

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE

SAHTU DENE AND METIS

COMPREHENSIVE LAND CLAIM AGREEMENT

APRIL 1, 2017 – MARCH 31, 2018



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Glossary of Acronyms and Abbreviations	2
Chapter 1 – Overview and Background.....	3
Summary of Agreement Provisions.....	4
Chapter 2 – Implementation Parties	6
The Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated (SSI)	6
Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)	6
Government of Canada (Canada).....	6
Map of the Sahtu Settlement Area	7
Chapter 3 – 2017-2018 Reporting	8
Annual Report	8
Amendments to the SDMCLCA	8
Land Exchange Amendment	8
Arbitration Panel – New Dispute Resolution Model	8
Self-Government Negotiations	9
Overlap Issues	11
Implementation Plan Review and Renewal.....	11
Economic Measures	12
Implementation Funding Renewals	12
Board Funding	12
Treaty Partner Funding	13
Norman Wells Proven Area.....	13
Co-management Board Appointments	14
Capacity Building.....	14
Modern Treaty Management Environment	14

Cover: The image used on the cover was taken by Clint Baptiste of Délı̨nę, NT.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
CLCA	Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement
CPN	Contracting Policy Notice
DGG	Délı̨nę Got’ı̨nę Government
EIA	Department of Executive and Indigenous Affairs (GNWT)
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
IC	Implementation Committee
MVEIRB	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
NWT	Northwest Territories
SDMCLCA	Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement
SLUPB	Sahtu Land Use Planning Board
SLWB	Sahtu Land and Water Board
SRRB	Sahtu Renewable Resources Board
SSA	Sahtu Settlement Area
SSI	Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

On September 6, 1993, the Sahtu Tribal Council (later succeeded by the Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated (SSI)), the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) and the Government of Canada (Canada) signed the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement (SDMCLCA), and the accompanying Implementation Plan. The SDMCLCA took effect on June 23, 1994.

Under the Agreement, the Sahtu Dene and Metis received title to 41,437 square kilometers of land in the Sahtu Settlement Area (SSA) of the Northwest Territories (NWT), 1,813 square kilometers of which includes mines and minerals.

Other major provisions of the SDMCLCA include:

- \$130 million in tax-free capital transfers over a period of 15 years;
- Wildlife harvesting rights and the right of first refusal for commercial wildlife activities in the SSA;
- Establishment of institutions of public government to manage wildlife and regulate land, water, and the environment in the SSA;
- Guaranteed Sahtu nominees/appointees on institutions of public government; and
- The right to negotiate self-government.

Section 29.2 of the SDMCLCA provides for the establishment of an Implementation Committee (IC). The IC is comprised of three senior officials, each representing one of the signatories to the Agreement (Canada, the GNWT and the SSI).

The IC oversees and monitors the ongoing obligations of the parties pursuant to the SDMCLCA, and the completion of activities required to fulfill those obligations, as described in the Implementation Plan. The IC also serves as a forum to resolve any issues that may arise with respect to the implementation of the agreement.

IC meetings are held in person each year to plan, coordinate and review implementation activities and to discuss any implementation issues identified by the parties.

The IC reports annually on the implementation of the Agreement through the publication of an annual report. This report covers the 12 month period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

This annual report provides an overview of activities undertaken and issues considered by the IC during this period, including progress made towards the resolution of outstanding issues and future actions to be taken to advance the resolution of those issues.

This year, the Sahtu IC met on the following dates:

- April 12, 2017 (Norman Wells)
- September 12, 2017 (Yellowknife)
- December 8, 2017 (Ottawa)
- February 7, 2018 (teleconference)

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW AND BACKGROUND

SUMMARY OF AGREEMENT PROVISIONS

- **Eligibility and Enrolment:** An Enrolment Board comprised of seven people, one from each of the Sahtu communities, appointed by the Sahtu Tribal Council, was established to enroll those who are entitled to be registered as participants under the SDMCLCA. Ongoing enrolment of participants is the responsibility of the SSI.
- **Self-government:** The SDMCLCA obligates government to enter into negotiations with the Sahtu Dene and Metis with a view to concluding self-government agreements that take into consideration the unique circumstances of the Sahtu Dene and Metis. Self-government agreements cannot contradict or be inconsistent with the SDMCLCA, nor can they affect the rights of the Sahtu Dene and Metis as Canadian citizens. Self-government agreements are intended to address the desire of the Sahtu Dene and Metis to have self-government exercised as close to the community level as is reasonably possible.
- **Dispute Resolution:** An Arbitration Panel was established to resolve disputes in accordance with the provisions of the SDMCLCA. The panel is comprised of four to eight members appointed by the parties.
- **Sahtu Organizations:** Designated Sahtu organizations are committed to executing the Sahtu responsibilities outlined in the SDMCLCA. A designated Sahtu organization must be a trust, society, or corporation established pursuant to federal or territorial legislation. All rights exercisable by a designated Sahtu organization, such as receiving and managing financial payments, and owning and managing land, were assigned by the Sahtu Tribal Council prior to the signing of the SDMCLCA.
- **Financial Compensation:** In accordance with the SDMCLCA, Canada paid approximately \$130 million over a period of 15 years to the SSI, as the organization representing the Sahtu Dene and Metis. The SSI commenced the repayment of the Sahtu Dene and Metis negotiation loans in 1995, through the deduction of loan repayment costs from federal capital transfer payments as per section 8.3, Loans Against Capital Transfer, of the SDMCLCA.
- **Resource Royalties:** As set out in Chapter 10 of the SDMCLCA, government must pay to the Sahtu, on a quarterly basis, a percentage of resource royalties received from resource development projects undertaken in the Mackenzie Valley. With the implementation of the Northwest Territories Devolution Agreement on April 1, 2014, these payments are now being made to the Sahtu by the GNWT, on behalf of government.

- **Economic Measures:** Government economic development programs in the SSA, which are in place from time to time, take into consideration the need to support the Sahtu traditional economy; encourage the development of commercially viable Sahtu businesses and enterprises; provide the Sahtu with business and economic training and educational assistance; and encourage Sahtu employment in major projects and developments in the public service and public agencies. Government is required to consult with the SSI when proposing new programs, and every three years the parties are required to review the effectiveness of programs relating to the economic development objectives and measures set out in Chapter 12 of the Agreement. In addition to their obligations under Chapter 12 concerning contracting and procurement, Canada and the GNWT will utilize best practices and procedures intended to maximize employment and business opportunities for Aboriginal people, as well as for local and regional small to medium sized businesses.
- **Wildlife Harvesting and Management:** Chapter 13 of the SDMCLCA sets out the Sahtu's wildlife harvesting rights in the SSA and provides for the establishment of the Sahtu Renewable Resources Board (SRRB). It is the responsibility of the SRRB, in collaboration with the other parties, to protect, conserve and manage, in a sustainable manner, renewable resources within the SSA to meet the needs of the public today and in the future. For more information, please visit the SRRB's website at www.srrb.nt.ca.
- **Land and Water Regulation:** Chapter 25 of the SDMCLCA provides for the creation of the following implementing bodies pursuant to legislation:
 - **Sahtu Land and Water Board (SLWB)** – regulates land and water use throughout the SSA. For more information, please visit the Board's website at www.slwb.com; and
 - **Sahtu Land Use Planning Board (SLUPB)** – tasked with developing a land use plan for the SSA and for reviewing and proposing amendments to the plan. For more information, please visit the Board's website at www.sahtulanduseplan.org.

Chapter 25 also provides for Sahtu-nominated membership on the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board (MVEIRB), established pursuant to the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*, which conducts environmental impact assessments of development proposals within the Mackenzie Valley. The SDMCLCA also allows the SSI to refer development proposals that may impact upon the SSA to MVEIRB, and provides an opportunity for the SSI to nominate members to Review Board panels which are established from time to time. For more information, please visit the Board's website at www.reviewboard.ca.

CHAPTER 2

IMPLEMENTATION PARTIES

THE SAHTU SECRETARIAT INCORPORATED (SSI)

The SSI is made up of six Sahtu land corporations – three Dene land corporations, three Metis land corporations and the Délı̨nę Gotı̨ne Government, which administers the rights and benefits of the Sahtu Dene and Metis of Délı̨nę pursuant the Délı̨nę Final Self-Government Agreement. During the period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018, the SSI was represented on the IC by Ms. Ethel Blondin-Andrew, Chairperson of the SSI Board of Directors.

- More information on the SSI can be found online at www.sahtu.ca.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (GNWT)

The Department of Executive and Indigenous Affairs (EIA) is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the GNWT's implementation activities under the SDMCLCA. During the period from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018, the GNWT was represented on the IC by Ms. Susan Bowie, Director of Implementation.

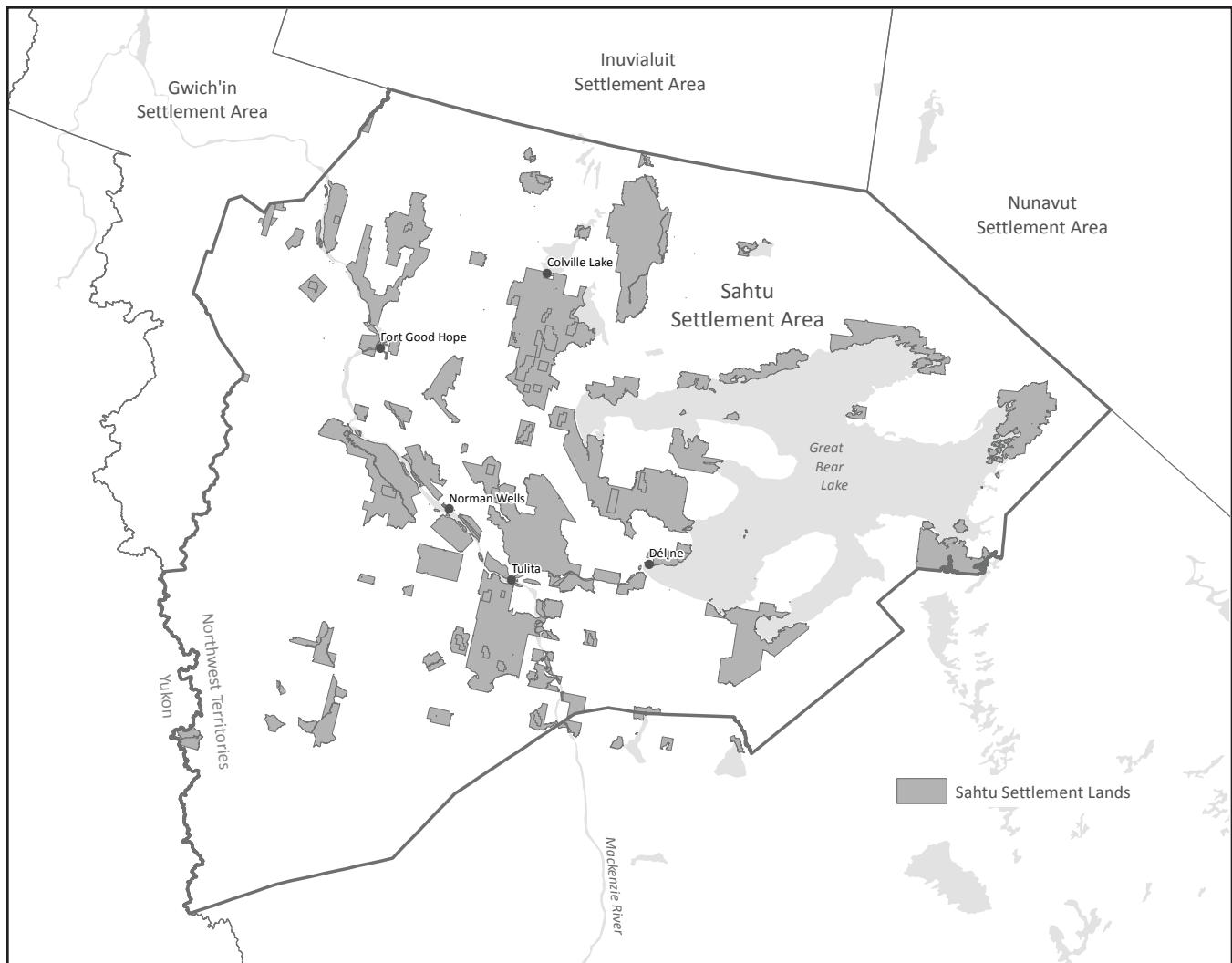
- More information on the GNWT can be found online at www.gov.nt.ca;
- More information on EIA can be found online at www.eia.gov.nt.ca/en.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA (CANADA)

The Implementation Branch of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) is responsible for monitoring and facilitating the fulfillment of federal government obligations contained in the SDMCLCA and the accompanying Implementation Plan. The Implementation Branch provides funding to the implementing bodies, the SSI, and the GNWT, as identified in the Implementation Plan. Mr. Dale Pegg, Director of Treaty Management West, represented Canada on the IC from April 1, 2017 to March 31, 2018.

- More information on the Government of Canada and its departments, programs, and services can be found online at canada.gc.ca;
- More information on CIRNAC can be found online at www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca.

MAP OF THE SAHTU SETTLEMENT AREA



CHAPTER 3

2017-2018 REPORTING

ANNUAL REPORT

The SDMCLCA requires the IC to prepare an annual report on the implementation of the agreement.

While Canada is responsible for publishing the reports, the GNWT entered into a Memorandum of Agreement with Canada in 2017-2018 to draft, translate, design and print some of the reports on behalf of Canada.

Activities:

- The final draft of the 2016-2017 Sahtu Annual Report was completed, circulated for review, and approved by the IC in December 2017. After the report was translated, GNWT worked with a contracted publisher to complete the design and layout.

Next Steps:

- GNWT will arrange for the printing of the 2016-2017 Annual Report. The IC would like to have the report available to the SSI for presentation to beneficiaries at the next Annual General Assembly in September 2018.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SDMCLCA

Land Exchange Amendment

In 1998, the GNWT and SSI completed a formal land exchange as part of the winter road alignment in the vicinity of Canyon Creek. As a result of the exchange, the IC agreed that an amendment to the SDMCLCA was needed to clarify that when Crown lands are exchanged with Settlement lands, those Crown lands are to become Settlement lands. In April 2013, a Record of Decision was passed by the parties in support of an amendment to the SDMCLCA; Order-in-Council 2016-0261, which officially amended the SDMCLCA, was passed by Canada on April 22, 2016.

Activities:

- Canada registered the Order-in-Council at the NWT Land Titles Office after it was passed.

Next Steps:

- To conclude the Canyon Creek land exchange, the GNWT will work with the Tulita District Land Corporation Ltd to change the status of the land they received from “Fee Simple Title” to “Settlement Lands” in the Land Titles System.

Arbitration Panel – New Dispute Resolution Model

At the December 2016 IC meeting, Canada raised the possibility of amending the SDMCLCA in favour of a staged approach to dispute resolution, highlighting the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement and Délı̨nę Final Self-Government Agreement as more recent examples. The new approach would be more efficient and cost-effective than the board/committee model that the SDMCLCA currently provides for.

Most agreements signed prior to 1999 use a board/committee approach or model to resolve disputes, whereas those signed after 1999 use a staged approach that does not require an arbitration panel. An agreement that uses a staged approach requires the parties to attempt to resolve the dispute through alternate dispute resolution mechanisms like discussion, negotiation or non-binding mediation before bringing a dispute to arbitration. The parties would establish a roster of mediators and arbitrators to draw on as required. The Délı̨nę Final Self-Government Agreement and the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement are both examples of more recent agreements that use a staged alternate dispute resolution approach, although the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement has the added feature of a Dispute Resolution Administrator to act as an overseer of the process and to perform general administrative functions.

The 2004-2014 Implementation Plan for the SDMCLCA, published more than ten years after the SDMCLCA was signed, contains a statement which encourages alternate dispute resolution, stating that “Nothing under 6.2 shall prevent parties to a dispute from agreeing to refer it to an alternate dispute resolution mechanism such as mediation or arbitration pursuant to the *Arbitration Act (NWT)*.” There is no clear alternate dispute resolution detail or process included, unlike other more recent agreements where a detailed process is described. An amendment to the SDMCLCA to reflect the staged approach of dispute resolution would provide clarity and ensure parties attempt to resolve disputes at informal levels first, and only progress to arbitration when alternative dispute resolution mechanisms have not worked.

Activities:

- At the December 2017 IC meeting, the GNWT tabled a draft Dispute Resolution Chapter for consideration by the parties. The proposed amendment is based on an approach similar to the Délı̨ne model.
- Also at the December 2017 IC meeting, Canada committed to draft corresponding amendments to the relevant Activity Sheets of the Implementation Plan.

Next Steps:

- The parties have initiated their respective internal review processes of the proposed chapter.
- Upon completion of the internal review process and subsequent approval by the IC, the process to initiate a formal amendment to the Agreement will begin.
- Canada will propose planning assumptions in the relevant Implementation Plan Activity Sheets to further describe the administration of a roster of mediators/arbitrators by the IC.

SELF-GOVERNMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Chapter 5 and Appendix B of the SDMCLCA provide for the negotiation of self-government agreements at the community level. The Délı̨ne Final Self-Government Agreement came into effect September 1st, 2016. The Sahtu Dene and Metis of Fort Good Hope, Tulita, Colville Lake and Norman Wells are each at different stages of the negotiation process. Over the course of the reporting period, IC representatives provided updates on the progress of self-government negotiations at IC meetings, and will continue to do so at future meetings.

Délı̨ne

On September 1st, 2016 (Effective Date), the Délı̨ne Final Self-Government Agreement (FSGA) became the first community-based self-government agreement to take effect in the Sahtu Settlement Area. The Délı̨ne FSGA established the Délı̨ne Got’ı̨ne Government (DGG), a community-based government that is a combination of Aboriginal government and public government. Through this inclusive Aboriginal government, the DGG now represents and serves all residents in the Délı̨ne District. Délı̨ne First Nation Citizens have guaranteed representation on the DGG.

On Effective Date, the DGG replaced the Charter Community of Délı̨ne, and immediately assumed responsibility for the delivery of local, municipal programs and services previously delivered by the Charter Community. The DGG also took over programs previously provided by the Délı̨ne First Nation Band, including Health Canada Aboriginal Wellness programs.

CHAPTER 3

2017-2018 REPORTING

As part of its Aboriginal government responsibilities, the DGG replaced and assumed the responsibilities of the Délı̨nę First Nation Band (#754), as well as the Délı̨nę Land Corporation and Délı̨nę Financial Corporation, the two organizations that were established to manage the land claim assets of the Délı̨nę Dene and Metis beneficiaries under the SDMCLCA. A Beneficiaries Board was created, which all Délı̨nę Land Corporation members are eligible to participate on, regardless of where they live, in order to manage land claim assets and rights of the Sahtu Dene and Metis of Délı̨nę.

The DGG has the ability to make laws and assume program and service delivery responsibilities in the Délı̨nę District, in the following areas:

- Community affairs and local services, including elections, the regulation of liquor and gaming
- Education, Early Childhood Education, and Adult Education, Training and Post-Secondary Education
- Language, culture and spirituality of the Sahtu Dene and Metis of Délı̨nę
- Adoption
- Child and Family Services
- Community Lands
- Traditional Healing
- Social Housing
- Income Support
- Justice
- Local land use planning
- Public Health and Safety

While the Délı̨nę FSGA makes it possible for the DGG to take on the responsibility for a broad array of programs and services, the DGG is carefully planning which of those jurisdictions it will exercise in the coming years. In areas where the DGG has chosen not to make a law, it will not be exercising its jurisdiction, and those programs and services will continue to be delivered by the GNWT.

As the DGG builds its capacity and determines its priorities over time, it will exercise more powers and assume more responsibilities.

Tulita

The Tulita Dene Band, Tulita Land and Financial Corporations, Tulita Yamoria Community Secretariat, Fort Norman Land and Financial Corporations and the Hamlet of Tulita signed a self-government framework agreement with government in 2005. The negotiation of an agreement-in-principle (AIP) has been ongoing since that time, and is now nearing completion. In early 2017, negotiators began seeking the necessary approvals to initial a draft AIP.

Norman Wells

The Norman Wells Land Corporation, GNWT and Canada signed a self-government framework agreement in June 2008, and negotiations toward an AIP have been ongoing. In November 2016, negotiators concluded the text of a draft AIP. Parties have completed their internal reviews and government undertook Section 35 consultation with other potentially affected Aboriginal groups.

Fort Good Hope

The K'asho Got'ine of Fort Good Hope, Canada and the GNWT concluded a Process and Schedule Agreement in September 2014, and negotiations for an AIP got underway in 2018.

Colville Lake

The Behdzi Ahda First Nation of Colville Lake, the GNWT and Canada signed a Process and Schedule Agreement for the negotiation of self-government in 2014. The Parties are now in the early stages of negotiating an AIP.

OVERLAP ISSUES

The overlap of the Mǫwhì Gogha Dè Nylèè area identified in the Tłı̨chǫ Agreement and the SSA continues to be of concern to the SSI and the DGG. The SSI and the DGG are particularly concerned about economic measures issues and contracting in the SSA as it relates to the area of overlap, which is in the vicinity of Great Bear Lake. At the December 2017 IC meeting, SSI confirmed that in the future, the DGG will assume responsibility for addressing this issue directly with the Tłı̨chǫ Government.

Activities:

- At the September 2017 IC meeting, SSI and Canada agreed to hold a joint meeting with Délı̨nę alongside the December 2017 IC meetings. Prior to the scheduled meeting, SSI and Délı̨nę agreed that Délı̨nę would assume responsibility for addressing this issue with the Tłı̨chǫ Government.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN REVIEW AND RENEWAL

Chapter 29 of the SDMCLCA refers to an Implementation Plan, which contains Activity Sheets that describe how the parties will undertake the activities required to fulfill the obligations of the Agreement, as well as an estimate of the associated costs.

The initial SDMCLCA Implementation Plan was signed on September 6, 1993, by Canada, the GNWT and the Sahtu Tribal Council for a ten year period. The Plan was renewed for a ten year period – 2004 to 2014 – and a third plan covering the period 2014 to 2024 has been drafted by a tripartite Implementation Plan Working Group.

Activities:

- A review of the draft 2014-2024 Implementation Plan was completed.
- Updated Implementation Plan sheets for potential changes to the Dispute Resolution process have been drafted and are under review by the parties
- An updated Annex D has been drafted for review by the parties.

Next Steps:

- Once the remaining sheets are finalized by the parties, the document will be updated and the Implementation Plan will be ready for signature by the Parties followed by publication.

CHAPTER 3

2017-2018 REPORTING

ECONOMIC MEASURES

In Chapter 12 of the SDMCLCA, which is the Economic Measures chapter, Canada and the GNWT are committed to promoting the economic interests of Sahtu participants, including support for the traditional economy, the development of businesses, and the creation of job and training programs. Furthermore, when the GNWT and Canada propose economic development programs related to the objectives of this chapter, they must consult with SSI.

Activities:

- At the September 2017 IC meeting, Canada communicated that Mr. Dennis Brunner, Procurement Specialist with the Modern Treaty Implementation Office, is available to provide a two-day workshop on federal procurement within Sahtu communities. The IC agreed that a workshop on procurement should be organized.
- SSI requested that the workshop be comprehensive on the entire procedure of dealing with contracts, incorporating any recent changes to the federal structure. A primary focus should be on waste sites and remediation contracting in the context of land claims.
- At the September 2017 IC meeting, the GNWT offered to partner on this workshop in order to provide information on how to work with all levels of government. At the December IC meeting the GNWT shared an agenda for the GNWT-focused portion of the workshop.
- SSI suggested Fort Good Hope as the location for the workshop.

Next Steps:

- The IC will finalize a date for the workshop to be held in 2018/2019.

IMPLEMENTATION FUNDING RENEWALS

As set out in the SDMCLCA Implementation Plan and associated bilateral funding agreements, Canada provides funding to the SSI, GNWT and implementation bodies created pursuant to the land claim, to support the ongoing implementation of the agreement. Pursuant the Northwest Territories Land and Resources Devolution Agreement, Canada also provided funding to the GNWT for federal obligations assumed by the GNWT pursuant to that Agreement.

Board Funding

Canada has recognized the challenges and inefficiencies in its current approach to board funding in the NWT, and embarked on a review. From July to December of 2016, Canada engaged with Treaty partners and boards/committees from the NWT to identify and discuss issues facing boards, with respect to funding and board operations. Based on these discussions, and on broader research, Canada completed an in-depth analysis of board funding and operational issues and developed options to address these issues. These options were considered within the federal system, and an approach was put forward for approval that ultimately resulted in positive revisions to CIRNAC's approach to funding NWT boards. During the summer of 2017, the new funding levels for NWT boards and committees were announced and subsequently flowed to the recipients.

Treaty Partner Funding

Over the reporting period, Canada provided the following funding to the SSI and implementing bodies created under the agreement:

Recipients	2017-2018 Core Funding
Sahtu Secretariat Inc.	\$794,431
Renewable Resources Council	\$850,000
Sahtu Renewable Resources Board	\$1,073,073
Sahtu Land and Water Board	\$1,341,117
Sahtu Land Use Planning Board	\$483,496
Sahtu Arbitration Panel	\$42,233

NORMAN WELLS PROVEN AREA

Chapter 9 of the SDMCLCA requires government to consult with the SSI regarding matters discussed with Imperial Oil Ltd. or other parties concerning any amendment, renegotiation, or renewal of the Proven Area Agreement. As well, government and the SSI are to establish a joint committee for the purpose of reviewing current and future operations pursuant to the Proven Area Agreement. To satisfy this requirement, Canada, SSI and Imperial Oil/Esso meet at least once each year in Tulita, Fort Good Hope or Norman Wells to undertake this review.

Activities:

- At the December 2017 IC meeting, SSI reported that after Imperial Oil briefed them on the sale process for its two-thirds interest in the Proven Area, SSI sent a letter to Imperial Oil and Canada advising that they were unable to complete its financial due diligence and prepare a meaningful proposal to purchase the Proven Area based on the limited data provided by Imperial Oil.
- At the December 2017 IC meeting, SSI advised they are considering a social enterprise model, which would be a center of excellence on remediation and reclamation. This model could be facilitated, in part, through obligations outlined in section 9.2.1 of the SDMCLCA on the duty to consult with respect to any amendment, renegotiation or renewal of the Proven Area Agreement or any subsequent agreement relating to the Proven Area.

Next Steps:

- The Parties agreed to continue to monitor and discuss the implementation of the Norman Wells Proven Area Agreement, keeping this as a standing item at future IC meetings.

CHAPTER 3

2017-2018 REPORTING

CO-MANAGEMENT BOARD APPOINTMENTS

At each IC meeting, representatives review the status of nominations and appointments to the various boards created under the SDMCLCA, exchanging information and confirming the steps necessary to fill vacancies.

Activities:

- Canada issued a second advertisement for Ministerial-appointed board positions, which ran during winter 2017. This process reflects Canada's commitment to a more open and transparent appointment process.
- The IC had previously agreed to include the Sahtu Arbitration Panel in the advertisement, although the Sahtu Arbitration Panel involves joint nominations.
- SSI and the GNWT agreed to assist in promoting the advertisement. SSI indicated that they were also looking to increase transparency within their appointment processes.

CAPACITY BUILDING

At the September 2017 IC meeting, the GNWT reiterated that one of the mandate priorities of the territorial government is to build Aboriginal government and business capacity. The GNWT indicated that it is open to considering different approaches to achieving this goal, and discussed initiatives currently underway with other Aboriginal governments. As one example, Délı̨nę and the GNWT partnered on a Land Administration training initiative in November 2016 and January 2017 to train people to administer lands, since the DGG now has the responsibility and ownership of community public lands.

Activities:

- SSI explored interest in potential land administration-related capacity building opportunities through the intergovernmental land management committee.

Next Steps:

- SSI will discuss its interest in and need for land administration capacity building opportunities at a Sahtu land and resources workshops in April 2018 and will share the outcomes at the fall 2018 IC meeting.

MODERN TREATY MANAGEMENT ENVIRONMENT (MTME)

MTME is a new system that CIRNAC has developed to track modern treaty obligations and ensure that federal departments fulfill their respective obligations under those treaties. Currently, the system is only for internal use, however plans are to make the system available to all treaty partners eventually. In the future, the system will also have consultation and procurement models built in, as well as performance management data/reporting tools. There are 52 agreements inputted into the system, which include land claims, self-government agreements, sectoral agreements, etc.

Activities:

- At the April 2017 IC, the MTME team presented the system via webinar.

Next Steps:

- The MTME team will consult with SSI about the obligations that are inputted into the system for the SDMCLCA.