

FNLMRC

Training, Mentorship and Professional Development

Land Use Planning 101:
Introduction and Process

TMPD Course Workbook
June 2019





A Welcome Message

Welcome to the printed version of our online course focusing on Land Use Planning. This is the first of two courses on the subject, with more to come. The course is developed specifically to mirror the online version, for communities having limited internet access, or for learners who prefer print over screen.

The course is brief, introducing key terms and concepts related to the subject. It also has “knowledge checks” so that you can check yourself along the way.

We hope that you will find it informative for your work.

In the meantime, should you require any assistance, please let us know.

The Resource Centre’s “Training, Mentorship and Professional Development” team.







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Course Objectives

Upon completion of this course, you may be more familiar with:




Land Use Planning (LUP) approaches, including traditional and conventional LUP practices as well as blended approaches, all within Framework Agreement contexts.




Tools to undertake specific LUP activities within communities including engagement strategies.



Information on LUP support that the Resource Centre offers to signatory communities.

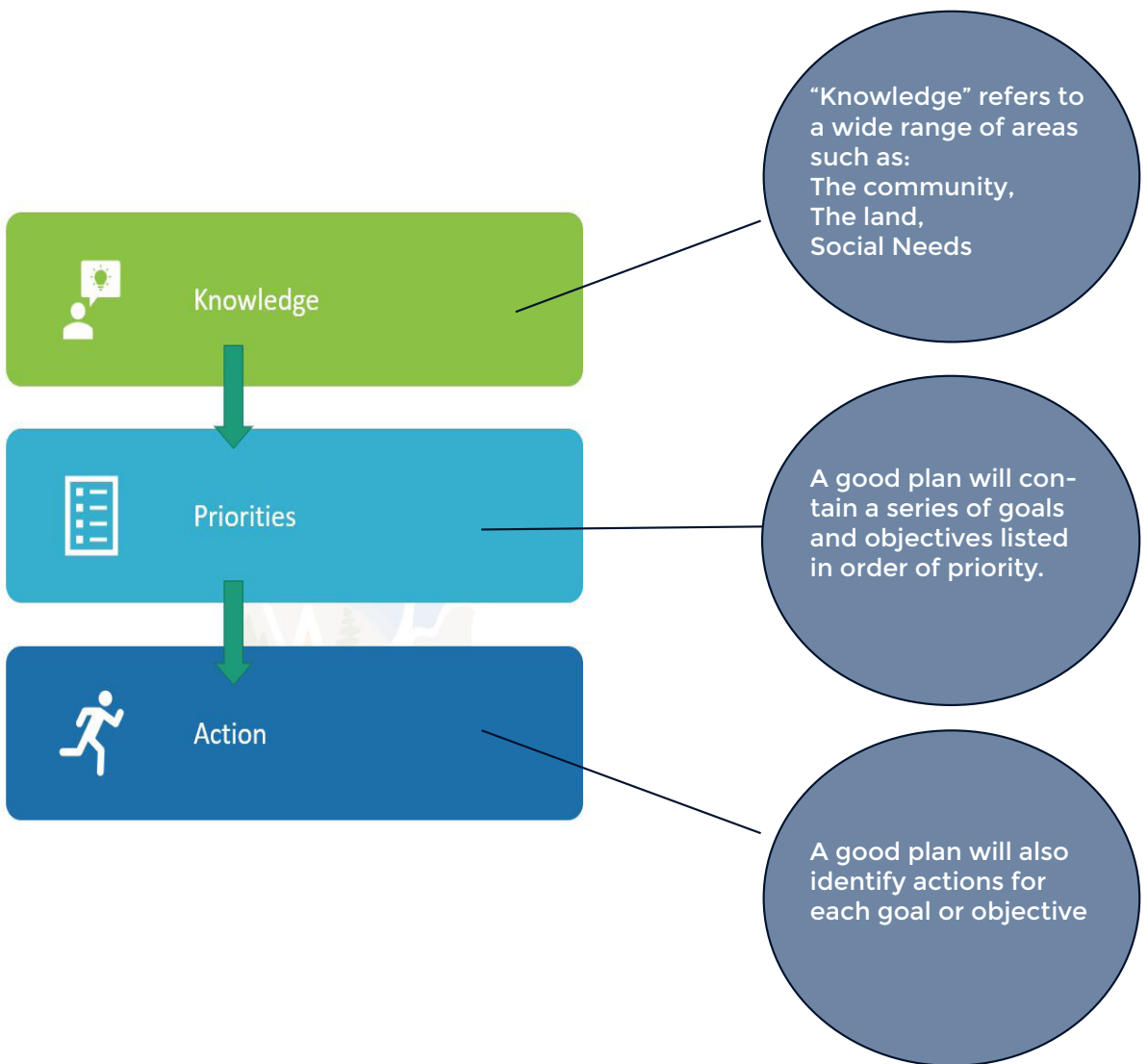


Module 1: What is Land Use Planning?



What is Planning?

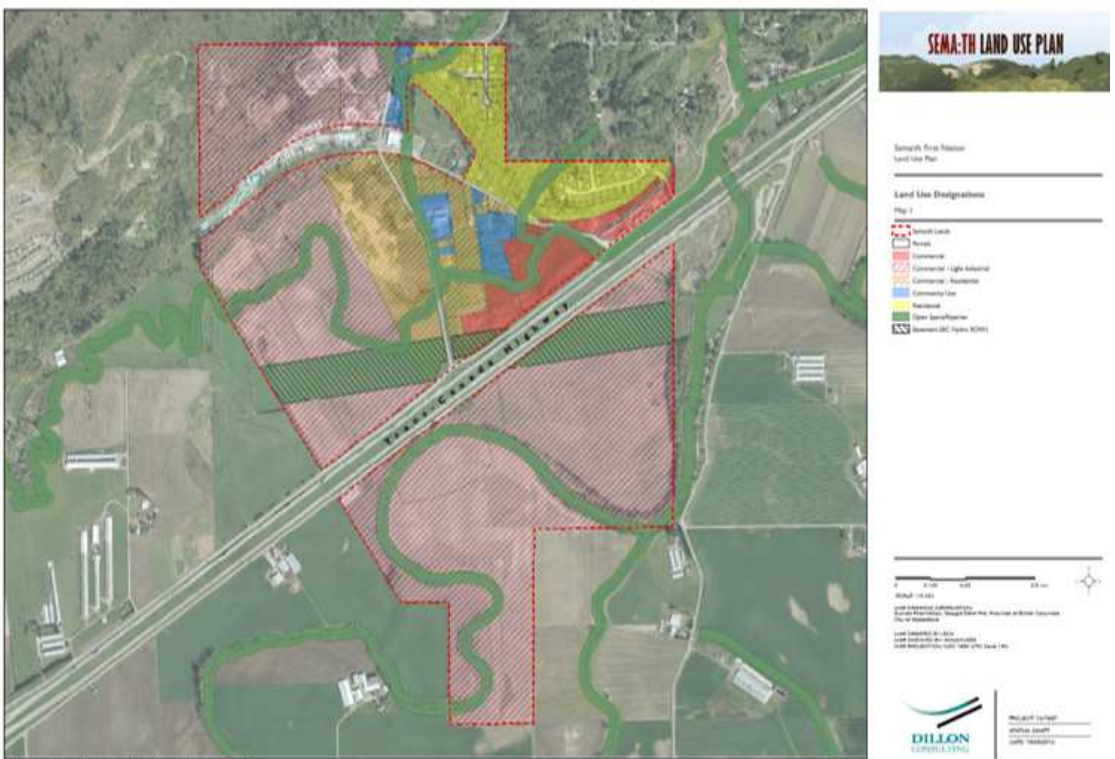
The simple definition of planning is turning knowledge into action. We plan in order to provide a guide as to where we want to go in terms of land use and protecting land-based traditions. Planning is a process. The process to create a plan is as important as the plan itself.



Land Use Planning

Land Use Planning is:

- The process of regulating the use of land in an effort to promote more desirable social and environmental outcomes.
- Promoting the efficient use of resources, and fostering fair transparent decision making processes regarding the land and its uses.



Sema:th Land Use Plan



Why Do We Plan?

1. To Utilize Our Limited Resources in an Effective Manner

We all have limited resources. An effective planning process gathers information from the community (e.g. needs, issues, challenges, community Vision). Management and leadership need to allocate limited resources in a way that will enable the organization to reach its objectives.

2. To Achieve a Desired Future

We plan to succeed. A plan helps identify what the community's Vision of an ideal future is, and an action plan for how to get there. See the example of a vision statement: "*Sema:th* is a strong, vibrant, culturally rich, and progressive community that balances the cultural, social, economic and environmental needs of the community."

3. To Reflect the Community's Wishes

Planning under the *Indian Act* was based on Western notions of European dominance over the landscape. For First Nation communities, this meant a top-down, bureaucratic process built on the exclusion of community voices, particularly women. Conversely, a Land Code offers an opportunity to re-constitute Indigenous forms of planning that start from the ground up. Not only is the plan informed by the community, and approved by the community (e.g. through a ratification vote), but it proactively ensures projects fit within the Vision of the community and establishes transparent decision-making processes.

4. To Promote Unity and Integration

Effective and holistic planning can bring an organization together. Although each department might make plans, it is important to realize that everyone is working together to achieve a desired outcome: to improve the lives of your community members. The Framework Agreement and Land Code represent a fundamental change in governance for a community, which requires organizations to adapt; not just Lands, but other departments as well (eg. Housing, Infrastructure, Economic Development, etc). A Land Code and a Land Use Plan (LUP) represent opportunities to promote unity; a common Vision, developed by the grassroots and endorsed by leadership, with an action plan for all departments.

A Land Use Plan is also an opportunity to integrate all the work you are doing in Lands and solidify a work plan for your department.



Remember: Good planning requires integration and a work plan will integrate all of the major plans!

5. Improve Decision-Making

Planning can aid in defining or clarifying how an organization makes decisions. When your community is faced with a problem, you can use your LUP as a reference; Will this decision help us in achieving the community's Vision? LUP's often establish a formal set of Lands Development Procedures, which aids both proponents, staff, leadership and the community to understand how a project moves through the legal decision-making requirements established by the community's Land Code and its Laws.

5 STEPS TO DECISION MAKING



1

Establish the priorities of the community.

2

Are there any alternatives?

3

Determine the values of the community.

4

Determine the risk and liabilities, if any.

5

Come to a decision!





Knowledge Check

Please answer the questions below.

1. Planning helps us to identify the community's vision and how we can get there.

- a) True
- b) False

2. We all have infinite resources. A Land Use Plan just helps us to keep track of these resources.

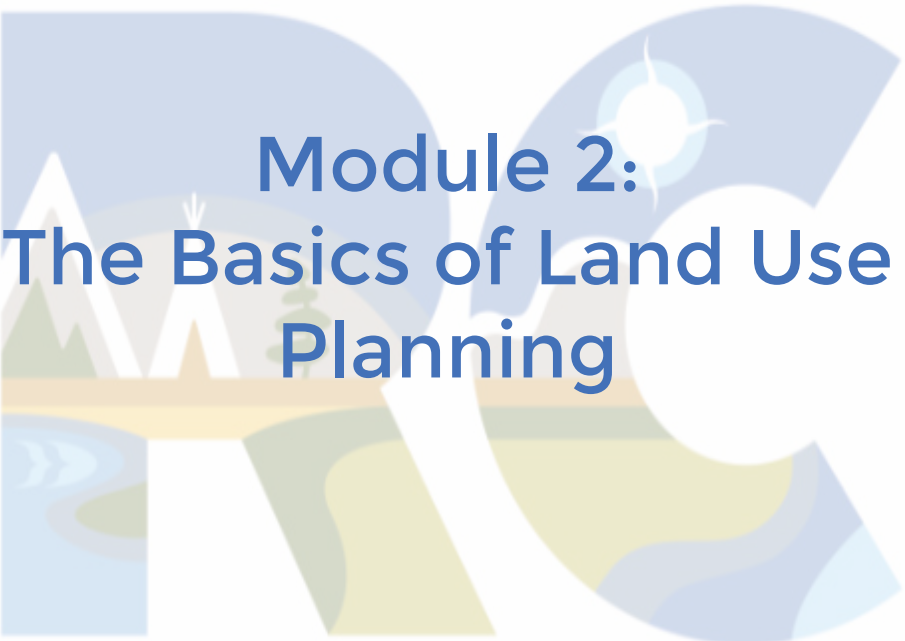

- a) True
- b) False

3. Planning can help to clarify how an organization or community will make decisions.

- a) True
- b) False

4. A Land Use Plan will NOT need to be reviewed once it is completed.

- a) True
- b) False



Module 2: The Basics of Land Use Planning

Common Land Use Categories

Common land use categories refers to the human use of the land. This may include land for community, traditional, agricultural, commercial and residential purposes.



Examples of land uses:

1. Residential - low density
2. Residential- high density
3. Leasehold Residential
4. Green Space/ Park/ Natural Area
5. Commercial
6. Protected Area/ Sacred Site
7. Industrial
8. Agricultural
9. Recreational
10. Community Use
11. Traditional/ Cultural Use Area

Mapping



Mapping is a graphic symbolic representation of significant features of the surface of the Earth and can highlight important values and priorities of your community.



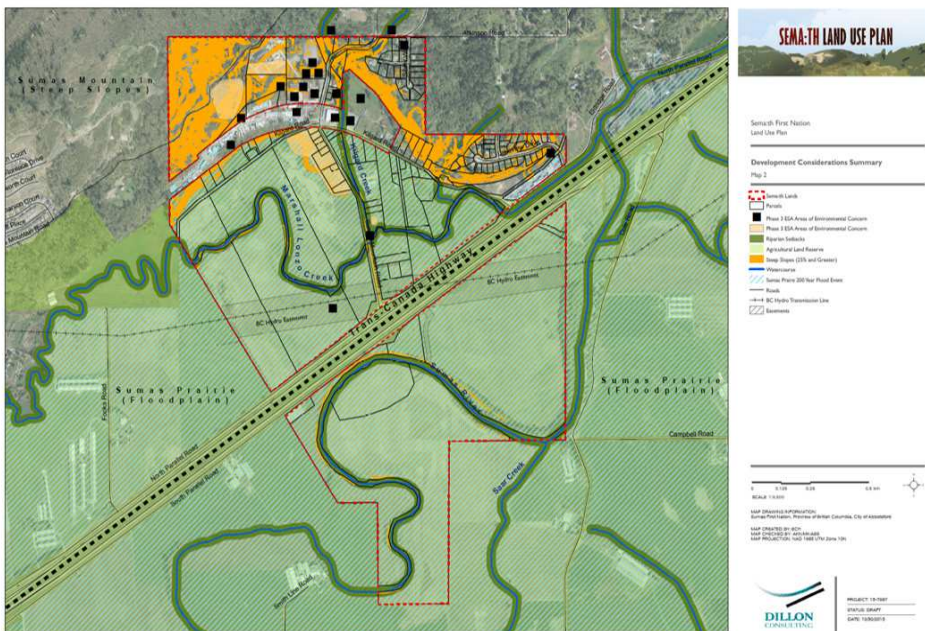
Mapping can be technical. It can be done by hand, or with a Geographic Information System (GIS). It can also be done through remote sensing (satellite).



Mapping can be non-technical, fun and a great community engaging technique.

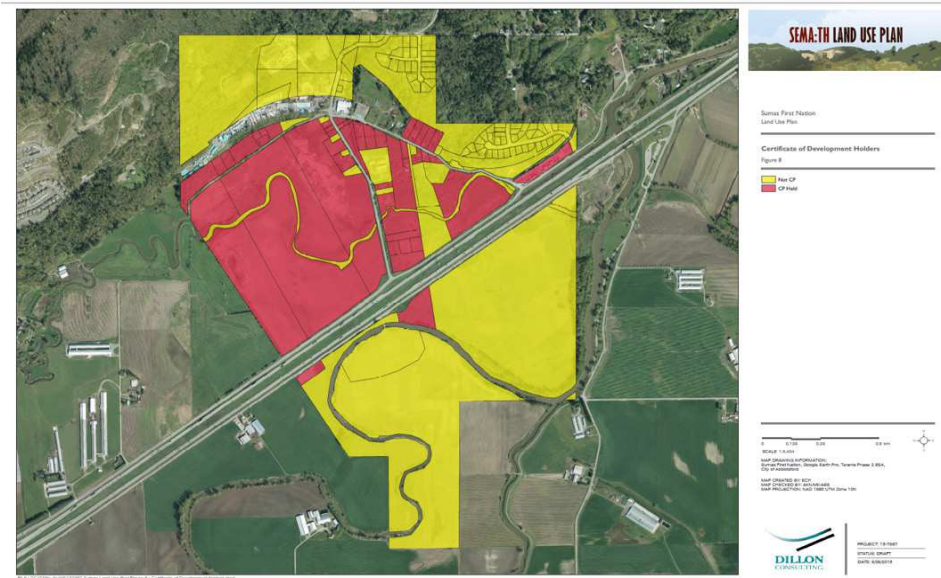
Examples:

Development Considerations Map



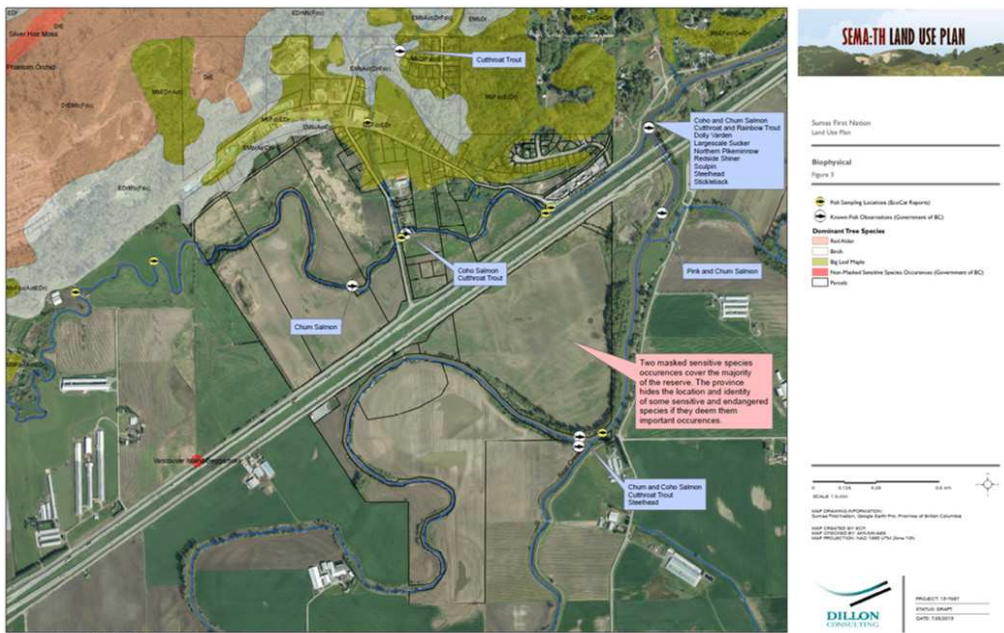
From *Sema:th* Land Use Plan

Property Ownership Map



From *Sema:th* Land Use Plan

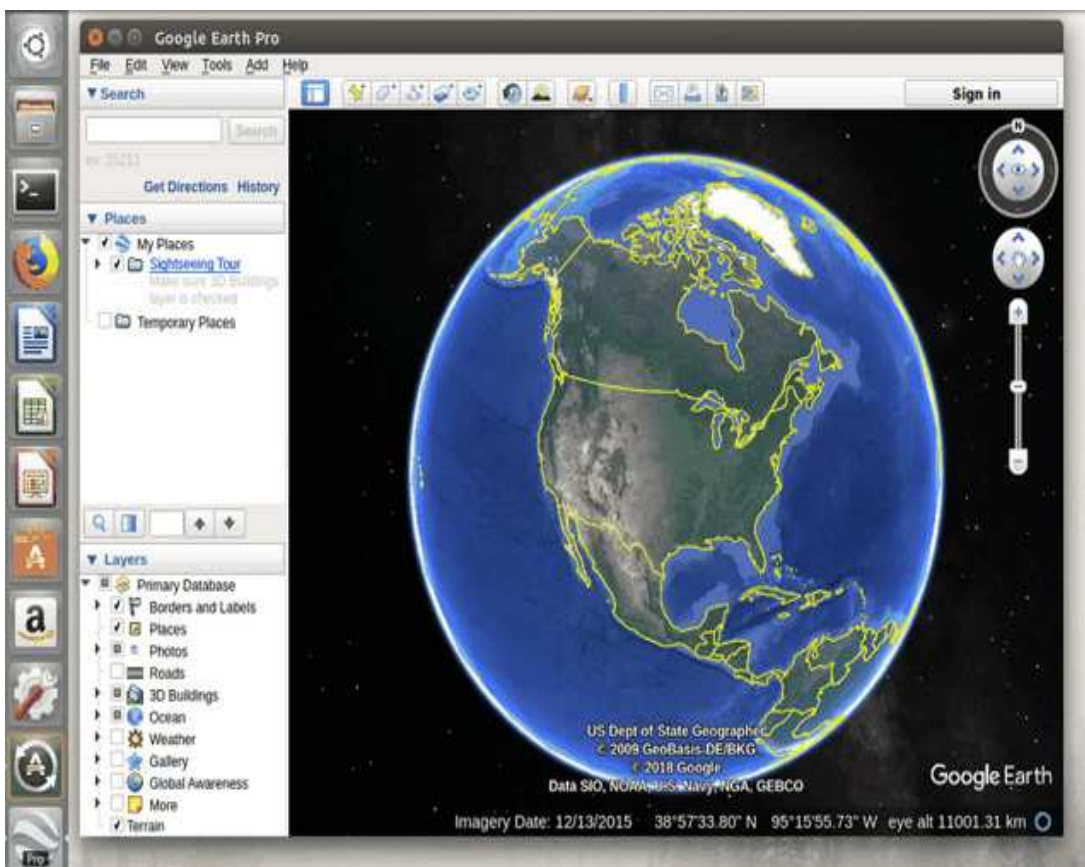
Biophysical Map



From *Sema:th* Land Use Plan

Mapping Tools Examples

- Google Earth Pro - Canada's Lands Overlay
- QGIC- Free GIS-Based mapping
- ArcGIS
- Online mapping platforms



Google Earth Pro

Land Use Basics: Zoning and Land Use Laws

- Zoning and Land Use Laws can be used to adopt the Land Use Plan and amendment procedures. It ensures that land management is consistent with the plan.
- It contains zone descriptions.
- It describes allowable and non-allowable uses in each zone.
- It contains zone setbacks and building heights, among many other community priorities.

Example of a Zone:

PART 11. 'A' AGRICULTURAL ZONE

No ALR

11.1 Provincial Agricultural Land Reserve designations and regulations do not apply to Tzeachten Lands.

Purpose

11.2 The 'A' Agricultural Zone is intended for uses which have Agriculture as the primary activity.

Uses

11.3 The following Uses shall be the only Uses permitted in this Zone unless specifically permitted elsewhere in this Law in provisions that apply to this Zone.

- (a) Accessory seasonal employee residential use;
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Single Family Residential
 - (i) single family detached dwelling
 - (ii) manufactured home
- (d) Temporary accessory dwelling (subject to Use Regulations)
 - (i) secondary suite
 - (ii) manufactured home
 - (iii) park model trailer
 - (iv) residential conversion structure
- (e) Boarding and grooming services in compliance with Tzeachten Laws
- (f) Accessory Uses
- (g) Home-Based Business, and
- (h) Subject to licensing, permitting or other requirements, storage and sale of produce.

Lot Size

11.4 The minimum lot size is

- (a) 5 ha.

Example from Tzeachten First Nation Zoning Law



Knowledge Check

Please answer the questions below.

1. “Traditional/cultural use” is a common land use category.

- a) True
- b) False

2. Mapping tools are expensive and difficult to use.


- a) True
- b) False

3. A traditional land use area objective might include protecting traditional use areas from future use.

- a) True
- b) False

4. There is only one type of tool (GIS) that can be used for mapping.

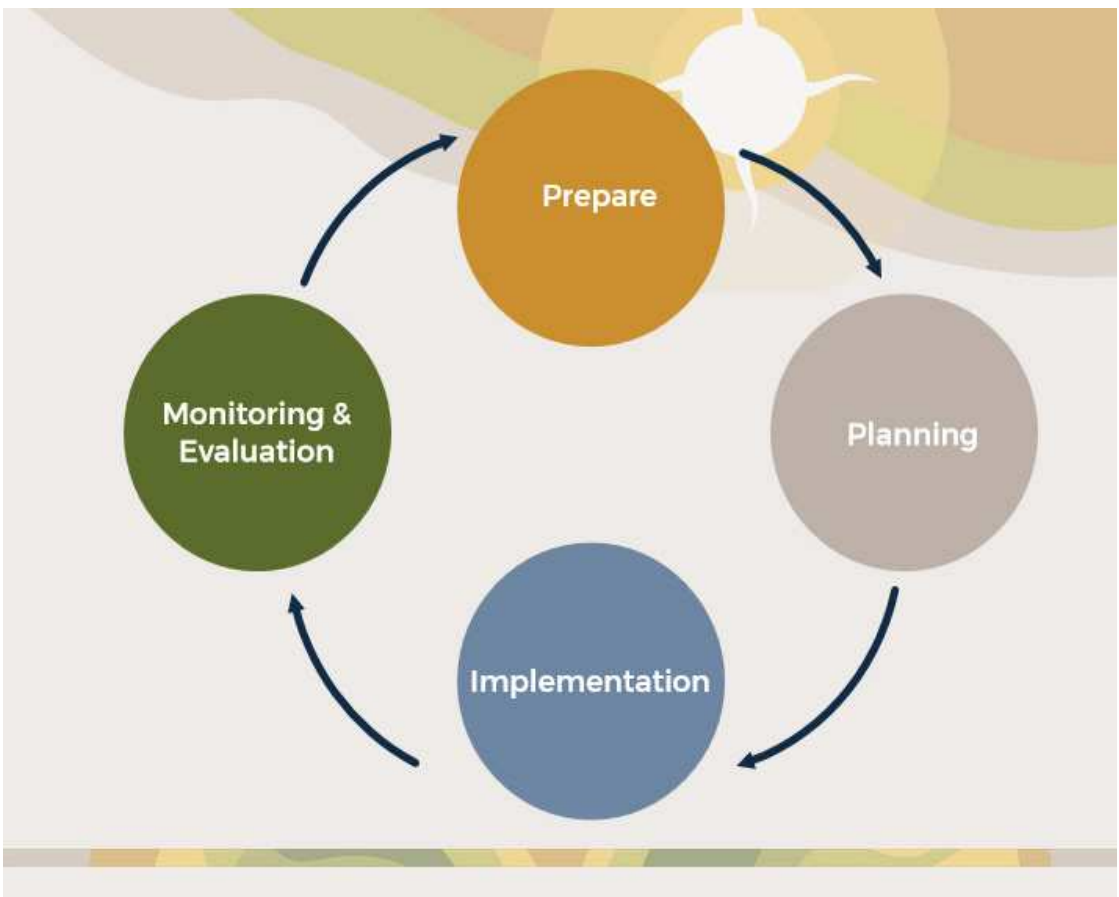
- a) True
- b) False



Module 3: The Planning Process

The Planning Process

The Planning Process Guide



This is only a 2-dimensional visual representation. Planning processes are living processes and are brought to life by the people involved. The process can be as unique as your community. The entire process could take 18-24 months, or longer!

Step 1: Prepare - Projected Timeline: 3-6 Months

Prepare: Key Questions

- Why are you planning? What is the purpose?
- Do you have funding? Deadlines?
- What's your capacity to plan?
- Who needs to be involved?
- What planning information is available?
- How will we engage the community?

Prepare: Forming the Planning Team

- Lands Governance Director (Project Manager)
- Lands Staff
- LC (Lands Committee)
- Leadership
- Planning Champion (Community Member)
- Admin, Economic Development, Housing, etc.
- Consultant (if/when selected)



Prepare: Deciding your planning approach

In most cases, you will need to hire a consultant planner for their expertise. What their role is depends on what you need. But there is a lot you can do internally before hiring a consultant!

Different Planning Approaches

Community Driven:

Your lands department takes on the role of the planner and implements a grassroots planning process.

Pros:

- Full community control over process
- Strengthen self-governance efforts
- Builds capacity
- Utilizes local knowledge
- Fosters community involvement and buy-in
- Data ownership
- Formatting control

Cons:

- Lack of established process
- Time
- Cost
- Required technical planning capacity (there may be gaps in your community's capacity to assess technical aspects)



Collaborative:

Your lands department hires and works with a planning professional on behalf of your lands department / First Nation.

Pros:

- Opportunity for mutual learning
- External and local knowledge
- Mentorship and co-capacity building
- Share responsibility and workload
- Professional Planner liability insurance

Cons:

- Possible compromise
- Time to build trust and familiarity with issues
- Data management
- Cost
- Project management
- Consultants are not teachers

Consultant Driven:

A consultant is hired to fully implement a planning process on behalf of your Lands Department / First Nation.

Pros:

- Technical analysis and specialized knowledge
- Likely the fastest option
- Minimal commitment from the community
-

Cons:

- Lack of plain “ownership”
- Data ownership can be unclear
- Lack of document control
- Limited community involvement or buy-in
- No capacity building
- Cost

Prepare: Community Engagement

Community engagement is a critical aspect of effective planning. Your Land Code is about transparency, accountability, and empowering the members. Therefore, community engagement is key.

You need to bring the community along with you as you plan. Creating a Community Engagement Strategy is an important step in preparing to plan!

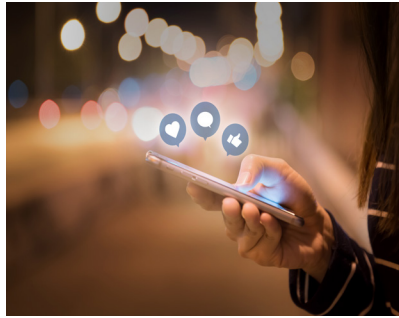
IAP2 SPECTRUM OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

1. "Preparing" Community Engagement

	INCREASING LEVEL OF PUBLIC IMPACT				
	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
GOAL	To provide balanced and objective information in a timely manner.	To obtain feedback on analysis, issues, alternatives and decisions.	To work with the public to make sure that concerns and aspirations are considered and understood.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision-making.	To place final decision-making in the hands of the public.
PROMISE	"We will keep you informed"	"We will listen to and acknowledge your concerns."	"We will work with you to ensure your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the decisions made."	"We will look to you for advice and innovation and incorporate this in decisions as much as possible."	"We will implement what you decide."

Graphic credit:
International Association
for Public Participation

Prepare: Community Engagement Strategies



Tools and Techniques to Consider:

- World Café style meetings
- Individual family meetings
- 1 on 1 meetings
- “Survey Monkey” for online surveys and questionnaires
- Facebook
- Community Website
- Lands Department luncheons and BBQ’s
- Community mapping (print out a large map of the community and ask your members to identify specific things relevant to your planning, e.g. environmental values, developmental considerations, cultural sites, etc.)

Helpful Tips for Engaging the Membership:

- Know what your Land Code says
- Honor cultural protocols. E.g. Have an Elder open and close your sessions with a prayer or song
- Piggy-back off other gatherings or events happening in the community (e.g. elections, votes, celebrations, distributions, etc.)
- Make your meetings fun, safe and positive environments where people feel comfortable sharing their thoughts and opinions
- Offer food and prizes



Step 2: Planning- Time: 6-18 Months

Planning: Gathering knowledge about the land and the community

Knowledge is gathered from different sources: community knowledge, existing planning documents, external experts (technical studies), community statistics, or maps/GIS data.

Here are some common knowledge 'themes' or categories found in LUP's.



Land features, geography, sensitive ecosystems, climate change and hazards.



Boundaries, property ownership and jurisdiction.



Understand and inventory natural resources, wildlife, and migration patterns.



Demographic make-up and projections.



What is the capacity of the land to handle new development? Market analysis and Land suitability analysis.



Housing needs assessment.



Water health, soil studies, slope analysis and floodplain mapping.



Community mapping, law/ policy development and land development procedures.



Traditional Use & cultural heritage mapping, Archaeological & scared sites.



Employment rates and economic trends.



Community history, socials, art, and language.

Planning: Develop Land Use Planning Tools

As you gather knowledge, you are bringing the community along with you while identifying possible solutions. Here are examples of some tools Land Use Plans would include:

- Zoning
- Land Development Procedures
- Design Guidelines
- Development Permitting
- Programs & Services
- Housing & Infrastructure
- Specific Laws
- LUP Amendment/Re-Zoning Application Process
- Development cost and charges (DCC's)
- Environment Management Plan (EMP's)
- Business Permitting
- Habitat Resoration

Think About It!

1. Do you have the jurisdiction to put the tools (e.g. Law) into place?
2. Do you have the staff, expertise, time, support, and resources to implement a given LUP tool? Can you enforce the tool?
3. How will introducing a new tool be communicated to the community? How will you manage this change? Is there buy-in from the community, administration and Council?

Step 3: Implementation

Create and Annual Implementation Timeline. Show in your annual reporting what you are planning for next year.

Example of a Land Use Plan Implementation Timeline:

LUP Implementation Timeline		Fiscal 2019-20											Fiscal 2020-21											Fiscal 2021-22											
		April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Short Term Activities																																			
	Ratify the LUP																																		
	Complete Subdivision Feasibility Study																																		
	Seek funding for subdivision creation																																		
	Develop Allotment Law																																		
	Ratify Allotment Law																																		
Medium Term Activities																																			
	Issue RFP for SHIM Mapping																																		
	Launch SHIM																																		
	Seek funding for Traditional Use Study (TUS)																																		
	Launch TUS Phase 1																																		
Long Term Activities																																			
	Develop Land Development Procedures																																		
	Develop/adopt Environmental Protection Law																																		
	Seek funding for EMP																																		
	Issue RFP for EMP																																		
	Launch EMP																																		

Create a work plan. Use this to construct your Annual Reports to the community. Update it every year as tasks are completed.

Example of a Land Use Plan Workplan:

Strategic Direction #1: Expand the Land Base					
Objective/Goal	Action/Deliverable	Tasks	Responsibility	Timeline	Status
Acquire and hold properties for community uses	Develop and implement a community-based tool (policy or law) for assessing, purchasing and selling properties.	-Research and develop draft -Hold Community Engagement Session to review -Host LAC session to review and recommend to Council -Review, edit and Council adopt	Lands Manager	6 months	complete
	Identify and protect sacred site X	-Finalize letter to BC and Canada -Ongoing Advocacy (media, gov't relations) -Seek reconciliation funds to purchase -hold in fee simple and plan for ATR	Chief & Council + Lands Manager	6-12 months	Ongoing
	Acquire Private Property adjacent to reserve	-Contract lawyers to make offer -Utilize Trust Funds to make purchase -Community engagement & ratification for use of Trust Funds -Once acquired, initiate ATR application (BCR required)	Lands Manager, Finance Manager, Chief & Council	3-6 months	In progress

To see full images, see attachments.

Implementation:

Continuous Reporting. Keep the membership, staff and leadership informed about what your department is doing.



Step 4. Monitoring & Evaluation

Monitoring:

Ensures that the LUP is representing what the community needs. Monitoring is the collection of information and tracking of results. Evaluation is using information and results to determine what is working and what needs to be changed.

Review the LUP every 5 years. This may also include reviewing other plans such as community planning, environmental management and strategic planning.

Things to Consider:

1. Annual reporting and updating of implementation timeline.
2. Annual updating of Operational Work Plans based on LUP, etc.
3. Fix and update your Land Code & laws on a regular basis.
4. Utilize every project as an opportunity to review and strengthen your approval process.
5. Be familiar with your process and Laws. Do scenario planning.
6. Know the thresholds in your laws, where are certain requirements needed?

Traditional Approaches to Planning

Traditional planning in Indigenous cultures pre-existed European arrival. Planning, in fact, was the same as “Environmental Design” and “Architecture”. The three were inextricably linked, without differentiation. First Nations possessed well-established planning practices prior to European arrival, many of which persist and remain relevant to present day. Much broader time horizons, closer links to the actual land base, cultural memory as directly connected to land, and deeply integrated land-environment-climate interaction formed part of a very different and holistic approach to planning. Contemporary formalized approaches to professional planning have not always reflected Indigenous traditions in planning, as culture, land, environment, climate, and so on, have been treated separately.

The split arrived with settlers, and as the colonial apparatus installed itself upon the continent, pre-emption in its many forms, surveys with their many objectives, land transfer instruments, and grid plans, were imposed upon the landscape.

As “Land Commissioners”, “Indian Agents” and other officials dominated the new landscapes (using the planning instruments that we still use), Indigenous people were excluded from participating in the new land economy.

Planning practice today has remained grounded in the historical tradition of imposition, with all of its tools, especially on Indigenous reserve lands and Indigenous Traditional Territories; planning practice today has often continued to exclude Indigenous meaningful participation, particularly within Traditional Territories.

Many Planners continue to plan reserve communities differently than other communities. Many Planners leave out very basic infrastructure, or leave out consideration that would allow for growth. Many Planners develop overly complex, highly expensive and fairly inaccessible Indigenous community plans. And many Planners guide broad planning processes within non-Indigenous constituencies, all-the-while excluding the Indigenous component from truly meaningful input.



Example of one way of considering Indigenous planning:

Two-Eyed Seeing refers to learning to see from one eye with the strengths of Indigenous knowledges and ways of knowing; and from the other eye, learning to see with the strengths of Western knowledges and ways of knowing; and then learning to use both of these eyes together for the benefit of all.

A further way of considering Indigenous planning:

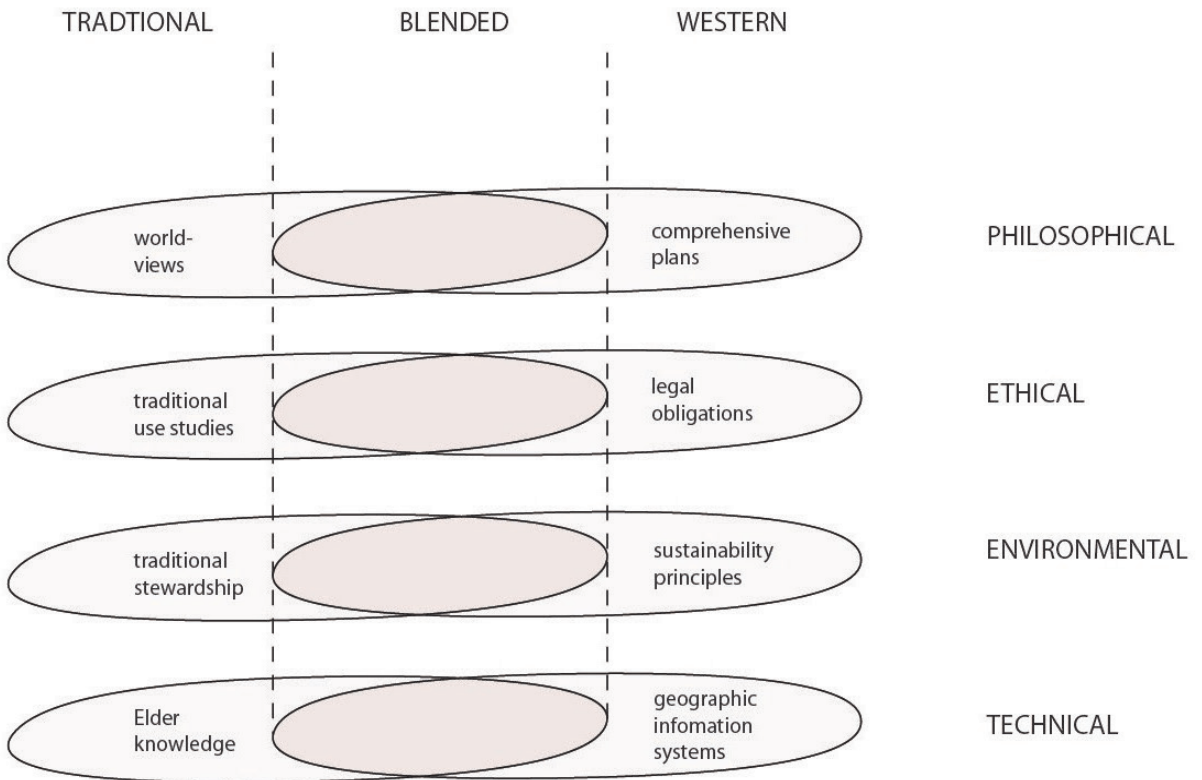


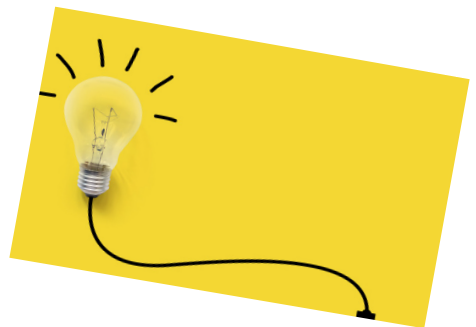
Figure: Examples of Blended Planning Elements. From “Land Use Planning on Aboriginal Lands - Towards a New Model for Planning on Reserve Lands” by Daniel Millette. Published in the Canadian Journal of Urban Research, volume 20 Issue 2, pages 1-xx. 2011.

Key Considerations and Challenges in Land Use Planning

Key Considerations:

- What does your Land Code say about a LUP? How will a LUP be ratified?
- Why do you need a LUP? What is its purpose?
- Who's on your planning team? Do you need to hire a planning consultant?
- What values inform your planning?
- Where does the LUP "fit" in your planning structure? How does it relate to others plans, e.g. CCP, Strategic Plan?
- How will it be implemented? By whom?

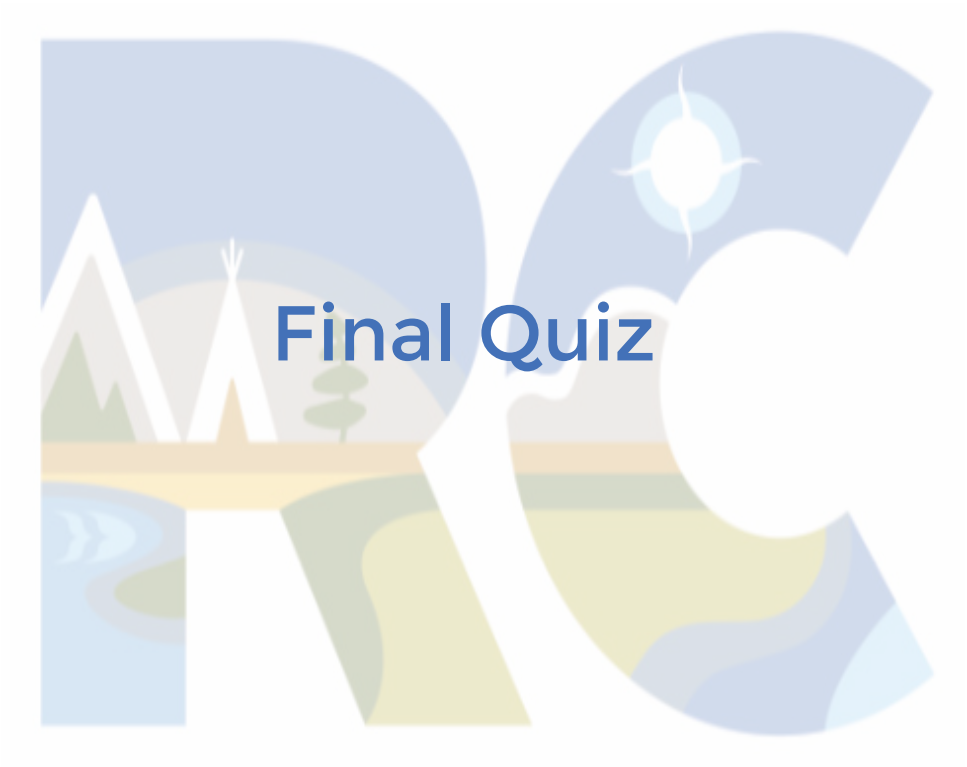
As you identify tools, it's important to think about these factors, to better help you determine if it's realistic or feasible to implement a tool. As you develop an implementation plan for your LUP, the actions you prioritize in the short term might be the ones you are more easily able to execute. While others may take time to secure the necessary resources, support, expertise, etc.



Challenges and Related Them

- Climate Change, resilience and adaptation
- Cannabis
- Land Ownership
- Existing CP's
- Allotments under Land Code
- Environmental/Development challenges (floodplains, slope stability, etc.)
- Contaminated Sites
- Land Development Procedures







Please answer the questions below.

1. Planning is the process of turning knowledge into action.

- a) True
- b) False

2. The planning process usually takes less than 6 months to complete.

- a) True
- b) False

3. Who is part of the planning team?

- a) Consultant
- b) Lands Staff
- c) Leadership
- d) All of the above

4. Match the different planning approaches

- i) Community Driven ()
- ii) Collaborative ()
- iii) Consultant Driven ()

- a) Opportunity for mutual learning, external and local knowledge and shared responsibility.
- b) Minimal commitment from community and likely the fastest option.
- c) Full community control over process and fosters community involvement.

5. It is important to hold annual and quarterly meetings to discuss LUP process.

- a) True
- b) False



Attachments

ATTACHMENT A - [FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON FIRST NATION LAND MANAGEMENT](#)**FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT ON FIRST NATION LAND MANAGEMENT**

An Act providing for the ratification and bringing into effect of the Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For Full Version of the Framework Agreement please visit our website at:
<http://labrc.com/documents/Framework%20Agreement%20-%20Amendment%205.pdf>

INTRODUCTION

The *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management* was signed by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and 13 First Nations on February 12, 1996. One other First Nation was added as of December 1997. The Agreement is an initiative by these 14 First Nations to take over the management and control of their lands and resources. It applies only to these 14 First Nations.

The *Framework Agreement* sets out the principal components of this new land management process, but it is not a treaty and does not affect treaty or other constitutional rights of the First Nations. The Agreement has been ratified and implemented by Canada in the *First Nations Land Management Act*, assented to June 17, 1999. Three First Nations have also taken the necessary steps to ratify the Agreement and proceed to reassume control over their lands and resources.

The *Framework Agreement* provides these 14 First Nations with the option to manage their reserve lands outside the *Indian Act*. The option to regain control of their land can only be taken with the consent of the community. Only when each of these First Nations takes control of its lands and resources under the Agreement, shall federal administration of its reserve lands cease under the *Indian Act*.



Answer Key

Knowledge Check 1

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True

Knowledge Check 2

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False

Final Quiz:

1. True
2. False
3. D, all of the above
4. Community Driven - Full community control over process and fosters community involvement.

Collaborative - Opportunity for mutual learning, external and local knowledge and shared responsibility.

Consultant Driven - Minimal commitment from community and likely the fastest option.

5. True

Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Areas of Environmental Concern (AEC's)

Areas of Environmental Concern. AEC's refer to areas that could have contamination from a number of sources. Under the Framework Agreement, Canada is responsible for addressing any environmental issues that were present while Canada managed the reserve land. Once a FN is operational with a Land Code, they are responsible for managing the lands, but only as of the date they become operational under their Land Code. Canada is still liable for environmental issues prior to the Land Code. This is why mapping and identifying AEC's is so important.

CCP

comprehensive community plan

Code of Ethics

A document which outlines the values of an organization. Commit to adhering to them in all of your work.

Common Land Use Categories

This refers to the human use of the land. This may include land for community, traditional, agricultural, commercial and residential purposes.

Comprehensive Community Plan CCP

Comprehensive Community Plan Is a process that engages community members in planning and implementing the long-term vision for their community. It includes the development of objectives, goals and/or a plan of action to work towards fulfilling the vision.

Conflict of Interest

A conflict of interest is a situation in which a person is in a position to derive personal benefit from actions or decisions made in their official capacity, or a situation where a person, or an organization, is involved in multiple interests, and serving one interest could involve working against another.

Ethics

Ethics are moral principles that guide behaviours and decisions. Ethical principles include justice, fairness, being trustworthy, doing good to others, do no harm, honesty, integrity, law-abiding, accountability, transparency and self-determination.

Framework Agreement (FA)

The Framework Agreement is a government to government agreement signed in 1996. It gives First Nations the option of withdrawing their lands from the *Indian Act* in order to exercise control over their lands and resources.

Indian Act (IA)

The *Indian Act* is a legislation enacted by the Federal Government. The current act has been in place since 1951.

Lands Committee (LC)

Each Lands Committee will vary based on the structure outlined in the First Nations unique Land Code. Some comprise of youth, elder, members at large, and may include lands department and other administrative staff or consultants that support the implementation of the First Nation Land Code. Some of the duties can include providing advice to the Council and the Land Governance Director on matters respecting First Nation Lands; making recommendations to Council on policies, procedures and law development in respect to First Nation Lands; assist in the exchange of information between Members and Council regarding First Nation Land matters and other consultation and reporting under the First Nation Land Code.

Lands Governance Director / Lands Manager

A Lands Governance Director / Lands Manager is the person employed or otherwise engaged by the First Nation to oversee the day to day operations of the Lands Department and the administration of the First Nation Land Code; and where applicable the signing of documents, including written instruments, as authorized by Council.

Land Use

Land use refers to the particular purpose that the land serves.

Land Use Planning (LUP)

Land use planning is the process of regulating the use of land in an effort to promote more desirable social and environmental outcomes, promoting the efficient use of resources, and fostering fair and transparent decision-making processes regarding the land and its uses.

LC

Lands Committee

MCIP

Membership in the Canadian Institute of Planners

Mapping

A graphic symbolic representation of significant features of the surface of Earth. Mapping can be both technical (GIS, Satellite) and non-technical.

Planning

Planning is *turning knowledge into action*. We plan in order to provide a guide as to where we want to go in terms of land use and protecting land-based traditions. Planning is a process. The process to create a plan is as important as the plan itself.

Public Interest

Public interest is the welfare or well-being of a society or general public.

RPP

Registered Professional Planner

Monitoring and Evaluation

- ✓ Annual Reporting and updating of implementation timeline.
- ✓ Annual updating of Operational Work Plans based on LUP, etc.
- ✓ Fix and update your Land Code & Laws on a regular basis.
- ✓ Utilize every project as an opportunity to review and strengthen your approvals process.
- ✓ Be familiar with your process and Laws. Do scenario planning.
- ✓ Know the thresholds in your laws, where are certain requirements needed (e.g. ESA).
- ✓ Know your roles & responsibilities. Identify who is the case or project manager, who is responsible for seeing a project through to completion, etc.



**FIRST NATIONS
LAND MANAGEMENT
RESOURCE CENTRE**

June, 2019