



Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board Annual Report 2001/2002

Abbreviations

CEAMF	Cumulative Effects Assessment and Management Framework
CEMP	Cumulative Effects Monitoring Program
DDMI	Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.
DIAND	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
DTC	Diavik Technical Committee
EA	Environmental Agreement
EC	Environment Canada
EMAB	Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board
GNU	Government of Nunavut
GNWT	Government of the Northwest Territories
IEMA	Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency
KIA	Kitikmeot Inuit Association
MVEIRB	Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board
MVLWB	Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board
NSMA	North Slave Metis Alliance
RWED	Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
SEMA	Socio Economic Monitoring Agreement
TK	Traditional Knowledge
WKSS	West Kitikmeot Slave Study Society
YKDFN	Yellowknives Dene First Nation

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Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.;
page 20, 21, 33,

West Kitikmeot Slave Study Final Report, page 30.

Yellowknives Dene First Nation

“The elders have instructed Diavik and the government to take care of our land, the water and the caribou”

Table of Contents

Letter to Readers	2
Executive Summary	3
Board Members	7
Alternate Board Members	14
Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board	16
Project	20
Review of 2001/02	22
Meetings	23
Major Initiatives	
Caribou Workshop	29
Fish Workshop	31
Capacity Building Funding Guidelines	33
Workplan, and Budget for 2002/03	35
Financial Statements	36



photo of Robert Turner

Letter to Readers

Dear Reader:

The initial year of the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board has been very busy. The construction of the Diavik Project was fully underway during the year with many plans and reports requiring the Board's attention. Despite this level of activity and the high workload, the Board has made clear progress in getting established, monitoring the construction activities and implementing processes that will ultimately provide an efficient and effective monitoring board.

We appreciate the support of all of the participants to the Environmental Agreement during this first year of operation and we look forward to their continued involvement.

I invite the readers of this report to contact our office if they have questions or require additional information.

Yours truly,

Robert Turner
Chair
Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Executive Summary

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB) was established as a requirement of the Diavik Environmental Agreement. EMAB was incorporated under the *Societies Act* as a not-for-profit society on January 30, 2001, and held its first formal board meeting in February 2001. The Board operates independently from Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (DDMI) and the governments of Canada, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. EMAB aims to assist the Parties to the Environmental Agreement in the implementation of a common strategy to address environmental matters associated with the project.

The Board is composed of one representative from: Dogrib Treaty 11 Council; Yellowknives Dene First Nation; Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation; Kitikmeot Inuit Association; North Slave Metis Alliance; Government of the Northwest Territories; Government of Nunavut; Government of Canada; and Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

EMAB has the mandate to make recommendations concerning whether the management, mitigation and monitoring plans are effective; to identify when additional monitoring is required to make sure that predictions made during the environmental assessment are verified, and reflect changes that may have occurred in the project design.

The participation of the Aboriginal peoples from the affected communities in environmen-

tal training and monitoring is required in order to provide a meaningful role for Aboriginal Peoples. In particular, Aboriginal Peoples should be involved in the review and implementation of environmental monitoring plans, and the incorporation of Traditional Knowledge into study design and understanding of monitoring results.

Beginning in January of 2001, a working group was established to facilitate the formation of EMAB, and during the next months a formal board was established. Board meetings were held in EMAB's office in Yellowknife, and in communities representing the Parties. The Board visited the project site on two occasions. EMAB staff also visited three affected communities during the year.

EMAB initiated work on the 5-year and 2001/2002 workplan focusing on the monitoring activities and the many regulatory submissions. Priorities for the Board were identified as being aquatic effects, wildlife, traditional knowledge, communications, community strategies, and capacity building both for the Board and the Aboriginal communities. EMAB also identified priorities that serve the interests of the affected communities.

A focus of the Board in 2001/2002 was to try and clarify the roles and relationships between the various regulatory agencies and EMAB, and to assume its role as a public watchdog of the

regulatory process. The Board proposes to concentrate on enhancing the existing monitoring plans over the next few years, by gathering community input, facilitating community involvement in the monitoring, and focusing on aquatic effects and wildlife.

Major initiatives undertaken over the course of the year included workshops relating to caribou and wildlife management and monitoring, and fish and fish habitat. Recommendations were developed from issues identified during the workshops, and sent to DDMI and regulatory agencies.

As well, capacity building funding guidelines were established, and each Aboriginal Party was provided with capacity building funding, based on proposals submitted.

EMAB's priorities for 2002/03 are to: develop a comprehensive communications strategy; increase Aboriginal involvement in monitoring activities; continue to monitor issues relating to caribou, fish and water; and exercise our mandate as a public watchdog.

EMAB proposes to hold one meeting or workshop each month in 2002/2003 with meetings held in the representative affected communities.

Godı Nek'qa

Diavik Environmental Agreement hòlì kò Environmental Monitoring Board (EMAB) hòlì jìle. January 30, 2001, Societies Act wetl'a EMAB hòlì eyit'à February 2001 dakwelò elexè elegeadı jìle. Board k'è döne dehkwe sù, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc (DDMI), Canada gha ndets'q k'aowoh dè, Edzanè k'è gots'q ndets'q k'aowoh eyits'q Nunavut wedè whachò ndè naàwo k'è elexè eghàlageda hòt'e.

Board k'è döne dı hàtlò dehkwe hòt'e: Dogrib Treaty 11 Council; Yellowknives Dene First Nation; Łuts'el k'e Dene First Nation; Kitikmeot Inuit Association; North Slave Metis; Edzanè k'è gots'q ndets'q k'aowoh; Nuavut gots'q ndets'q k'aowoh; Canada gots'q ndets'q k'aowoh dè; Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board sù mine edaàni ndè k'è eghàlageda sù ası ndè naàwo hòlì jìle gha eghàlageda gha dehkwe hòt'e.

Eyits'q döne sòlì eyits'q kòta wexèidı ha sù xè ndè hogıhdı ha hòt'e.

January 2001, döne edatłò elexè Board k'è dehkwe t'à elexè eghàlageda ha hòlì.

EMAB gıts'q nıhtl'èkò Sombak'è gozò eyı gots'q kòta wexèidı ha sù xè elegehdı hòt'e. Board k'è döne dekw'e eyits'q döne gıgha eghàlaede xè nàke mine nàgeade eyits'q tai eht'à kòta elexè elegeadı hòt'e.

2001 gots'q EMAB sù jda sılaı xo gots'q t'ası hazò hogıhdı ha eyits'q naàwo ghà t'ası k'è eghàlageda ha jìle sù hogıhdı ha hòt'e. Board k'è döne dehkwe sù t'ası dezò wet'àza k'è eghàlageda ha gıwò.

Ndè k'è eghàlageda dè edaàni tı, hıwe eyits'q tıch'adı xèidı ha, eyits'q edaàni döne naàwo t'à eghàlageda ha, eyits'q edaàni t'ası ghò elexè gogedo ha, eyits'q edaàni kòta elexè eghàlageda t'à döne edatłò eghàlaede ha. Eyits'q Board sù kòta dezò wexèidı ha sù xè eghàlageda ha gıwò.

2001 ekiye gots'q Board k'è döne dehkwe sù amè xè naàwo ghà eghàlageda gha hoghàdegeèhtò t'à döne gha t'ası hazò hogıhdı hòt'e. Eyit'à jda nàke xo gots'q kòta gots'q döne xè t'ası hogıhdı gıwò eyit'à tı, ...ıwe eyits'q tıch'adı sù dezò wehoidı ha gıwò.

Eyit'à jda jìlè xo gots'q edaàni ekwò eyits'q tıch'adı, tı eyits'q hıwe k'èhodı xè wehoidı ghò hoghàdegetò ha.

Board k'è döne dehkwe sù elegeèhdı tat'è t'ası ghò naàwo gehtsı sù DDMI eyits'q naàwo xè eghàlaede dò ts'ò ageh?ı hòt'e.

Eyits'q döne sòlì hazò Board k'è dehkwe sù somba t'à eghàlageda gha nıhtl'è edegha segıla jìle gha eghàlageda hòt'e.

EMAB sù dı haàni 2002/03 eghàlageda ha gıwò:

- dezò kòta xè gogedo ha gıwò
- dezò kòta gots'q döne sòlì t'ası hogıhdı ha gıwò
- edaàni tı, hıwe eyits'q ekwò hogıhdı sù aıhı wehoidı ha gıwò
- eyits'q edaàni döne hazò gha t'ası hogıhdı t'à ası naàwo ghà eghàlageda sù wehogıhdı ha hòt'e.

EMAB sù 2002/03 k'è jìlè sa tat'è kòta hazò xè elegeèhdı ha hòt'e.

K'aldé behanié

Haréyo ?asi hałni dené ?aká delth'i sí bet'ı Board halı. Diavik tsambá k'é nót'a bets'ı ?erít'ıs begharé dırı Board halı ?at'é lá t'á ?asi ts'edhı bets'ı yatı nedhé thelá begharé ghaláda sı bet'á. EMAB hunıdher sí ?ası k'onetá bet'á yatı hałé begharé ghaláda ha. T'o ?alyá sı Łéts'ét-s'un Dzı Zá kona nolká naké limıl tsen łághé nolká. ?eyer ts'ı sa nedu Zá k'é nayahıktı. Dırı Board sí t'á bet'ázı ghaláda sí Diavik Diamond Mines Inc(DDMI) tthı nıts'en k'aldé dılı sí ja dezı nené k'é yaghé ts'ı, ?edzá nené ts'ı, ?ákéna ts'ı nıts'en k'aldhër. T'á dené ts'ambá k'é chu nık'é ghaláda dé bet'á ?asié ts'edhı ch'á ha badı hunıdher sı. Nı k'é ghaláda dé begharé ghaláda ha ?erít'ıs hałé t'at'I lá sı badı.

Dırı Board t'á yek'é delth'I sı Łı chą Dené Treaty 11 Council, Bewuldesché Dené Sqlné, Łutséłk'é Dené Sqlné, ?akéna Dené, Begorék'ą Dené, ?edzá nené ts'ı nı ts'en k'aldhër, ?akéna ts'ı nı ts'én k'aldhër, Dırı nuwé ts'ı k'aldgër nedhé, tth'I Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

Dırı haréyo ?asi hałni dené sı bets'ı Board lá nedhé bets'ı ?at'é. ?ak'é haréyo ?asi hałni ha?ą nık'é ghaláda há hunıdger dé. T'at'u ?asi hadı sı-u tth'ı t'ú ?asi bek'onet'á hası t'at'ılası la hunıdhu tthé. Tth'I t'á bedagháre hası. T'á k'é ghaláda sı gháre t'át'u naı ?asi ts'edhı dé t'at'u ? ghą selyé ha tth'ı t'at'u nezq selyé

dé yunedhé hané ch'á ha. ?erít'ıs begharé ghaláda hałé hadı. Tth'I ?aké la naré ?asi ts'edhı ch'á yatı nılyé sı nałtsı ha?ą.

Dené Sqlné harél?á k'aldé chu hayorıla t'á bets'en nıdhılé sı ?aká Lá t'á ?asi ts'edhı hel ghaláda hunıdher sı. Dené ?asi k'onetá honełtën ha that'en bech'ánié k'ıs tth'I Dené ch'anié hel ghaláda ?asié ts'edhı badı. Tth'I t'at'u nezq ?asié ts'edhı ch'á badı sı bá ?erít'ıs hałé ha begharé ghaláda ha.

Łets'ets'un Zá Nake limıl ts'én łághé nolká ku Dené nałtsı t'at u dırı EMAB ghalána hası ýebá sehulé. ?eyer ts'ı halą zále-u dırı Board sı bebá lá hunıdher. Ku ?eyer ts'ı dırı Board nakı ghą nıhıdıl bets'ı office bewuldesché the?ą sı tthı hayorıla keya dené chu hel ghaláda ?at'é. Dırı Board sı na k'enedhét's'ambá k'é náthedel tth'I t'á dené hel ghalána sı chu tth'I k'aldé sı hayorıla t'á hubé hél sı ka k'enedhé hũká nahédel dırı xaiyé k'é ?adı.

EMAB sı sqlaghé xaiyé ts'en ha la hıłchu sı la hunıłther sı t'at' u la bet'a ?asié hadı ts'edhı ch'á ha. Tth'I t'á Dené behel ghaláda sı yatı nılyé-u begharé ?asié k'onetá hadı. T'á ?asié k'onetá hetsédı sı dırı keyaghé,kechandıé,Dené chanıé hel tthı ghaláda ha?ą. Hayorıla dené bel t'at'u ?eghlaná sı begharé ha?ą hel tthı. Dırı Board sı t'á ?asié bet'oré?á hel k'onéłtá sı ?aké ?ek'ızı yatı hałé hel tth'I nezq ?asié

ghaláda hadı. Dırı Board sı chu Dené Sqlné sı chu hayorıla Dené nadé hel nezq ?asié hadı nunit'á há dırı t'á ?asié badı sı keyaghé ts'en-u tthı kech'andıé badı.

T'a ?asié badı hel la hunıdher dırı xaiyé sı workshop keyaghé selya sı t'á badı hasnı sı ?etth'en-u,tthı t'álasıé k'éch'andıé la naré badı há. T'at'u behél ghaláda-u tth'I t'at'u badı hasdı ghą hadı łué benı-u tth'I keyaghé ts'en ?asié nadé chu ku tth'I hel ghaláda hadı. Dırı yatı nałts'ı sı workshop halı sí tsı yatı nılyá sı gháre la hałé ?eyer ts'ı ?erít'ıs sı DDMI chu t'á k'aldé sı bebá nılyá ?at'é.

T?ą hubehel sı tth'I tsambá ?ake ?éłenét'é nıhılé bet'á ghaláda ha. Tsambá huzéké t'at'u la hałé sı hadı-u tth'I t'arıłkı lası huzéké dırı Board bedágharé ha?ą.

EMAB bela nedhé sí dırı xayé chu yunedhé xaiyé sı ts'en t'atu hanié ?elkanályé hası nezq seyılé horél ?ı hél tth'I Dené Sqlné horeł?á hel t'á "asié hadı de hubénél há?ą. T'a ?asié hadı sı ?etth'en,łué tth'I tué tth'I t'álası dené ?asié nezqlé lat'é dé hadı ho?ą dırı t'á k'aldé dılı sı ts'en.

EMAB sı ?alq nałtı huto workshop heltsı ha dırı xayé chu yunedhı xaiyé ko dé. T'á hayorıla behél sı t'á nakı hadı.

Naittumin Titiraqhimajuq

Ukuat Hilarjualiḡinikkut Munaqhijutigt Uqaujijit Katimajut (EMAB-kunnik tajauvaktut) makipkaq-tauhimaajuq pitquhimaungmata ukunatigt Diavik-kunni Hilarjualiḡinikkut Angirutainni. EMAB-kut makipkaqtauhimaajuq ukuat malighugit Inuqarniutigt Maligainni uvanu January 30, 2001-mi, talvalu katumanngaqhutik hivulliqpaami uvanu February 2001-mi. Una Katimaji ilikkut havauhigaqtuq ukuningat Diavik-kut Diamond Mines Inc-kunnin (DDMI-kunnik tajauvaktut) kavamanginninlu Kanataup, Nunattap Nunavullu ikajurumaplugillu Katimajivalut Hilarjuatigt Angirutainni atuqtaghamingnit atauttikkut nau-narahuapqanighakkut hilarjuatigt uqautigijauvaktunin uvanu havaarijaghamingni.

Una Katimaji atauhimit ukunagat kivgaqtuqaqpak-tut: Dogrib Treaty 11 Katimajianin; Yellowknives Dene First Nation-kunni Nunaqaqqaahimajunin; Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation-kunni Nunaqaqqaahimajunin; Kitikmeot Inuit Katutjiqatigunin; North Slave Metis Alliance-kunni Ilauqatigunin; Kavamatkut Nunattiamin; Kavamatkut Nunavunni; Kavamatkut Kanatami; Diavik Diamond Mines Inc-kunnin.

Ukuat Hilarjualiḡinikkut Munaqhijutigt Uqaujijit Katimajut uqaujijijungnaqtut mighaagut ihumagi-jauvangnikkut ukununga munaqhinnikkullu, hivuurainnighakkullu munaqhinnighakkullu ilaa parnai-jautait nakuugiakhaita, talvalu munaqhif-faarnighakkut pijumaffaaqgata nalaumajumin hilar-juatigt ihivriutuapqaghaita, talvalu aallanngucpalli-ajjutainnin munaqhinnahuaqpakhutik havauhiup hanajjuhianin.

Talvaluttauq, ilauqatauvaktut Nunaqaqqaahimajut inuit ukuallu Aktuqtauhimajut Nunaliut hilarjuatigt ajuqhavangnikkullu munaqhinnighakkullu pijuma-

jauvangmata ilaa piqpagijaunikkut atuqtaghainnin Nunaqaqqaahimajut inuit takuurinnikkullu atuqtit-tinighakkullu hilarjuatigt ihivriurutait parnaijau-tainnin, talvalu makipkaqtittivakkumik Inuit Qaujimajatuqanginnin iliharnikkut havauhainnin talvalu kangiqhinnighakkut munaqhijuhighanin qanurittaakhaita.

Atulhaaqtumi January 2001-mi, katimajighanin makipkaahimajut havauhigainnin EMAB-kut, tal-valu qaffilliqqaak tatqiqhiut naanmata katimajighallu-angannin makipkaahimajut, talva taimaa una kati-majiuq havaariliqqaat. Katimajit katimaqattaqpak-tut himmautiguḡhutik ukunani EMAB-kut havagvianni uvanu Yellowknife-mi, ukuallu nunaliut kivgaqtuiv-aktut Ilauqataujunin. Una katimaji pulaahimajut malruqtuḡhutik tahapkunanu, havaktullu uqaujijul-lu pulaahimajut pingahunut nunalingnut uvanu ukuumi.

EMAB-kut havauhigamignit havaghimajut uku-nangat 5-nik ukuuniklu havaarijaghamingnit 2001-milu ukungannin havaaghamingnit talvalu takuu-ritualiqhutik munaqhinnighakkut havaanginnin ukuningalu amigaittunin maligakhatigt tunijauhi-maninnik. Pilraarumajait katimajiuq ilitturijauplutik hapkuat imarmiuttanun aktunirighainin, anngutighatigullu, inuit qaujimajatuqangillu, tuhaap-kainikkullu nunaliullu pitquhigainnin, talvalu ang-i-juqarnighakkut igluqpaghainin atauttikkut atuq-taghainin katimajillu Nunaqaqqaahimajullu nunainnin. EMAB-kut uqaqhimajuttauq pilraaruma-jaujumajut ahu ikajuutiḡhait tahapkuat Aktuqtauhimajut Nunaliut ilaa.

Hivumuurutigijumajaat katimajiuq uvanu 2001-mi ilaa ilitturittarahurrigtut havauhigaiullu akunngan-ni kitulliqqaak maligaliurnikkut havagvinnik ukuallu EMAB-kut, talvalu inuqarniurnik tautuktulutik

maligaliurnikkut pitquhinnik pijumaplutik. Una katimaji takuurilluarumajaat ihumagilluarlugit naam-matqijaulirumaplugit taja ittut munaqhinnighakkut parnaijautainnin uvanu ukiughani qajjughani ilaa, katitirilutik nunalingni ihumaliuqpaatinnin, nunali-illu ilauqatauvaktut munaqhinnighakkut, taku-urigaqtuqpaklutiklu imarmiuttatigt aktunirinnikklu anngutighakkullu mighaagut.

Angijuuqut pijumalluqaat uvanu ukuumi atuqtumi ilihattitvaghutik hapkuat mighaagut tuktullu anngutighallu aulapkaininnik munaqhinninniklu, hapkuningalu ilaqaqhutik iqaluillu iqaluqarniullu mighaagut. Pitqujauhimajut atulighugit ukunangat ihumagijauvaktunin uvanu ilihattitvaghutik, tujuqtav-aghutik ukununga DDMI-kunnut maligali-urnikkullu havagvinnut.

Talvaluttauq, angijutigt kunaujaqtaarutighat mali-gakhamnin makipkaahimajut, talvalu ilikkut Nunaqaqqaahimajutigt Ilauqatigt tunijauhimajut kunaujanin, atuqhgut ingiqtuḡhimajut tunihijutain-nin talvalu angiqtauhimajut katimajitkunnin.

EMAB-kut pilraarumajait uvanu 2002/03 hapkuat ilaa: hanalutik ilitturipkamighakkut akhuraaluk; amigaiqpaallirlugit Nunaqaqqaahimajut ilauqatau-vangnighaannik munaqhinnighakkut hulilukaarutain-nin; hulittauq munaqhiffaaqattaqpaklutik uqautigi-jauvangnikkut tuktullu, iqaluillu imakkullu mighaagut; talvalu huli ilauqatauqattaqpaklutik inuitigt tautuktulutik, munaqhijulutik maligali-uqhimajutigt.

EMAB-kut atauhirmik katimaniaqtut ilihattitvaghutik-tulluunnit tatqiqhinnu atauhirmi uvanu 2002/03-mi talvalu himmauhigatigiqattarlutik katimavangni-aqtut ukununga kivgaqtuivaktunin Aktuqtauhimajut Nunaliut ilaa.

Board Members

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board members represent a broad cross-section of northern society, with experience ranging from years in corporate and public service, in the north and around the world, to life spent close to the land. This diversity brings with it challenges and opportunities, as we search for ways to build strong relationships with each other and with our industry partners, working to ensure that communities are full participants in all aspects of environmental monitoring and mitigation measures associated with the Diavik Diamond Mines project.

Robert Turner, *Chair, North Slave Metis Alliance*

Robert Turner, a Metis northerner, was born in the NWT, and calls Yellowknife his home. Robert's early experience was in construction and heavy equipment. After returning to school to pursue environmental opportunities he worked with federal and territorial organizations dealing with land use planning, and environmental issues. Recently, political work has become another focus for Robert, with the formation of the North Slave Metis Alliance. He has been involved in the Environmental Assessment for Diavik, was part of the negotiating team for the Environmental Agreement, and has been an integral part of developing the structure for the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board. Robert is concerned with the process of communicating the issues and concerns of the Board, with each other, and with the communities and organizations they represent. Most important in this, is Aboriginal people's direct involvement in monitoring the activities of the Diavik Diamond Mine project.





Floyd Adlem, *Vice Chair, Government of Canada*

Floyd has spent the better part of his adult life in the north, starting as a radio operator for the Department of Transport in Cambridge Bay, to his most recent position as Director, Operations with DIAND. In this job, he was responsible for all field operations including land, land use, water and mineral claim inspection services, and administration of Crown Land throughout the NWT. Floyd is now retired from DIAND, but his long service with varied federal departments serves him well as the federal government's appointed representative to EMAB. His involvement in the Beverly and Qamanirjuaq Caribou Management Board and his work in the implementation of the *Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act*, provide a solid foundation for his work with EMAB. During the Board start-up Floyd kept in touch with the various federal government representatives who provide expert advice to the Board on both environmental and regulatory issues. The Diavik project has potential impacts on fish and water quality and it is in these areas that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Indian and Northern Affairs have been particularly helpful. The Board has appreciated this support and looks forward to it continuing.



Doug Doan, *Secretary-Treasurer, Government of the Northwest Territories*

Doug has lived in the Northwest Territories since 1987, and in that time has worked in various positions in economic development for both the federal and territorial governments. He has lived in Rae-Edzo and Inuvik, and now calls Yellowknife his home. In his position as Assistant Deputy Minister for the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, he represents the department on various boards and agencies including NWT Arctic Tourism, The West Kitikmeot Slave Study, and now the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board for the Diavik Project. Doug sees the issues of wildlife management as being of critical importance to EMAB. It is also a territorial government responsibility. Wildlife management has been identified as one of the key priorities in the communities around the Diavik project. Through the department's resources, he has been able to encourage participation by RWED staff in workshops about caribou monitoring, from which issues have been identified, and recommendations have been formed. In his role as Secretary-Treasurer, Doug has been involved in working with staff and board members in developing financial structures, and policies for the operation of the Board.

Paul Partridge, *Government of Nunavut*

Paul is the Government of Nunavut (GN) representative on EMAB. He is employed by the Department of Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection Services Division, as the Coordinator of Environmental Assessment. Paul moved to Nunavut in 1999 and has worked for the Department in various capacities. Paul was appointed to the Board in December 2001, and is committed to ensuring that the Government of Nunavut is an active participant on the Board.

The Government of Nunavut is involved on the Board, not as a formal Party to the Diavik Environmental Agreement, but because of provisions in the agreement that recognize the GN's interests in the potential trans-boundary impacts of Diavik's operations on our shared resources – water, wildlife, and communities. The GN wants to take a more proactive approach in better understanding the community concerns that are raised and ensuring they are addressed. It is through participation on the Board that the GN hopes to ensure that impacts, on both sides of the border, are considered in decisions related to Diavik.



Erik Madsen, *Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.*

Erik Madsen was born and raised in Yellowknife, and has grown up with a family background in mining. Educated in Environmental Sciences, Erik has 16 years of experience with mining/regulatory permitting and compliance with both industry and the federal government. Working with Diavik since 1996, he has managed the environmental baseline studies and played an integral role in the assessment and permitting of the project. Erik currently works for DDMI as the Site Environmental Manager. His main responsibility is to ensure that DDMI maintains a high level of environmental performance especially during construction and that compliance with all environmental laws and regulations continues through to the operation stage.

When questions are raised by board members for people in their communities and organizations, Erik can get answers to their questions directly and immediately. This facilitates the work of the Board, and provides a good opportunity for learning and understanding the ways DDMI is working to protect and safeguard the environment, and to lessen and mitigate the environmental effects of the project.



Alex (Sandy) Buchan, *Kitikmeot Inuit Association*

Alex was born in Iqaluit, grew up in Taloyoak, and now lives in Kugluktuk, Nunavut. Having worked in wildlife management for the both NWT and Nunavut governments, Alex is now the Manager of Community Development for the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, and represents the Kitikmeot Inuit Association on the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board. Alex works closely with the hamlet, the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA), and also the Kugluktuk Angonaitit Association, the Hunters and Trappers Organization for Kugluktuk. The KIA is the only Aboriginal Party to the Diavik Environmental Agreement that is not from the NWT. Avenues of input into the environmental management of this project that are available to the other Parties are not fully accessible by Inuit. Additionally, Kitikmeot Inuit have a significant resident population within the Coppermine River basin along with the Diavik project. Direct impacts on large numbers of Inuit, especially due to water issues, are more probable and could be more fundamental than in other areas. A primary objective of KIA's involvement in the Board is to use this venue to promote increased monitoring of the Coppermine River, and more Inuit understanding of these water issues.



Alex inuuhimajuq Iqalungni, inuuhuktuuhimaplunilu Taloyoami, tajjalu nunaqaliqhuni Kugluktumi, Nunavut. Annguhijjutigut aulapkainikkut havaaqapqaghuni GNWT-kut havagvianni, talvangaat Nunavut makitalirmata, havagvighimajaa Havagviat Ikkuppivilijitkut. Tajja ilaa Aulapkaijujuq Nunalingni Pivallialirijitkunni uvanu Hamalatkuani Kugluktuk, talvalu tikkuqaqtauhimajuq ukunanga Kitikmeot Inuit Katutjiqatiguinginnin kivgaqtu- itigiplugu ukunani Hilarjuatigut Munaqhijutigut Uqaujijit Katimajuni. Uvani havaarjamuni, havaqatigivaghu- nigut hamalatkullu, Kitikmeot Inuit Katutjiqatiguingillu, ukuallu Kugluktuk Angonaitit Katutjiqatiguingit, Angunahuaqtullu Naniraqtuqtunullu Timit uvanu Kugluktumi.

Ukuat Kitikmeot Inuit Katutjiqatigut unatuangujuq Nunaqaqqaaghimajuni Ilaugataujuq ukunani Diavik-kut Hilarjuatigut Angirutainni ilaa hilataaningaaqtuni ilanganni Nunattap. Talvuuna, ahit uqaujumavaktut hilarjuatigut aulapkainighaat uvanu havaarmi ilaa hailivaktut ahinut Ilaugataujunut ajuqhautigivagaat pinahuarnikkut Inuunnanut.

Ilaurluguttauq, Kitikmeoni Inuit unatuangujut Nunaqaqqaaghimajuni Ilaugataujuq inuqarniqaqtut amigavjaktumun ilanganni Kugluktup Kuugaata ataanittumittanin piqatigiplugit Diavik-kunni havaaghainnin. Mihingnautigivallaarniaqtaat amigattut qaffiujulluqaak Inuunnanut, hapkuavallaat kihimi imarmittatigut mighaagut, ilaa hapkuat uqautigivallaarniarungnaqhijaat ahinuttunutqijanin.

Pijumalluaqtaat uqautigihimajaat ukuat KIA-kut ilaughatauninganin ukunani Katimajuni ilaa aturumajaat munaqhittuarnikkut ilituripkattuaruarnirunnut uvanu Kugluktup Kuugaani, kangiqhipkattuaruahaqpaklunigillu Inuunnait imaqarnighakkut mighaagut tahapkuninga.

Johnny Weyallon, *Dogrib Treaty 11 Council*

Johnny Weyallon represents the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council on the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board. He was born and raised in Rae-Edzo, and speaks Dogrib as a first language. His work background is varied and extensive. He has worked in the field of recreation for 16 years, and has been on various boards, including housing, education and school society boards. He has also participated on the political front, as a band councilor for the Rae Band for 15 years, and most recently as the sub-Chief.

Johnny's background and life experiences with his neighbours and colleagues throughout the communities of Rae-Edzo, Wha Ti, Gameti and Wekweti provide him with an excellent opportunity to be a conduit between community and board members. Through the Traditional Knowledge Working Group with the Treaty 11 office, Johnny liaises with the TK manager and others, sharing information between other environmental agencies and relaying information to people in the communities about environmental issues on the Diavik project. He believes it is important to ensure that people in the communities feel they have direct input into monitoring practices and policies, and wants to see that reflected in more delegation of responsibility for monitoring by people in the communities.

Johnny Weyallon, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council gha Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board k'è wheda hq't'e. Behchokq wegòlì eyits'q Tlìchqò k'è gode hq't'e. T'asì lq kàʔa k'è eghàlajda hq't'e. Ineq 16 xo gots'q recreation xè eghàlajda, Board lq kàʔa k'èjda, kq gha Board, nìhtl'èkq gha Board eyits'q school soceity gha Board k'èjda hq't'e. Eyits'q Rae Band gha 15 xo gots'q kw'ahtua jle eyits'q sub-chief sù jle hq't'e.

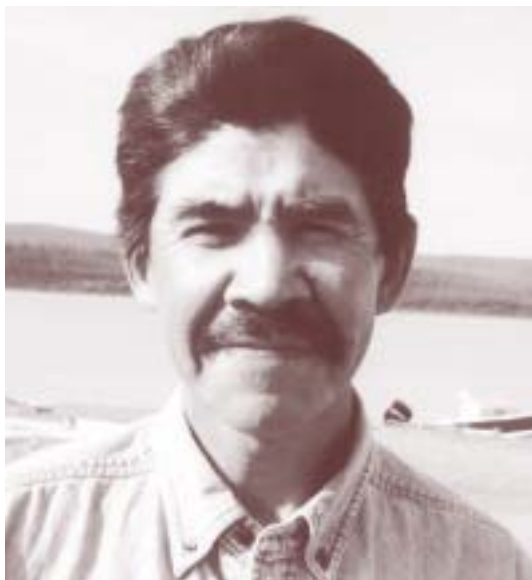
Johnny la lq kàʔa jto eyits'q Behchokq-Edzo, Wha Ti, Gameti eyits'q Wekweti gots'q dqne lq xè eghàlajda t'à dqne gha Board k'è wheda gha nezi. Treaty 11 gha dqne naàwo k'è eghàlaede dq xè godò t'à, Diavik ndè k'è edaani eghàlaguide sù wek'èhodzq hq't'e. Ededì sù dì hanìwq, kqta dqne nàdè sù ndè k'è edagot'j, edaani t'asì hazq wehoidì eyits'q edaani dqne xè t'asì wehoidì ha sù wet'àʔa hq't'e.

Board k'è dqne dehkw'e sù kwet'j naàwo eyits'q dqne naàwo t'à elets'agedì ha gìwq hq't'e. Eyì wet'q goxè nezi hoʔq nidè hazq nezi elexè eghàlats'eda ha dì le.



Lawrence Goulet, *Yellowknives Dene First Nation (N'dilo)*

Born and raised in Yellowknife, Lawrence now lives in N'dilo. His education took place in Yellowknife and Fort Smith, and he has worked in the areas of forestry, and mining, and mining exploration. He represents the Yellowknives Dene First Nation, and reports regularly about board activities to the Land and Environment committee. He also meets informally with Elders, telling them what is happening with Diavik, in areas of wildlife issues, fish, water and any other environmental issues that are of concern to them. As his first language is Chipewyan, he is able to speak directly to many people in the project area, ensuring that their concerns are accurately translated and noted. His mining and exploration background gives him an insight into the industry that is useful both in board meetings, and among his community. He represents the concerns of his communities that people should be more involved in monitoring, and that training should be done to develop good practices. It is important to look not only at the numbers of caribou present, but their overall health and migration patterns to provide a holistic perspective to the issue of wildlife management.



Bewuldésché ník'ényá hel ʔeyer naré neyá Lawrence sí dq nu lą nadhër ʔat'é.
Bewuldésché ʔeritł'ís kuę nidhër hel t'á ghálána sí kún hałnı dené, tsąmbá k'é tth'I tthé kqnidhęn dené hel ghálana nilé. Bewuldésché bá Board k'ethedá hel nakı tıaghé dé dené hel hanı tlatıu dırı Board la heltsı sí cu tthı tsąmbá k'é t'ahıt'é sí ghą tthı Lands and Environment Committee k'e thedá ʔat'é. ʔeyer ts'i ʔąłnedhé hel halnı dırı tsąmbá k'é naré t'a hel gháládá sí tth'I t'a ʔasıé k'oneltá sí ghą dırı lué,ku tth'I t'a ʔąłnedhé t'a ghą naıdé sí chu ghą hadı. Ku beyatı sí Dené Sqliné ta yałtı sí t'a dené lą hel halnı ʔat'é dırı ʔasıé k'onétá sí ghą. T'á ʔąłnedhé ʔasıé ghą naıııde de ýe yatı hılchu-u t'ą k'aldé sí ts'ęn hadı tth'I belá t'á ʔasıé lą henéręnı ʔat'é ʔá ʔaké nezq bet'oré ʔa. Lawrence sí dırı Board nezq ghálána nıdhęn hel tthı dırı xaıyé sí ʔasıé lą k'onelıa tthı hayorılá dené behel sí bet'oré ʔá t'a la k'é gháláda sí. Hayorıla ts'i dené sí behél gháládá dé chu tth'I lá k'é honeltęn dé tth'ı t'at'u ʔasıé k'oneltá ghą nezq ʔané ha yunedhé ts'ęn hadher dé. Dırı ʔetthęn hultá chu tth'I ʔaké hená dé chu tth'I t'á dałenılyé sí ʔaké badı hoįą tth'I t'at'u nezq kech'andı badı lı sí ha.

Florence Catholique, *Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation*

Florence was born and raised in Lutsel K'e, and continues to make it her home. She speaks Chipewyan as a first language, and believes that the perspective of elders has much to offer in many respects. As a former chief of the Lutsel K'e Dene First Nations, she believed she had a duty to protect the resources for future generations. Her involvement in environmental issues continued to grow through her involvement as a board member with the West Kitikmeot Slave Study, as well as through her work on the Impact Benefit Agreement for Diavik. Locally, she also held the principalship of the local school for five years, so has a keen understanding of the need to involve youth in the process of environmental education, protection and monitoring activities. Currently, Florence sits on the Wildlife Council for the Lutsel K'e Band. This provides her with a direct link to the community, and conversely, provides the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board with direct feedback from community members. Florence actively participates in bringing information from the Board back to her community, through personal home visits to elders, through monthly reports to the elders council, and to the Wildlife Council.

Dırı Florence sı Łutselk'é nıkenıyá hel tth'I ja neya ʔat'é ʔaıı ʔeyer nadhër ʔat'é. Dené sılıné t'a yaıtı hel tth'I beyatı chu bechłanıé gha hıtł'ëth nıdhën. ʔıłnedhé sı ʔasıé ıı k'orélyıı hel ʔaké hubet'oré ʔaʔat'é. Łutselk'é ba t'akı helı nılé ku łutselk'é ba yaıtı haʔı t'a ʔasıé bet'oré ʔá sı gha. T'at'u ʔasıé nı k'e ghálda dé ʔasıé-u kech'ancıé hadı hel ghákádá sı gha hıtł'ëth nıdhën dırı Board hel ghalaná West Kitikmeot Slave Study ts'i ʔanıé tthı Impact Bebenefit Agreement hel ghálána sı Diavık bá. ıeyer ts'i sılaghé xayıé ts'ën ʔerıtł'ıs kuę ts'ën k'aldher. La ıı bets'i t'a tth'I ʔaké ʔerıtł'ıs henerını chu bet'a nı k'e gháládá ʔá ʔasıé hadı sı sekıı behél de hunedı. Florence sı ja Łutselk'é Wildlife Council k'e thedá ʔat'é. Hat'é t'a bet'oré ʔá dırı Environment Monitoring Advisory Board chu hayorılá k'eyaghé dené nadé sı. T'a gha nıdéd sı beyatı sı k'aldı dılı hatsédı ʔat'é. Florecne sı dené kanáda-u dené hel halnı t'at'u ʔasıé k'é k'onetá sı gha tthı ʔınedhé hel halnı-u. Tth'I sa kanelt'u t'alsı la huto ʔasıé k'oneltá dé gha ʔerıtł'ı detł'ıs ʔat'é. Tth'I Wildlife Council hel naıtı t'a k'é ghálana lası gha.



Alternate Board Members

Clem Paul, *North Slave Metis Alliance*

Clem is Metis, born and raised in Yellowknife, and is a founding member and currently the President of the North Slave Metis Alliance. He worked for many years in the trades doing welding, until being elected as the President of the Yellowknife Metis Council, a precursor to the NSMA. Clem welcomes NSMA's participation on EMAB, and believes the organization's mandate will provide much-needed feedback and involvement from those who are most affected by development, the people who have called this land their home for countless years.

David Livingstone, *Government of Canada*

David is Director, Renewable Resources and Environment in DIAND, Yellowknife where he has lived for the past 14 years. His primary focus currently is the development of a sound environmental management framework for the NWT, within which responsible economic development can proceed. Elements of the framework include environmental monitoring and research, land use planning and a protected areas network, assessment and regulatory processes, information management and overall coordination. His other responsibilities include the Taiga Environmental Laboratory, contaminated sites remediation and contaminants studies, water management and other environmental management activities. David is no stranger to life in northern mining communities, having grown up in the mining communities of Wells, B.C., and Red Lake and Elliot Lake, Ontario.

Doug Crossley, *Kitikmeot Inuit Association*

Doug has adopted the Central Arctic community of Cambridge Bay as his home since 1981, and in that time has worked extensively in areas of land claims, and land use, with particular attention to safeguarding community and municipal interests as they relate to development. He has also worked with the Kitikmeot Inuit Association, through his involvement with the Board of the West Kitikmeot Slave Study, and has been involved in the development of the West Kitikmeot Land Use Plan. He is currently working with the Nunavut Planning Commission on a land use plan, which is in its final stages of development.

Gord McDonald, *Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (DDMI)*

Gord provides DDMI with strategic and technical direction regarding environmental aspects of the mine design, construction, operation and closure. Gord has extensive experience with environment assessment issues in mining. He has been involved in environment assessment projects for a variety of other mines, both in Canada, the United States and overseas in places as far afield as Thailand and Cuba. His technical expertise provides a good perspective for the Board.

Ted Blondin, *Dogrib Treaty 11 Council*

Ted is well-known to the Dogrib community in many capacities, most recently as the Land Claims Manager for the Dogrib's Treaty 11 land claim and self-government agreements. He has also represented the Dogrib people in negotiating the benefit agreements with BHP Billiton and Diavik Diamond Mines. Ted is the Chair of the West Kitikmeot Slave Study, which has had a five-year mandate. Ted believes passionately that both scientific and Traditional Knowledge are important in making decisions about environmental management issues, and is pleased that EMAB's mandate encourages integrating TK and scientific knowledge. Ted was born on the land, in a tent on the east shores of Great Slave Lake, spent his early years in and around Yellowknife, and now makes Rae his home.

Angus Martin, *Yellowknives Dene First Nation (Dettah)*

Angus has lived in Yellowknife his whole life, and while he has worked elsewhere from time to time, has always called it his home. He has extensive background in resource industries, such as pipeline construction, mining, and forestry. He is currently the liaison officer for a firefighting crew for the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development. He sits on the Land and Environment Committee for the Yellowknives Dene First Nation.

Charlie Catholique, *Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation*

Charlie was born in Lutsel K'e and has lived there all his life. Charlie is very concerned about the environment and over the past five years has been the Chair of the Lands and Environment Committee in Lutsel K'e. He played a valuable role in the Environmental Assessment and permitting of the Diavik Project.

John Morrison, *Government of Nunavut*

John lives in Kugluktuk, Nunavut and works as an Environmental Protection Officer for the Department of Sustainable Development, Government of Nunavut. John has extensive experience in the management and monitoring of environment projects. John was appointed as an alternate Board member in December 2001. In this capacity, John's role is to help represent the interests of the Nunavut people in the Kitikmeot. Of special concern is the water quality in the Coppermine River. He also provides a conduit for information to interested parties inside and outside the government.

Thank you

We would like to thank those board members no longer serving on the Board. Their contribution during the Board's first year was much appreciated. Thanks to: Chris Nichols, representing the Government of Nunavut; Henry Zoe representing the Dogrib Treaty 11 Council; Cindy Gilday and Eric Christensen, representing Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.; and Kathryn Emmett and Brett Hudson, representing the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB)

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB) was formed as a requirement of the Diavik Environmental Agreement, and is intended to provide an integrated and co-operative approach to the environmental management of the Diavik Diamonds Project. EMAB was incorporated under the *Societies Act*, on January 30, 2001, and held its first formal Board meeting in February 2001. The Board operates independently from Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (DDMI) and the governments of Canada, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and aims to assist the Parties in the implementation of a common strategy to address environmental matters associated with the project.

The establishment of EMAB

In September 1998, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. (DDMI) submitted its environmental assessment report to the federal government. The submission was based on geotechnical, environmental and socio-economic investigations, public consultation, and discussions that took place between 1994 and 1998.

The “Comprehensive Study”

Further information derived from technical review and public consultations combined to form a Comprehensive Study of the Diavik Diamond Mines Project in 1998 and 1999.

At the conclusion of the Comprehensive Study it was determined that, with the mitigation measures proposed by Diavik, no significant adverse environmental effects were identified. However, it was also determined that mechanisms were required to ensure implementation of monitoring and mitigation measures.

Environmental Agreement

In response to the Comprehensive Study findings, an Environmental Agreement was developed that established appropriate responsibilities of Diavik and federal, territorial and Aboriginal governments in the cooperative development, on-going review and modification of follow-up programs to mitigate potential project effects on the biophysical environment.

On March 20, 2000, the Environmental Agreement for the Diavik Diamonds Project came into effect. It is a legally binding agreement between Aboriginal Parties affected by this project, the governments of Canada and the Northwest Territories.

The agreement requires that an environmental monitoring advisory board be established, operating at arm’s length and independent from the Parties to the agreement. It specifies the mandate, composition and functioning of the Board and establishes the Board’s responsibility to perform its functions consistently with the purpose and guiding principles of Article 1 of the Environmental Agreement, and it will remain in place until full and final reclamation of the project.



Article 1 of the Environmental Agreement

Purpose

- ◆ To ensure that the mitigation measures as identified by DDMI and the Comprehensive Study are appropriately implemented;
- ◆ To provide for additional monitoring which, in conjunction with the monitoring requirements of Regulatory Instruments, will serve to verify the accuracy of the environmental assessment of the Project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and whether commitments are being fulfilled;
- ◆ To facilitate the use of holistic and ecosystem-based approaches for the monitoring, management and regulation of the Project;
- ◆ To respect and protect air, land, water, aquatic resources, wildlife, archaeological and cultural resources, and the land-based economy that are essential to the way of life and well-being of the Aboriginal Peoples;
- ◆ To create opportunities for community and public input and participation;
- ◆ To provide advice and direction to DDMI in order to assist DDMI in managing the Project consistent with these purposes;
- ◆ To maximize the effectiveness and co-ordination of environmental monitoring and regulation of the Project; and
- ◆ To facilitate effective communication about the Project with Affected Communities and effective participation of the Aboriginal Peoples and the general public in the Achievement of the above purposes.

Guiding Principles

The Parties to the Environmental Agreement agree to carry out their responsibilities guided by the following principles:

- ◆ Adaptive environmental management;
- ◆ Sustainable development;
- ◆ Design and implementation of environmental protection measures to minimize adverse effects on environmental quality to the extent technically and economically feasible;
- ◆ Precautionary Principle;
- ◆ Promotion of capacity-building for the Aboriginal Peoples respecting Project-related environmental matters;
- ◆ Recognition of the particular environmental values of the Lac de Gras region;
- ◆ Full consideration and use of both Traditional Knowledge and other scientific information where appropriate; and
- ◆ Promotion of a co-operative approach among the Parties respecting Project-related environmental matters.

What is the mandate of EMAB?

- ◆ To assist the Parties to implement an integrated and cooperative approach to achieving the purposes and guiding principles in Article 1.
- ◆ To serve as a public watchdog of the regulatory process and the implementation of the Environmental Agreement.
- ◆ To review documentation produced by the Parties to the Environmental Agreement and regulatory authorities pertaining to environmental quality, and to make recommendations to DDMI, the Minister of DIAND, and any other party having regulatory or management responsibility pertaining to the Project.
- ◆ The agreement specifies that the recommendations are to be made respecting;
 - issues relating to access for purposes of wildlife harvesting;
 - the participation of each of the Aboriginal Peoples and affected communities in training initiatives and monitoring programs bearing on environmental quality; and
 - the need for and design of Traditional Knowledge and other studies, and, where appropriate, facilitate the management and implementation of these studies.
- ◆ To facilitate the provision of information to affected communities, the Parties to the agreement and the general public on the Board's activities and on matters bearing on environmental quality.
- ◆ To participate as an intervener in regulatory, dispute resolution and other legal processes.
- ◆ To provide a meaningful role for each of the Aboriginal Peoples in the review and implementation of environmental monitoring plans in respect to the Project.

Board members tour project site, July 2001.



What is the composition of EMAB?

The Board is composed of one representative from each of the Parties to the agreement, as follows:

Dogrib Treaty 11 Council	North Slave Metis Alliance
Yellowknives Dene First Nation	Government of the Northwest Territories
Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation	Government of Canada
Kitikmeot Inuit Association	Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

The Government of Nunavut also has representation on the Board, as the agreement recognizes their involvement in transboundary issues relating to water quality and wildlife.

What are the Board's objectives?

The Board's objectives are to provide community input and advice to DDMI and regulators, with the overall intent of minimizing project related environmental impacts.

With participation and contribution from Aboriginal Peoples and affected communities, the Board plans to build a strong relationship with DDMI to ensure communities are full participants in all aspects of environmental monitoring and mitigation measures associated with the Project.

How does EMAB function?

The Board office in Yellowknife includes the Executive Director and staff. It houses a library of materials on the Diavik Diamonds Project and is open to the public. Materials such as annual reports and newsletters are produced, and initiatives such as caribou monitoring and Traditional Knowledge workshops are planned and implemented from this office, with meetings and workshops rotating among the affected communities.

Start-up costs for the first two years have been provided by the Government of Canada, Government of the Northwest Territories and DDMI, with future funding for the Board provided by DDMI.

Budget for each of the first two years of EMAB (2001/02, 2002/03)

Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.	\$600 000
Government of Canada	\$150 000
Government of the Northwest Territories	\$50 000

After 2003, there is no obligation on the Governments of Canada and Northwest Territories to provide contributions. The budget for the years following 2003 will be negotiated with DDMI, using the process outlined in the Environmental Agreement.

The Board aims to be fiscally prudent through utilization of other resources, and cooperative activities with other organizations like its sister socio-economic board, the Diavik Communities Advisory Board. For funding which is not available within the agreed-to budget, proposals may be submitted, and DDMI will provide funding based on the merit of the proposals.

The Board is registered as a "not-for-profit" society in the Northwest Territories.

*Bob McLeod, Deputy Minister, Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
Government of the Northwest Territories*

"The collaborative work undertaken by EMAB over the past year truly supports the mutual goals of its members to ensure respect and the protection of our northern environment. The efforts of the Board, to create opportunities to involve communities, should be commended. The Government of the Northwest Territories is confident that the Board will continue to provide valuable, credible advice with respect to the environmental monitoring of the Diavik Diamond Mine."

The Project

Project Description

The Diavik Diamond Mine is located in the Northwest Territories, approximately 300 kilometres northeast of the capital city of Yellowknife, 100 km north of the treeline.

The Diavik Diamonds Project is centred on an approximately 20 square kilometre island, informally called East Island, in Lac de Gras, Northwest Territories. The Ekati Mine, Canada's first diamond mine, is located 30 km to the northwest. In the first half of 2003 the Diavik mine will begin operation, mining four diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes located just offshore of the East Island, and is expected to have an operating life of approximately 20 years.





Stephen Prest, President, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc.

“This initial year just past of EMAB’s independent monitoring of the Diavik project has been very active for all concerned. The high level of activities associated with the construction phase of the project placed additional work load on the Board at the time when it was establishing itself and the Board is to be commended for the manner in which it conducted its affairs during its first year. All of us associated with the Diavik project appreciate the advice and guidance provided by the Board during the past year and look forward to continuing dialogue in the years ahead.”

Bob Overvold, Regional Director General, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, NT Region

“The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board for the Diavik Diamond Project has made substantial contributions to interactive monitoring since its inception last year. The Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, along with other Parties to the Diavik Environment Agreement, will continue to support the Board and other agencies as we all work towards the establishment of a regional monitoring organization.”

2001/02 Review

Establishing the Office

The preliminary meetings towards the establishment of EMAB were in January of 2001 and election of the executive took place on February 28, 2001. Regular meetings of the Board have been held since that time with seven board meetings and three workshops held in 2001/2002.

A personnel committee was established in March 2001 to oversee the hiring of the Executive Director. The Executive Director was selected in July 2001 and assumed her duties in October 2001.

The library was established in April, 2001, housing materials dating from the submission of the Comprehensive Study documents, and a public registry with copies of all correspondence to and from the Board was also established.

EMAB designed a letterhead and logo that highlights the key areas of concern for EMAB and the Aboriginal communities – fish and water, caribou and Traditional Knowledge (TK), and with this identifying material developed information pamphlets and presentation materials for use by the public, communities and government.

An office was opened on April 9, 2001 in Yellowknife and in December and January of 2001/2002 the office was renovated in order to create a library space, a working area for board members and the public, and an office for the Executive Director. A large board room was created by removing the wall between the Independent Environment Monitoring Agency (IEMA), and EMAB. The cost of this exercise was shared between the IEMA and EMAB, and allows for not only IEMA and EMAB meetings, but also provides the room required to accommodate community members at workshops.

Summary of Operational Policies/Procedures

Staff at the EMAB office have developed, or are in the process of completing many of the necessary plans, policies and procedures that will allow the office and the board members to function efficiently and effectively.

The various procedures are outlined in the draft Operating Manual and include policies and details of the day-to-day operations of the EMAB Secretariat, including communication links, media policies, personnel, hiring and evaluation procedures, job descriptions, “buy north” policies, advertising and promotional policies, suppliers lists and standing offer contracts.



The 2001/2002 year was a busy one with the establishment of EMAB and the first year of mine construction coinciding.

As well, for the benefit of the board members, additional procedures are in place to manage travel, honorariums (\$350 per day), translations, minutes, roles and responsibilities of board members, and conduct of board meetings.

The Secretariat currently has two full time staff, the Executive Director, Kirstie Simpson, and the Office Manager, Linda Tourangeau. Assistance to the office is provided through standing offer agreements and contracts issued from time to time in relation to workshops and special events.

Meetings

Working Group Meeting

In January of 2001, three meetings of the working group to assist in the establishment of the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board were held. At those meetings the Parties reviewed the Environmental Agreement and the mandate, composition, function and funding of EMAB. Other items dealt with during those meetings included the incorporation of EMAB as a not-for-profit society, the development of the constitution and bylaws, facilitation of the board member appointments, and initiation of the process to get the Board functioning including staffing and office space.

February 2001, First Board Meeting of EMAB in Yellowknife

The first meeting of EMAB was held on February 27 and 28, 2001 at which appointment of an interim chair was made (Geonorth Consulting), and elections were held from the membership for the Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary-Treasurer. As well the status of the construction of the project was presented and plans were made to bring the Board up to the mine site for a tour.

March 2001, “Think Tank” Meeting

After the appointment of the officers of the Board, a “think-tank” meeting was held in March and included a broad range of discussions. These included board process, community consultation, logistics such as confirmation of office location, discussion of staffing needs and formation of a personnel committee, a project update, the future formation of the Traditional Knowledge and Scientific Knowledge panels as allowed by the Environmental Agreement, funding needs, and the relationship of EMAB to its sister socio-economic board, (Diavik Communities Advisory Board), as well as the environmental monitoring agency for the Ekati project (Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency).

Chief Joe Rabesca, Dogrib Treaty 11

“The Dogrib are encouraged by our involvement in the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board. Direct community involvement on a project of this size provides us greater understanding of how mines like the Diavik Project can be better managed to maximize benefits and reduce environmental negative effects. Utilizing scientific and Traditional Knowledge best satisfies everyone concerned.”

April 2001, Board Meeting in Kugluktuk

The fiscal year of operation started with a board meeting in Kugluktuk in April and further board meetings were held in May, June, July, September, November and December of 2001 and February and March of 2002.

In Kugluktuk, the Board initiated work on the 5-year workplan and spoke of focusing on the monitoring activities and many regulatory reports. Priorities for the Board were identified as being aquatic effects, wildlife, traditional knowledge, communications and communities strategies, and capacity building both for the Board and the Aboriginal communities. EMAB also agreed on the priorities that seem to serve the interests of the affected communities, to concentrate on enhancing the existing monitoring plans over the next few years, through gathering community input, involving communities in the monitoring, and focusing on aquatic effects and wildlife.

The Board also initiated discussions of the various policies that would be required including communications, honorarium, travel, board attendance, community meetings and hiring and evaluation.

May 2001, Board Meeting at EMAB office, and DDMI Site

The May meeting included meetings between the various regulatory agencies and EMAB with discussion of the roles and relationships between the regulatory bodies and upcoming regulatory submissions. A site visit was also made during the May board meeting so that the Board could observe the construction under spring melt conditions.

June 2001, Board Meeting in Rae

In June EMAB met in Rae and received presentations on the DDMI wildlife monitoring program, dust deposition and habitat assessment monitoring, and fish and fish habitat. DDMI also presented material on the solid waste disposal alternatives at the site and the restoration research program.

June 2001, Public Meeting in Rae

At the public meeting caribou issues were paramount with management of the Bathurst caribou herd and effects on migration being the key issues. Discussion of the incorporation of TK into the monitoring and accommodation of Elders on site during the migration were also raised. EMAB agreed not to duplicate what others are mandated to do.

Charlie Evalik, President, Kitikmeot Inuit Association

“The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board allows our representative to advise on any measures that might be taken by Diavik Diamond Mines Inc. on their upcoming diamond mine operation.”

July 2001, Board Meeting at the EMAB office, and DDMI Site

The July meetings included a mine tour and a meet and greet dinner cruise with the Parties and board members and staff aboard the *Norweta* on Great Slave Lake.

At the meeting the discussion continued vis-à-vis the relationship of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board and the Diavik Technical Committee with EMAB and the problem of communications between the various regulatory boards and the communities. As well, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans was invited to the meeting to discuss the management of fish habitat and the involvement of Aboriginal people in fish monitoring activities. EMAB initiated discussions of a proposed Traditional Knowledge (TK) workshop and held a brainstorming session of what they wanted to see come out of this workshop.

September 2001, Board Meeting at EMAB office

The September meeting included further discussion of the TK workshop, a presentation by the Socio-economic Monitoring Board for Diavik, and a presentation by DDMI on the Country Rock and Till Storage Design, cost estimates for interim and final restoration and an update of the project construction. EMAB then reviewed the results of the June public meeting held in Rae, which led to a discussion on the need for a caribou workshop. A portion of the meeting was then spent planning this workshop and developing a terms of reference for it. The workshop was held in October 2001 (see page 29).

November 2001, Board Meeting at EMAB office

In November the Board spent a day reviewing specific caribou monitoring initiatives with RWED, IEMA, WKSS, Dogrib Treaty 11, Lutsel K'e Dene Band, and DDMI. The rest of the meeting was spent addressing the need for capacity funds for the Aboriginal board members, tabling of draft administrative, personnel and board members policies, approval of board room renovation costs to be shared with IEMA, and approval of the EMAB logo, information pamphlet and PowerPoint presentation for the Geoscience conference. The Executive Director presented a paper on EMAB at the conference.

Clem Paul, President, North Slave Metis Alliance

“This process is a clear demonstration that the involvement of Aboriginal communities in the monitoring aspect of development can be beneficial, and have a long and lasting positive effect on the relationship between governments, industry, and other Aboriginal communities.”

December 2001, Board Meeting at EMAB office

In December the Board met to review and approve the capacity funding budgets for Aboriginal Parties, approved recommendations that came out of the October and November caribou meetings and discussed the terms of reference for the review of fish and fish habitat related documents and the DDMI wildlife effects monitoring plan for workshops to be held in February (see page 31).

February 2002, Board Meeting at EMAB office

In February, along with the fish and wildlife workshops, the Board approved the purchase of computers and faxes for the Aboriginal board members, dealt with a number of administrative matters and reviewed the recommendations that came out of the February workshops.

March 2002, Board Meeting at EMAB office

The final meeting of the 2001/2002 year was in March. A considerable amount of time was spent on both a discussion of the DDMI annual report on the Environmental Agreement and discussion of an amendment application to the DDMI Class A Water Licence.

Community Consultation

EMAB staff visited Lutsel K'e, Rae and Kugluktuk, to explain the caribou and fish recommendations from the workshops. These meetings were an excellent way of helping the board members from those communities to clarify recommendations and ensure that the communities' concerns were adequately captured. As well, a variety of individuals and representatives were able to set aside time to assist EMAB without the financial implications of travel outside of the community.

Environmental Plans and Programs

In 2001, 37 technical reports were submitted for review to the various regulatory agencies. Copies of each of the reports were provided to the Parties, each board member, and to the EMAB library. Of particular interest to EMAB and most related to the priorities identified by the Board and the communities were the aquatic effects and wildlife effects monitoring programs, the updated aquatic baseline information, the integrated description of the limnology and aquatic ecology of Lac de Gras, the

Board members returning home after community meeting.



conceptual design and draft implementation workplan for fish habitat compensation, and the reports relating to fish salvage, habitat, and metals baseline, as well as the interim abandonment and restoration plan.

Many of the other reports were related to construction and operation of facilities such as the kimberlite containment facility. All of these reports were scrutinized to the satisfaction of EMAB by the Diavik Technical Committee and the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board.

Diavik Technical Committee

The Diavik Technical Committee (DTC) was established to provide a forum for the discussion of technical matters related to the DDMI Class A Water Licence Number N7L2-1645 on September 14, 2000. The Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board (MVLWB) gave approval to organize and establish the technical committee and to invite experts to serve as members of the DTC.

The DTC members provide expert technical opinions and recommendations to the MVLWB with respect to the acceptability of all development reports and plans submitted pertaining to the Water Licence N7L2-1645, and to assist the MVLWB in fulfilling its mandate and recommending acceptance or written approval of the reports or plans.

In May 2001 staff of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board met with EMAB to exchange ideas with respect to monitoring issues. A number of alternatives were discussed in respect to the relationship of EMAB and the DTC including having EMAB participate as observers on the DTC and the ability of EMAB to forward monitoring issues directly to the MVLWB.

Ten DTC meetings were held in 2001/2002 as well as a special meeting hosted by Diavik in January 2002 in relation to a license amendment request. At the meetings, the various technical submissions were discussed in some detail with DTC members providing written comments and Diavik providing written responses between the meetings. The Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program underwent a lengthy review as did the license amendment request for a change in the way phosphorus levels are measured for compliance purposes. An issue raised in the fall of 2001 was the modification of the A154 dike.

EMAB wrote to the MVLWB on November 21, 2001 regarding this issue and noted the following: “the dike design was an issue that underwent significant and lengthy review during the environmental assessment. As such, a significant change, such as the interface of the dike and the bedrock, should

“the dike design was an issue that underwent significant and lengthy review during the environmental assessment. As such, a significant change, such as the interface of the dike and the bedrock, should warrant some degree of scrutiny by regulatory and assessment staff, prior to a change in design and construction method.”

“... it is the responsibility of the MVLWB to administer the regulatory authorities for the project and the responsibility of DIAND to inspect and enforce those same regulatory authorities.”

warrant some degree of scrutiny by regulatory and assessment staff, prior to a change in design and construction method.” EMAB also noted that it was “our understanding that significant design changes such as this are to be submitted to the MVLWB 45 days prior to such changes being implemented.”

“The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board is of the opinion that a design change of this nature and the identification of the construction problem that precipitated this change, should have been brought to the attention of the MVLWB as soon as it was noted . . . EMAB is of the view that efforts must be made to clarify this so as to ensure that this type of situation does not re-occur.” Revisions of this nature “may alter the conclusions made during the environmental assessment and precipitate environmental effects that were not considered during the Comprehensive Study Review of the Diavik project.”

Inspection and Enforcement

EMAB finds that inspection reports provided by the Resource Management Officer responsible for the Diavik Project and the attendance of the inspector at EMAB board meetings have been invaluable in keeping the Board informed of the status of the construction and compliance with the authorizations.

As well, the public, and EMAB acting as a public watchdog, rely on the inspection and enforcement regime to ensure that the mitigation measures put in place during the Comprehensive Study Review of the Diavik Project and subsequent licensing, are being carried out.

For a period of time (November 2001 to March 2002) no inspector for either the Diavik or BHP Billiton project was on staff at DIAND. The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board wrote to DIAND and the MVLWB in March 2002 to express concern that inspections under the *NWT Waters Act* and the *NWT Lands Act* were not being carried out at the Diavik site for a period of time due to lack of inspection staff at DIAND. EMAB requested that “inspections be resumed either by DIAND or by an independent party or that a compliance audit be carried out as soon as possible,” and that they “see that it is the responsibility of the MVLWB to administer the regulatory authorities for the project and the responsibility of DIAND to inspect and enforce those same regulatory authorities.”

Major Initiatives

Caribou and Wildlife Workshops

In October, 2001, EMAB hosted a workshop “Towards the Development of a Caribou Monitoring Protocol in the Lac de Gras Area” that was attended by members of each Aboriginal Party, EMAB, the Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency (IEMA), RWED staff, and environmental staff from DDMI and BHP Billiton. The purpose of this workshop was to discuss and outline a caribou monitoring protocol in the Lac de Gras area that better included Aboriginal participation and considered how best to address the needs and concerns of the Aboriginal Parties as participants in the design and implementation of the monitoring programs. At the workshop, presentations were made by EMAB, IEMA, RWED, DIAND, DDMI and BHP Billiton relating to both regional and project-specific caribou monitoring programs. In February 2002, a further meeting was hosted by EMAB and the 2001 Draft DDMI Wildlife Effects Monitoring Plan and results of the 2001 monitoring program were reviewed.

As part of this process, EMAB reviewed the baseline information pertaining to the Bathurst Caribou Herd in the vicinity of the Diavik Diamond Mines project as well as the management programs and monitoring plans in order to ensure that DDMI were upholding their commitments to: “evaluate wildlife and project interactions during the construction period and for the foreseeable future; confirm impact predictions; confirm baseline findings; detect change in distribution of wildlife species; identify possible additional mitigations where issues are detected, and determine DDMI’s contribution to cumulative effects of human disturbance on the wildlife populations in the Lac de Gras Area” (2001 DDMI Annual Report).

During the workshops many caribou-related issues were raised which included broad issues relating to the distribution and health of the Bathurst herd, trans-boundary issues resulting from the herd crossing political boundaries between Nunavut, NWT and Saskatchewan, and the possible effect of global climate change, as well as project-specific issues. As well, concerns were raised in relation to cumulative effects including both the effect of commercial outfitting and subsistence hunting of the herd. In particular, the need to account for these harvests was raised by participants.

EMAB’s review of the wildlife effects monitoring programs at the Diavik site identified concerns with the monitoring and management strategies. Issues raised were the ability of the program to satisfy the three core objectives of testing environmental assessment predictions, validating the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and identifying new mitigation measures for newly uncovered impacts on wildlife.

Issues raised in the workshops were the ability of the program to satisfy the three core objectives of testing environmental assessment predictions, validating the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and identifying new mitigation measures for newly uncovered impacts on wildlife.



Bathurst caribou herd annual range, based on satellite collar data, April 1996 to December 2000.



“EMAB recommends that ... the role of communities and Traditional Knowledge in the monitoring activities must be defined.”

In particular EMAB is concerned about the effectiveness of current localized monitoring activities and the limited scope and geographic context of the program. EMAB does not believe that the restriction of monitoring activities to the East Island is justifiable considering the ecological “zone of influence” of the project. Impact predictions cannot be verified if monitoring takes place only over a fraction of the “zone of influence”, without comparison to an area not affected by mine activities. As well, information collected only at the project site by DDMI will contribute very little to cumulative effects assessment and management of the Bathurst caribou herd.

EMAB also noted that the current practice of uncoordinated site visits and participation by the Aboriginal Peoples in monitoring activities at the Diavik and BHP Billiton mine sites is a gap in an effective and comprehensive monitoring framework and does not encourage cooperation and communication among communities and Aboriginal groups.

EMAB released the following recommendations related to the October workshop in January 2001 to DDMI and RWED. Recommendations following the February workshop are to be released in June 2002.

Recommendation:

Letter to Resources, Diavik Diamond Mines Inc., January 21, 2002

“EMAB recommends that DDMI, in consultation with EMAB, coordinate the timing and protocol for Aboriginal Peoples participation in site monitoring activities. This initiative should include additional clarification of roles and responsibilities respecting specific site monitoring duties and the obligation to report back to their respective communities and organizations, and training in monitoring techniques by community representatives. As well, further clarification and specificity of the role of communities and Traditional Knowledge in the monitoring activities must be defined. The results of this undertaking are to be brought back to EMAB for discussion and review.

EMAB recommends that DDMI work cooperatively with BHP Billiton and the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development to develop data collection protocol, standards and mechanisms for caribou monitoring to facilitate and maximize the acquisition, interpretation and sharing of monitoring data at various levels. This should include further clarification and specificity of the role of communities and Traditional Knowledge in the monitoring activities. The results of this undertaking are to be brought back to EMAB for discussion and review.”

Recommendation:

Letter to Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, January 21, 2002

“EMAB recommends that the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development strengthen the monitoring requirements of licensed Outfitters within the range and habitat of the Bathurst Caribou Herd and begin a process where they will have to comply with similar requirements as the mining companies.

EMAB recommends that RWED continue to examine ways to work cooperatively with the Aboriginal Peoples to document and monitor subsistence harvest levels within the range and habitat of the Bathurst Caribou Herd. Consideration should be given to the use of approaches similar to land claim harvest studies, including the use of a “harvest calendar” to facilitate and encourage harvester participation.”

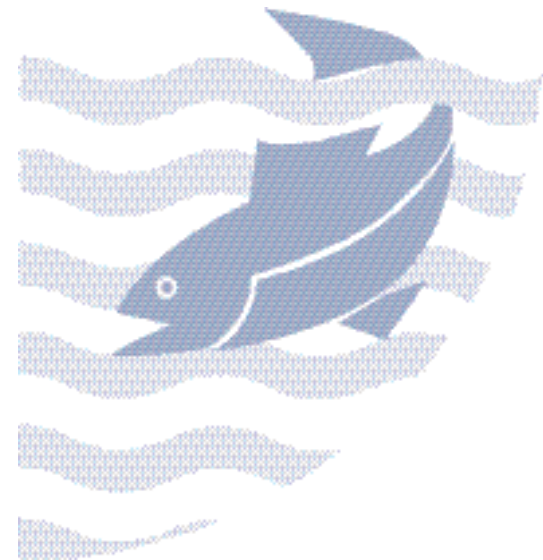
Fish and Fish Habitat Monitoring Technical Workshop

A workshop was held on February 20 and 21, 2002 to review and discuss fisheries issues related to the Diavik Diamond Mines project. The workshop was held at the EMAB office in Yellowknife, and was attended by EMAB board members, the Aboriginal Parties, IEMA and government, with presentations by EMAB’s consultant Aquatic Environments Limited, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board and DDMI. The intent of the workshop was to provide an opportunity to share information from scientists and industry specialists and to provide a broad understanding of the issues and how they are being addressed in order to better understand the way fish and fish habitat is being managed and monitored in Lac de Gras. In this way EMAB and the Aboriginal communities will be better positioned to provide advice to industry and government regulators about the effectiveness of monitoring programs.

Aquatic Environments Limited made a presentation to the group about issues related to fish and fish habitat effects from the project, as well as the state of knowledge pertaining to fish and fish habitat in Lac de Gras, followed by a presentation by DDMI, who spoke to the group with particular reference to what is currently known about the area, why it is important, and the importance of the area to the communities.

It was noted that the importance of fish to the people and communities nearby was for traditional and sport fishing; fish are an important part of the aquatic food chain; fish act as a link between water and land ecosystems.

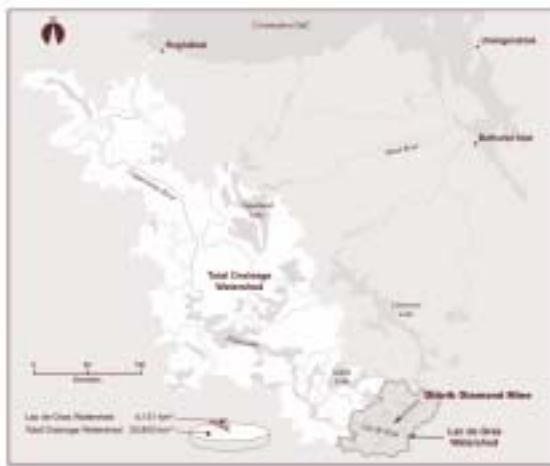
“EMAB recommends that ... the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development strengthen the monitoring requirements of licensed Outfitters within the range and habitat of the Bathurst Caribou Herd ...”





Rae band carrying out North Inlet fish-out and fish salvage program, July 2001.

Lac de Gras Watershed



The Department of Fisheries and Oceans spoke about the issues relating to fish and fish habitat that arose during the Diavik Comprehensive Study and how they were addressed. Three categories of issues were addressed: physical impacts to habitat; chemical/water quality impacts, and impacts to fish.

DDMI described their responses to regulatory requirements for management and monitoring plans with three specific monitoring programs: the Surveillance Network Program, measuring the quality of water as it is released from the site; the Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program, measuring the effects on water and aquatic organisms after it is released; and the Special Effects Monitoring Program to be implemented as needed.

A further review of the regulatory requirements relating to the water license was presented by representatives of the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board and DIAND. This included clarification of the extent and limits to the authority of the MVLWB as it relates to how recommendations pertaining to the water licence are made. Specific references were made to sections of the Water License relating to monitoring and reporting.

Discussion of the “No Net Loss Principle”, and how this guides review of environmental assessments, was presented by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. DDMI reviewed the conceptual design and compensation workplans for a fish habitat compensation program. Fish salvage and Fishout reports were also presented, along with a review and discussion about the Slimy Sculpin Baseline Metals Study and the Lake Trout Habitat Utilization Study. DDMI plans to conduct a baseline study on fish palatability, which would seek input from both communities and scientists, and to this end, requested feedback from EMAB on how these studies could best be conducted.

Issues and concerns raised as a result of the workshops and other meetings held throughout the year focused on three core questions.

1. Will the program adequately test environmental assessment predictions?
2. Will it validate the effectiveness of mitigation measures? and
3. Will it identify new mitigation measures for newly uncovered impacts?

Some general concerns identified by EMAB include the accuracy of the slimy sculpin metals baseline research, the ability of the habitat compensation plan to mitigate the identified effects, and the ability of the fish health and palatability studies to identify potential effects. As well, questions arose about the geographic scope of the program.

The recommendations resulting from this workshop are to be released in early to mid-summer, 2002.

Capacity Building

Discussions were initiated early on in the year in Kugluktuk over the need for additional capacity building within the communities to assist the board members. In November the Board discussed this issue and it was decided by board motion that each of the Aboriginal Parties to the Environmental Agreement should be provided with a \$30,000 capacity building budget. The funds were to be provided specifically to assist the Party in:

- ◆ creating opportunities for community and public input and participation in relation to the Diavik project;
- ◆ facilitating effective communication about the Diavik Project with affected communities;
- ◆ facilitating effective participation of the Aboriginal Peoples in the implementation of monitoring programs;
- ◆ providing training opportunities for each of the Aboriginal Peoples in relation to monitoring activities at the Diavik site;
- ◆ providing and implementing an integrated and co-operative approach to achieving the purposes of Article 1 of the Environmental Agreement;
- ◆ promoting capacity building for the Aboriginal Peoples respecting project-related environmental matters;
- ◆ considering Traditional Knowledge in the design and review of monitoring programs; and to
- ◆ allow their respective representative to adequately participate on the Board.

Each of the Aboriginal board members was then responsible for liaising with their Parties to determine the priority needs, and based on these discussions budget submissions were sent to EMAB for the Board to review and discuss at the December board meeting. Each of the Parties had a slightly different focus and the budget submissions ranged from providing office space and support to the development of community workshops. Based on the submissions, each of the Aboriginal Parties received the \$30,000 capacity funds for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2002. The funds are allowed to roll over into the next year and are to be used on an as-needed basis in compliance with the submitted budget.

Elders speak to EMAB at community meeting.



The Parties were provided with accounting guidelines as follows:

- ◆ Monies are to be spent in accordance with the budgets submitted and approved by each Party.
- ◆ All monies are intended to assist the EMAB board members to carry out their duties in relation to the Diavik Environmental Agreement.
- ◆ Each Party will be required to account for the use of the funds and provide an annual report by April 15, 2002 recording the products and outcomes achieved through the use of these funds.
- ◆ Expenditures shall be listed and where relevant will comply with the EMAB Board Expense Policy and the current Federal Treasury Board rates
- ◆ The products and outcomes shall clearly reflect the purposes and guiding principles of Article 1 of the Environmental Agreement and the mandate of the Board and will serve to support EMAB in fulfilling its mandate and reporting on such in the Board's annual report.

The Board will be evaluating the effectiveness of this program in 2002/2003.

In addition, it was recognised that a significant amount of time was being spent by board members on board business and that in order to function effectively a communication link had to be established. As such computers, printers and faxes were purchased and provided to those board members who needed them and set up as required in various locations within the communities. With this initiative EMAB has been able to send information to board members and electronic copies of the regulatory and monitoring submissions can be accessed from these locations.

Chief Archie Catholique, Lutsel K'e Dene First Nation

"EMAB has created a bridge to the communication process between the developer, regulators and us. We are very pleased that Lutsel K'e has its own representation on EMAB, as we have our own unique concerns and issues. EMAB capacity funding gives us the opportunity to consult with our elders on the monitoring plans that DDMI is considering."

Training

Training was also provided during the year to board members who desired it. Training was provided by the EMAB office for those board members who needed additional training on the computers in two one-day courses organised in Yellowknife for April and June with local educational businesses. In December one board member attended the DIAND-sponsored BC Justice Institute courses entitled "Challenges of Facilitation" and "Facilitating Multi-Party Disputes". In March a board member attended a water quality training workshop, hosted by the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board. A number of training conferences focusing on northern impact assessment, cumulative effects, and traditional knowledge were also attended by board members.

Budget 2002/2003

2002/2003
Proposed
Budget

Expenses:

Administration	\$98 700.00
Capital	1 800.00
Management Services	196 000.00
Board expenditures	193 500.00
Board Sub-committees	27 000.00
Projects	125 000.00
Capacity Funding	150 000.00
Contingency	8 000.00

Total Expenses: \$800 000.00

Workplan and Budget 2002/2003

EMAB's priorities for 2002/03 are to:

- ◆ Develop a comprehensive communications strategy;
- ◆ Increase Aboriginal involvement in monitoring activities;
- ◆ Continue to monitor issues relating to caribou, fish and water;
- ◆ Continue our involvement as a public watchdog, monitoring the regulators.

EMAB will hold one meeting or workshop each month in 2002/2003 and will rotate the Board meetings into the representative affected communities.

A workshop is planned in July in Lutsel K'e in the area of board development, and a joint EMAB/IEMA Traditional Knowledge workshop is to be held in Yellowknife in December. As well, the Annual General Meeting in September will include follow-up meetings in relation to the caribou, wildlife and fish recommendations arising from the October 2001 and February 2002 workshops. A water quality workshop is also planned for this year, but no date or location has yet been selected. EMAB has also been working closely with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and DDMI in the design of fish taste testing studies and the Aboriginal board members will be assisting to bring together members from each community to take part in the program in late August of 2002.

The site will be visited in conjunction with board meetings in April and also to coincide with the official opening of the mine.

Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

We have audited the balance sheet of the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board as at March 31, 2002 and the statements of fund balances and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board as at March 31, 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Michael Odell & Associates

Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
June 5, 2002

Michael Odell & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Statement of Operations

For the year ended March 31, 2002

	March 2002 \$	March 2001 \$
Revenue		
Diavik Diamond Mines Inc	600 000	-
Government Assistance		
Government of the Northwest Territories	50 000	-
Department of Indian and Northern Affairs	150 000	150 000
Interest Income	12 509	-
	<u>812 509</u>	<u>150 000</u>
Operating Expenditures		
Administration	65 126	2 174
Capital asset purchases	56 818	-
Management services	160 280	31 572
Projects (Detailed schedules attached)		
Caribou workshop	65 020	-
Fisheries workshop	31 589	-
Personnel committee	8 595	-
Executive committee	7 028	-
Capacity building (Note 2)	150 000	-
Board meetings and activities	106 669	6 000
	<u>651 125</u>	<u>39 746</u>
Excess Revenue over Expenditure	<u>161 384</u>	<u>110 254</u>

Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board

Balance Sheet

As at	March 2002 \$	March 2001 \$
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	264 387	-
Contributions receivable – DIAND Holdback	25 254	110 254
Recoverable costs	915	-
Purchase deposit – CasCom	321	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	290 877	110 254
Capital Assets (Notes 3)	39 772	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	330 649	110 254
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	19 239	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Assets		
Investment in Fixed Assets	39 772	-
Unrestricted Net Assets	271 638	110 254
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	311 410	110 254
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	330 649	110 254

Notes to Financial Statements

For the year ending March 31, 2002

The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board has been established in accordance with the Environmental Agreement for the Diavik Diamond Project. The Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board aims to provide a meaningful role for the Aboriginal Peoples in the review and implementation of environmental monitoring plans in respect to the Project. The Board will be in place until full and final reclamation of the Project is complete.

The Board is a not-for-profit organization and is exempt from income tax in accordance with section 149(1)(l) of the *Income Tax Act*.

1 Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. Because a precise determination of some assets and liabilities depends on future events, the presentation of financial statements for a period necessarily involves the use of estimates which have been made using careful judgment. Actual results could differ from those estimates and approximations. The financial statements have, in the opinion of management, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below.

(a) Capital Assets

Capital Assets are recorded at cost minus accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the diminishing balance method for office equipment using the following rates.

Office Equipment	30%
------------------	-----

(b) Revenue

The Board follows the deferral method of accounting for contributions. Under this method, restricted contributions are recognized as revenue when the related expenditures are incurred. Restricted contributions received but for which the related expenditures have not been incurred are reported as deferred revenue.

Unrestricted contributions are recognized as revenue when received, or when receivable if the amount can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Contributions from Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development are labeled - Comprehensive Funding Arrangement (CFA). When Operating Revenues exceed Expenditures no portion of the Excess Revenue over Expenditures is refundable to the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

(c) Financial Instruments

The company's financial instruments consist of accounts receivable and accounts payable. These financial instruments might expose the company to interest rate and credit risks. In the opinion of management, the financial statements and accompanying notes contain the relevant information to reasonably assess these risks.

Notes to Financial Statements, continued

		March 2002	March 2001
For the year ending March 31, 2002		\$	\$
2	Capacity Funding		
	Yellowknives Dene First Nations	30 000	
	North Slave Metis Alliance	30 000	
	Lutsel K'e Dene	30 000	
	Dogrib Treaty 11	30 000	
	Kitikmeot Inuit Association	30 000	
		150 000	
3	Capital Assets		
		Cost	Accumulated Amortization
			Net Book Value
			Net Book Value
	Digital Imager	5 350	1 605
	Toshiba Satellite Pro 4240	4 676	1 403
	Computers	24 284	7 285
	Proxima DS2 Projector	1 605	482
	Board room furnishings	1 873	562
	Other office equipment and office furnishings	19 030	5 709
		56 818	17 046
		39 772	-
4	Related Parties		
	Department of Indian and Northern Affairs		
	During the period ending March 31, 2001, the operations of the Board were managed by the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. During the period ending March 31, 2001 operating expenditures were made in the amount of:		39 746
	Geo North		
	Geo North provided the services of an executive director and administrative support services in the period January 1, 2000 through October 15, 2001	68 855	31 572
	Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency		
	The Board shares board room facilities with Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency. The Board and Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency have jointly purchased a Proxima Projector and other board room furnishings.	3 478	3 478

Board Members

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