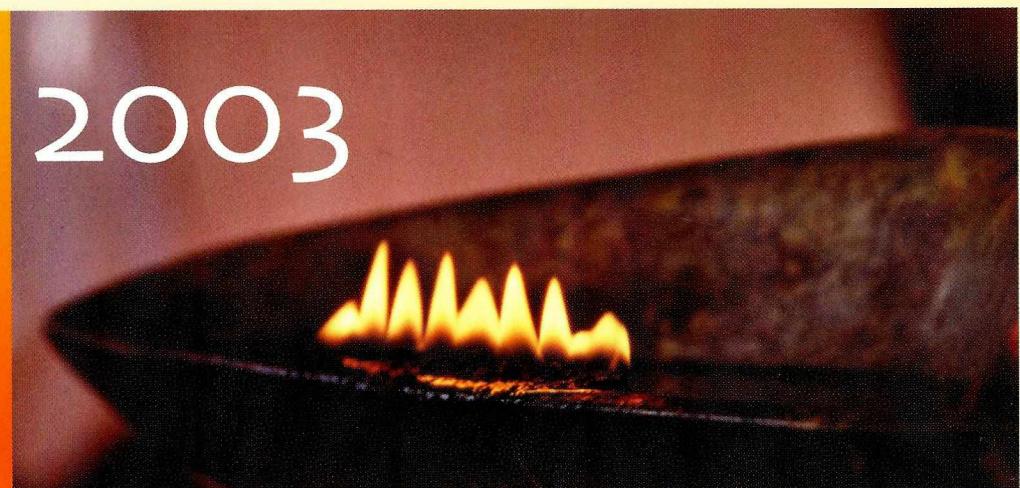


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2002 2003



An Annual Report
on the State
of Inuit Culture
and Society

Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat
Kanugitaakhait
Inuit Inuuviviniit
Ovalo Inuuhitjutait



ΔΑΣΩΓΙC

ΠΟΛΥΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ	iii
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΦΗ: ΜΕΓΑΛΗ ΚΑΛΑΙΔΑΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΑΡΡΕΙΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΦΗΣ	v
ΔΙΑΡΡΕΙΣΗΣ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΑΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ ΔΙΑΡΡΕΙΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΦΗΣ	vii
ΕΔΑΦΙΣΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ	xii
ΠΙΣΤΩΤΙΚΗ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ: ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ	1
ΔΙΕΥθύνση: Επίκουρη στάση	9
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	31
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	39
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	55
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	61
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	65
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	73
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	75
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	77
ΔΙΕΥΘΥΝΣΗ: Διεύθυνση Επιχειρησιακού Στόλου	89

Table of Contents

Letter of Transmittal	iii
Board of Directors: Nunavut Tunngavik Inc./Nunavut Social Development Council	v
Social Development in Transition: Passing the Mandate to NTI	vii
Executive Summary	xii
Social Housing: The Most Basic Building Block	1
Education and Training: Investing in Our Future	9
Language: The Foundation for Cultural Survival	31
Health: Fundamental Improvements Needed	39
Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit: Reframing Our Work on Social and Cultural Policy	55
Elders' Issues: A Practical Link to Our Heritage	61
Inuit sign-off on Federal Transfers for Inuit	65
Cultural Expression: Supporting our Traditions from the Ground Up	73
Community Wellness	75
Appendix I: Measuring the Health of Inuit Society and Culture	77
Appendix II: Summary of Recommendations	89



MALIGUTIKHAT

TITIGAK TUNIYAKHAK	iii
KATIMAYIIT: NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK TIMINGA/NUNAVUMI INULIGIYIT	v
INULIGIYIT NUUTITILIKTUK: TUNILIKHUGU HAVAKTAKHAIT NTImut	vii
NAITUGUTINGIT	xi
INUIT IKLUKHANGIT: IKLUVINIKHANGIT	1
ILIHAKTUIYIT OVALO AYOIKHIATJUTIT: TUTKUKTUIYIT HIVUNIKHAPTINIK	9
UKAGUTIT: ATUGUTIKHAT INUUUVIVINIIT PIHIMAINAGAMI	31
ANIAKUTIT: MIKYUUGALUIT NAAMAKHITJUTIKHAT PIYUMAYUT	39
INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT: IHUAKHATINGIT HAVAKTAPTINI INUUHVUT OVALO INUUUVIVINIVUT PIKUYAKHAINIK	55
INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT: ILAUKATIVUT INUUVGALUAPTINUT	61
INUIT ATIKTUUTINGIT KANATAMIT TUNIVAKTAINIK INUNUT	65
INUUUVIVINIIT UKAUHIIT: IKAYUGUTIIT KAUYIMAYATUKAVUT	73
NUNAMINI NAAMAGUTIKHAT	75
ILANGA I: NAUNAIYAUTAIT NAAMAGUTINGIT INUIT INUUHIIT OVALO INUUUVIVINIIT	77
ILANGA II: NAITUMIK PITKUHIMAYUT	89



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Letter of Transmittal
TITIGAK TUNIYAKHAK

ל'א 17, 2004

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רְגָנֶבֶת בְּבִזְבֵּן אַלְפָיִם גְּדוֹלָה

March 17, 2004

Honourable
Premier Paul Okalik
Government of Nunavut

Honourable Andrew Mitchell
Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern
Development
Government of Canada

Dear Premier Okalik and Minister Mitchell:

As you know, Article 32 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) calls for the establishment of a Nunavut Social Development Council (NSDC). Article 32.3.4 requires that Council to

“...prepare and submit an annual report on the state of Inuit culture and society in the Nunavut Settlement Area to the Leader of the Territorial Government for tabling in the Legislative Assembly, as well as to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for tabling in the House of Commons.”

MASI 17, 2004

HONOURABLE
ATANIKPAK PAUL OKALIK
NUNAVUT KAVAMAT

HONOURABLE ANDREW MITCHELL
MINISTAK ITKILINOT OVA
OKIOKTAKTOLIKIONOT
KAVAMATOKAT KANATAMI

HALO PREMIER OKALIK ONALO MINISTAK
MITCHELL:

HAMANI ELIHIMAVUTIT, NAKATAK 32 OVANI
NUNAVUT NUNATAGTTINI ANGIGOTINI
(NLCA) PITKOIHIMANIKAKTOK ELIO-
GAITKOIVLONI NUNAVUT INUKNOT
EKAYUKTOKHAT KATIMAYIINIK (NSDC).
NAKATAK 32.3.4 ATOKOIYUK OKOA
KATIMAYIIT EMAITOKHAT

“...OPALONGAIYAKLOTIK OVALO
TONIHIOKHAT OKIOK ENIGAIKPAT
TITIGANI KANOK INUIT ELITKOHIR
OVALO NOATKATIGIIT ITPAT
NUNAVUTMI NUNATAAKVIKMI ONA
HIVOLIOKTI NUNAMI KAVAMAT
NOITIYUKHAT TITIGAMIK

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ԵՐԵՎԱՆԻ

In March of 2002, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) assumed the obligations of NSDC, incorporating it into a new Social and Cultural Development Department within NTI. Pursuant to Article 32.3.4, I am pleased to submit this *Status Report on the State of Inuit Society and Culture* for 2002/2003.

Although this report describes some of the serious social and cultural problems facing Inuit society here in Nunavut, we have also endeavoured to recognize the assets and strengths that form the foundation of our communities and society in general. These assets are a compelling reason to tackle the profound challenges confronting our communities and to continue working hard for the vision and hopes that led to Nunavut's creation in the first place. NTI and the other Inuit organizations look forward to working closely and co-operatively with the Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada along the way.

Yours sincerely,

Board of Directors
Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

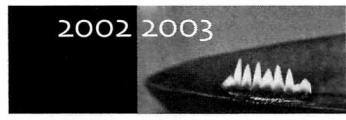
*MALIGALIOVIKMI, OVALO ONA
MINISTAK ITKILINOT OVA
OKIOKTAKTOLIKIOT NOITIYUKHAT
TITIGAMIK KAVAMAKAKVIK- YOAMI."*

OVANI MASI 2002, NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK
INCORPORATED (NTI) HAMNA HAVAGILIKTAT
ATOLIKHOGO ONA NSDC, ELIOGAKHIMAYAT
OMONGA NUTAAMOT INULIKINIK OVALO
ELITKOHILIKINIKMO PIVALIYUKHAT
HAVAKVIAT OVANI NTI-KONI. ATOKTOKHAK
OMANI NAKATAK 32.3.4, HAMNA KOVIAGIYA-
GA TONILIKHOGO TITIGAK KANOGLIJOT
ONIPKAKHAT OVANI INUIT KANOGLIYUT
OVALO ELITKOHIITLO OVANI 2002/2003.

KIHIANI OVANI ONIPKAMI TITIGAKMI OKAO-
HIKAKTOT HIVITOYUT INULIKITJUTIT OVALO
ELITKOHLIKOTIT AYOKHAOTAOVAKTOT
INUIT NUNAITNI HAMANI NUNAVUTMI,
OVALO OVAGUT ELITTOGINAHOAKTAVUT
HAVAOTIKHAT PIOTIVUT OVALO HAKOGIK-
NAKNIGIT ATOKTOKHAT NUNAPTINGNI
OVALO INUIT ATOGAKHAITLO. OKOA PIO-
TIVUT AGHOKNAKTOT HAVAAGILOGIT INUIT
ATOLIKTAKHAI INUKAKNIIT EHOMAGIVA-
GAIT OVALO ITKAOMAYAIT ATOLIGAMI
NUNAVULAKOTIHIMAYUT. NTI-KOT OKOALO
PIKATIGIUKHOTIK OKOALO NUNAVUT
KAVAMAT OKOALO KANATAMI
KAVAMATOKATLO HAVALIKTAKHAI

OVANGA,

MEETIKTIT KATIMAYIIT
NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK TIMINGA



ՆԱԼԻ ԱԾՈՒՅՑ

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၁၇၉ ၁၈၀

Paul Kaludjak
President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

James Eetoolook
Vice-President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Raymond Ningeocheak
Vice-President, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

James Eetoolook
Acting Vice-President Finance,
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.

Thomasie Alikatuktuk
President, Qikiqtani Inuit Association

Jesse Nutarak
Vice-President, Qikiqtani Inuit Association

PAUL KALUDJAK
HIVOLIJKTI, NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK TIMINGA

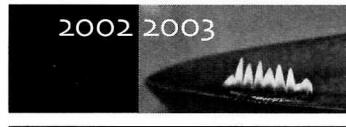
JAMES EETOOLOOK
TOKLIK-HIVOLIOKTI,
NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK TIMJINGA

RAYMOND NINGEOCHEAK
TOKLIK-HIVOLIOKTI,
NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK TIMINGA

JAMES EETOOLOOK
ATANGOYAK TOKLIK-HIVOLIOKTI
MANILIKIONI, NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK TIMINGA

THOMASIE ALIKATUKTUK
HIVOLIQTUQ QIKIQTANI INUIT KATIMAYUUT

JESSE NUTARAK
VICE-HIVILOIKTI, QIKIQTANI INUIT
KATIMAYUUT



ՀՀ ԱՅՀ

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Հայոց պատմության մեջ առաջին աշխարհական պատճենը հայոց ազգային պատմության մեջ առաջին աշխարհական պատճենը հայոց ազգային պատմության մեջ առաջին աշխարհական պատճենը

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לְבָנָה
סִירַעַת
מְגֻדָּלָה

Charlie Evalik
President, Kitikmeot Inuit Association

David Irqiut
Kitikmeot Inuit Association

Tongola Sandy
President, Kivalliq Inuit Association

Percy Kabloona
Kivalliq Inuit Association

Jack Kupeuna
Ex-Officio member
Nunavut Trust

CHARLIE EVALIK HIVOLIOOKTI, KITIKMEOT INUIT KATIMAYIIT

DAVID IRQIUT

TONGOLA SANDY
HIVOLIOKTI, KIVALLIQ INUIT KATIMAYIIT

PERCY KABLOONA
KIVALLIQ INUIT KATIMAYIIT

JACK KUPEUNA
ELAOYUK MEETIKTI
NUNAVUT MANIKAKVIK



Δέρεταισθινούς Αγράκες-Απόδημος Λευκόδερος ο Καναλιάς

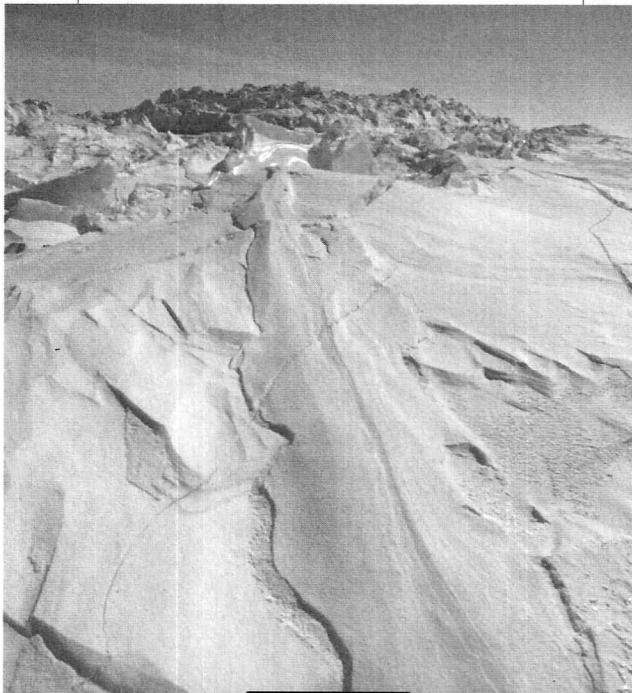
Social Development in Transition: Passing the Mandate to NTI INULIGIYIT NUUTILIGUTAIT: TUNIYANGIT MALIKTAKHAIT NTIkunut

Following the signing of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) in 1993, a Nunavut Social Development Council (NSDC) was formed. As stated in Article 32, the NSDC's central mandate is to promote and exercise the Inuit right *"to participate in the development of social and cultural policies, and in the design of social and cultural programs and services, including their method of delivery, within the Nunavut Settlement Area."*

Over the years that followed, the NSDC staff and Board worked hard to advance Inuit interests in regard to social and cultural issues and brought many concerns to the attention of government. However, in 2002, the Board of Directors of Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) determined that those interests would be better served by having NTI assume the responsibilities held by NSDC under Article 32. Specifically, the Board identified the following benefits of incorporating NSDC organizationally into NTI:

ATIKTUIHIMAATITLUGIT NUNAVUMI
NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA (NLCA) 1993mi,
NUNAVUMI INULIGIYT KATIMAYIIT (NSDC)
ILIHIMAYUK. UKAKHIMAMAT ILANGANI
32mi, NSDCut MALIKTAKHAA TUHAKTI-
NAHUALUTIK OVALO ATULUTIK INUIT
INMINIIGUTINGIT "ILAULUTIK HANATJUTIN-
GANI INULIGIYT OVALO INUUUVIVINIIT
PIKUYAKHAIT OVALO HANALUTIK INULIGIYI-
NI OVALO INUUUVIVINI PILIHIMAYUNI OVALO
IKAYUGUTIKHAINI, ILANGIT; KANUK TUNINI-
AKTAIT, ILUANI NUNAVUMI ANGIGUTIP
NUNAINI." UKIUK MALIGUTAINI, NSDCut
HAVAKTIIT OVALO KATIMAYIIT HAVAKPIAKHI-
MAYUT HIVUMUNGANAHUAKHUGIT INUIT
PIYUMAYAIT MIKHAANUT INULIGIYT OVALO
INUUVIVINIT IHUMAGIYAINI OVALO PIPLU-
TIK AMIGAITUNIK IHUUMAALUGIYAINIK
TUHAKTIPLUGIT KAVAMATKUT. KIHIMI
2002mi KATIMAYIIT NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK
TIMINGANI (NTI) PIHIMAYUT HAPKOA IHU-
MAGIYAIT NAKUUTKIYAUNIAKTUT NTIkut
MUNAGILIKAGIT MUNAGITJUTIIT TIGUHI-
MAYAIT NSDCut ATAANI ILANGANI 32mi.

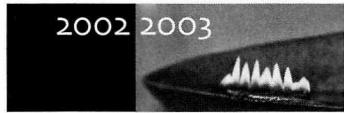
- The political weight NTI possesses as the chief Inuit land claims organization would be harnessed directly to advancing the social and cultural interests of Inuit;
- It would strengthen the Inuit bargaining position in negotiations with governments;
- It would elevate the public profile of Inuit interests on social policy issues;
- It would increase the capacity for forward-looking planning on Inuit social issues;
- It would enable better co-ordination with the Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs) and help rationalize the division of labour in this field, in particular the responsibility of the RIAs for program delivery in the social field;
- It would extend to NSDC the benefits of NTI's governance system, as well as its strong financial, legal and communications support departments, resulting in an overall strengthening of support for its activities and initiatives;



ILAA, KATIMAYIIT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYAIT
HAPKOA IKAYUGUTIKHAT ILAULIGUMIK
NSDCKUT HAVAGUTAINI NTIkuni:

- HAKUGIGUTAIT NTIkut PIHIMAYAIT HIVULI-
UPLUTIK INUIT NUNATAAGUTIT
ANGIGUTAANUT ATULAAMAGU HIVU-
MUNGANAHUALUGIT INULIGIYIIT OVALO
INUUVIVINIIT IHUMAGIYAIT INUT;
- TAKUKHAULILAAMAT INUNUT INUIT PIYU-
MAYAIT INULIGIYIT PIKUYANGIT IHU-
MAGIYAIT;
- ANGIKLILAAMATA HAVAGILAAKTAT HIVU-
MUT PAKNAYAUTINGIT INUIT INULIGIYIT
IHUMAGIYAIT;
- NAKUUHITKIYAUNIAKMAT HAVAKATIGIN-
GIT AVIKTUKHIMAYUT INUIT
KATUTJIKATINGIT (RIA's) OVALO IKAYUK-
LUGIT HUNMAT AVIKTUKHIMANIAKTUT
HAVAKTAKHAI HAFUMANI, ILAA MUNAG-
ITJUTINGIT RIAkut PILIHIMAYUT TUNIYAA-
MI INULIGIYIT MIKHAANUT;
- AMIGIALILAAMAGIT NSDCkunut
IKAYUGUTAIT NTIkut MALIGALIUGUTAIT
ATUTAINI OVALO HAKUGIKHILUGIT KIN-
AUYAKHAI, AKIGAKTUGUTAIT OVALO
TUHAKTITUITJUTKHAI IKAYUGUTINI
MUNAGIYINI, PILUTIK TAMAAT
HAKUGIKHILUGIT IKAYUGUTIKHAINI
HAVAKTAINI OVALO UKTUGUMAYAINI;
- UNGUMALAAMATA AMIGAITUT HAVAK-
TAIT AATJKIIGUTAIT OVALO NAKU-
UTKIYAMIK PILAAMAGIT KINAUYAT
ATUGUTAINI.

TAIMAIMAT MARCH 2002mi, NTIKUT
KATIMAYIIT ANGIKHIMAYUT AMI-
GAIVYAKTUNIK NUUTITIGUTINIK PIYAI-
NI NTIkut KATIMAYIIT TIGUHIMA-
LIKHUTIK ILANGINIK
MUNAGIYAKHAINIK KATIMAYIU-



- It would remove a number of areas of duplication and provide better value for the money.

Accordingly, in March 2002, the NTI Board adopted a number of resolutions that resulted in NTI's Board Members assuming the additional role of Members of the Board of NSDC. The new Board established a Social & Cultural Development (SCD) Department that would carry out NSDC's responsibilities, but that would exist operationally within NTI. The new department was given a new mandate to focus on ten priority areas:

- Housing
 - Education
 - Language
 - Health
 - Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)
 - Elders
 - Inuit sign-off on federal transfers
 - Cultural expression
 - Community wellness (including justice)
 - Production of an annual report on the state of Inuit culture and society

Over the year-and-a-half since these steps were taken, the SCD Department was consolidated and moved its priority files forward. It has also engaged the RIAs in dialogue on co-operation through a reinvigorated Article 32 Working Group, a process that promises to result in improved co-ordination and reduced duplication over the months to come. The new department has also achieved significant cost savings.

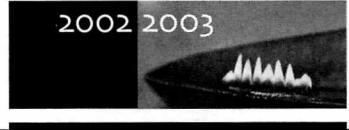
LIKHUTIK NSDCkuni. NUTAAT KATIMAYIIT
ILIHIMALIKTUT INULIGIYIT OVALO INUU-
VIVINIIT MUNAGIYIMIK (SCD) TIGUHIMANI-
AKTAIT NSDCkut MUNAGIYAGALUAGANIK

KIHAMPIHIMAINANIKTUT HAVAGUTAINI
NTIkuni. NUTAAK MUNAGIYIT TUNIYAUHI-
MAYUK NUTAANIK MALIGUTIKHAINIK
PINAHUALUTIK KULINIK HIVULIUTIKHAINIK
HAKPONANI:

- IKLULIGIYINI
 - ILIHAKTUIYINI
 - UKAUHINI
 - ANIAKТИLIGIYINI
 - INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
 - INUTUKAIT
 - INUIT ATIKTUITJUTAINI KANATAMIT
TUNIYAINIT
 - INUUVIVINIIT IHUMAGITJUTAINI
 - NUNANI NAAMAGUTIKHAINI (OVALO
AKIGAKTUIYIT)
 - HANALUTIK UKIUK TAMAAT TUH-
AGUTIKHANIK KANUGITAAKHAIIT INUIT
INUUVIVINIIT OVALO INUUHITIUTAIT

UKIUK KITKANILU HAPKOA PIGAPTIGIK,
SCDkut MUNAGIYIIT KATITIKHIMAYAIT
OVALO NUUTITIVLUGIT HIVUMUNGAK-
TUKHAT HAVAAT HIVUMUT. ILAUKATIGI-
LIKHUGIT RIAkut UKAKATIGIVLUGIT
ILAUKATIGIVLUGIT AKHUGUTILIKHUGIT
HAVAAGIT ILANGANI 32mi HAVAKTIGIIT, ATU-
LIK TUK NAKUUTKIYAU LIKHUNI HAVAKATIGI-
IGUTIT OVALO MIKHILIKHUGIT
AATJIKUTIGIYAIT HAVAAT TATKIKHIUTINI
TIKINAHUAGUTIPTINI. NUTAAK MUNAGIYIT
PIHIMALIKTUT ANGIYUMIK AKITUVALAANGI-
TUMIK ATULIKTUGUT.





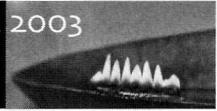
Executive Summary

When Nunavut came into being on April 1, 1999, Inuit (as well as many of their fellow Canadians) had great hopes that this dramatic step in nation building would contribute tangibly to the well-being of their society. Today, though, there is growing unease over the trends that are evident in many key indicators of social well-being. In several areas, the word crisis no longer seems an overstatement. Certainly, that is the case with respect to the severe housing shortage that exists today in Nunavut, a shortage that adversely affects the health of Inuit, children particularly. The fact that Nunavut's rate of suicide is Canada's highest also invites use of the word crisis. The fact that many health indicators are getting worse similarly points to a crisis in Nunavut's healthcare system.

Back in 1999, people knew that improvements would not occur overnight. Inuit are not looking for miracles, but we

NUNAVUT PIGAPTIGU APRIL 1mi, 1999, INUIT
(OVALO AALAT KANATAMIUKATIGIT)
PIYUMAHIMAYUT ANGIYUMIK PIYAKHAP-
TINIK NUNALIUGUTINIK PIGIAGATA NAKU-
UHITJUTIKHAINIK INUUHIMINIK. UBLUMI
KIHIMI NAUNAILKTUK NAKUUHIHIMAITU-
NIK INUUTJUTIPTINIK NAUNAIYALIMAT
INULIGUTIVUT PITJUTAINIK. ILANGANI
UKAUHK “AYOKHAKYUAGUTI” UKAUTIKAFU-
UGUIKTUK. ILAA, NALUNAIMAT MIKHAANUT
IKLUKALUAGUTIKANGITUT UBLUMI
TAKUKHAYUYUT NUNAVUMI OVALO ANGIYUT
IKPINAGIYAIT ANIAGUTIT INUIT (ILAAT
NUTAKAVUT). NAUNAINMAT NUNAVUMI
INMINIUGTINGIT KANATAMI AMI-
GAITKIAYUYUT UKAUTIGIYAKHAIK UKAUTI
“AYOKHAKYUAGUTI”. NAUNAINMAT AMI-
GAITUT ANIAGUTIT NAUNAIYAUTAIT
ANGILILIKTTU MIKHAANUT
AYOKHAKYUAGUTIT NUNAVUMI ANIAGUTINI
ATUGUTAINI.

1999mi INUIT NALUNGITUT ILAA,
NAKUUHİHALIMAITUK INUUHIVUT UNUA-
MI. INUIT KININGIMATA NAKUUHİHALUNI
KILAMIK KİHİMİ TAKUYUMAYUGUT NAA-
MAAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO HIVU-
MUNGAGUTIKHAINIK. AYONANGITUK, INUIT
TAKUYUMAYUT NUNAVUMI TIKI-



do want to see genuine and tangible progress. Not unreasonably, Inuit want to see Nunavut brought closer to national standards on health, housing and education. As Inuit, we are aware that per capita we are at the bottom end of the ladder, both for Canada and the North, on health and other social indicators.

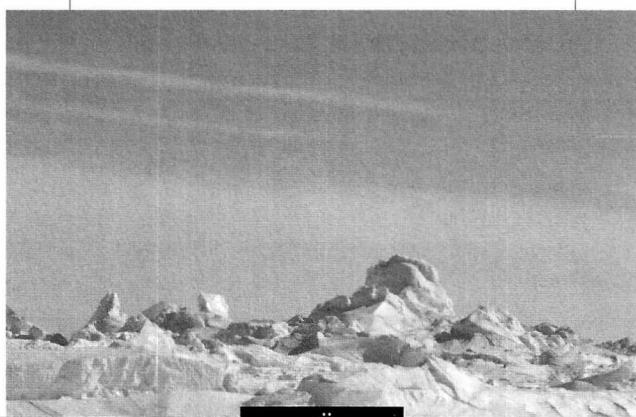
When Nunavut was being negotiated, it was anticipated that two major instruments would support the creation and development of a healthy and vibrant new territory. First, Inuit believed that the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) would be faithfully and fully implemented, providing a wide range of rights and benefits that would help us address the social, economic and cultural challenges that lay ahead. Yet the first five-year review of NLCA implementation, published in 2000, showed that only about half of the land claim's obligations were met. Three years later, getting these obligations fulfilled continues to be uphill sledding. There needs to be a renewed commitment by all of the parties to full implementation of the land claim.

Second, Inuit believed that the creation of a Nunavut government, as provided for by Article 4 of the NLCA, would also enable Nunavummiut to deal effectively

NAHALUGIT KANATAMI NAUNAITKUTAINUT
ANIAGUTINI, IKLUKHAGUTINI OVALO ILIH-
AGUTINI. INUINAUPLUTA, NALUNGITUGUT
INUUKATIGIIT ATAANIITUGUT KANATAMI
OVALO UKIUKTAKTUMI ANIAGUTINI OVALO
AALANI INULIGUTINI NAUNAITKUTAINI.

NUNAVUT AIVAGUTIGIHIMAGAPTIGU,
IHUMAPLUTA MALGUUK ANGIYUT
ATUGUTIKHAT IKAYUGUTIGINIAKTAVUT
HANAUYAUTAINUT OVALO HANATJUTAINUT
ANIATALIYUMIK OVALO HAKUGIKTUMIK
NUNATAAGUTIMIK NUNAPTINI. HIVULIMI
INUIT UKPIGYUT NUNAVUMI
NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA (NLCA) NAKUU-
NIAKTUK OVALO TAMAAT INIKTIKHIMALUNI,
PIGAMI AMIGAITUNIK INMINIIGUTINIK
OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHANIK IKAYUGIAGITA
INULIGUTIVUT, HANATILIGUTIKHAVUT
OVALO INUUVIVINIIT AKHUUGUTIKHAP-
TINIK HIVUNIKHAPTINI. KIHIMI HIVULIMI
TALIMAT UKIUT IHIVGIUGUTAIT NLCAmi
INIKTIGUTAINI TITIGAKHIMAYUT UKIUMI
2000 TAKUKHAUYUK KITKANIIUMIK
NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA ANGIGUTIHI-
MAYAVUT INIKHIMALIKTUT. PINGAHUNI
UKIUNILU, PINAHUAKTAVUT HAPKOA
ANGIKHIMAYUT TAMAAT AYOKH-
AGUTIGIYAVUT HATJA. PIYUKHAULIKTUK
NUTAAMIK INIKTINAHUAGUTIKHANIK
TAMAMIK ILAUYUNIT TAMAAT INIKTAIGIA-
GANI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA.

AIPAANUT, INUIT UKPIGYUT HANATJU-
TAANUT NUNAVUMI KAVAMAKHAK PIHI-
MAYUT ILANGANI 4, NLCAmi, PIPKAK-
TAKHAA NUNAVUMIUT NAKUUYUMIK
IHUAKHAGIAGANI AYOKH-
AGUTIGIYAVUT. ILAA KINAUYAKHAT
PIHIMAYAKHAI ILIHIMAYUKHAU-
GALUIT PILAIMATA KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI HAVAGIAGITA INULIGITJU-
TIKHAINIK OVALO INUUVIVINIIT
MUNAGITIUTKHAINIK PIHIMAYAKHAI





with our problems. In practice, though, the fiscal arrangements put into place has made it impossible for the GN to carry out fully the social and cultural responsibilities normally held by government. While there is undoubtedly room for improved efficiency, that does not diminish the fact that the territorial government is not receiving sufficient resources to even maintain current levels of social services, let alone meet the needs of a rapidly growing population. Clearly, the fiscal relationship between the Government of Canada and the GN needs to be reviewed. The social crisis now confronting Nunavut is made worse by shortcomings in both land claim implementation and the resources made available to the GN to meet its government obligations.

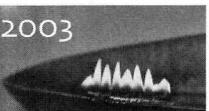
Perhaps our greatest sense of concern however, stems from a belief that the overall approach taken by government, particularly the federal government, to the problems faced by Nunavut today is not proportional to the seriousness of those problems. The people working on these issues, whether at the political or bureaucratic level, need to ask themselves whether the investment of time, effort and resources put into Nunavut's situation is proportional to the magnitude of the problems. Is the investment made in education and training, housing and health for Inuit in proportion to the need, given Nunavut's population growth, to grow the economy? Or are we just tinkering?

KAVAMATKUT. NALUNAITUK INIKAKTUK
NAKUUHITJUTIKHAINI, PIHIMAIMATA NAU-
NAITUK NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT PIYUIMA-
TA NAKUUYUMIK KINAUYAKHAINIK
MUNAGIYAAMI NAKUUYUMIK
INULIGUTIKHAIT IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK, PUI-
GUNGILUTIK KILAMIK INUGIAKHILIKHUNI.
NAUNAITUK, KINAUYANUT MUNAGITJU-
TIKHAIT KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI OVALO
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI IHIVGIUKTAULIK-
TUKHAK. INULIGIYIT AYOKHAKYAGUTIT
TAKUKHAUTIGIYAIT NUNAVUMI ANGILILIK-
TUK PIKATANGIMATA NUNATAAGUTIT
ANGIGUTAA INIKTIGUTAINI OVALO PITKU-
TAINI TUNIVAKTAT NUNAVUMI
KAVAMATKUNUT PIGIAGITA KAVAMATKUT
MUNAGIYAKHAINIK.

ILAA ANGINIKHAAT IHUMAALU-
NAGIYAVUT, KIHIMI, PIYUT UKPIGIGAPTIKIK
TAMAAT ATUGUTINGIT KAVAMATKUT, ILAA
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT AYOKHAGUTINIK
TAKUKHAUTIGIYAIT NUNAVUMI UBLUMI
MIKIVALAAMAT AKHUT TAHPKOA AYOKH-
AGUTINUT.

TAHAPKOA HAVAKTUT TAHAMANI IHU-
MAGIYAPTINI, PALITCSNI OVALUNIIT HAVAK-
TINI APIGYUKHAT INMINIK TUTKUTUIHI-
MAYAVUT NAAMAGIAGANI, HAVAKTAINI
OVALO PITKUTAINI ILIHIMAYUT
NUNAVUMUT PIHIMAYAINI AATJIKU-
TAGIYAAKHAIT ANGITJUTAINUT AYOKH-
AGUTINIT. TUTKUTUIHIMAYAVUT ILIH-
AGUTINI OVALO AYOIKHAITJUTINI,
IKLUKHANI OVALO ANIAGUTINI INUIT
NUNAVUMI NAAMAGIAGITA PIYUMAYAPTINI,
NAUNAIMAT NUNAVUMI INU-
GIAKHILIGUTAINUT, AMIGAITUT HAVANGI-
TUT OVALO AYOKHAITJUTIKHAIT PIYU-
MAYAVUT ANGILIYAAMI HANATILIGUTIVUT?
OVALUNIIT PINGUAKAFUGUTIGIYAVUT?

INUIT ANGAYUKAAGIT NUNAVUMI
AKHUT IHUMAALUKTUT IKLUKHANUT,
ILIHAGUTIKHANUT, ANIAGUTIKHANUT,



Inuit leaders in Nunavut are deeply concerned that the housing, education, health, suicide and other problems have already reached crisis proportions and are only going to get worse as the population grows, as the unemployment rate grows and as the number of suicides grows. We do not see an understanding of this situation reflected in the approach and specific policies being followed, especially by the federal government, toward Nunavut.

We understand that the issue of a proportional response to Nunavut's problems is a political issue that requires political action by Nunavut's Inuit leaders. We also know that the only way to deal with Nunavut's problems is to work in partnership and cooperation with the Government of Canada and the GN. But a clearer sense of proportion is essential if these problems are not to overwhelm us all in the years to come.

This report is forthright about the problems we face, but also recognizes the remarkable strengths Inuit possess and can build on. These are assets that serve as a solid foundation for strong, healthy communities—if only the financial and human resources can be committed by the federal and territorial governments, in co-operation with the Inuit organizations. It is our hope that this report will contribute to a better understanding of the issues and point to ways to move forward.

INMINIIGUTINUT OVALO AALANIK AYOKH-
AGUTINIK PIHIMALIKTAVUT
AYOKHAYUAGUTIVGLUGU NAUNAINMAT
OVALO ANGILINIAMAT INUGIAKHILIGAPTA,
AMIGAILIKHUTIK HAVANGITUT, AMIGAI-
LIKHUTIK INMINIIKATAKTUK OVALO TAIMAA,
TAIMAA, KIHIMI NAUNAIYAUTIKHAIT
IHUAHKHIYAUTINAGU. NALUGAPTA HAMNA
NAUNAIYAUTAIT TAKUKHAULIKTTUT ATUK-
TANGINIK OVALO PIHIMAYAINIK PIKUYANIK
MALIGIAGITA, ILAA KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
MIKHAANUT NUNAVUMUT.

NALUNGITUGUT IHUMAGIYAVUT NAU-
NAITKUTAIT KIUYAUHIMAYUKHAT
NUNAVUMI AYOKHAGUTIVUT ATUKTANGIT
PALITICNSI IHUMAGIYAPTINUT PIYUKHAT
PALITICNSI PIYUKHANI NUNAVUMI INUIT
ANGAYUKAAGINIT. NALUNGITHUTALU AVALI-
ITUK HAVAGUTIKHAIT NUNAVUMI AYOKH-
AGUTIT HAVAKATIGILUGIT ILAUKATIGIILUTA
OVALO HAVAKATIGIILUTA KAVAMATKUT
KANATAMI OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI.
KIHIMI NAUNAITUK ILAUTJUTINGIT PIYAAAMI
HAPKO AYOKHAGUTIT ANGILIVALAAK-
TIYAKHAUNGITUT – KIHIMI ILAA INUIT
INMINIK – UKIUNI TIKITJUTKHAINI.

HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK PIHIMAYUK
AYOKHAGUTINGIT INUIT TAKUKATAKTAIT
KIHIMI ILAGIHIRIMAYUGUT HAKUGIGUTAIT
INUIT PIHIMAYAINIK OVALO
HAVAALAGUTAINIK. HAPKOA PIHIMAYAVUT
ATULAAKTUT TUNNGAVIGUTIKHAPTINIK
HAKUGIGIAGANI ANIAGUTINGIT NUNAPTINI
- KIHIMI KINAUYAKHANIK OVALO HAVAK-
TUKHANIK PITKUTAINIK TUNIYAUHIMAGUP-
TA KANATAMIT OVALO NUNAVUMIT
KAVAMATKUNIT, ILAUKATIGILUGIT INUIT
HAVAKVIT. PIYUMAYUGUT HAMNA TUHAK-
TAKHAK IKAYULAAKTUK NAKUUTKIYAMIK
NALUHUIGUTIKHAINIK IHUMAGIYAPTTINIK
OVALO TAKUTIPLUGU ILANGIT NUUTITITJU-
TIKHAI HIVUMUT.

ს ს ლ ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ ს ს ლ ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ ,
ა ს ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ ს ს ლ ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ .
ს ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ ს ს ლ ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ .
კ ი რ ი ლ ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ ს ს ლ ი ზ ე ბ ძ ა ნ ბ ა ლ ი დ ა მ ა ნ ი კ უ .

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Social Housing

Despite the GN identifying the serious housing shortage in the territory as a priority for action, little headway has been made in remedying the situation. The existing social housing units in Nunavut are among the oldest, smallest and most crowded in Canada. Given demographic realities, 3,500 new units are required to meet demand over the next five years, at a capital cost of \$640 million. Having refused to transfer responsibility for social housing to Nunavut during land claim negotiations, the federal government has provided no money for social housing in Nunavut since 1993, but has continued to build and repair social housing units in other aboriginal communities.

Education

Ninety-six per cent of the more than 8,000 students in Nunavut are Inuit, yet no Inuktitut-language school exists in the territory and Inuktitut resources are limited to the early grades. In contrast, a French-language school was built with federal funds in Iqaluit to educate fewer than 50 French-speaking students. Nunavut has not received any federal funds targeted for aboriginal-specific education. Steps were taken by the GN to improve the relevancy of education in Nunavut, but much more needs to be done.

INUIT IKLUKHANGIT

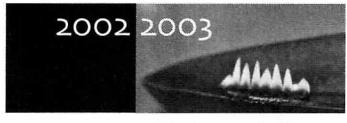
PIHIMAGALUAKHUNI KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI (GN) NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT
IKLUKALUANGITJUTIT HIVULIUYUKHAT,
MIKIYUNAUMAT IHUAKHITJUTIKHAIT. PIHI-
MAYUT IKLUKHAT NUNAVUMI UKTUKAUYUT,
MIKINIKHAUYUT OVALO INUGIAKPAT-
LAAGUTIT KANATAMI. AVALIITUMIK
NUNAMIITHUTA 3,500nik NUTAANIK
IKLUKHANIK PIYUKHAT NAAMAKHIYAAGANI
TALIMANIK UKIUNI AKIKALUNI \$640 million-
mik. TUNIYUMANGITHUTIK MUNAGITJU-
TIKHAINIK INUIT IKLUKHAINIK NUNAVUMI
AIVAKTITLUTA, KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT KIN-
AUYAKHANIK TUNIHIMAIMATA INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK NUNAVUMI 1993mit KIHIMI
PIKATAKTUT HANAKATAKHUTIK OVALO
IHUAKHAIVLUTIK IKLUKHANIK ITKILIIT
NUJNAINI.

ILIHAKTUIYIT

96% kuyut 8,000 nit ILIHAKTUT NUNAVUMI
INUINAYUT, KIHIMI PIHIMAITUT INUKTI-
TUT UKAUHIIINK ILIHAKVINIK NUNAVUMI
OVALO INUKTITUT PITKUHICKHAINIK ILIHALI-
HAAKTITLUGIT. TAIMAIMAT WEVEETITUT
UKAUHIIINK ILIHAKVIMIK HANAHIMAYUT
KANATAMIT KINAUYAKHAINIT IQALUNI ILI-
HAGIAGITA MIKITKIYAINIK 50nik WEVEETI-
TUT UKAYUKTUNUT ILIHAKTUNUT.
NUNAVUT PIHIMAITUT KANATAMIT KIN-
AUYAKHANIK MIKHAANUT NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUT ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK ITKILIT PIYAINIT.
PINAHUAKTANGIT KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
NAAMAKHINAHUAGUTIGINIK ILIH-
AGUTIKHAT NUNAVUMI KIHIMI ANGIK-
LIYUKHAYUT INITIAGIAGANI.

UKAGUTIT

NUNAVUMI PIKATIAGUTAUHIMAYUK – AVALI-
ITUGUT PRAVINSINIT OVALUNIT NUNATINIT
KANATAMI AMIGAITKIYUUYUT INUIUKATIGIT



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Language

Nunavut is in an enviable position—it is the only province or territory in Canada in which a majority of the population speaks an aboriginal language. Despite this, there is no K-12 Inuktitut curriculum, which is necessary to ensure that the relatively healthy state of Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun is not eroded by the continuing intrusion of Southern media and culture into the North. The Nunavut Languages Commissioner has made excellent proposals on how to protect and advance Inuktitut, including an *Inuktitut Protection Act*. Unfortunately, her recommendations have not yet been implemented.

Health

With one notable exception—the rate of breast cancer—the overall health of Inuit continues to lag far behind that of Southern Canadians. For example, infant mortality rates in Nunavut are on par with countries like Estonia, Libya and Romania.

Nunavummiut have a life expectancy that is ten years lower than the rest of Canada. Nunavut also has much higher rates of tuberculosis, lung cancer and suicide, as well as a rising rate of diabetes. Furthermore, there will be years of effects, yet to be felt, from Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). Most of these health determinants can be correlated with the poor socio-economic conditions in which

UKAYUKTUT NUNAKAKAAHIMAYUNI
UKAUHIINIK. TAIMAITKALUAKHUNI, INUKTI-
TUT ILITAGIYAUHIMAITUK UKAUHINGA
NUNAVUMI OVALO MUNAGIYAUTLANGITUK
AATJIKUTAATUT WEVETITUT OVALO KABL-
NAATIGUT. PIHIMAITUK KRAT Kmit 12mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAINI, PIHI-
MAYUKHAK PIHIMAYAAMI NAAM-
AGUTIKHAINIK PITKUTAIT INUKTITUT/
INUINAQTUT PIGIAGAAGANI AIPAANUT
HIVUNIKHAVUT AVATAANUTLU. NUNAVUMI
UKAKTIIT KAMISINGA NAKUUKPIAKTUNIK
PITKUIKATAKHIMAYUK KANUK MUNAGITJU-
TIKHAINIK OVALO HIVUMUNGAGIAMI INUK-
TITUT, ILANGIT, INUKTITUT MUNGITJU-
TIKHAINI PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK IKAYUKHII-
MAYAIT NTIkut KIHIMI PITKUHIMAYAIT INIK-
TIKHIMAITUT.

ANIA GUTIT

ATAUHIUGALUAKHUNI NAUNAITUMIK – IVI-
AGINUT ANIAGUTIT – TAMAAT ANIAGUTAIT
INUIT KINGUVAYUK KANANAMIT KANATAMIT.
ILAA, NUTAKAT ANIAKATAGUTAIT NUNAVUMI
AATJIKUTAIT ESTONIAMIT, LIBYAMIT OVALO
ROMANIAMIT. NUNAVUMIUT INUUHIIIT MIK-
ITKIYAIT KULINIK UKIUNIK KANATAMIUNIT,
ANGITKIYAIT PUVAKMINIK ANIAGUTAIT,
ANIKHAAGUTINIK ANIAGUTAINIK OVALO
INMINIIGUTIT; ANIAKATAGUTIT DIABETES-
NIK OVALO UKIUGAALUNI MIKHILAITAVUT
IMIGUTINIT FASDnit. HAPKOA ANIAGUTIT
KATITIKHIMAYUT MIKHAANIT NAKUUTIAGI-
TUNIT INUUHIVUT-HANATILIGIYINIT PIHI-
MAYAPTINIT AMIGAITUT INUIT INUUHI-
MATJUTAINIT – INUGIACKPALAAT OVALO
NAKUUTIAGITUT IKLUKHAT OVALO PIHIMA-
TIAGITUNIT ANIATALITJUTINIK INUUHIVUT
ATUKTAPTINIK.



$A \circ A^c$ ↗ $\nabla L \hookrightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$

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Δ°α)γδΔ' Δ°σα*)Γε Δcδr%ηJc
Λ°εγCεLεJ. οεεηJc Δcεηε-
▷ε°-εΗCεσ°ε εLεησηεηεJc ΔεΔε
Δcδr'εJc εεεηεσ°εγLε%. ζεα
▷σ-εγ εCεηεJc οεεηε εεεηεδc
ζεεηεγεηε 7 οεεηεγεηε
εεεηεγεηε εεεηεγεηε Δεεηεσ°
εεεηεγεηε εεεηεγεηε Δεεηεσ°
εεεηεγεηε:

many of Inuit live—especially the over-crowded and sub-standard housing and lack of a healthy living infrastructure.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

The first successful application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit—the values, language, and spirit of being Inuit—in a policy context is the new *Nunavut Wildlife Act*. Further efforts must ensure that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is scientifically and philosophically literate and incorporated into all policy and program development in Nunavut.

Elder's Issues

Elders are our most precious cultural resource. Efforts to formalize the community recognition of their important status in Inuit culture are moderately successful. This report recommends that NTI launch an Article 7 Outpost Camp building program that unites Elders with young people to build a new generation of camps.

Inuit sign-off on federal transfers for Inuit

Despite promises of accountability (found in Article 32) in the design and delivery of policy and programs, there has been no sign-off on federal transfers going to Inuit through the GN. The public government in Ottawa and the public government of Nunavut are negotiating most aboriginal-specific programs bilaterally—without Inuit

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT

HIVULIK NAKUUTIAKTUT ATUGUTINGIT
INUUT KAUYIMAYATUKAGIT – PITKUHIIT,
UKAUHIIT OVALO INUUTIAGUTAIT INUINAV-
LUTA – PIKUYALIUGUTINI ILAUYUT NUTAAMI
NUNAVUMI UMAYULIGIYT PIKUYAKYUAMI.
PIKATAKTUKHAK PIGIAGANI INUIT KAUYI-
MAYATUKAGIT PIHIMAYUKHAK KABLUNAAT
KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIT OVALO IHU-
MATJUAGINIT ILITAGIYAUYUKHAT OVALO
ILAUTILUGIT TAMAMIK PIKUYANUT OVALO
PILIHIMAYUNUT HANATIUTAINI NUNAVUMI.

INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT

INUTUKAIT INUUVIVINIPTINI PITKUTITI-
AVUT. PIYUKHAT NUNAPTINI ILITAGIYAU-
TIK IKPINAGUTAIT MIKHAANUT INUIT INUU-
VIVINIINI NAKUUVYAKTUMIK. HAMNA TUH-
AGUTIKHAK PITKUIYUK NTIKUT AUTLAKTITI-
HIMAYAIT ILANGANI 7mi NUNALIGIGAYAANIK
HANATJUTIKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUMIK
ILAUAKATIGIYAAMI INUTUKAIT INUULGAMIN-
UT HANAHUALUGIT NUTAAMIK
INUUKATIGIIKTUKHANIK NUNALIGIY-
GAYAANIK. HANATJUTIKHAINIK PILIHIMAYU-
MIK ILAUAKATIGIYAAMI INUTUKAIT INUUL-
GAMINUT HANAHUALUGIT NUTAAMIK
INUUKATIGIIKTUKHANIK NUNALIGIY-
GAYAANIK.

INUIT ATIKTUUTINGIT KANATAMIT TUNIVAKTAINIK INUNIUT

UKAKHIMAKATAGALUAKHUTIK PINIAKTA-
MINIK (NALVAAKHIMAYUK ILANGANI 32)
HANATJUTAINI OVALO TUNITJUTIKHAINI
PIKUYANIK OVALO PILIHIMAYUNIK, PIHI-
MAITUGUT ATIKTUUTINIK KANATAMIT
TUNIYKHAINIK INUNUT MIKHAANIT KAVA-
MATKUT NUNAVUMI. KAVAMATKUT OTTAWA-
MI OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGI-
GATIGIIKATAKTUT TAMAKMIVYAK



input. The three-way partnership (Nunavut Political Accord) that negotiated division of the territory proved that partnerships facilitating Inuit input work. This model should be brought back.

Consultation on Social and Cultural Policy

Under Article 32 of the NLCA, government, both federal and territorial, must *provide Inuit with an opportunity to participate* in the development of social and cultural policies and in the design of social and cultural programs and services. This obligation has been met infrequently over the first ten years of the NLCA. Inuit organizations have formally approached government on how this obligation may be met and expect improvement in its application. It is critical that government begin to address their obligations in this area to ensure that the overall approach to Inuit incorporates Inuit views.

NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT MIKHAANUT PILIHAMAYUNIK AVALIITUMIK – ILAUKATIGINGITHUGIT INUIT IHUMAGIYAINIK OVALUNIIT ILAUPKANGITHUGIT. PINGAHUUYUKHAT ILAUKATIGIINKTUKHAT (NUNAVUMI PIKUYAL-IUKATIGIIT MALIGUTINGA) ANGIKATIGIINKHIMAYUK AVIKTUUTINGANI NUNATIAK NAU-NAITUK ILAUKATIGIIGAAGAT INUIT PIYAKHAINIK HAVALAAKTUK. HAMNA ATUKHIMAYUK UTIKTTIHIMAYUKHAULIK-TUK.

UKAKATIGITJUTIKHAIT
INULIGIYINI OVALO
INUUVIVINI PIKUYANGIT

ATAANI ILANGANI 32 NLCAmi, KAVAMATKUT
TAMAMIK KANATAMI OVALO NUNAVUMI,
PIYUKHAT INUIT PILAAGUTAINI ILAULUTIK
HANATJUTAINI INULIGIYIT OVALO INUU-
VIVINIIT PIKUYAKHAINI OVALO HANATJUTAI-
NI INULIGIYIT OVALO INUUVIVINIIT PILIHI-
MAYUNI OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAINI. HAMNA
PIYUKHAK PIHIMAIMAT UKIUNI KULINI
ANGIKHIMATITLUGU NLCA. INUIT HAVAKVI-
IT TAKUYAKTUKATAK HIMAYAIT KAVAMATKUT
HAFUMUNGA KANUK PIYUKHAK PILAAKTAIT
OVALO UTAKIYUGUT NAAMAKHI-
NAHUAGUTAANIK ATUGUTIKHAMI. IKPINA-
MAT KAVAMATKUT UKAKATIGIYAKHALIKTAIT
ANGIGUTHIMAYUT HAMANI PIYAAMI
TAMAAT PIYUMAYAIT INUIT ILAUKATIG-
ILILUGIT INUIT IHUMAGIYAIT.



የዕድል የዕድል ስራውን በኋላ እንደሆነ የሚከተሉት ደንብ የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል

Social Housing: The Most Basic Building Block

INUIT IKLUKHANGIT: IKLUVINIKHANGIT

Although the GN has identified the serious shortage of housing throughout the territory as one of its two top priorities, efforts to date have done little to remedy the problem. With the limited funds available to it, the GN is caught between juggling the needs of Inuit residents living in social housing and the GN's own staff housing needs.

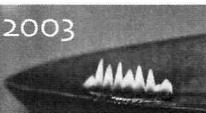
The federal government and social housing

Money for social housing flows from two sources in Ottawa into the provinces and territories. One source is the public stream of money flowing through Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) transfer agreements. The other is the aboriginal stream, mostly for on-reserve housing programs. In 1993, the federal government eliminated its social housing program for non-aboriginal and Inuit Canadians, while continuing to build social housing in First Nations communities.

ILAA KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI NAU-
NAIYAKHIMAGALUAKHUGIT ANGIYUT
IKLUKHAKALUANGITUK TAMAAT NUNAVUMI
HIVULIYUK IHUMAALUGIAYUK,
PINAHUAKATAKTAIT UBLUMI MIKIVALAAT
HAVAKTANGIT AYOKHAGUTIT.
MIKIYUT KINAUYAKHAT ATUKTAKHAT, KAVA-
MATKUT NUNAVUMI PIYUT
UKTUKATAKHUGIT PIYUMAYAIT INUIT INU-
UYUT INUIT IKLUKHAINI OVALO KAVA-
MATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKTIIT
IKLUKHAINIK PIYUMAYAINIK.

KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO INUIT IKLUKHAIT

KINAUYAKHAIIT INUIT IKLUKHAINUT
PIKATAK HIMAYUT MALGUNIT OTTAWAMI
PRAVINSINUT OVALO NUNATINUT. ATAUHIK
PIKATAKVIIIT "INUNIT" MIKHAANIT KIN-
AUYAKHAT PIKTAKTUT CMHCkunit
TUNIKATAKTAIT ANGIGUTIMIT. AIPAA
NUNAKAKAAK HIMAYUT PIKTAVIINIT, KIHIMI
ITKILIIT NUNAINUT PILIHIMAYUT. 1993mit
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT TAIMAAK HIMAYUT
INUIT IKLUKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK
NUNAKAKAAHIMAYUUGITUNUT OVALO



ለፌታዬ ሙዕራንጂ ዓይነቶችን ተፈርማል ነው
ልጻ በ 3,500 ስራ ከዚያ ማስተካከል
ከዚያ እና ስራ ማስተካከል ለሚያስተካከለ
ይህንን በዚያ ማስተካከል ነው እና የሚከተሉት
ይህንን የሚከተሉት የሚያስተካከለ የሚከተሉት የሚያስተካከለ

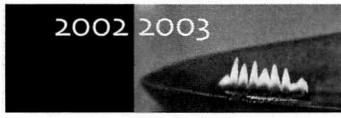
Since that year, Ottawa has built an average of 2,600 homes and renovated an average of 3,300 units per year in First Nations communities, at a total cost of \$3.8 billion. Neither the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) nor the CMHC has built or renovated any new units in Nunavut since 1993. With units up to 40 years old, the social housing stock in Nunavut is one of the oldest in Canada—existing in the worst climatic conditions in the nation.

In its media releases, Ottawa says it retains responsibility for social housing north of 60. Yet, Inuit were cut from the government's social housing programs apparently due to bureaucratic oversight. This error must be redressed immediately because the need for housing is immense and urgent. Waiting lists are long. The GN estimates that 3,500 units are required to meet demand over the next five years, at a capital cost of \$640 million. With the population growing by 50 to 70 per cent across Nunavut (based solely on birth rates), the housing shortage and its accompanying social crises will deepen.

The Government of Nunavut estimates that 3,500 units are required to meet demand over the next five years, at a capital cost of \$640 million.

INUIT KANATAMIUNUT, ILAA PIKTAGALU-
AKHUTIK HANAKTAKHIMAYUT INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK ITKILIIT NUNAINUT. UKIUN-
GANIT, OTTAWA HANAHIMAYUT KITKANI
2,600nik IKLUKHANIK OVALO
IHUAHKHUTIK KITKANI 3,300nik IKLUNIK
UKIUK TAMAAT ITKILINUT, AKIKAKHUTIK
\$3.8 billionnik KULINI UKIUNI. INULIGIYIT
KANATAMI OVALUNIIT CMHCut HANAHI-
MAITUT OVALUNIIT IHUAHKHIMAITUT
NUTAANIK IKLUKHANIK NUNAVUMI, INUIT
NUNAINI 1993mit. IKLUT ILANGIT 35nik
OVALO 40nut UKIUKALIKHUTIK, INUIT
IKLUKHAIPIHIMAYUT NUNAVUMI
UTUKAUPIAKHIMALIKTUT KANATAMIT
-PIHIMAGALUAKHUTIK AYONAKTUMI HIL-
AMIKALUAKHUTA KANATAMI.

TUHAGUTIKHAM, OTTAWA UKAKHI-
MAYUK, MUNAGITJUTAIT PIHIMAYAIT INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK "UKIUKTAKTUMI". KANATAMI
HAVAKTIIT UKAKHIMAYUT INUIT TAIMAAKTI-
TAUHIMAYUT KAVAMATKUNIT INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIT HAVAKTIIT
"IHUINAAKHIMAYAINIT". HAMNA
IHUINAAKHIMAYUK IHUAKHIHAKTUKHAK
KILAMIK, ILAA PIYUMAYAVUT IKLUKHAT
ANGIYUULIMAT OVALO PIYAKHAULIMAT.
UTAKIYUT AMIGAILIKHUTIK. KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT 3,500nik
IKLUKHANIK PIYUKHAULIKTUGUT
IHUAKHIYAAMI UKIUNI TALIMANIK,
AKIKALUNI \$640 millionmik. OVALO INU-
GIAKHILIKHUTA ANGILILIKTUMIK 50%mit
70%mut TAMAAT NUNAVUMI (INUUKTAKTU-



This crisis cannot be addressed in isolation because the severe overcrowding experienced by Inuit has a direct impact in areas such as health and academic performance.

The Government of Nunavut and the overcrowding crisis

The Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) is doing the best it can with the small amount of money it has relative to the huge need for housing. The NHC presses its case for social housing at every meeting with federal officials. The NHC is also working with NTI to try to get DIAND aboriginal housing money brought into the territory for the first time. The GN has been building approximately two social housing units per community per year at a much greater cost than if it had a long-term, funded construction plan in place that would allow it to build multiple units (with cost savings) in five communities per year based on need. Despite the lack of any significant federal support, the GN has still managed to build 329 social housing units since 1999.

The Nunavut Housing Corporation is doing the best it can with the small amount of money it has relative to the huge need for housing.

NIT TALVATUAK), IKLUKHAT PIHIMAITAVUT
OVALO ILAUKATIGIT INUUHIIT AYOKHANI-
AGUTAIT ANGILINIAKTUT.

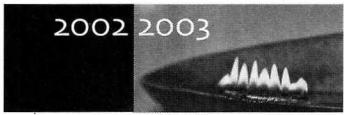
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI NAUNAIYAKHI-
MAYUT 3,500nik IKLUKHANIK PIYUKHAT
PIGIAGANI PIYUMAYAKHAVUT TALIMANI
UKIUNI, AKIKALUNI \$640 millionmik.

HAMNA AYOKHAGUTI UKAUTIGIYAKHAUNGI-
TUK AVALIITUMIK, ILAA ANGIKLIKPAT INU-
GIAKPALAAGUTIT IKLUT PIKATAKTAIT INUIT
NUNAVUMI IKPINAGIYAUULAAMAT
MIKHAANUT ANIAGUTIT OVALO ILIHAGUTIT
PIKTAKTAINI.

KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO INUGIAKPALAAGUTIT AYOKHAGUTAIT

NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYT KUAPURISITKUT
(NHC) PINAHUATI AKTUUGALUIT MIKIYUU-
GALUAKHUTIK KINAUYAKHAIT ANGIYUU-
GALUAKHUNI PIYUMAYUT IKLUKHAT.
NHCKut AKHUUKATAKTUT MIKHAANUT
INUIT IKLUKHAINIK KATIMAKATIGIK-
ATAKHUGIT KANATAMI HAVAKTIIT;
NHCKut HAVAKATIGIYAIT NTIKut
PIPKANAUAKHUGIT DIANDKut
NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT IKLUKHAINI KIN-
AUYAKHAIT PINAHUAKHUGIT NUNAVUMUT
HIVULIMI. GNKut HANAKATAKHKIMAYUT
MALGUNIK INUIT IKLUKHAINIK UKIUK
TAMAAT NUNANI AKITUTKIYAUGALU-
AKHUTIK KINAUYAKHAKATAGUMIK
UNGAIKHTUMUT UKIUNUT, KIN-
AUYAKHAINIT HANATJUTIKHAINIK PAK-
NAYAUTIKAGUMIK ILIHIMAYUMIK. ILAA,

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Yet, many Inuit still live in overcrowded conditions that contribute to poor indoor air quality and numerous medical problems and interfere with students' homework and school performance.

Overcrowding retards the physical and intellectual growth of our children, which in turn drives the growth rates in the criminal justice system, the health system and the demand for social services.

Dr. Anna Banerji's study of children admitted to the Baffin Regional Hospital (October 1977–June 1998) found that Inuit children in the Baffin Region suffer high rates of lower respiratory tract infections (LRTI) and have hospital admission rates for LRTI that are among the highest in the world. Her study concluded "host and environmental factors have been implicated as contributing to the severity of LRTIs in this population." Environmental factors listed in her study included substandard housing, overcrowding, poor ventilation in the home and smoking.

Tuberculosis can be exacerbated by crowded living conditions. Nunavut has a tuberculosis rate that is 25 times the national average in all age groups.

The overcrowding in Nunavut is made worse by the size of homes: houses in Nunavut have a lower average square

PIPKALAAKTAIT HANAKATALAALUTIK AMI-
GAIKATINIK IKLUKHANIK (AKITUVALAAGITU-
NIK) TALIMANI NUNANI UKIUK TAMAAT
PIYUMAYAPTINIK. IKAYUKTAUTIAGITKALU-
AKHUTIK KANATAMIT, GNKUT
HANAKATAKHMAYUT 260nik INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK 1999mit.

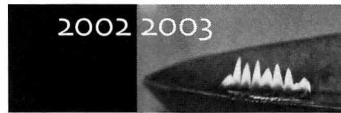
NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISITKUT
PITIANAHUAGALUIT MIKIGALUAKHUNI
KINAUYAKHAIT MIKHAANUT ANGIYUT
PIYUMAYAIT IKLUKHAINIK.

AMIGAITUT INUIT INUUYUT INUGIAK-
PALAAKTUNI IKLUNI, PIHIMAKTAMATA
NAKUUGITUNIK NIKHAAKATAKTAMINIK
OVALO AMIGAITUNIK ANIAKATAGUTINIK
OVALO PITIAKATAGUTIGINIK ILIHAGUTIMIN-
UT. INUGIAPALAAUTIT PIKATAUTIMAGU
ANGILILIGUTAIT OVALO AYOIGUTAIT
NUTAKAVUT, PIPKAKATAKHUGIT AMI-
GAILIGUTAIT APIKTUKTUIYINI, ANI-
AGUTINILU OVALO PIYUMAYAVUT
IKAYUGUTIKHAVUT.

TAAKTI ANNA BANERJI IHIVGIUKHIMAYUK NUTAKANIK ANIAVILIAKHI
QIKIQTALUMI ANIAVIANUT (OCTOBER 1977mit – JUNE 1998mut) NALVAAKHIMAYUK
INUIT NUTAKAT QIKIQTALUKNMI AMI-

GAITKIYAIT ANIKHAAGUTIKAGUTINIK
ANIAKATAKTUNIK (LRTI) OVALO ANIAVI-
NI PIKATAKTUT LRTImut ANGINKHAI
HILAKYUAMIT. IHIVGIUKHIMAYAIT
UKAKHIMAYUK “PIHIMAYUT OVALO
HILAKYUANGIT MIKHAANUT PIKATAK-
TUT MIKHAANUT ANGIYUT LRTImik
INUGIAKTUNI.” HILAKYUAMI





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footage than homes in the rest of Canada. Although the average person-per-dwelling figure of 3.84 in Nunavut does not tell the story of extended families who live together in far greater numbers, it does show that the rate is considerably higher than the rest of Canada, which has an average of 2.65 people living in larger homes.

Fair funding for Inuit housing

The money we need to get social housing built for Inuit is not provided by current formula-financing arrangements. Only a large federal investment, on par with Ottawa's financial commitment to the Inuit of Nunavik (the Inuit region in Northern Quebec), will be sufficient to address the housing crisis. In Nunavik, the Ottawa and Quebec governments committed \$50 million to social housing for the 8,000 Inuit of Nunavik, compared to nothing for the 24,000 Inuit in Nunavut. A similar level of commitment to Nunavut would come to about \$150 million. This would alleviate the worst crowding, but it would still fall short of the \$640 million needed to bring us up to par with the rest of Canada in terms of persons per dwelling.

In Nunavut, as in the South, expenditures for public government come from the federal government and taxes. Article 2 of the NLCA specifically says that nothing in the agreement will "affect the ability of the Inuit to participate in and benefit from government programs for Inuit or aboriginal people generally as the case may be." Yet, with significantly lower quantities and

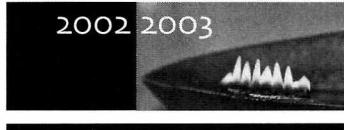
MIKHAANUT KATITIKHIMAYUT IHIVGIUK-
TAANI ILAUYUT NAKUUVALAAGITUT
IKLUKHAT, INUGIAPKALAAKTUT, NAKUULU-
ANGITUT ANIKHAAGUTIT IKLUNI OVALO
HIGAAGUTITLU.

TBkutit PILAAKTUT INUGIAKPALAAGAA-
GAT INUUKATIGIIT IKLUNI. NUNAVUMI
TBkutit NAUNAITKUTAIT ANGINIKAHAAT 25nik
ANGITKIYANIK KANATAMIT KITKANIITUNIT
OVALO NALVAAKHIMAYUT ANIAGUTIT
PIKATAKTUT TAMAMIK UKIUKAKTUNIT
ILAGIJINIT.

INUGIAKPALAAGUTIT NUNAVUMI
NAKUUGUIGUTAIT ANGITJUTAINIK IKLUNIK:
IKLUT NUNAVUMI MIKITKIYAIT IKLUNIT
KANATAMI. KIHIMI KITKANIITUT INU-
GIAGUTIT IKLUNI 3.84kuyut NUNAVUMI UKA-
TIAGITUT ILAUKATIGIIMATA ILANGIT
INUUKATIGIIKHUTIK AMIGAITKIIYAYUT,
TAKUKHAYUK NAUNAITKUTAIT AMI-
GAITKIIYAIT KANATAMIT, ILAA KITKANIIMATA
2.65mik INUIT INUUKATIGIIKTUT ANGITKIIYA-
MI IKLUNI KANATAMI.

NAKUUTKIYAKHAI
KINAUYAKHAINIK INUIT
IKLUKHAINI

KINAUYAKHAT PIYUMAYAVUT PIGIAGAPTA
INUIT IKLUKHAINIK HANAYAAMI INUNUT
PIHIMAINMAT UBLUMI ATUGUTAINI KIN-
AUYAKHANIK PIHIMAYAINI. KIHIMI ANGIYU-
MIK KANATAMIT TUTKUKTUITJUTAINI KIN-
AUYAKHANIK, AATJIKUTAANIK INUIT
NUNAVIMIT (INUIT NUNANGA UKIUKTAKTUP
QUEBECMI) NAAMAKHILAAKTAIT
PINAHUAGUPTA IKLUKHANIK AYOKHAGUTIP-
TINI. NUNAVIMI, OTTAWA OVALO QUEBEC
TUNIKATAKTUT \$50 millionmik INUIT
IKLUKHAINUT 8,000kuyut INUIT NUNAVIMI,
ILAA PIKATAKNGITUNUT 24,000kuyut INUIT



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ለዚህ የሚከተሉት አገልግሎት የሚከተሉት
በ፲፻፲፭ ዓመት የሚከተሉት አገልግሎት የሚከተሉት

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- የጊዜ ተከራካሪነትና ማቅረብ ስርዓት ስለሚያስፈልግ ይችላል

standards in Nunavut, Inuit are receiving less than they are entitled to as Canadians.

When a window breaks in public housing in Qikiqtarjuaq, the Government of Nunavut estimates that it costs \$1,750 to replace it. This includes the costs of purchasing a new window in the South, flying it to the remote community and then installing it. Construction and maintenance in Nunavut is dramatically more expensive than in Toronto or Halifax.

Social housing expenditures and home ownership programs should not be viewed only as expenditures. They represent a deliberate investment in community capacity that contributes to higher educational achievements, better health, greater productivity and a greater sense of well-being. Furthermore, since every nail and stick of lumber needed to build a social housing unit has to be imported from the South (usually Ottawa or Montreal), a federal investment in Nunavut social housing is also an investment in the Southern economy.

Recommendations:

- As a top priority, the Government of Nunavut, the Nunavut Housing Corporation and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. must pursue a federal intervention for Nunavut's housing crisis. A federal intervention would alleviate the worst crowding and bring Nunavut up to par with the

NUNAVUMI. AATJIKUTAANIK TUNIKATAGUMI
NUNAVUMUT AKIKHAIT \$150 millionmik PINI-
AKTUT.

NUNAVUMI AATJIKUTAATUT KANANA-MIT, AKIKHAIT INUIT KAVAMANGIT PIKTAK-TUT KANATAMI KAVAMATKUNIT OVALO TAK-SIINIT. ILANGANI 2, NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI UKAKHI-MAYUK ANGIGUTIMI "IPIGILAITAIT PIGIAGI-TA INUIT ILAULUTIK OVALO IKAYUKTAULU-TIK KAVAMATKUT PILIHIMAYAINIT INUIT OVALUNIIT NUNAKAKAAKHAMAYUT PIKATAK-TAINIK." KIHIMI MIKITKIYAMIK NAKUUTJU-TAINIT OVALO INUUHIANIT NUNAVUMI, INUIT PIKATAKTUT MIKITKIYANIK PILAAKTA-MINIK KANATAMIT.

AKINGIT IHUAKHAGIAMI
IGALAAT AHIGUGAAGATA INUIT IKLUINI
QIKIQTARJUAQMI, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT AKIKHAIT \$1,750
HIMAUTIKHAA. HAMNA ILAUYUK AKIKHAIT
NIUVIGUTIKHAK NUTAAT IGALAAK
KANANAMIT, TINMIAKUT AKYALUGU NUNA-
MUT, ILITIGILUGU. HANATJUTIT OVALO
MUNAGITJUTINGIT NUNAVUMI ANGIYUT
AKIKHAIT TORONTOMIT OVALO HALIFAXMIT.

INUIT IKLUKHAIT AKIKHAIT OVALO IKLUT
INMINIIGUTIT PILIHIMAYUT TAKUYUKHAUN-
GITUT AKIKAKTUT TALIVATUAK. NAUNAINMAT
TUTKUKTUITJUTAIT NUNANI TUNITJUTIN-
GIT UNGAHIKTUMUT UKIUNUT
ANGIKLLIAAT ILIHAGUTIKHAI PILAAKATUT,
NAKUUTKIYAT ANIAKTAILITJUTIT OVALO
NAKUUTKIYAMIK INMINIIGUTIKHANIK.
ILANGITLU KIKIAT OVALO KIYOT ATUK-



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rest of Canada in terms of persons per dwelling and persons per bedroom. This federal intervention would entail a capital investment of \$640 million.

- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the Government of Nunavut and the Nunavut Housing Corporation must pursue aboriginal housing funding from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to create Inuit-specific, federally funded social housing and home ownership programs in Nunavut.
 - The governments could form a partnership with the Nunavut Investment Group (formerly Nunavut Construction Corporation), using funds from the on-reserve (or equivalent) housing program—NIG would be our “Tribal Corporation.” Under this model, Inuit would be the primary employees and would have access to training dollars and funds for the cost of building the social housing units. The ultimate goal would be for residents to pay for the upkeep and maintenance of their units.

Background Information

The majority of Inuit in Nunavut live in social housing. Over half the population, or 13,666 residents, live in the 3,786 social housing units in the territory. Ninety-eight per cent of social housing tenants are Inuit.

Type of housing unit	% of all housing units in Nunavut
Social housing units	45.9
Privately-owned houses	27.7
Housing provided by employers	9.6
Government of Nunavut staff housing	9.2
Private market rentals	7.7

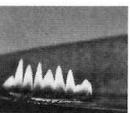
TUKHAT HANAYAAMI INUIT IKLUKHAIT NIU-
VIKATAMATA KANANAMIT (ILAA OTTAWAMIT
OVALUNIIT EDMONTONMIT), KANATAMI
TUTKUKTUIKATAKTUT NUNAVUMI INUIT
IKLUKHAIT KINAUYALIUGUTIKATAGUTIGIMAG-
IT KANANAMI HANATILIGIYINUT.

PITKUYAVUT:

- HIVULIUYUKHAK, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI, NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISITKUT OVALO NTIKut PINAHUAKTUKHAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT IKLUKHAINI KINAUYAKHAINIK KANATAMI INULIGIYINIT HANALUGIT INUIT MIKHAANUT, KANATAMIT KINAUYALINIK INUIT IKLUKHAINIK OVALO IKLUKHAIT INMINIUGUTINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK NUNAVUMI.
 - KAVAMATKUT ILAUKATIGIILIKLUTIK NUNAVUMI HANATILIGIYIT KUAPURISITKUNIK (NCC) ATUKLUTIK KINAUYAKHANIK ITKILIIT NUNAINI (AATJIKUTAINIKLUUNIIT) IKLULIGIYIT PILIHIMAYUNIK – NCCkut “ILAUYUT KUAPURISITKULIKLUTIK”. HAMNA ATULAAK, INUIT HIVULIULAATTUT HAVAKTIULUTIK OVALO PILAALUTIK AYOIKHAGUTINIK KINAUYAKHAINIK OVALO KINAUYAKHAINIK AKILIGUTIKHAINIK INUIT IKLUKHAINIK. PINAHUALUTA TIKITUMAYAVUT NUNAKATIGIIT AKILIKATALUTIK IHUAKHAUTIKHAIIT OVALO MUNAGITJUTIKHAIIT IKLUKHAT.

TUHAGUTIKHANGIT

AMIGAITKIYAIT INUIT INUUYUT INUIT IKLUI-
NI NUNAUMI. KITKANITUT INUGIAGUTINIT
OVALUNIIT 13,666 NUNAKATIGIIT INUUYUT
3,786NI INUIT IKLUINI NUNAPTTINI. 98%kuyut
INUIT IKLUNI IKLUKAKTUT. INUINAUYUT.



Հայոց պատմության մեջ առաջին աշխարհական պատմությունը հայության պատմություն է և առաջին աշխարհական պատմությունը հայության պատմություն է:

Operating costs for the social housing units total \$91 million annually. According to the NHC, the cost of building one three-bedroom house in Nunavut is approximately \$250,000.

The waiting time for a social housing unit in Iqaluit averages two years, but can be as high as seven years in Clyde River. Approximately 4,000 people in 1,100 families (15 per cent of the population) are on the waiting list. The NHC estimates that the list grows by 250 names per year, a figure that does not include those who have given up and removed their names from the list. With a birth rate that is more than twice the national average, and 60 per cent of the population under the age of 16, the problem will continue to grow unless an even greater effort is made.

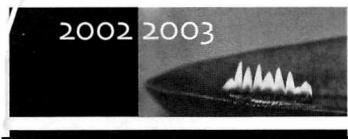
Nunavut's existing social housing stock is the oldest in Canada and is in dire need of renovations. The average age of social housing units is 20 years, with some units as old as 35 years.

KANUGITUT IKLUT	%TAMAMIK IKLUT NUNAVUMI
INUIT IKLUT	45.9
INMINIK IKLUKAKTUT	27.7
IKLUT HAVAKTIMINIT	9.6
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI IKLUT	9.2
INMINIGUTINIK ATUKTUT	7.7

HANALGUTIT AKIIT INUIT IKLUIT \$91 millionkuyut UKIUK TAMAAT. UKAKHIMAYUT NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISITKUT, AKINGIT HANAYAAMI ATAUHIK PINGAHULIK IKLU NUNAVUMI \$250,000kuyuk.

UTAKIYUT INUIT IKLUKHAINIK IQALUNI
KITKANIITUK MALGUNIK UKIUNIK KIHIMI
ANGITKIYAT 7nik UKIUNIK KANGIKTU-
GAAPIKMI. 4,000kuyut INUIT, 1,100mit
ILAKATIGIICKTUNIT (15%nit INUGIAKATINIT)
UTAKIYUNIT. NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUA-
PURISITKUT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT UTAKIYUT
AMIGAILIGUTIKAKTUT 250nik ATINIK UKIUK
TAMAAT, NAUNAITKUTIT ILAUNIGITUT
TAHAPKOA UTAKIHKHIMAYUT OVALO
UNGUVAKHIMAYAIT ATIIT. INUUKATAKTUT
ANGITKIYAIT MALGUNIK KANATAMI KITKAN-
IT OVALO 60%kuyut INUGIAKATIGIT ATAANI-
ITUT UKIUNGIT 16nik, AYOKHANIAGUTIT
ANGILINIAKTUK KIHIMI IHUAKHAKTAAUKPAT.

KILAMIK PIYAKHANIK
HANAYUKHAULIKTUGUT NUTAANIK
IKLUKHANIK. NUNAVUMI PIHIMAYUT INUIT
IKLUKHAIT UTUKAUTKIYAYUT KANATAMI
OVALO IHUAKHAKHIMAYUKHAULIKTUT KIL-
AMIK. KITKANIITUT UTUKAUTAIT INUIT
IKLUIT 20nik UKIUKAKTUT, ILANGIT
UTUKAUPLUTIK 35nik UKIUNIK.



Δε^ασ^άσ^έ: ρ^άσ^έκυ^τ]^ά <^έρ^έσ^έ

Education: Investing in Our Future

ILIHAKTUIYIT: TUTKUKTUIYIT HIVUNIKHAPTINI

$$\Delta \leftarrow \sigma \triangleleft \sigma \quad \Delta \rightarrow \cap$$

72% ΔεΔ^c ουαΔ^aγγλ^c
Δεθ^c δεθ^c ΔεΔ^aο^c
δεθ^c δεθ^c

Հայրական 1985-ի, մայիս
ՏԸՆ-ԾԱՀԿԸ (TLC) հարլետուն
Բակու 300 Աշուղաբեկ Առնուլ

Formal education in Inuktitut

Seventy-two per cent of Inuit identify Inuktitut or Inuinnaqtun as their first language, a very high number in comparison to other aboriginal languages in Canada. We have a ready basis for action, yet progress has been slow, due largely to poor financial and policy support from both levels of government. Despite repeated calls to develop a K-12 Inuktitut curriculum, and even though education (along with housing) is one of two priority areas identified by the GN in the Bathurst Mandate, there is no progress to report.

72 per cent of Inuit identify Inuktitut or Inuinnaqtun as their first language.

Formed in 1985, the Nunavut Teaching and Learning Centre (TLC) has produced over 300 resource materials in Inuktitut (and in

ILIHATIAGUTIKHAT INUKTITUT

72%kuyut INUIT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT INUK-
TITUT OVALUNIIT INUINAQTUT HIVULIIT
UKAUHIIT, ANGINIKHAAT AMIGAITKIYAIT
AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT UKAUHIINIT
KANATAMI. PIHIMALIKTUGUT PILAAKTAP-
TINIK KIHIMI NUUTIGUTAIT KAYUMIITPIAK-
TUK, ILAA KINAUYAKALUAGITUNI OVALO
PIKUYANIK IKAYUKTAULUANGITUNI
TAMAMIK KAVAMATKUNIT. UKAKATAKHIMA-
GALUAKHUNI HANALUTIK KRAT Kmit 12mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK
OVALO ILIHAKTUIYI (IKLUKHANIKLU)
HIVULIUYUT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUK GNkunit
KINGAUMI MALIKTAKHAMI, NUTAAMIK
TUHAKTIKHKANGITUGUT.

**72% kuyut INUIT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT
INUKTITUT OVALUNIT INUINAQTUT
HIVILIIT UKAUHIIT.**

ILIHIMAYUK 1985mi, NUNAVUMI ILIHAHTIU-TIT OVALO ILIHAGUTIT HAVAKVIIT (TLC) HANAHIMAYUT AVATAANUT 300nik PITKU-



(Այլուր կենցածքները՝ առաջին մասունքները կազմում են այս պատճենի համար առաջակա գործությունը) Հայոց առաջակա գործությունը կազմում է այս պատճենի համար առաջակա գործությունը:

የዕለታዊርበርሃሪ ልማትበር
አይኖራዊስ

much smaller numbers in Inuinnaqtun) for the K-6 Inuktitut Learning Arts Curriculum. However, the majority of these resources are for the earliest grades only (up to Grade 3). Few, if any, Inuktitut resources exist for the higher grades. Remedyng this situation will require a substantial investment in fiscal, physical and human resources.

Funding for Inuktitut curriculum

The GN created the Curriculum and School Services Division within the Department of Education to develop Inuktitut curriculum in accordance with the Bathurst Mandate. The operating and maintenance (O&M) expenses were covered for the curriculum division, but there was no actual budget for curriculum development until last fiscal year, when \$1 million was allocated for 2002/2003. However, the division estimates that \$3.5 million will be needed annually to fully develop Inuktitut as the language of instruction from K-12. This, by rather conservative estimates, would be needed over a ten-year period, for a total of \$35 million. But even if the curriculum division had the money now, it would have difficulty finding enough people able to do the actual work. Capacity building in this area must also become a priority.

TINIK ATULAAKTUNIK INUKTITUT (MIK-
ITKIYAIT INUINAQTUT) KRAT Kmit 6mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIKHAT
MALIGUTIKHAIT. KIHIMI, AMIGAITKIYAIT
HAPKOA PITKUTIT ILIHALIHAALIKTUNUT
TALVATUAQ (KRAT 3mut). IKITUT, PIKAKATA
PIHIMAYUT ANGINIKHAANUT KRATNUT.
IHUAKHAGIAMI HAMNA PIHIMAYUK ANGIYU-
MIK AKIKANIAKTUK KINAUYAKHANIK,
HAVAKTAKHANIK OVALO INUIT PITKU-
TIKHAINIK.

KINAYUAKHAIT INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAIT

GNKUT HANAHIMAYUT ILIHAGUTIT
MALIGUTIKHANIK OVALO ILIHAKVIIT
IKAYUKTUT MUNAGIYIINI ARVIAAMI HANALU-
TIK INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT
MALIGUTIKHAINIK MALIKHUGU KINGAUK
MALIKTAKHAINIT. HANALGUTIT OVALO
MUNAGITJUTIT (O&M) AKIIT AKILIKTAT
MALIGUTIKHAIT MUNGUYIINIT, KIHIMI KIN-
AUYAKANGITUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK
MALIGUTIKHAINIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK
AIPAAGANI UKIUMI TUNIYAUHIMAGAMIK \$1
millionmik UKIUMI 2002/2003. KIHIMI
MUNAGIYIT UKAKHIMAYUT \$3.5 millionmik
PIYUKHAT UKIUK TAMAAAT INIKPIAGIAGANI
INUKTITUT UKAUHINGA ILIHAGUTIKHANI
KRAT Kmit 12mut. HAMNA MIKINIKHAAGU-
GALUAKHUNI ATUNIAKTUK KULINI UKIUNI
TAMAAAT AKIKALUNI \$35 millionmik. ILAA
MALIGUTIKHAINIK MUNAGIYIT KINAUYAKA-
GALUALUTIK, AYONANIAKTUK NAL-
VAANAHUALUNI INUNIK HAVAKTAKHAINIK.
AYOIKHAGUTIKHAT HAMANI HIVULI-
UYUKHAK.



- 1948-50 სელგუბი ბათუმის რევიზიუმი
- 1950-53 სელგუბი ბათუმის რევიზიუმი
- 1953-66 სელგუბი ბათუმის რევიზიუმი
- 1966-70 ამინისტრაციული დოკუმენტები
- 1970-99 სელგუბი ბათუმის რევიზიუმი
- 1999-დღემდე სელგუბი ბათუმის რევიზიუმი

Inuit and Southern-style education: A short history

Since the end of the Second World War, when European-style education was introduced in Nunavut, schooling has been under the control of five different government agencies:

- 1948–50 Federal Department of Mines and Resources
- 1950–53 Federal Department of Resources and Development
- 1953–66 Federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources
- 1966–70 Federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
- 1970–99 GNWT Department of Education
- 1999–present GN Department of Education

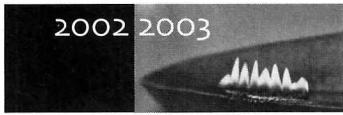
INUIT OVALO KABLUNAAT ILIHAGUTINGIT: NAITUK KINGULIVUT

NIKTTITLUGIT AIPAANI ANGUYAKHIMAYUT,
KABLUNAATITUT ILIHAGUTIT TUNIYAUHI-
MANMATA NUNAVUMUT, ILIHAGUTIT
MUNAGIYAUHIMAYUT TALIMANIK AALANIT
KAVAMATKUT MUNAGIYINIT:
• 1948mit-50mut KANATAMI MUNAGIYIT
UYAGAKHIUKTUT OVALO PITKUTINIK
• 1950mit-53mut KANATAMI MUNAGIYIT
PITKUTINIK OVALO HANATILIGIYIT
• 1953mit-66mut KANATAMI INULIGIYIT
OVALO PITKUTILIGIYIT
• 1966mit-70mut KANATAMI INULIGIYIT
• 1970mit-99mut GNWTkut ILIHAKTUIYIT
• 1999mit-UBLUMIMUT GNKUT ILIHAKTUIYIT

In Nunavut today, two-thirds of public school teachers and almost all the high school teachers are Southerners, most of whom receive no organized training in the Inuit way of life or orientation to the Inuit experience of being out on the land. This is apparent from the controversy surrounding the *Let's Visit Nunavut* handbook, used in classrooms, which upset many Inuit parents.

NUNAVUMI UBLUMI, MALGUIT-PINGAHUNIT
ILIHALIHAAT ILIHAKTIIT OVALO TAMAK-
MIVYAK INIKTILIKTUT ILIHAKTIIT KABLU-
NAAGUYUT, TAMAMIVYAK AYOIKHAKTI-
TAUHIMAITUT INUIT INUUHIINIK OVALUNIIT
AYOIKHAKTITAUHIMAITUT INUIT NALUNGI-
TAINIK NUNAMIIGAMI. HAMNA NAUNAIHI-
MALIKTUK AYOKHAGUTIMI PULAATA
NUNAVUMUT MAKPIGAAK, ATUKHIMAYUK
ILIHAGUTINI, KUVIAGIYAUNGITUK AMI-
GAITUNI INUIT ANGAYUKAANIT.

1972mit ILIHAKTUIYIT KATIMATITLUGIT
ITCkut, INUIT KUVIAGIGITHUGIT UKAKHI-
MAYUT ILIHAKTUYIT MALIGUTAINIK
HAVAKHIMAYAIT KABLUNAAT – KABLUNAATI-
TUINAK – AKHUUGUTIHIMAMAT MAKPI-
GAANIK ILIHAKLUTIK. PIYUMAGITHUTIK
KABLUNAATITUT ILIHAGUTINIK INIK-
TIGUTAINIK KIHIMI INUIT ILIHAKTIT PIYU-



As early as 1972, at an education conference organized by the Eskimo Brotherhood, Inuit criticized an education system run by Southerners—mostly in English—that emphasized book learning. They rejected a Southern education certificate system that applied Southern standards to Inuit teachers in favour of a teacher credential system that reflected their own values. And they stressed the need for an education system that would pass on the Inuit way of life and oral tradition of teaching.

In 1971, a Standing Committee of the House of Commons in Ottawa urged the government to shorten the school year in Nunavut so that Inuit families could teach their children hunting and land skills over an extended period. The recommendation was reinforced the following year by participants at the First International Conference on Cross-Cultural Education in the Circumpolar Nations, who agreed that school schedules should be timed to allow students long periods of time on the land at the best seasons of the year. The Standing Committee recommendation was never implemented.

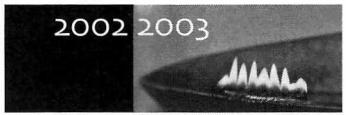
MAYAMINIK ILIHAHTIIT INIKHIMAYUNIK
MIKHAANUT INUUHIMINIK. OVALO
AKHUUHKHUTIK PIYUMAYAMINIK ILIHAGUTIT
ATUKTAINIK TUNIKATALAAT INUIT INUUHIIT
OVALO UKAUHIIT KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIK ILI-
HAGUTINIK.

1971mi KATIMAYIGALAAT KANATAMI
MALIGALIUKTUNI OTTAWAMI PITKUHI-
MAYAIT KAVAMATKUT NAITUUTI-
NAHALUGIT ILIHAGUTIT UKIUNGIT
NUNAVUMI, INUIT ILAKATIGIIT ILIHAKTIGIA-
GANI NUTAKANIK UMAPUKHIIKTUNIK
OVALO NUNAMI AYOIKHALUTIK ILANGANI
UKIUNI. PITKUHIMAYUT IKAYUKTAUHI-
MAYUK AIPAAGANI UKIUMI ILAUYUNUT
HIVULIPAAK HILAKYUAMI KATIMAKYUAKTI-
TLUGIT "ILAUAKATIGIUKTUKHAT INUUUVIVINIIT
ILIHAGUTIT UKIUKTAKTUNI NUNANI,
ANGIKHIMAYUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAIT
PIYUKHAT PIPKAGIAGITA ILIHAKTUT
NUNAMIILUTIK KUVIANAKTUMI UKIUN-
GANI. KATIMAYIGALAAT PITKUHIMAYAIT
INIKTIKHIMAITUT.

1974mi, "QUINNUAYOAK" ILAGIIT
IQALUNI UKTUKHIMAYUT PIYUMAPLUTIK
NUNAYIGALAANI AYOIKHAKTUKHAT HIMAU-
TIKHAINUT ILIHAGUTINUT
MALIGUTIKHAINIK, KIHIMI IKAYUKTAUNG-
TUT KAVAMATKUNIT.

1975mi, IClik KATIMAKYUAKTITLUGIT
ARVIAMI, INUIT UKAKHIMAYUT PIYUMAPLU-
TIK ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAINI ILITAGILU-
TIK INIKHIMAYAIT INUIT PITKUHIINIK
OVALO NUNAMI AYOIKHAGUTINIK OVALO
INUKTITUT UKAUHINIK OVALO TITI-
GAGUTINIK. HAMNA PIHIMAITUK HATJA.





$\Delta \zeta^a \sigma^A \sigma^B - \bar{\zeta}^a \bar{\sigma}^A \bar{\sigma}^B$

Δς-σ-δς-ν-λι-θ-σ-σ-τ-λ-γ-κ-α- λι-σ-τ-λ-κ-α
λ-ρ-λ-ε-τ-λ-γ-κ-α. μ-α-τ-α- τ-ε-τ-α-λ-η-λ-ε-τ-α
(NAC) α-δ-α-τ-λ-ε-τ-α- γ-τ-λ-ε-τ-α- σ-α-
λ-α-σ-τ-λ-γ-τ-α-σ- <λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- γ-τ-λ-ε-τ-α-
λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-σ-α-γ-τ-α-
λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-σ-α-γ-τ-α-
Δ-α-σ-α-γ-τ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-σ-α-γ-τ-α-
Δ-α-σ-α-γ-τ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-σ-α-γ-τ-α-
μ-α-λ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α-
Δ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- (NTEP)
λ-α-σ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- 0-μ-α-τ-α- 48 μ-α-σ-α- Δ-α-λ-
Δ-α-σ-α- 2003-Γ. Δ-α-σ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α-
λ-α-μ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- 20-Δ-α-λ-α- σ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α-
λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- 230 μ-α-τ-α- Δ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-σ-α-
λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- σ-α-λ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α-
ρ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α- τ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-λ-
Δ-α-σ-α- Δ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α- τ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α-
Δ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α- τ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Γ.
Δ-α-λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α- τ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- Δ-α-λ-
Δ-α-σ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α- μ-α-λ-α- τ-ε-τ-α- λ-α-τ-λ-γ-τ-α-

In 1974, the "Quinnuayoak" group in Frobisher Bay tried to put forward extended camp experience as an alternative to the regular school curriculum, but received no support from government.

In 1975, at an Inuit Cultural Institute conference in Eskimo Point, Inuit said they wanted the education system to recognize achievement in the Inuit way of life and land skills, and in Inuktitut speaking and writing. This has yet to happen.

Formal education in English

The level of formal education has been consistently rising in Nunavut since 1986, when less than half of the population had a Grade 9 education. Today, that figure is over 88 per cent. However, the rapidly expanding population (Nunavut's birth rate, at 26.8 births per thousand, is more than 2.5 times the national average of 10.5 per thousand) places an even greater burden on an education system already struggling to build schools, train Inuit teachers and develop curricula with relevant Nunavut themes. Not taking action immediately has serious consequences, as low educational achievement paves the road to poverty.

Post-secondary education is also growing. Nunavut Arctic College (NAC) now offers a number of certificate, diploma and degree courses specifically designed for Northern students and employment, some

ILIHAGUTIT KABLUNAAATITUT

NAUNAITKUTAIT ILIHAGUTIT ANGILILIKTUT
NUNAVUMI 1986mit, KITKANIITUT INU-
GIAKATIGIIT KRAT 9mik ILIHAKHIMATI-
TLUGIT. UBLUMI, TAMNA NAUNAITUTI
AVATAANUNGAKTUK 88%mik. KIHIMI AMI-
GAILIKTUT INUGIAGAKTIGIIT (NUNAVUMI
INUUKATAKTUT 26.8mik INUUYUT 1,000mit,
ANGITKIYAK 2.5mik KANATAMI KITKANIITUK
10.5mik INUUYUT 1,000mit) ILIVAKTAIT UKU-
MAITUMIK ILIHAGUTIT ATUKTAINUT AYOKA-
LIKTTUT HANANAHUAT ILIHAVIKHANIK,
AYOIKHAINAHUAT INUIT ILIHAKTIKHANIK
OVALO HANANAHUAT ILIHAGUTIT
MALIGUTIKHAINIK NAKUUGIYAUYT
NUNAVUMI ATUKTAKHAINIK. PINGITKUMI
KILAMIK AYONANIAK, ILAA ILIHAKLUAKH-
MAITUT AYOKHANIAMATA HIVUNIKHAMINIK.

ILINIAGIAKPAANAHUAT AMIGAILIKTUT-
LU. NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT (NAC)
PIPKAILIKTUT AMIGAITUNIK INIKTIGUTINIK,
INIKPIAGUTINIK OVALO INIKPIALAAGUTINIK
ILIHAGUTINIK MIKHAANUT UKIUKTAK-
TUNUT ILIHAKTUNUT OVALO HAV-
AGUTIKHAINUT, ILANGIT ILAUKATIGI-
IKHUTIK KANANAMI UNIVERSITINUT.
NUNAVUMI ILIHAKTIIT ILIHAGUTIT PILIHI-
MAYUT (NTEP) INIKTIPKAINIAKTUT 48nik ILI-
HAKTIKHANIK 2003mi. NAKUUYUUGALUAK
HAPKOA NAMAGIT MIKIYUT 20%kuyut 230nik
NUTAAT INUIT ILIHAKTIKHANIK PIYU-
MAYAVUT – NAUNAITKUT ILAUNGITUK
HIMAUTIKHAIUT NUTKAKHIMAYUT ILIHAKTI-
IT. ILIHAKTIIT AYOINIAKTUT HAVAKUMIK,
UNIVERSITIMUNGITUK. IKAYUKTAKHAVUT
TAHAPKONONGA ILIHAKTINUT ILIHAKTILI-
HAAT OVALO HIVULIMI PINGAHUNI UKIUNG-
GANI, PITINAGIT NAKUUYUMIK ILIHAKTIU-
LIKTUT. ILIKAFUGUMI INIKTIGUTIKHAINIK
NAKUUNGITUK PINAHUAKAT NAKUUYUNIK



መዕገ ቅዱሸጥነት
ለተለካሙና/ልጋዴውን ስርዓትና የሚከተሉት አንቀጽ ነው፡፡

ልጋዴው ሰራተኞች መዕጣዎች፣ ለጠቅናት ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
ልጋዴው ሰራተኞች መዕጣዎች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
በዕጻር፣ ጥር ማስታወሻ ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
የፈጸም ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
አንቀጽ ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
መዕጣዎች መዕጣዎች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
፩፭፻፯ ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
፩፭፻፯ ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
ልጋዴው ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
ለ፩፭፻፯ ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች

ΔμΔ^c Δc^{-q}d^{r+s} μαδ^qΓ, Λ_cΔ^qΓ^{-r}
C^dΔ^{-s}μα^qb^qγL^{-t}Δ^c Δc^{-q}d^{r+s}Δ^t
b^qΔ^{-r}Γ^{-s}. Δ^c Δ^{-q}Δ^{r+s}μ^qΔ^{-t}Δ^c.

in conjunction with Southern universities. The Nunavut Teacher Education Program (NTEP) could graduate up to 48 new teachers in 2003. Although a step in the right direction, this number represents only 20 per cent of the estimated 230 new Inuit teachers required—a figure that does not include replacements for retiring teachers. Teachers learn to be good teachers on the job, not in university. We must provide every support possible to those teachers just starting out, and for their first three years, until they develop into good teachers. Putting in place artificially inflated credential requirements does not necessarily result in better teachers—it just results in more credentials. In 2000, only 25 per cent of elementary school teachers in Nunavut, and no high school teachers, could speak Inuktitut fluently. By 2002, this figure had improved: close to 40 per cent of all teachers and 25 per cent of all principals, were Inuit. (The student population across Nunavut is almost 96 per cent Inuit.)

Land skills/non-formal education

Inuit culture in Nunavut, especially in comparison to aboriginal cultures in the rest of Canada, is still a viable force. It is not uncommon to encounter young Inuit parents who sincerely wish their children to become great hunters. The 1999 Nunavut Community Labour Force Survey found

ILIHAKTINIK – PIINAMAT INIKTIGUTIKAFU-
NIK. 2000mi 25%kuyut ILIHALIHAAT ILI-
HAKVIIT ILIHAKTIKHAT NUNAVUMI OVALO
INIKTILIKTUNI ILIHAVINI ILIHAKTIKANGI-
TUGUT UKALAAKTUNIK INUKTITUT. KIHIMI
2002mi HAMNA NAUNAITKUTI NAKUUHILIK-
TUK: KANITUK 40%kuyut TAMAMIK ILIHAKTI-
IT OVALO 25%kuyut TAMAMIK ATANGUYAIT
INUINAULIKTUT. (ILIHAKTUT INUGIAGUTAIT
TAMAAT NUNAVUMI 96%kuyut INUINAUYUT).

NUNAMI AYOIKHAGUTIT/ ILIHAKTIGUTIT

INUIT INUUVIVINIIT NUNAVUMI, ILAA
AATJIKUTAINI NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT INUU-
VIVINIINI KANATAMI, AKHUUNAKTUT. NAU-
NAITUK TAKUYAAMI INUULGAMIIT INUIT
ANGAYUKAAT PIYUMAYUT NUTAKAMINIK
AYOIKHIMALUTIK UMAYUKHIULAAMINIK.
1999mi NUNAVUMI NUNAINI HAVAKTUKHAT
IHIVGIUKHIMAYUT NALVAAKHIMAYUT
78%nik INUIT ANGUTIT UKIULIIT 15nit 54nut
UMAYUKHIUKATAKTIUT.

INUIT INUUVIVINIIT NUNAVUMI, ILAA
AATJIKUTAINI NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT INU-
UVTVINTINTI KANATAMT. AKHUIJAKTUT.

TAKUYUNMATA KANANAMIT KANATAMI MAL-
GUUYUT HAVAKTUKHAT NAUNAITKUTAIT:
KINAUYALIUKTUT HAVAKTUT OVALO HAVAN-
GITUT. NUNAVUMI KIHIMI ILAHIMAYUK
ILAKHAANIK – INUIT HAVAKATAKLUANGITUT
OVALUNIIT HAVANGITUT KIHIMI INUUYUT
INMINIK NAKUUYUMIK OVALO KINAUYAL-
IUKATAKTUTILAANI NUNAMI PIPLUTIK.
AMIGAITUT INUULGAMIIT ANGUTIT OVALO
ANGNAIT PIYUMAYUT INUIT INUUUVIVINIGI-



that more than three-quarters (78 per cent) of Inuit men aged 15 to 54 take part in harvesting activity, at least occasionally.

Inuit culture in Nunavut, especially in comparison to aboriginal cultures in the rest of Canada, is still a viable force.

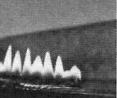
In the eyes of Southern Canada there are two labour force categories: the wage-employed and the unemployed. Nunavut has an additional category—people with sporadic or no wage employment who nonetheless lead fulfilling lives and earn at least some of their living through land-based activities. Many young Inuit men and women aspire to continue Inuit traditional lifestyles, skills and culture. This fundamental human need for culture and identity has to be acknowledged and fostered by the education system, where a child spends a significant amount of time. But it also has to be fostered and protected outside the school by supporting the traditional ways of passing on Inuit skills, namely young and old working side by side out on the land.

This dual approach to retaining and celebrating culture recognizes that the school system does not have an exclusive monopoly over education—nor should it. Inuit know that most of the skills, traditions and cultural understandings that make a person know who they are and where they come from—that enable every Inuk to assert that knowledge with a sense of confidence, pride and social responsibility—are not taught in schools.

TUT, AYOIKHAUTIGINIK OVALO KAUYIMAY-
ATUKAGINIK. HAMNA NAUNAITUK INUIT
PIYUMAYAIT INUUVIVINIIT OVALO NAU-
NAITKUTIGIT ILITAGIYAUYUKHAT OVALO
IKAYUKTAULUTIK ILIHAKTUIYIT ATUKTAINIT,
NUTAGAK PIKATALUNI ILIHAGUTINGANIK.
KIHIMI IKAYUKTAUYUKHAK OVALO
MUNAGIYAULUNI HILATAANIT ILIHAKVINIT
IKAYUKTAULUNI KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIK
TUNITJUTAIT INUIT AYOIKHAUTINGIT, ILAA
INUULGAMIIT OVALO INUTUKAIT
HAVAKATIGIILUTIK NUNAMI.

HAMNA MALGUUKATIGIUK ATUKTUK
PIHIMANAHUAT OVALO KUVIAGIYAUUT
INUUVIVINIIT ILITAGIHIMAYUK ILIHAKVIIT
ATUGUTINGIT AVALITUUNGITUT ILIH-
AGUTINI – OVALUNIIT PILUTIK. INUIT
NALUNGITUT AYOIKHAUTIT, KAUYIMAY-
ATUKANGIT OVALO INUUVIVINIIT AYOIKH-
AGUTAIT INUUM NALUNGITAKHAINIK KIN-
AUYAAKHAITA OVALO NAKIT KAIHIMAYUT –
PIPKANIAKTAT TAMAMIK INUIT PIPKALUGIT
TAHAMNA ILIHAGUTIKHAT IKHINGILUNI,
UKIPIGIKPIALUNI OVALO INUUKATIMINUT
MUNGITIALAALUNI – ILIHKAITILAITUT
TAMAMIK ILIHAKVINI.

KANANAMIUTAK ILIHKAITITAUHIMAYUK
IKPINATUUTIMIK NUNAMI AYOIKHAUTINIK
APIGIGALUAGAMI ILAUKATAUYUMAPLUNI
ILANAMINIT NUNAHIUTIKUT NUNAMINIT
HILATAANUT. ILANANGA ITKAUMAVAKTUK
AAPANGA PITKUNGINMAGU AVALIITUMIK
SKIDOOKUT KIHIMI NALUHUIGUMI IKLULI-
ULAAMIK - UKAKHIMANMAT NUTAAK TIKIHI-
MAYUK AYOIKHAKHIMALUNI AATJIKTAINIK
AYOIKHAGUTINIK NUNAMIILIGAAGAT. ILAA

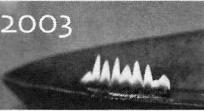


A Southerner received a valuable lesson on the enduring importance of land-based skills when he asked if he could join a local friend on a snowmobile trip out of town. The friend recalled that his father refused to let him go out alone with his skidoo until he knew how to build an igloo—and so he insisted that the new arrival learn the same skill before going out on the land. Even in an era when no one lives in an igloo full-time, the ability to build your own shelter still means the difference between life and death if a snow machine breaks down.

It follows that there must be a much better balance between the months spent in classrooms and days out on the land. The longer the school year, the less time is available for young Inuit to spend with older generations. For three decades, Inuit have urged governments to build greater flexibility into school calendars, so that families can go out on the land during prime hunting, fishing and berry-picking seasons. In order to pursue this simple and sensible opportunity, Nunavut's school year calendar must be flexible enough to accommodate the arrival of spring in Iqaluit in April, but later in Arctic Bay (May or early June), to recognize that sea ice breaks up in June in Iqaluit but in mid-August in Grise Fiord. This could be achieved by leaving it to each community to design the school year that suits it best, with the understanding that local decisions will always be based on the natural rhythms of life and the cultural practices that reflect them.

UBLUMI INUIT INUUYUNAIKTUUGALUIT
IKLUNI TAMAAT, NAUNAIYAKHIMAGAAGAT
HANALUTIK IKLUAKHANIK PILAAMAT INU-
UYAAMIT OVALO TUKUYAAMIT AHIGUKAT
NUNAHIUTINIK NUNAMI.

PINMAT PIHIMAYUKHAT KITKANIILUNI
TATKIKHIUTIT ILIHAKTUT ILIHAKVINI OVALO
UBLUNIILAANI NUNANI. TAKIULIMATA ILIH-
AGUTIT UKIUNGIT, PIKATATIALAIMATA INU-
ULGAMIIT INUIT PIKATIGIILUGIT INUTUKAIT.
PINGAHUNIK KULJINIK UKIUNIK, INUIT
PITKUHIMAVAKTAIT KAVAMATKUT PIP-
KANAHUALUGIT AYONAKPALAAGITUNIK ILI-
HAKVIIT TATKIKHIUTAINIK, ILAA ILAKATIGIIT
NUNAMIITAAGANI UMAYUKHUNAKHIGAA-
GAT, IKALUKHUNAKHIGAAGAT OVALO PAUN-
GAKHUNAKHIGAAGAT. PILAAGIAGA HAMNA
AYONAITUK OVALO IHUMAALUNAKTUK
PITJUTIKHAK, NUNAVUMI ILIHAKVIIT UKI-
UNGIT TATKIKHIUTAIT PIHIMAYUKHAK
AYONAITUNIK PIGIAGITA TIKITKAAGAT UPIN-
GAA IQALUNUT APRILMI, KIHIMI AVATAANUT
IKPIARJUKMI (MAYMI OVAUNIIT JUNEMI),
ILITAGINAHUALUGIT HIKUT AHIGUXTINGIT
JUNEMI IQALUMI KIHIMI KITKANI AUGUSTMI
AUYUITUMI. HAMNA PILAAKTUK TUNI-
HIMAGUMIK NUNAMINI ILIHAKTUIYIT
MUNAGIGUMIK ILIHAGUTIT UKIUNGIT
NAKUUGIYAMINIK, NALUNGITKUMIK
NUNAMINI ANGIGUTIT ATUNIAMATA
HILAKYUAP MALIGUTAINIK, INUUHIMINIKLU
OVALO INUUUVIVINIMINIKLU ATUKTAKTAINIK
TAKUKHAUMATA.

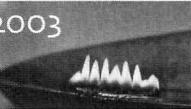


Things we've been saying for a long time: Findings of the First International Conference on Cross-Cultural Education in the Circumpolar Nations, 1972

- School schedules should be timed to allow students to be with their families out on the land during the best seasons of the year, in order that they retain familiarity with Inuit lifestyle, values, and skills.
 - Schools should be located in communities and staffed by Inuit teachers and counsellors.
 - Teaching should take place in Inuktitut right through Grade 12. A school system based on students' first language could then form the foundation for the type of concurrent education that is available in many European countries, where many graduating students are fluent in as many as five languages.
 - Inuktitut books and curriculum materials should be guaranteed through Grade 12 and schools must also recognize a stronger role for the oral tradition, not just book learning.
 - Teachers—both Inuit and non-Inuit—should receive training in the history, language and culture of the communities where they teach.
 - A fulfilling, non-wage dependent way of life should be a reasonable choice presented to young Inuit. The school system should help our youth understand Inuit concepts of human relations and

UKAUTIGAAKHI MAYAVUT KANGAGAALUK:
NALVAAKHIMAYUT HIVULIMI HILAKYUAMI
KATIMAKYUAKTITLUGIT INUUAKTIGIIT-
INUUVIVINIIT ILIHAGUTIKHAT UKIUKTAKTUT
NUNAINI, 1972

- ILIHAKVIIT MALIGUTAIT PIHIMAYUKHAT ILIHAKTUT PIKATAGIAGITA NAKUUTKIYANI UKIUNI ILAKATIMINUT NUNAMINI, PIGIAGITA PIHIMAYAKHAMINIK PUIGU-NAHUAGILUGIT INUIT INUUHIIT, UKPIGIYAIT OVALO AYOIKHAGUTIKHAINIK.
 - ILIHAKVIIT NUNAMINIITUKHAT OVALO HAVAKTIKALUTIK INUIT ILIHAKTINIK OVALO IKAYUKTUNIK.
 - ILIHAGUTIT PIHIMAYUKHAT INUKTITUT TAMAAT KRAT 12mut. ILIHAKVIIT ATUK-TANGIT ATUGUMIK ILIHAKTUT HIVILIUTI-INIT UKAUHINIK ILAUYAAGANI TUN-NGAVIKHANGIT AATJIKUTAINIK ATUKTUT ILIHAGUTIT PILAAKTAIT AMIGAITUNI EUROPEMI, INIKATAKTUT ILIHAKTUT NALUNGITPIAMATA AMIGAITUNIKILAANI TALIMANIK UKAUHINIK.
 - INUKTITUT MAKPIGAAT OVALO ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAIT ATUKTANGIT PIHIMAYUKHAT KRAT 12mut OVALO ILIHAKVIIT ILITAGIYUKHAT HAKUGIGUTAINIK ATUK-TAKHAINIK UKAUHIIT KAUYIMAYATUKAGIT MAKPIGAAGINAUGITUNIK ILIHAGUTINIK.
 - ILIHAKTIIT – TAMAMIK INUIT, INUINAUGI-TUTLU – PIYUKHAT AYOIKHAUTINIK INU-UHIGALUAPТИNICK, UKAUHRIPTINIK OVALO INUUVIVINIPТИNICK NUNAMINI ILIHAKTUI-VIVINI.
 - NAKUUYUNIK, KINAUYALIUNGITUNIK INU-UHINIK PIPKAIYUKHAT PIYUMAKPATA INU-ULGAMIT INUIT. ILIHAKVIIT ATUKTANGIT



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- $\Delta^{\circ} \cap \Delta^{\circ}$ $\Delta^{\circ} \cap \Delta^{\circ}$ $\Delta^{\circ} \cap \Delta^{\circ}$
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community wellness and draw satisfaction and self-esteem from the experience of being useful to the community.

- Cultural continuity, not cultural replacement, should be the objective of education.

The federal government and Inuit education

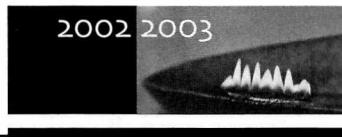
All provinces that receive transfer funds for public education also seek varying amounts of additional federal resources to target aboriginal language development and education specifically developed for First Nations. Most provinces also receive a second stream of money to build and operate schools for aboriginal people. But Nunavut receives no extra funding from DIAND for Inuit education.

IKAYUKTUKHAT INUULGAMIVUT
KANGIKHIYAAGANI INUIT PITKUHIIT INUIT
ATUGUTAINIK OVALO NUNAMINI NAKU-
UTJUTAINIK OVALO PIGIAMINI NAKUUYU-
NIK OVALO INMINIK INUUTIAKTUK
NUNAMINI.

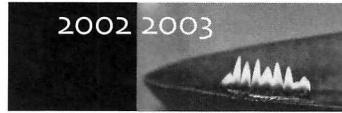
- INUUUVIVINIIT PITKUTIKATAKTAKHAINIK,
HIMAUTIKHAUNGITUMIK PIHIMAYAKHAIT
ILIHAKTUIYIT.

KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO INUIT ILIHAGUTINGIT

TAMAMIK PRAVINSIIT PIKATAKTUT TUNITJU-
TINIK KINAUYAKHANIK INUIT ILIH-
AGUTIKHAINIK AATJIKIINGITUNIK ANGITJU-
TAINIK ILANGANIT KANATAMI KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK MIKHAANUT NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUT UKAUHIINIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK
OVALO ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK HANAHIMAYUT
TUGAAKHMAMPLUGIT ITKILIINUT.
TAMAMIVYAK PRASINSIIT PIKATAKTUT
AIPAANIK KINAUYAKHANIK HANAYAIGITA
OVALO MUNAGIYAIGITA ILIHAKVIKHAIT
NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUNUT. KIHIMI
NUNAVUT PIKATANGITUK KINAUYAKHANIK
KANATAMI INULIGIYINIT INUIT ILIH-
AGUTIKHAINUT.







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 <ΔνΔ⁸Δ⁷γ⁹Δ⁶γ⁹Δ⁵γ⁹Δ⁴γ⁹Δ⁳γ⁹Δ⁲γ⁹Δⁱγ⁹
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Childcare

Like many other transplanted Southern conventions, the concept of a formal day care system in Nunavut is relatively new. Children are welcomed and loved by the community at large and traditionally were raised by family members. Even today when asked, most Nunavummiut reply that they prefer their children to stay with an auntie or grandmother while they work.

However, the introduction of a Southern-style, 9-5 workday and the wage economy has brought changes in childcare arrangements. In order to work outside the home, parents with small children need reliable, consistent day care. Family members are not always steadily available during regular working hours. Many parents who work or study rely on day-care centres for their childcare, despite their preference for family members.

A number of working parents report that their aunties or grandmothers now want to be paid for looking after their children. However, if the care provider lives in social housing, the income generated causes the rent to rise.

The day-care centres in the larger communities are full and finding infant and after-school space is difficult. Since fewer parents work in the wage economy in smaller communities, more spaces are available but day-care centres often struggle to be financially viable.

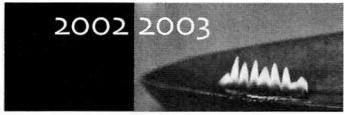
NUTAKAT MUNAGITJUTINGIT

AATJIKUTANGINUT KANANAMIT ATUKTUT,
UBLUUMAAMI NUTAKAVIIT NUNAUMI
NUTAAGUYUT. NUTAKAT TUNGAHUK-
TAUYUT OVALO PIKPAGIYAUPLUTIK
ILAKATIGINI NUNAMINI OVALO ANGILITAU-
TIKATAKTUT ILAMINIT. UBLUMI APIGYIAU-
GAAGAMIK NUNAVUMIUT, KIULIKPAKTUT
NUTAKANI MUNAGITKUYAIT ATAKMINUT
OVALUNIIT ANAANATIAMINUT HAVAKTITLUGIT.

KIIMI, TAKUKATALIGAMIK KANANAMIT
HAVAKATAGUTAIT 9mit – 5mut UBLUK
TAMAAT OVALO KINAUYALIULIKHUTIK
AALANGUKTILIKTUK NUTAKAT MUNAGITJU-
TIKHAI. HAVAGIAGITA ANGAYUKAAT
HILATAANI IKLUMINIT ANGAYUKAAT MIKIYU-
NIK NUTAKAKAKTUT PIYUMAYUT NAKUUYU-
NIK NUTAKANIK MUNAGIVIKHANIK. ILAGIIT
MUNAGIKATALAIMATA UBLUK TAMAAT
HAVAKTITLUGIT. AMIGAIVYAKTUT
ANGAYUKAAT HAVAKTUT OVALUNIT ILIHAK-
TUT PIKATAGUMANMATA NUTAKANIK
MUNAGIVIKHANIK NUTAKAMINUT, ILAA
ATUGUMAGALUAKHUIT ILAKATIMINUT

AMIGAIVYAKTUT HAVAKTUT
ANGAYUKAAT TUHAKTITILIKTUT ATAIT OVAL-
UNIIT ANAANAIT AKILKTAULIGUMAYUT
MUNAGIGUMIK NUTAKANIK. KIHIMI
MUNAGIGUMIK IKLUMINI, KINAUYALIUK-
TAIT ILAUKATALIKTUT AKIKHAINUT IKLU-
MINUT.

NUTAKAKAKVIIT ANGIYUNI NUNANI
INIKHAILIKTUT OVALO NALVAANAHUAGAA-
GAT NUTAKANIK OVALO ILIHAGUIGAAGATA
MUNGIVIKHAT AYONAKTUK. IKITKIYAIT
ANGAYUKAAT HAVAKTUT KINAUYAL-
IUKHUTIK MIKINIKHAANI NUNANI, INIGIAK-
TUUGALUAT KIHIMI NUTAKIVIIT
AYOKHAKATAKTUT KINAUYAKHAMINIK.



Δ‰-σ <ΔռԱ՞րմած, ՐԵՐԸC <ΔռԱԿՌ<ԾԸ
Ք-ՆՃՈԾC ԱԾԵԿՀԱԾԾԿՆՎԾԾԸ
ԾԵՐՄՆԵՐՆԵՐԾ.

CL_nBr <ΔnΔY_n 4P_nσ_nΔ-
J_nσ_nΔΓ_n ̄P_nΔL_nΔY_nσ_nΔ-
S_nL_nΔP_nJ_n ΔL_n Δ_nσ_nΔA_nΔ_n b_nL_nΔ_n
ΔC_nΔP_nΔ_nΔ_n Δ_nΔP_n/Δ_nΔ_nΔ_n
Δ_nΔ_nΔ_n Δ_nb_nΔL_nΔ_n, Δ_nb_nΔL_nΔ_n
Δ_nΔ_nΔ_nΔ_n σ_n Δ_nΔ_nΔ_n σ_n <ΔnΔY_nσ_n
P_nΔP_nJ_nΔ_n

სესტაცია მიმდევარ დისტანცია არის
ლეგალური ჩატანის გენერაცია <აღმასტების
აღმასტები <აღმასტები დროის გენერაცია ახარის
ლეგალური დასრულებულება ჩატანის გენერაცია.
ჭირდეთ აღმასტები სესტაცია მიმდევარ
კარგი გადატარი დისტანცია აღმასტების
ლეგალური ჩატანის გენერაცია აღმასტების
რეალური გადატარი დისტანცია ჩატანის გენერაცია
და აღმასტები <აღმასტები წერილი აღმასტების
აღმასტები დროის გენერაცია აღმასტების
ლეგალური დასრულებულება <აღმასტების გენერაცია.

Despite attempts to staff day-care centres with Inuktitut-speaking workers, the majority of day care personnel in Iqaluit are unilingual speakers of English. As a result, even Inuit workers often speak English in the Iqaluit day cares, so children attending are more likely to adopt English as their primary language.

In smaller Baffin communities, the majority of day care workers speak Inuktitut and day-care centres operate fully in Inuktitut.

Because day-care centres cannot compete with the higher wages that government and school boards offer Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun-speaking employees, staff turnover in Iqaluit day-care centres is high.

The Regional Inuit Associations (RIAs) administer Aboriginal Human Resource Development Agreement funds that provide financial support to licensed day-care centres and help cover day care fees for working and studying parents. Without this funding, many day-care centres would be unable to remain open.

The GN also provides operation and maintenance funds to day-cares, and day care fee subsidies based on parents' financial need. In recent years, the GN successfully overhauled its operating and maintenance funding to provide timelier, reliable funding to day-cares. However, the fee subsidy program still requires too much paperwork on the part of the applicant.

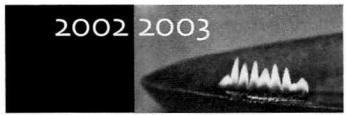
HAVAKTUKHALIUGALUAKHUTA
NUTAKAKAKVIMI INUKTITUT UKAYUKTUNIK
AMIGAITKIYAIT HAVAKTUT IQALUNI KABLUNAATITUT AVALIITUMIK UKAINAKTUT.
TAIMAIMAT, INUIT HAVAKTUT KABLUNAATITUT UKAINAKTUT IQALUNI NUTAKAKAKVIMI,
TALVUUNA NUTAKAT ILAUYUT ATUKATAINALIKTUT KABLUNAATITUT HIVULIMIK
UKAUHIMINIK.

MIKITKIYANIK QIKIQTAAALUMI NUNAIT,
AMIGAITKIYAIT NUTAKAKAKVIMI HAVAKTIIT
UKAKATAKTUT INUKTITUT OVALO NUTAKA-
KAKVIIT HAVAINKTIIT TAMAAT INUKTITUT.

ILAA NUTAKAKAKVIIT AKIGAKTU-
LAIMAGIT ANGITKIYANIK KINAUYALIUKTU-
NIK KAVAMATKUNI OVALO ILIHAKVIIT KATI-
MAYIINIT TUNIKATAMAGIT INUKTITUT /
INUINAQTUT UKAUYUKTUNIK HAVAK-
TIKHANIK HAVAKTIIT TAIMAAKATAINAKTUT
IOALUNI NUTAKAKAKVIMI ANGIYUT.

AVIKTUKHIMAYUT INUIT KATUTJI-
KATIGIT MUNAGIYAIT NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUT HAVAKTILIGIYIT HANATJUTAIT
ANGIGUTINGIT KINAUYAKHAINIK ATUKTAN-
GIT KINAUYAKHAT IKAYUGUTIKHAIT
NUTAKAKAVIINI OVALO IKAYUKTANGIT
NUTAKAKAVIIT AKIINIK HAVAKTUT OVALO
ILIHAKTUT ANGAYUKAAUT. KINAUYAKHAKAN-
GITPAT AMIGAITUT NUTAKAKAVIIT
ANGMAUMALAITUT.

GNKUT TUNIKATAKTUT HANATJU-
TIKHAINIK OVALO MUNGITJUTIKHAINIK
NUTAKAKVIIT OVALO NUTAKAKAKVIIT
AKIINIK IKAYUKHUTIK ATUKHUGIT
ANGAYUKAAT KINAUYALIUKTANGINIK.
UKIUMI GNKUT IHUAKHHIHIMAYAIT
HANATJUTINGIT OVALO MUNAGITJUTINGIT
KINAUYAKHAIT TUNIKATAKTANGIT NAKU-
UTJUTIKHAINIK NUTAKAKAKVIIT. KIHIMI
KINAUYAT IKAYUGUTAIT PILIHIMAYUT TITI-
GAUTIKATAKPALAAKTUT UKTUKTUNUT.



Even with access to two reliable funding sources, many licensed day-care centres struggle financially. Similarly, some working or studying parents find the available fee subsidies inadequate. Young parents who are attending high school and parents who share a home with other working adults are sometimes denied funding or are underfunded because the total household income is too high. Yet, the other adults in the household may not be willing or able to contribute to the young parent's day care costs.

Apprenticeship, Trades, and Licensing

Article 23 of the NLCA aims to “increase Inuit participation in government employment in the Nunavut Settlement Area to a representative level.” Apprenticeship and trade certification is one measure designed to address this. Trades programming and on-the-job training and mentoring are key priorities in the GN’s Bathurst Mandate.

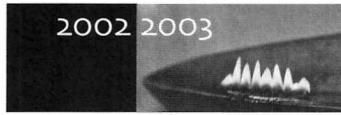
For several years, Inuit have expressed concern that the criteria for apprenticeship, trade and licensing certification are modelled too closely on a Southern approach that emphasizes the number of hours accumulated, involves travel to outside locations and teaches a curriculum that is irrelevant to Northern climates. For example, Inuit taking carpentry apprenticeship pro-

PIKATAGALUAKHUTIK MALGUNIK KIN-
AUYAKHAMINIK, AMIGAITUT NUTAKAKAKVI-
IT AYOKHAINAKTUT. AATJIKUTAANUT,
HAVAKTUT OVALO ILIHAKTUT ANGAYUKAAT
PILAAKTAMINIK KINAUYAKHANIK
IKAYUGUTIKHAIT ANGIGINGITAIT. INUUL-
GAMIIT ANGAYUKAAT ILIHAKTUT OVALO
ANGAYUKAAGIT ILAUKATAUYUT IKLUMINIK
HAVAKTUNI ILAANI PIKATANGITUT KIN-
AUYAKHAMINIK OVALUNIIT PITIAKATANGI-
TUT IKAYUGUTIKHAMINIK, ILAA TAMAMIK
IKLUMI KINAUYALIJUGTINGIT ANGIVALAA-
MATA. TAIMAIMAT AIPAIT INIKNIGIT IKLUMI-
NI ILAANI IKAYUGUMANGIMATA INUUL-
GAMIIT ANGAYUKAANUT AKIINUT.

HAVAGAAKTUKHAT
AYOIKHAITJUTAIT, AYONGI-
TAIT OVALO LAISINSIIT

ILANGANI 23 NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT
ANGIGUTAANI PINAHUAKHIMAYUT AMI-
GAINAHUALUGIT INUIT ILAUYUKHAT KAVA-
MATKUT HAVAKVIINI NUNAVUMI ILUANI
ANGIGUTINI AATJIKUTAINUT INU-
GIAGUTIMINUT. HAVAGAAKTUKHAT OVALO
AYONGITUT HAVAKTIIT INIKTIGUTAIT
ATAUHIK ATULAAK HANAHIMAYUK
MIKHAANUT HAMNA. AYONGITUT PILIHI-
MAYUT OVALO HAVAKTITLUGIT AYOIKHAK-
TUT OVALO ILAUKATAUYUT KITKANIITUT
HIVILIUYUKHAT ILUANIIUT KINGAMI
MALIGUTIKHAMI.

UKIUNI, NTIkut UKAKATAK HIMAYUT
IHUMAGIYAMINIK MALIGUTIKHAI HAVA-
GAAKTUKHAT AYOIKHAUTINGIT, AYONGITUT
OVALO LAISINSINGIT INIKTIGUTAIT ATU-
INAKPANMATA KANANAMIT ATUKTAINIK
ATUNMATA IKAANIINIK PIYAKHAI, ILAUMA-
TA AUTLAAKATAKHUTIK HILATAANUT
NUNAVUMIT OVALO ILIHAKTTIAUPLUTIK
MALIGUTIKHANIK ATUTIALAITUT NUNAVU-

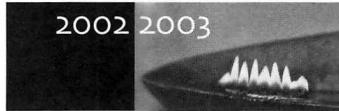


grams are required to know how to build forms for pouring concrete basement and foundations—not driving piles, which is how almost all Nunavut dwellings are constructed. The high numbers of hours required are almost impossible to collect during Nunavut's short construction season. Provinces like Alberta and British Columbia have moved to skills-based assessment and certification. Nunavut should do the same.

In the mid-1990s, the licenses needed to operate heavy equipment were based on written exams and administered in English. In Iqaluit, this meant that a dozen or so skilled and experienced operators were doing their jobs without the benefits of a license (higher wages, insurance coverage), since they were unilingual in Inuktitut and were unable to successfully complete the English license exams. A bilingual Inuk co-instructor was hired, exams were translated and administered in Inuktitut. Within a few months, 10 operators had earned their Class 3 and Air Brakes licenses. Two went on to complete the Heavy Equipment Operators Certificate program.

MI UKIUKTAKTUANI. ILAA, INUIT KAM-
NIKNIK AYOIKHAKTUT PILIHIMAYUT
AYOIKHAKTTAUVAKTUT UYAGAL-
IUKATAKHUTIK IKLUKHAT ATAANI NUNAT
OVALO TUNGAVIKHAINIK – TUNGAVIKHAIN-
GITUNIK ATUKATAKTAINIK UKIUKTAKTUMI
TAMAMIK NUNAVUMI IKLULIUGUTINIK. AMI-
GAITUT IKAANIKHAIT PINAHUAGAAGATA
PILAITUT NAINMAT AUYANGIT NUNAVUMI
HANATJUTINGIT. PRAVINSIIT ALBERTAMI
OVALO BRITISH COLUMBIAMI NUUTITIKHI-
MAYUT AYONGITAKHAINIK MIKHAANUT
IHIVGIUGUTINIK OVALO INIKTIGUTAINIK.
NUNAVUT NUUTUKHAK TAIMAATUT.

KITKANI-1990S, LAISINSIKHAT PIYAKHAI
HAVAGIAMI NI ANGIYUT AKHALUUTIT ATUK-
TUT TITIGALUTIK IHIVGIUGUTINIK,
MUNAGIYAU YUT KABLUNAATITUT. IQALUNI
HAMNA 12kuyut AYONGITUT OVALO
HAVA LAAKTUT TAHP KONINGA AKHALUU-
TINIK HAVAKTUUGALUIT KIHIMI LAISIN-
SIKANGINAMIK (KINAUYALIUYUANGITUT
OVALUNIT ANIKTAILIGUTINIK PIKANGITUT),
INUKTTIUINAK UKAYUKAMIK OVALO
INIKLAINAMIUK KABLUNAATITUT LAISIN-
SIGUTIT IHIVGIUGUTAIT. MALGUNIK INUK
UKAYUKTUMIK ILIHAKTILIGAMIK;
IHIVGIUGUTIT HIMUKTIHIMALIGAMIK
OVALO MUNAGIYAU LIGAMIK INUKTITUT.
ILUANI TATKIKHIUTIT, KULIIT HAVAKTUKHAT
PIKALIKTUT CLASS 3mik OVALO NUTKAKTI-
TITJUTINIK LAISINSILIKALIKTUT. MALGUUK
INIKHIMALIKTUT HANALGUTINIK HAVA-
GIAMI NI INIKTIGUTINI PILIHIMAYUNIT.



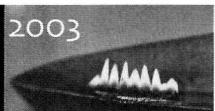
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Recommendations:

- The federal government should commit \$3.5 million per year for 10 years to the development and implementation of Inuktitut curriculum.
 - The federal government, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. should meet within a year to plan for implementation of full K-12 Inuktitut schools, with qualified teachers and appropriate curriculum, by 2010.
 - The Government of Nunavut, in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., should review the Nunavut Teachers Education Program and ascertain if it can produce more teachers faster without compromising professional standards.
 - The Government of Nunavut should take appropriate steps to introduce Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun education in the pre-school years.
 - The Government of Nunavut, in consultation with communities and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., should undertake a comprehensive review to ensure that the current education system reflects Inuit culture, values and language and make changes as required.
 - Nunavut should implement skills-based assessment and certification for trades and apprentices, as other provinces have done.

PITKUYAVUT:

- KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT TUNIKATALIKLU-TIK \$3.5 millionmik UKIUK TAMAAT KULINIK UKIUNUT HANAGAMI OVALO INIKTIGAMI INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK.
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO NTIkut KATIHI-MAYUKHAT UKIUMI PAKNAIYAGAMI INIKTIGUTIKHAINIK TAMAAT KRAT KmIt - 12mut INUKTITUT ILIHAKVIKHAMIK, AYOITUNIK ILIHAKTIKHAKALUTIK OVALO NAKUUYU-MIK ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK 2010mut UKIUNGANUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILAUKATIGILUGIT NTIkut IHIVGIUKTUKHAT NTEPmik PILIHMAYUT OVALO PINAHUALUGIT ILIHAK-TIKHAT KAYUMIKTUMIK MALIGUTAINIK HIMAUTINAHUANGILUGU.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PINAHUAK-TUKHAT INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT ILIHAGUTIKHAIT ILIHALIHAANUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI UKAKATIGILUGIT NUNAT OVALO NTIkut IHIVGIULUTIK PINAHUALUGIT UBLUMI ILIHAGUTIT ATUK-TANGIT ATUNIAKTUT INUIT INUUUVIVINI-NIK, UKPIGYIYANIK OVALO UKAUHIIINK AALANGUTITILUGIT ATUGIAGANI.
 - NUNAVUT INIKTIHIMAYUKHAK AYONGITU-NIK ATUGUTAINIK IHIVGIUGUTINIK OVALO INIKTIGUTINIK AYONGITUT OVALO HAVA-GAAKTUKHAT AYOIKHAGUTIKHAINIK AATJIKUTAATUT AALAT PRAVINSIIT PIHIMAYAINIK.



የመΔርሻ ስም በፊት /Background Information/TUHAGUTIKHANGIT:

		Nunavut	Canada
		NUNAVUMI	KANATAMI
KABLUNAATITUT ILIHAGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT			
	1986	1991	1996
% ḀaDσnΔc Ddənūc JyΔc 9/Less than Grade 9/KRAT 9mut	53%	42%	31%
JyΔc 9-13 <Δ<*CpDn*Gc/Grade 9-13 no certificate/ KRAT 9mit 13mut INIKTIGUTIKANGITUT	20%	16%	22%
JyΔc 9-13 <Δ<*Cσ*b/Grade 9-13 with certificate/KRAT 9mit 13mut INIKTIGUTILIT	4%	4%	4%
% aDσnΔc Δc*GnΔc Δc*GnΔc/Trades or non-university/ AYONGITUT UNIVERSITIKANGITUT	14%	28%	32%
Δc*GnΔc, ΔcJΔJn*Gc/University, but no degree/ UNIVERSITIIT INIKTIGUTIKANGITUT	3%	4%	4%
Δc*GnΔc ΔcJΔJn*Gc ΔcJΔJn*Gc/University degree/UNIVERSITIIT INIKTIGUTIKAKTUT	6%	6%	7%
% aDσnΔc /Land skills/NUNAMI AYONGITUT		% aDσnΔc /unknown/NAUNAKTUT	

Certain historical and cultural factors must be considered when discussing education in Nunavut. During the 1950s and 1960s, many Inuit were relocated to what are now Nunavut communities. Although many Inuit parents were leery about the motives behind compulsory education, as virtual wards of the state they had little say in the matter. Consequently, they had no voice in how their children were educated.

ILANGIT INUUHIGALUAVUT OVALO INUU-
VIVINIVUT ATUKTAGALUANGIT IHU-
MAGIYAYUKHAT UKALIGAAGAT ILIHAGUTIT
NUNAVUMI. 1950nit OVALO 1960nit AMI-
GAITUT INUIT NUUTITITAUHIMAYUT UBLU-
MI NUNAINUT NUNAVUMI. ILAA AMIGAITUT
INUIT ANGAYUKAAT IHUMAALUKTUUGALUIT
ILIHAGUTIKHAT ATUNIAKLIKTAWINIK,
ILAUAKATAINAHKUTIK KAVAMATKUNUT
UKAUTIKATIANGITUT IHUMAGIYAMINIK.
TAIMAIMAT UKAUTIKANGITUT KANUK
NUTAKAMINUT ILIHAKTITAUNIAGUTAINIK.

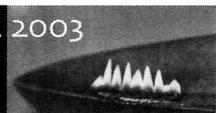


The forced separation of families, the rapid switch to a settlement-based lifestyle and a sudden emphasis on the wage economy led to alienation and the inability of some Inuit to communicate their needs effectively in either Inuktitut or English. This intolerable situation has left many young Inuit with a hard-to-articulate feeling that they aren't good enough in either culture. This has driven a tragic number (particularly males) to suicide.

The present education system in Nunavut was inherited from Alberta via the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). Based on the *early-exit transition-al bilingual education model*, Inuktitut is the first language of instruction up to and including Grade 3. From Grade 4 onward, English is the language of instruction and Inuktitut is available only in selected schools and in a few high schools as a second language, even though some teachers are certified in Inuktitut through Grade 9. The overwhelming dominance of Southern curriculum and resources contributes to an Inuit child's increasing alienation during his or her tenure in the education system. As long as the status quo prevails, assimilation will continue and results cannot be expected to improve dramatically.

AVIKTUKHIMATJUTAIT ILAGIT, KAYU-
MIKTUMIK NUUTITIGUTIT NUNANUT INU-
UHIIT OVALO KAYUMIKTUMIK KINAUYALI-
UGUTIT HAVAGUTINIK ILAANI AYOKHAGUTI-
HIMAYUT OVALO PILAITHUTIK
UKAUTIGYAAMI PIYUMAYAMINIK IHUAKTU-
MIK INUKTITUT OVALUNIIT KABLUNAATI-
TUT. HAMNA AYONAGUTI INUUHIAIT
KIMAKHIMAYAIT INUULGAMIIT INUIT
NALUYAMINIK IHUMAGIYAKHAMINIK INU-
UHIIT NAKUULUANGITUT KITUMIKAA INU-
UHINI OVALO PIPKAKATAKHIMAYAIT AMI-
GAITUT (ILAA ANGUTIT) INMINNIKATAKHI-
MAYUT.

UBLUMI ILIHATUTIT ATUGUTAIT
NUNAVUMI PIHIMAYAVUT ALBERTAMIT
GNWTKUT. ATUKHUTIK KILAMIK ANI-
LAAGUTINIK MALGUNIK UKAUTILIT ILIH-
AGUTIT, INUKTITUT HIVULIUYUK UKAGUTI
ILIHAGUTIUYUK KRAT 3mut. KRAT 4mit
AVATAANUT, KABLUNAATITUT UKAUHIIT ILI-
HAGUTIUYUT OVALO INUKTITUT ATULAAK-
TUK ILANGAINI ILIHAKVINI INIKTIGUTAINI
ILIHAGUTIT AIPAANUT UKAUTIGIVLUGU,
PIKAGALUAKHUTIK ILIHAKTINIK INIKHI-
MAYUT INUKTITUT ILIHALAAKHUTIK KRAT
9mut. ANGIYUUMAT ATUGUTAIT KANANAMIT
ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAINIK OVALO PITKU-
TIKAKTAINIK PIVAKTUT INUIT NUTAKAT
AYOKHAGUTIKALIKTUT INMINUT ILIHAGUTI-
MINIK ATUKTAINIK. TAIMAINGINAKAT ATUK-
TAVUT UBLUMI, ILAUKATINIAKTUT
PIKATAINANIAKTUK OVALO NAAMAKHI-
LAITUK AKHUT.



The Acadians experimented with a 40-80 per cent bilingual program, in which students from Kindergarten to Grade 12 did part of their classes in English and the others in French. The result was a generation of students who were fluent in English and only minimally functional in French. Research showed that, outside school, the students swam in a sea of English pop music, television, video games, Internet and books—but received no equivalent reinforcement in French. This is why Acadians pushed until they got French-only schools. This turned out to be the best way for students to learn French, in a context in which they would find the confidence to use their language, to consider it as legitimate and indispensable. It takes this system to obtain 50-50 bilingualism. Anything less leads to assimilation—Acadians are just able to maintain bilingualism with this system. All other Franco-Canadian groups are experiencing strong assimilation. This experience suggests that K-12 Inuktitut immersion would allow students in Nunavut to learn basic, transferable language skills in *one language* and finish school bilingual. By contrast, the current mix of K-3 in Inuktitut and Grades 4-12 in English tends to produce generations of students who are fluent in neither Inuktitut nor English.

ACADIANKUT UKTUKATAKHKIMAYUT 40%-80%
MALGUNIK UKAUTIKAKTUNIK PILIHIMAYU-
NIK ILIHAKTUT KRAT Kmit 12mut ILIHAKTI-
TAUHIMAYUT KABLUNAATITUT OVALO AIPAIT
WEVEETITUT. PIHIMANMAT ILIHAKTUT
UKAYUKTUT KABLUNAATITUT OVALO
MIKIYUMIK WEVEETITUT UKAYUKHIPLUTIK.
IHIVGIUGUTIT TAKUKHAUYUT HILATAANI
ILIHAKVINI ILIHAKTUT TAKUKATAINAKTUT
KABLUNAATITUT INIUGUTINIK, TALAVISINIK,
KAGITAUYAKTUT OLAPKITJUTIT, KAGI-
TAUYAKTUT OVALO MAKPIGAANIK – PIKATAN-
GITUT AATJIKUTAANIK WEVEETITUT.
TAIMAIMAT ACADIANKUT AKHUUKHKIMAYUT
WEVEETITUT AVALIITUMIK ILIH-
AGUTIKHAMINIK. HAMNA NAKUUTKIYAULIK-
TUK ILIHAKTUT WEVEETITUT UKAUHIIINK
ATULIGAMIGU NAKUUTKIYAMIK INMINIK
UKALIGAAGAMIK WEVEETITUT, TAIMAIMAT
ATULAAKTAVUT TAMALAILAALUNI.
ATULIGAMIUK HAMNA PIKATALIKTUT 50-
50milk MALGUUNIK UKAUTIKALIKTUT. MIK-
ITKIYAGUMI, ILAUKATIGIKAFUNIAGAPTA –
ACADIANKUT PILAALIKTUT MALGUNIK
UKAUTIALIKHUTIK HAMAN ATUKTAMINIK.
TAMAMIK WEVEETITUT KANATAMIUT ILAN-
GIT ILAUKATAULIKAFUKTUT. HAMNA
UKTUGUTI UKAKHKIMAYUK KRAT Kmit 12mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAKTTAULIGUMIK PIP-
KALAAKTAIT ILIHAKTUT NUNAVUMI
AYOILAAKTUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK NUUTITI
LAANIK UKAUHIIIT AYOIGUTIKHAMINIK
ATUHIMIK UKAUTIMIK OVALO INIKLUTIK ILI-
HAGUTIMINIK MALGUUNIK UKAUTIKALILU-
NI. TAIMAIMAT UBLUMI ATUKATAKTAIT KRAT
Kmit 3mut INUKTITUT OVALO KRAT 4mit
12mut KABLUNAATITUT PIKATALAAMAT INU-
ULGAMINIK UKAUTIKATIAGITUMIK AYOKHA-
NIATUNIK.

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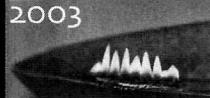
A Nunavut *Education Act*

In 2001, the Nunavut Legislative Assembly introduced Bill 1, the draft *Education Act*, to address the shortcomings in the inherited education system. NTI recommended that a Joint Working Group be established on the draft *Education Act* to better reflect the needs of Inuit. Fewer than half of the working group's recommendations were incorporated into Bill 1. Members from Inuit organizations felt that important recommendations made on their behalf should not have been rejected. When the standing Committee on Health and Education recommended against the adoption of Bill 1, NTI and the Department of Education negotiated wording that would provide for an increase of Inuit tradition and culture in the curriculum, as well as a time-frame for implementing Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun as the primary languages of instruction. NTI cautioned against losing momentum when Bill 1 did not pass and is now awaiting a decision on whether a new bill will be introduced. In the meantime, new programs, policy changes and amendments to the existing legislation are all valid steps toward a made-in-Nunavut education system.

NUNAVUMI ILIHAKTUIYIT

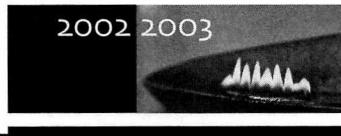
PIKUYAKYUAKHAA

2001mi NUNAVUMI MALIGALIUKTIT
PINAHUAKHIMAYUT BILL 1mik *ILIHAKTUIYIT*
PIKUYAKYAUHKAKAUTIGINAHUAKHUGU
NAITUGUTINGA PIHIMAYAVUT ILIHAGUTIT
ATUGUTAIT. NTIkut PITKUHIMAYUT
HAVAKATIGIUKTUKHAT KATIMAYIGALAANIK
TITIGALIGUMIK *ILIHAKTUIYIT*
PIKUYAKYAUHKAKILIHIMAYAAMI NAKU-
UTKIYAMIK PIYUMAYAINIK INUIT. MIK-
ITKIYAIT KITKANIT KATIMAYIGALAAT
PITKUHIMAYAIT ILAUYUKHAT
PIKUYAKYUAKHAMUT BILL 1mi. ILAUYUT
INUIT HAVAKVIINIT IHUMAYUT IKPINAKTUT
PITKUHIMAYAIT TUNIHIMAYUT ANGIK-
TAUHIMAYUKHAYUT. KATIMAYIGALAAT ANI-
AGUTINIK OVALO ILIHAKTUIYINIK PITKUHI-
MAYAINIK ANGINGILUGU BILL 1, NTIkut
OVALO MUNAGIYIT ILIHAKTUIYINI ANGI-
NAHUAKHIMAYUT KANUK UKAUTIGINIAK-
TAINIK PIGIAGITA ANGILINAHUALUGU INUIT
INUUVIVINIIT OVALO KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINI OVALO ATUK-
TAKHAINI INIKTIGUTIT INUKTITUT OVALO
INUINAQTUT HIVULIULUTIK UKAUHII ILIH-
AGUTIKHAT. NTIkut UKAKHIMAYUT TAMAIG-
INAHUALUGU AUTLAKTTIHIMAYUT
UKTUGUTIT BILL 1mi UKTUGUTIHIMAYUT
ANGIKHIMAIKALUALUNI OVALO UTAKIYUT
PINIAGIAKHAITA NUTAAMIK
PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK TUNINIAGIAGANI
MALIGALIUKTUNUT. TAIMAIMAT NUTAAT
PILIHIMAYUT, PIKUYAKHAT AALANGUGUTAIT
OVALO IHUAKHHIMAYUT PIHIMAYUMI
MALIGALIUGUTINI NAKUUYUT ATULAAT
MIKHAANUT NUNAVUMI HANAHIMAYUK ILI-
HAGUTIT ATUGUTIKHAT.



But a truly made-in-Nunavut *Education Act* must give first time protection to Inuit language rights as outlined in the *Official Languages Act*. A solid foundation in a child's first language increases his or her ability to learn other languages later. Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun must begin in day care or preschool and continue through Grade 12. Although the first *Education Act* did not fully reflect Inuit values, we hope the next one will.

*ILAA HANAHIMAYUK-NUNAVUMI
ILIHAKTUIYIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAA HIVULIMI
MUNAGIYUKHAK INUIT UKAUHIINIK INMINI-
IGUTAINI TITIGAKHIMAYUK UKAUHIIT
PIKUYAKYUANGANI. TUNGAVIKHANGA
NUTAKAT HIVULIMIK UKAUHIIT ANGILILAA-
MAT AYOILAAKTAMINIK AALAT UKAUHIIT
ANGILILIGUMI. INUKTITUT OVALO
INUINAQTUT UKAUHIIT PILIKTUKHAT ILI-
HALIHAALIKTITLUGIT OVALO INIKTILIGUMIK
KRAT 12mut. KIHIMI HIVULIK *ILIHAKTUIYIT*
PIKUYAKYUAKHAA TAMAAT TAKUKHAUNG-
TUK INUIT UKPIGIYAINIK, TAKUYUMAYUGUT
AIPAANIK HANAKPAT.*



▷ፌፋ▷የፌ፡ ሰፋርግፊ ፈጥሻር(ፈርማስሻ ፈቃድፌ

Language: The Basis for Cultural Survival

UKAUHIIT: KITKANIITUT INUUVIVINIIT PIHIMANIAKAT

Δαύλος/Δαύλωσης στην Επιχείρηση

Language is not only important for social well-being, it is necessary for cultural survival. Language is the very heart of a culture. Without language, culture is an empty shell.

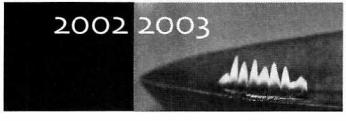
Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun use in Nunavut today

The Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun languages spoken in Nunavut distinguish it from the rest of the country. Nunavut is the only place where the majority of the population (about 72 per cent) speaks an aboriginal language. Inuktitut is considered one of the three healthiest aboriginal languages in Canada and the most likely to continue on to the next generation. It is therefore, very disappointing that Inuktitut does not receive a corresponding level of legal recognition, nor does Inuktitut get the support and investment available to other aboriginal languages in Canada. This situation

UKAUIIT AVALIINGITUK INUUHIPTINUT.
PIHIMAYUKHAK INUUVIVINIIT PIHIMANI-
AKAT. UKAUIIT TUTKUUMAYUT
MIKHAANUT OVALO KITKANIITUT INUU-
VIVINIPTINI. UKAUTIKANGITKUPTA, INUU-
VIVINIVUT HUNAKANGINIAK.

INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT ATUGUTINGIT NUNAVUMI UBLUMI

INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT UKAUHIT
UKAKATAKTUT NUNAVUMI AVALIITUT
ILAUKATIPTINIT KANATAMI. NUNAVUT AVALI-
ITUK NUNA AMIGAITKIYAT INUGIAKATIGIIT
(72%) UKAUYUKTUT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT
UKUHIINIK. INUKTITUT ATAUHIUYUK PIN-
GAHUNIT ATUKPIAKTUK NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUNI UKAUHIK KANATAMI OVALO AVALI-
ITUK TAMAKTTIAULAITUK AIPAANUT HIVU-
NIKHAPTINUT – TAIMAIMAT KUVIAHUNG-
TUGUT INUKTITUT PIHIMAIMAT OVALO
TUTKUUMAKATAUNGINMAT AKIGAKTUUTINI
ILITAGIYAUYUNI PIHIMAYAIT WEVEETITUT,
OVALO INUKTITUT IKAYUKTAUNGITUK
OVALO TUTKUUMAKATAUNGINMAT PIKATAK-
TAINI AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT
UKAUHIINIK KANATAMI. HAMNA PIKATAINA-
MAT AMIGAITUNI INUUIHPTINI IHU-



ΔεΔ^c հ>ՐԵՇԵԾՎԵԿ:

ՀԱՅՐԵՆԻ

$$\Delta \phi^b U^c / \Delta \phi \Delta^a \phi^b U^a :$$

plays itself out in a cluster of social issues such as low educational achievement (see Education section), which in turn results in high unemployment rates, which lead into a high level of dependency on social welfare programs.

Proposed *Inuit Protection Act*

The current Languages Commissioner of Nunavut, Eva Aariak, has made several excellent representations to the Legislative Assembly with respect to the languages spoken in Nunavut as they relate to the provision of government services. She has recommended that Inuktitut signage and announcements be required on everything from prescription labels to airplane announcements. She has urged the GN to adopt an *Inuktut Protection Act* and to give Inuktitut official language status in Nunavut, on par with English and French. Some of these measures were approved by committees of the Legislature, but have yet to be implemented. NTI strongly supports the Languages Commissioner in her efforts.

Actual protection of Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun

At present, Inuktitut receives no recognition or protection as an official language, even though it is spoken by almost three-quarters of the Nunavut population and is

MAGIYAPTINIK, INITIAKATANGITUT ILIH-AGUTIMINIK (TAKULUGU ILIHAGUTIT ILANGA), PIKATAUTINMAT HAVAKTANGITUT NAUNAITKUTAIT, PIKATANMAT AMIGAITUT ATUK-TAKTUT IKAYUGUTINIT INULIGIYIT PILIHAMAYAINIT.

**UKTUGUMAYUT INUIT
MUNAGITJUTIKHAIT
PIKUYAKYUAKHAK**

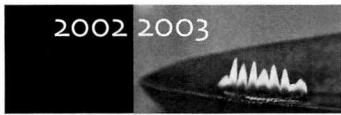
UKAKTIIT KAMISINANGA NUNAVUMI EVA
AARIAK AMIGAITUNIK TUNIKTAKHIMAYUT
MALIGALIUKTUNUT MIKHAANUT UKAUHIIT
UKAKATAGUTINIK NUNAVUMI MIKHAANUT
ILANGANI KAVAMATKUNI HAVAGUTAINI.
PIKTUHIMAYUK INIKTITLIT

TAKUHAUYUKHAT OVALO TUHAGUTIKHAT
ATUKTUKHAT TAMAMIK ANIAGUTINIK, TIN-
MITJUTIT TUHAGUTIKHAINUT. AKHUUHI-
MAYUK GNKUT PILUTIK INUKTITUT MUNAG-
ITJUTIKHAIPIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK OVALO
TUNILUTIK INUKTITUT UKUHILIGUTIGILUNI
NAUNAITKUTAA NUNAVUMI AATJIKUTAATUT
KABLUNAATITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT. ILAN-
GIT HAPKOA UKTUGUTIKHAT ANGIKHI-
MAYAULIKTUUGALUIT KATIMAYIGALAANIT
KIHIMI INIKTIHIMAITUT. NTIKUT AKHUU-
TUT IKAYUKLUGIT UKAKTIIT KAMISINANGA
UKTUKUYAMINJUT.

PIHIMAYUT MUNAGITJUTAIT INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT

HATJA, INUKTITUT ILITAGIYAUNGITUK
OVALUNIIT MUNAGIYAUNGITUK UKAUHIK-
TIPNIK, UKAUTIGIYAUGALUAKHUNI AMI-
GAITKIYANUT NUNAVUMI INUGIALIGIYIN-
UT OVALO HIVULIK UKAUHINGA
TAMAMIVAK INUIT. KABLUNAATITUT
OVALO WEVEETITUT MUNAGIYAUYUT
KANATAMI PIKUYAKYUANGANI MALGU-
UMATA UKAUHINGA KANATAMI, PIYU-
MAYUT UKTUGUMAYUT UKAUHITINGIT
PIKUYAKYUAKHAA NUNAVUMI ILAUP-





ՏԵԼԵԲԸ ԱՅՆԻՐ ԲԴՈՒՆ
ՏԳԵՌՇՆՈՏՆ ԵԿ ԵՐԿԵԼԸ
ՏԳԵՌՇՆՈՏՆ ԵԿ ԵՐԿԵԼԸ
ԼԵԼԵՇԱԼՄԸ, ՃՇ ՔՇՈԾ ՀԵԺԱԿԱԿ
ՏԵԼԵԲԸ ԱՅՆԻՐ ՏԳԵՌՇՆՈՏՆ ԵԿ ԵՐԿԵԼԸ
ՔԵԴՐՎԱՑԿՑ ՏԳԵՌՇՆՈՏՆ ԵԿ
ՃՎԵՌԵՇԱԼՄԸ, ՔԼԵ ՊԵՋԱՑԿՑ ՏԳԵՌՇՆՈՏՆ ԵԿ
ՏԵԼԵԲԸ ԱՅՆԻՐ ՀԵՋ-ԵՇՈՒՆՑՄԸ
ԱՌՆՑԵԽՈՎՆՇՐՄԸ ԵՋՈՂՈՎԲՆՇՐՄԸ
ԱՌՇՈՒՆ ԱՅՆԻՐ ՃՇՆԵՇՐՄԸ
ՏԳԵՌՇԿՄԸ. ԲՐԵՇՈՇ, ՏԳԵՌՇՆՈՏՆ ԵԿ
ԵՐԿԵ ԱՌՄԱՇՆԵՑՄՆԼԸ ԿԼԵ ԲՐԵՇ
ԿՎԲՆՑՄԸ ԵՋԸՆԵՇՐՄԸ.

መዕበ ደርጊነትና ስራዎች
ሻሻል በረከት ለመስጠት
ለመስጠት በንብረቱ ለመስጠት
አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ ይመስጠል
ለማሳዣ የሚሰጥ ይመስጠል
የሚሰጥ የሚሰጥ ይመስጠል
ለማሳዣ የሚሰጥ ይመስጠል
ለማሳዣ የሚሰጥ ይመስጠል
ለማሳዣ የሚሰጥ ይመስጠል

the mother tongue of most Inuit. English and French are protected by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms as the two Official Languages of Canada. The purpose of the proposed *Official Languages Act* in Nunavut is to entrench Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun as the official languages of the territory. NTI fully supports the efforts of the Nunavut Commissioner of Languages to develop a made-in-Nunavut *Official Languages Act*.

Government of Nunavut response to the Languages Commissioner

The Languages Commissioner is an officer of the Legislative Assembly, independent of the GN. The Languages Commissioner investigates complaints from the public with regard to language services within government and monitors the GN's progress in meeting its obligations concerning Nunavut's official languages. Unfortunately, the Languages Commissioner has limited authority and can only make recommendations.

The GN's reluctance to act on the recommendations of the Languages Commissioner to date is surprising and disappointing. In the Bathurst Mandate, the GN committed to making Inuktitut its working language and promoting true Inuktitut-English bilingualism.

Nunavut's Official Languages Act

The current *Official Languages Act* inherited from the GNWT needs to be overhauled to reflect the reality of Nunavut. English

KALILUGU INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT
UKAUHILIKLUGU NUNAVUMI. NTIKUT
TAMAAT IKAYKTUT NUNAVUMI KAMISINGA
UKAUHINIK HANALUNI NUNAVUMI HANAHIMI-
MAYUMIK UKAUHITINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK.

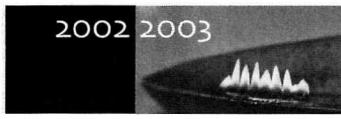
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI KIUTJUTINGA UKAKTIIT KAMISINAMUT

UKAKTIIT KAMISINANGA HAVAKTIUYUK
MALIGALIUKTUNUT, INMINIITUK KAVA-
MATKUT NUNAVUMIT. UKAKTIIT KAMISI-
NANGA IHIVGIUKATAKTKU KUVIAGIYAUNG-
TUNIK INUNIT MIKHAANUT UKAUHIIT HAV-
AGUTAINI KAVAMATKUT OVALO KUNGIAKHU-
NI KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PINAHUAK-
TAINIK PIYUKHAT UKAUHINTINIK. KIHIMI,
UKAKTIIT KAMISINANGA ATANGUYAU-
TIKALUANGITUK OVALO PITKUIGINALAAK-
TUK.

GNKUT PIYUMANGITUT PITKUKATAK-
TAINIK UKAKTIIT KAMISINAMIT UBLUMI
IHUINAavyaktuk ovalo kuvianaivyak-
tuk. KINGAUMI MALIKTAKHAMI, GNKUT
PIYUMAHIMAYUT INUKTITUT HAVAGUTINI
UKAUTIGILIKLUNI OVALO TUHAKTITILUGIT
PIKPIANGA KABLUNAASTITUT – INUKTITUT
MALGUNIK UKAUTIGILIKLUTA.

NUNAVUMI UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAK

UBLUMI UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAK
PIHIMAYAVUT GNWTkunit IHUAKHAKHIMA-
LIK TUKHAK TAKUKHAYAAMI INUUHIVUT
NUNAVUMI. KABLUNAATITUT OVALO
WEVEETITUT, MUNAGIYAUGAMIK ATAANI
KANATAUP PIKUYAKYUANGANI, ATAN-
GUYAUYUK UKAUHINIK TAMAAT KANATAMI
OVALO NUNAVUMI. UBLUMI PIKUYAKYUAK
PITKUHIMAITAIT KAVAMATKUT ATUKLUTIK
INUKTITUT UKAUHIINIK HAVAGUTIMINI
HIVULIUYUT HAVAKVIANI.



መዕበ ስራ በዚህ የሚከተሉትን ነው፡፡

ԵԱՀԿԵՑԵց եաւը ԱՐԾՈՂՈՎ
ՃԵԿՈՎ/ՃԵՃՈՎ/
եաւ-քաշ ՔՐԴՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ/ ՔՇԵՋՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ
ՃՃՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ ՔԼԵ ՃԵԿՈՎ ՃԳՆՐԴՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ
ՔՐԴՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ ԸՆԺԵԿԱՆ ԵԱՀԿԵՑԵց եաւը
ՔԼԵ ԵԱՀԿԵՑԵց ՔՐԴՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ ՔՃԵՃՈՎ/
ՔՃԵՃՈՎ ՃԵԿՈՎ/ՃԵՃՈՎ/ ՃՃՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ ՔՃԵՃՈՎ/
ՃԵԿՈՎ ՃԵՃՈՎ/ ՃՃՈՂՄՈՒՅՐ ՔՃԵՃՈՎ/

ՏԵՂԾԿԵՑՑԱՌ ՏՎԵՐԴՆԱԾՈՅՆ ՀՀ
ՔԱՄԱՆԱԳՐՈՒՄ ԵՐԱՌՈՅԱ ՏՎԵՐԴՆԱԾՈՅՆ \$50-ԾՐԵ
ՄԹՈՒՄՆԱՐ ԱՌԱՋՄԱՆ ԱՄԱՆ ԱՄԱՆ
ԳՎԵՐՄԱՆ ՎՐԱ ՀԱՅՐԱՎԵՐՄԱՆ ՎՐԱ
ԳՎԵՐՄԱՆ ՎՐԱ ՀԱՅՐԱՎԵՐՄԱՆ ՎՐԱ \$2,400 ՀԱՅՐԱՎԵՐՄԱՆ
ՏՎԵՐԴՆԱԾՈՅՆ ՀՀ

and French, by virtue of their protection under the Canadian Constitution, have authoritative language status in all of Canada, including Nunavut. The current *Act* does not even obligate the government to provide Inuktitut language services at the headquarters level.

Federal government services in Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun

The *Canada–Nunavut General Agreement on the Promotion of French and Inuktitut Languages* is an agreement between the Government of Canada and the GN on the amount of money that will be allocated to French and Inuktitut languages services.

The amount allocated in 2002–2003 for Inuktitut is \$1.1 million for 23,000 Inuit, compared to \$1.45 million for perhaps 500 Francophone residents in Nunavut. This adds up to less than \$50 per capita for Inuit and more than \$2,400 for each French-speaking person in Nunavut.

**Federal language spending
adds up to less than \$50 per capita
for Inuit and more than \$2,400
for each French-speaking person
in Nunavut.**

In 2002, a French first language school was built in Iqaluit for 40 students at a cost of \$7 million. In contrast, there are no Inuktitut schools for the more than 8,200 Inuit students in Nunavut.

KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT HAVAGUTINGIT INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT

KANATAMI-NUNAVUMI ANGIGUTIT TUHAKTI-
TIKHAINIK WEVEETITUT OVALO INUKTITUT
UKAUHIIT ANGIGUTI KAVAMATKUNI KANATA-
MI OVALO KAVAMATKUNI NUNAVUMI KANUK
KINAYUAT ATUNIAKTUT WEVEETITUT OVALO
INUKTITUT UKAUHIIT HAVAGUTIMINI.

ANGITJUTAIT TUNIHIMAYUT
2002mit-2003mut INUKTITUT \$1.1 mil-
lionkuyut 23,000nut INUNUT, PIHIMAYAIT
\$1.45 millionkuyut 500nut WEVEETITUT
NUNAKATIPTINUT NUNAVUMI. KATITIGAA-
GAT MIKITKIYAK \$50 INUMUT ATAUHIMUT
OVALO ANGITKIYAK \$2,400 WEVEETITUT INU-
MUT NUNAVUMI.

KANATAMIT UKAUHIIT KINAUYAT
ATUKATAKTUT MIKITKIYAIT \$50mik
INUNUT OVALO \$2,400mik TAMAMIK
WEVEETITUT INUNUT NUNAVUMT.

2002mi, WEVEETITUT UKAYUKTUNUT ILI-HAKVIKHAK HANAHIMAYUK IQALUNI 40nut ILIHAKTUNUT AKIKAKHUNI \$7 millionmik. MIKHAANUT HANAHIMAITUK INUKTITUT ILIHAKVIKHAMIK 8,200nut INUIT ILIHAK-TUNUT NUNAVUMI.

TAKUYAKHAT OVALO INUIT TUHAKTAKHAIT

INUNUT KUVIANAITUK AMIGAITUT
TAKUYAKHAT OVALO TUHAKTAKHAT
NUNAVUMI KABLUNAATITUINAIT. INUKTI-
TUT TAKUKHAUYUKHAT HANIANI KABLUNAATITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT KAVAMATKUT
TAKUYAKHAINI. IMAATUT PIHIMAYUKHAT;
INUKTITUT, INUINAQTUT, KABLUNAATITUT
OVALO WEVEETITUT.



በዚህ የሚከተሉት የሚመለከት ስምዎች

ՃԱԾԱԾ, ՔՆԿՐՊԼԸ ԵՐԺԾՎՀԱԾ ՈՂԱԵԱԾ
ՔՆԼԸ ԸՆԿՆՈԾԵԱԾԸ ԹԱԶԿՐ
ՔԵՇՇՈԾԱԾԱՅ ԲՌԵՏՇ ՃԱՑՈԾ
ԸՆԿՆՈԾԵՆԵՐԵՄՆԵՐԸ ԾՇՓՈՉ ՔԵՇՇՈԾ
ՔՆԼԸ ՇԱՀԱԾ ԼԵԼԵԾ ՈՂԻՆՑՈՒՄԱԾ.
ՔՆՔԲԵԼՐԵԳԵՏԵՄ ՆԵԽԵՐԸ ՃԱՑՈՒՆԵՐԸ
ՔՆԼԸ ՔԵՇՇՈԾ ՈՂԱԴՐՄԱԾ ՇՈՇԾՈՒՆԵՐԸ
ՃԱՑՈՒՆԵՐԸ, ՔԵՇՇՈԾԸ ՔՆԼԸ ԸՆԼ
ՇԱՀԱԾԸ.

◀◀◀◀◀

- ሰይታዎች ዘዴት በስፍራውን ጥሩ ተስተካክለሁ
በለምሳዎች ከተማ ሰነድ ስምምነት ይረዳል
የርሃናዎች የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት ሰነድ ይፈጸማል
ሻጭ ሰነድ ይፈጸማል
- ሰይታዎች ዘዴት ልማት የሚቀርብበት የሚከተሉ
ሻጭ ሰነድ ይፈጸማል ሰነድ የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት
አገልግሎት በስፍራውን ጥሩ ተስተካክለሁ
ሻጭ ሰነድ ይፈጸማል
ሻጭ ሰነድ ይፈጸማል
ሻጭ ሰነድ ይፈጸማል
ሻጭ ሰነድ ይፈጸማል

Signage and public service announcements

For Inuit, it is unacceptable that the majority of signage and advertising in Nunavut is in English only. Inuktitut should be displayed as prominently as English and French in government signage. The order of the languages should be Inuktitut in syllabics and roman orthography, English and then French.

A significant number of Inuit are unilingual in Inuktitut and every Inuk should feel comfortable, rather than alienated, in Nunavut's capital city and regional centres. When comparisons are made between the amount of money spent on Inuktitut versus French and other aboriginal languages, it becomes clear that we, as Inuit, need to learn how to lobby effectively for more investment in our native tongue. It also must be noted that the Inuit of Nunavut have a responsibility to protect and advance Inuktitut.

Recommendations:

Official Languages Act

- The Government of Nunavut should appoint a Minister responsible for Inuktitut Language Services to implement the *Official Languages Act*.
 - The Government of Nunavut should allow oral complaints—in keeping with Inuit tradition—to be filed with the Languages Commissioner, under the auspices of the *Official Languages Act*, as well as written complaints.

AMIGAITUT INUIT ATAUHIMIK UKAYUK-TUT, INUKTITUT OVALO TAMAMIK INUIT IHUMAALUKTUKHAUNGITUT NUNAVUMI HIVUNIKHAINI OVALO AVIKTUKHIMAYUNI KAVAMATKUT IKLUINI. ILAA AATJIKULIUGAA-GAT KINAUYAT ATUKTUT INUKTITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT OVALO AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT UKAUHIINI, NAUNAITUK OVAGUT INUIT, AYOIKHAKTUKHAULIKTUGUT AKHUGUTINIK KINAUYAKHAPTINIK UKAUHIPT-INUT. NAUNAITUKLU, INUIT NUNAVUMI MUNAGIYUKHAT MUNAGILUGIT OVALO HIVUMUNGANAHUALUGIT INUKTITUT UKAUHINGA.

PITKUYAVUT:

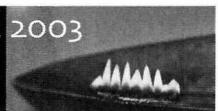
UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAK

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TIKUAKHII -
MAYUKHAT MINISTAMIK
MUNAGIYUKHAMIK INUKTITUT UKAUHII
HAVAGUTINIK INIKTINAHUALUGIT
UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMII.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIPKAIYUKHAT
UKAKTILUGIT KUVIAGIYAUNGITUT -
MALIKLUGIT INUIT PITKUHII - TUNIYAAMI
UKAKTIIT KAMISINAMUT, ATAANI
UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMII,
ILANGANUT TITIGAKATAKHKIMAYUT
KUVIAGIYAUNGITUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGILIYAKHAIT
MUNAGITJUTAIT TITIGAKVIA UKAKTIIT
KAMISINANGA ATANGUYAULIKLUNI OVALO
MUNAGIKALIKLUNI.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI AVATAANUNGAK-
TAKHAA TIKUAKTITITJUTAA UKAKTIIT
KAMISINAUP UBLUMI.

INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT

PIKUYAKYUAKHAK

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INUK-TITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK



አዲስ አበባ ከተማ ደንብ ስራው

- The Government of Nunavut should expand the role of the Office of the Languages Commissioner to give it more power and responsibility.
 - The Government of Nunavut should extend the term of the current Languages Commissioner.

Inuktitut Protection Act

- The Government of Nunavut should enact an *Inuktitut Protection Act* to protect, promote and expand the use of Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun.
 - The *Inuktitut Protection Act* should allow all communities with the exception of Iqaluit—the only community with a large enough population of French-speaking residents—to operate in Inuktitut and English. Iqaluit would also provide some services and/or signage in French.
 - The Government of Nunavut should enshrine Inuktitut (with all of the spoken dialects, including Inuinnaqtun), English and French as the official languages of Nunavut. This will prevent discrimination against Inuktitut speakers who use their mother tongue in places of employment, education, or in receiving services from government or private businesses.
 - The Government of Nunavut should establish an Inuktitut Committee under the *Inuktitut Protection Act* for the purposes of promoting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and seek agreements, contracts and treaties with other jurisdictions inside and outside Canada.

KALAALUNI HAVAGUTINIK OVALO
TAKUYAKHANIK WEVEETITUT.

 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIHIMAYUKHAT INUKTITUT (TAMAMIK UKAUHIIK, ILANGITLU INUINAQTUT), KABLUNAATITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT UKAUHIGINMAGIT NUNAVUMI. HAMNA AYOKHAKTITILAIGAMI ATUGUMAYUT INUKTITUT UKAYUKTUT HAVAKVIKHANI, ILIHAKVIKHANI OVALUNIIT IKAYUKTAULUTIK KAVAMATKUNIT, HAVAKVINITLU.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIHIMALIK-TUKHAT INUKTITUT KATIMAYIGALAAMIK ATAANI *INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAMI* HAVAKTUKHANIK TUHAK-TAKHAINIK INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT OVALO KINIKLUTIK ANGIGUTIKHANIK, KATRAKHANIK OVALO ANGIKATIGI-IGUTIKHANIK AALANUT NUNANUT ILUANI OVALO HILATAANI KANATAMI.

PILIHAMAYUT HANATJUTIKHAIT

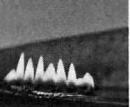
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TUNIYUKHAT KINAUYAKHANIK HANAYAAMI KRAT Kmit 12mut INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK (TAKULUGU ILIHAK-TUYIT ILANGA HAMANI TUHAKTAKHAMI).
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIYUKHAT

MUNGIYAAMI, TUHAKTTIYAAMI OVALO
ATUKATAGAMI INUKTITUT OVALO
INUINAQTUT.

- **INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAK PIPAKTAKHAIT**
TAMAMIK NUNAT KIHIMI IQALUIT – AVALIMAT NUNA AMIGAITULIK WEVEETITUT UKAYUKTUNIK – HAVAKTILIKLUGIT INUKTITUT OVALO KABLUNAAITUT. IQALUIT PIP-KALAALUNI HAVAGUTINIK OVALO TAKUYAKHANIK WEVEETITUT.
 - **KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIHIMAYUKHAT INUKTITUT** (TAMAMIK UKAUHIINIK, ILANGITLU INUINAQTUT), KABLUNAAITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT UKAUHIGINMAGIT NUNAVUMI. HAMNA AYOKHAKTITILAIGAMI ATUGUMAYUT INUKTITUT UKAYUKTUT HAVAKVIKHANI, ILIHAKVIKHANI OVALUNIIT IKAYUKTAULUTIK KAVAMATKUNIT, HAVAKVINITLU.
 - **KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIHIMALIK-TUKHAT INUKTITUT KATIMAYIGALAAMIK ATAANI INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAMI HAVAKTUKKHANIK TUHAK-TAKHAINIK INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT OVALO KINIKLUTIK ANGIGUTIKHANIK, KATRAKHANIK OVALO ANGIKATIGI-IGUTIKHANIK AALANUT NUNANUT ILUANI OVALO HILATAANI KANATAMI.**

PILIHIMAYUT HANATJUTIKHAIT

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TUNIYUKHAT KINAUYAKHANIK HANAYAAMI KRAT Kmit 12mut INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK (TAKULUGU ILIHAK-TUIYT ILANGA HAMANI TUHAKTAKHAMNI).
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIYUKHAT TAMAMIK TAKUYAKHANIK, TUHAKTAKHANIK, MALIGALIUGUTIKHANIK, APKOTT TAKUYAKHAIT OVALO NIUVIKVIIT TAKUYAK-HAINIK INUKTITUT OVALO KABLUNAATITUT (WEVEETITUTLU PIYAUYUMAKPAT).



Δευτέρη ημέρα

Program development

- The Government of Nunavut should provide adequate funding for the development of a K-12 Inuktitut curriculum (see Education section of this report).
 - The Government of Nunavut should require all signage, announcements, bills, notices, road signs and commercial signs to be in Inuktitut and English (and French where warranted).
 - The Government of Nunavut should create an Inuktitut Language Authority to develop legal, political and scientific terminologies in Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun.
 - Nunavut Arctic College should provide in-depth Inuktitut language courses for both Inuit and non-Inuit. The current two-week Inuktitut course is inadequate.
 - Nunavut Arctic College should provide training to familiarize new employees with Inuktitut vocabulary and terminology in order to encourage the use of Inuktitut in the workplace.

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INUK-

TITUT UKAKTINIK ATANGUYAKHAMIK
HANAYAAMINI AKIGAKTUUTIT, PALITIGUTIT
OVALO KAUYIMAYATUKANIK UKAGUTIGINIK
INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT.

- NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT PIH-MAYUKHAT INIKPIAKHIMAYUMIK INUKTITUT UKAUHIIT ILIHAGUTIKHANIK TAMAMIK INUNUT OVALO INUINAUNGITUNUT (ATUKTUK UBLUMI NAAMANGIN-MAT).

- NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIKAALIVIIT
TUNIYUKHAT AYOIKHAUTINIK NAUNAIYA-
GIAGITA NUTAAT HAVAKTIIT INUKTITUT
UKAUHIINIK OVALO ATUGUTAINIK PIPKA-
GIAGITA ATUGUTINGIT INUKTITUT
HAVAKVIMI.

NTIKUT UKAKHIMAYUT KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI AVATAANUNGALUGU UKAKTIIT
KAMISINGA OVALO ANGKILILUGU MUNAG-
ITJUTAA TITIGAKVIA UKAKTIIT KAMISINAUP
ATANGUYAIT OVALO MUNAGITJUTAA.

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. calls on the Government of Nunavut to expand the role of the Office of the Languages Commissioner to give it more power and responsibility.

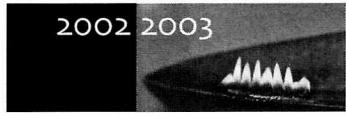
Background Information

Nunavut inherited its *early exit transitional bilingual education model* from the GNWT. The nature of this approach, coupled with

TUJHAGUTIKHAT

NUNAVUT PIHIMAYUK ANITJUTIT NUU-
TIGUTINIK MALGUNIK UKAUTINIK ILIH-
AGUTIT ATUKTANGIT GNWTkunit. HAMNA
ATUKTANGA ILAUPLUNI ATUNGITUK INUKTI-
TUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAINIK,
AYOKHAUTIGIHIMAYUK INUKTITUT UKAUHI-
NIK PIHIMAGAMI OVALO UKAGUTIGINIK
INUULGAMIUT.

NUTAKAT INIGAAGAMI KRAT Kmit 3mut
(PIKANGITUMIK ILIHAGUTIKHANIK MAKPI-
GAANIK), ILIHALIHAINAKPAKTUT KABLUS-
NAATITUT KRAT 4mit 12mut, AYOKHAGUTIGI-
LIKPAKTUT UKAUHINIK PIYAKHAINIK.



$A \rightarrow \text{O}_2 \text{O}^{\cdot-} \sigma^{\cdot\circ}$ $A^{\cdot\circ} \text{O}^{\cdot-} \Delta L^{\cdot\circ} \text{A} \sigma$

the lack of Inuktitut curriculum resources, has wreaked havoc on Inuktitut language retention and literacy levels for the young.

Once children leave the Inuktitut-only K-3 (where there are no Inuktitut grammar text books), they take a leap into the English-only 4-12, causing a rift during a critical phase of language acquisition.

Inuktitut in the workplace

This lack of Inuktitut carries on into the workplace. Compounding this situation is a lack of Inuktitut terminology and language training, along with non-compliance with the competency-based hiring principle called for in Article 23 of the NLCA. The NLCA, a legally binding document, makes the assumption that the education system is capable of developing human capital—people with strong Inuktitut language skills and strong academic backgrounds who will ultimately be selected for work on the basis of “... measures consistent with the *merit* principle designed to increase the recruitment and promotion of Inuit ...” The GN and Government of Canada, both parties to the NLCA, must increase their commitment to and investment in Inuit education and the Inuktitut language, which go hand in hand.

INUKTITUT HAVAKVINI

HAMNA PIHIMATIANGITUK INUKTITUT
PIVAKTUK HAVAKVIKHANUT. ILAUGAMI PIKA-
TIANGITUMIK INUKTITUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK
OVALO UKAUHINIK AYOIKHAUTIKHANIK
OVALO PIHIMAITUMIK AYONAITUMIK HAVAK-
TUKHANIK KINIKHIATJUTINIK PITKUHI-
MAYUK ILANGANI 23mi NUNAVUMI
NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI. NLCAmi
MALIGALIUGUTINI ILAUKATIGIIGUTI MAKPI-
GAAK IHUMAHIMAMAT ILIHAGUTIT
ATUGUTIKHAI PILAAKTUT HANATJU-
TIKHAINIK HAVAKTUKHANIK PILAAKTUTUT -
INUUT HAKUGIKTUMIK INUKTITUT
UKAUHIKAKTUNIK AYOITUT OVALO
HAKUGIKTUNIK ILIHAGUTIKAKTUT PIYAUNI-
AKTUT HAVAKTUKHAT ATUKLUGIT (D) ATUK-
TAKHAI AATJIKUTAINI MALIGUTIT HANAH-
MAYUT AMIGAIGIAGANI HAVAKTUKHANIK
OVALO PIHIMAYAKHANIK INUNIK.... GNkut
OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI, TAMAMIK
ILAUYUK NLCAmut AMIGAIKTITIYUKHAT
PIYAKHMINIK OVALO TUTKUKTUIYIMINIK
INUUT ILIHAGUTAINI OVALO INUKTITUT
UKAGUTAINI, ILAGIJIMATA.

አዲስ አበባ ቤት የዕለታዊ ሪፐብሊክ አንቀጽ ፭፻፲፯

Health: Fundamental Improvements Needed

ANIAGUTIT: IHUAKHAUTIKHAT PIYUMAYUT

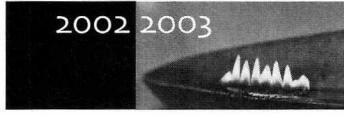
"ከመር ገ-8 መደረገና ከዚያ
መደረገኑ የሚለው ፊርማዎችን በመሆኑ ተደርጓል
ለታደሰኝነት ስለሆነ
የሁሉም?" መደግለሁ ፊርማዎችን በመሆኑ ተደርጓል
ተመሪሱ ስለሆነ

The health of Inuit continues to lag far behind the health of Southern Canadians, although there were a few small improvements in the past decade. The overall socio-economic conditions of Nunavut are reflected in poorer physical and mental health indicators, lower academic achievement levels, overcrowded substandard housing and lack of professional capacity and infrastructure. Nunavut's Health Minister Ed Picco raised the alarm, asking, "How can a G-8 country like Canada have a territory with health determinants like those of Bangladesh?"

"How can a G-8 country like Canada have a territory with health determinants like those of Bangladesh?" – Nunavut Health Minister Ed Picco

ANIAGUTTINGIT INUIT PIKTAINAKTUK
KINGULIUVLUNI KANANAMIT KANATAMI
KIHIMI MIKIYUMIK NAKUUHILIGALUAKHUNI
KULINI UKIUNI. TAMAAT INULIGUTIT-
HANATILIGUTIT PIHIMAYUT NUNAVUMI
TAKUKHAUYUT NAKUUNGITUMIK UKPATIMI
OVALO KAGITAMI ANIAGUTIT NAUNAITKU-
TAINI ILIHTIATIKATANGITUT, INUGIAK-
PALAAKTUT IKLUT OVALO AYONGITUNIK
HAVAKTINIK OVALO HAVAKVIKHAINI.
NUNAVUMI ANIAKTILIGIYT MINISTANGA
UKAKTAAKHIMAYUK APIGIGAMI “KANUK
G-8mi NUNAKAGAPTA KANATATUT
NUNAKAKTUGUT ANIAGUTINIK AYOKH-
AGUTIKAKTUNIK AATJIKUTAATUT
BANGLADESH?”

"KANUK G-8mi NUNAKAGAPTA KANATATUT
NUNAKAKTUGUT ANIAGUTINIK
AYOKHAAGUTIKAKTUNIK AATJIKUTAATUT
BANGLADESH? - NUNAUMI ANIAKTILOGIYIT
MINISTANGA ED PICCO



፳፻፲፭

1991-Γርር, ፌዴራልና ችሎት የሚከተሉት ስምምነት አለበት
መስጠት ይገኘው ተደርሱ የሚከተሉትን 1.1 የኩስና,
የሸጻብዕራሱ ተመርምሱ 68 የኩስና የጥቅምት,
የባይሮች ተመርምሱ የሚከተሉት ስምምነት
በዚህ የሚከተሉትን 78, የሚከተሉት የኩስና
የኩስና የጥቅምት የሚከተሉት ስምምነት አለበት.

— ۲۹۴ —

መ/ቤት ደንብ ማረጋገጫ

Meanwhile, one-quarter of all nursing positions in Nunavut are vacant and the dependence on short-contract agency nurses means a revolving door for medical staff with very little build-up of a long-term commitment to Northern health care. This nursing shortage has serious ramifications for health care delivery and needs to be addressed immediately.

Health indicators

Life expectancy

Since 1991, the average life expectancy at birth for Nunavut residents has increased by 1.1 years, to just over 68 years of age. However, the gap between Inuit and Southern Canadians who live to an average of 78 years—a difference of a decade—leaves little reason to celebrate.

Infant mortality

Although infant mortality rates (defined as deaths of children under one year of age, born with a birth weight exceeding 500 grams) have declined in both Nunavut and Canada, the gap has actually widened. Rates in Nunavut remain shockingly high and far above the national average. From 1991 to 1999, Canada saw its rate decline from 5.6 to 4.6 per 1,000 live births, while the rate in Nunavut declined from 18.3 to 16.3. In practical terms, this means the

HATNA, ATAUHKIMIIT HITAMANUT TAMAMIK
MUNAKHIIT INIKHAIT NUNAVUMI HAVAK-
TIKANGITUT OVALO PIYUMAYUT NAITUMIK
KATRANIK MUNAKHIIT TAIMAAKATAU-
TAINAKTUK ANIAKVIIT HAVAKTINI, MIKIYU-
MIK UNGAHIKTUMUT PIYAKHAGALUAVUT
UKIUKTAKTUMI ANIAGUTIT MUNAGITJU-
TIKHAINIK PIYUKHAT OVALO PIYUMAYAIT
UKAUTIGILIKTUKHAT KILAMIK.

ANIAKUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT

INUUGAAGUTINGIT

1991mit KITKANIITUK INUUGAAGUTIT INU-
UHIMINIT NUNAVUMI NUNAKATIGIIT
ANGILIHIMAYUK 1.1mik UKIUMUT
AVATAANUVYAK 68nik UKIUNUT. KIHIMI
UNGAHIKTIGUTAIT INUIT OVALO KANANAMI
KANATAMIUT INUUKATAKTUT KITKANUT
78mut UKIUNIK - AALATKINGA KULINIK UKI-
UNIK - IHUMAGIVLUGU KUVIAHUNAITUK.

NUTAKAT TUKUTJUTAIT

NUTAKAT TUKUTJUTAIT (TUKUTJUTIT
NUTAKAT UKIULIIT ATAANI ATAUHIMIK UKU-
MAITKUTILIIT 500 gramsnik) MIKINIKHAALIK-
TUUGALUIT TAMAMIK NUNAVUMI OVALO
KANATAMI, UNGAHIKHUTAA ANGIKLIKLIK.
NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI ANGITYUT
OVALO ANGITKIYAYUT KANATAMIT
KITKANIITUMIT. 1991mit 1999mut KANATA
TAKUYUT NAUNAITJUTINIK
MIKINIKHAAVYAKTUT 5.6mit 4.6mut 1,000nit
INUUYUNUT, NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI
MIKHIVYAKTUT 18.3mit 16.3mut. TAIMAIMAT
NUTAKAT TUKUTJUTAIT NAUNAITKUTINGIT
NUNAVUMI ANGITKIYAK 3.5mik KANATAMIT
ANGIKLIVLUNI KULINIT UKIUNIT 3.25mik.
TAMAAT HILAKYUAMI, UNICEFkut KATITIHI-
MAYAIT UKIUMI 2000mi, NUTAKAT TUKUTJU-



መርናደር ሰነድ የሚከተሉት በመሆኑ እንደሚታረም
በአዲስ አበባ የሚከተሉት ደንብ የሚከተሉት ደንብ
የሚከተሉት ደንብ (18-ኛ ሲ, 1,000-ኛ), የሚከተሉት
(17), የሚከተሉት (17), የሚከተሉት (17), የሚከተሉት
(15), የሚከተሉት (19).

$$\Delta^L \Gamma \overset{\cdot}{\sigma}{}^a \sigma^b$$

- Δ° \angle α \cong $\angle C \cong \angle D$ $\angle C \cong \angle D$ $\angle C \cong \angle D$
 $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$, $\angle A \cong \angle B$, $\angle C \cong \angle D$
 $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$, $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$, $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$
 $\angle A \cong \angle B$, $\angle C \cong \angle D$, $\angle A \cong \angle B$,
 $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$, $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$, $\Delta A D \cong \Delta B C$
 $\angle A \cong \angle B$, $\angle C \cong \angle D$

infant mortality rate is 3.5 times higher in Nunavut than in Canada, an increase 3.25 times higher than a decade ago. On a global scale, according to UNICEF statistics for 2000, infant mortality rates in Nunavut are on par with countries like Argentina (18 per 1,000), Belarus (17), Estonia (17), Libya (17), Uruguay (15) and Romania (19).

Cervical Cancer

In 1998, the Northwest Territories (which at that time included Nunavut) released a cancer report indicating that the territory had the highest rate of cervical cancer in Canada. Cervical cancer represents 35 per cent of all cancers among women.

When making comparisons with cervical cancer rates in Canada, it is necessary to eliminate all *in situ* statistics (referring to small cancers in one site), as national figures report only malignant cancers. Within these statistics, cervical cancer rates in Nunavut do not appear to be higher than national comparisons. Within Nunavut, there was a dramatic drop in rates since 1995 and no significant drop since 1999.

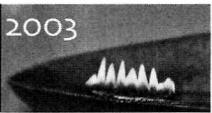
TAIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI
AATJIKUTIGIYAIT NUNANI ARGENTINA
(18kuyut, 1,000mit), BELARUS (17), ESTONIA
(17), LIBYA (17), URUGUAY (15) OVALO ROMA-
NIA (19).

ANIAGUTIT ANIKHAAGUTINI

1998mi NUNATIAK (ILAUHIMATITLUGU
NUNAVUT) TAKUPKAIHIMAYUK TUHAK-
TAKHANIK ANIAGUTINIK ANIKHAAGUTINI
NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUK NUNATIAK AMI-
GAITKIYAUYUK ANIAGUTIKAKTUK
ANIKHAAGUTINIK KANATAMI. ANIAGUTIT
ANIKHAAGUTINI NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUK
35%nik ANIAGUTIKAKHIMAYUT ANGNAIT.
AATJIKUTILIUKHIMAPLUGU KANATAMI ANI-
AGUTIT UNGUVAKHIMAYUKHAT NAU-
NAITKUTAIT (MIKHAANUT MIKIYUT ANI-
AGUTIT ATUAHIMI NUNANI), KANATAMIT
NAUNAITKUTAINIT TUHAKTITIHIMAYUT ANI-
AGUTINIT. NAUNAITKUTINI ANIAGUTIT
NUNAVUMI AMIGAITKIYAUNGITHUTIK
KANATAMIT NAUNAITKUTAINIT. ILUANI
NUNAVUMI KATAKHIMAYUT NAUNAITKUTAIT
1995mit MIKITKIYAUNGITHUTIK 1999mit.

INMINIIGUTIT

INMINIIGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI
ANGITKIYAIT 6.8mik KANATAMIT. INMINI-
IGUTIT KATAKTUKHAYUUGALUIT
NUNAVUT ILINMAT KIHIMI SEPTEMBER
2001mi, 65kuyut INUIT INMINIUKHIMAYUT.
AMIGAITUT ANGIKHIMAYUUGALUIT INMINI-
IGUTIT INUIT TAMAMIK IHUMAALUGIYAIT,
HAMNA NALUYAUNGITUK KIHIMI HAVAK-
TAUHIMAITUK. 2001mi, HAVAAKHANGA
NUNAVUMI ATAUHIK KAGITAKUT ANJAK-



Suicide

The suicide rate in Nunavut is 6.8 times the national average. Suicides were expected to drop off with the formation of Nunavut, but by late September 2003, another 123 people had taken their own lives. While there is wide agreement that suicide is everyone's concern, this knowledge has not been followed by action. In late 2001, the job description for Nunavut's one and only mental health specialist included suicide along with a number of other responsibilities.

Suicide in Nunavut is closely linked to a wide range of social and economic conditions, including education, employment, housing, recreation, alcohol and other drug abuse and criminal activities. Many people also see parenting and family dynamics as a key underlying factor.

As with the other serious challenges facing Inuit, our response to suicide must be grounded in the things that make our communities strong.

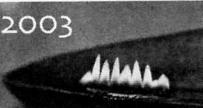
- Our Elders are the source of our knowledge of Inuit tradition and act as community counsellors when there is a need to deal with family crisis or trauma. Their contribution must be recognized, appreciated, reinforced and appropriately compensated.

TILIGIYI ILAUYUK INMINIIGUTI ILAUPUNI
AMIGAITUNIK AALANIK MUNAGITJU-
TIKHAINIK.

INMINIIGUTIT NUNAVUMI ILAUYUT
AMIGAITUT INULIGUTIT OVALO
HANATILIGUTIT PIKATAKVUT, ILANGIT ILIH-
AGUTIT, HAVAGUTIT, IKLUKHAT, OLAP-
KILIGUTIT, IMIGUTIT OVALO AANGIYAAGUTIT
OVALO IHUINAAGUTIT APIKHUKTAUKATAK-
TUT. AMIGAITUT INUIT TAKUKATAKTUT
ANGAYUKAGUTIT OVALO ILAKATIGIT
ILAUYUT KITKANIITUT NAUNAITKUTINI.

AALANUT AYOKHAGUTIPTINUT
PINAHUANIKAUTAVUT TAKUKHAUYUT INUIT
NUNAVUMI, KIUTJUTIKHAVUT INMINI-
IGUTINUT PIGUTIGIYAVUT NUNAPTINI
HAKUGIKHUTIKHAVUT.

ΔμΔ^c Δμμ^bΔ^c Δθ θ^a α^b)^c
θ^aα^b)^c? Δθ α^bΔ^c ΔΓ α^b C^c σ^b
α^bθ^a Δ^c Δθ α^b Δθ α^b Δ^c
θ^aθ^b Δ^c Δθ α^b Δ^c Δθ α^b Δ^c
θ^aθ^b Δ^c Δθ α^b Δ^c Δθ α^b Δ^c



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- Our families are too often divided by the rapid cultural change that has swept Inuit communities of Nunavut. Many parents realize that they have been unable to instruct their children in traditional practices and beliefs, but are unsure how to bridge the gap. The children can see their parents' disappointment and despair and often feel unappreciated for their hard work in the non-aboriginal school system they attend. They also face a language barrier at home that makes it difficult to get their homework done. When young people feel criticized at home and dismissed at school, suicide is too often the result. A policy of in-school study hours would be a first step in bridging this gap.
 - In the end, the solution to the suicide epidemic in Nunavut rests with the youth themselves. Time and again, we have seen that young people understand the problem and know what to do about it. But the time has come to move beyond workshops, conferences and consultations and involve youth in taking positive, life-affirming action that helps them reconnect with the things that make life worthwhile.

Inuit youth can help solve the suicide crisis by working as peer counsellors and becoming participants and leaders in traditional activities.

MINIK INUINAUNGITUMI ILIHAGUTINIK
ILAUYAMINIK. PIPLUTIKLU UKAUIHINIK
AYONAGUTINIK IKLUMINI ILIHAGUTIMINIK
INKITINAHUAGALUAKHUGIT. INUULGAMIIT
AKIGAKTUKTAUGAAGAMIK IKLUMINI
OVALO ILITAGIYAUHUHKHUTIK ILIHAKVINI,
INMINIUKATALIMATA . PIKUYAKHANIK
PIYUKHALIKTUT ILIHAKVIKMI ILIHAGUTI-
MINIK HAVAGIAGITA ILIHAKNAIGAAGAT
HIVULIUYUKHAK UKTUKLUGIT.
• KINGUNGANI, PILAAKTUT INMINIUGUTIT
AMIGAITUT NUNAVUMI PIHIMAYAIT INU-
ULGAMIIT INMINIK. TAIMAA TAIMAA
TAKUKATAGAPTA INUULGAMIIT NALUNGI-
MATA AYOKHAGUTINIK OVALO KANUK
IHUAKHALAAT. KIHIMI UBLUMI NUUTITIK-
TUKHAULIKTUGUT AVATAANUT AYOIKH-
AGUTIT, KATIMATJUTIT OVALO UKAK-
AGUTINIK OVALO ILAUPKALUGIT INUUL-
GAMIIT PIPKALUGIT NAKUUYUINIK, INU-
UHIIT NAKUUTJUTAINIK PIPKALUGIT
IKAYUGIAGITA INMINIK KATITILUGIT PIU-
TAINIK INUUHINGIT NAKUUHIIYAINIK.

INUUT INUULGAMIIT IKAYULAATUT
INMINIIGUTIT AYOKHAGUTAINIK
HAVAKATIGIILUTIK, IKAYUKATIGIILUTIK
OVALO ILAUKATIGIILUTIK
OVALO HIVULIUKATIGIILUTIK
INUUHIGALUAMINIK PILUTIK.

INUUT INUULGAMIIT IKAYULAAKTUT AYOKH-
AGUTIMINIK IKAYUKATIGIILUTIK OVALO
ILAUKATIGIILUTIK, ANGAYUKAAGULUTIK
INUUHIGALUAMINIK PILUTIK IKAYUGIAMINI
OVALO ILANAGIMINIK HAKUGIKHINAHUALU-



ԼՇԱՌՔ. ՏՎԱԾ ՊՀԱՐԺԱՑԿ ՈՆԾՑՈՅՑ
ՇՆԵՎԻՑՔՆԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼՄՇԱԾԵ, ՔԼ
ՇԽՄՆԴՐՆԵՐՆ ԱՆԵՐՆԵՐՆ ՔԼ
ՀԵՐԱՑԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼԿԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼ
ԲԵՐԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼԿԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼ
ՄԵՐԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼԿԵՐՆԵՐՆ ԱԼ

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

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Inuit youth can help solve this crisis by working as peer counsellors and becoming participants and leaders in the traditional activities that help them and their friends become strong and healthy in body, mind and spirit—by working with the community to build outpost camps and promoting traditional activities for Inuit youth at risk.

Persistent Organic Pollutants

Contaminants are transported to the Arctic from countries around the world. A result of this is that country foods have contaminants creating concerns for Inuit health. Contaminant levels are highest in marine mammals such as seals and whales. The good news is that scientific studies show that levels of PCBs and DDT are dropping due to effective international agreements restricting their use. However, mercury levels are increasing and new flame retardant chemicals are being detected.

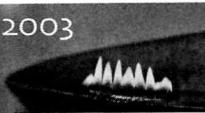
Overall health studies point to the benefits of eating country food and that these benefits outweigh the threat posed by contaminants. The only caution is for pregnant or nursing mothers as scientific research shows that infant development may be affected by contaminants, although the effects are considered minor at this time. Women of childbearing age are encouraged to eat less marine mammals

TIK UKPATIMINIK OVALO KAGITAMINIK,
UKPIGIYAMINIKLU – HAVAKATIGILUGIT
NUNAMINI HANALUTIK NUNAYIGIGALAANIK
OVALO TUHAKTITILUTIK INUUHIGALU-
AMINIK PILUTIK INUIT INUULGAMIIT
AYOKHALIKTUNUT.

PIKATAKTUT HILAMI ANIANAKTUT

ANIANAKTUT AUTLAAKATALIMATA UKIUK-
TAKTUMUT HILAKYUAMIT. TAIMAIMAT
HAMNA NUNANIT NIKIIT ANIANAKHILIKPAK-
TUT IHUMAALUGIYAINIK INUIT ANI-
AGUTIMINUT. ANIANAKTUT NAUNAITKUTAIT
AMIGAILIKTUT TAGIUMI UMAYUNI, NATINI
OVALO KILALUGANI. NAKUUTKIYAT TUH-
AGUTIKHAT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT
IHIVGIUKHIMAYUNI TAKUKHAUYUT NAU-
NAITKUTAIT PCBnik OVALO DDTnik KATALIK-
TUT HILAKYUAMI ANGIGUTIKALIGAPTA
ATUGUTAINIK. KIHIMI, MERCURYnik NAU-
NAITKUTAIT AMIGAILIKTUT OVALO NUTAAT
KAPTIGUTIT ATUGUTAIT TAKUKHAULIKTUT.

TAMAAT ANIAGUTIT IHIVGIUGUTAIT
TIKIKUAKHIMAYUT NIGIGAAGAT NUNANIT
NIKIKHANIK OVALO TAHAPKOA IKAYUGUTAIT
NAKUUTKIYAT ANINAKTUNIT. PUIGUGILU-
TIT, ANGNAT HIGAIHIMAYUT OVALUNIIT
AMAAMAKTTITYUT ANGNAT IHIVGIUKHI-
MAYUNI NUTAKAMINUT IKPINAGIVAKTAIT
ANINAKTUNIK, KIHIMI IKPINAGUTAIT
MIKIYUT. ANGNAT NUTAKAKANAHUAT
PITKUYAUYUT NIGIVALAAGUILUTIK TAGIU-
MIT UMAPYUNIK OVALO NIGIVALUTIK
IKALIVINIK OVALO TUKTUNIK. IKALIVIIT
AATJIKUTAINIK NAAMAGUTIKAKTUT NIKI-
INIK TAGIUMIT UMAPYUNIT KIHIMI MIK-
ITKTYAINIK ANINAKKTUT.



and more arctic char and caribou. Arctic char supplies the same essential nutrients as marine mammals, but has significantly less contaminants.

Resolution on Contaminants

As the possible effects of contaminants on human health, especially infants and children are not yet fully known, Inuit of Nunavut should call for further information on the potential health effects of contaminants, as well as the continued monitoring of contaminant levels in country foods.

This report also fully endorses the Inuit Circumpolar Conference's work that has resulted in international agreements that effectively reduce the levels of DDT and PCBs in the Arctic.

Smoking

In August 2002, 60 per cent of Inuit in Nunavut were smokers. Tobacco use contributes to a huge range of health problems:

- **Low birth weight:** Low birth weight babies are more common in Nunavut than in the rest of the country, with the percentage slightly higher by comparison to other territories and provinces.

NUUTITIGUTINGIT ANINAGUTIT

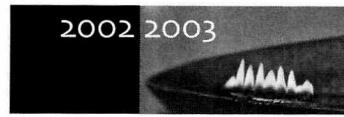
IKPINAGUTIKANMAT ANINAGUTINIK INUIT
ANIAGUTINGINI, ILAA NUTAKANI OVALO
NUTAGAUHAANI NAUNAVYAMAT, INUIT
NUNAVUMI PITKUYUKHAT TUH-
AGUTIKHAINIK PILAAKTUNIK ANIAGUTI-
LAGUTINIK IKPINAGUTINIK ANINAGUTINI
OVALO PITKUVALUGIT KUNGIAKGUTIKHAINIK
ANINAGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNANIT
NIKIKHANIT.

HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK TAMAAT
IKAYUKTUK ICCut HAVAKHIMAYAINIK
MIKHAANUT HILAKYUAMI ANGIGUTINIK
IKPINAGUTIGIYAPTINI MIKHINAHUALUGIT
NAUNAITKUTAIT DDTnit OVALO PCBnit
UKIUKTAKTUMI,

HIGAAGUTIT

AUGUST 2002mi, 60%kuyut INUIT NUNAVUMI
HIGAAYUKTUT. TOBAAKUT ATUGUTIT PIVAK-
TUT AMIGAITUNIK ANIAGUTINUT;

- **UKITUT INUULIHAAT:** UKITUT INUULIHAAT NUTAKAT AMIGAITUT NUNAVUMI KANATAMIT, ANGITKIYAUPLUTIK ILANGAN-IT PRAVINSINIT OVALO NUNAKATIGINUT AALANI. HIGAAGUTIT HINGAIHIMAYUNI ILAUYUT UKITUT INUULIHAAT NUTAKANUT.
 - **PUVANIANIAGUTIT:** PUVANI ANIAGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI AMIGAILIK-TUT KAYUMIKTUMIK. NAUNAITKUTIT PIN-GAHUNIK AMIGAITKIYAIT KANATAMIT ANGNANI. ANGIYUT NAUNAITKUTIT AATJIKUTAIT ANGIYUT HIGAAGUTINI NUNAVUMI. MIKHILAAKTUT NAUNAITKU-



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Cigarette smoking during pregnancy contributes to low birth weight babies.

- **Lung cancer:** Lung cancer rates in Nunavut are increasing significantly. The rates are more than three times the national average among men and more than five times the national average among women. The high rates correlate with the high incidence of smoking in Nunavut. Reducing the number of Inuit who smoke will do much to reduce the rates of lung cancer, increase birth weight, improve indoor air quality and improve the overall health of residents.

Breast cancer

Mammography diagnosis equipment and technical assistance for conducting mammograms is not available in Nunavut. The Government of Nunavut is aware of this situation. Qulliit - The Nunavut Status of Women Council recently held a retreat and workshop for women in Nunavut who are survivors of breast cancer. This generated greater awareness of breast cancer and the need to address this situation.

Tuberculosis

The tuberculosis rate, defined as new, active and relapsed infection cases reported in a calendar year, has climbed steadily and is 25 times the national average. There have been community outbreaks in Arviat and Iqaluit, with sporadic cases reported in eight other communities. This high rate can

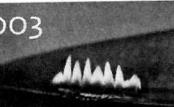
TAIT INUIT HIGAAKATAGUIGUMIK MIKHI-
NAHUALUGU NAUNAITKUTAIT PUVANI ANI-
AGUTIT, UKUMAITINAHUALUGIT NUTAKA-
HAAT NAKUUHINAHUALUGU ANIKHAAK-
TAVUT OVALO NAKUUHINAHUALUGU
TAMAAT ANIAGUTIVUT NUNAKTIPTINI.

IVIANGINI ANIAGUTINI

IHVIGIUGUTIT ANIAGUTINI IVIAGINI OVALO
ATUGUTINGIT IHIVGIUGAMI PIKANGITUK
NUNAVUMI. KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
NALUNGITUT HAMANIK. QULLIT - NUNAVU-
MI KATIMAYIIT ANGNAIT KATIHIMAHIMAYUT
OVALO AYOIKKHIMAPLUTIK ANGNANUT
NUNAVUMI ANIAKHIMAYUT IVIAGIMINUT
ANIAKHIMATJUTINUT. HAMNA AKHUT NAU-
NAIAUTIGIHIMALIKTUK IVIAGINUT ANI-
AGUTINIK OVALO UKAUTIGIYAKHAINIK
HAFUMUNGA.

ANIKHAAGUTINI ANIAGUTIT (TB)

ANIKHAAGUTINI ANIAGUTIT NAUNAITKU-T
TAIT NUTAAT OVALO UTIKTIHIMAYUT
TUHAKTIHIMAYUT UKIUMI AMIGAILKIMIUT
OVALO 25niik AMIGAITKIYAIT KANATAMIT.
PIKTAKHIMAYUK AMIGAIHAKATAKTUTIK
ARVIAAMI OVALO IQALUNI ILANGIT
TUHAKATAKHUTA AALANIT 8nit NUNANIT.
HAMNA ANGIYUK NAUNAITKUTI PIHIMAYUT
TUTKUUMAYUTUT UTIYUKAMI INUIT
INIKNINGULIGAAGAMIK OVALO ILANGIT
INUGIAKPALAAGAAGAMI IKLUT. TUKUNAK-T
TUK TB ANIAGUTAIT PILAAKTUT INUUL-GAMILU - 7%kuyut NUTAKAT UKIULIIT TALI-MANIK KULINUT IHIVGIUKTAUHIMAYUT
TBmik 2000mi.



Ե՞՞յլա՞յշտա՞ր Առաջ
Վ՞ե՞րա՞կա՞րս Սուբե՞ք

2002-ኋህበት, ከዚህ ፌርማዎችን ስጠቅር ተደርጓል
ፋይሳውሃ ማረጋገጫ ይሞላል
አዥራዊያን ማረጋገጫ የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት የሚከተሉ
የሚመለከት የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት የሚከተሉ
የሚመለከት የሚከተሉ የሚመለከት የሚከተሉ

be attributed partly to a large reservoir of latent tuberculosis cases that reactivate as residents age and is partly a result of over-crowded housing conditions. The deadly TB bacillus lurks within the young as well—seven per cent of children between the ages of five and ten tested positive for TB in 2000.

Diabetes

Reporting of diabetes among Nunavummiut is based on diagnosed and self-reporting surveys. According to a national surveillance system, the rates of diabetes in Nunavut are at 1.9 per cent, while the rates for Canada are at 4.1 per cent of the population.

Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder

A GN survey reported that 30 per cent of expectant mothers in Nunavut consume alcohol while pregnant. Eighty-five per cent of their children will show symptoms of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD), which costs the government \$1.5 million per child from childhood to adulthood.

There are no medical practitioners in Nunavut trained to diagnose FASD, nor are there any programs available for those who are diagnosed outside the territory. Families and communities require information about FASD and its impact. They need

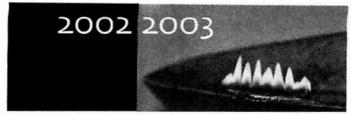
AUKHIGIALIVALAAT ANIAGUTIT

IHUMAALUNAKHILIKTUK AMIGAILIMATA
NALVAKATAKTUT AUKHIGIALIVALAANIK ANI-
AGUTIT INUNI. ANGILIGUTAA PIVAKTUK NIU-
VIKATAGUTINIK NIKINIK HANAHIMAYUNIK
OVALO NIKIVALUNIK – INUULGAMIIT PIYU-
MAYAINUT – UKAUYUK, ILAA PUVALA-
PALAALIGAMIK OVALO HULIVALAANGITUMIK
INUULGAMIK.

HINGAIHIMAYUNI IMIGAAGAMI ILAUNI AYOKHAGUTIT

GNKUT IHIVGIUKHIMAYUT 30% kuyut HINGAI-
HIMAYUT ANGNAT NUNAVUMI IMIKPAKTUT
HINGAIHIMATITLUGIT. 85% kuyut NUTAKAIT
NALVAAKHIMAYUT PIHIMAPLUTIK FASDmik,
AKIKANIAKTUK KAVAMATKUNUT \$1.5 million-
mik NUTAKAT ATAUHIK INUUHIMINIT
INININGULUNI.

ANIAKTILIKANGITUGUT AYOITUNIK
NUNAVUMI ILITAGILAAKTUNIK FASDnik
OVALUNIIT PILIHIMAKANGITUGUT TAHAP-
KOA NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT HILATAANI
NUNAVUMIT. ILAGIT OVALO NUNAMINI
PIYUKHAT TUHAGUTIKHANIK FASDnik OVALO
IKPINAGUTAINIK. IHIVGIUKTAUYUKHAT
NAUNAIYAGAMI PIKAGIAGITA FASDnik; ILIH-
AGUTIKHANIK ILIHAKTIIT, ANIAKVINI
HAVAKTIIT OVALO ILAKATIGIT MUNAGIYIT
HAPKONINGA UBLUK TAMAAT; PILIHIMAYUT
PIPKANAHUANGITLUGIT OVALO
IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK. KATIMAKYUAKTITLUGIT
FASDmut OVALO AKIGAKTUGUTIMUT,
NUNANIT ILAUYUT IHUMAALULUAKHI-
MAYUT UKAUTIGILUGIT ILITAGITJUTIKHAIIT
OVALO KANUK INIJJUHITIUTGIT PIHIMAYUT



testing to identify cases of FASD, education for teachers, health care workers and family members who deal with this condition on a daily basis and programs for prevention and support. At a recent symposium on FASD and justice situations, community participants were far more interested in discussing identification and behavioural outcomes relating to FASD. So far, governments have failed to gather the most basic data on the number of FASD cases per community, or the number of "wet" versus "dry" communities—essential information if we are to improve our diagnostic tools and accurately distinguish symptoms of FASD from very similar conditions caused by malnutrition and poverty.

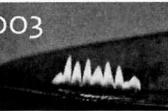
Privacy of Inuit health records

In 2002, Health Canada introduced a lengthy consent form for recipients of Non-Insured Health Benefits (NIHB)—a group that includes 85 per cent of the Nunavut population. By signing the form, recipients would allow the federal government to collect an astonishing array of personal health information and disclose it to various government departments and various third party groups. Any Inuk who refused to sign would lose NIHB coverage for prescription drugs, dental care, eyeglasses, medical travel and other health costs. The manner in which the new consent form was handled by Health Canada is inconsistent with Article 32.2.1 of the NLCA, which assures the Inuit of Nunavut of “an opportunity to

MIKHAANUT FASDmik. HATJA KAVAMATKUT
NALVAAKHIMAITUT HIVULIUTIANIK KATITI-
HIMAYUNIK KAFIUYUT FASDkaktut NUNANI
OVALUNIIT IMILAAKTUNIT, IMILAITUNIT
NUNAIT – TUHAGUTIKHAT NAKUUHINI-
AGUPTIGU NALVAAGUTIT ATUGUTIKHAIIT
OVALO IHUAGUTIKHAINIK NAUNAITKUTAIT
FASDnik AATJIKUTAINUT NIGILUANGITUT
OVALO AYOKHAKTUNIT.

TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITUT INUIT ANIAGUTIT KATITIGUTAIT

2002mi, ANIAKTILIGIYIT KANATAMI PIPKAIHIMAYUT TAKIYUNIK ANGIGUTINIK ILAUYUT ANIAKTILIGUTIT IKAYUGUTAINI (NIHB) – ILAUKATIGIIT ILAUYUT 85%kuyut NUNAVUMIUT. ATIGUNI HAMNA MAKPIGAA, ILAUYUT PIPKALAAKTAIT KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT KATITIKLUTIK AMIGAITUNIK INMINIIGUTIT ANIAGUTIT TUHAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO TUNILAAKTAIT AALANUT KAVAMATKUNI MUNAGIYINUT OVALO AALANUT ILAUYUNUT. INUK ATIKHIMAITKUMI IKAYUKTAULAITUK NIHBMIT NAUNAITKUTIKHAINIK ANIAGUTINIK, KIGUTIGUTIT IKAYUGUTAINIK, ILGAAT IKAYUGUTINIK, ANIAGUTIT AUTLAAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO AALANIK ANIAGUTIT AKIINIK. ATUKTANGIT NUTAAT ANIAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA MUNAGIYAIT ANIALIGIYIT KANATAMI AKIGAKTUKTAIT ILANGANI 32.2.1 NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANUT, UKAKHIMANMAT, INUIT NUNAVUMI “ILAULAATTUT HANATJUTINIK, HANAUYAUTAINIK OVALOTUNITJUTIKHAINIK INULIGIYIT PIKUYAKHAINIK NUNAVUMI.” 2002mi NTIkut ILAUCHIMAYUT NUTKAKTITINAHUAKHUGU



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161 ፌ፻-፭፻፷፻፻፻

participate in the development, design, and delivery of social policies and programs in the Nunavut Settlement Area." By the end of 2002, NTI was involved in a sustained effort to overturn the federal government's consent form policy. Non-aboriginals are not required to sign anything similar under private or third party insurance programs, leading Inuit to ask why Canada has two standards for health privacy.

Health human resources

Of the 161 nursing positions in Nunavut, 40 of them, or 25 per cent, are vacant. Nurses in Nunavut are required to work independently in broad-based health clinics.

Childcare is very difficult to arrange for the on-call and shift work required and spousal employment is hard to find in smaller communities. This nursing shortage is particularly worrisome in Baffin, where it is compromising the operation of Community Health Centres.

25 per cent of Nunavut's
161 nursing positions are vacant.

Further, over 75 per cent of the nursing staff is long-term or indeterminate employees. The use of agency nurses was reduced significantly due to the new policy of hiring tenured employees. Within a few years, Nunavut Arctic College will begin to graduate its first nursing students. This should help alleviate some of the nursing shortages in Nunavut.

HAMNA KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
ANGIGUTINGA MAKPIGAAT PIKYANGA.
INUINAUNGITUT ATIKTULAITUT AATJIKU-
TAANIK ATAANI TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITUT
OVALUNIIT ILAUYUT TUTKUKTUIYINI PILIHI-
MAYUNIK, PIGAPTIQU INUIT APIGLUTA,
HUNMAT KANATAMI MALGUNIK ANI-
AGUTINIK TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITUNIK
PIKAKTUT.

ANIAK TILIGI YINI HAVAKTIKHAT

161nik MUNAKHIIT INIKHAIIT NUNAVUMI
40kuyut OVALUNIIT 25%kuyut HAVAKTUKAN-
GITUT. MUNAKHIIT NUNAVUMI HAVAKPAK-
TUT AVALIITUMIK AMIGAITUNI ANIAGUTINIK
MUNAGIVLUTIK ANIAKVINI. NUTAKAT
MUNAGITJUTIT AYONAKTUK KAITKUHAGAA-
GAT OVALO AALATKIINIK HAVAKATAGAAGAT
IKAANINI OVALO INUUAKTIGIT
HAVAKVIKHAIMATA MIKIYUNI NUNANI.
HAMNA MUNAKHIKAKLUANGITJUTI IHU-
MAALUNAKTUK QIKIQTAAALUMI, ILAA AYOKH-
AGUTIGILIKTUK HANATJUTAINI NUNANI ANI-
AKVINI.

25%kuyut NUNAVUMI 161nit
MUNAKHIIT INIKHAIT HAVAKTUKANGITUT

ILANGANI, 75%kuyut MUNAKHIIT HAVA-
GAAKHIMAYUT OVALUNIIT HAVAINAKTUT
HAVAKTIIT. ATUGUTINGIT MUNAKHINIK ANI-
AVINIT MIKHIHIMAYUT NUTAAK PIKUYAK
ATULIMAT HAVAKTIGUTINGINI HAVAGUTAIN-
UT. UKIUNI NUTAANI NUNAVUMI ILINIA-
GIKPAALIKUT INIKTTINIALIKUT



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ΔΕΙΠΗΣΤΗΡΙΟ

- $\Delta c \geq c$ $\Rightarrow c \leq \Delta c$ $\Delta c - \Delta d \geq c$
 $\Delta c - \sigma d \geq c - \sigma d$, $\Delta c - \sigma d > c - \sigma d$,
 $\Delta c - \Delta c + \sigma d > c - \Delta c - \sigma d$, $\Delta c - \sigma d < c$
 $\Delta c - \Delta c + \sigma d > c - \Delta c - \sigma d$, $c < \Delta c - \sigma d$,
 $\Delta c - \Delta c + \sigma d > c - \Delta c - \sigma d$, $c < \Delta c - \sigma d$.

Recommendations:

Policy

- The Government of Nunavut should incorporate a culturally appropriate “Healthy Living” curriculum—smoking cessation, nutrition, active living, lifestyle choices and mental health—into all grade levels in the Nunavut education system.
 - The Government of Nunavut should adopt a bylaw that requires merchants to disclose the volume of cigarettes they sell each year. Based on this information, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics should calculate and publish an estimate of the resources tied up in cigarette smoke each year.
 - The federal government and the Government of Nunavut should promote public education programs that encourage smoking cessation.

Program Development

- Nunavut Arctic College should instruct education, nursing, and social work students on suicide prevention, intervention and postvention techniques.

NUTAAK MUNAKHIKHANIK. HAMNA
IKAYUNIAKTUK IKILILIKTUNIK MUNAKHINIK
NUNAVUMI.

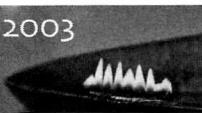
PITKUYAVUT:

PIKUYAKHAT

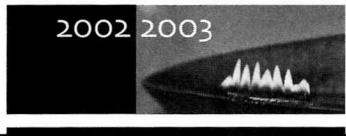
- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILAUPKAIYUKHAT ATULAAKTUNIK “ANIAKTAILIGUTINIK INU-UHITJUTINIK” ILIHAGUTINI MALIGUTIKHAINI – HIGAAGUILUTIK, NIGITIALUTIK, NAKUUYUMIK INUUTIALUTIK, INUUHIIT PILAAKTAMINIK OVALO KAGITAKUT ANIAKTAILIGUTINIKLU – TAMAMIK ILIHAKTUNUT NUNAVUMI ILIHAKVINI ATUKTAINUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIYUKHAT BILAANIK PIPKALUGIT NIUVIKVIIT TUHAKTIKATALUGIT AMIGAITJUTAIT HIGAAT NIUVIKTAUKATAKTUT UKIUK TAMAAT. ATUGIAMI TUHAGUTINGIT, NUNAVUMI KATITILIGIYIIT NAUNAIYAGAMI OVALO TITIGAGAMI KAFINIK ILANGA NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA KINAUYAIT ATULIKPAKTUT HIGAAMUT UKIUK TAMAAT.
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT TUHAKTITIYUKHAT INUIT ILIHAGUTIKHAINUT PIPKANAHUALUGIT HIGAAGUJIGUTIKHAMINIK.

PILIHIMAYUT HANATJUTIKHAIT

- NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT ILIHAK-TUIYUKHAT ILIHAKTIIT, MUNAKHIIT OVALO INULIGIYIIT HAVAKTUKHAT ILIHAKTUT INMINIIGUTINIK MUNAGITJUTIKHAINIK, NUTKAKTITINAHUAGUTINIK OVALO MUNAGITJUTIKHAINIK INMINIINAHUAKHI-MAYUNUT.



- The Government of Nunavut, working with Nunavut Arctic College, local school authorities and front-line service agencies, should educate health and social service workers on the need to proactively discuss the importance of not smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs during pregnancy.
 - Community clinics should receive sufficient funding to promote healthy lifestyles.
 - A wider range of scheduled recreation activities should be made available to all residents in all communities.
 - The federal government and the Government of Nunavut should work together to recruit more nursing staff to fill current vacancies.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop a recruitment strategy to address the longer-term need for nurses and other health professionals.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop a professional development strategy for the territory's nursing staff.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKATIG-ILUGIT NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT OVALO NUNAMINI ILIHAKVIIT ATANGUYAIT OVALO HIVULIUYUT HAVAKTIIT ILIHALUGIT ANIAKTILIGIYT OVALO INULIGIYT HAVAK-TIIT UKAKATIGLUGIT IKPINAGUTAIT HIGAANGILUTIK, IMINGILUTIK OVALUUIT AAGIYAAGUTIKATANGILUTIK HIN-GAIGAAGAMIK.
 - NUNANI ANIAKVIIT TUNIYAUYUKHAT KIN-AUYAKHANIK TUHAKTITIYAMINI ANIAK-TAILIGUTINIK INUUTJUTINIK.
 - AMIGAIVYAKTUNI PIHIMAYUNK OLAP-KITJUTINIK PIKATAKTUKHAT TAMAMIK NUNAKATIGIINUT TAMAMIK NUNANI.
 - KANATAMI OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT HAVAKATIGIKTUKHAT HAVAKTUKHANIK KINIKLUTIK MUNAKHINIK INIKHAIT HAVAK-TILIGIAGITA.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HANAYUKHAT KINIKHIAGIAGITA HAVAGAAKTUKHANIK MUNAKHINIK OVALO AALANIK ANIAK-TILIGIYINIK.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HANAYUKHAT AYONGITUNIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK ATUK-TAKHAINIK NUNAPTINI MUNAKHINUT.



ପ୍ରଦାନ ଉପରେ/Funding/KINAUYAKHANGIT

◀▷σ^b Δσ^b◀^c ▶^aσ◀^b)◀σ^a◀^c ▶^b▷Δ▷?▷◀^c σ^a◀^b◀^c ▶^a◀^b

Per capita health care spending for Nunavut and Canada

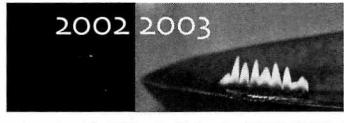
INUNUT ANIAGUTIT MUNAGITJUTAINIK AKILIKPAKTUT NUNAVUMI OVALO KANATAMI

ԵՂՋՐԸ ԹԳԳՎԴ ՏՎԱԿՆՈՒՄԸ ՔԱՌԵԼԱՐՄՈՒՄԸ ՔԱՌԵԼԱՐՄԸ

Total Nunavut Health Expenditures in actual dollars

TAMAAT NUJAVUMI ANJATILIGIYT AKILIGUTAIT KINAUYAKUT

60190C የዕራብናልያንስ	2000 የዕራብናልያንስ	2001 የዕራብናልያንስ	2002 የዕራብናልያንስ
Total Health Expenditures	2000 Actual Expenses	2001 Forecast Expenses	2002 Forecast Expenses
TAMAAT ANIAKТИLIGIYIT AKIIT	2000MI AKILIKHIMAYUT	2001MI ATULAAT AKIKHAT	2002MI ATULAAT AKIKHAT
መቶች (\$M)			
Nunavut (\$M)			
NUNAVUMI (\$M)	\$162.0	\$174.0	\$186.0
60190C የዕራብናልያንስ ፊርማዎች ሰዕድገት			
Total Health Expenditures per capita			
TAMAAT ANIAKТИLIGIYIT			
AKILIKATAKTAIT INUNUT	\$5,876	\$6,191	\$6,467



The high cost of health care in Nunavut reflects the lack of infrastructure and professional capacity in the territory. The figures for Capital and Other Health Expenses are skewed in part by the higher cost of living and operating and maintenance (O&M) expenditures in Nunavut.

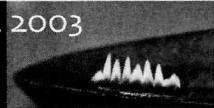
ANGIYUT AKIIT ANIAKTIILIGIYT MUNAGITJU-
TAIT NUNAVUMI TAKUKHAUYUT
HANAKATAGUTINGITUT OVALO AYONGITU-
NIK PIKATANGITUT NUNAVUMI. NAU-
NAITKUTAIT “HANATJUTIT OVALO MUNAG-
ITJUTIT” ILAUYUT ILANGANI AKITUMAT
INUUYAAMI OVALO HANAGIAMTI OVALO
MUNAGIYAAMI (O&M) AKIIT NUNAVUMI.

መፋይታርሱ ፊልማት በዚህበኩር
እናይታ ስርጓሜ የሚከተሉበትን
ሳይንስ ማርያም \$3,250 ይኖርባቸው
ለማረመጃ ገልጎች ተቀብቷል
የሆነዎች ተቀብቷል የዚህናኝን
\$35,000; የሞላደንክ የዚህበኩር መጠና
ቻይሆነት የዚህበኩር ልዩ የዚህበኩር
\$2,700. የዚህበኩር ፊልማት ተከራክር ይኖርባቸው
ልዕሊም የዚህበኩር ስርጓሜ
የዚህበኩር ስርጓሜ የዚህበኩር
\$250 ተከራክር የዚህበኩር 30-40
መቶች እስከ 30 የዚህበኩር
ይኖርባቸው የዚህበኩር ልዩ የዚህበኩር
ለማረመጃ የዚህበኩር ልዩ የዚህበኩር
እናይታ ማርያም የዚህበኩር መጠና
የዚህበኩር መጠና የዚህበኩር
የዚህበኩር ልዩ የዚህበኩር
እናይታ ስርጓሜ የዚህበኩር
አማካይ የዚህበኩር ልዩ የዚህበኩር
የዚህበኩር ልዩ የዚህበኩር
እናይታ ስርጓሜ የዚህበኩር
የዚህበኩር መጠና የዚህበኩር

When a sick Nunavut resident is sent down to hospital in Ottawa, the GN is charged \$3,250 per night. The average emergency air charter flight to the South costs \$35,000; the average cost to fly someone on a scheduled flight is \$2,700. Under NIHB, the federal government reimburses the GN \$250 of these costs. Thirty per cent of Nunavut's total health budget is spent on travel. There is a critical need for a radical reform of the health-care system in Nunavut, particularly an increase in federal resources to help pay for the higher costs of providing health services in Nunavut.

ANIAKTUK NUNAVUMIT AUTLAGAAGAMI
ANIAKVIMUT OTTAWAMI, TAAKTIT
AKILIKTUIVAKTUT GNkunut \$3,250
UNUK TAMAAT. KITKANIITUK TINMIAK
ATUGAAGAT AYOKHAHAKTUMUT KANANAMUT
AKIKAKTUK \$35,000mik; KITKANIITUK
TINMITJUTIKHAK TINMIAT ATUKTAKTUNUT
TIKTAUTIGINI \$2,700mik. ATAANI NIHBMII
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT UTIKTIVAKTAT
GNKUT \$250mik AKIANUT. 38%kuyut
NUNAVUMI TAMAAT ANIAKТИLIGIYT
KINAUYAT ATUKTANGIT AUTLAAGUTINUT.
PIYUKHAULIKTUT AKHUT PIYUMAYAPTING
AALANGUKTILUGU IHUAKHAUTIKHAI
ANIAKТИLIGIYT MUNAGITJUTAINI
NUNAVUMI ILAA MIKHAANI KANATAMIT
KINAUYAKHAINIK IKAYUGIAGANI
AKITUKPIAKTUT MUNAGIYAAMI ANIAGUTIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAI NUNAVUMI.





Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit: Reframing Our Work on Social and Cultural Policy

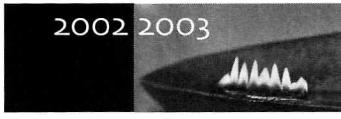
INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT: IHUAKHAGUTINGIT HAVAGUTIVUT INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI PIKUYANIK

The creation of Nunavut opened up a discourse on Inuit values, culture, language and society. This is something new for Inuit. The collective power of the NLCA and the *Nunavut Act* enshrines Inuit rights and access, not only to land and resources, but also to government policies, programs and services by way of Article 32 and other sections that pertain to Inuit participation in management and decision-making.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) refers to the values, language and spirit of being Inuit in a way that is more encompassing than the Southern view of “traditional knowledge.” IQ is a way of living, being and interpreting reality. It is a theory of knowledge and a set of teachings on practical truths that reflect Inuit traditions and culture. IQ is how Inuit derive meaning and context, something that lends itself naturally to political, economic and social issues. It is holistic, dynamic, cumulative and community-based.

HANATJUTINGA NUNAVUMI ANGMAKTITIHI-
MAYUK KUVIAGINGITAINIK INUIT
UKPIGYAINIK, INUUVIVINIIT, UKAUHII
OVALO INUJUHINGINIK. HAMNA
NUTAAGUYUK INUNUT. KATITIHIMAYUT
HAKUGIGUTAIT NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT
ANGIGUTAANI OVALO *NUNAVUT*
PIKUYAKYUANGANI ILAULIMAT INUIT
INMINIIGUTINGIT OVALO PILAAKTAWINIK,
NUNAINAUNGITUMUT PITKUHIIINTLU
KIHIMI KAVAMATKUT PIKUYANGINUT, PILIHI-
MAYUNUT OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAINUT
ATUKHUGU ILANGANI 32 OVALO AALANGIT
ILANGIT MIKHAANUT INUIT ILAUTJUTIKHAIT
MUNAGITJUTINI OVALO ANGIGUTINI PILAAK-
TAINIK.

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT (IQ) UKAK-TUT UKPIGIYAINIK, UKAUHIIINKI OVALO INU-UHIIINKI INUUPLUNI KIHIMI PIPLUTIK PITKUYAINIK ANGITKIYAT KANANAMIT IHU-MAINIT “INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT”. IQ INUUHIVUT, PITKUHIVUT OVALO UKAUHIVUT INUUTJUTIPTINIK. IHU-MAGIYAVUT NALUNGITAPTINIK OVALO ATUK-TAPTINIK ILIHAGUTINI ATUKTUNIK MIKHAANUT PIHIMAYUT INUIT INUUHI-GALUANGIT OVALO INUUVIVINGALUANGIT.



Incorporating IQ into GN and NTI Activities

IQ is a way of structuring front-line programs in health, social services and other areas to recognize that the client is a human being whose quality of life reflects the fruits of his or her labours.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit refers to the values, language and spirit of being Inuit ... and is a way of helping government and organizations recognize that the client is a human being whose quality of life reflects the fruits of their labours.

Without the research units required for serious socio-cultural policy and program development work, the GN's Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth (CLEY) is quickly overwhelmed by operational and external demands.

The emergence and maturing of the Traditional/Indigenous Knowledge Movement could not have been timelier for Nunavut. Obviously, looking at each particular instance where IQ could be applied is impractical. We need instead to generalize some principles and construct criteria that respect Inuit values and culture for at least three broad areas in Nunavut—the political, social and economic spheres. The search for appropriate formalized methods

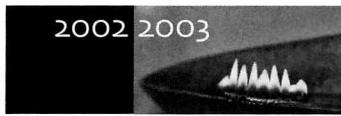
IQ PIKATAKTUT INUIT KANUK UKAUTIKAK-
TUT OVALO KANUK ILAUYUT, ILANGIT
ATUKATAKTUT INMIIGUTINIK PALITKSNI,
HANATJUTINI OVALO INULIGUINI IHU-
MAIYAPTINIK. TAMATKUMAT INUUHIPTINI,
HAKUGIKHUNI, KATITIHIMAPLUNI OVALO
NUNAPTINI ATUNMATA.

ILAUNAHUAGUTINGIT IQ
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
OVALO NTIKut HAVAKTAINI

IQ ATUKTUT HANATINAHUALUGIT HIVULIM-
IUYUT HAVAKTUT ANIAGUTINIK,
INULIGIYINIK OVALO AALANIK HAVAKVNI
ILITAGILUGIT IKAYUKTAUYUT INUUYUT INU-
UTJUTINGIT TAKUKHAYUT HAVA-
GAAGUTIMINUT.

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
UKAKTUK UKPIGIYAINIK,
UKAUHINIK OVALO INUUHINGANIK
INUUPLUNI...OVALO IKAYUKTUT
KAVAMATKUNIK OVALO AALAT HAVAKVIIT
ILITAGILUTIK IKAYUKTAUYUT INUUUYUT
INUUTJUTINGIT TAKUKHAUYUT
HAVAGAAGUTIMINUT.

PIHIMAKANGITUMIK IHIVGIUGUTIKHANIK
HAVAKTUKHANIK PIYAAMI AKHUT INUUHIIT-
INUUVIVINIT PIKUYAKHANIK OVALO PILIHI-
MAYAKHANIK HANAYAAMI, MUNAGIYIT INU-
UVIVINIK, UKAUHINIK, INUTUKAIT OVALO
INUULGAMII (CLEY) KILAMIK HAVAKPIAK-
TAKHAKALIKTUT HANATJUTIKHANIK OVALO
HILATAANIT PIYUMAYUNIK OVALO PITKU-
TIKHAIIT AYOKHALIGUTIGIYAIT.



of incorporating IQ has to continue. IQ in the 21st century has to be scientifically and philosophically literate and methodical to acquire much-needed credibility and validity outside Inuit culture. Nunavut is generating some of this research, a process that must continue. Biologists are working to validate and test IQ for environmental, ecological and resource management purposes.

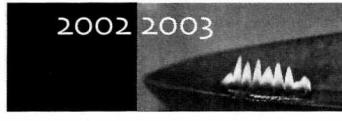
If the process that resulted in the quashed *Education Act* is a cautionary tale for policy and legislative reform, the proposed *Nunavut Wildlife Act* exemplifies how IQ and community knowledge can be used effectively for legislative reform. The *Act* went through extensive community consultations using a somewhat formalized framework based on IQ values and principles. As a result, the *Act* contains a section called *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* where IQ values and principles are to be used in legislative reform.

Capturing Oral Histories

Hearing the views of our elders is an integral part of articulating the values inherent in Nunavut culture and society. To date, neither the GN nor NTI has instigated a program to systematically record these oral histories. Each year, we are losing more opportunities to gather this information.

TAKUKHAULIKTUT OVALO INIKTILIK-
TUT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT –
NUNAKAKAAKHAMAYUT KAUYIMAGINIK AUT-
LAKPIALINMAT ATULAALIKTUK NUNAVUMI.
ILAA, KUNGIAKHUGIT TAMAMIK ATUKTUT
PIKATAKTAIT IQMI ATUGUTIKHAIK ATU-
TIALAITUT OVALO IHUITUT.
PIYUKHAUYUGUT HATJA UKAUTIKAFULUGU
MALIGUTINGIT OVALO HANANHAULUGIT
MALIGUTAIT IKPIGILUGIT INUIT
UKPIGYAINIK OVALO INUUUVIVINIINIK PIN-
GAHUNI ATULAANI NUNAVUMI – PALITIKSNI,
INUUHIPTINI OVALO HANATILIGIYINI
PILUGIT. KINIKTAKHAT NAKUUYUMIK ATU-
LAAKTUT ILAUTJUTKHAINIK IQ PIGAANIAK-
TUGUT. IQ 2000ni KABLUNAATITUT KAUYI-
MAKAKTUKHAK OVALO IHUMATIAGUTIKAK-
TUKHAK TITIGAGUTINGIT OVALO
MALIGUTINGINI PIGIAMI
ILITAGIYAUYUKHANI OVALO ATUTI-
AGUTIKHANI HILATAANI INUIT INUUUVIVINI-
NI. NUNAVUMI PIKATALIKTUT ILANGIT HAP-
KOA IHIVGIUGUTIT INIKTIKTUKHAK. KABLUN-
NAAT KAUYIMAYATULIGIYIIT HAVAKTUT
ILAUPKANAHUAHKHUGIT OVALO
UKTUKHUGIT IQ HILAKYUAMI, NUNANI
OVALO PITKUHIKHANI MUNAGITJUTIKHAINI
ATUGIAGANI.

ATUKTANGIT INIGUTINGA NUTKAKTITIHI-
MAKPAGU JLIHAKTUIYIT PIKYAKYUANGA
IHUMAGIKPAT UKAUTINGA PIKYAT OVALO
MALIGALIUGUTIT IHUAKHAUTJUTAIT,
UKTUGUTIKHAK NUNAVUMI UMAPYLIGIYIT
PIKYAKYUANGA TAKUKHAUKPAT IQ OVALO
NUNANI KAUYIMAYAGINIK ATULAAKTUT
NAKUUYUMIK MALIGALIUGUTIT
IHUAKHAUTJUTAINUT. PIKYAKYUAKHAK
NUNANI UKAKATIGIYAUHIMAYUK



The Government of Nunavut's Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Task Force

In accordance with the Bathurst Mandate, the Government of Nunavut struck an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Task Force (IQ Task Force) in November 2001 to make recommendations to the government on how to incorporate IQ in its operations and programs.

In August 2002, the IQ Task Force produced the first Annual Report on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. In it, the Task Force made 12 recommendations, which this report endorses. These recommendations are grouped into three broad areas: building upon primary relationships, creating a corporate culture and creating an IQ Council. This report will repeat those recommendations, in addition to the last three which this report authors.

Recommendations

- The Government of Nunavut should develop an oral history program, similar to the one in Igloolik, in all our communities.

ATUKHUTIK ATUGUTIMINIK ATUKTAIT IQ
IHUMAGIYAINIK OVALO MALIGUTIKHAINIK.
TAIMAIMAT, PIKUYAKUAKHAK PIHIMAYUK
ILUANI TAIVLUGU INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKAN-
GIT NANI IQ IHUMAGIYAINIK OVALO
MALIGUTIKHAINIK ATULAAKTUT MALIGALI-
UGUTINI IHUAKHAITJUTAINI.

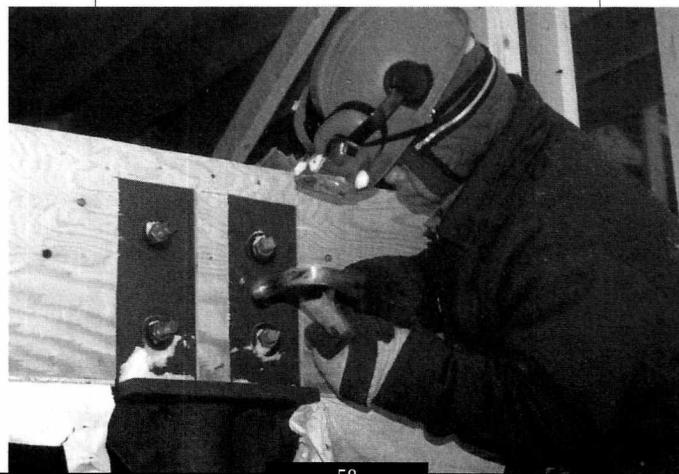
PINAHUAGUTINGIT UKAUHINGIT INUUHIGALU- AVUT: INIKHAILIKTUGUT

NAALAKHUGIT IHUMAIT INUTUKAIT
ILAUKPIAMAT NALUHUINAHUAGUMI
UKPIGYAINIK PIHIMAYAVUT NUNAVUMI
INUUVIVINIIT OVALO INUUKATIGIT. UBLUMI
GNkut OVALUNIIT NTIKUT ILIHIMAITUT PILI-
HIMAYUNIK ATUKTAKHMINIK KATITIGAMI
UKAUHIIT INUUHIGALUAVUT. UKIUK
TAMAAT TAMAILIKTUGUT PIYAKHAPTINIK
KATITIGAMI HAMNA TUHAGUTIKHAT.

KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT KATIMAYIGALAAT

MALIKHUGU KINGAUMI MALIKTAKHAK,
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIHIMAYUT INUIT
KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT HAVAKTUKKHANIK
(IQnik HAVAKTUKHAT) NOVEMBER
2001mi PITKUIYUKHANIK KAVA-
MATKUNUT KANUK ILAUNIAKTUK IQ
HAVAKVINI OVALO PILIHIMAYUNI.

AUGUST 2002mi, IQKUT KATI-
MAYIGALAAT HANAHIMAYUT
HIVULIMIK UKIUMI TUHAK-
TAKHAMIK INUIT KAUYIMAY-
ATUKANGINIK. ILUANI, KATIMAYI-
GALAAT PITKUIHIMAYUT 12nik,





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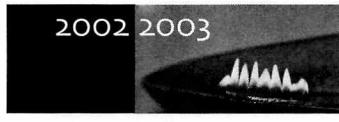
- The Government of Nunavut should formalize the teaching of the Inuktitut Language.
 - The Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada should link job requirements to appropriate educational levels and practical skill requirements of work in accordance with Article 23.
 - The Government of Nunavut should complete the decentralization of authority and resources to the community level.
 - The Government of Nunavut should simplify the organizational structures at the community level.
 - The Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada should provide cross-cultural training for all their employees.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop a formal mentoring program for all managers and supervisors-in-training.
 - The Government of Nunavut should conduct a review of all government legislation and policies.
 - The Government of Nunavut should encourage and support the development of community-based informal systems of services.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop a cultural strategy to help integrate the Government of Nunavut into the Inuit culture.
 - The Government of Nunavut should conduct research into IQ best practices.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop an evaluation system to help monitor the progress of its IQ initiatives.

HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAUP PITKUHIMAYAA.
HAPKOA PITKUHIMAYUT KATITIKHIMAYUT
PINGAHUNIK ILANGINUT: HANALUTA
HIVULIMI ILAUAKATIGIIGUTIKHANIK, HANA-
LUTA KUAPURISITKUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK
OVALO HANALUTA IQmik KATIMAYIKHAMIK.
HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK UKAFAAANIAKTUK
HAPKONINGA PITKUHIMAYUNIK, ILALUTA
PINGAHUNIK HAMUNGA TUHAKTAKHAMUT
TITIGAKTIANUT.

PITKUTIYAVUT

- GNkut HANALUTIK UKAUTIKAKTUNIK INU-
UHIGALUAPTINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK, AATJIKU-
TAANIK IGLOOLIMI, TAMAAT NUNANI.
 - GNkut ILIYUKHAT ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK INUK-
TITUT UKAUHIANIK.
 - GNkut OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI
KATITIHIMAYUKHAT HAVAAT
ATUGUTIKHAINIK NAKUUYUNIK ILIH-
AGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAINUT OVALO ATUK-
TAKHAINUT AYOIKHAITJUTIKHAINIK
HAVAKVIMI MALILUGU ILANGANI 23.
 - GNkut INIKTIKTUKHAT AVIKTUKHIMALUGIT
ATANGUYAIT OVALO PITKUTIKHAI
NUNANUT.
 - GNkut IHUAKHAKTAKHAI HAVAGUTIT
ATUGUTINGIT AYONAILUGIT NUNANI.
 - GNkut OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI
PIYUKHAT INUUKATIGIINIK AYOIKHAITJU-
TIKHAINIK TAMAMIK HAVAKTIMINUT.
 - GNkut HANAYUKHAT ATUKTAKHAMINIK ILI-
HAKATIGIYAKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK
TAMAMIK MUNAGIYUNUT – OVALO ATAN-
GUYANUT AYOIKHAGUTIKHAINIK.
 - GNkut PIYUKHAT IHIVGIULUTIK TAMAMIK
KAVAMATKUT MALIGALIUGUTAINIK OVALO
PIKUYAINIK.





Elders' Issues: A Practical Link to Our Heritage

INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT: ATUKTUT ILAUKATIVUT INUUHIGALUAPTIKUT

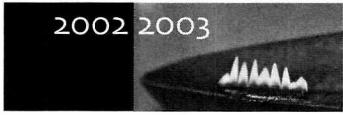
Δ-α²σ²>0 & ΔL_nΔσ²<ΔL_c Δc²d-
 σ²Δ²L_cΔ²σ² Δ_nΔ² Δ_mΔ²σ². Δ²dΔL_cΔJ
 Δ²d²Δ²L_cΔ²σ², Δ²L_cΔ²Δ²σ² Δ²d²Δ²σ²,
 Δ²L_c Δ²Δ²L_cΔ²σ² Δ²L_c Δ²Δ²L_cΔ²σ²
 Δ²A² Δ²Δ²L_cΔ²σ².

It goes without saying that Elders are the most precious cultural resource in Inuit society. They are our link to our heritage, the repository of our traditions and the source of our knowledge and understanding of the Inuit way of life.

For the Elders of Nunavut, this role takes many practical forms. Elders provide irreplaceable day-to-day services as counsellors for families in crisis, either in the community or in the justice system. They train others in traditional methods of social control, child rearing and family conflict resolution. They are the most sophisticated speakers of the language that is our only tool for expressing a view of the world that is distinctly Inuit—in fact, it is thanks to our Elders that we understand that younger generations have only been able to learn a very basic form of Inuktitut, even if they speak it fluently. Above all, it is our Elders who take young people out on the land to gain first-hand knowledge of land-based traditions and survival skills.

UKAKATAINAKTUGUT INUTUKAIT
IKPINAGIKPIAKTAVUT INUUUVIVINIK
PITKUHIKPIAKTAVUT INUNI. NALUNGIN-
TA INUUHIGALUAPTINIK, TIGUHIMANMATA
INUUVIVINIGALUAPTINIK OVALO NALUNGIN-
MATA OVALO AYOINMATA INUIT INUUHIINIK.

INUTUKAIT NUNAVUMI HAMNA ATUK-TANGIT ATUINAKTUT UBLUK TAMAAT.
PIKATAKMATA UBLUK TAMAAT IKAYUKHUTIK
ILAKATINUT AYOKHAGAAGATA NUNAMINI
OVALUNIIT APIKHUKTAUGAAGAMIK.
AYOIKHAVAKTUT AALANIK INUUHIGALU-
APLUNIK ATUKTAINIK INUUTJUTIPINIK,
NUTAKAT ANGILIKHUGIT OVALO ILAKATIGIIT
AYOKHALIGAAGATA. UKATIYUMATA ATUK-TAPTINIK UKAUTIGIYAPTINIK KANUK
HILAKYUANGANI INUIT AVALIIMATA – ILAA
KOANA INUTUKAIT NALUHUILIKTUGUT INUULGAMIIT ATUKAFUTAIT INUKTITUT UKATI-AYUKALUALUTIK. ILAA, INUTUKAVUT INUULGAMINIK NUNANUT AYOIKHAIGINAKTAIT
INUUVIVININGINIK, INUUYAAMINIK
AYOIGUTIKHAINIK.



$\Delta \leftarrow C^b \gamma \sigma^b$ $\Delta^a \leftarrow C^b \Delta^c$ $\Lambda \leftarrow \alpha A^a \Gamma^a \sigma^b$

Acknowledgement of Elders' role

In recent years, NTI has called for formal acknowledgement of Elders' contribution to Inuit society and culture and for a clear definition of their role as advisors to municipal and territorial governments, as well as Inuit organizations. All of our Inuit organizations deeply appreciate the opportunity to benefit from the wisdom and experience of Elders at their board and executive meetings and in ongoing activities related to social and cultural development. We believe that Elders should be recognized as professionals and receive appropriate compensation for the services they provide.

One practical way of doing this would be to launch a new program to implement Article 7 of the NLCA, dealing with Outpost Camps. Inuit need to assert our right to the land and we need a new generation of young men and women to carry on the outpost camp experience. To do this, the Inuit organizations should launch a campaign to build a certain number of new camps each year, with sufficient operating and mainte-

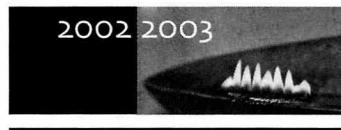
ILITAGITJUTIKHAIT INUTUKAIT ATUGUTINGIT

UKIUVYANI, NTIKUT PITKUVAKTUT ILITAG-
ILUGIT INUTUKAIT IKAYUGUTINGIT INUNUT
OVALO INUUVIVINIPINTINUT OVALO NAU-
NAIYALUGIT ATUGUTIKHAIT IKAYUGIAMINI
NUNAPTINI OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVA-
MATKUNUT OVALO INUIT HAVAKVIINUT.
HAVAKVIKPUT KUVIAGIKPIAKTATIK IKAYUK-
PANMATA KAUYIMAYAMINIK OVALO AYONGI-
TAMINIK INUTUKAIT KATIMAGAAGAPTA
KATIMAYIIT OVALO KATIMAYIGALAAT OVALO
HAVAKATAKTAPTINIK MIKHAANUT
INULIGIYINIK OVALO INUUVIVINIK
HANATLIGIYINIK. UKPIGIYUGUT
INUTUKAIT ILITAGIYAUYUKHAT AYONGIUTI-
MINIK OVALO PIKATALUTIK
AKILIGUTIKHAINIK IKAYUGAAGAMIK
INUKATIPTINTINUT.

ATAUHIK PILAAKTAKUT NUTAAMIK PILI-
HIMAYUMIK INIKTILUGU ILANGANI 7
NUNAVUMI NUNTAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI,
ILINAHUALUGIT NUNALIGIGAYAAT. INUIT
PIYAKHALIKTAIT INMINIIGUTIMINIK
NUNANUT OVALO PIYUMAYUGUT
NUTAANUT INUULIKTUNUT INUULGAMIIT
ANGUTIT OVALO ANGNAIT PIKTALUTIK
NUNALIGIGAYAAT NALUHUIYALUGIT. PIGUP-
TA NTIKUT AUTIPLAKTIITIYUKHAT

PINAHUALUGIT NUTAANIK NUNALIGI-
GAYAANIK UKIUMI TAMAAT, NAMAKTU-
NIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK OVALO MUN-
GITJUTIKHAINIK KINAUYAKHANIK PIHI-
MATIAGIAGITA. INUULGAMIIT IKAYUK-
TAULUTIK INUTUKANIT HANAYUKHAT
NIJNALIGIGAYAANIK





nance funding to pay for their upkeep. Young people, under the guidance of Elders, should build the new camps.

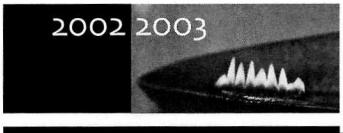
Recommendations:

- The Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and municipal governments should each establish a clear role for Elders as advisors to key decision-making bodies and provide appropriate compensation for these services.
 - Inuit organizations should seek Elders' advice and guidance in advance of board meetings, ensure that board and executive meetings benefit from their wisdom and guidance and invite their involvement in ongoing policy discussions related to housing, language, education, health and other key issues related to social and cultural development in Nunavut. Here, again, Elders should receive appropriate compensation for their services.
 - Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. should launch an Article 7 Outpost Camp building program that unites Elders with young people to build a new generation of camps.

PITKUYAVUT:

- KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI, NUNAVUMI
OVALO NUNAPTINI ILIYUKHAT NAUNAITU-
NIK ATUGUTIKHAINIK INUTUKAIT IKAYUK-
TIULUTIK ANGIGUTINIK ILAULUTIK OVALO
TUNIKATALUGIT KINAUYAKHAINIK IKAYU-
GAAGAMIK.
 - NTIkut KINIKTUKHAT INUTUKAIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK OVALO
MALIGUTIKHAINIK KATIMATINAGIT KATI-
MAYIIT OVALO KATIMAYIGALAAT KATIMA-
GAAGAMIK IKAYUKTAUTIAGIAGITA KAUYI-
MAYAINIT OVALO NALUNGITAINIT OVALO
KAITKULUGIT ILAUKATIGIYAKHAINIK
TAMAAT PIKUYAKHANIK UKALIGAAGATA
MIKHAANUT IKLUKHANIK, UKAUHINIK, ILI-
HAGUTINIK, ANIAGUTINIK OVALO AALANIK
IKPINAKTUNIK IHUMAGIYAPТИNICK HANA-
GAAGAPTA NUNAVUMI. HAMANI ILAA,
INUTUKAIT AKILIKATAKTAKHAVUT
IKAYUGUTAINUT.
 - NTIkut AUTLAKTTIYUKHAT ILANGANI 7,
NUNALIGIGAYAAT HANATJUTIKHAINIK PILI-
HIMAYUNK KATITIGIAGITA INUTUKAIT
OVALO INUULGAMIIT HANAGIAGITA
NUTAANIK NUNALIGIGAYAANIK.





Ճաճակ ՀՈՅՇՎԵՐԻ ԼԵԼՈՅԵԺՄԱՆ ԸՆԴՀԱՆՈՒՐ

Inuit sign-off on Federal Transfers for Inuit

INUIT ATIKTUILUTIK KANATAMIT TUNIKATAKTAINIK INUNUT

Accountability to Inuit for federal-aboriginal transfers

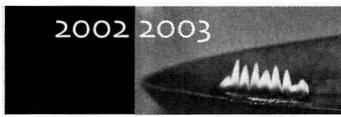
In the time since the formation of Nunavut, NTI/NSDC has not been aware of a single major transfer payment for Inuit services where Inuit have had a meaningful opportunity to review the GN's allocation or use of federal funds.

Because Nunavut does not receive adequate operating funds through the federal transfer formula funding agreement, the GN relies on program funding for aboriginal-specific services. This means that specific transfers like the \$17-million Hospital and Physicians Services Agreement (HPSA), under which DIAND helps cover the cost of health services to Inuit and other aborigines, is a part of the economic lifeblood on which Inuit depend.

PITIAGUTIKHANGIT INUNUT
KANATAMIT NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUT TUNIVAKTAINIK

ILIHIMALIMAT NUNAVUT, NTIkut/NSDCkutlu
TUHAKTITAUYUITUT ANGIYUNIK
TUNIKATAKTAMINIK INUIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAINUT INUIT PIPKAGIAGITA
IHIVGIUGUTIKHAINIK KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI TUNIVAKTAINIK KANATAMIT
TUNIKATAKTAINIK KINAUYAKHANIK.

ILAA NUNAVUT PIKATATIANGIMAT
NAKUUYUMIK KINAYAKHAMINIK KAVA-
MATKUT KANATAMIT TUNIKATAKTAINIT
ANGIGUTIMIT, GNKUT ATUKPAMATA
NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT MIKHAANIT
IKAYUGUTAINIT. ILAA HAMNA TUNIKTAKTAIT
\$17million ANIAKVIIT OVALO ANIALIKIYIT
IKAYUGUTAIT ANGIGUTAA (HPSA), ATAANI
KANATAMI INULIGIYIT IKAYUKATAMATA AKI-
LIKTKATAKHUGIT AKIKHAIT ANIAGUTIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAIT INUIT OVALO AALAT
NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT ILAUNMAT
HANATILIGIYINUT INUIT PITAKTAKHAINI
INUUKATIMINUT ATUNMAGU.



କୁର୍ରାବେଳାରୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ଏହାରେ
ମେହିନେବେଳାରୁ ଆମାରୁ, ଲେଖିଲୁ ମାମିରୁ.
ପ୍ରଦାର ଚାହିଁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ଏହାରୁ ନାହିଁ ତାହାରୁ
ଏହିରୁ ବେଳେବୁଲୁ ଯାଇଲୁ ମାମିରୁ
ଲେଖିଲୁ ଏହାରୁ ପରିପାଇଲୁ ମାମିରୁ-
ଦେଖିଲୁ କାହାରୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ମାମିରୁ
ରାଜାରୁ କାହାରୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ମାମିରୁ
ଦେଖିଲୁ କାହାରୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ମାମିରୁ
ରାଜାରୁ କାହାରୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ମାମିରୁ
ଦେଖିଲୁ କାହାରୁ ଦେଖିଲୁ ମାମିରୁ

These transfer programs are designed for aboriginal peoples, not governments. But, when the HPSA lapsed in the past, the territorial government negotiated renewal terms and future funding levels directly with Ottawa, with no input from the Inuit of Nunavut. Funding under the federal NIH program is determined the same way.

In June 2001, the GN advised NTI that it was asking the federal government to absorb HPSA funding into the territory's annual block transfer from Ottawa. In a formal reply to the GN Finance Minister and the federal Deputy Minister of DIAND, NTI objected to this approach. The letter reminded the two governments that it would be impossible to track the money from Inuit-specific programs—impossible to see whether it was spent in a way that would benefit its intended recipients, the Inuit of Nunavut—once it was folded into the GN's general revenues. As of the publication date for this report, NTI had not received a response.

HAPKOA TUNIKATAKTUT HANAHIMA-
MATA NUNAKAKAAKTUNUT, KAVAMATKU-
UGITUNUT. KIHIMI HPSA INIGAAGAT
KINGULIPTINI, NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT
ANGIGUTIKANAHUAKPAMATA NUTAAMIK
ATUGUTIKHANIK OVALO HIVUNIKHAPTINIK
KINAUYAKHANIK OTTAWAMIT ILAUKATAUGI-
HUTIK INUIT NUNAVUMI. KINAUYAKHAT
ATAANI KANATAMI ANIAGUTIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAIT (NIHB) PILIHIMAYUT
PIKATAMAGULU AATJIKUTAATUT.

JUNE 2001mi, GNKUT UKAUTIHIMAYAIT
NTIKUT APIGILIKTAIT KANATAMI KAVA-
MATKUT PITKUHIMAPLUGU HPSAmi KIN-
AUYAKHAIT NUNAVUMUT UKIUK TAMAAT
TUNIKATAKTAINIK KINAUYAKHANIK
OTTAWAmiit. TITIGAKHIMAYUT KIUTJUTIMIK
GNKUT KINAUYALIGIYT MINISTANGANUT
OVALO KANATAMI MINISTAUP TUKLIANUT
INULIGIYINI, NTIKUT KUVIAGIGIMAGU
HAMNA ATUKTANGIT. TITIGAK UKAUTIHIMA-
MAT MALGUUT KAVAMATKUK AYONANIAK-
TUK MALIGUTIKHAINIK KINAUYAT .
TUGAAKHIMAYUT INUNUT PILIHIMAYUNUT
- NAUNAMAT TAKUYAAMI KANUK TAKPAK-
TUT KINAUYAT IKAYUKTAKHAINUT, INUIT
NUNAVUMI -ILAUNIAMATA GNKUT KIN-
AUYAKATIINUT. TITIGAKHIMATITLUGU
HAMNA UBLUMI TUHAKTAKHAK, NTIKUT
KIUYAUYUITUT.



ՀԵՂԵՐՋԱԾՈՒՅՑ

One system (accountable to Inuit), not two

In direct contrast to an approach that places control of aboriginal funding in provincial or territorial hands, the federal government funds many First Nations communities to operate their own parallel health and education services. Inuit of Nunavut don't necessarily see the need to follow this route. We recognize that it might be most efficient and practical for the GN to continue as provider of first resort for these services and simply transfer Inuit-specific funds to the relevant departments. However, this level of co-operation would depend on a meaningful accountability process and at the moment, no such process exists.

The potential for partnership

There is great potential for a productive partnership between NTI and the GN on the subject of federal government transfers.

Since the formation of Nunavut, the GN has struggled to address a huge backlog in services, infrastructure and opportunity, without the finances to get the job done. The history of the HPSA shows that the government already receives some Inuit-specific money. This report documents

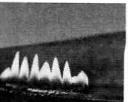
ATAUHIK ATUKTUKHAK (PIYAKHAIT INUIT) MALGUUGITUNIK

PIHIMAMAT ATUGUTINIK ILIHIMAYUT
MUNAGIYAUYUT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT
KINAUYAKHAINIK PRAVINSINUT OVALUNIIT
NUNAKATINI KAVAMATKUINUT, KANATAMI
KAVAMATKUT KINAUYAKHAINIK TUNIVAK-
TUT ITKILINUT HANAGIAMINI INMINIK ANI-
AGUTIIT OVALO ILIHAGUTIIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK. INUIT NUNAVUMI TAKI-
HIMAIMATA TAIMAATUT PIGAMI ATUGUTIT.
ILITAGIHIMAGAPTA NAKUUTKIYAUNIAKTUK
OVALO ATUTIANIAKTUK GNkut MUNAGIGU-
MIK TUNIKATAGUMIK HIVULIULUTIK HAP-
KOA IKAYUGUTIKHAT OVALO TUNIKATAGU-
MIK INUIT MIKHAANUT KINAUYAKHAIT
KITUMANGIAK MUNAGIYINUT. KIHIMI
HAMNA ILAUKATIGIIGUTIKHAT PITIALAAT
ATUGUTIKHANIK PIKAKAT, KIHIMI UBLUMI
PIKANGITUGUT ATUGUTIKHANIK.

PILAAKTAVUT ILAUUKATIGIKHAT

PILAAKTUT NAKUUYUMIK ILAUKATIGILAAT
NTIKUT OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
HAMANI KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
TUNIKATAKTAINIK KINAUYAKHANIK.

ILIHIMAMAT NUNAVUT, GNkut
AYOKHAKATAK HIMAYUT MUNAGI-
NAUHAUGIT KINGUVALIKTUT
IKAYUGUTIKHAT, HANATJUTIKHAI T OVALO
PILAAKTAINIK KINAUYAKANGITUMIK HAVA-
GIANMINI. PIHAMAYANGIT CPHSA



Ճա՞րակ, ԸԼՃԱՆԵՐԾՈՒՅՇՀՀՇՀՇ. Ի՛ՐԴՐՈՒԿ
ԶԵԽՑԵԽԵՎԼԵՎ ԷՄՐՈՎՐՈՎ ԸԼՃԱՆԵՐԾՈՒՅՇՀՇՀՇ-
ՃԱՌ, ԶԵԽՑԼ ԷՄՐՑՈՎՐԾՈՎ ԶԵԽՑԵԽԵՎԼԵՎ-
ՈՆՏՎԵՎԼԵՎ ՌՕՋՐ ԵՎՐԵՎԵ ՔԸԸՆԵՑՑՈՒՂ-
ԲՎԵԽԾՈՒՂ ԱՌԵՎԾԵՎՄ ՃՖՐԵՑՌԵՑԾՈՎ-
ԱՌԵՎԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ, ԱՌԵՎԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ
ՃԱԾԵՎՄ, ՃԱԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ, ՃԱԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ,
ՃԱԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ. ԱՅԵՎԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ
ՃԱԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ ԼԵԼԵՑԵՎՄ ՔԸԸՆԵՑՑՈՒՂ-
ԲՎԵԽԾՈՒՂ ԱՌԵՎԾԵՎՄ ԸԼՃԱՆԵՐԾՈՒՅՇՀՇՀՇ
ՃԱԾԿ ՃԱԾԿ ԶԵԽՑԵԽԵՎԼԵՎ ԱՌԵՎԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ
ԱՅԵՎԾԵՎՄ ՃԱԾԿ ՃԱԾԿ ՃԱԾԿ ՃԱԾԿ ՃԱԾԿ

numerous other funding sources in areas like education, health and housing that are currently available to First Nations, but not to the Inuit of Nunavut.

Under Article 2.7.3 of the NLCA, Inuit are not to be denied the ability “to participate in and benefit from government programs for Inuit or aboriginal people generally, as the case may be.” Like other aboriginal treaties negotiated in the same era, the NLCA assigns Ottawa ongoing funding responsibility for all the key social rights of Inuit, including housing, education, language and health. The combined effect is that the federal government has an ongoing obligation to fund these services and the Inuit of Nunavut have a right to programs on par with those available to First Nations.

Working together, there is every reason to believe that NTI and the GN could make a successful case for the federal government to extend its aboriginal-specific funding programs to Inuit, as it should have from the beginning. A positive first step on this issue would be a formal partnership agreement between NTI and the GN, in which the Inuit of Nunavut are guaranteed

TAKUKHAUYUK KAVAMATKUT PIKATAKTUT
INUUT MIKHAANUT KINAUYAKHAINIK OVALO
HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK TITIGAKHIMAYUK
AMIGAITUT AALAT KINAUYAKHAT PILAAT
MIKHAANUT ILIHAGUTIT, ANIAGUTIT OVALO
IKLULIGITJUTIT UBLUMI PILAAGIT ITKILIIT
KIHIMI PIKATANGITAIT INUIT NUNAVUMI.

ATAANI ILANGANI 2.7.3 NUNAVUMI
NUNTAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI, INUIT PIPKAK-
TAUYUKHAT PIGIAMINI "ILAULUTIK OVALO
IKAYUKTAULUTIK KAVAMATKUT PILIHI-
MAYAINIT INUIT OVALO NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUT PIKTAKTAKHAINIT." AATJIKUTAANUT
AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHAMAYUT ANGIGUTIN-
GIT AIVAKHIMAYUT, NLCAmi TUNIHIMAMAT
OTTAWAMUT PIKATAKTAKHAIK KIN-
AUYAKHAT MUNAGITJUTKHAINIK KITKANI-
ITUT INULIGIYIT INMINIIGUTIKHAIK INUIT
HAPKOALO, IKLUKHAINIK, ILIH-
AGUTIKHAINIK, UKAUTIKHAINIK OVALO ANI-
AGUTIKHAINIK. KATITIHIMAMATA
IKPIGUTAINI KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
PIKATAKTUKHAUMAT KINAUYAKHAINIK HAP-
KOA IKAYUGUTIKHAT OVALO INUIT NUNAVU-
MI INMINIIGUTIKANMATA PILIHIMAYUNIK
AATJIKUTAANUT PIKATAKTAINIK ITKILIIT
KANATAMI.

HAVAKATIGIUKUTA, UKPIGIYUGUT
NTIkut OVALO GNkut NAKUUYUMIK
PINAHUALAAKTUGUT KANATAMI KAVA-
MATKUNIT ANGILINAHUALUGU
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT
KINAUYAKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK INUIT
PILAAKTAINIK HIVULIMI PIHI-
MAYAKHAIGALUAGINIK. KIHIMI NTIkut
IHUUMAALIUKTUT GNkut PITIAKATANGI-





﴿لَمْ يَرَهُ إِنَّهُ لَكَفِيلٌ﴾
﴿إِنَّهُ لَكَفِيلٌ﴾

Լ՞ՇՆԵ ՇՀԱՇՀԱՔԵՐԵ ԸԼՈՎԵ ԱՌԵՆ-
ՈՒՄԾԵՐԵ. Տեղիւա ՏԵԼԾՈՎԵՐԵ ԷԿՐԱՆՈ-
ՄԱԳԵՐԵ ԵԽՑՈՒՐԵՐԵ ԹԱՇՉՈՒՄԵ
ԵՌԱՋԵԲԸՆ 4), ԹԱՇԵ ՀԱՇԱՅԻԸ,
ՏԵԼՉԵՐԵ, ԷԿԵՌ ՏԵԼԵՐԵ ԹԱՇԱՐԱ-
ԱՆԵՐԵՆԵ ՏԵՂՈՎԵ ԱՌԵՆՈՎԵՐԵ
ԿՇԲՌԾԱՄԵ ԹԱՇԵՐԵՏԵ. ԼՇԱՇՎԱՐԵ-
ՄԱՇԵ ՀԱՇԱՅԻԸ ԷԿԵՌ ՏԵԼԵՐԵ ԹԱՇԿՐ-
ՎԵԲԵՐԵՆԵՐԵ ԼՇԱՆԵՐԵՏԵ ԱՌԵՆՌԵՆԵ-
ՑԵՂՈՎԵ ԵՎՐԱՆԵԼԵ ԼՇԵՆ. ՏԱԼԱՐԵՐԵ,
ԷՌԱՇՎՐԵՐԵ ՃՐԼՐՈՎՄԵՌԵ ՃԱՇՐՄԱԳԻՏԵՐԵ
ԱՌԵՆՈՎՄԵՐԵ, ՃԼԿԵ ԷՌԵՎԵ ՏԵԼԵՐԵ
ԹԱՇԵ ՏԵՌՈՎԵՐԵ ՔԱՇԽՑՈՎՄԵՐԵ, ԸՆՇԱ-
ՃԱՋԵ ԹԱՇԿՐԵ ՑԺԱԿՆԵՐԵՆԵ ՃԱՄ-
ԿՎԵՆԵՐԵ ԱՌԵՆՎԻՆԵ ԷԿԵՌ ԱՌԵՆՌԵ-
ՔԱՇԽՑԵՐԵ ԾԺԱԿՆԵՐԵ ՏԵԼԵՐԵ
ԹԱՇԽՑԵՐԵ ԾԺԱԿՆԵՐԵ ՏԵԼԵՐԵ

input—in the form of an official sign-off—over any Inuit-specific funds that are transferred to the GN.

Working together, NTI and the GN could make a successful case for the federal government to extend its aboriginal-specific funding programs to Inuit, as it should have from the beginning.

There are two precedents for this level of co-operation. Under the Nunavut Political Accord (NLCA Article 4), NTI, the federal government and the Government of the Northwest Territories entered into a tripartite working relationship to bring about the creation of Nunavut. More recently, NTI and the GN have formed a series of successful bilateral working groups under the Clyde River Protocol. In this spirit, it is not difficult to imagine a formal process, perhaps linked to the GN's annual budget, in which the Inuit of Nunavut conduct a full review of Inuit-specific programs and sign-off on the funds to be transferred to the GN.

MATA HATJA TUHAKTIKATAKTAKHANIK
MIKIYUUGALUANIK KINAUYAKHANIK
PIKATAKTAIT INUIT PILIHIMAYUNUT. NAKU-
UNIAK HIVULIMI ILAUKATIGIILIGUMIK
NTIKut OVALO GNkut, INUIT PINIAKTUT
NUNAVUMI KAAGANUT – PILUTIK ATIKTU-
IGUTINIK – TAMAAT INUIT MIKHAANUT KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK TUNIKATAKTHIMAYUT GNkunut.

HAVAKATIGI IKUMI NTIKUT

OVALO GNKUT NAKUUYUMIK PILAAKTUT
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT ANGILILUGIT
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT
KINAUYAKHAIT PILIHIMAYUNUT INUNUT
PIYAKHAGALUANGANIK HIVULIMI.

MALGUNIK PIKAKHIMAYUGUT ILAUKATIGI-
INIK. ATAANI NUNAVUMI PALITIGUTINUT
ANGIGUTIT (NLCA ILANGANI 4), NTIkut,
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO NUNATAMI
KAVAMATKUT PINGAHUUPLUTIK
HAVAKATIGIJKHIMAYUT PINAHUAKHUTIK
ILIHIMATJUTIKHAANUT NUNAVUT. HAT-
JAVYAK, NTIkut OVALO GNkut MALGUUVLU-
TIK NAKUYUYUMIK HAVAKATIGIJKHIMAYUMIK
ANGIGUTIKAKTUT, KANGIKTUGAAPIKMI
MALIKTAKHAMUT. HAMANI, NALUNAITUK
PIGAMI ILAUGUMI NUNAVUMI KIN-
AUYAKHAINI ATUGUTIKHAI, INUIT
NUNAVUMI PILAAGUMIK
IHIVGIUGUTIKHANIK INUIT MIKHAANUT
PILIHKIMAYUNIK OVALO ATIKTUILUTIK KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK TUNILAAKTUT GNkunut.



In 2001, the Inuit of Nunavut negotiated an important agreement with Statistics Canada that gave them co-ownership of ethnographic data gathered for the government's Aboriginal Peoples' Survey (APS).

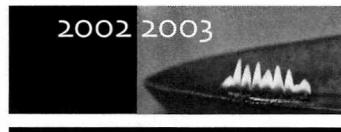
Based on Articles 33 and 34 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), which cover archaeology, ethnographic objects and archival materials, NTI argued that we were entitled to joint ownership of and full access to the data, joint responsibility to protect the confidentiality of sensitive information and the right to be notified of any third-party use of the data and to share in any revenues flowing from the sale of data. We also expressed our commitment to “building Nunavut Inuit capacity to analyze and interpret ethnographic data, in order to help the Government of Canada meet the Inuit employment obligations for ethnographic programs” in the NLCA.

By the time the APS went into the field, Statistics Canada had recognized NTI and other Inuit organizations as joint “repositories” of the data, as part of a wide-ranging agreement that called for Inuit training and employment during the survey and guaranteed access to data and analysis for Inuit organizations. Statistics Canada’s commitments for the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples’ Survey were an important first step in addressing the frequent complaint that Inuit are “studied to death” by non-aboriginal social scientists, but rarely see the results or benefits of the research.

2001mi, INUIT NUNAVUMI AIVAKHIMAYUT
ANGIGUTIMIK KATITILIGIYIT KANATAMI
TUNIKATAKHIMAYUKHAT PIHIMAYAKHAINIK
INGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUAGINIK KATITIHI-
MAYUT KAVAMATKUT NUNAKAKAAKHI-
MAYUT IHIVGIUGUTAINI (APS).

ATUKHUGU ILANGANI 33 OVALO 34
NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI,
ILAUYUT NALVAKTIHIMAYUT, INGILGAAT
ATUGUTIGALUAGINIK OVALO TUTKUKTU-
ITJUTAINIK, NTI^kUT UKAKHIMAYUT PIHI-
MAYAKHAVUT ILAUKATIGHILUTA TAMAAT
KATITIHIMAYUT, ILAUKATIGHILUTA MUNAGI-
LUTA UKAUTIGINIK IHUMAALUNAKTUT
TUHAGUTIKHAT OVALO INMINIIGUTIKHANIK
TUHAKTTILUTA PINGAHUIT ATULIGAAGATA
KATITIHIMAYUNIK OVALO ILAUKATIGHILUTA
KINAUYALIUGUTINIK NIUVIKTAUGAAGATA
KATITIHIMAYUT. UKAKHIMAYUGUTLU PINI-
AKTUGUT "HANALUTA NUNAVUMI INUIT
PILAAKTAINIK IHIVGIUFAAGIAMI OVALO UKA-
GIAMI INGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUANGIT KATI-
TIHIMAYUT PIGIAGITA IKAYUKLUGIT KAVA-
MATKUT KANATAMI PIPKANAHUALUGIT
INUIT HAVAKATIGIUKTUKHAT PIYAKHAIT
INGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUANGIT PILIHI-
MAYUNI" NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT
ANGIGUTAANI.

APSmik ILIHIMALIMAT, KATITILIGIYIT
KANATAMI ILITAGIHIMAYUT NTIkut OVALO
AALAT INUIT HAVAKVII TLAUKATIGINIA
TUTKUUMAVIKHANIK KATITIHIMAYUNIK
ILAULUTIK ANGIYUMI ANGIGUTIT PITKUHI-
MAYUT INUIT AYOIKHAGUTIKHAI TLA
HAVAGUTIKHAI IHIVGIUKTITLUGIT OVALO
PIPKALUGIT PILAAKTAMINIK KATITIHIMAYUT
OVALO IHIVGIUFAAGUTINGIT INUIT
HAVAKVIINUT.



Recommendations:

- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the Government of Nunavut should immediately open negotiations to develop a formal oversight process for the transfer of Inuit-specific program funds to the territory, in order to conclude an agreement in time for consultations leading into the 2005 Nunavut budget.
 - Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the Government of Nunavut should complete a joint inventory of aboriginal-specific funds to which the Inuit of Nunavut should have access, for delivery to the federal government in time for the 2005 federal budget cycle.

KATITILIGIYT KANATAMI PIHIMAYUT 2001mi
NUNAKAKAAKHAMAYUT IHIVGIUGUTAINI
IKPINAMAT HIVULIUPLUNI UKAUTIGI-
NAHUAGINI PIKATAINALIGAAGATA KUVI-
AHUGINGITAVUT INUIT "IHIVGIUKTAU-
VALAALIKTUT" INUINAUNGUNIT KAUYI-
MAYATUKAGINIT KIHIMI INIKTIGUTAIT OVAL-
UNIIT IKAYUGUTIGINGINAPTIKIK
IHIVGIUGUTAIT.

PITKUYAVUT:

- NTIkut OVALO GNkut KILAMIK ANGMAKTITI-LUTIK AIVAGUTIKHANIK HANAYAAMI ATUGUTIKHANIK TUNIKATAGUTIKHAINIK KINAUYAKHANUT NUNAVUMUT, PIGIAK-NAHALUTIK INIKTINAHUALUGIT ANCIGUTIT UKAKATIGIAGANI INIKTINAGU 2005mi NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT KINAUYAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.
 - NTIkut OVALO GNkut INIKTINAHUALUTIK ILAUKATIGIIGUTIKHAMIK KATITIGUTINIK NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT KINAUYAKHANIK INUIT NUNAVUMI PILAAKTAINIK, TUNITINAGIT KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT 2005mi KANATANI KINAUYAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.





Δε-ς δύναται σε: Δε-ς δύναται σε:

Cultural Expression: Supporting our Traditions from the Ground Up

INUUVIVINIIT UKAUHIKHANGIT: IKAYUKTAKHAVUT INUUHIGALUAVUT NUNAMIT

ԱՐԼՈՒԾՈՎԻ ՃԵՆԿՈՎԻ
ՀԱՅԱՍՏԱՆԻ

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Sustaining cultural expression

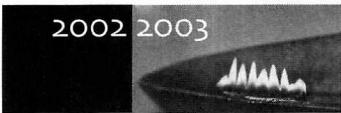
The Inuit of Nunavut know that one of the best ways to sustain our culture is to support it from the ground up. As we carry on our efforts for genuine Inuit education and an *Inuktut Protection Act*, we take great pride and comfort from the knowledge that our traditions are alive, well and reflected in the thousands of cultural activities that take place in our communities each year.

Our culture lives in the igloo-building contests that are held in virtually every community across Nunavut. It lives in the seamstresses who know how to make our traditional garments and the carvers whose skill and loving care can turn a piece of rock into an exquisite and meaningful work of art. It is carried on by the drum dancers and throat singers who bring our legends and stories to life and by the Inuit families who choose to rely on the communal resources—from shared skidoos to community freezers—that make life easier in the Arctic and more practical.

PIHIMAINAGUTIKHAIT INUU- VIVINIIT UKAUHIKHANGIT

INUIT NUNAVUMI NALUNGITUT NAKUUYUMIK PIHIMAINALAAKTAVUT INUUVIVINVUT IKAYUGUPTIGIK NUNAMIT. HAVAKTILUTA AHUUGUTIPTINIK NAKUUYUNIK INUIT ILIH-AGUTIKHAINIK OVALO *INUKTIGUT MUNAG-ITJUTIKHAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK*, KUVIAHUKTUGUT OVALO NALUNGINAPTA AYONGITAVUT OVALO INUUHIGALUAVUT UMAYUMATA, NAKUUPLUTIK OVALO TAKUKHUMATA AMIGAITUNI INUUVIVINIIT PIKATAKTAPТИNIK TAMAAT NUNAPTINI UKIUK TAMAAT.

INUUUVIVINIVUT UMAYUT IKLULI-
UGUTIPTINI AKINAHUAGUTINI TAMAMIK
NUNAPTINI NUNAVUMI. UMAYUT
MIKHUYUKTUNI HANAGAAGATA INUUHI-
GALUAVUT AANUGAANIK OVALO HANAUYAK-
TUT AYONGITPIAKTUT OVALO MUNAGITIA-
GAAGAMIK HANAYAMINIK UYAKAT PINIKTU-
NIK HANAUYAGAAGATA TAKUYAKHANIK.
PIKATAGAPTA KILAUTIKUT NUMIKTUNI
OVALO NIGIUKTINUT PIPKAKPANMAGIT INU-
UHIGALUAVUT OVALO UKATIGIT TAKUPKAI-
LIKPANMATA OVALO INUIT ILAKTIGIT



These are just a few of the assets that make Nunavut a place where Inuit choose to live. Although there is a great deal we can do to support our cultural expression, this is one area where our communities start out from a position of strength. Over the past couple of years, interested organizations have started a process to seek out partners to build a Nunavut Heritage Centre. As well, under Article 33 of the NLCA, negotiations are underway for the return of Inuit artifacts from museums in Gatineau (outside Ottawa) and Yellowknife.

Recommendations:

- Efforts should continue to identify funding partners for the Nunavut Heritage Centre.
 - As a matter of highest priority, The Canadian Museum of Civilization and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre in Yellowknife should comply with the request that they return Inuit artifacts to Nunavut.

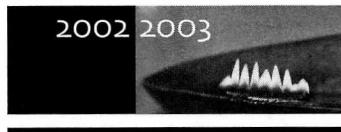
PIKATAMATA NUNAMINI PITKUTAINIK –
ILAUAKATIGIIT NUNAHIUTIKUT NUNAMINI
KIKITIVIUKUT – INUUYAAMI AYONAITUMIK
UKIUKTAKTUMI OVALO ATUTIAKATAUTIMIK

HAPKOA ILAKAFUUGALUIT PIHI-
MAYAVUT NUNAVUT NUNAGIYUMAYAIT
INUIT INUUYUMAVIA. KIHIMI AMIGIATKALU-
ALUTIK IKAYULAAKTAVUT INUUUVIVINIIT
UKAUHINGANIK, HAMNA ATUAHIK NUNAT
PIKATAKTUT HAKUGIKVIVINIT. UKIUNI
NTIKUT KINIKHIMALIKTUT
ILAUATIGIYAKHAMINIK HANAYAAMI
NUNAVUMI INUUUVIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHAMIK.
OVALO ILANGANI 33 NUNAVUMI
NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI,
AIVAKATIGIYUGUT UTIKITJTUTKHAINIK
INUIT PITKUHIGALUANGINIK TUTKUKTUIV-
INIT GATINEAUMI (HANIANI OTTAWA) OVALO
YELLOWKNIFEMIT.

PITKUYAVUT:

- UKTUGUTIKHAT PIKAKTUKHAT NAU-NAIYANAHUALUGIT KINAUYANUT ILAUKATIGIKTUKHAT HANAYAAMI NUNAVUMI INUUVTIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHA.
 - HIVULINAHUALUGU, INUIT HAVAKVIT, TAMAMIK MUNAGIYIIT KAVAMATKUTNI, KANATAMI TUTKUKTUIYIT OVALO PRINCE OF WALES TUTKUKTUVIA YELLOWKNIFEMI HAVAKATIGIKTUKHAT ILINAHUALUGU NUNAVUMI INUUVTIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHAINIK.





2002 2003

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Community Wellness

NUNANI NAAMAGUTIKHAT

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

Community wellness encompasses community justice, healing, personal development programs and community-conducive infrastructure such as community freezers and traditional harvesting support programs. Currently, NTI is focusing on two main areas: the Qauma Mobile Treatment Centre and Community Justice.

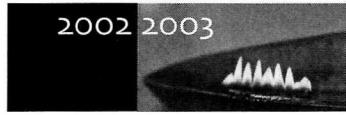
Qauma Mobile Treatment Centre

The Aboriginal Healing Foundation has agreed to fund the Qauma Mobile Treatment Centre (\$500,000 per annum to NTI until 2007), designed to help those who were sexually abused while attending residential schools. Psychiatrists and traditional Inuit healers will travel to selected communities to work with affected people.

NUNANI NAAMAGUTIKHAT ILAUYUT NUNANI
APIKHUKTIT, ANIAGUIGUTIT, INMINIK
HANATJUTIT PILIHIMAYUT OVALO NUNANI
IKAYUGUTIKHAT PIKHAINIK, ILANGIT
NUNANI KIKITIIVIIT OVALO INUUHIGALUAP-
TINIK UMAPYUKHIIUGUTINIK IKAYUGUTAIT
PILIHIMAYUT. UBLUMI NTIKUT IHUMAYUT
MALGUNIK MIKHAANUT: QAUMA NUUTI-
TIKATAKTUK IKAYUGUTIKHAK OVALO
NUNANI APIKHUITJUTI.

QAUMA NUUTITIKATAKTUK IKAYUGUTIKHAK

NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT ANI AKTILIGIYIT
TUNNGAVINGA ANGIKHKIMAYUT KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK QAUMA NUTITIKATAK TUK
IKAYUGUTIKHAKMIK (\$500,000mik UKIUK
TAMAAT NTI Kunut INILUNI 2007mi), HANAH-
MAYUK IKAYUGIAGANI TAHAPKO A
IHUINAAKHKIMAYUT UKPATIMINUT ILIHA KTI-
TLUGIT UNGAHIKTUNI ILIHA KVINI. KAGI-
TAUYAKUT TAAKTIIT OVALO KAUYIMAYATUK-
AGINIK INUIT IKAYUKTUNIK AUTLAAKATANI-
AKTUT NUNANUT HAVAKTIGINA HUALUGIT
TAHAPKO A NIKA TAUHHIMAYUT.



$$\Delta \sigma^a \sigma^b \Delta \sigma^b$$

Community Justice

Some aspects of Southern style justice in Nunavut communities are being complemented by traditional Inuit means of justice, which emphasize dispute resolution in a non-adversarial way within the community. At a recent conference, NTI agreed to help form a strategy to further community justice programs by addressing the need for better communications between Nunavummiut and agencies providing programs and services at the community level.

NUNANI APIKHUITJUTIT

ILANGANI KANANAMIT ATUKTUT
APIKHUITJUTIT NUNAVUMI NUNAINI
IKAYUKTAULIKTUT KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIT
INUIT ATUYUKTAINIK APIHKUXTIT
PIVAKHUTIK AKIGAKTUKTUT IHUAKHI-
NAHUAKHUGIT AKIGAKTUKPALAAGILUTIK
ILUANI NUNANI. KATIMATITLUGIT, NTIkut
ANGIKHIMAYUT ILILUGIT IHIVGIUGUTIK-
HANIK HIVUMUNGANAHALUGU NUNANI
APIKHUIYT PILIHIMAYUT UKAUTIGILUGIT
PIYUMAYAIT NAKUUHIYAAMI TUH-
AGUTIKHANGIT NUNAVUMIUT OVALO
HAVAKTUT PIVAKTAIT PILIHIMAYUT OVALO
IKAYUGUTKIHAINIK NUNANI.



ՃԱՋԸՆ Ի: ՚ԵՐԵՎԱՐԴՎՈՒՄ ՚ԵՎՃՅՇՎՆԵՐ

Appendix I: Measuring the Health of Inuit Society and Culture

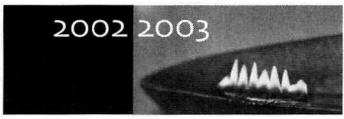
ILANGANI I: NAUNAIYAGUTAIT ANIAGUTINGIT INUIT INUUHIIT OVALO INUUVIVINIIT

This *Status Report* puts forth an urgent call to action on some of the challenges facing Inuit and suggests an accountable sign-off mechanism that would pave the way for better co-operation between the Inuit of Nunavut, the GN and the Government of Canada. It also identifies some of the key social and cultural assets that make Nunavut a good place for Inuit to live and raise our families.

If we think 20 years into the future, how will we know when we have achieved our social and cultural goals and how are we to measure and demonstrate that achievement? Further, if Inuit are to have a meaningful sign-off on Inuit-specific program dollars flowing from the federal government, how will we measure whether those dollars are having a positive impact on the lives of Inuit? We need some way of measuring social and cultural well-being on our own terms.

HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK TUNIHIMAYUK
AKHUT PITKUYAPTINIK ILANGINIK AKHU-
UGUTIGIYAPTINIK UBLUMI INUUKATIPTINI
OVALO UKAKHUTIK ATULAAT ATIKTUITJU-
TIKHAT PILAAKTUT NAKUUHIYAAMI
ILAUAKTIGIKTUKHAT INUIT NUNAVUMI,
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO KAVA-
MATKUT KANATAMI. NAUNAIYAKHIMAPLUNI
ILANGIT KITKANIITUT INULIGIYIT OVALO
INUUVIVINIIT PIHIMAYAVUT NUNAVUMI
NAKUUYUK INUUVIVILAAK INUNUT OVALO
ILAKATIGIJNAHUALIJN.

IHUMAGUPTA 20nik UKIUNUT HIVU-
NIKHAPTINIK, KANUK NALUHUINI AKTUGUT
PIYAVUT INULIGIYT OVALO INUU VIVINIIT
TIKITUMAYAVUT OVALO KANUK NAUNAIYA-
NIAKTAVUT OVALO TAKUNI AKTAVUT
PIYAVUT? OVALO INUIT NAKUUYUMIK ATIK-
TUINI AKATA INUIT MIKHAANUT PILIHI-
MAYUT KINAUYAKHAINIK KANATAMI KAVA-
MATKUNIT, KANUK NAUNAIYANI AKTAVUT
TAHAPKO A KINAUYAIT NAKUUYUMIK IKPIG-
INI AKTAVUT INUU HIANI INUIT?
PIYUKHAI YUGUT KANUK NAUNAIYANI AK-
TUGUT INULIGIYT OVALO INUU VIVINIIT
NAKUUTJUTAINIK OVAPТИНИК.



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Inuit are not alone in searching for meaningful measurement tools, or *indicators*, that capture the real health of a community, not just the rate at which its economy is growing. In non-aboriginal societies in Canada and beyond, a growing number of researchers believe that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a limited way of tracking progress. They point out, for example, that a major public health crisis or a huge car crash will actually make the economy grow. If we had a lot more car crashes in Nunavut, we know that would be bad for society. But, if we only looked at the money spent on tow trucks and car repairs, more car crashes would look like a good thing. This is just one example of the need for new ways of measuring what's good for our society and culture.

Made-in-Nunavut indicators

In consultation with Elders, Joerie Sanguya and Jaypeetee Arnakak have developed a set of guiding principles that lay the groundwork for a set of made-in-Nunavut indicators that are more meaningful to Inuit society and culture:

- **Pijitsirniq**, being of service to others (being useful), is one of the fundamental expectations in Inuit culture. This value is taught to Inuit children in the traditional

INUIT AVALIINGITUT KINIKHUTIK
NAKUUYUMIK NAUNAITKUTIKHANIK ATUK-
TAKHAINIK OVALUNIT NAUNAITKUTIT PIHI-
MAYUT PIHIMAYAVUT ANIAGUTINGIT
NUNAPTINI, AVALIITUUGITUMIK
HANATLIGIYT ANGILIGUTAIT. INUINAUNGI-
TUT KANATAMI AVATAANUTLU AMIGAILIK-
TUT IHIVGIUKTTI UKPIGIVAKTUT
ANGINIKHAAT NUNAPTINI HANAVAKTAIT
(GDP) MIKIYUT NAUNAIYAUTIUYUK -
UKAKHIMANMAT, ILAA, ANGIYUT INUIT ANI-
AGUTAIT AYOKHAGUTIT OVALUNIT ANGIYU-
MIK AKHALUUTIT AHIGUGUTINGA NAA-
MAKHILAAKTAA HANATLIGIVUT. AMIGAITPA-
TA AKHALUUTIT AHIGUKHIMAYUT NUNAVU-
MI, NALUNGITUGUT NAKUULAITUK INU-
UHIPTINUT. KIHIMI KUNGIAGINAGUPTA KIN-
AUYAT ATUKTUT AYAGUTINIK AKHALUU-
TINIK OVALO AKHALUUTIT IHUAKHAKTI-
MATJUTAINIK, AMIGAITUT AKHALUUTIT
AHIGUGUTINGIT NAKUUTKIYAUNIAKTUK.
HAMNA ATAUHIK UKTUGUT PIYUKHAK
NUTAANIK NAUNAIYAGIAMI HUNA NAKU-
UYUK INUUHIPTINI OVALO INUUUVINIPTINI.

'HANAHIMAYUT-NUNAVUMI NAUNAITKUTIT'

UKAKATIGIVLUGIT INUTUKAIT, JOELIE SAN-
GUYA OVALO JAYPEETEE ARNAKAK HANAHI-
MAYUT ILANGINIK MALIGUTIKHAINIK MALK-
TAKHANIK ATULAAT ILANGANIK HANAHI-
MAYUT - NUNAVUMI NAUNAITKUTIT UKAU-
TIKTIKTUT INUIT INUUHIINUT OVALO
INUUVIVINIINUT:

- PIJITSIRNIQ, IKAYUKTUT AALANUT (IKAYU-TIAKTUT), ATAUHIK PIYUMAYAIT INUIT INUUVIVININGINI. HAMNA PITKUHI ILI-HAKTITAUYUK NUTAKANUT INUUHIINI ATUKHUGU INUULIHAKTITLUGIT.





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አይ-ሳይርርናኩ ለፋይርናኝ ጽር
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መስተኞሻ ሰዕድርና ሰዕድር ሰዕድር
ርሃይነበብና ሰዕድር ሰዕድር
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setting from an early age. To be considered mature, complete and well-formed, an Inuk has to be useful to family and community. The most respected leaders are those who demonstrate and practice *pijitsirniq*, the concept of service to the community.

- **Ajjiqatigiingniq** is the dialogue and communication required to co-ordinate tasks and resources, to ensure the best possible use of finite assets in the best interest of the group. Here, a person will seek advice, consensus, and understanding by engaging him/ herself with the rest of the group, either individually or as a group. The person who opens the dialogue may have a tentatively set agenda in the beginning, but it changes and improves through interaction with others.

- **Pilimmaksarniq** is the principle of learning by doing, “the process of acquiring skills and knowledge.” *Pilimmaksarniq* is one of the ways in which Inuit parents transmit culture, knowledge and skills to their children. The main stages of *pilimmaksarniq* are:

- ***Learning by observation:*** As the first step to learning in the traditional Inuit setting, the pupil observes the expert who is teaching the skill while the expert observes the pupil. This type of learning involves a minimum of conversation, commentary or theory.

PITAULAAAT INIKNIGULIKTUK INIKHIMALIK-
TUK OVALO NAKUUHILIKTUK, INUK PITI-
AKHIMAYUKHAK ILAMINUT OVALO
NUNAMINUT. UKPIGIYAUTIAKTUT
ANGAYUKAAT TAHAPKOA PIINAKTUT
OVALO ATUJINAKTUT *PIJITSIRNIQ*, ATUK-
TANGIT IKAYUGUTIT NUNAMINUT.

- AAJIIQATIGIINGNIQ UKAUHINGA OVALO TUHAKTTITINGA PIYUKHAT MUNAGIYAAMI HAVAKTAKHAT OVALO PITKUTIT, PIGIAMI NAKUUTKIYAMIK ATUGUTTINGIT PIHI-MAYAVUT NAKUUTJUTIKHAINIK ILAUYUNUT. HAMANI, INUK KININIAKTUK IKAYUGUTIKHAMINIK, ANGIKHIMAYUNIK TAMAMIT OVALO NALUNGITJUTIKHAINIK PIHIMAYAINIK ILANGINUT ILAUYUNI, AVALIITUMUT OVALUNIIT TAMAMIKMUT. INUK UKALIKTUK PINAHUAGUNAKHIYUK PIYUMAYAMIK HIVULIMI, KIHIMI AALANGU-LAAT OVALO NAKUUHILAAT UKAKATIGILI-GAAGATA AALANUT.

- **PILIMMAKSARNIQ** ATUKTUK AYOIKHAKTUT PIPLUTIK. "ATUGUTINGIT AYOILAAMI OVALO NALUHUILAAMI." **PILIMMAKSARNIQ** ATAUHIK INUIT ANGAYUKAAT TUNIVAKTAIT, INUUVIVINIIT, NALUGITAKHAIT OVALO AYOIKTAKHAIT NUTAKAMINUT. KITKANI-ITUT **PILIMMAKSARNIQ** HAPKOA:

- **ILIHAGUTIT KUNGIAKHUNI:** HIVULIUPLUNI ILIHAGUTINI INUUHIGALUAPTINI INUIT MIKHAANI, ILIHAKTUK KUNGIAVATUK AYONGITUMIK ILIHAIYUMIK AYONGITAMINIK, PITILUGU AYONGITUK KUNGIAKITLTUGU ILIHAKTUMIK. HAMNA ATUKTUK ILIHAGUTI PIVAKTUT MIKIYUMIK UKAUHINIK, UKAKTUNIK OVALUNIIT ATUGUTINIK;



- **Experience:** Inuit believe the best way to learn and retain knowledge and skills is through experience, a process that also allows for experimentation and innovation (*qanuqtuurunnarniq*);

- **Practice:** The third stage of *pilimmak-sarniq* involves practicing the new skill, in both senses of the term as it is used in the Western context: practicing to perfect a skill and actually doing the craft. By mastering and demonstrating the acquired skills and knowledge, a person becomes complete and worthy of being treated as an equal.

- **Piliriqatigiingniq**, the principle of teamwork or collaborative relationships is also fundamental for a culture in which communal values are emphasized.

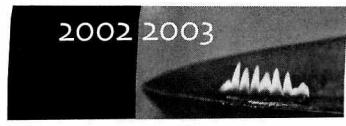
- **Qanuqtuurunnarniq/Iqqakaukiringniq** is the principle of adaptation and solving problems, using any and all resources available in any situation. The term can apply in an emergency situation that calls for immediate action, or in seeking a well-thought out solution to a problem. When a snowmobile breaks down in the middle of nowhere, one has to be able to fix it with the tools and equipment at hand—giving up is not an option. One may also *qanuqtuuq* by seeking to improve or innovate on a tool, or through reflection and contemplation.

- **AYOIKHIMAYUT:** INUIT UKPIGIYUT NAKU-
UTKIYAK ILIHAGIAMI OVALO PIHIMAYAA-
MI NALUNGITJUTIKHANIK MIKHAANUT
AYOIKHIMAYUNUT, ATUGUTI PILAAKTUK
UKTUGUTINIK OVALO NUTAAGUTINIK
UKTUGUTIT (*qanuqtuurunnarniq*);

- **PIKATAINAGUTI:** PINGAHUA *pilimmak-sarniq* ILAUYUK PIKATAINAGUTI NUTAAANIK AYOIKHAUTINIK, TAMAMIK ATULAAT KABLUNAATITUT ILANGANITUT; PIKATAINAGUTI AYOILAAT AYOIK-TAKHAMINIK OVALO PILUTIK. AYOIKHAKATALUTIK OVALO TAKUP-KAIKATALUTIK AYOIKTAKHAMINIK OVALO NALUNGITAKHAMINIK, INUK INIKPIANI-AKTUK OVALO ILITAGIYAULUNI PIPKATI-AKTUKHAK AATJIKIIGUTIMINUT.

- **PILIRIQATIGIINGNIQ**, ATUGUTINGIT HAVAKATIGIIT OVALUNIIT ILAUKATIGIT ILAGIKTUT KITKANIIMAT INUUJVIVINIINI IKAYUKATIGIKTUT UKPIGIYAINI AKHUGUTIGIYUT HAMANI.

• QANUQTUURUNNARNIQ/
IQQAKAUKIRINGNIQ ATUGUTINGIT AALAN-
GULAAGUTIT OVALO IHUAKHAIJTUTIT
AYONAGUTINIK, ATUKLUTIK HUNANIK
OVALO TAMAMIK PITKUTINIK PILAAKTUT
KOYAGINAK. ATUKTUK PILAAKTUK AYOKH-
AGUTINI PIHAKTAKHANIK OVALUNIIT
KINIKHUNI IHUMAGITIALUGU IHUAKH-
AGUTIKHAI AYOKHAGUTIT. NUNAHIUTI
AHIGUKAT NUNAMI, IHUAKHALAAKTAIT
HANALGUTINUT OVALO HANAUTINUT
PIKAKAT – TAIMAAAGUTIINAK PINGILUGU.
ATAUHIKLU QANUQTUUQ KINIKLUGU
NAKUUHIIYAAMI OVALUNIIT KINIKLUGIT
HANALGUTIKHAT OVALUNIIT IHUMAG-
ILUGIT OVALO PINAHUALUGIT.



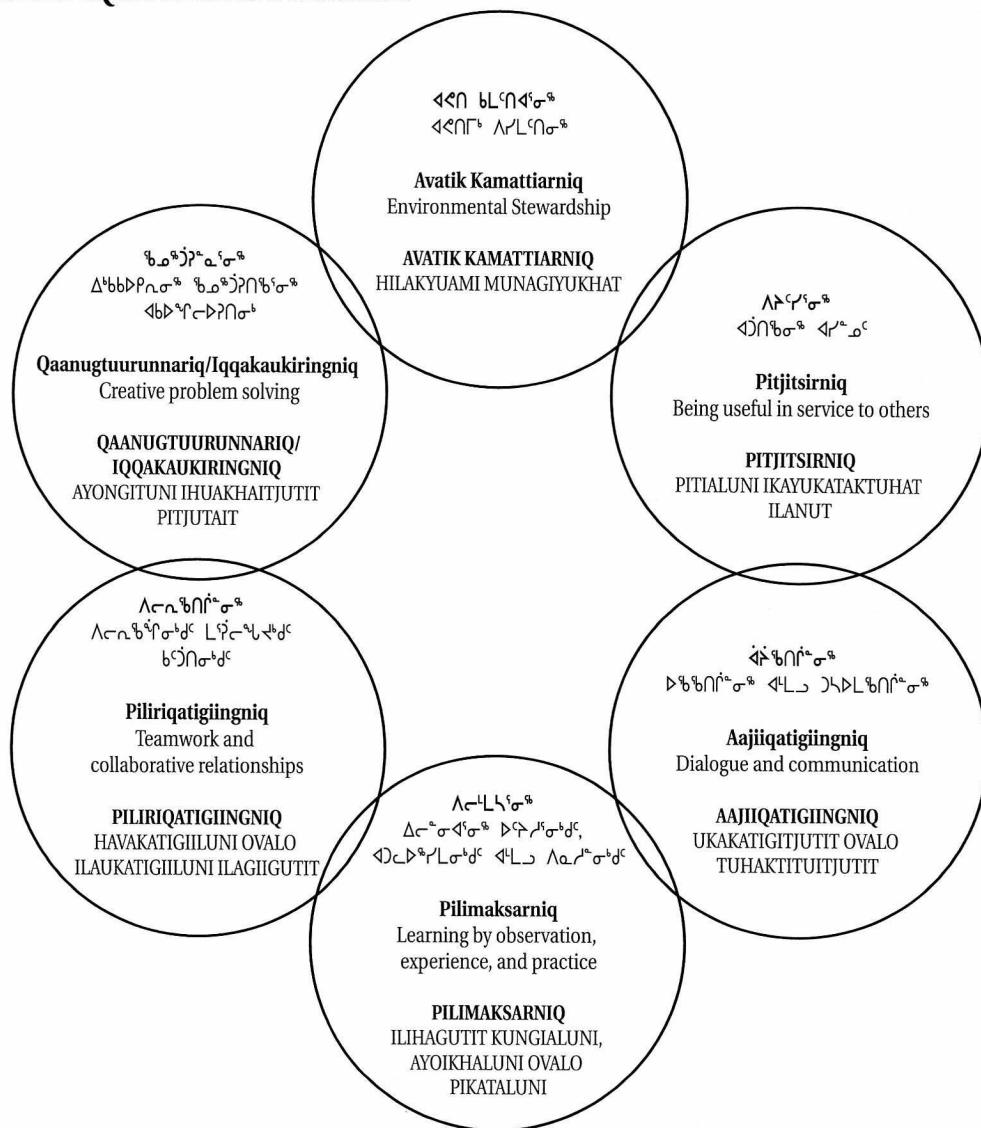
- **Avatik Kamattiarniq**, or environmental stewardship, reflects an Inuit mindset in which human beings are seen as part of the physical environment and subject to its dynamics. In contrast to the Western notion of land ownership, Inuit believe the environment “owns” us.

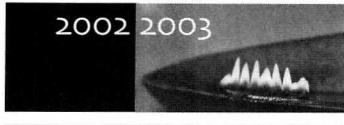
AVATIK KAMATTIARNIQ, OVALUNIT
HILAKYUAMI MUNAGIYT, PIHIMAYUT
INUIT IHUMAGIYAKHAT KANUK INUIT KUN-
GIAKTUT ILAUYUT HILAKYUAMUT OVALO
MALIKTUKHAT ILANGANUT. ILAA KABLUN-
NAAT IHUMAYUKMATA NUNAT INMINI-
IGUTINGIT, INUIT UKPIGYUT HILAKYUAK
“PIUTIGIMAGU OVAGUT.”

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Nunavut Six IQ Principles

NUNAVUMI SIKSIIT IQmi MALIGUTIKHAIT



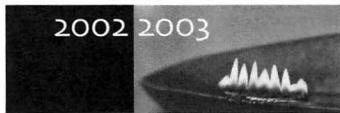


The power of a set of made-in-Nunavut indicators would rest in their potential to translate these principles into practical, tangible measures of individual, family and community well-being. Some of the indicators might be based on conventional data gathering by the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics or Statistics Canada. The GN's household survey is an excellent step in the right direction—no other Canadian jurisdiction has anything like it.

To complement the Nunavut Household Survey, another useful set of indicators would cover aspects of Inuit society and culture that go beyond land skills and standard measures of economic progress, based on a more consultative, community-based approach. Over time, the indicators might become a basis for a year-round assessment process that culminates in a series of community or regional meetings each fall, in time to serve as guidance for the Nunavut budget in February. In this way, indicators would give Inuit more control over the Inuit-specific money coming into Nunavut for housing, education, language and health.

HAKUGIGUTAA ILANGIT HANAHIMAYUT –
NUNAVUMI NAUNAITKUTAIT PIHIMALAAT
PITKUTIKHAI T HAPKO A MALIGUTIKHAI
ATUKLAAT, NAUNAITKUTIKHAI INMINUT,
ILAKATINUT OVALO NUNAKATIMINUT NAKU-
UTJUTIKHAINIK. ILANGIT NAUNAITKU-
TIKHAI PIHIMANIAKTUT ATUKTAKTUT KATI-
TIHIMAYUT NUNAVUMI KATITIGIYIT OVALU-
NIIT KATITIGIYIT KANATAMI OVALO KAVA-
MATKUT NUNAVUMI IKLUKATIGIIT
IHIVGIUKHIMAYUNIT NAKUUYUK AUT-
LAVIKHAK NAKUUYUMUT MALIKTAKHAMUT
– KANATAMI MUNAGIYUNI PIKANGITUK
AATJIKUTAANIK.

ILAGIAMI NUNAVUMI IKLUNI
IHIVGIUGUTIT, AIPAA ATULAAK NAUNAITKU-
TIKHAK ILAUGUMI ILANGINI INUIT INUUHII-
NI OVALO INUUVIVINIINI AVATAANUTUK
NUNANI AYOIKHAUTIT OVALO ATUINAKTAIT
MALIGUTIT HANATILIGIYIT HIVU-
MUNGAGUTAIT, ATUKLUGIT UKAKATIGITJU-
TIT, NUNANI ATUKTUT ATUGUTIT. TAIMAAT
NAUNAITKUTIT ATULAAT UKIUK TAMAAAT
IHIVGIUGUTIT ATUGUTAINI KATITILAAT
NANIKIAK NUNANI OVALUNIIT AVIKTUKHI-
MAYUNI KATIMALIGAAGAMIK UKIAKHAM, I
PIGIAGITA MALIGUTIKHAINIK NUNAVUMI
KINAUYAKHAT ATUGUTINI FEBRUARYMI.
TAIMAAT, NAUNAITKUTIT TUNILAAKTAIT
INUIT TIGUHIMAYAAMI INUIT MIKHAANUT
KINAUYAKHAINIK PIVAKTUT NUNAVUMI
IKLULIGIYINI, ILIHAGUTINI, UKAUHINI
OVALO ANIAGUTINI.



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Researcher Mark Anielski, who assisted with the ground-breaking Environment and Sustainable Development Indicators developed by Canada's National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy, contrasts the GDP with his own Genuine Wealth Accounting (GWA) Model, which he describes as "a practical process and set of tools to assist communities and business in *measuring and managing that which makes life worthwhile.*" The chart on the next page shows some examples that could point the way to a set of indicators that would truly reflect the social and cultural continuity of our way of life.

Recommendation:

- That Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada develop and pilot a set of indicators of community well-being in Nunavut no later than September 2004, in time to serve as input to the 2005 budget cycles for Nunavut and Canada.

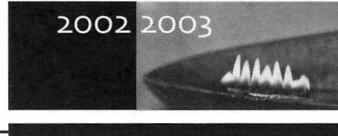
IHIVGIUKTI MARK ANIELSKI, IKAYUKH-
MAYUK HIVULIMI HILAKYUAMUT OVALO
UTIKTILAAKTUT HANATILIGIYT NAU-
NAITKUTAINIK HANAHIMAYUT KANATAMI
KATIMAKATAKTUT HILAKYUAMUT OVALO
HANATILIGIYIMUT PIHIMAGUMI GDPNIK
INMINIK KINAUYANIK NAUNAIYAGUTIT
(GWA) ATUGUTINI, UKAKHIMAYAA "NAKU-
UYUK ATUGUTIKHAK OVALO ATULAAT IKAYU-
GIAMI NUNAT OVALO BUSNIGUTIT NAU-
NAIYALUTIK OVALO MUNAGILUTIK PIHI-
MALAAT INUUHIIT NAKUUYUT." NAU-
NAIYAUTAK HAMANI AIPAANI MAKPIGAAP
TAKUKHAUYUT ILANGIT ATULAAT ILAN-
GANIK NAUNAIYAUTIT PIHIMAYUT
TAKUKHAUTJUTIKHAI INULIGIYT OVALO
INUUVIVINIIT PIKATAUTIKHAI INUUHVUT.

PITKUYAVUT:

- NTIKUT, NUNAVUMI KATITILIGIYIT OVALO KATITILIGIYIT KANATAMI HANALUTIK ATUKTAKHAMIK ILANGINIK NAUNAIYAU-TIKHANIK NUNANI NAKUUTJUTIKHAINIK NUNAVUMI TIKITINAGU SEPTEMBER 2004, PIGIAMINI ATUGUTIKHAI ILAUYAAMI 2005mi KINAUYAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK NUNAVUMI OVALO KANATAMI.



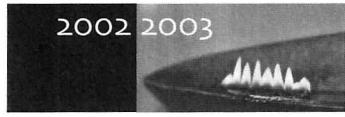
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“**ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ କଣ୍ଠଜୀଙ୍କୁ** ଆମରେ ଚାହୁଁଥିଲା ଏହାରେ ଆମରେ ପାଇଲା ଏହାରେ

Sample Indicators of Social and Cultural Well-Being

Indicator	Sample Question(s)
Reliance on Elders as repositories of knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When did you last spend at least three days on the land? • Who did you go with? • What did you learn/what did you teach? • What did you have to know before you could go?
Reliance on Elders to resolve family and community conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The last time there was a conflict or a crisis in your family, where did you turn for help? • What did the helper do? • The last time there was a conflict or a crisis in your community, how was it dealt with? Who was involved?
Reliance on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in government policy development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How often in the past year has Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit provided guidance in policy development? • By what means were Elders consulted? • Did the process call on any written resources? Which ones? • Were there any conflicts or contradictions between Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and the policy constraints the department or agency appeared to face? If so, how were they resolved?



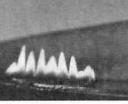
Sample Indicators of Social and Cultural Well-Being

Indicator	Sample Question(s)
Knowledge and practice of traditional skills <i>(pilimmaksarniq)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many people can you think of in your family/in your community who know how to work with animal skins or produce traditional Inuit garments? How many garments do you think they produced in the past year? • How often does your family collect ice as a source of drinking water? How widely is it used in your community? • Does your home include a cold room to store clothing? How many homes can you think of in your community that do? • Do you cut and prepare raw meat on the floor in your house (the old way)? How many homes can you think of in your community that do?
Family proximity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How many generations of your family live in your community? • What are the best things about the way you communicate with older/younger generations? What is most difficult? • How often do you visit with older/younger relatives who do not live in your home?
Community wellness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a community freezer in your town? More than one? How often do you use it/them, and for what purpose? • When did you last share country food with Elders in your community, or contribute it to a community feast? How often has that happened in the last six months?
Traditional health care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Of the children in your family, how many were delivered by an Inuit midwife, or with a midwife's help? • How many were delivered at home?
Fluency in Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you learn Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun? • How fluent do you consider yourself? • How easily can you explain traditional concepts and skills in Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun? (Could be supplemented by Elders' views on meaningful fluency.)
Nature and pace of change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the past five years, would you say that you spend more time, less time, or about the same on the following activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going out on the land or the water? • Learning Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun? • Speaking Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun? • Visiting with Elders? • Organizing or taking part in community feasts or activities? • Doing traditional work like hunting or sewing? • Working in a wage job? • Working on a computer? • Using the Internet? • For each answer, would you say the result has made life better, worse, or the same? Why?
Impact of computer technology	<p>For anyone who indicated that they work on a computer or the Internet: Does working on a computer help you increase your understanding of the Inuit tradition and way of life? Why/why not?</p>



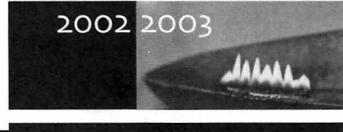
UKTUGUTIT NAUNAITKUTIT INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI NAKUUTUTIKHAIT

NAUNAITKUTIT	APIKHUUTIKHAT
PIHIMALUGIT INUTUKAIT TUTKUUMAYUKHAT NALUNGITAKHAPTINIK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KANGA PINGAHUNIK UBLUNKI NUNAMIITKALUAKIT? • KINALU AUTLAAKATIVIT? • HUNAMIK AYOIKHIMAVIT/HUNAMIK ILIHAIVIT? • HUNAMIK NALUNGITUKHAUVIT AUTLAKTITLUTIT?
PIHIMALUGIT INUTUKAIT IHUAKHAIYAAMI ILAKATIGIIT OVALO NUNANI AYOKHAGUTIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KINGULIMI AYOKHAGAVIT, ILATITLUUNIIT, KINAMUT IKAYUKHIUKIT? • HUNAMIK IKAYUKTUK PIVA? • KINGULIMI AYOKHAGAMIK, NUNANI, KANUK MUNAGIYAUVA? KINA ILAUV?
PIHIMALUGIT INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT KAVAMATKUT PIKIYAINI HANATJUTAINI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAFINIK UKIUMI INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT IKAYUKHIMAYUK MALIGUTIKHANI PIKUYALIUKTUNI? • KANUK INUTUKAIT UKAKATIHIMAYUT? • ATUKTUK TITIGAKUHIMAYUK? KITUT? • AKIGAKTUHIMAVAT OVALUNIIT KIUTJUTIKATANGITPAT INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANUT OVALO PIKUYALIUKTUT MUNAGIYUIT? TAIMAIMAT, KANUK IHUAKHAKHIMAVA?
NALUNGITAGIT OVALO ATUKATAKTANGIT INUUHIGALUANGIT AYOIKHIMATJUTAIT (<i>pilimmaksarniq</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAFIUYUT INUIT ILAKATINI/NUNANI NALUNGITUT HAVAGIAMINI AMINIK OVALUNIIT HANALAAT INUIT AANUGAAKHAINIK? KAFINIK AANUGAAKHAINIK HANAHIMAYUT UKIUMI? • KAFINIK ILAKATITIT HIKUTAKPAKTUT IMIGUTIKHAMIK? KANUK ATUKPIATAUVA NUNANI? • IKLUT KAAYUNAKTUMIK IKLUAKAKA TUTKUUMAVIKHAINIK AANUGAAT? KAFIUYUT IKLUT NUNANI TAIMAITUT? • AVIKTUIVAKPIT OVALO HAVAKPAKPIT UYUNIK NATIKNI IKLUNI (UTUKATUT)? KAFIUYUT IKLUT NUNANI PIVAKTUT TAIMAATUT?
ILAKATIGIIT NAUNAITKUTAIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAFIUYUT INUUKATITIT ILAKATINI INUUYUT NUNANI? • HUNA NAKUUTKIYAK UKAKATIGIGAMI INIKNIGIT INUULGAMIIT INUUKATIGIIT? • HUNA AYONATKIYAK? • KAFINIK PULAAPKAPKIPIT INIKNINUT INUULGAMINUT ILATIT INUUNGITUT IKLUNI?
NUNANI NAAMGUTINGIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NUNANI KIKITIIVIKAKAT? AMIGAITUT? KAFINIK ATUKATAKPIUK? HUNAMINIK ATUKATAKIUK? • KANGA NIGIKATIGIVIUK NUNANIT NIKINIK INUTUKAIT NUNANI OVALUNIIT TUNIHIMAVIT NUNANI NIGITITLUGIT? KAFINIK PIKATAKIT TATKIKHIUTINI SIKSINI?
INUUHIALUAPTINI ANIAAGUTIT MUNAGITJUTAIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NUTAKAKATITIT ILAKATINI, KAFIT INUUHIMAYUT INUMIK ANGNAMIT IKAYUKTAUPLUNI? • KAFIUYUT INUUHIMAYUT IKLUNI?
UKAYUTIAGUTIT INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KANUK AYOIKHIMAYUTIT INUKTITUT OVALUNIIT INUINAQTUT? • KANUK UKATIAYUNAHIVIT ILINEK? • KANUK PILAAKIT UKAUHINGIT IHUMAGITJUTAIT OVALO AYONGITAINIK INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT? (PILAAKIT INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIT UKAUHIANUT.)



UKTUGUTIT NAUNAITKUTIT INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI NAKUUTUTIKHAIT

NAUNAITKUTIT	APIKHUUTIKHAT
KANUK OVALO KAYUMIGUTAIT AALANGUGUTIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TALIMANI UKIUNI PIKATAKIT, PIKATANGITPIT OVALUNIIT AATJIKUTAANIK HAPKONINGA PIKATAUTINIK: • NUNAMIITPIT OVALUNIIT IMAKMIITPIT? • AYOIKHAKPIT INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT? • UKAKIT INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT? • PULAAKPIT INUTUKANUT? • MUNAGIVIT OVALUNIIT ILAVIT NUNANI NIGIPKAIMATA OVALUNIIT PIPKAIMATA? • HAVAKPIT UMAYUKHIUKHUTIT OVALUNIIT MIKHUKHUTIT? • HAVAKPIT KINAUYALIUKHUTIT HAVAKMI? • HAVAKPIT KAGITAUYAKUT? • ATUKHUTIT KAGITAUYAKUT? • KIUTJUTINI, KIUTJUTITIT INUUHINK NAKUUHIVA, NAKUUHIKA OVALUNIIT AATJIKUTAA? HUNMAT?
IKPINAGUTAA KAGITAUYAT ATUGUTINGIT	INUIT UKAKHIMAYUT HAVAKHIMAYUT KAGITAUYAKAUT: HAVAGUTITIT KAGITAUYAKUT IKAYUKA ANGILIVLUNI NALUNGITATIT INUIT INUUHIIT OVALO INUUHINGIT? HUNMAT/HUNGINMAT?



ՃԱՋԿԱՆԻ ԻՒ: ՀՈՎՈՎՈՎՈՎ

Appendix II: Summary of Recommendations

ILANGANI II: PITKUTIYAVUT

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Social Housing

- As a top priority, the Government of Nunavut, the Nunavut Housing Corporation and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. should pursue aboriginal housing funding from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development to create an Inuit-specific, federally-funded social housing and home ownership program in Nunavut; and
 - The governments should form a partnership with the Nunavut Investment Group Inc., using funds from the on-reserve (or equivalent) housing program—NIG would be our “Tribal Corporation.” In this model, Inuit would be the primary employees and would have access to training dollars and the funds for building the social housing units. The ultimate goal would be for residents to pay for the upkeep and maintenance of their units.

INUIT IKLULIGIYIT

- HIVULIULUNI, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI, NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISITKUT OVALO NTIkut PINAHUAKTUKHAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT IKLULIGIYINIK KIN-AUYAKHAINIK KANATAMI INULIGIYINIT (DIAND) HANAYAAMI INUIT MIKHAANUT, KANATAMIT-KINAUYAKHAKTUNIT INUIT IKLUKHAINIK OVALO INMINIK IKLUKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK NUNAVUMI; OVALO
 - KAVAMATKUT ILAUKATIGIUKTUKHAT NUNAVUMI HANAYUKHANIK KUA-PURISITKUNUT (NCC) ATUKLUGIT KIN-AUYAKHAT ITKILIIT NUNAINI (AATJIKU-TAATUTLU) IKLULIGIYIT PILIHIMAYUNIK - NCCkut PILIGILIKLUGIT "ITKILIIT KUA-PURISITUT". HAMNA ATUGUTIKHAMI, INUIT HIVULIULUTIK HAVAKTIIT OVALO

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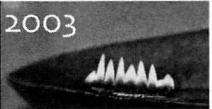
Education

- The federal government should commit \$3.5 million per year for 10 years to the development and implementation of Inuktitut curriculum;
 - The federal government, the Government of Nunavut, and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. should meet within a year to plan for implementation of full K-12 Inuktitut schools, with qualified teachers and appropriate curriculum by 2010;
 - The Government of Nunavut, in consultation with Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., should review the Nunavut Teachers Education Program to ascertain if it can produce more teachers faster, without compromising professional standards;
 - The Government of Nunavut should take appropriate steps to introduce Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun education in the pre-school years;
 - The Government of Nunavut, in consultation with communities and Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., should undertake a comprehensive review to ensure that the current education system reflects Inuit culture, values and language and make changes as required; and
 - Nunavut should implement skills-based assessment and certification for trades and apprentices, as other provinces have done.

PILAALUTIK AYOIKHAGUTIT KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK OVALO KINAUYAKHAINIK
HANAYAAMINI AKIIT HANAYAKHAT INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK. PINAHUALUTIK
NUNAKATIGIIT AKILIGIAGITA PITJUTIKHAIIT
OVALO MUNAGITJUTIKHAIIT TAHPKOA
IKLUKHAT.

ILIHAKTUIYIT

- KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT TUNIYUKHAT \$3.5millionmik UKIUK TAMAAT KULIK UKI-UNUT HANATJUTKHAINIK OVALO INIK-TIGUTIKHAINIK INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK;
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO NTIkut KATIMAYUKHAT UKIUMI PAKNAIYAGAMI INIK-TIGUTIKHAINIK KRAT Kmit 12mut INUKTI-TUT ILIHAKVIKHAMIK, AYOIKHIMAYUNIK ILIHAKTIKHANIK OVALO NAKUUYUMIK ILI-HAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK 2010mi;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI UKAKATIGILUGIT NTIKUT IHIVGIULUTIK NTEPnik PILIHI-MAYUNUT OVALO PINAHUALUTIK PILAAKA-TA ILIHAKTIKHANIK KAYUMITKIYAMIK IHUINAAKHIMAITUMIK AYONGITJUTIT ATUKTANGIT;



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Language

Official Languages Act

- The Government of Nunavut should appoint a Minister responsible for Inuktitut Language Services to implement the *Official Languages Act*.
 - The Government of Nunavut should allow verbal complaints—in keeping with Inuit tradition—to be filed with the Languages Commissioner, under the auspices of the *Official Languages Act*, as well as written complaints.
 - The Government of Nunavut should expand the role of the Office of the Languages Commissioner to give it more power and responsibility.
 - The Government of Nunavut should extend the term of the current Languages Commissioner.

Inuktitut Protection Act

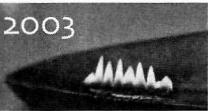
- The Government of Nunavut should enact an *Inuktitut Protection Act* to protect, promote and expand the use of Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun.
 - The *Inuktitut Protection Act* should allow all communities with the exception of Iqaluit—the only community with a large enough population of French-speaking residents—to operate in Inuktitut and English. Iqaluit would also provide some services and/or signage in French.

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PINAHUAK-TUKHAT PIPKAILUTIK INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT ILIHAGUTIGINI ILIHALIHAAK-TUNUT;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI UKAKATIGILUGIT NUNANI OVALO NTIKUT PINAHUALUTIK INIKPIAKHIMAYUMIK IHIVGIUGUTINIK PIGIAGITA UBLUMI ILIHAGUTIT ATUGUTIN-GIT PIHIMAYUNIK INUIT INUUVIVINIIT, UKPIGIYAIT OVALO UKAUHIINIK OVALO AALANGUTITLUGIT PILAAKATA; OVALO
 - NUNAVUT INIKTTIUIYUKHAK AYOIGUTINIK MIKHAANUT IHIVGIUGUTINIK OVALO INIKPIAGUTINIK AYONGITUNUT OVALO HAVAGAAGUTINI AYOIKHAGUTINIK, AATJIKUTAATUT PRAVINSIT PITAAKHIMAYAINIK.

UKAUHIIT

UKAUHIIT PIKUYAKYUAT

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TIKUAKHII
MAYUKHAT MINISTAMIK
MUNAGIYUKHAMIK INUKTITUT UKAUHI-
INIK HAVAKTUKHANIK INIKTIGAMI
UKAUHII PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIPKAIYUKHAK
UKAKTUNIK KUVIAGINGITANIK -ATUK-
LUGIT INUIT INUUHIIНИК -TUNILAAKTUT
UKAKTIIT KAMISINAMUT, ATAANI UKAUHII
PIKUYAKYUAKHAMITITIGALAALUTIKLU.



Program development

- The Government of Nunavut should provide adequate funding for the development of a K-12 Inuktitut curriculum.
 - The Government of Nunavut should require all signage, announcements, bills, notices, road signs and commercial signs to be in Inuktitut and English (and French where warranted).
 - The Government of Nunavut should create an Inuktitut Language Authority to develop legal, political and scientific terminologies in Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun.

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGILYIYAKHAIT ATUGUTINGA TITIGAKVIA UKAKTIIT KAMISINAUP TUNIYAAMIK ATANGUYAUTIKHAIT OVALO MUNAGITJUTIKHAIT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TAKHIYAKHAIT ATUGUTAA UBLUMI UKAKTIIT KAMISINAUP.

INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAT

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK MUNAGIYAAMI, TUHAKTTIYAAMI OVALO ANGILIYAAMI ATUGUTINGIT INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT.
 - INUTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAK PIPKAIYUKHAK TAMAMIK NUNAT KIHIMI IQALUNI – AVALIITUK NUNA AMIGAITUT INUGIAGUTAINI WEVEETITUT UKAUYUKTUNIK NUNAKATIGIINIK – HAVAKTILUGIT INUKTITUT OVALO KABLUNAATITUT. IQALUIT PILAALUTIK HAVAGUTIMINIK OVALO TAKULAAGUTINIK WEVEETITUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INUKTITUT (TAMAMIK UKAUHINGIT, AALAT UKAGUTINGITLU, ILANGIT INUINAQTUT), KABLUNAATITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT UKAUHIGILIKLUGU NUNAUMI. HAMNA PIPKAILAILUGU AYOKHAKATAKTUT INUKTITUT UKAYUKTUNUT ATUYUKTAINUT UKAUHIMINIK HAVAKVINI, ILIHAKVINI OVALUNIIT IKAYUKTAUVINI KAVAMATKUNIT OVALUNIIT BUSNINIT.

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- Nunavut Arctic College should provide in-depth Inuktitut language courses for both Inuit and non-Inuit.
 - Nunavut Arctic College should provide training to familiarize new employees with Inuktitut vocabulary and terminology, to encourage the use of Inuktitut in the workplace.

Health

Policy

- The Government of Nunavut should incorporate a culturally appropriate “Healthy Living” curriculum—smoking cessation, nutrition, active living, lifestyle choices and mental health—into all grade levels in the Nunavut education system;
 - The Government of Nunavut should adopt a bylaw that requires merchants to disclose the volume of cigarettes they sell each year. Based on this information, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics should calculate and publish an estimate of the proportion of Nunavut’s land claim money that is going up in cigarette smoke each year;
 - The federal government and the Government of Nunavut should promote public education programs that encourage smoking cessation;

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIHIMAYUKHAT
INUKTITUT KATIMAYIGALAAMIK ATAANI
INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKYUAKYUAMI
PIGIAGITA TUHAKTITJUTIKHAINIK INUIT
KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT OVALO KINIKLUTIK
ANGIGUTINIK, KATRAKTINIK OVALO
ANGIKATIGITJUTIKHANIK ILUANI OVALO
HILATAANI KANATAUP.

PILIHIMAYUT HANATJUTIKHAIT

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TUNIYUKHAT KINAUYAKHANIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK KRAT Kmit 12mut INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHANIK.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIYUKHAT TAKUYAKHANIK, TUHAKTAKHANIK, MALI-GALIUGUTINIK, TUHAGUTIKHANIK, APKOTIT TAKUYAKHAINIK OVALO NIUVIKVIT TAKUYAKHAINIK INUKTITUT OVALO KABUNAATITUT (WEVEETITUT PILAAKATLU).
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INUKTITUT UKAKTIT ATANGUYAKHAMIK HANAYAAMINI AKIGAKTUUTINIK, PALITIK-SNIK OVALO KAUYIMAYATUKANIK UKAUHINGINIK INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT.
 - NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIK PIYUKHAK INIKPIAKHIMAYUMIK INUKTITUT UKAUHINIKA LIHAGUTINIK TAMAMIK INUINUT OVALO INUINAUNGITUNUT.



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Program Development

- Nunavut Arctic College should instruct education, nursing and social work students on suicide prevention, intervention and postvention techniques;
- The Government of Nunavut, working with Nunavut Arctic College, local school authorities and front-line service agencies, should educate health and social service workers on the need to proactively discuss the importance of not smoking, drinking alcohol or taking drugs during pregnancy;
- Community clinics should receive sufficient funding to promote healthy lifestyles;
- Regularly scheduled recreation activities should be available to all residents in all communities;
- The federal government and the Government of Nunavut work together to recruit more nursing staff to fill current vacancies;
- The Government of Nunavut should develop a recruitment strategy to address the longer-term need for nurses and other health professionals; and
- The Government of Nunavut should develop a professional development strategy for the territory's nursing staff.

- NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIK PIYUKHAK AYOIKHAUTIKHANIK NAUNAIYAGIAGITA NUTAAT HAVAKTIIT INUKTITUT UKAUHII-NIK OVALO ATUKATAKTAINIK, PITKUYAAMI ATUGUTINGA INUKTITUT HAVAKVIMI.

ANIAKTILIGIYIT

PIKUYAKHAT

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIPKAILUTIK KUVIAGIAYUNIK "ANIANGITUT INU-UHINIK" ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK-HIGAKNAILIGUTINIK, NIGITIAGUTINIK, INUUUTIAGUTINIK, INUUJIIT PIYAKHAINIK OVALO KAGITAMUT ANIATAILIGUTINIK-ILUANUT TAMAMIK KRATSNI NUNAVUMI ILIHAGUTIT ATUKTAINI;
- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGIKTITILUTIK BILAAMIK PIPKAINAHUALUGIT NIUVIKVIIT TUHAKTITILUTIK KAFIUTJUTAIT HIGAANIK NIUVIKTITIVAKTUT UKIUKTAMAAT. ATUKLUGIT TUHAGUTIKHAT, NUNAVUMI KATITILIGIYIIT NAUNAIYAKLUTIK OVALO TUHAKTITILUTIK KAFIUYUT NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAAANIT KINAUYAT HIGAAMUT TAMAILIKPAKTUT UKIUK TAMAAT;
- KANATAMI OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT TUHAKTITILUTIK INUNUT ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUMIK PIPKAINAHUAT HIGAAGUIGUTINIK.



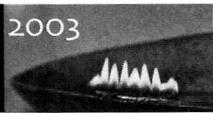
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Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

- The Government of Nunavut should develop an oral history program, similar to the one in Igloolik, in all our communities.
 - The Government of Nunavut should formalize the teaching of the Inuktitut Language.
 - The Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada should link job requirements to appropriate educational levels and practical skill requirements of work in accordance with Article 23.
 - The Government of Nunavut should complete the decentralization of authority and resources to the community level.
 - The Government of Nunavut should simplify the organizational structures at the community level.
 - The Government of Nunavut and the Government of Canada should provide cross-cultural training for all their employees.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop a formal mentoring program for all managers and supervisors-in-training.
 - The Government of Nunavut should conduct a review of all government legislation and policies.
 - The Government of Nunavut should encourage and support the development of community-based informal systems of services.

PILIHIMAYUT HANATJUTIKHAIT

- NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT ILIHAKTI-TLUGIT ILIHAKTUIYIT, MUNAKHIT OVALO INULIGIYIT ILIHAKTUT INMINIIGUTIT PIP-KAINAHUAGUTINIK, NUTKAKTITITJU-TIKHAINIK OVALO INMINIITAAKHIMAYUT MUNAGITJUTIKHAINIK;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKATIG-ILUGIT NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT OVALO NUNANI ILIHAKVIIT ATANGUYAIT OVALO NUNANI HAVAKTUT, ILIHAKLUGIT ANIAKTILIGIYIT OVALO INULIGIYIT HAVAK-TIIT PIPKANAHUALUGIT UKAKATIGILUGIT IKPINAGUTAIT HIGAAGIAMI, IMIGAMI OVALUNIIT AAGIYAAGUTINIK PIYAAMI HIN-GAIHIMATITLUGIT;
 - NUNANI ANIAKVIIT PIKATAMATA NAKU-UYUNIK KINAUYAKHAINIK TUHAKTITIYAA-MI ANIAKTAILITJUTINIK INUUYAAMI;
 - PIKTAKTUNIK OLAPKITJUTIKHANIK PIP-KAIKATALUTIK PILAAKTAWINIK NUNAKATIGI-IT TAMAMIK NUNANI;
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO KAVA-MATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKATIGILUTIK HAVAKTUKHALIULUTIK MUNAKHIKHANIK INIKHAINIK HAVAKTUKHAKHIULUTIK;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HANALUTIK HAVAKTUKHAKHIUGUTIKHANIK HAVA-GAAKTUKHANIK MUNAKHINI OVALO AALANI ANIAKTILIGIYINIK; OVALO



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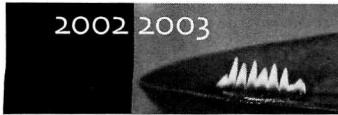
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ለመሆኑን የሚያስረዳ

- The Government of Nunavut should develop a cultural strategy to help integrate the Government of Nunavut into Inuit culture.
 - The Government of Nunavut should conduct research into Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit best practices.
 - The Government of Nunavut should develop an evaluation system to help monitor the progress of its Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit initiatives.
 - The Government of Nunavut and Government of Canada should work to strengthen consultations with Inuit as required by Article 32 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.
 - The Government of Nunavut and Government of Canada should continue to consult with Inuit and Nunavut communities about Inuit Goals and Objectives as per Article 32 of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement. Fulfilling this legal obligation will ensure that governments work according to the wishes and in the best interests of the Inuit of Nunavut.
 - The Social and Cultural Development Department should work with the regional Inuit associations and policy-level designated Inuit organizations to define a framework for community consultations on social and cultural policies, programs and services, as per Article 32.3.3(c) of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement.

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HANALUTIK
AYONGITUNIK HANATILIGIYIKHANIK ATUK-
TAKHAMINIK NUNAVUMI
MIUNAKHIKHANIK

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT

- GNKUT OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI PIKATALUTIK UKAKATIGILUGIT INUIT OVALO NUNAVUMI NUNAINI INUIT TIKITU- MAYAINIK OVALO PIYUMAYAINIK MALIK- LUGU ILANGANI 32 NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANUT. PINAHUALUGIT HAMNA AKIGATUUTIUP PIYAKHAI T PIPKANIKA T KAVAMATKUT HAVAKTAKHAI T MALILUGU PIYUMAYAIT OVALO PITIALUGU PIYAKHAI T INUIT NUNAVUMI;
 - INULIGIYT OVALO INUUUVINILIGIYT MUNAGIYT HAVAKATIGILUGIT AVIKTUKHI- MAYUT INUIT KATUTJIKATIGIT OVALO PIKUYALIUKTUT DIOKUT NAU- NAIYANAHUALUGU HAVAGUTIKHAI T NUNANI UKAKATIGITJUTIKHAI T INULIGIYT NI OVALO INUUUVILIGIYINI PIKUYAKHAT, PILIHIMAYUKHAT OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAT MALILUGU ILANGANI 32.3.3(C) NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI; OVALO



- The Social and Cultural Development Department should set up a database on social and cultural issues in Nunavut, in support of its ongoing activities under Article 32.

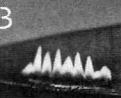
Elder's Issues

- The Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and the municipal governments should establish a clear role for Elders as advisors to key decision-making bodies and offer appropriate compensation for their services;
 - Inuit organizations should seek Elders' advice and guidance in advance of board meetings, to ensure that board and executive meetings benefit from their wisdom and guidance. Inuit organizations should invite Elders' involvement in ongoing policy discussions related to housing, language, education, health and other key issues related to social and cultural development in Nunavut. Here again, Elders should receive appropriate compensation for their services; and
 - Inuit organizations should launch an Article 7 Outpost Camp building program that unites Elders with young to build a new generation of camps.

- INULIGIYIT OVALO INUUVIVINILIGIYIT MUNAGIYIIT ILILUTIK KATITIGUINIK INULIGIYINUT OVALO INUUVIVINILIGIYIN- UT IHUMAGIYAINIK NUNAVUMI, IKAYU- GIAGITA HAVAGAAKTAKHAIT ATAANI ILAN- GANI 32.

INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT

- KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI, NUNAVUMI
OVALO NUNANI ILILUTIK ATUGUTIKHAINIK
INUTUKAIT IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK KITKANI-
ITUNIK ANGIGUTIKHANIK HAVAKVIKHAINI
OVALO TUNITJUTIKHAINIK
AKILIGUTIKHAINIK IKAYUGUTIMINUT;
 - NTIkut KINIKLUTIK INUTUKAIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK OVALO
MALIGUTIKHAINIK KATIMAYIIT KATIMATI-
NAGIT, PIGIAGITA KATIMAYIIT OVALO KATI-
MAYIGALAAT IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK NALUN-
GITAINIT OVALO MALIGUTIKHAINIT. NTIkut
PITKUYAULUGIT ILAUKATIGIYAKHAINIK
TAMAAT PIKUYALIUGUTINIK
UKAUTINGINIK MIKHAANUT IKLULIGIYIT,
UKAUHINIK, ILIHAGUTINIK, ANIAK-
TILIGIYINIK OVALO AALANIK KITKANIITU-
NIK IHUMAGIYAPTINIK MIKHAANUT
INULIGIYIT OVALO INUUUVIVINILIGIYINIK
HANATJUTIKHAINI NUNAVUMI.
HAMANILU, INUTUKAIT AKILIKTAUYUKHAT
IKAYUGUTIMINIK; OVALO
 - NTIkut AUTLAKTITILUTIK ILANGANI 7mi
NUNALIGIYIGAYAANIK HANAYAKHANIK PIL-
IHIMAYUNI KATITIGIAGITA INUTUKAIT
OVALO INUULGAMIT HANAYAAMINI
NUTAAINK NUNALIGIYIGAYAANIK.



Δε-ΐδητης ΠΙΣΤΩΣΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ

Inuit sign off on federal transfers for Inuit

- Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the Government of Nunavut should immediately open negotiations to develop a formal process for the transfer of Inuit-specific program funds to the territory, in order to conclude an agreement in time for consultations leading into the 2005 Nunavut budget.
 - Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. and the Government of Nunavut should complete a joint inventory of aboriginal-specific funds to which the Inuit of Nunavut should have access, for delivery to the federal government in time for the 2005 federal budget cycle.

INUIT “ATIKTUITJUTIKHAIT” KANATAMIT TUNIYAKHAINIK INUNUT

- NTIkut OVALO GNkut KILAMIK AIVANAHUA-LUTIK HANAYAAMINI ATUGUTIKHAMIK TUNIKATAUTIANIK INUIT MIKHAANUT PILIHIMAYUT KINAUYAKHAINIK NUNAVUMUT, INIKTINAHUALUGU ANGIGUTIKHAMIK UKAKATICIYAAMI PINAHUALIKAT 2005mi NUNAVUMI KINAUYAKHAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.
 - NTIkut OVALO GNkut INIKTIKNAHALUTIK ILIAUKATIGIINIK KATITIKHIMAYUNIK NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT KINAUYAKHAINIK INUIT NUNAVUMI PILAAKTAINIK, TUNIYAUYAAMINI KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT PITINAGIT 2005mi KANATAMI KINAUYAKHAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.

INUUVIVINIIT UKAUHINGIT

- PINAHUAKTUKHAT NAUNAIYANAHUALUGIT
KINAUYAKHANIK ILAUKATIGIYUKHAT
NUNAVUMI INUUVIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHAIN.
 - HIVULIUTINAHUALUGU, INUIT HAVAKVIIT,
TAMAMIK MUNAGIYIIT KAVAMATKUNI
OVALO KANATAMI TUTKUKTUIYIIT OVALO
PRINCE OF WALES UKIUKTAKTUMI
TUTKUKTUIYIT YELLOWKNIFEMI
HAVAKATIGIKTUKHAT ILINAHUALUGU
NUNAVUMI INUUVIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHAINJK.