and wellbeing. As a result, how health and wellbeing are measured and monitored, negative impacts mitigated, and potential benefits identified are impacted. This poster seeks to bring attention to the importance of considering the complex and nuanced drivers that inform Aboriginal concepts of health and wellbeing. These drivers, while diverse and specific to each First Nation, include the historical context of Aboriginal rights, residential school experiences and environmental dispossession.

Speaker(s): William Klassen - SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd

Poster Title: Food Security and Local Food Production

Abstract: Agriculture has been practiced in the Yukon since the Klondike Gold Rush. Since that time many Yukoners have continued to grow at least some of their own food in addition to harvesting food from the wild. In the past couple of decades there has been an increase in the amount of arable land being put into agricultural production to provide fresh produce, root vegetables, and white and red meat to Yukon consumers. A large percentage of the food Yukoners eat is still imported. However, an increasing portion is being produced on Yukon farms. Some of the larger operations are providing consistently high quality Yukon-grown food to the market through Yukon grocery stores. "Farm gate" sales are increasing. Smaller operators and hobby farmers now have the option, in Whitehorse, of selling their surplus production through Farmer Robert's, a recently opened outlet.

The Yukon Government is in the process of finalizing a “Local Food Strategy” focused on “Encouraging the Production and Consumption of Yukon-Grown Food 2015 – 2020.” The draft strategy engagement document suggests “Providing fresh, healthy, affordable and local food for all Yukoners is integral to maintaining healthy communities and individuals. Establishing a strong local food supply and distribution chain is an effective way to increase the availability of local foods and involve Yukon people in growing and marketing Yukon-grown food and products.”

Speaker(s): Michelle Marteleira - University of British Columbia, School of Community and Regional Planning

Poster Title: Planning for Climate Change in Nunavut: Lessons from Upagiatavut

Abstract: The impacts of climate change are already affecting Canada’s arctic territory of Nunavut in profound ways, and include the reduction of sea ice, degradation of permafrost, coastal erosion, and changing patterns of species migration. Unfortunately, the global impacts of climate change are predicted to manifest most rapidly and acutely in arctic regions and are projected to increase in the coming decades. It is imperative that the territorial government and local communities of Nunavut actively engage in adaptation planning to meet these urgent challenges. This presentation deconstructs the Government of Nunavut’s overarching climate change adaptation policy – Upagiatavut: Setting the Course – and will evaluate the plan based on three thematic assessment frameworks, which focus on (1) natural hazards, (2) social vulnerability, and (3) implementation processes. The three-part approach will explore the strengths and weaknesses of Upagiatavut as a territory-wide adaptation policy, and makes some recommendations for improving the strategy to foster a more resilient Nunavut.

Speaker(s): Gillian Nicol - University of British Columbia, School of Regional and Community Planning

Poster Title: Indigenous Community Planning Specialization

Abstract: The poster that I would create would outline the Indigenous Community Planning program from a student’s perspective. It will outline the goals and objectives of the program, courses, and the overall program structure. I will share my story about working with the Tsilhqot’in Nation on their Health Plan under the First Nation Health Authority.

Speaker(s): Grant Ritchie - Director, Far North Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry & Julie McArdle - Program Manager, Far North Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

Poster Title: Community based land use planning in the Far North of Ontario

Abstract: In 2008, the government of Ontario announced the launch of the Far North Land Use Planning Initiative, a process whereby First Nations and Ontario work jointly on making decisions about how land and water will be used into the future. In 2010, Ontario passed the Far North Act, the legislative framework for this planning. It enshrines in law the need for both First Nations and Ontario to approve a community based land use plan and requires that once a land use plan is completed, activities on the land must be consistent with those plans.

Speaker(s): Ben Bradshaw - Associate Professor, University of Guelph

Poster Title: Augmenting the utility of IBAs for Northern Aboriginal Communities

Abstract: Impact and Benefit Agreements (IBAs) have become institutionalized in northern Canada in the sense that it is infeasible for a firm to develop a mine today without securing the support of regional Aboriginal communities in contractual form. Notwithstanding their growing use, coupled with some innovation in IBA form, there is a growing sense among analysts and communities that IBAs are failing to meet expectations. Of particular concern is: the uncertain position of IBAs in mine permitting, especially relative to regulatory processes like Environmental Assessment (EA) and the execution of the Crown's consultation obligations; the limited use of adaptive management to address social impacts as they emerge within IBA-signatory communities; and the fear that Aboriginal community well-being is declining rather than increasing through IBA-enabled mine developments. These and other issues could effectively be addressed in a panel session.



Day 1 Poster Plenary discussion

PLENARY PANEL PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

What Do We Need to Know to Plan in the North?

The north has a history and a future. This plenary panel session examined some of what planners and decision makers need to know to create meaningful northern plans. The panel discussion included three topics and four speakers. Presenters were given 20 minutes each followed by a 20-minute question and answer period. The name of the speaker(s), a presentation title, an abstract and a presentation link are as follows:

Speaker(s): Ian Robertson – Principal & Senior Planner, Inukshuk Planning & Development

Presentation Title: Back to the Future: The Evolution of Regional Planning in Canada's North

Abstract: Whether land use planning in Canada's north is judged successful is a matter of perspective, attitude and political expectation. Understanding the historical context provides clues for program improvement.

Regional planning is a decision support tool encompassing principles of transparency, inclusion and rational analysis. Resource use allocation choices among competing interests and values are made through reasoned research and public debate with the land use plan becoming the roadmap for individual and collective cooperative action.

Five events shaped northern land use planning. The discovery of oil and gas at Prudhoe Bay (1968) resulting in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (1971), the James Bay & Northern Quebec Agreement (1975), Berger Inquiry in 1977 and DIAND's Northern Land Use Policy (1981) collectively influenced program design.

Canada managed northern lands with a "father knows best" attitude. Land use planning would be a top down process rooted in DIAND's Ottawa headquarters. Instead of cooperation and coordination, the net results were positional battles, infighting and mistrust. The federal bureaucrats badly miscalculated where the territorial governments and indigenous people were coming from. There would be no power sharing so the process failed. Even the introduction of a shared Policy Advisory Committee in 1985 could not move planning forward. The program was still sidetracked by land claim negotiations, devolution discussions and mistrust. The process collapsed in 1990 but has since been resurrected in its latest form through settlement of most land claims and division of the Northwest Territories.

Despite hiccups, regional planning is proceeding and continues to evolve in all three territories. The initial "top-down", centralized control model failed because of inequities in power, a lack of measurable objectives and the absence of a shared vision. A new partnership model is evolving creating a paradigm shift allowing for a more pragmatic, consensus driven, and ecosystem based approach to land and resource management.

Presentation Link: [Back to the Future: The Evolution of Regional Planning in Canada's North](#)

Speaker(s): Wilbur Smarch – Land & Resource Use Planner, Teslin Tlingit Council and Laura Cabott – Lawyer, Cabott & Cabott.

Presentation Title: The Residential School Legacy – What Planners Need to Know

Abstract: One of the most defining characteristics of the 'New North' is the inclusion and full participation of Indigenous people in how things are done. One of the key changes in making this the new reality is how, as a country we have come to understand and fully appreciate the legacy of Indian Residential Schools (IRS). This tragic legacy has shaped generations of Indigenous people. Now that Canada has heard the 'Truth', 'Reconciliation' is next. Understanding the historical context will better inform how we plan, live and re-imagine northern communities. My presentation will be made along with a Yukon First Nation member and IRS survivor. We will talk about how and why we still see evidence of IRS today. Why is this important to know? And how can planners be in a better position to work alongside Indigenous partners in creating community and regional plans that substantially recognize this unique relationship? We believe this is critical in helping planners do their jobs in creating healthy, engaged, sustainable communities. This will be a multi-media presentation that includes first person accounts of the impact of IRS.



Wilbur Smarch

Presentation Link: [The Residential School Legacy-What Planners Need to Know](#)

Speaker(s): Scott Slocombe, Ph.D., Professor, Department of Geography & Environmental Studies, Wilfred Laurier University

Presentation Title: From Regional Planning to Governance: Creative Connections for Effective Goal-Seeking and Decision-Making

Abstract: There is a long history of comprehensive regional land use planning in the Yukon, and in western and northern Canada, though scattered over the region and recent decades. These initiatives have had diverse origins and pursued many purposes, including land and water conservation, sustainability, development, and multiple use management. Planning processes are also increasingly seeking more scientific, monitoring and cumulative effects-based foundations. Recently, comprehensive regional planning initiatives face particular challenges in balancing multiple resource use demands and negotiating complex and conflicting governance relationships. Many forms of planning process and product have been tried: local, regional, special commissions, top-down, partnerships, arms-length agencies. The diverse structures, experiences and lessons from planning processes and frameworks in BC, Alberta, and Yukon increasingly highlight the need for linked, collaborative, and flexible processes, grounded in specific tasks, rights and roles, and knowledge. This is a pointer to thinking about planning in governance terms, for example in terms of fit with planning needs, cross-scale connections, and multiple forms of participation; mobilizing multiple tools in an integrated way. Lessons link governance challenges and opportunities with planning and assessment methods, and facilitating conditions, for successful integration, implementation, effectiveness, and public support.

Presentation Link: [From Regional Planning to Governance: Creative Connections for Effective Goal-Seeking and Decision-Making](#)

BREAKOUT SESSION 2

This breakout group included four overall themes with three presentations delivered per theme for a total of 12 presentations. Presenters were allotted 20 minutes each and were followed by a 30-minute question and answer period. All of the Presentations were moderated by a designated facilitator. The breakout group theme, the name of the speaker(s), a presentation title, an abstract and a presentation link are as follows:

Governance – The Planning Context – Environmental Assessment

Environmental assessment has a major role in land planning and decision making by default, by design and most recently by Indigenous led EA's – all will be examined in session.

Speaker(s): Leah Culver M.A. - Social Research and Community Development Consultant, Shared Value Solutions, Rachel Speiran M.A. - Community Development Specialist, Shared Value Solutions, Ryan Small MMP - Director of Technical Services, Mushkegowuk Council & Jonathon Solomon - Mushkegowuk Council Grand Chief.

Presentation Title: Guiding Change, Protecting What Matters: Community-Based Planning and Impact Assessment for a Western James Bay All-Season Road

Abstract: Mushkegowuk Tribal Council is currently proposing an all-season road to connect five remote communities along the western coast of James Bay to each other and to the Ontario highway network. The Council is undertaking a careful and community-based planning and impact assessment process, along with conventional engineering feasibility studies. A key element of the project is a strong emphasis on community dialogue and planning for maintaining and enhancing all aspects of community well-being while looking at options to connect communities to the rest of Ontario. The project also focuses on identifying community values that must be considered in going forward with the proposed all-season road. In particular, this presentation will focus on the approach, methodology, results, and lessons learned from a process that works to collaboratively develop community well-being indicators. These indicators will eventually fulfill the requirements of a socioeconomic impact assessment as part of a future federal environmental assessment. The speakers will share their approach and results to date, and welcome the opportunity to share experiences with others across the North on this topic.

Presentation Link: Not Available

Speaker(s): Lindsay Galbraith Ph.D. - Senior. Researcher, The Firelight Group.

Presentation Title: Indigenous-led Environmental Assessment

Abstract: Environmental assessment (EA) has long been the primary planning and decision-making tool for major resource development in Canada, with greater influence over our shared landscapes than ad hoc strategic EAs and land and marine use planning. EAs are typically led by industry proponents who are required to follow a federal or provincial process (or both), subject to a Minister's final decision. This convention is being challenged as Indigenous governments are increasingly leading their own EAs either independently, or collaboratively with industry or government. This innovation does not appear to be emerging from the northern regions, where EAs have tended to be more robustly scoped to include Indigenous values and perspectives than in other regions of Canada. Instead, Indigenous-led EAs are appearing in British Columbia (BC) as communities find strength in the 2014 Tsilhqot'in Supreme Court of Canada decision regarding Aboriginal title. Importantly, this decision brought two ideas into high relief for planning and EA practice: (1) Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) for development proposed in Indigenous lands and (2) the equal importance of Indigenous perspectives in decision-

making, including those emerging out of Indigenous legal and planning traditions. This presentation explores examples from Indigenous-led EAs in BC, offering potential insights for communities interested in finding complimentary approaches to the legislated, co-managed EA processes common to northern Canada.

Presentation Link: [Indigenous-led Environmental Assessment](#)

Speaker(s): Kirstie Simpson – Research Scientist, Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources.

Presentation Title: Refining the threshold approach to land management in the North Yukon planning region

Abstract: The Yukon and Vuntut Gwitchin governments approved the North Yukon Regional Land Use Plan (NYRLUP) in 2009. The NYRLUP was designed to protect the significant natural and cultural resources of the planning region while continuing to allow for current and future economic development opportunities. The guiding principle of the plan is sustainable development.

The plan established 23 land management and sub-management units (LMU) and a zoning system based on intensity of use rather than type of use. LMUs are designated as either Protected Area (PA) or Integrated Management Area (IMA). Designated IMAs are further classified into one of four zones which range from a conservation emphasis to a development emphasis based on the values and the sensitivity of the land and natural resources.

In order to measure intensity of use the NYRLUP has established a cautionary and maximum threshold of disturbance within each of the IMA LMUs. Putting into practice a threshold approach to land management has a number of challenges including the establishment of a baseline disturbance level. One particular challenge is the definition of what is a “disturbance” and when is that disturbance “recovered”. Refining this understanding allows us to support cumulative effects management as it relates to exploration activities.

Yukon Government has been carrying out research in this region since 2006 to determine if “disturbance” and “recovery” can be defined by ecological succession and/or wildlife response and if a disturbance in the north Yukon region can be “grown off” the landscape in a defined time period.

Presentation Link: [Refining the threshold approach to land management in the North Yukon planning region](#)

Planning for Change – Values Cultural/Heritage

This session examines the strong connections to land, culture and tradition and how those values are shaping climate, sustainability and land use policy in the north.

Speaker(s): Iain Davidson-Hunt, Ph.D., RPP – University of Manitoba & Douglas Neasloss - Resource Stewardship Director, Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative (BC)

Presentation Title: Cultural landscapes and traditional foods: Considering the multiple dimensions of food systems in planning and design & The Great Bear Rainforest

Abstract: According to the *Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values (2014)*, cultural heritage and landscape are fundamental for community identity and should be preserved through traditional practices and knowledge that also guarantees that biodiversity is safeguarded. The term Cultural Landscape describes the relationship Indigenous peoples have with the land and spiritual environment. It represents and embodies traditional knowledge of places, land use and ecology. This presentation will consider these linkages through the lens of indigenous food systems and traditional foods that express the deep ties between land and culture.



Iain Davidson-Hunt makes a point

This presentation will explore how we might include cultural and heritage values in a way that considers indigenous food systems in conservation planning processes in the north and other jurisdictions. Outcomes of the presentation will be to have an increased understanding of how practically traditional ecological knowledge and conservation science can work together to ensure that conservation goals can support enhanced food security in northern regions.

Abstract: A look at the process leading up to and some of the outcomes of the protection of the Great Bear Rainforest.

Presentation Link: [Cultural landscapes and traditional foods: Considering the multiple dimensions of food systems in planning and design](#)

Presentation Link: [The Great Bear Rainforest](#)

Speaker(s): Janet t Knight M.A. – Researcher, Health, Environment and Indigenous Communities Research Group.

Presentation Title: Dimensions of Northern Indigenous Sustainability: Perspectives from Hopedale, Nunatsiavut

Abstract: Effects of development and planning without thorough consideration of context are commonly manifests in loss of traditional lifestyles, cultural strength and social stability. This issue is particularly apparent in Northern Indigenous communities, which face large-scale climate change challenges, resource development and other forces. However, a proliferation of sustainability initiatives at various scales continue to ignore socio-cultural concerns, or address them as secondary to economic or environmental goals rather than essential preconditions for sustainability. This project was conducted as part of the Nunatsiavut Government's SakKijânginnatuk Nunalik (Sustainable Communities) Initiative, in cooperation with Inuit communities of northern Labrador.

The objective was to better understand the values, principles and norms that are important to residents and should be considered in future community planning. Fieldwork used focus groups and participatory mapping to explore socio-cultural and environmental components of community sustainability. Results show that issues of connectivity (to others and the land) were central to participants' sense of community sustainability. The need to retain strong cultural identity, grounded in language, land-based skills, traditional games and crafting, as well as maintain social cohesion were identified as critical to overall community sustainability. The natural

environment was considered a fundamental resource that facilitates these relationships, traditions, and identity. As current and future threats change both social and natural landscapes, it is urgent that socio-cultural, and environmental, principles be identified by Indigenous communities and understood. They are foundational to appropriate planning, as they inform interaction with the environment, and determine communities' capacity to adapt and plan for future sustainability.

Presentation Link: [Dimensions of Northern Indigenous Sustainability: Perspectives from Hopedale, Nunatsiavut](#)

Speaker(s): Sarah Reid M.A, - Research Coordinator, The Firelight Group.

Presentation Title: Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation Planning Using a Values Focused Approach

Abstract: Local values and knowledge can be important components in creating robust climate change adaptation strategies for marginalized communities. Incorporating local values into the climate change planning process in a structured way and effectively using local knowledge not only improves the identification of priority actions for climate change adaptation, but also supports successful implementation. The values of each community influence how climate change impacts are perceived, and what adaptation actions are locally acceptable and will have local buy in for implementation. Thus, it is important that planning incorporates local values if the goal is successful adaptation to climate change.

This presentation will reveal one approach for addressing this through a participatory, values based process for climate change adaptation planning. The approach is contextualized through a case study of the Gitga'at Nation, located in northern coastal British Columbia, Canada, where key values included culturally important food sources, culture,

environmental resources, self sufficiency, health, infrastructure to enable us to live well, among others.

These values were used throughout the planning process to contextualize climate change impacts on Gitga'at members' way of life and to develop and evaluate adaptation actions. It is hoped that this case study provides further proof of the utility of values based planning in the context of adaptation planning in communities.



Sarah Reid

Presentation Link: [Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation Planning Using a Values Focused Approach](#)

Planning Methods – Engaging and Building Trust

Building public trust through collaborative planning and engagement

Speaker(s): Heidi Wiebe - Senior Environmental Planner, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Presentation Title: A Facilitated Planning Approach for the Northwest Territories

Abstract: Regional planning is a long, expensive, political process that takes considerable time and commitment to complete, so it's critical that those efforts result in a plan that can be approved. A comparison of methods

used in the 2006 Draft Dehcho Plan (not approved), and the approved Sahtu Plan (2013) demonstrates the benefits of a collaborative approach. This talk will explore a new planning approach based on facilitated workshops.

The traditional planning approach used in the Northwest Territories is for the planning body to solicit input from each stakeholder group individually, and decide how best to reconcile those diverse interests. The result often lacks buy-in from participants because they didn't create it. This was the case in the Dehcho Plan, and interim stages of the Sahtu Plan. It wasn't until we initiated multi-stakeholder technical workshops towards the end of the Sahtu planning process that solutions came together that all parties could support, because they created the solutions. The role of the planner changed from "expert" – the one creating the solutions – to facilitator – helping others create the solutions.

What would happen if we ran an entire planning process as a series of collaborative workshops, each one designed to accomplish a step in the planning process (e.g. vision and objectives, issue scoping, information gathering and review, options, draft, final) or resolve a specific planning issue? A facilitated planning approach will be explored, including the strengths and weaknesses of this approach, opportunities and potential challenges, such as how to manage broader participation and engagement.

Presentation Link: [A Facilitated Planning Approach for the Northwest Territories](#)

Speaker(s): Chloe Dragon Smith – Youth Co-Chair Canadian Parks Council & Dan Paleczny PhD. – Yukon Government, Director, Department of Environment, Yukon Parks.

Presentation Title: Inspiring the Next Generation

Abstract: Inspiring the next generation of land use planners is an essential step in maintaining healthy land and water systems in the north. The Connecting a New Generation with Nature (CNGN) working group, sponsored by the Canadian Parks Council, is a national effort to connect people with nature in Canada, by inspiring these young future leaders. CNGN believes that to create future champions of the environment, as well as effective leaders of planning and management, we must first place value on early nature experiences.

Public engagement, especially the engagement of young people, is paramount to any long term strategy. CNGN posits that it is absolutely fundamental to conservation strategies. The diverse, intergenerational team is working on an action-oriented document to be published in 2016 at the World Conservation Congress in Hawaii. The group is co-chaired by two northern residents – Dan Paleczny, Chair, Canadian Parks Council and Director of Yukon Parks based in Whitehorse, YK and Chloe Dragon Smith, an inspired young adult from Yellowknife, NT.

Presentation Link: PowerPoint presentation not used

Speaker(s): Kate Neville PhD. - Assistant Professor, University of Toronto, Political Science and the School of the Environment.

Presentation Title: Multiplying mistrust: Consultation, expertise, and disputes over fracking governance

Abstract: Hydraulic fracturing (or fracking)—a process for extracting unconventional oil and gas—has provoked a flurry of controversy over its environmental, health, and social impacts. Trust, understood as a relational, conditional, action-inducing judgment necessary for accepting perceived vulnerability, has notably been lacking

in these debates. Even more strikingly, trust has been eroding through processes that are intended to increase transparency and engage the public.

In Canada's Yukon Territory, a government committee was tasked with assessing the risks and benefits of fracking. Yet, instead of information access and public hearings fostering an open dialogue, these two channels appear to have further polarized the debates. In their work, we observed the absence of trust in two distinct areas, which we argue are linked: reservations about the status of "experts," and doubts about the process of consultation. Our work reveals two underlying causes: first, the unintentional outcomes of weak participatory processes; and second, the strategic fostering of mistrust by actors on both sides of a polarized issue. We further argue that these two areas of mistrust are mutually reinforcing, and have spillover effects for other negotiations.

These findings have implications for planning processes in the north: without confidence in expertise or consultations, the resulting decisions tend to be challenged by citizens in the courts and streets. Consequently, finding governance mechanisms that build and rebuild trust is needed for making decisions that will be seen as legitimate by stakeholders.

Presentation Link: [Multiplying mistrust: Consultation, expertise, and disputes over fracking governance](#)

Community

Planners from Labrador, Nunavut and NWT discuss how planning helping communities build capacity, respond to economic decline and celebrate place.

Speaker(s): Margaret Kralt - Community Planner & Anne Pigott - Environmental Planner, Dillon Consulting Limited.

Presentation Title: Community Driven Planning through Capacity Development in the Northwest Territories

Abstract: Community planning in the Northwest Territories (NWT) for many years followed the Alberta small town models – in fact a number of community plans and zoning bylaws were once clearly cut and pasted from Alberta examples. However, planning issues, size and local capacity in NWT communities often makes it difficult to effectively adopt and implement these plans; many communities have outdated plans that are no longer relevant.

To create plans that are meaningful and can be adopted by the communities, the planning process needs to incorporate local capacity development. For most NWT communities, community plans often do not follow the idea of planning for growth, but rather planning for change - changing population demographics, changing economies, and a changing climate. As Professional Planners, our audience (the communities) needs more support to understand how their plans will work for them so they can be involved in shaping the content. In each step of the six step planning process practical and applicable activities need to be included to engage local Councils, administrative staff and the general public. Once plans are drafted real life scenarios need to be tested by the local Community Council and staff to help build an understanding of how the plans work and test their relevance and applicability. This presentation will explore the role Planners have in supporting small communities to effectively undertake planning process that are meaningful and useful. We will describe real life examples of techniques used for developing this capacity and implementing meaningful planning processes.

Presentation Link: [Community Driven Planning through Capacity Development in the Northwest Territories](#)

Speaker(s): Renée Kuehnle M.Arch - Community Planner, Stantec Consulting Ltd.

Presentation Title: Plan BIG: Adaptive Frameworks for Community Regional Planning in Labrador

Abstract: Plan BIG is a growth strategy developed for the region of Labrador West, incorporating contemporary urban planning principles, winter city design considerations and adaptive planning policies. The project was initiated in 2013 by a Regional Task Force consisting of members from municipal, provincial and federal governments, as well as representatives from the mining sector. The scope of the project required the collaboration of many different disciplines, including engineering, planning, geotechnical & environmental sciences, architecture, and landscape architecture to navigate the complex territory of Labrador West.

Despite being called the 'big land', growth in Labrador West is restricted by a number of overlapping constraints, including; watersheds, mining buffers, mineral claims, and geographic challenges. Community consultation underpinned a large portion of the work, with engagement sessions occurring at each phase of the project. A fun and inventive approach to public consultation meant useful collaboration with the community. From a guerilla marketing scheme of spray-painted snow banks, to mental-mapping exercises with school children, alongside interactive and engaging open houses, input from the community was collected and utilized in a variety of ways to supplement the project. The final project outputs included regional water and waste-water modelling, land use plans and development typologies, as well as a detailed implementation strategy to guide the region and streamline municipal efforts to enable change.

Presentation Link: [Plan BIG: Adaptive Frameworks for Community Regional Planning in Labrador](#)

Speaker(s): Mélodie Simard MCIP, RPP Director of Planning and Development, City of Iqaluit, Gayle Kabloona B.A. – Concordia University & Robyn Campbell - Sustainability Coordinator, City of Iqaluit.

Presentation Title: Building Our City: Views from 3 Iqaluit Planners

Abstract: The City of Iqaluit, the capital of Canada's newest territory, has undergone major changes since the creation of the territory in April 1999. Iqaluit experiences significant demographic growth rate, with a high birthrate, an important in-migration from other Nunavut communities, and a constant influx of Southern professionals moving to Iqaluit. Some Southerners become long-term residents, while others are transient. The community is constantly in motion.

In 2016, its social fabric is very diverse. Long-term residents have an acute sense of place and there is a general sense that Iqaluit is very different than any other place in Nunavut and Canada. To accommodate changes, residents are regularly consulted on a range of issues. Excessive consultation has led to fatigue and the credibility of consultations have been undermined by the fact that they were led in the past by consultants or transient workers with a low level understanding of the historical and cultural context of Iqaluit. The presentation will provide an overview of the challenges of engaging with the community in Iqaluit and tools for successful community engagement.

Presentation Link: [Building Our City: Views from 3 Iqaluit Planners](#)

GALA

The second day of the Northern Planning Conference concluded with a Gala dinner and entertainment featuring Yukon talent including: Diyet, Kevin Barr & Ed Peekakoot, the Dakhká Khwáan Dancers. The Master of Ceremonies for the evening was Pauline Frost. The food, entertainment and discussion were fantastic and a great time was had by all.



Performers at the Gala from top to bottom: Dakhká Khwáan Dancers, Ed Peekakoot, Diyet.

DAY 3 WEDNESDAY FEB 17TH

Day 3 of The Northern Planning Conference included opening remarks, one keynote address, 24 breakout session presentations, 10 poster presentations and one plenary panel discussion. Throughout the day there were several networking opportunities and allotted time for informal discussion amongst conference delegates.

OPENING REMARKS

Facilitators Joe Tetlich and Shirlee Frost recapped the previous day of the Northern Planning Conference

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Speaker: Jeff Cook - Principal, Beringia Community Planning Inc., MCIP, RPP

Biography: Jeff Cook is the Principal of Beringia Community Planning Inc. Working in the community since 1991, Jeff is a planning facilitator, community engagement specialist, educator and trainer with community planning and development experience (comprehensive, sector and project planning), working with over 40 First Nations and community groups across Canada.

His practice is founded on principles of community development, social inclusion, participatory action, transformative learning and cultural respect.

Jeff's experience includes comprehensive, sector and project-based planning in areas of community socio-economic development, land use, housing & infrastructure, governance and community health with both self-governing and non-self-governing Nations. He is especially well known for participatory approach to community planning, with expertise in comprehensive community planning. He has published articles in Plan Canada, including a report called "Gaining Momentum: Sharing 96 Best Practices

of First Nations Comprehensive Community Planning".



Jeff Cook speaks to a packed house

He currently teaches at the UBC School of Community and Regional Planning (Indigenous Community Planning Master's Program) and is a member of the Canadian Institute of Planners. He is the current National Chair (second term) of the Indigenous Peoples' Planning Subcommittee (IPPS) and is an Advisor on the Indigenous Inclusion Subcommittee for the International Association of Public Participation.

Presentation Title: Celebrating Indigenous Planning

Abstract: An adjunct Professor at UBC, Jeff presented his vision to support Indigenous and First Nations' aspirations to strengthen community health, cultural vibrancy, land stewardship and economic independence for current and future generations.

Presentation Link: [Celebrating Indigenous Planning](#)

BREAKOUT SESSION 3

This breakout group included four overall themes with three presentations delivered per theme for a total of 12 presentations. Presenters were allotted 20 minutes each and were followed by a 30-minute question and answer period. All of the Presentations were moderated by a designated facilitator. The breakout group theme, the name of the speaker(s), a presentation title, an abstract and a presentation link are as follows:

Governance – The Evolving Role of Land Use Planning

Past successes and problems shape the way decisions may be made in the future. Let's look at how land use planning is evolving.

Speaker(s): Eric Binion – Senior Land Use Planner, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands & Jessica Hum - Land Use Planner, Tłıchq Government

Presentation Title: No one can whistle a symphony. It takes a whole orchestra to play it: collaborative land use planning in the NWT

Abstract: The Tłıchq Agreement came into effect in 2005, and with it the responsibility to establish mechanisms to prepare, approve and implement land use planning for the 39,000 km² of Tłıcho Lands. As a result of extensive community consultation spanning seven years, with Tłıchq language as the priority and Traditional Knowledge to inform the planning process, the Tłıchq Wenek'e (Land Use Plan) connects the land as a living entity, including culture and history to help preserve the 'collective memory' of the Tłıchq. Finalized in 2013, the approval of the TLUP coincided with the lifting of a moratorium on all Tłıchq lands.

As well as establishing the extent of Tłıchq Lands, the Tłıchq Agreement created further boundaries including the surrounding Wek'èezhi'i management area. While the Tłıchq Wenek'e is a Land Use Plan for all Tłıchq lands, there still remains public lands within Wek'èezhi'i where there is currently no Land Use Plan.

In Oct 2014, the GNWT Department of Lands contacted TG to initiate a scoping study to develop a Land Use Plan for public lands within the Wek'èezhi'i management area. Following careful consideration between the two governments, an approach was developed to engage with elders, community members and leadership – to model the scoping study after the Tłıchq Wenek'e planning process to as great of a degree as possible. The Scoping Study was completed in September, 2015

Presentation Link: [No one can whistle a symphony. It takes a whole orchestra to play it: collaborative land use planning in the NWT](#)

Speaker(s): Vicky Weekes - Natural resource management Consultant, Stratos Inc.

Presentation Title: Moving Beyond Land Use Plans? Alternative Approaches to Guide Resource Development

Abstract: Land use plans have been used or positioned as the primary tool in many jurisdictions in Canada, and in the North, to shape the management of resources in a region. Land use plans are typically a requirement of land claim settlement agreements, receive legal status and are meant to provide guidance on what types of land uses are acceptable and where. Although land use plans may be ideal in principle, they may not be living up to their potential in practice. While a great deal of effort and resources have been invested in developing land use plans, many are still in draft form and have been subject to political intervention; or are finalized with either lofty or watered down objectives. In absence of finalized or effective land use plans, regions and settlement areas are struggling to manage the way in which natural resource development unfolds and to sufficiently

benefit from the opportunities that development presents. Consequently, new approaches and tools that are more practical, nimble and tailored to managing the development of natural resources are emerging. One of the approaches being used by Aboriginal governments is the development of mineral strategies and policies to provide an overall vision to guide development. This presentation will explore what has been learned from these approaches in Northern jurisdictions to date, how this can be further applied in the North and what this means for the evolving role of land use planning.

Presentation Link: [Moving Beyond Land Use Plans? Alternative Approaches to Guide Resource Development](#)

Speaker(s): Doris Dreyer B.Sc., M.A. - Land Use Planner, Yukon Department of Energy Mines and Resources

Presentation Title: Local Area Plans: lessons learned from planning jointly Yukon's rural areas

Abstract: Local area plans are a form of land use planning for Yukon's unincorporated settlements areas. Generally, these plans cover relatively small areas, are fairly detailed in nature and have historically focused on managing growth and providing basic development rules within a rural residential setting. Local area plans are not legislated, but enforceable through legislation for zoning, subdivision and other land and resource development policies. The earliest plans date back to the 1970s and 80s. Development pressures in the 1990s led to the development of a series of new plans in Whitehorse's vicinity, such as for Mount Lorne and Ibex Valley. Their development process mirrored that of official community plans for Yukon municipalities. For their development, Yukon government worked closely with property owners in the planning area. Since the settlement of land claims, Yukon government started to partner with First Nation governments to jointly plan with local residents. This led to an increased complexity of the planning processes and greater effort when building consensus amongst planning participants. Most recently, Yukon government has been approached by First Nations to develop local area plans for larger areas located adjacent to highways in order to provide an alternative to spot land applications (unplanned development). This has led to new planning challenges, such as overlap with other resource development plans and initiatives and a more intense focus on wildlife issues. Other new planning issues include climate change considerations, densification of residential developments and interest in providing a greater range of land uses in planning areas.

Presentation Link: [Local Area Plans: lessons learned from planning jointly Yukon's rural areas](#)

The Future – New Plans for the New North – Planning for Success

A look at an older regional planning process and a brand new one. How can the new learn from the old, or vice versa?

Speaker(s): Darha Phillpot MCIP, MPlan – Manager Land Use Planning, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands.

Presentation Title: A GNWT Land Use Planning Strategic Framework

Abstract: On March 31, 2014, the administration and control of lands and resources in the Northwest Territories (NWT) was devolved from the federal government to the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). The GNWT's Land Use and Sustainability Framework identifies land use planning as a strategic direction for the GNWT as it assumes its new roles and responsibilities.

The Land Use Planning Unit, within the Land Use and Sustainability Division, Department of Lands, leads GNWT participation in the development, approval and periodic review of regional land use plans pursuant to Aboriginal land, resources and self-government agreements in the Northwest Territories. More broadly, the unit leads GNWT efforts to support and promote effective land use planning in all regions of the NWT.

The unit is in the process of developing the GNWT's Land Use Planning Program and advancing work on a Strategic Framework for Land Use Planning. The Strategic Framework will address the GNWT's vision for land use planning, articulate the GNWT's mandate, commitments, and goals for land use planning, and identify priorities. The Framework will guide the GNWT's Land Use Planning program, including the development of a suite or portfolio of policy guidance developed over time to address land use planning priorities.

The presentation will provide an overview of work done to date on the development of the Framework and will engage participants in discussion about the appropriate role for government given the specific land claim and legislative regime that governs regional land use planning.

Presentation Link: [A GNWT Land Use Planning Strategic Framework](#)

Speaker(s): Lesley Cabott MA., MCIP., RPP - Senior Planner at Stantec.

Presentation Title: Planning Strategically for the New North

Abstract: This presentation can be part of a panel that is focused on the Future of Northern Planning. The theme will be "how can we make plans that governments, residents and northerners can do, support, implement and celebrate"? Lesley will present a number of planning opportunities and constraints that northern planning process need to consider and adapt to achieve success. She will also put forward a strategic approach to planning that includes doing the big strategy first - be a land use framework or protected areas strategy.

Presentation Link: [Planning Strategically for the New North](#)

Speaker(s): Shawn Francis – Principal, S. Francis Consulting Inc.

Presentation Title: Scaling the Mountain: Improving Regional Planning in Yukon

Abstract: After more than two decades of efforts, North Yukon is the only approved Chapter 11 regional land use plan in Yukon. Most recently, the Peel Watershed resulted in a protracted legal challenge with an uncertain future. Two other processes—Teslin and Dawson—were initiated but not completed. Why has Yukon had such limited success in developing and approving regional land use plans?

While there may be many contributing factors, this paper will argue that a major challenge has been the lack of formal recognition by governments regarding



Shawn Francis

the important role of regional planning in project-level assessment processes, such as YESAA. In the absence of well-designed regional plans, project-level assessments will continue to struggle with landscape-level management concerns that are often beyond the scope of the individual project being assessed. This paper will explore this situation and suggest methods that can improve the success of regional land use planning in Yukon. Suggested methods include improved issues-scoping by governments prior to initiating a planning process, using cumulative effects assessment approaches to explore future issues and consequences, and designing regional plans so they provide effective landscape-level decision-support tools for project assessors and regulators.

Presentation Link: [Scaling the Mountain: Improving Regional Planning in Yukon](#)

Planning Methods – Engagement Methods

Some approaches for engaging with a variety of people with different roles, viewpoints and cultures.

Speaker(s): Simon Lapointe MCIP, RPP – Senior Planner, 3Pikas.

Presentation Title: People First, Tech second: How Government as a Platform and Civic Tech can help Create User Centric Plans

Abstract: Explore the emerging trend toward government as a platform and how civic technology, open---data, and digital infrastructure can help produce new user---centric and community---driven plans. We look into how technology is used to engage with the public to support decision---making and the creative ways that every---day people are using technology and open data to improve their cities and communities. Technology raises new questions about government as a platform, access to data, plan format, organization, and community engagement. Take an in---depth look at several newly developed web---based technologies and plans and join a discussion on the benefits and challenges of this approach. You'll learn about:



Simon Lapointe

- What is Government as a Platform?
- Explore mobile applications and other emerging tools for innovating planning
- Civic tech and good examples of web---based civic technologies
- The benefits and challenges of using technologies and open---data
- Approaches to using technology to plan for your community

Presentation Link: [People First, Tech second: How Government as a Platform and Civic Tech can help Create User Centric Plans](#)

Speaker(s): Sam Skinner M.Sc. – Senior Planner, Yukon Land Use Planning Council.

Presentation Title: Bridging Divergent Information Sources to Support Evidence-Based Decisions

Abstract: Decision makers ask planners to concisely present evidence to support their planning recommendations. This presentation will present some Yukon regional planning case studies where information on a range of values was condensed into a limited number of maps or tables. These values often: are divergent; have different cultural origins (e.g., traditional or local knowledge and scientific or western knowledge); and vary in quality, comprehensiveness, and type (i.e., quantitative vs qualitative). This presentation will focus on spatial techniques, including MARXAN (for conservation area design), expert guided land use forecasting, and tabular comparisons (e.g., consequence tables). The challenges and potential solutions to the technical, social and process aspects of presenting, comparing and analysing such divergent information will underpin this presentation.

Presentation Link: [Bridging Divergent Information Sources to Support Evidence-Based Decisions](#)

Speaker(s): Melanie Harding MCRP. - Senior Community Planner, Nishnawbe Aski Development Fund

Presentation Title: Planning with the Seven Grandfathers: Stories of Resurgence in Nishnawbe Aski Nation communities

Abstract: First Nations in Nishnawbe Aski Nation are re-visioning and re-defining what community planning means to them. Through defining their own process and ultimately connecting to their traditional laws and practices, community planning is being used as a tool to enable First Nations to dream. Despite the immense challenges in these northern communities and in spite of the provincial Far North Act (FNA, 2010) which continues to dispossess these remote communities from their traditional territory, Anishinaabe cultural practices of planning endure and strengthen.

This session will explore the implications of the FNA on planning and development in remote First Nations communities. Through the FNA, land-use planning is used as a means of disconnecting communities from their land through the creation of parks and other measures such as provincial veto of the land-use plans and the prevention of any modern development on their traditional territory until the land-use planning process is undertaken. This Act is seen as an additional way that planning has been used to control First Nations communities.

However – some communities are finding ways to connect conventional planning with their traditional values. Stories of processes that honour the Anishinaabe teachings of the Seven Grandfathers (Wisdom, Love, Respect, Bravery, Honesty, Humility, and Truth) will be shared. Building on the success of Comprehensive Community Planning, NAN First Nations are reclaiming planning to improve their communities, protect precious lands and waters, celebrate traditions and culture, and promote healing and reconciliation. These processes recognize the interconnected nature of our world, and honour Creation through a community-led process that is grounded in Anishinaabe culture and traditions.

Presentation Link: [Planning with the Seven Grandfathers: Stories of Resurgence in Nishnawbe Aski Nation communities](#)



The "Artist Studio" breakout room

Community – Planning for sustainable northern living (streets, houses and food)

New ideas and changing values are making planners ponder northern housing and streetscape concepts.

Speaker(s): Jacob Larsen - Planner, City of Yellowknife.

Presentation Title: Tiny Homes, Big Issues

Abstract: Recent years have witnessed increasing interest simpler and smaller dwelling options that reduce the environmental and financial cost of home ownership, often encompassed under the term, “Tiny Homes”. In order to provide a regulatory framework to allow these types of dwellings within municipal boundaries while maintaining standards of quality habitation, various issues must first be addressed. They include but are not limited to zoning codes, building codes, community participation, utility servicing and options around tenure.

In response to this growing interest in tiny homes, The City of Yellowknife is exploring these issues in order to enable various types of small, affordable homes. This presentation will provide an overview of these issues, the lessons learned to date, and describe the status of this evolving planning issue in the capital of the Northwest Territories. This presentation is an opportunity to share learning, and discuss how this type of housing may be integrated into the planning regime of Northern municipalities.

Presentation Link: [Tiny Homes, Big Issues](#)

Speaker(s): Chelsey Jersak B.A., M.A. - Managing Director of Planning & Communities, Novhaus Inc. & Kirk Tyler B.A., MSLS – Sustainability Planner.

Presentation Title: Trade Up, Not Off: Toward a Green and Affordable Housing Future

Abstract: If we believe conventional wisdom, tradeoffs in any housing project are impossible to avoid. We’re told to choose two traits—quality, affordability, or speed. We can never have all three at once.

This refrain might sound familiar, but is it really true? And as the north grapples with increasing energy prices and decreasing housing affordability, does the standard refrain offer us the solutions we really need?

We believe it's time to rethink the conventional wisdom, and begin to realistically explore how to plan and develop housing that meets both our communities' green desires, as well as our affordable housing needs.

Join us as we discuss planning and policy options for facilitating green, affordable, and efficient housing in the north. This discussion will be grounded in realistic technical options with tangible socio-economic impacts, and will have ample time for questions and answers. Please come prepared for a frank discussion, and bring along a willingness to visualize a new housing future for our communities.

Presentation Link: [Trade Up, Not Off: Toward a Green and Affordable Housing Future](#)

Speaker(s): Ana Karinna Hidalgo MPLAN., PhD. - Researcher, University of Calgary, Faculty of Environmental Design.

Presentation Title: Fascinating Streets for Winter Cities

Abstract: Winter cities have a unique set of spatial features characterized by low temperatures, snow and ice, and chilly winds, and a rich quantity of textures, shadows, and colors on their environments. However, the reduced exposure to sun during the winter season may affect the use of public outdoor urban spaces, and so mental and physical health, and enjoyment of cities. Streets, as the main outdoor public space, are aimed at providing character to cities.

The shape, textures, vegetation, furniture, lights, colors and buildings that create the street atmosphere should be thought, designed and built harmonically and systematically towards the city growth. Winter cities are to be shaped differently with respect to the sunlight and natural landscapes in order to take advantage of their



Ana Karinna Hidalgo

psychological, ecological, and cultural benefits. Urban design, environmental psychology and biophilic design provide insights for the development of public spaces that help improving the physical and mental health of the residents. The attention restoration theory in psychology proposes that fascination is an important step for the mental restoration process that can be produced by biophilic elements such as native vegetation, sunlight, textures, colors and well-designed buildings. This presentation focuses on the psychological benefits of fascinating streets and presents a conceptual design for the geometry and components for the design of streets and public places that can be considered for urban design policies of winter cities.

Presentation Link: [Fascinating Streets for Winter Cities](#)

PLENARY POSTER PRESENTATIONS

The Northern Planning Conference received several poster submissions from across Canada. These posters covered a range of planning topics and were displayed in the lobby of the Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre for the duration of the conference. Poster presenters were given one minute to describe their poster during the lightning round poster sessions. The posters generated interesting discussions and gave planning professionals a visual medium to showcase their work. 10 posters were presented on day one of the conference. The name of the speaker(s), poster title, and an abstract are as follows:

Speaker(s): Michelle Sicotte - Fish and Wildlife Planner, Government of Yukon, BSc., MSc

Poster Title: Using local wisdom to collaboratively identify fish and wildlife management priorities in Yukon communities

Abstract: Collaboratively developing fish and wildlife management priorities in First Nation traditional territories across Yukon is key for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and habitats. Using collective decision making and consensus building to reflect regional needs and concerns is important for building local support and capacity for fish and wildlife management. Community-based fish and wildlife work plans are one way that Yukon government, Yukon First Nation governments, and renewable resources councils come together to identify and prioritize fish and wildlife management priorities in traditional territories. Guided by the spirit and intent of the First Nation Final Agreements, we have over 20 years' experience developing these work plans across Yukon. We use a range of tools to understand needs and concerns among community members including written and online surveys, focus groups, community meetings, and open houses. Input is summarized and what we heard is reflected back to the community. Using consensus building workshops we collectively consider local input, traditional knowledge, and scientific data to develop a shared vision for fish and wildlife management in a First Nation's traditional territory for the next five years. Through this presentation I will share lessons learned in community-based fish and wildlife planning, and explore where we hope these plans will take us in the future.

Speaker(s): Sam Skinner, M.Sc. - Senior Planner, Yukon Land Use Planning Council

Poster Title: Exploring the Cumulative Effects of Future Land Use in the Dawson Planning Region

Abstract: The North Yukon land use plan is the only approved regional plan in Yukon. Its land use designation system is based on different levels of two cumulative effects indicators: direct surface disturbance and linear density. The Dawson Regional Planning Commission wanted to determine: 1) if the concepts used in North Yukon were relevant to the land use situation in the Dawson Planning Region, and 2) if the cumulative effects indicator levels used in North Yukon were relevant to their land uses. To assist the Commission answer these questions, existing and plausible future levels of the two cumulative effects indicators were explored in the Dawson Planning Region. Though many land uses co-exist, four sectors were identified as requiring consideration: forestry, placer mining, quartz (hard rock) mining, and oil and gas activity. Domain experts from these four industries were consulted to develop parameters describing two plausible levels of development (lower and higher) for a 20-year future period. For each sector, domain experts reported anticipated levels of activity and their potential locations. These parameters were used to guide the manual addition of human disturbance features in a GIS to spatially "grow" the expected disturbances created by each industry. For each Landscape Management Unit, the projected future disturbance levels were then compared with existing levels. In addition to examining the potential relevance of the North Yukon indicators, these methods were also found useful to identify areas that could be expected to receive higher levels of future land use.

Speaker(s): Justin Stoyko - GIS Analyst Planner, the Sahtu Land Use Planning Board, BSc., MSc

Poster Title: Land use Planning in the Sahtu, Northwest Territories

Abstract: The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB) is mandated to develop and Implement a land use plan (Plan) for the Sahtu Settlement Area an area of 283,000 km². The SLUPB was created pursuant to the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (SDMCLA) and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA). The Plan is the product of 15 years (1998-2013) of development. It came into effect on August 8, 2013 following the sequential approval by the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada. Following Plan approval, the SLUPB has a continuing role to monitor the Plan's implementation. This includes responsibilities to conduct conformity determinations on referral, receive applications for exceptions to the Plan, consider Plan amendments, and conduct a 5-year review. The Plan's zoning map will be the focal point of the poster using additional maps, graphics, and text boxes the poster will visually present an overview of planning activities in the Sahtu Settlement Area.

Speaker(s): Nick Grzybowski - Yukon Land Use Planning Council, Associate Consultant, BSc., MADR

Poster Title: A Review of the Peel Watershed Common Land Use Planning Process

Abstract: To date the Common Land Use Planning Process (planning process) has struggled in producing regional land use plans that are approved and implemented by both the Yukon and the First Nations government(s).

The goal of this research project was to capture the knowledge and experience of those involved in the Peel Watershed planning process that took place between 2002 and 2014. Gathering this knowledge will contribute to improving the planning process in the Yukon, where past successes and challenges inform improved future applications.

In the short term, recommendations from my project are intended to contribute to the successful completion of regional land use plans in the Yukon, which in the long run may provide greater certainty for a multitude of users and reduce the prevalence of land use conflicts throughout the Yukon Territory.

Speaker(s): Kelsey Taylor - Indigenous Community Planner, University of British Columbia

Poster Title: The Role of Indigenous Youth in Planning and Governance

Abstract: This poster explores ways that Indigenous youth are getting involved in planning processes, and in governance. As many Indigenous communities undertake Comprehensive Community Plans and other types of planning processes, youth are increasingly becoming a significant aspect of these plans in the North and in the rest of Canada. While youth are a significant proportion of the population of Indigenous communities, especially in the North, there is little information to date on the inclusion of youth in planning surrounding Indigenous self-governance. The poster draws on the researcher's personal planning practice in Indigenous Community Planning. The poster utilizes knowledge gained from participatory action research, workshop facilitation, and community engagement. These methods are used to look at the ways that youth are involved in planning, governance, and the future of their communities. The poster consciously gives ownership of the materials produced to the Indigenous youth participants. The poster presents guidelines on Indigenous youth engagement in the face of the many challenges in contemporary Indigenous governance. The guidelines, created in

collaboration with Indigenous communities, suggest that youth empowerment and leadership is integral to the planning processes of Indigenous communities in the North and elsewhere.

Speaker(s): Amanda Taylor - Land Use Planner, Ta'an Kwäch'än Council, MA

Poster Title: Coordinating Plans and Policies: The challenges and strategies

Abstract: Planners coordinate - that's our job. However, due to myriad factors, this activity is often pushed to the side of our desks in favor of higher priority items that have more immediate results. Why is coordination becoming increasingly difficult in a field that depends on it? My Master's thesis contributed to a three-year study aimed at identifying coordination barriers and strategies across Canadian municipalities. Studies show how shared benefits through joint action can result from coordination. Resource constraints including staff turnover, lack of time and finances are common barriers to coordination. Factors contributing to coordination include staff buy-in, a common organizational vision, relationship-building and even working in closer proximity to colleagues to foster easier communication. Findings from this study are important for northern planners due to the frequency of intergovernmental collaboration between First Nation, municipal and federal governments.

Speaker(s): Pierre Vernier - University of Alberta, Renewable Resources

Poster Title: Developing map- and web-based products to support sustainable land-use in large dynamic systems

Abstract: The Canadian BEACONS Project has developed a science-based framework to support proactive planning in large, dynamic landscapes. A fundamental component of this framework is adaptive management supported by ecological benchmarks. To support the implementation of this framework, and the identification of ecological benchmarks, we have developed a suite of custom tools and datasets, as well as websites for hosting analyses. Here, we highlight three map- and web-based products developed for the boreal regions of Canada and Alaska. These products will be publicly available and have potential to support many aspects of land-use planning.

- 1) We have assembled a suite of boreal-wide datasets with consistent projection, scale, and resolution to identify and assess representation of potential benchmark areas. The datasets were created from recent and reliable data including anthropogenic disturbance, biophysical features, climate, and species models.
 - 2) We have developed two value-added data products. Water catchments are approximate drainage areas for stream segments that support evaluation of landscape hydrology. Catchment datasets have been developed at two scales (1:1million and ~1:50,000). Minimum Dynamic Reserves (MDR) are size estimates for benchmarks designed to incorporate natural disturbance and maintain ecological processes. Fire-based MDRs have been estimated for all ecoregions intersecting the boreal region of Alaska and Canada.
 - 3) Websites have been designed to communicate the results of analyses and enable data sharing. These websites are generated automatically to facilitate regular updating. Dynamic html reports including embedded computer code, datasets, tables, graphs and maps, enable users to explore the results in relation to input datasets.
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Speaker(s): Savannah Zachary - School of Community & Regional Planning, University of British Columbia

Poster Title: Urban Wellness within a Cultural Context

Abstract: The urban landscape is changing in the north. With more economic opportunities drawing families and individuals to larger communities, there is potential to become disengaged from their roots. The influences behind the change in the urban landscape are caused by the climate, a different social environment and population movement. Aboriginal communities make up a large portion of the population in the north. Being in an urban environment can limit access to traditional ways of food harvesting and lifestyle.

Youth that come to cities often become disengaged from traditional knowledge, culture and activities on the land. Culture, language, and knowledge are interconnected; when one is lost, others are at risk of a similar fate. Having green houses and programs that are designed to address these issues in northern communities can help aboriginal youth learn and foster traditional ways of food harvesting and plant knowledge. Garden environments are fertile spaces for the cross-pollination of ideas, skills and personal growth. This is also an opportunity to connect with elders and knowledge keepers that can provide intergenerational knowledge. These greenhouses will be grounded in the indigenous perspective that we derive wellness and community from relationship and interaction with land and territory. We can also link this with the growing trend in North American cities to develop urban farming skills. Not only is this helpful for aboriginal people to connect with each other, it also connects them with the larger North American societal trends.

Speaker(s): Lisa Walker - Natural Resources Legislative Advisor and Negotiator, Forest Management branch, Government of Yukon

Poster Title: Collaborative Forest Resources Management Planning with First Nations and Yukon Government. The unique planning context provided through First Nations Final Agreements and Yukon's Forest Resources Act

Abstract: A Forest Resources Management Plan is a strategic level forest management plan that provides guidance to forest resources management within a region of Yukon. An FRMP provides guidelines on forest harvesting and identifies areas where harvesting may occur. It can also provide forest management recommendations relating to habitat, access management, timber and non-timber values. FRMPs originate from First Nations Final Agreements and Yukon's Forest Resources Act. The FRMP Joint Planning Committee includes representation from Yukon Government and First Nations whose Traditional Territory falls within the planning boundary. In addition to FN Final Agreements, forest management is regulated by the Yukon Forest Resources Act (FRA). The FRA was developed in by Yukon First Nations, Renewable Resource Councils and Yukon government. The purpose, contents, and process for Forest Resources Management Plans are also set out in the FRA. There are approved Forest Resources Management Plans in Dawson, Haines Junction and Teslin, which were all developed collaboratively with First Nations and RRCs. The current Whitehorse and Southern Lakes FRMP is a partnership between the Carcross / Tagish First Nation, Kwanlin Dün First Nation, the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council and Yukon Government. Two renewable resource councils participate in the process, Carcross / Tagish RRC and Laberge RRC. When the Joint Planning Committee is finished their work, they will recommend.



An engaging poster area

PANEL DISCUSSION AND PRESENTATION

What are we planning for?

This panel shared stories of planning and priorities in North Yukon, the Sahtu and the Far North of Ontario. The panel discussion included three topics and four speakers. Presenters were given 20 minutes each followed by a 20-minute question and answer period. The name of the speaker(s), a presentation title, an abstract and a presentation link are as follows:

Speaker(s): Norma Kassi - Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research, Director of Indigenous Collaboration

Presentation Title: Our Changing Homelands, Our Changing Lives Indigenous Food Security

Abstract: Historically, our Ancestors have spoken about lands that must be “protected for future generations”. These lands that were being referred to, were lands and watersheds that held great importance to Aboriginal people and were areas with rich biodiversity. For example, calving and birthing grounds, pathways of migratory birds, sanctuaries, wetlands, watersheds, and spawning areas.

Our Ancestors predicted over and over the “hard times that are coming”. We are here now in full force, facing the predicted hard times. There is an urgency to plan forward not only for unused areas for socio-economic development, but of most importance, for the long-term conservation of our biodiversity. The Ancestors knew that we would come to a time like now, where the very sustenance of our people’s long-term survival would be in jeopardy. As northern Aboriginal people, we are faced with declining traditional food sources, such as salmon and other fishes, caribou, moose, and birds, due to many factors, including: overharvesting, unclear waters, pollution, contaminants, and most concerning, the warming of our climate. This is having devastating effects on our northern communities, particularly with respect to food security.

This is why, our past Aboriginal leaders began discussions with federal and territorial governments for land claims agreements and the reclaiming of our homelands, protecting of our species, our people, and our livelihoods.

Land and water-use planning is a major priority in the North. It is critical that local traditional knowledge and local experts are a part of the process along with modern science to work together in full collaboration to manage the complex issues we are facing today. By working together with local communities, relevant, sustainable strategies for adaptation can be possible.

Presentation Link: [Our Changing Homelands, Our Changing Lives Indigenous Food Security](#)

Speaker(s): Scott Paszkiewicz-Executive Director/Senior Planner, Sahtu Land Use Planning Board

Presentation Title: Land Use Planning in the Sahtu, Northwest Territories

Abstract: The Sahtu Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB) is mandated to develop and implement a land use plan (Plan) for the Sahtu Settlement Area, an area of 283,000 km². The SLUPB was created pursuant to the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (SDMCLA) and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act (MVRMA). The Plan is the product of 15 years (1998-2013) of development. It came into effect on August 8, 2013, following the sequential approval by the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated, the Government of the Northwest Territories, and the Government of Canada. Following Plan approval, the SLUPB has a continuing role to monitor the Plan's implementation. This includes responsibilities to conduct conformity determinations on referral, receive applications for exceptions to the Plan, consider Plan amendments, and conduct a 5-year review. The presentation will cover an overview of the Sahtu Settlement Area, the plan development process, implementation activities, with a look forward toward the 5-year review.

Presentation Link: [Land Use Planning in the Sahtu, Northwest Territories](#)

Speaker(s): Roy Sidders- Planning Manager, Far North Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry

Presentation Title: Community based land use planning in the Far North of Ontario

Abstract: Occupying 42% of the province's land mass, the Far North is a vast and largely intact part of Ontario. It is also home to 24,000 people, mostly First Nations, living in 34 communities who have a deep relationship with the land. Rich in cultural and natural values, the Far North has ecological systems that are vital to all of Ontario, and the world. The area is also rich in natural resources with demand for these resources increasing, particularly in the area known as the Ring of Fire, site of the largest chromite discovery in North America. In 2008, the government of Ontario announced the launch of the Far North Land Use Planning Initiative, a process whereby First Nations and Ontario work jointly on making decisions about how land and water will be used into the future. In 2010, Ontario passed the Far North Act, the legislative framework for this planning. It enshrines in law the need for both First Nations and Ontario to approve a community based land use plan and requires that once a land use plan is completed, activities on the land must be consistent with those plans. Through the Far North Land Use Planning Initiative, Ontario is making progress on planning. Four plans have been completed, and many more are being prepared. This presentation will highlight how the Ministry of Natural Resources of Forestry and First Nations have developed a consensus-based process that is built on a foundation of increasing respect and trust for each other's perspective and knowledge.

Presentation Link: [Community based land use planning in the Far North of Ontario](#)

BREAKOUT SESSION 4

This breakout group included four overall themes with three presentations delivered per theme for a total of 12 presentations. Presenters were allotted 20 minutes each and concluded with a 30-minute question and answer period. All of the presentations were moderated by a designated facilitator. The following describes the theme of the breakout group, the name of the speaker(s), a presentation title, an abstract and a presentation link.

Planning for Change – Tools and Models for Conservation Planning - Changing landscapes, climates and ecosystems: Taking stock & building strategies to promote resilient ecosystems.

Speaker(s): Kim Lisgo - Researcher, Renewable Resources & Fiona Schmiegelow - Professor and Director of Northern Sciences Program, University of Alberta.

Presentation Title: A comprehensive framework for sustainable land-use in large dynamic systems

Abstract: Northern regions of Canada are globally significant, supporting naturally-functioning ecosystems with a full complement of native biota and human cultures with deep links to the lands and waters. These areas are also experiencing significant land-use pressures, and are already showing effects of climate change. Conventional planning and management paradigms reflect a history that includes extensive alteration of socio-ecological systems and related processes often include a constrained set of options that are reactive to existing conflicts and crises. Such situations reinforce the mistaken impression that conservation is a cost to resource development, rather than a fundamental component of sustainability. Planning proactively for true sustainability requires a precautionary approach that acknowledges the uncertainty in management decisions, and seeks to maintain or enhance resilience at broad spatial scales. These are critical considerations as northern regions face unprecedented challenges, but also incredible opportunities. We advance a conceptual and analytical framework for large, dynamic landscapes that exploits the strengths of conservation planning and adaptive resource management through a systems approach to environmental and socio-cultural sustainability. Related land-use planning involves identification of ecological benchmarks in combination with active management regimes and a robust monitoring program that systematically enhances learning and reduces management uncertainty. The framework promotes innovative management based on shared stewardship. This approach offers potential to maintain the full range of natural and cultural values that boreal regions currently support, while realizing desirable economic opportunities. We provide examples of application of this framework across boreal regions of Canada and Alaska.

Presentation Link: [A comprehensive framework for sustainable land-use in large dynamic systems](#)

Speaker(s): Hilary Cooke PhD. - Associate Conservation Scientist, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada.

Presentation Title: Priority Areas for Conservation in Yukon's Boreal Mountains

Abstract: Yukon's Boreal Mountains (Cordillera) has not been significantly transformed by human activity, however continued growth in population and resource development is inevitable. Currently, only 11% is protected with the majority in high-elevation mountains of the southwest. I identified areas of high conservation value for ~290,00 km² of Yukon's Boreal Mountains using ecological benchmark conservation planning tools developed by the BEACONS group. Networks of benchmark areas are primarily intact, i.e. without significant human land disturbance, large enough to accommodate natural fire regimes, and representative of regional environmental diversity. I compared multiple scenarios for networks of benchmark areas varying in level of intactness (i.e., 80%, 90%, and 100% of area without human footprint) and total area (covering 15%, 25%, 35%, and 50% of the study area). The best benchmark area networks representing regional environmental variability

were <100% intact and covered 35-50% of the study area. While numerous opportunities for large, intact benchmark areas exist, valley bottoms with unique ecosystems are disproportionately impacted by human land disturbance. Thus, a strategy for conserving valley bottom habitats is critical. The priority conservation areas identified can form the foundation of conservation assessments in regional planning alongside other conservation values (e.g. focal wildlife habitats, rare and special elements).

Presentation Link: [Priority Areas for Conservation in Yukon's Boreal Mountains](#)

Speaker(s): Don Reid - Wildlife Ecologist, Wildlife Conservation Society Canada.

Presentation Title: Projected Climate-Biome (Cliome) shifts in Yukon: Implications for Planning

Abstract: Identification of zones of high conservation value, and designation of some as high priority conservation lands, are key features of regional land use planning. This generally involves mapping vegetation communities (also termed land covers or ecosystems) as habitats for a suite of focal species. Vegetation communities are changing with climate change, because temperature, moisture and natural disturbance frequently define distribution limits for many plants. Capitalizing on an existing modeled dataset for Yukon from Scenarios Network for Alaska and Arctic Planning (SNAP), we examine shifts in the distribution of 18 clusters of climate parameters, and the vegetation communities currently associated with them (collectively termed "cliomes") across three, 30-year time steps, from the present through the 2090s.

By the 2090s, Yukon may lose seven cliomes and gain one. Three regional changes, if accompanied by vegetation redistribution, represent biome shifts: complete loss of climate conditions for arctic tundra in north Yukon; emergence of climate conditions supporting grasslands in southern Yukon valleys; reduction in climates supporting alpine tundra in favour of boreal forests types across mountains of central and northern Yukon. Higher elevations in southern Yukon are projected to change least in climate. The northernmost parks, and those <100 km² in size, show the greatest turnover in cliomes over time. This analysis can assist with: planning connectivity between protected areas; identifying novel conservation zones that will maximize representation of habitats during the emerging changes; designing plans, management and monitoring for individual protected areas.

Presentation Link: [Projected Climate-Biome \(Cliome\) shifts in Yukon: Implications for Planning](#)

Planning for Change – Values Planning to Protect Specific Values - Land use planning and decision making for divergent values: recreation, access and a wetland management framework for the North.

Speaker(s): Peggy Holroyd MEDes - Senior Land Use Planner & Daniel Grant - Environmental Resource Planning Specialist, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands.

Presentation Title: Outdoor recreation planning – a wicked problem – a novel approach

Abstract: Post- devolution in 2014, the GNWT Department of Lands began the development of a Recreational Land Management Framework (RLMF), to guide its response to demand for recreational land use opportunities on territorial and Commissioner's land in the Northwest Territories.

Recreational use of public lands in the Northwest Territories is becoming an increasingly pressing land management challenge. The issue is particularly acute close to the large communities, where the growing

demand by residents for a variety of recreational experiences is met with public concerns that popular lakes may be 'at capacity' for recreational use, and access to new areas is limited.

Additional public land management issues include: providing for a diversity of recreational uses while meeting the demand for recreational cabin leases, addressing unauthorized occupancy, recognizing traditional uses, integrating recreation use with other commercial or industry uses, and reconciling the land administration regimes for Commissioner's land and recently devolved lands.

As part of the development of the RLMF, Lands is evaluating the use of recreation resource methodologies to help inform the administration, planning and management of public lands for recreational use. These methods include the Water and Land Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (WALROS), the Recreation Resource Identification, Assessment & Mapping (R2IAM), and a recreational carrying capacity methodology. While the field of recreation management planning is well developed in the South, new approaches must be taken to recreation management planning in the North. In this presentation an update on the development of the RLMF will be provided and the opportunity and challenge of applying recreation resource methodologies in the North will be explored.

Presentation Link: [Outdoor recreation planning – a wicked problem – a novel approach](#)

Speaker(s): Jamie Kenyon M.Sc. - Conservation Programs Specialist, Ducks Unlimited Canada.

Presentation Title: Canada's boreal forest wetlands: an approach for conservation and sustainable development

Abstract: Wetlands are among the most important habitats across the North. The value wetlands provide people through ecological goods and services are many and include wildlife habitat, subsistence harvest opportunities, water filtration, water storage, carbon storage, spiritual and cultural needs, and aesthetic values. The importance of wetlands can be seen in the number of protected areas across the North that centre on wetlands (e.g. Old Crow Flats in the Yukon).

Since it is not feasible for all wetlands to be included in protected areas, wetlands are at risk of being negatively impacted by development and the subsequent loss of values affecting local people. A management framework for wetlands is necessary to help guide how proponents design developments and to provide a standard for regulators to assess the performance of a proposed development. While regional land use planning can decrease this risk to wetlands by limiting the amount of development and highlighting the importance of wetlands in the region, further augmentation of the direction provided by regional land use plans is usually necessary. A management framework is even more important in areas that have yet to undergo regional land use planning. Across much of the North, a wetland management framework either does not exist or current regulations and legislation are inadequate at sustaining wetlands in the face of increasing development. We will describe what a wetlands management framework should incorporate as well as the steps required to achieve and implement this directive.

Presentation Link: [Canada's boreal forest wetlands: an approach for conservation and sustainable development](#)

Speaker(s): Ronald Morrison MES, MCIP, RPP – President, Sustainability North Inc.

Presentation Title: Unlocking the Potential of Canada's North: The Future of Sustainability Planning

Abstract: In looking to a future of emerging development throughout Canada's North, new approaches and fresh thinking will be required to realize the tremendous potential in the resource wealth of the vast landscape of our largely untapped northern frontier. The change will need to understand the North as a storehouse of natural resources that can extend shared value to not only the North, but indeed across Canada.

It will need to be open in the perception of and dialogue around development to embrace sustainability perspectives, attract investment and enable opportunities that enhance economic, social and environmental outcomes. It will need to consider a new way of doing business in the new North. Underlying this change will be innovation in planning that can better balance competing land uses.

The presentation will question what the North, the role of planning and sustainability means in light of the kind of change that can drive new approaches to dealing with past challenges. It will outline elements, constraints and opportunities associated with developing a new paradigm for development. Among these will be governance, planning and regulatory instruments that can more effectively address public, First Nations, conservation and industry interests.

Presentation Link: [Unlocking the Potential of Canada's North: The Future of Sustainability Planning](#)

The Future – New Plans for the New North Recent Plans - The presenters in this session will share their experiences; successes and lessons learned producing plans in Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Speaker(s): David Loeks – Principal, TransNorthern Management Consulting.

Presentation Title: Planning for the Public Interest: Lessons from the Peel Watershed Plan

Abstract: The Peel Watershed planning process provides lessons for future northern plans. These issues emerged: How strict and binding are the “rules of the game” provided by the Yukon's Umbrella Final Agreement? What is the relationship of First Nations and the Yukon Government in “co-management” of public land? Has the public a democratic right to expect that its elected government should respect what the majority clearly desires? Who has the moral standing to have the final say?

For the Peel Planning Commission, the nub was how to recognize the public interest when fundamentally different world-views are in contest. The Berger Commission raised this in the 1970s and it has not gone away. The dominant (government) paradigm regards the northern landscape as a commodity; a collection of resources and economic benefits to be quantified and optimized. The challenger is a paradigm that is both newer and older. This alternative recognizes the land as meaning-rich, numinous ... a sacred space. Widely held, it is not limited to First Nations. The dichotomy is much more than “competing uses,” and they cannot be compared in dollar units.

This presentation will examine the Peel planning region and why it is significant, the planning process, how the Commission articulated the public interest, and the subsequent court case. I will submit that the Yukon Government, by considering land as a commodity, advocated a special interest and not the public interest. I will present a template for filtering input to identify the public interest in northern landscapes, and a rationale for

including a non-binding referendum as the final stage of consultation before governments approve, modify, or reject a Commission's plan.

Presentation Link: [Planning for the Public Interest: Lessons from the Peel Watershed Plan](#)

Speaker(s): Chief Joachim Bonnetrouge – Chair & Dr. Petr Cizek - Cizek Environmental Services - Decho Land Use Planning Committee.

Presentation Title: The Draft Interim Decho Land Use Plan – Lessons Learned

Abstract: The Dehcho First Nations Interim Measures Agreement establishes a Dehcho Land Use Planning Committee with a mandate to develop a draft interim Dehcho Land Use Plan. The presentation will cover the unique features of the proposed land use plan and the lessons learned during the development of this plan.

Presentation Link: [The Draft Interim Decho Land Use Plan – Lessons Learned](#)



Top: Chief Joachim Bonnetrouge. Bottom: Dr. Petr Cizek - "it works like a triangle"...

Speaker(s): Ron Cruikshank - Former Land Use Planner/Coordinator, Gwich'in Settlement Area.

Presentation Title: Gwich'in Settlement Area Regional Land Use Plan

Abstract: The Gwich'in Settlement Area Regional Land use plan was the first regional plan approved north of 60 based upon a land claim agreement and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act. The plan is an example of a community based regional land use plan that had a simple process, land designation system and was completed in relatively short timeframe (3 .5 years). It made extensive use of the Traditional Environmental Knowledge of the four Gwich'in communities in the region. The approval process involved legal issues involving the interpretation of the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and the Territorial Lands Act. The authority of the plan, and the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act was ultimately recognized and the plan has now been implemented.



Ron Cruikshank

Presentation Link: [Gwich'in Settlement Area Regional Land Use Plan](#)

Planning with Communities – Planning for Climate Change - Developing hazard mitigation strategies to prepare for the impacts of climate change on Northern infrastructure and communities.

Speaker(s): Alison Perrin M.A.– Climate Change Education and Project Coordinator, Yukon Research Centre, Yukon College.

Presentation Title: Planning for Change: Hazard and permafrost adaptation tools for northern communities

Abstract: Permafrost thaw threatens community infrastructure and is already affecting buildings and houses across the North. We have developed community-scale hazard risk maps integrating vulnerability assessments, permafrost studies, hydrology, surficial geology, and climate change considerations. Hazard risk maps portray the relative risk of landscape processes that affect terrain stability in a community. The maps support community-based, future-focused adaptation planning, and have been used to site small-scale infrastructure projects, guide land planning processes, and assess suitability of land development applications.

However, assessing risk is only one step in integrating the implications of permafrost degradation and landscape change in community planning. Hazard risk maps in some communities may portray the bulk of community lands as medium or high risk, in particular in areas with ice-rich permafrost. Housing and building adaptations can allow for development in areas classified at a higher hazard risk. By assessing the costs related to addressing vulnerabilities and implementing adaptations, hazard risk maps can more fully enable community planning. We are conducting an economic analysis to reveal the financial costs and benefits of infrastructure adaptation choices in Arviat, Nunavut and Old Crow, Yukon. With this information, we will generate Cost-of-Adaptation maps and related products that can be used by community planners and decision makers to guide future infrastructure decisions. Our goal is to provide maps that help community decision-makers in Old Crow and

Arviat, and ultimately across the Arctic and sub-Arctic, in making effective and sustainable planning and infrastructure choices in the face of climate change.

Presentation Link: [Planning for Change: Hazard and permafrost adaptation tools for northern communities](#)

Speaker(s): Marie-Pierre McDonald M.Arch. – Land Use Planner, Kativik Regional Government & Michelle Armstrong MCIP., RPP - Principal & Senior Planner, Northern Futures Planning.

Presentation Title: Integrating Climate Change Hazard Mapping into Community Plan Policy in Nunavik, Québec

Abstract: Northern Canada (north of 60°) has warmed at a rate approximately 2½ times the global average since the late 1940s. This accelerated warming has repercussions for the land, its ecosystems and the arctic communities whose sustenance, health and identity are intertwined with the land. Increases in temperature and changing precipitation patterns have led to a wide range of impacts such as changes in timing and amount of surface water availability, increased depth and extent of permafrost thaw, shorter seasons, flooding, and shoreline erosion.

In most Nunavik communities, there is a lack of information that community planning processes can draw upon to identify areas safe for land development. However, in the northern villages of Akulivik and Salluit, where evidence of permafrost degradation was causing significant community concern, permafrost and hazard mapping was undertaken to better inform community land use planning as well as adaptation guidance for municipal decision-makers. This presentation will explore how the hazard mapping work was integrated into the community planning processes and what has been learned to inform future processes.

The work undertaken in these communities will be jointly presented by Marie-Pierre McDonald, a Land Use Planner with the Kativik regional Government and Michelle Armstrong, Community Planner and Principal of Northern Futures Planning.

Presentation Link: [Integrating Climate Change Hazard Mapping into Community Plan Policy in Nunavik, Québec](#)

Speaker(s): Sara Holzman - Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment, Climate Change Section.

Presentation Title: Community engagement in Cape Dorset, Nunavut: A lesson in sharing climate change information with Nunavut communities

Abstract: Changes in permafrost stability are greatly affecting Nunavut's communities. Adapting to these impacts is becoming more apparent at the community level. Due to the rocky landscape and poor drainage systems in Cape Dorset, maintaining current infrastructure and planning for future development is proving to be challenging. In the summer of 2015, the Climate Change Section of the Government of Nunavut hosted community climate change engagement activities in Cape Dorset to collect and share information around a map that shows suitability of land based on ground movement.

Getting feedback on the map will ultimately ensure that it is developed at a level that is both user-friendly and practical for all. General discussions throughout the week focused on how infrastructure is affected by changing permafrost and how these changes influence current and future development in the community. These activities included meetings, site visits, school activities, and community-wide events and engaged members of the community, including the Hamlet of Cape Dorset, the housing sector, elders, youth, and the general public. The

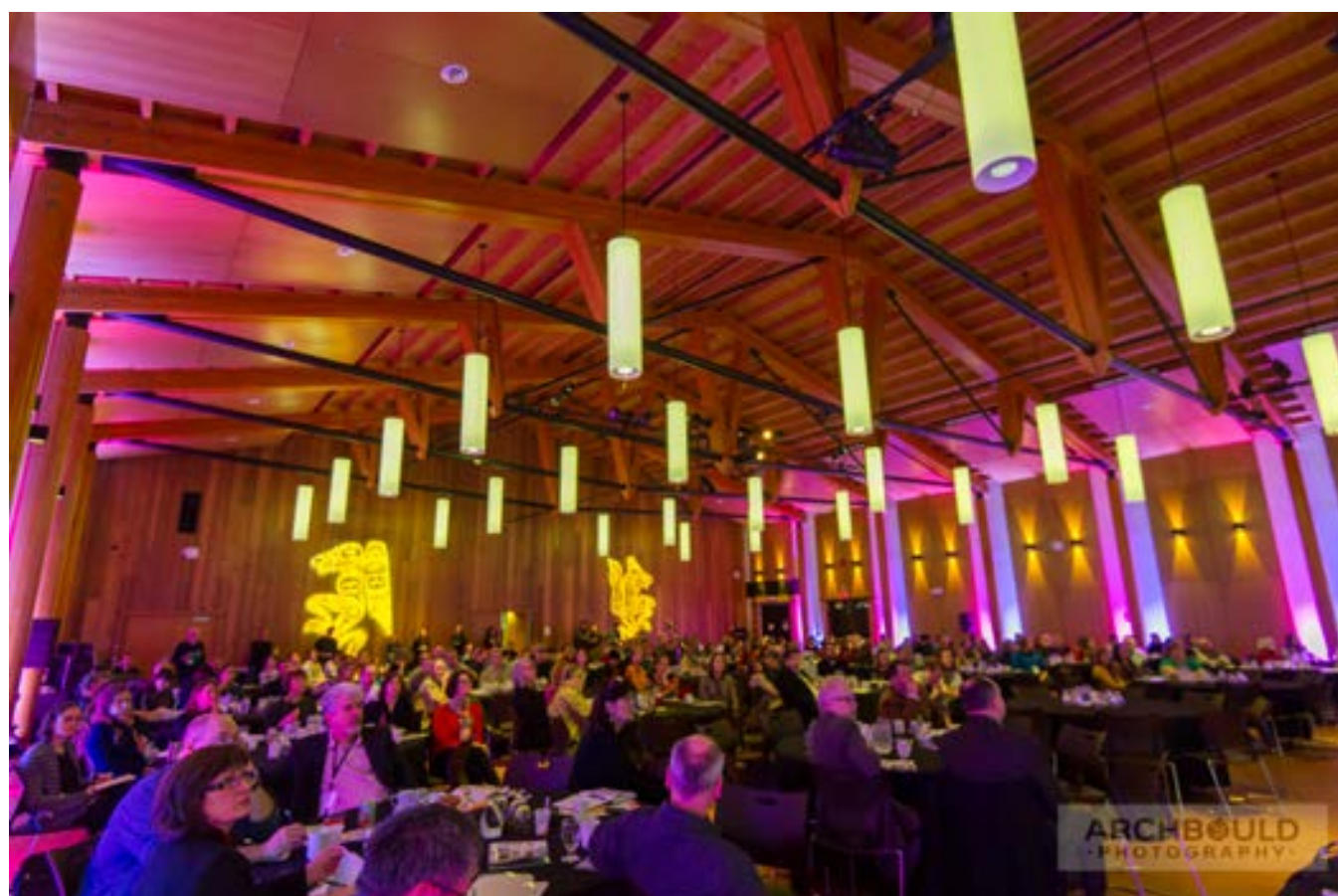
week's activities fostered collaboration between the various groups, and it was encouraging to see information being shared between the research world and practitioners at the municipal and territorial level. Other examples of partnership building including community based monitoring initiatives and participating in local radio evenings. These and other engagement activities are an excellent example of different groups coming together to discuss climate change adaptation in unique and engaging methods.

Presentation Link: [Community engagement in Cape Dorset, Nunavut: A lesson in sharing climate change information with Nunavut communities](#)

CLOSING REMARKS

The Northern Planning Conference closing remarks were given by the Chair of the Yukon Land Use Planning Council, Patrick Rouble and by Gerald Isaac, Senior Policy and Planning Advisor from the Yukon Land Use Planning Council.

Gerald Isaac: *"On behalf of the Northern Planning Conference Committee, the Yukon Land Use Planning Council and the Sponsors we would like to say thank you and good bye to all of you. But did you know that in the Athabaskan language and culture that we have no words for "good bye?" Like in a journey we always look forward to the next step. In my language we say: Sheja, etl'anjita hozo nan teney'in. Which means in Han: Friends, in the future it will be good to see you again!"*



A full-house in the Long House

DAY 4 THURSDAY FEB 18TH

The final day of the conference consisted of three optional workshops. Preregistration was required and space was limited. The workshops provided conference delegates the opportunity to learn more about a particular subject area, practice planning technique and see firsthand the results of planning around the city of Whitehorse. All workshops were three hours long and were facilitated. The name of the workshop, the name of the facilitator(s) and a description of the workshop are as follows:

THE CONSERVATION ECONOMY POTENTIAL IN CANADA'S NORTH – AN EXPLORATORY PANEL DISCUSSION

Panelists: Iain Davidson-Hunt Ph.D., RPP, Professor at the Natural Resources Institute of the University of Manitoba, Nik Lopoukhine Former Chair of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas, B.Sc., M.Sc, Suzanne Hall Tourism Coordinator, Destination Deliné, BSW, Douglas Neasloss Resource Stewardship Director, Council Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative (BC), Bill Kendrick- Special Projects Coordinator, Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Land and Resources Branch & Bill Tserice – Traditional Economy Specialist.

Facilitator: Claudia Haas - Government of the Northwest Territories, Environment and Natural Resources

Description: It is envisioned that a Conservation Economy strives to support vibrant, sustainable, healthy communities through promoting the economic potential inherent in indigenous ways of life.

It can also support a variety of recreational opportunities and may champion the continued subsistence activities of local residents. The development of such an economy takes time and commitment, but once established can persist over the long-term. A Conservation Economy is meant to be complementary with other economic interests, as part of a larger array of regional economic potential.

This panel discussion explored the practical experiences and theoretical perspectives behind creating a Conservation Economy and how that may be integrated within a broader land use planning and protected areas planning regime in the North. The concept has yet to be clearly defined in a Northern context; therefore, session participants will be engaged in a dialog intended to envision a Northern Conservation Economy, by exploring best practice examples from other jurisdictions focusing on their key objectives, principles, economic opportunities, and the collaborative interdisciplinary approaches used to meet objectives. Examples of what has worked (and not worked) in other jurisdictions were introduced and how they can be best adapted and applied in the North was the topic of discussion.

Speakers include a panel of Northern and National practitioners and researchers working in the field of Conservation Planning, Protected Areas, Community Development and Tourism.

HOW TO PLAN FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Facilitator(s): John Glynn-Morris Cottongrass Consulting Group, BA., MRES

Description: Participants will explore case studies, learn new techniques, and leave with a practical understanding of the IAP2 framework and tips for effective public engagement.

Increasingly, decision-making requires public engagement. Do you also find this a complex and frustrating part of planning? You are not alone. The International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) is the global leader in public engagement. IAP2 is rooted in seven Core Values and provides a practical framework to plan and deliver effective public engagement. Increasingly, planners and decision-makers are looking to IAP2 to guide the public engagement component of planning. Students will explore case studies, learn new techniques, and leave with a practical understanding of the IAP2 framework and tips for how to plan for effective public engagement.

OLD TOWN' MOBILE WORKSHOP WITH CITY OF WHITEHORSE PLANNERS

Facilitator (s): Mike Ellis Senior Planner at the City of Whitehorse, MCI., RPP & Ben Campbell Planner at City of Whitehorse, MCIP

Description: See some examples of new and old development, talk about history, aesthetic standards, zoning, trail planning and consultation in the oldest residential part of Whitehorse

CONFERENCE EVALUATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Conference delegates were given a conference evaluation sheet which contained 8 likert scale questions and 5 short answer questions. Participants were also given a workshop evaluation sheet to provide feedback on the workshops. The workshop evaluations contained 5 likert scale questions and 2 short answer questions. Furthermore, an online version of the conference and workshop evaluation was created and distributed to participants after the completion of the Northern Planning Conference. A copy of the Northern Planning Conference evaluation forms can be found in Appendix 3.

RESULTS

74 conference evaluations were submitted in hard copy and online. The results were compiled in an excel sheet and percentages were derived to determine trends in the data. Furthermore, short answer questions were analyzed to determine common themes and suggestions amongst delegates. Results from the Northern Planning Conference evaluations are presented below followed by the results from the Northern Planning Conference workshops.

NORTHERN PLANNING CONFERENCE EVALUATIONS

Common Themes & Suggestions

Please specify the main reason for attending the conference:

Many delegates cited that they attended the conference to learn new planning ideas, build capacity and network with planning professionals from across the North. Several respondents commented that they wanted to gain an understanding of how other jurisdictions are handling challenges of Northern planning efforts. A few of the respondents noted that they were new to planning in the North and that they wanted to gain context, learn best practices, engage in professional development and that they wanted to be inspired by other planning professionals. Another common theme was that participants wanted to build working relationships across the North.

The part of the conference that I felt was most useful was:

Overall, participant's responses varied on what they found most useful. Many participants noted that both the keynote speakers were very useful in giving an overarching view of trends in the North (Keynote day 1) and in First Nations community planning (Keynote day 2). Several participants also noted that the many networking opportunities were very useful. Participants commented that the diversity of breakout sessions was extensive and many commented that they were able to choose from a range of sessions that met their interests. Many delegates commented that the opportunity to meet planners from across the North, share ideas and methods of planning was the most useful part of the conference. Furthermore, several participants who attended the optional workshops on day four of the conference found the three different workshops were useful in providing detailed information, and take home skills in a particular subject area.

The part of the conference that I felt was least useful was:

Delegates' perspectives varied on what they found least useful. For the most part, participants found the topics outside the scope of their work not very useful. For example, some regional planners found the city planning discussions irrelevant or not useful for them.

Although the information in many of the presentations was deemed useful several participants felt that the one-way flow of information from speaker to the audience was not as useful as it could have been. Many

participants commented that it would have been more useful to have some interaction and dialogue between the presenter and audience.

Some participants noted that there was a lack of Yukon First Nations people present and felt that the conference would have been more useful if more Yukon First Nations people attended and gave presentations at the conference. Similarly, some participants commented that the representation of land use interests was narrow and that it would have been useful to have more industry representatives attending and presenting at the conference. A few others commented that it would have been useful to give poster presenters more time to share their research and set more time aside for poster discussion.

My suggestions for improvements or changes for future conferences are:

Overall the evaluations for the conference were positive and people were satisfied with their experiences during the conference. Some specific suggestions for improving future conferences are:

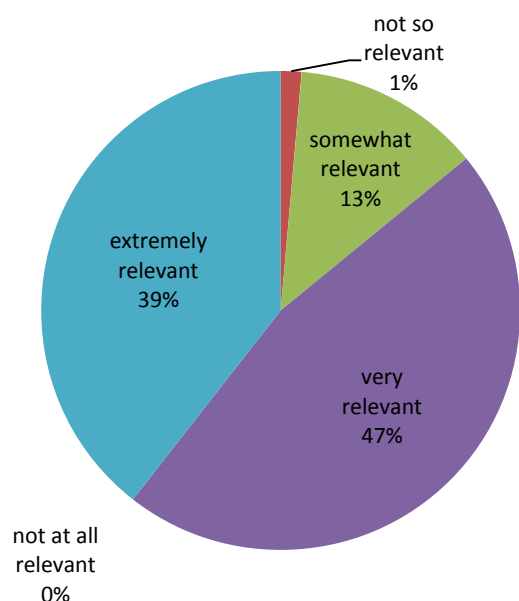
- Establish goals at the outset of the conference so delegates understand the rationale of the themes of the conference and the chosen topics;
- More interactive sessions and less Power Point presentation;
- Reduce the amount of concurrent breakout sessions instead of having 4-5 simultaneously, have 2-3;
- Make it easier to move between concurrent breakout sessions;
- Add an additional day to spread out the information presented at the conference, The Northern Planning Conference had over 60 presentations in 2 days;
- More time allotted for question and answer at the conclusion of each session;
- Encourage more participation from First Nations leaders as well as Yukon First Nations Youth, allocate funds for their participation;
- Presentations should focus on examples, case studies and practical solutions rather than theories and models;
- Have more gender balanced plenary speakers;
- More integration amongst breakout speakers in each theme, prepare focused questions in advance to ask speakers at the end of the session;
- Make sure water is readily available in all the rooms;
- More emphasis on First Nation perspectives on planning less on Western views;
- More presentations and discussions on plan implementation;
- Change the city in which future conferences are hosted for example, have the next one in Yellowknife;
- Facilitate an ice breaking session that encourages participants to interact and get to know one another;
- Have technical support on standby for the plenary panel discussions;
- Discuss marine planning;
- More discussion of Chapter 11 (Regional Land Use Planning) this guides the Yukon Land Use Planning Council and planning Commissions;
- Include a notebook in the delegate package for note taking;
- More pre conference advertising to get the word out;
- Industry needs to participate in the conference;
- Larger poster presence, make time in the program for poster presentations;
- Provide presenters with Power Point guidelines as a few presentations were very hard to read;
- Fewer presenters, focus on tools and techniques and make presentations more interactive;
- Preload submitted presentations including posters on the thumb drive that was included in the delegate package and load all presentations on the conference website;
- Make the conference more Canadian focussed and balanced, not just Yukon focussed;
- More vegetarian options.

Any other comments on the Northern Planning conference:

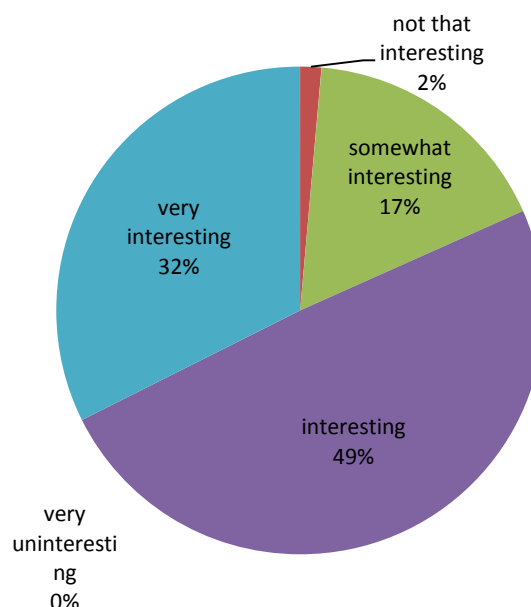
Many delegates used this portion of the evaluation to provide suggestions on ways to improve future conferences. These comments have been added to the list above. Others used this question to express their overall satisfaction of the Northern Planning Conference. Many commented that the location, the schedule, the organization, the people, the networking, the representation of the North and the learning opportunities were exceptional. Many delegates also commented that they are looking forward to the next Northern Planning Conference and that it should happen regularly.

Quantitative

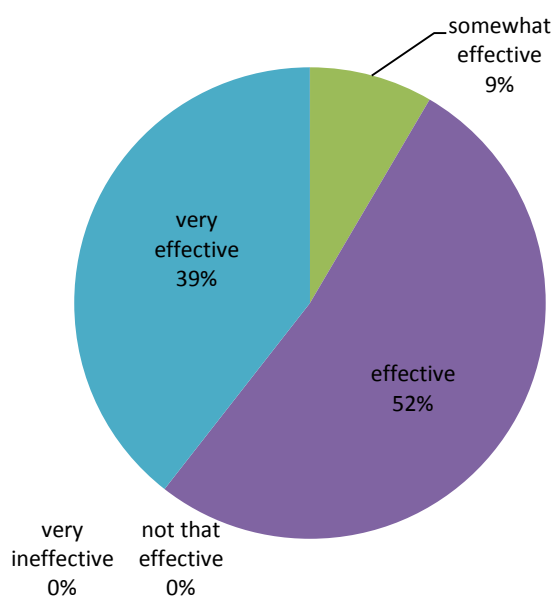
1. The material covered in the conference was _____ to my work.



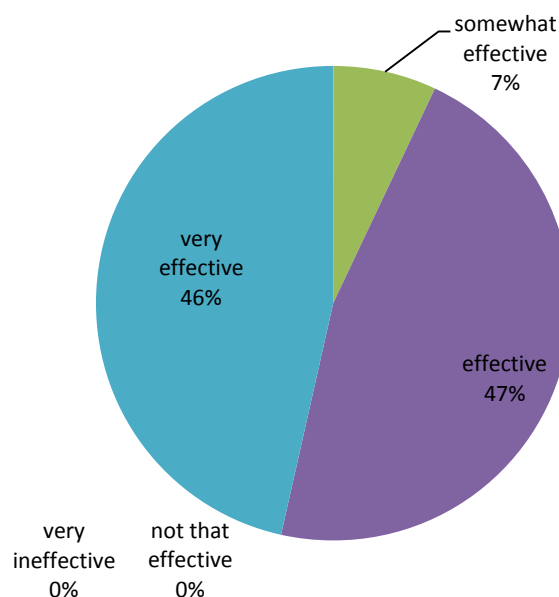
2. The material was presented in a _____ way



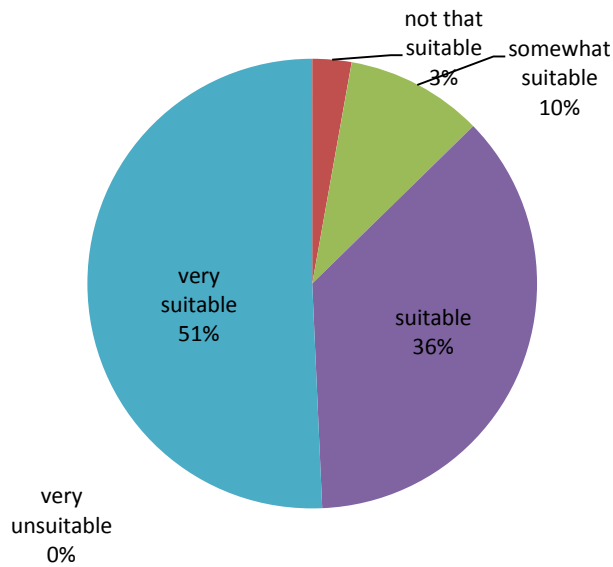
3. The communication of the speakers, facilitators and moderators was _____



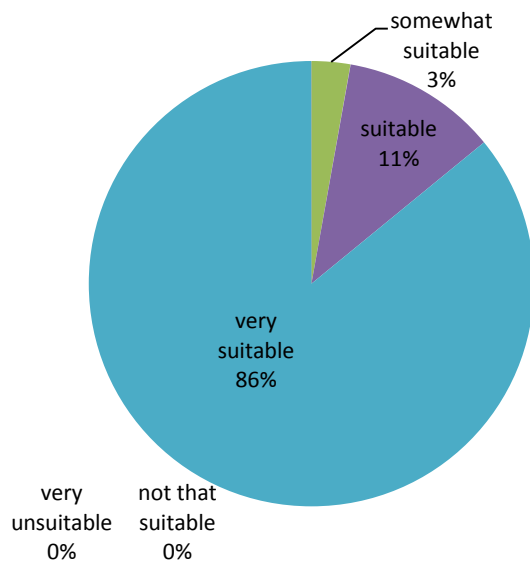
4. The audio visual/computer aids were _____



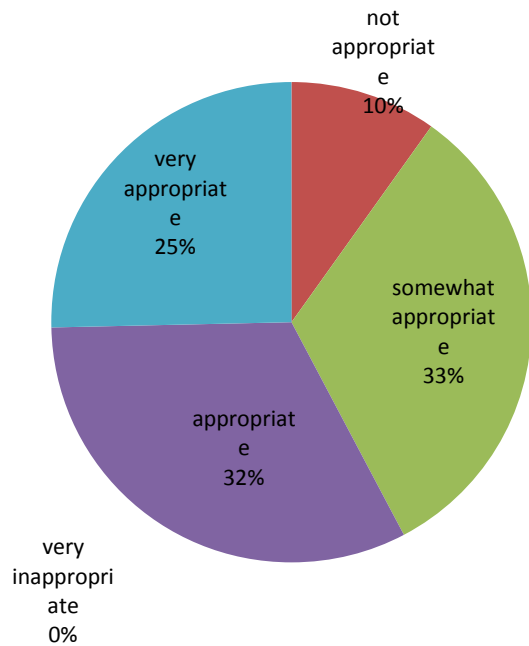
5. The schedule was _____



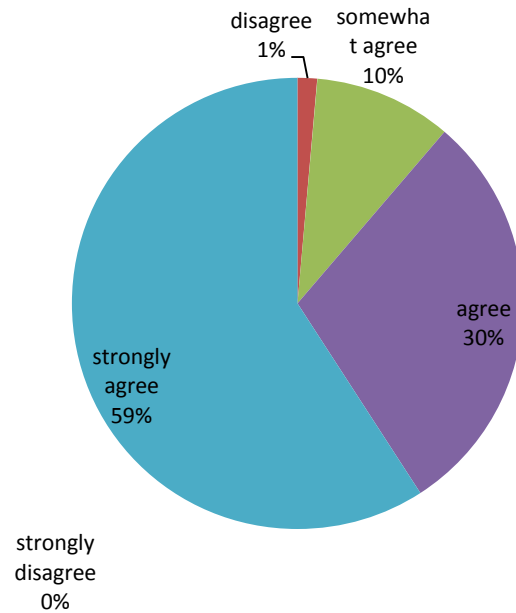
6. The facilities were _____



7. The balance between presentation and group involvement was _____



8. The conference fulfilled my reasoning for attending



NORTHERN PLANNING CONFERENCE WORKSHOP EVALUATIONS FEBRUARY 18TH

Common Themes & Suggestions

In general, how would you describe your experience of this workshop:

The Conservation Economy Potential in Canada's North – an Exploratory Panel Discussion

The workshop was very well attended and included a diversity of panel speakers from across Canada. Many participants commented that this was an exciting topic that should be discussed often at planning conferences. Some participants commented that they will aim to keep the discussions from this workshop going in their home communities. Some suggestions to improve future conservation economy workshops were to better manage speaker's time by simplifying the introduction of speakers, arrange the audience chairs in a circle and hold the workshop in a bigger venue.

How to Plan for Effective Public Engagement

This workshop introduced the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) framework, explored case studies and provided tips for effective public engagement. This workshop was very well received and participants commented on the effectiveness of the facilitator. Many participants liked the interactive component of this workshop as there were many group exercises and discussion throughout. Some suggestions for improvement were to go more in depth with information sharing tools.

'Old Town' Mobile Workshop with City of Whitehorse Planners

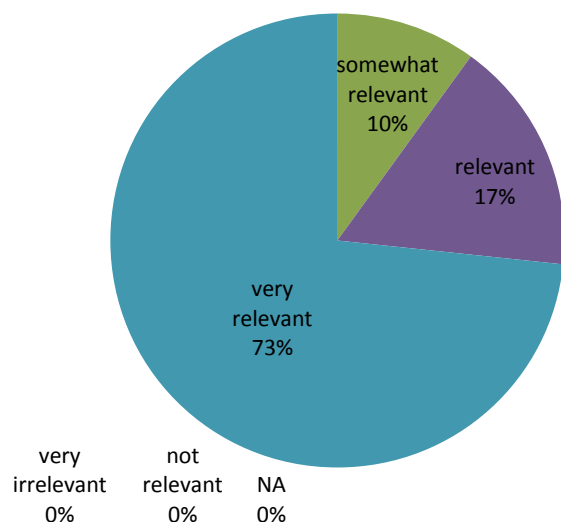
This workshop was literally mobile and participants were taken on a tour of the city and shown examples of new and old developments throughout the city of Whitehorse. History, aesthetic standards, zoning, trail planning and consultation were also discussed. Many participants enjoyed the opportunity to get outside and explore the city. Some participants commented that this workshop provided a great opportunity to see firsthand how the city of Whitehorse conducts successful planning. Other participants highlighted that it was very interesting to see how Whitehorse is managing the transition of growth in its old downtown core.

Any other comments on the Northern Planning Conference workshops:

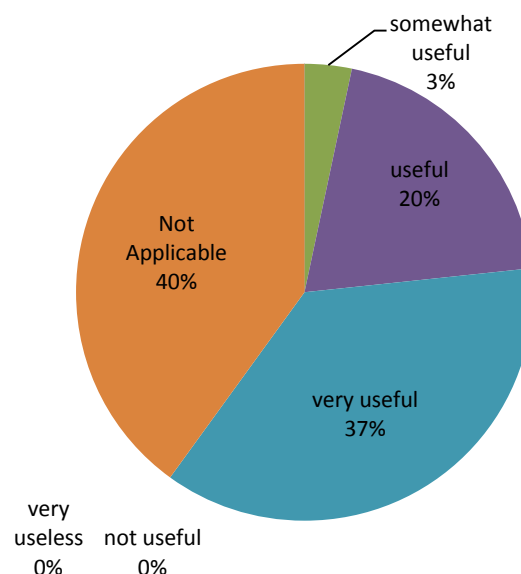
In general, delegates who participated in one of the three optional workshops were very pleased with the learning opportunities provided. Many participants commented that this was a fantastic way to end the Northern Planning Conference and that they were grateful to have the opportunity. Some general suggestions for improving future workshops are: consider having workshops during separate times so that delegates can attend more than one workshop, set rooms to facilitate interaction between speakers and audience (i.e. circle format) and that the high level of interaction between speakers and participants experienced in the workshop should be mirrored during the entire conference.

Quantitative

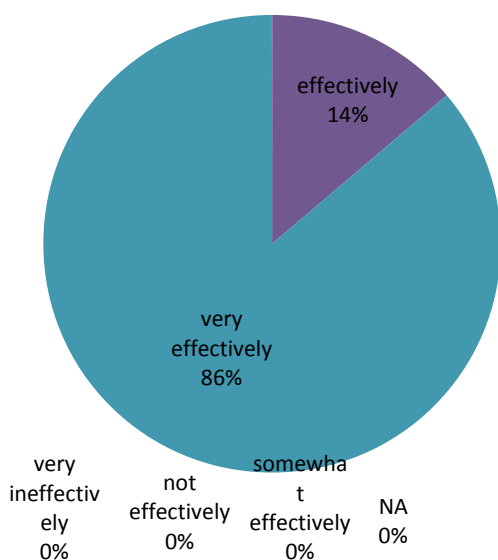
1. The information covered in the workshop was _____ to my work



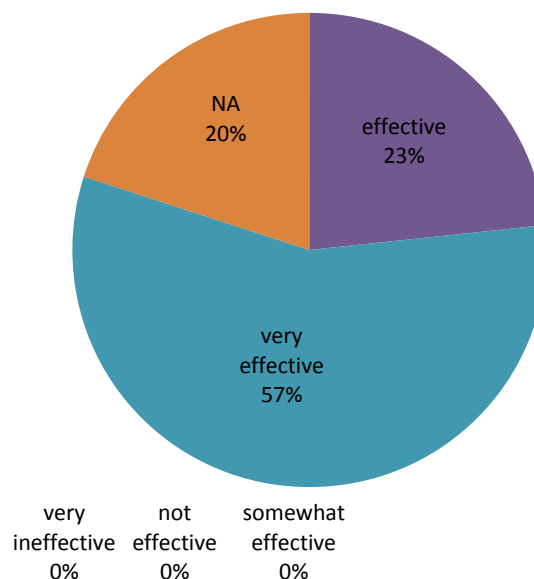
2. If applicable how useful were the materials provided



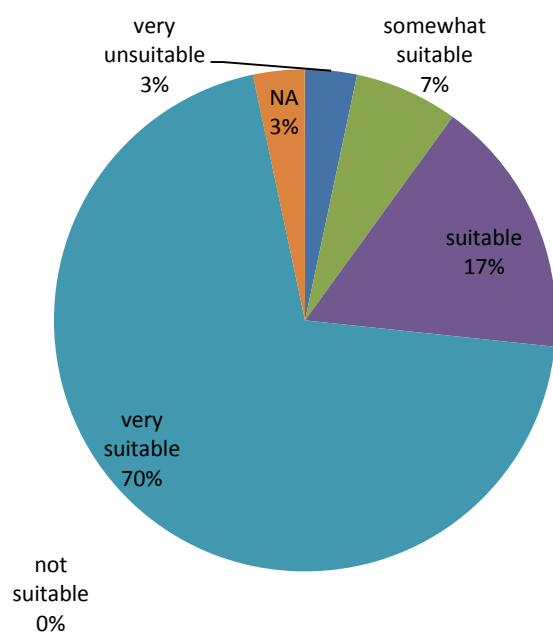
3. The workshop speaker(s) communicated _____



4. The audio visual/computer aids were _____



5. The facilities were _____



NEXT STEPS

The conference included a wide range of speakers and diverse topics covering a range of subjects applicable to planning in the north. It is anticipated that the information shared at the Northern Planning Conference will be utilized by conference delegates and their respective organizations.

The Yukon Land Use Planning Council will use the information shared at the conference to generate more ideas to improve how regional planning is conducted in the Territory. Specifically, the Yukon Land Use Planning Council will continue to:

- Develop and share recommendations for improvement to ensure northern planning is relevant, timely, cost effective and working;
- Share northern planning experiences;
- Share and learn from northern planning successes, failures, challenges and solutions;
- Support the development of a northern professional planning network;
- Identify and develop links to other planning processes and professionals;
- Create professional planning awareness with the profession, the governments and northerners;
- Build trust in the land use planning process; and
- Build northern land use planning capacity.

A publicly accessible Northern Planning Conference website was created leading up the conference. This website includes necessary information about the conference including a detailed interactive program, a list of speakers, conference sponsors, speaker biographies, presentations as well as an abstract of all the presentations given during the Northern Planning Conference. The Northern Planning Conference website can be accessed at <http://npc2016.ca>. The website will remain active for a six-month period. The presentations given at the Northern Planning Conference are available on the Yukon Land Use Planning Council website <http://www.planyukon.ca> and will be accessible as long as the website remains active. Information on these websites will help northern planners with their planning efforts.

CONCLUSION

The Northern Planning Conference involved planners from across Canada's north, integrated resource managers, northern economic and social experts and Aboriginal, Territorial, Provincial and Federal Government representatives.

The intent of the conference was to share, learn, build capacity and establish a northern planning network. The conference was hosted by the Yukon Land Use Planning Council with involvement from the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, Governments of Yukon and Northwest Territories, the Council of Yukon First Nations and the Professional Planning Institutes of British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Alberta. Key themes for the conference included:

- Governance – the Planning Context
- Planning for Change and Sustainability – how do we protect valued components amongst the changes?
- The Future of Northern Planning – new plans for the 'New North'
- Planning Methods in the North – planning approaches and techniques for northern plans
- Community Planning

With around 230 attendees from across Canada and beyond, 60 presentations, 20 Posters, 19 organized talks, three workshops and countless informal discussions, the Northern Land Use Planning Conference was a resounding success.

Conference evaluations were positive and showed high satisfaction with the content of the conference and unanimous desire for similar conferences to be conducted in the future. Recommendations for improving future Northern Planning Conferences were noted and will be taken into considerations when planning future conferences.

Information shared at the Northern Planning Conference will be utilized by conference delegates and their respective organizations. The Yukon Land Use Planning Council will use the information shared at the conference to generate more ideas to improve how regional planning is conducted in the Territory.

The Yukon Land Use Planning Council would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who attended, the generous support from our sponsors and all those who volunteered their time and effort to put on a hugely successful Northern Planning Conference. We look forward to the next conference and we wish you all best with your northern planning efforts.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF SPONSORS

Thanks so much to the sponsors listed below! Financial and logistical support from sponsors was important to the successful delivery of this conference. Thank you!



Yukon Land Use Planning Council



Canadian Northern Economic
Development Agency

Agence canadienne de
développement économique du Nord

Canadian Northern Economic Development
Agency



Government of Yukon - Energy, Mines &
Resources



Government of the Northwest Territories –
Lands



SLR Consulting (Canada) Ltd.



Planning Institute of British
Columbia



Alberta Professional Planners
Institute



Stantec Consulting Ltd.

With Friend: Dillon Consulting

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APPENDIX 2 – NORTHERN PLANNING CONFERENCE AGENDA

The Northern Planning Conference Updated Agenda
February 15-18, 2016, Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre, Whitehorse, YT

Monday, February 15, 2016

4:00pm – 9:00 pm	Registration
6:00pm – 9:00 pm	Opening Reception and Cash Bar Welcoming remarks by the Yukon Land Use Planning Council Chair Patrick Rouble Ann Peters –Stirring the Pot: Food for Thought

Tuesday, February 16, 2016

8:00am – 9:00 am	Continental Breakfast & Registration
9:00am – 9:30 am	Opening Prayer, Welcome Remarks
9:30am – 10:30am	Keynote Speaker Laurence Smith - Professor and Chair of Geography and Professor of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences at UCLA. ‘The New North’- synthesizing cross-cutting trends in natural resource demand, population demographics, economic globalization, and climate change with particular emphasis on northern countries.
10:30am – 11:00am	Networking Break
11:00am – 12:30pm	<u>Break-out Session 1</u>
12:30pm – 1:30pm	Lunch Provided & book signing opportunity with Keynote Speaker Laurence Smith
1:30pm – 1:40pm	Plenary Poster Presentations
1:40pm – 3:00pm	Plenary Panel Presentation & Discussion: What Do We Need to Know to Plan in the North The north has a history and a future – this session will examine some of what planners and decision makers need to know to create meaningful northern plans.

Presenters:

- **Ian Robertson** –Principal & Senior Planner, Inukshuk Planning & Development - **Back to the Future: The Evolution of Regional Planning in Canada’s North**
- **Wilbur Smarch** – Land & Resource Use Planner, Teslin Tlingit Council & **Laura Cabott** – Lawyer, Cabott & Cabott - **The Residential School Legacy-What Planners Need to Know**
- **Scott Slocombe** Ph.D. - Professor Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Wilfrid Laurier University. **From Regional Planning to Governance: Creative Connections for Effective Goal-Seeking and Decision-Making**

3:00pm – 3:30pm	Networking Break
3:30pm – 5:00pm	<u>Break-out Session 2</u>
6:00pm	Doors Open for Gala Dinner & Celebration
6:30pm – 6:40pm	Welcome Remarks with Master of Ceremonies Pauline Frost while dinner is served
7:30pm – 9:00pm	Live entertainment featuring Yukon talent: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diyet• Kevin Barr & Ed Peekakoot• the Dakhká Khwáan Dancers

Wednesday, February 17, 2016

8:00am – 9:00 am	Continental Breakfast
9:00am – 9:30 am	Recap of Day One, Moderators
9:30am – 10:30am	Keynote Speaker Jeff Cook MCIP, RPP. - Adjunct Professor UBC, Jeff's vision is to support Indigenous and First Nations' aspirations to strengthen community health, cultural vibrancy, land stewardship and economic independence for current and future generations.
10:30 am- 11:00am	Networking Break
11:00am – 12:30pm	<u>Break-out Session 3</u>
12:30pm-1:30pm	Lunch Provided
1:30pm-1:40pm	Plenary Poster Presentations
1:40pm-3:00pm	Plenary Panel Presentation & Discussion: What are we planning for? Balancing culture & industry values This panel will share stories of planning and priorities in North Yukon, the Sahtu and the Far North of Ontario.

Presenters:

- **Norma Kassi-** Arctic Institute of Community-Based Research, Director of Indigenous Collaboration- **Indigenous Collaboration Our Changing Homelands, Our Changing Lives Indigenous Food Security**
- **Scott Paszkiewicz-**Executive Director/Senior Planner, Sahtu Land Use Planning Board - **Land Use Planning in the Sahtu, Northwest Territories**
- **Roy Sidders-** Planning Manager, Far North Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry - **Community based land use planning in the Far North of Ontario**

3:00pm-3:30pm	Networking Break
3:30pm-5:00pm	<u>Breakout Session 4</u>
5:00pm	Closing Remarks/Wrap up

Thursday, February 18, 2016

9:00am – 12:00pm	Optional Workshops
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1. **Iain Davidson-Hunt**, Ph.D., RPP – University of Manitoba, **Nik Lopoukhine**, B.Sc., M.Sc. – Former Chair of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas, **Douglas Neasloss**, Resource Stewardship Director, Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative (BC) & **Suzanne Hall**, BSW – Destination Delin . Others speakers may be determined. **The Conservation Economy Potential in Canada's North – an Exploratory Panel Discussion**
Location: Artist Studio, Kwanlin D n Cultural Centre
2. **John Glynn-Morris** BA., MRES - Cottongrass Consulting Group. **How to Plan for Effective Public Engagement: Participants will explore case studies, learn new techniques, and leave with a practical understanding of the IAP2 framework and tips for effective public engagement**
Location: Classroom A, Kwanlin D n Cultural Centre
3. **Mike Ellis** MCIP, RPP - Senior Planner & **Ben Campbell** MCIP – Planner, both at the City of Whitehorse. **'Old Town' Mobile Workshop with City of Whitehorse Planners- See some examples of new and old development, talk about zoning, consultation in the area and indoor tour of an innovative house design**
Location: Departing from the Kwanlin D n Cultural Centre foyer

Governance – The Planning Context The role land use planning plays (past, present and future) in decision making and governance in the North.	Planning for Change – Values Protected Areas Protected area planning with regional, trans-boundary and global perspectives	The Future – New Plans for the New North Economy Economic considerations in planning: three different perspectives.	Planning Methods Structured Decision Making – Theory, Practice and Balance Drawing on recent applications with regional planning in the north this session will explore the benefits and challenges using this value based tool.	Community – First Nation Community Led Planning Who are we planning for and why? Ensuring relevancy in the communities we are planning for respecting space, culture, tradition and place.
Frank Duerden - Adjunct Professor, University of Victoria, Department of Geography. Northern Land Use Planning: The Past and the Promise	Michael Barrett - Kativik Regional Government, Associate Director of the Renewable Resources, Environment, Lands and Parks Department. Regional Planning Parks, Biodiversity and Aquatic Reserves – Cooperating for Success –the Nunavik Experience	Joan Eamer – Principal, Ecology and Climate Change, BSc, MSc, RPBio & Tomasz Włodarczyk B.Sc., M.E.S - National Manager of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, SLR Consulting. Possible Pathway for Future Management of Ecosystems and their Services – Guidance from the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) Scoping Study.	Sally Rudd BA., M.A. – Associate, Compass Resource Management Using Structured Decision Making to Support Sustainable Decisions in the North	Tami Hamilton – Natural Resources Coordinator, Carcross/Tagish First Nation & Patrick James – Co-Chair of Carcross/Tagish First Nation Land Management Board. “One day, we will live on top of each other”
Frances Dietrich-O'Connor M.Sc. - Social Research & Community Development & Exploring the Connection Between Nation Building and Land Use Planning	Nik Lopoukhine B.Sc., M.Sc. – Former Chair of the International <i>Union for Conservation of Nature</i> (IUCN) World Commission on Protected Areas. The role of the North in the global effort to reverse the loss of biodiversity	Bill Kendrick - Special Projects Coordinator, Tr’ondëk Hwëch’in Land and Resources Branch & Bill Trerice – Traditional Economy Specialist. Traditional Economy and Land Use Planning a Stewardship Approach to Building Natural Capital	Randy Clarkson - Executive Director, Klondike Placer Miners' Association. A Review of the Strategic Decision Making Process and Parameters used in the Dawson Land Use Plan	Juliana Morar – Landscape Designer & Alexia Caron-Roy - Landscape Designer, University of Calgary. Lots of Space, Nowhere to Go
Danièle Heon – Yukon Prospectors Association, B.Sc. Good Governance Means Good Balance	Dan Paleczny PhD. – Yukon Government, Director, Department of Environment, Yukon Parks. Transboundary Perspectives on Land Use Planning	Laurence Smith – Professor and Chair of Geography and Professor of Earth, Planetary, and Space Sciences at UCLA Arctic Investment Protocol	Dave Snowden Founder and Chief Scientific Officer, Cognitive Edge. Decision making tools and methodology that support good decision making amongst many competing interests	Christine Wenman B.Sc., M.Sc.P. – Founding Director. PlanIt North. Comprehensive Community Planning with Katlodeeche First Nation
Ian Robertson , MCIP RPP – Principal, Inukshuk Planning & Development Ltd.	Eric Binion , Senior Land Use Planner, Government of the Northwest Territories.	Darha Phillipot , MCIP, MPlan. – Manager Land Use Planning, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands.	John Glynn-Morris , Public Engagement Specialist, Cottongrass Consulting Group.	Amanda Taylor , MA Land Use Planning Coordinator, Ta’an Kwäch’än Council.

3:30pm-5:00pm Tuesday, February 16 **Break-out Session 2**

Governance – The Planning Context – Environmental Assessment Environmental assessment has a major role in land planning and decision making by default, by design and most recently by Indigenous led EA's – all will be examined in session.	Planning for Change – Values Cultural/Heritage This session examines the strong connections to land, culture and tradition and how those values are shaping climate, sustainability and land use policy in the north.	Planning Methods – Engaging and Building Trust Building public trust through collaborative planning and engagement.	Community Planners from Labrador, Nunavut and NWT discuss how planning helping communities build capacity, respond to economic decline and celebrate place.
Leah Culver M.A. - Social Research and Community Development Consultant, Shared Value Solutions Rachel Speiran M.A. - Community Development Specialist, Shared Value Solutions Ryan Small MMP - Director of Technical Services, Mushkegowuk Council Jonathon Solomon - Mushkegowuk Council Grand Chief Guiding Change, Protecting What Matters: Community-Based Planning and Impact Assessment for a Western James Bay All-Season Road	Iain Davidson-Hunt , Ph.D., RPP – University of Manitoba & Douglas Neasloss - Resource Stewardship Director, Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative (BC) Cultural landscapes and traditional foods: Considering the multiple dimensions of food systems in planning and design & The Great Bear Rainforest	Heidi Wiebe - Senior Environmental Planner, Stantec Consulting Ltd. A Facilitated Planning Approach for the Northwest Territories	Margaret Kralt - Community Planner & Anne Pigott - Environmental Planner, Dillon Consulting Limited. Community Driven Planning through Capacity Development in the Northwest Territories
Lindsay Galbraith Ph.D. - Senior. Researcher, The Firelight Group. Indigenous-led Environmental Assessment	Janet Kivett Knight M.A. – Researcher, Health, Environment and Indigenous Communities Research Group. Dimensions of Northern Indigenous Sustainability: Perspectives from Hopedale, Nunatsiavut	Chloe Dragon Smith – Youth Co-Chair Canadian Parks Council & Dan Paleczny PhD. – Yukon Government, Director, Department of Environment, Yukon Parks. Inspiring the Next Generation	Renée Kuehnle M.Arch - Community Planner, Stantec Consulting Ltd. Plan BIG: Adaptive Frameworks for Community Regional Planning in Labrador
Kirstie Simpson – Research Scientist, Yukon Government, Department of Energy Mines and Resources. Refining the threshold approach to land management in the North Yukon planning region	Sarah Reid M.A. - Research Coordinator, The Firelight Group. Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation Planning Using a Values Focused Approach	Kate Neville PhD. - Assistant Professor, University of Toronto, Political Science and the School of the Environment. Multiplying mistrust: Consultation, expertise, and disputes over fracking governance	Mérodie Simard MCIP, RPP Director of Planning and Development, City of Iqaluit, Gayle Kabloona B.A. – Concordia University & Robyn Campbell - Sustainability Coordinator, City of Iqaluit. Building Our City: Views from 3 Iqaluit Planners
Ann Peters , RPP, MCIP, Planner, Dillon Consulting, Yellowknife.	Jim Bell , Manager, Regional Land Use Planning, Yukon Government.	Nick Grzybowski , BSc., MADR. Yukon Land Use Planning Council, Associate Consultant.	Daniel Grant , Strategic Analyst - Sustainability, Department of Lands, GNWT.

11:00am – 12:30pm Wednesday, February 17 **Break-out Session 3**

Governance – The Evolving Role of Land Use Planning Past successes and problems shape the way decisions may be made in the future. Let's look at how land use planning is evolving.	The Future – New Plans for the New North – Planning for Success A look at an older regional planning process and a brand new one. How can the new learn from the old, or vice versa?	Planning Methods – Engagement Methods Some approaches for engaging with a variety of people with different roles, viewpoints and cultures.	Community – Planning for sustainable northern living (streets, houses and food) New ideas and changing values are making planners ponder northern housing and streetscape concepts.
Eric Binion – Senior Land Use Planner, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands & Jessica Hum - Land Use Planner, Tłıchq Government No one can whistle a symphony. It takes a whole orchestra to play it: collaborative land use planning in the NWT	Darha Phillpot MCIP, MPlan – Manager Land Use Planning, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands. A GNWT Land Use Planning Strategic Framework	Simon Lapointe MCIP, RPP – Senior Planner, 3Pikas. People First, Tech second: How Government as a Platform and Civic Tech can help Create User Centric Plans	Jacob Larsen - Planner, City of Yellowknife. Tiny Homes, Big Issues
Vicky Weekes - Natural resource management Consultant, Stratos Inc. Moving Beyond Land Use Plans? Alternative Approaches to Guide Resource Development	Lesley Cabott MA., MCIP., RPP - Senior Planner at Stantec Planning Strategically for the New North	Sam Skinner M.Sc. – Senior Planner, Yukon Land Use Planning Council. Bridging Divergent Information Sources to Support Evidence-Based Decisions	Chelsey Jersak B.A., M.A. - Managing Director of Planning & Communities, Novhaus inc. & Kirk Tyler B.A., MSLS – Sustainability Planner. Trade Up, Not Off: Toward a Green and Affordable Housing Future
Doris Dreyer B.Sc., M.A. - Land Use Planner, Yukon Department of Energy Mines and Resources Local Area Plans: lessons learned from planning jointly Yukon's rural areas	Shawn Francis – Principal, S. Francis Consulting Inc. Scaling the Mountain: Improving Regional Planning in Yukon	Melanie Harding MCRP. - Senior Community Planner, Nishnawbe Aski Development Fund. Planning with the Seven Grandfathers: Stories of Resurgence in Nishnawbe Aski Nation communities	Ana Karinna Hidalgo MPLAN., PhD. - Researcher, University of Calgary, Faculty of Environmental Design. Fascinating Streets for Winter Cities
George Nassiopoulos , Council Member Yukon Land Use Planning Council.	Gerald Isaac , Council Member Yukon Land Use Planning Council.	Gillian McKee , Senior Land Use Planner, Energy Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.	Peggy Holroyd , Senior Land Use Planner, Department of Lands, GNWT.

Planning for Change – Tools and Models for Conservation Planning Changing landscapes, climates and ecosystems: Taking stock & building strategies to promote resilient ecosystems.	Planning for Change – Values Planning to Protect Specific Values Land use planning and decision making for divergent values: recreation, access and a wetland management framework for the North.	The Future – New Plans for the New North Recent Plans The presenters in this session will share their experiences; successes and lessons learned producing plans in Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories.	Planning with Communities – Planning for Climate Change Developing hazard mitigation strategies to prepare for the impacts of climate change on Northern infrastructure and communities.
Kim Lisgo - Researcher, Renewable Resources & Fiona Schmiegelow - Professor and Director of Northern Sciences Program, University of Alberta. A comprehensive framework for sustainable land-use in large dynamic systems	Peggy Holroyd MEDes - Senior Land Use Planner & Daniel Grant - Environmental Resource Planning Specialist, The Government of Northwest Territories, Department of Lands. Outdoor recreation planning – a wicked problem – a novel approach	David Loeks – Principal, TransNorthern Management Consulting. Planning for the Public Interest: Lessons from the Peel Watershed Plan	Alison Perrin M.A.– Climate Change Education and Project Coordinator, Yukon Research Centre, Yukon College. Planning for Change: Hazard and permafrost adaptation tools for northern communities
Hilary Cooke PhD. - Associate Conservation Scientist, Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada. Priority Areas for Conservation in Yukon's Boreal Mountains	Jamie Kenyon M.Sc. - Conservation Programs Specialist, Ducks Unlimited Canada. Canada's boreal forest wetlands: an approach for conservation and sustainable development	Chief Joachim Bonnetrouge – Chair & Dr. Petr Cizek - Cizek Environmental Services - Decho Land Use Planning Committee. The Draft Interim Decho Land Use Plan – Lessons Learned	Marie-Pierre McDonald M.Arch. – Land Use Planner, Kativik Regional Government & Michelle Armstrong MCIP., RPP - Principal & Senior Planner, Northern Futures Planning. Integrating Climate Change Hazard Mapping into Community Plan Policy in Nunavik, Québec
Don Reid - Wildlife Ecologist, Wildlife Conservation Society Canada. Projected Climate-Biome (Cliome) shifts in Yukon: Implications for Planning	Ronald Morrison MES, MCIP, RPP –President, Sustainability North Inc. Unlocking the Potential of Canada's North: The Future of Sustainability Planning	Ron Cruikshank , Director Yukon Land Use Planning Council Former Land Use Planner/Coordinator Gwich'in Settlement Area Gwich'in Settlement Area Regional Land Use Plan	Sara Holzman - Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment, Climate Change Section. Community engagement in Cape Dorset, Nunavut: A lesson in sharing climate change information with Nunavut communities
Claudia Haas , M.Sc., Conservation Areas Biologist, Government of the Northwest Territories.	Simon Lapointe , RPP MCIP Founder and Owner 3 Pikas and Civicly	Jane Koepke , Jane of all Trades Consulting.	Margaret Kralt , RPP, MCIP, Community Planner, Dillon Consulting Limited.

APPENDIX 3 – NORTHERN PLANNING CONFERENCE EVALUATION FORM



EVALUATION

Northern Planning Conference February 15-18th, 2016 Whitehorse

Name: _____ (optional)

Thank you for taking the time to participate in this conference evaluation. Your comments will help us to better plan and deliver future conferences and tailor them to meet your needs.

Poor-----Excellent

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. The material covered in the conference was relevant to my work. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 2. The material was presented in an interesting way. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 3. The speakers, facilitators and moderators communicated effectively. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 4. The audio visual/computer aids were effective. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 5. The schedule was suitable. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 6. The facilities were suitable. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 7. There was an appropriate balance between presentation and group involvement | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 8. The conference fulfilled my reason for attending. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |

Please specify the main reason for attending the conference:

The part of the conference that I felt was most useful was:

The part of the conference that I felt was least useful was:

My suggestions for improvements or changes for future conferences are:

Any other comments on the Northern Planning conference:



Name of Workshop: _____

Poor-----Excellent

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. The information covered in the workshop was relevant to my work | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 2. If applicable how useful were the materials provided | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 3. The workshop speaker(s) communicated effectively. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 4. The audio visual/computer aids were effective. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |
| 5. The facilities were suitable. | 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. |

In general, how would you describe your experience of this workshop:

Any other comments on the Northern Planning conference workshop

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PARTNERS:



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BRONZE:



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