



GNWT RESPONSE TO  
2023 AFTER-ACTION REVIEW  
RECOMMENDATIONS

RÉPONSE DU GTNO  
AUX RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ANALYSE  
APRÈS INCIDENT DE 2023

October 2025 | Octobre 2025



# Introduction

After the 2023 wildfire season and evacuations, the GNWT committed to doing an independent After-Action Review (AAR). The GNWT, NWT Council of Leaders (NWTCOL), Standing Committee on Accountability and Oversight (SCAO) each selected a member to form the Independent Oversight Committee (OC). The OC's role was to ensure that the vendor conducting the AAR was free from political or operational interference. Transitional Solutions Inc. (TSI) was awarded the contract and the report was publicly released on May 14, 2025.

After-action reviews are a standard and essential process conducted following every disaster or significant emergency event to assess response effectiveness, identify lessons learned, and inform continuous improvement. The AAR focused on emergency preparation, response, evacuations, and public safety operations. It identified gaps in emergency management governance, legislative tools, and coordination across territorial and community levels.

The AAR includes thirty-five (35) recommendations of which the GNWT agrees with twenty-six (26), generally agrees with five (5); partially agrees with three (3) and disagrees with one (1). While the GNWT generally agrees with the five (5) recommendations related to legislative and/or regulatory updates, ultimately decisions on specific legislative updates and regulations will be determined through the legislative reviews being conducted by the relevant working groups.

The AAR also emphasized the importance of strengthening community capacity and ensuring Indigenous governments are recognized as partners in emergency planning and response. Many communities faced challenges due to limited local capacity, planning gaps, and unclear roles for non-governmental organizations. While Local Authorities (community governments) are responsible to prepare for, respond to and recover from emergency events, the GNWT recognizes it plays a role in ensuring community governments are supported in these efforts. The GNWT is exploring ways to better support community governments in developing community emergency plans, improving the integration of NGOs into emergency response, and strengthening partnerships with Indigenous governments to build more resilient, coordinated, and sustainable emergency management systems across the NWT.

# Introduction

À la suite de la saison des feux de forêt et des évacuations de 2023, le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) s'est engagé à réaliser une analyse après incident. Le GTNO, le Conseil des dirigeants des TNO et le Comité permanent de responsabilisation et de supervision ont chacun nommé un membre pour former le Comité de supervision (CS) indépendant. Le rôle de ce comité était de veiller à ce que le fournisseur chargé de l'analyse soit à l'abri de toute ingérence politique ou opérationnelle. Transitional Solutions inc. (TSI) a obtenu le contrat, et le rapport a été rendu public le 14 mai 2025.

Les analyses après incident sont un processus standard et essentiel mené après chaque catastrophe ou situation d'urgence majeure qui vise à évaluer l'efficacité des interventions, à tirer des leçons et à favoriser l'amélioration continue. L'analyse a porté sur la préparation aux situations d'urgence, les interventions, les évacuations et les opérations de sécurité publique. Elle a mis en évidence des lacunes dans la gouvernance de la gestion des urgences, les outils législatifs et la coordination entre le gouvernement territorial et les administrations communautaires.

L'analyse après incident a débouché sur 35 recommandations. Le GTNO en a accepté 26, se dit généralement d'accord avec 5 recommandations, partiellement d'accord avec 3 recommandations, et en désaccord avec 1 recommandation. Même si le GTNO est généralement d'accord avec les cinq recommandations portant sur des mises à jour législatives ou réglementaires, les décisions concernant les modifications précises des lois et règlements seront prises dans le cadre des examens législatifs menés par les groupes de travail compétents.

L'analyse après incident a également souligné l'importance de renforcer la capacité des collectivités et de reconnaître les gouvernements autochtones comme partenaires dans la planification et les interventions en cas d'urgence. De nombreuses collectivités ont été confrontées à des défis en raison d'une capacité locale limitée, de lacunes dans la planification et de rôles mal définis pour les organismes non gouvernementaux. Bien que les autorités locales (administrations communautaires) soient responsables de la préparation, des interventions et du rétablissement lors de situations d'urgence, le GTNO reconnaît qu'il a un rôle à jouer pour s'assurer que ces administrations reçoivent le soutien nécessaire. Le GTNO s'affaire à cerner les moyens pour mieux les appuyer dans l'élaboration de plans d'urgence communautaires, pour améliorer l'intégration des organismes non gouvernementaux dans les interventions d'urgence et pour renforcer les partenariats avec les gouvernements autochtones afin de bâtir, à l'échelle des TNO, des systèmes de gestion des urgences plus robustes, mieux coordonnés et durables.

## Detailed responses

| Action Item                       | Recommendation  | Action for GNWT and/or Partners  | GNWT Response   | GNWT Timeline |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|---|---------------|
| <b>Legislative Wise Practices</b> |   |  |   |               |
| 1                                 | <p><b>Update the NWT <i>Emergency Management Act</i> to mandate preparedness standards for municipalities and Indigenous Governments, supported by regular audits.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p> | <p>GNWT<br/>Community Governments (CGs)<br/>Indigenous Governments (IGs)</p> | <p>The GNWT generally agrees with the basis for this recommendation; however, any updates to the <i>Emergency Management Act</i> (EMA) will be determined by the working groups embarking on this work.</p> <p>The GNWT has committed to a review of the EMA and will consider development of regulations as part of that review process. The NWT Council of Leaders (NWTCOL) developed a working group with representatives of Indigenous governments to review the EMA and consider potential amendments. The GNWT has also established a working group with the Northwest Territories Association of Communities (NWTAC) and Local Government Administrators of the NWT (LGANT) to seek perspectives from Local Authorities about potential improvements to the legislation.</p> <p>These efforts will be informed by the recommendations in the 2023 Emergency Response After Action Review (AAR) report, as well as recommendations from other emergency response AARs. Preparedness standards for CGs and IGs will be considered as part of the review.</p> | 3-5 Years     |

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|-------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 2           | <p><b>Develop prescriptive emergency management regulations to ensure adherence to best practices and accountability that will support the NWT Emergency Management Act. Make it enforceable. Use an all-hazards approach.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p> | <p>GNWT<br/>CGs<br/>IGs</p>     | <p>The GNWT generally agrees with this recommendation; however, any updates to the EMA will be determined by the working groups embarking on this work.</p> <p>The GNWT has committed to a review of the EMA and will consider development of regulations as part of that review process. The GNWT has also established a working group with the NWTAC and LGANT to seek perspectives from Local Authorities, also known as community governments (CGs) about potential improvements to the legislation. The review of the EMA will also include input from the NWTCOL working group, as well as other key emergency management partners and the public.</p> <p>The GNWT uses an all-hazards approach in emergency management. The GNWT conducted a territorial Hazard Identification Risk Assessment (HIRA) in April 2014, which was updated in 2024. The HIRA provides an examination of the risks that pose the greatest threat to the people, property, environment and economy of the NWT. The assessment is a critical part of the GNWT's emergency management program. Identified hazards are considered in developing and managing territorial preparedness programs, mitigation strategies, emergency response plan exercises, and training and awareness programs. Hazards and risks change over time and are monitored and reconsidered on a regular basis. The NWT HIRA is a living document that is updated periodically, as described in the NWT Emergency Plan.</p> | 3-5 years     |
| 3           | <p><b>Amend existing territorial legislation to describe how a territorial State of Emergency interacts with / interfaces with a State of Local Emergency.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p>  | <p>GNWT<br/>CGs</p>             | <p>The GNWT generally agrees with this recommendation; however, any updates to the EMA will be determined by the working groups embarking on this work.</p> <p>The GNWT has committed to a review of the EMA. Considering how a Territorial State of Emergency interacts with / interfaces with a State of Local Emergency has been recognized as an area to be addressed during the review.</p>   | 3-5 years     |

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| 4           | <p><b>Create one dedicated Emergency Management Agency for the NWT, providing coordination support to local authorities leading the emergency response(s). It must have its own defined governance to ensure operational independence while still maintaining accountability.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within next 12 months</i></p> | GNWT                            | <p>The GNWT disagrees with this recommendation. The GNWT has carefully reviewed this recommendation and determined that establishing a standalone territorial Emergency Management Agency is not feasible or appropriate for the Northwest Territories (NWT) at this time.</p> <p>Given the NWT’s small population, limited fiscal and human resources, and the infrequency of large-scale emergencies requiring sustained territorial-level response, a separate agency would be costly, duplicative, and difficult to staff. In particular, maintaining a dedicated agency year-round—despite the episodic nature of emergencies—would not represent an efficient or scalable use of government resources.</p> <p><b>Current Structure and Justification:</b><br/>Under the EMA, the GNWT has established an integrated emergency management structure that is both flexible and responsive. The Emergency Management Division within the Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) is responsible for administering the NWT Emergency Management Organization (NWT EMO). This includes the Territorial EMO (TEMO) and five Regional EMOs (REMOs), each based in a MACA regional office and led by a Regional Superintendent.</p> <p>This structure ensures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Operational capacity and scalability</b> through surge staffing and interdepartmental coordination;</li> <li>• <b>Strategic support</b> through MACA’s broader administrative and corporate capabilities;</li> <li>• <b>Clear governance and accountability</b> within the GNWT framework;</li> <li>• <b>Cost efficiency</b> while maintaining the ability to respond effectively when required.</li> </ul> <p>Embedding the EMO within MACA provides a strong foundation for supporting Local Authorities, who are responsible under the Act for leading emergency response at the community level.</p> <p><b>Community Leadership and Support:</b><br/>Under the EMA, Local Authorities (community governments (CGs)) must establish Local EMOs (LEMOs) and are responsible for developing, updating, and implementing local emergency plans, otherwise known as community emergency plans (CEPs). The Regional and Territorial EMOs play a key role in building community capacity, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering workshops and tabletop exercises;</li> <li>• Providing standardized tools such as the CEP template;</li> </ul> | n/a           |

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|             |                |                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offering educational resources, including a Community Emergency Management video series.</li> </ul> <p>During emergencies, if a community government's capacity is exceeded and assistance is requested, REMOs and TEMO provide direct operational support.</p> <p><b>Incident Command System (ICS) Model:</b><br/>The NWT employs the Incident Command System (ICS)—a standardized, scalable emergency management structure. Under ICS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LEMOs lead responses until they request additional support;</li> <li>REMOs activate Incident Management Teams (IMTs) to assist at the regional level;</li> <li>If REMO capacity is exceeded, TEMO assumes coordination and stands up a territorial IMT.</li> </ul> <p>The Incident Commander, regardless of rank, is designated based on expertise. ICS principles of Chain of Command and Unity of Command ensure clear roles, reporting lines, and efficient decision-making.</p> <p><b>Clarification on Incident Management Teams (IMTs) and Operational Independence:</b><br/>Under the NWT's adoption of the ICS, IMTs are activated at the regional or territorial level when emergency events exceed the capacity of LEMOs. IMTs are composed of trained personnel who bring operational, planning, logistics, and communications expertise to the management of complex incidents.</p> <p>Once activated, IMTs are empowered to make operational decisions in real-time, based on the evolving circumstances of the emergency.</p> <p>It is a foundational principle of ICS—and a core strength of the NWT's emergency management system—that IMTs operate independently from day-to-day departmental bureaucracy and are shielded from political interference during emergency response. This ensures that response decisions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Timely</b> and based on the best available operational information;</li> <li><b>Free from external or non-operational influence</b>, including political or administrative delay;</li> </ul> |               |

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|             |                |                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Driven by clearly defined incident objectives</b>, safety priorities, and resource constraints.</li> </ul> <p>The Incident Commander within the IMT is selected based on qualifications, experience, and the specific nature of the emergency—not by political or hierarchical rank. The Incident Commander leads the operational response and exercises decision-making authority across all incident functions, reporting only to the designated executive authority as per ICS structure.</p> <p>This model ensures a clear chain of command and supports the principle of unity of command, wherein every responder is accountable to a single supervisor. This eliminates confusion, supports coordination, and enables efficient resource deployment—especially critical during high-risk or rapidly evolving incidents.</p> <p><b>Maintaining Independence and Accountability:</b><br/>Although embedded within MACA, the EMO operates with clear operational responsibilities under legislation and follows established protocols that ensure impartial and effective coordination during emergencies. Its role is further supported through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Legal authority in the EMA;</b></li> <li>• <b>Formal response protocols and activation procedures;</b></li> <li>• <b>Delegated operational command during incidents;</b></li> <li>• <b>Interdepartmental coordination frameworks</b> that draw upon surge capacity across the GNWT.</li> </ul> <p>While the GNWT is firmly committed to strengthening emergency management across the territory, it must do so in a way that is practical, cost-effective, and responsive to northern realities—including our geography, community-based governance model, and available resources. The current structure achieves the goals of coordinated response, operational flexibility, and local empowerment without the additional overhead of a standalone agency.</p> |               |

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|             |  |                                 | <p>Based on the lessons learned from the 2023 season, the GNWT began working with community governments and NGOs to encourage and support specific planning for supports to vulnerable populations during emergencies and evacuations and to ensure that Emergency Plans include ESS considerations. Additionally, NWT EMO has fully staffed the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator positions and added both an Emergency Preparedness Planner and an Emergency Management Training and Development Advisor to further enhance its capacity. The GNWT will continue to improve the emergency management system by enhancing training, tools, and interagency coordination, and by supporting community governments to lead emergency preparedness and response on the ground.</p> <p>The 2023 AAR recommendations provide a clear, actionable roadmap to strengthen the operational capacity of the NWT EMO within the existing departmental structure. By focusing on improvements such as surge staffing, updated training programs, stronger coordination protocols, and clearer lines of responsibility, the recommendations support the evolution of a more agile, integrated, and responsive emergency management function, without the need for a standalone agency. These enhancements build on operational improvements already undertaken since the 2023 wildfire events and position the EMO to meet future demands more effectively through sustained investment and focused implementation.</p> |               |
| 5           | <p><b>Legislate minimum ICS training. Include elected officials and specialized roles.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p> | GNWT                            | <p>The GNWT generally agrees with this recommendation; however, it would not be appropriate to include minimum training standards and requirements for individuals in legislation, most of whom are volunteering to participate in emergency response activities.</p> <p>The GNWT has adopted ICS as its response model in the NWT Emergency Plan and has implemented an ICS training plan. ICS training has been made available to all Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) and GNWT staff on the surge list. Additionally, the EMO has recently been approved funding for a new Emergency Management Training and Development Advisor position to bolster the GNWT's ICS and emergency related training. MACA will continue to implement the ICS training plan.</p>   | 3-5 years     |
| 6           | <p><b>Legislate minimum exercises for the GNWT and communities, including type and frequency</b></p>   | GNWT                            | <p>The GNWT generally agrees with this recommendation; however, any updates to the EMA will be determined by the working groups embarking on this work.</p> <p>The GNWT currently coordinates and participates in emergency management exercises to practice and improve the NWT emergency management system under the NWT Emergency Plan. These exercises may include CGs, IGs, regional, territorial, federal, and partner organizations. At least one territorial level exercise is to be held every three years.</p>  | 3-5 years     |

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|                                    | <i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within the next 5 years  |                                 | <p>Since 2023, the GNWT has increased their work with CGs in holding Community Emergency Plan (CEP) workshops and facilitating tabletop exercises.</p> <p>The GNWT will consider requirements for exercises as part of the review of the EMA with the relevant working groups.</p>  |   |
| <b>Organizational Preparedness</b> |  |                                 |   |   |
| 7                                  | <p><b>Incorporate ICS into day-to-day operations for GNWT staff (e.g. major public events)</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within the next 5 years</p>  | GNWT                            | <p>The GNWT partially agrees with this recommendation. ICS was adopted by the EMO in 2018 as the response model to manage emergency incidents. The primary focus has been on the training and development of staff to meet the requirements of the EMA.</p> <p>The GNWT will not make any commitments to incorporate ICS in day-to-day operations of other activities, which is outside the scope of this review.</p> | ICS adopted by EMO and GNWT training continuing on recurring basis. |
| 8                                  | <p><b>Develop a centralized system to track ICS certifications across all government departments ensuring a comprehensive repository of trained personnel</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within next 12 months</p> | GNWT                            | The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The NWT EMO is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) in the NWT for ICS Canada training and certification. The EMO tracks ICS training provided to GNWT employees. MACA has established an Emergency Management Training and Development Advisor position that will coordinate and track emergency management training requirements.                                      | Tracking ICS training is built into regular operations.             |

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| 9           | <p><b>Continue to develop recurring, scenario-based training for IMTs and elected officials, emphasizing their unique roles within ICS.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p>                                  | GNWT  | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT is committed to continue developing appropriate training for IMTs and elected officials. The NWT EMO has developed an EOC Essentials Course based on ICS which includes relevant scenarios. This course is currently available to EMO, Territorial EMO, and identified surge staff across the GNWT. In addition, an NWT Elected Officials Workshop that provides an overview of emergency management in the territories and clarifies roles and responsibilities is available to NWT elected officials of Local Authorities. Until recently, MACA had been offering ICS 100 and a Basic Emergency Management course for community governments. Going forward, this training will be offered by LGANT.</p>   | GNWT training is continuing on recurring basis.                  |
| 10          | <p><b>Establish a comprehensive list of essential services personnel and partners before an emergency occurs to ensure uninterrupted critical operations during crises.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p> | GNWT<br>CGs<br>IGs<br>Businesses<br>Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. In 2024, the GNWT committed to having all departments and agencies complete or update their Business Continuity Plans (BCPs) to ensure uninterrupted government operations during an emergency. Those plans include establishing a list of critical staff required to provide continuity of critical services and meet their commitments under the NWT Emergency Plan. BCPs also emphasize the importance of understanding supply chains to ensure that the delivery of these services is not disrupted during emergencies.</p> <p>BCPs were finalized for all GNWT departments in May/June 2024 with critical staff notified of their roles. GNWT departmental BCPs will be regularly reviewed and updated, and scenario-based BCPs will be developed to eventually create a bank of BCPs (e.g. natural disasters, cyber-attacks, etc.)</p> <p>The GNWT is also committed to supporting more robust emergency planning processes at the local, regional and territorial levels, including helping IGs and NGO partners to participate in the community emergency planning processes through LEMOs.</p> <p>In 2024, the GNWT updated the NWT Emergency Plan to help CGs identify critical service needs in advance of emergency events and to support planning in this area. A key enhancement to the Plan was the inclusion of a new annex to guide CGs (at the LEMO level) to identify critical partners in their CEPs. Critical partners would include entities such as IGs, NGOs, and critical businesses such as gas stations, grocery stores, pharmacies, etc., whose continued operation is critical to supporting both government functions and community needs during emergencies.</p> <p>Regional and Territorial EMOs also consider critical requirements at the regional and territorial levels as well to ensure readiness should they be called upon to provide assistance to LEMOs.</p> | GNWT business continuity planning built into regular operations. |

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|             |   |                                 | <p>It is important to acknowledge that NGOs face unique complexities when extraordinary events disrupt their clientele and services. NGOs generally serve the residents already facing barriers and challenges. Emergent situations affect these individuals differently than they may affect others, meaning NGOs must not only ensure that critical support systems remain operational but also quickly adapt their services to meet the evolving needs of their existing or new clients during emergencies.</p> <p>This work extends beyond identifying alternative worksites, resources, and partnerships. In many cases, it requires preparation for increased service demands, modification of programming, and temporary policy or funding changes. Additionally, NGOs may sometimes operate in a different jurisdiction, subject to distinct statutory requirements—such as professional credentialing or privacy legislation.</p>  |   |
| 11          | <p><b>Engage Indigenous governments in emergency management programs</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within next 12 months</i></p>         | GNWT IGs                        | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. MACA is committed to developing a model to formally incorporate IGs into the NWT emergency management system and will engage IGs through the NWTCOL Emergency Management Working Group, which is participating in the review of the EMA.</p> <p>In addition, the GNWT has long-established working relationships with 10 Indigenous governments with respect to emergency management, as they are the Local Authority for their communities under the EMA.</p>   | Engagement with IGs in progress.                |
| 12          | <p><b>Train Emergency Social Services (ESS) personnel on ICS integration.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p> | GNWT                            | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT recognizes that effective delivery of ESS is a core component of an equitable and coordinated emergency response. The events of 2023 highlighted the need for stronger integration of ESS within the broader emergency management system. To address this, the GNWT will provide ICS training to GNWT staff and surge staff identified to support ESS functions during emergency events. This training will ensure that ESS staff are prepared to operate within the standardized ICS structure.</p> <p>CGs, as the lead for emergency management at the local level, are encouraged to ensure that individuals and NGOs identified to deliver ESS in their communities are included in local ICS training plans. GNWT will continue to offer support and guidance to CGs in developing and validating their CEPs to plan, coordinate, and deliver services effectively during emergencies. Strengthening ICS knowledge among ESS staff across both GNWT and community levels will enhance coordination, clarify roles, and improve the delivery of supports to residents during emergencies and evacuations.</p> | GNWT training is continuing on recurring basis. |

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| 13          | <p><b>Apply lessons observed and integrate findings from past NWT AARs to avoid repeated mistakes. Establish a structured process to review, prioritize, and act on AAR findings.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p> | GNWT                            | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT recognizes that there were notable gaps and challenges in response to the events of 2023. The GNWT is committed to ongoing improvement and working with its emergency management partners in applying lessons learned from previous events to ensure that all residents feel supported, protected, and reassured in times of need.</p> <p>The NWT EMO has an established process whereby an AAR is conducted after emergency events that require activation of the Territorial and / or Regional EMO. Following major events with widespread damage resulting in application of the GNWT Disaster Assistance Policy (DAP), an AAR is produced by an independent contractor and is made available to the public. Findings from these reports are brought to the Territorial Planning Committee to identify and make recommendations to update emergency management legislation, plans, policies and programs based on findings.</p>   | Past AARs reviewed and implemented accordingly.   |
| 14          | <p><b>Foster formal partnerships and advance collaboration with Alberta, BC and other jurisdictions</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p>  | GNWT<br>CGs                     | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT recognizes formal partnerships with other jurisdictions is mutually beneficial in emergency situations and has formal arrangements in place with other jurisdictions to share resources during an emergency.</p> <p>The GNWT is party to the Emergency Management Mutual Aid Agreement through the Council of Canadian Emergency Management Organizations. This Agreement provides a framework for cooperation to access resources to make a prompt and effective response and to support mutual assistance between all provinces and territories in managing emergencies. Support hubs and the integration of NGOs and not-for-profits into the GNWT framework fall under the NWT Emergency Plan, which was updated in 2024 and will be reviewed again with the review of the EMA.</p> <p>Local Authorities should include IGs, NGOs and critical businesses in their community emergency planning efforts, including establishment of partnership agreements in advance of emergency events. Tools to assist with planning activities and developing agreements are included in the GNWT's CEP template.</p> | Agreements with other jurisdictions are in place and reviewed regularly; updates and new agreements will be implemented as required |

| Community and Personal Preparedness |  |                                      |  |   |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 15                                  | <p><b>Strengthen the support and resources to communities for improved emergency plans that are exercised and reviewed consistently</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p> | <p>GNWT<br/>CGs<br/>IGs<br/>NGOs</p> | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. Under the EMA, CGs are required to have a CEP in place and update it annually. NWT EMO offers CEP workshops and tabletop exercises annually to all CGs to assist them to update and test CEPs. Additionally, NWT EMO has fully staffed the Regional Emergency Management Coordinator positions and added both an Emergency Preparedness Planner and an Emergency Management Training and Development Advisor to further enhance its capacity.</p> <p>The CEP template includes templates for CGs to use to enter into arrangements with IGs, NGOs and critical businesses for the provision of services in the implementation of emergency plans or programs, including the provision of evacuation and hosting supports. These templates are intended to help CGs anticipate, plan for and ensure appropriate resources are in place ahead of an emergency event.</p> <p>MACA provides O&amp;M funding to CGs that they may use to support their emergency planning activities. IGs on reserve can also access the federal <a href="#">Emergency Management Assistance Program</a> (EMAP) funding for some planning and preparedness activities. However, the GNWT recognizes there is a funding gap for most IGs as they do not qualify for the on-reserve funding.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to advocate for federal funding to support CGs with emergency planning and preparedness, as well as mitigation activities.</p> <p>It is important to acknowledge that NGOs face unique complexities when extraordinary events disrupt their clientele and services. NGOs generally serve the residents already facing barriers and challenges. Emergent situations affect these individuals differently than they may affect others, meaning NGOs must not only ensure that critical support systems remain operational but also quickly adapt their services to meet the evolving needs of their existing or new clients during emergencies.</p> <p>This work extends beyond identifying alternative worksites, resources, and partnerships. In many cases, it requires preparation for increased service demands, modification of programming, and temporary policy or funding changes. Additionally, NGOs may sometimes operate in a different jurisdiction, subject to distinct statutory requirements—such as professional credentialing or privacy legislation.</p> | <p>CEP templates updated and reviewed regularly; CEP workshops offered annually</p> |

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| 16 | <p><b>Commit to the seven disciplines of the FireSmart program, ensuring adequate and appropriate funding and education to align with mitigation, preparedness, and recovery phases</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p> | GNWT               | <p>While the GNWT agrees with this recommendation, it is out of scope for emergency response perspective. However, the Department of Environment and Climate Change (ECC) has created a new section dedicated to wildfire prevention and mitigation and implementation of an enhanced NWT wide FireSmart program.</p> <p>ECC will soon be releasing a Prevention and Resiliency Strategy for the NWT that has goals and objectives targeting the seven disciplines of FireSmart.</p>  | ECC FireSmart program is built into regular operations. |
| 17 | <p><b>Inventory essential personnel, businesses, and critical infrastructure in the Territory and in communities</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p>   | CGs<br>GNWT        | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The NWT EMO works with emergency management partners to identify and monitor risks to key critical infrastructure in the NWT including communications and power distribution systems.</p> <p>NWT EMO provides a template, Essential Services Continuity Plan, that community governments can complete for inclusion in the CEP. To strengthen emergency preparedness, NWT EMO will also explore situational awareness tools and programs that improve monitoring of critical infrastructure, risks, and other key information across the territory. This information can then be shared with community governments and partners as needed to support coordinated response and planning efforts.</p> <p>The GNWT plays a coordinating role in this process by supporting territorial-level planning, ensuring cross-departmental collaboration, and facilitating communication between local, regional, and federal partners. Through the NWT EMO, the GNWT helps integrate infrastructure risk data, emergency response capabilities, and continuity planning across all levels of government.</p> | 1-2 years   |
| 18 | <p><b>Update emergency preparedness messaging. Emphasize longer-term preparedness for evacuations (e.g. one week vs 72 hours).</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within next 12 months</i></p>  | GNWT<br>CGs<br>IGs | <p>The GNWT partially agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT recognizes that timely, accurate, and accessible emergency preparedness messaging is essential to keeping residents informed and safe. The GNWT has an annual “Be Ready” public awareness campaign that addresses likely risks, preparedness, and planning for emergencies.</p> <p>The GNWT updates preparedness messaging regularly in advance of high-risk seasons. Targeted communications in the lead up to an emergency may be developed and used specific to a pending event.</p> <p>CGs are the lead for communicating with their residents during emergencies. NWT EMO can assist CGs in updating their plans with respect to identifying communication methods and messaging. NWT EMO also provides supports via NWT Alerts.</p>   | Be Ready campaign is updated and run annually.          |

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|    |  |  | <p>The international standard for emergency preparedness advises that individuals and households should be ready to meet their basic survival needs—such as food, water, shelter, fuel and first aid—for at least 72 hours after an emergency begins, as this is the critical window before outside help may be reliably available. This window of time would allow evacuated residents time to reach hosting facilities where other supports would be available. The GNWT is also enhancing messaging to include information about extended evacuations and planning for pets and livestock.</p>  |   |
| 19 | <p><b>Create an ESS Plan to include vulnerable populations</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</i></p> | <p>CGs and IGs with support from GNWT NGOs</p> | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT acknowledges that the needs of vulnerable community members must be a part of fulsome emergency preparation and planning to ensure a seamless and supportive response effort. As outlined in the EMA, planning for the needs of vulnerable community members must start at the community level and form part of the CEPs. Emergency Social Services (ESS) typically provide immediate and short-term assistance to individuals and families who are forced to evacuate or are otherwise affected by an emergency or disaster.</p> <p>NWT EMO provides templates to CGs for evacuation and hosting plans and information on emergency planning and preparedness for people with disabilities. NWT EMO also provides CEP workshops and actively works with CGs to coordinate with NGOs and IGs to ensure they are fully integrated into local CEPs.</p> <p>Based on the lessons learned from the 2023 season, the GNWT has also begun working with CGs and NGOs to encourage and support specific planning for supports to vulnerable populations during emergencies and evacuations and to ensure that CEPs include ESS considerations. When CEPs are updated and reviewed annually, CGs will need to ensure vulnerable community members or members with specific needs are considered and planned for in the CEP.</p> <p>The GNWT will also review and consider supports for vulnerable populations as part of the work being conducted by the NWT COL and NWTAC/LGANT working groups and will work to enhance planning tools and to provide additional information.</p> <p>Currently, work is underway in updating all GNWT departmental BCPs to include key considerations and communications protocols with their NGO partners.</p> <p>It is important to acknowledge that NGOs face unique complexities when extraordinary events disrupt their clientele and services. NGOs generally serve the residents already facing barriers and challenges. Emergent situations affect these individuals differently than they may affect others, meaning NGOs must not only ensure that critical support systems remain operational but also quickly adapt their services to meet the evolving needs of their existing or new clients during emergencies.</p> <p>This work extends beyond identifying alternative worksites, resources, and partnerships. In many cases, it requires preparation for increased service demands, modification of programming, and temporary policy or funding changes. Additionally, NGOs may sometimes operate in a different jurisdiction, subject to distinct statutory requirements—such as professional credentialing or privacy legislation.</p> | <p>NWT Emergency Plan updated in 2024 and regular review built into operations. 2-5 years for potential legislative or policy amendments to include requirement for inclusion in CEPs</p> |

| Roles and Responsibilities |   |   |  |   |
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| 20                         | <p><b>Establish and clarify pre-defined roles and responsibilities for all levels of government and agencies</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within next 12 months</i></p> | <p>GNWT<br/>IGs<br/>NGOs<br/>Businesses</p> | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT acknowledges that the scale and complexity of the 2023 emergency events revealed gaps in role clarity among staff. The GNWT recognizes that clearly defined roles and responsibilities—at all levels of government and across involved agencies—are essential for an effective and unified emergency response. To address this, the NWT Emergency Plan was updated in 2024 to clarify the roles and responsibilities of all levels of government and agencies in the NWT and is reviewed, updated and communicated regularly.</p> <p>In addition, all GNWT departments and agencies are also responsible for having BCPs in place to maintain critical services and meet commitments under the NWT Emergency Plan during an emergency. In 2024, the GNWT committed to having all departments and agencies complete or update their BCPs. Those plans include establishing a list of critical staff required to provide continuity of critical services and meet their commitments under the NWT Emergency Plan.</p> <p>BCPs were finalized for all GNWT departments in May/June 2024 with critical staff notified of their roles. GNWT departmental BCPs will be regularly reviewed and updated. Currently, work is underway in updating all BCPs to include key considerations and communications protocols with NGO partners.</p> <p>Specific roles for IGs, NGOs, businesses, etc. are set out in CEPs which are developed by the CGs.</p> <p>It is important to acknowledge that NGOs face unique complexities when extraordinary events disrupt their clientele and services. NGOs generally serve the residents already facing barriers and challenges. Emergent situations affect these individuals differently than they may affect others, meaning NGOs must not only ensure that critical support systems remain operational but also quickly adapt their services to meet the evolving needs of their existing or new clients during emergencies.</p> <p>This work extends beyond identifying alternative worksites, resources, and partnerships. In many cases, it requires preparation for increased service demands, modification of programming, and temporary policy or funding changes. Additionally, NGOs may sometimes operate in a different jurisdiction, subject to distinct statutory requirements—such as professional credentialing or privacy legislation.</p> | <p>NWT Emergency Plan updated in 2024 and regular review built into operations.</p>                   |
| 21                         | <p><b>Recognize Indigenous sovereignty and integrate Indigenous governments as equal partners in emergency management specific to roles and responsibilities.</b></p>           | <p>GNWT<br/>IGs<br/>CGs</p>                 | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT has committed to developing a model to formally incorporate IGs into the NWT emergency management system.</p> <p>The NWT COL has committed to work together to conduct a review of the EMA. This effort will include working with the NWT COL Emergency Management Working Group to understand the concerns IGs have relating to emergency management and how best to integrate their participation into the NWT emergency management system.</p>  | <p>Engagement with IGs in progress.</p> <p>3-5 years for potential legislative or policy updates.</p> |

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|   | <i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within the next 4 years  |                    | <p>The GNWT has implemented emergency communications protocols with IGs. CGs are encouraged to include IGs on their LEMOs for planning, preparedness and response activities, and to formalize agreements outlining their participation in emergency events through annexes to their CEPs. Currently, several IG are participants in their LEMOs.</p> <p>In addition. the GNWT has long-established working relationships with 10 Indigenous governments with respect to emergency management, as they are the Local Authority for their community under the EMA.</p>   |  |
| 22  | <p><b>Establish workforce management policies for essential and non-essential staff</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within the next 5 years</p>   | GNWT<br>CGs<br>IGs | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT has updated BCPs to identify critical services including critical staffing required during an emergency event. The GNWT will investigate human resource policy options to establish workforce management policies for identified critical staff during emergencies.</p> <p>Other levels of government like CGs and IGs would need to follow their own processes to develop workforce management policies related to critical staff during emergency events.</p>   | GNWT business continuity planning built into regular operations. |
| <b>Understanding Risk: Risk Monitoring and Assessment</b> |  |                    |   |  |
| 23  | <p><b>Continue implementing a comprehensive all-hazards risk matrix or tool</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within the first 2 years</p>  | GNWT               | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT conducted a territorial HIRA in April 2014 which was updated in 2024. The HIRA provides an examination of the risks that pose the greatest threat to the people, property, environment and economy of the NWT.</p> <p>The assessment is a critical part of the GNWT's emergency management program. Identified hazards are considered in developing and managing territorial preparedness programs, mitigation strategies, emergency response plan exercises, and training and awareness programs. Hazards and risks change over time and are monitored and reconsidered on a regular basis. The NWT HIRA is a living document that is updated periodically as described in the NWT Emergency Plan.</p> | Completed  |
| 24  | <p><b>Purchase mitigation equipment and train personnel on its use. Locate it in areas where the identified risks significantly impact people</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe:</i> within the next 5 years</p> | GNWT               | <p>While the GNWT agrees with this recommendation, it is out of scope for emergency response. The GNWT contracted with MNP to conduct the 2023 Wildfire Response Review.</p> <p>ECC, MACA, and the NWT Fire Chiefs Association have created a Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Coordinating Group that will develop a Wildland Urban Interface Response framework, including guidelines, standards, training, staffing requirements, equipment requirements, dispatch and ordering processes and procedures.</p>  | 3-5 years  |

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| 25                         | <p><b>Access and include local fire and Indigenous knowledge to support risk assessment, monitoring and decisions-making</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p> | GNWT                      | <p>While the GNWT agrees with this recommendation, it is out of scope for emergency response. The GNWT contracted with MNP to conduct the 2023 Wildfire Response Review.</p> <p>ECC, in partnership with the NWTAC, held a community preparedness workshop in April 2025. IGs, Indigenous organizations and community leadership from all communities were invited. The outcomes of this workshop are still being analyzed. In addition, Fire Chiefs and structural firefighters from across the territory attended and were involved with cross training with ECC.</p> <p>ECC's Forest Fire Management Policy includes the use of traditional knowledge and is a practice ECC uses and will continue to use. ECC meets with local IGs and communities each year to discuss wildfire related matters.</p>  | Traditional knowledge incorporated in ECC fire management policy and built into regular operations. |
| <b>Response Activities</b> |   |                           |  |   |
| 26                         | <p><b>Improve the GNWT registration system. Use a tested and proven system for registration and updates</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within next 12 months</i></p>                    | GNWT                      | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The NWT EMO encourages CGs to register residents in advance of an evacuation to identify residents who require assistance with evacuation. During the 2023 wildfire season, the NWT EMO developed a registration portal for use by CGs for their residents to register online. It was not widely used as some residents and CGs elected not to use the GNWT registration portal.</p> <p>The NWT EMO is working with Information Systems Shared Service (ISSS) in the Department of Finance to develop an improved registration tool for residents who require disaster assistance and recovery after an emergency event. This will include a thorough analysis of privacy impacts and consent requirements, and increased functionality, for use during future emergency events that cause widespread damage.</p> | 2-3 years   |
| 27                         | <p><b>Plan alternative operational hubs for the GNWT (outside of the territorial capital city).</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p>                          | GNWT<br>CGs<br>Businesses | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. All GNWT departments and agencies are required to have BCPs in place to both maintain critical services and to ensure supports identified in the NWT Emergency Plan are in place.</p> <p>All CGs and businesses should also consider the potential impact to their operations should the City of Yellowknife be offline and develop their own BCPs to address that possibility.</p> <p>The GNWT is committed to ensuring business continuity by deepening its understanding of critical supply chains and their role in sustaining critical services during emergencies. This focus is central to the development of effective emergency preparedness and continuity planning across all levels of government.</p>  | GNWT business continuity planning built into regular operations.                                    |

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|                               |   |                    | <p>In parallel, GNWT Business Support and Trade (BST) in the Department of Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI) has been developing the Emergency Preparedness Guide for Businesses, aimed at helping private sector organizations understand their roles in emergency response and continuity planning. This guide supports businesses in identifying critical functions, assessing supply chain vulnerabilities, and developing their own BCPs.</p> <p>It is important to acknowledge that NGOs face unique complexities when extraordinary events disrupt their clientele and services. NGOs generally serve the residents already facing barriers and challenges. Emergent situations affect these individuals differently than they may affect others, meaning NGOs must not only ensure that critical support systems remain operational but also quickly adapt their services to meet the evolving needs of their existing or new clients during emergencies.</p> <p>This work extends beyond identifying alternative worksites, resources, and partnerships. In many cases, it requires preparation for increased service demands, modification of programming, and temporary policy or funding changes. Additionally, NGOs may sometimes operate in a different jurisdiction, subject to distinct statutory requirements—such as professional credentialing or privacy legislation.</p> |  |
| 28                            | <p><b>Develop and communicate pre-planned evacuation routes and pre-planned reception centres</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p>                | CGs<br>IGs<br>GNWT | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT recognizes the importance of clear communication related to evacuation plans and routes and is committed to working with all partners to explore ways to improve this aspect of emergency planning.</p> <p>CEPs are intended to identify designated reception, hosting facilities and staging areas. Evacuation routes and methods are situational dependent at the time of an emergency incident. This means decisions on where to evacuate and how are made in the context of what is available at the time. NWT EMO works with CGs who may be impacted in the lead up to a possible evacuation to develop contingency (just-in-time) plans for evacuation coordination.</p> <p>NWT EMO can assist CGs to test various scenarios to better inform planning and communications with their residents.</p>  | CEP templates updated and reviewed regularly.                        |
| <b>Transition to Recovery</b> |   |                    |  |  |
| 29                            | <p><b>Create a baseline for re-entry planning by leveraging expertise from other jurisdictions and partners.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p> | CGs<br>GNWT        | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The NWT Emergency Plan contains Evacuation and Hosting Guidelines that state that Local Authorities are responsible for ensuring a community is safe and functional before welcoming residents home and for coordinating the repatriation of evacuees.</p> <p>To assist CGs, NWT EMO provides a planning tool, Community Planning Guide for Re-entry After an Evacuation.</p>   | CEP templates updated and under the EMA, CEPs are reviewed annually. |

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|    |  |      | <p>It is important to acknowledge that NGOs face unique complexities when extraordinary events disrupt their clientele and services. NGOs generally serve the residents already facing barriers and challenges. Emergent situations affect these individuals differently than they may affect others, meaning NGOs must not only ensure that critical support systems remain operational but also quickly adapt their services to meet the evolving needs of their existing or new clients during emergencies.</p> <p>This work extends beyond identifying alternative worksites, resources, and partnerships. In many cases, it requires preparation for increased service demands, modification of programming, and temporary policy or funding changes. Additionally, NGOs may sometimes operate in a different jurisdiction, subject to distinct statutory requirements—such as professional credentialing or privacy legislation.</p>  |  |
| 30 | <p><b>Include trauma-informed mental health and community-based healing in recovery planning for evacuees and GNWT response teams</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p> | GNWT | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT understands that community evacuations can have traumatic impacts on residents as well as on the staff and first responders who support the response effort, many of whom are personally impacted by the emergency. Under the NWT Emergency Plan, the Department of Health and Social Services and the Health and Social Services Authorities provide mental health supports and critical incident stress debriefings (CISD) for impacted residents and individuals. Supports for GNWT staff and first responders, including CISD, are provided by the respective employer.</p>   | NWT Emergency Plan updated in 2024 and regular review built into operations. |
| 31 | <p><b>Explore improved options for insurance and disaster financial assistance, including insurance literacy</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p>                      | GNWT | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The Canadian federal government, in partnership with all Provinces and Territories, is launching a national flood insurance program in 2025 aimed at providing affordable coverage for homeowners in high-risk flood zones.</p> <p>The GNWT DAP is based on the federal Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA), which was updated effective April 1, 2025. Under both programs, disaster financial assistance is not available for events where insurance coverage was reasonably available but not obtained. The GNWT is updating DAP to align with the new federal DFAA. Clarity on insurance as it relates to financial assistance will be included as part of the update. Recovery communications will be tailored to address both insurance-related information and emergency events.</p> <p>NWT EMO includes information related to the importance of having fire insurance in the NWT as part of the annual “Be Ready Campaign”.</p> | DAP under review and updates in progress.                                    |

| Communications |   |             |   |  |
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| 32             | <p><b>Review, revise and train on the NWT Alert processes and ensure one alert process for the territory.</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 12 months</i></p>                              | GNWT<br>CGs | <p>The GNWT partially agrees with this recommendation. NWT Alert is based on the national Alert Ready system, which is available across Canada. There are a number of limitations and restrictions on system messaging and processing, including limits on content length and formatting, language constraints, and the types of alerts that can be issued. These restrictions are set at the national level and are designed to ensure consistency across jurisdictions, but they can limit the amount of detailed information that can be shared in an alert.</p> <p>The NWT EMO manages the system and coordinates with impacted CGs for their use of NWT Alert. The system is tested twice annually in May and November to ensure system functionality and alert delivery. The current standard for issuing of public alerts is up to 1 hour. The NWT Alert policy and protocols will be reviewed and updated to ensure its effective use in supporting CGs.</p> <p>As the lead for emergency management and response in their respective communities, CGs may choose to adopt alert systems for their own use. In communities where the CGs have adopted their own alerting system, the NWT EMO will work with relevant Regions and those CGs to develop clear protocols about who is using which system for which notifications to ensure the public is aware of critical notifications to avoid confusion.</p> | NWT Alert protocols reviewed regularly.  |
| 33             | <p><b>Develop and implement a message mapping approach that considers consistent messaging across traditional and social media platforms</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 4 years</i></p> | CGs<br>IGs  | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. Timely, accurate and consistent messaging is crucial during an emergency event and the GNWT is exploring how to better manage communications across the continuum of communications platforms and how to leverage these platforms to support the public alerting system in the NWT.</p> <p>Public Alert messaging has specific content requirements and limitations imposed by the system used. This messaging is designed to alert residents of a potential life-threatening situation. It is required to be used in conjunction with other emergency communications tools that provide additional instructions and relevant information. The public alerting communications approach and messaging will be reviewed with a goal to provide more integrated and timely public information.</p> <p>NWT EMO will work with CGs and partners to support effective use of Public Alerts, and develop and maintain communication protocols with partners, where appropriate.</p>   | CEP templates updated and communications best practices reviewed regularly.              |
| 34             | <p><b>Create a framework for risk communications</b></p> <p><i>Recommended timeframe: within the next 5 years</i></p>   | GNWT<br>CGs | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. The GNWT is committed to improving its framework for risk communications, including how to communicate with CGs, IGs, NGOs and other key partners more effectively. When the NWT Emergency Plan was updated in 2024, an Emergency Communications Protocol was included which outlines the roles, responsibilities, tools, and tactics that will be used at the territorial level to communicate to the public during an emergency.</p>   | NWT Emergency Plan updated in 2024 and communications best practices reviewed regularly. |

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|    |  |                    | While CGs are the lead for emergency communications in their communities, many CGs in the NWT do not have dedicated communications staff to assist during emergencies. NWT EMO develops communications supports as part of EMO programming to support community emergency plan development, testing and review.  |  |
| 35 | <p><b>Identify opportunities for technology and innovation to overcome communication barriers and gaps.</b></p> <p>Recommended timeframe: within the first 2 years</p> | CGs<br>IGs<br>GNWT | <p>The GNWT agrees with this recommendation. GNWT acknowledges that communication gaps and barriers were evident during the emergency events of 2023. These challenges impacted the timely flow of information and, in some cases, contributed to confusion and uncertainty among residents. GNWT recognizes that clear, accessible, and consistent communication is essential—not only for effective emergency response but also for maintaining public trust.</p> <p>For the GNWT, the NWT Emergency Plan was updated in 2024 and includes an Emergency Communications Protocol which outlines the roles, responsibilities, tools, and tactics that will be used at the territorial level to communicate to the public during an emergency. Additionally, the GNWT has developed a Communications Protocol with IGs that outlines how the GNWT will proactively communicate and engage with IGs in emergency response events to ensure effective emergency management.</p> <p>CGs are the lead in communicating emergencies to their residents and emergency communications processes are contained in their CEPs. NWT EMO will consider communication barriers and gaps when developing communications supports for CGs.</p> <p>The GNWT continues to explore best practices from other jurisdictions to identify how technology and innovation can be used to address communication gaps. It is anticipated that communications will be an area for consideration at the NWTCOL Emergency Management Working Group and the NWTAC/LGANT Emergency Management Working Group.</p> | NWT Emergency Plan updated in 2024 and communications best practices reviewed regularly. |