## Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajiit Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
1.	The Katimajiit recommend that the RCMP have more right to investigate when given a tip about people who may be bringing drugs and/or alcohol into the community.	JUS (RCMP)	The Department of Justice is finalizing consultations on Civil Forfeiture Legislation. This legislation will provide new tools to follow up on tips of drug dealing and bootlegging and greater ability to seize the proceeds	
2.	The Katimajiit want to see more cooperation between RCMP, Family Services and Elders when there is a family dispute.	JUS (RCMP, FS)	of these unlawful activities. The RCMP has greatly increased efforts to ensure new officers are given cultural orientation. The orientation plan was developed with the feedback of Elders and Inuit officers. The RCMP hosts an annual elders gathering to open a dialogue with the Elders and learn from them. The RCMP does work with Social workers on a regular basis. However, the Department of Justice will commit to facilitate more dialogue and cooperation between Family Services and the RCMP.	
3.	The Katimajiit would like to see Inuusiliriniq (Inuit-way of counselling) done by Elders being	JUS (CH)	Most communities in Nunavut have interagency working groups which include the	

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	utilized in assistance with the RCMP, and in consultations with Family Services.		RCMP and Community stakeholders. The Department will encourage the RCMP and Family Services, through these working groups, to collaborate, make greater linkages to community Elders, and amplay older councelling	
4.	The Katimajiit recommend that lawyers be easily accessed by phone to those awaiting trial.	JUS	and employ elder counselling. The Legal Services Board of Nunavut offers a law line for individuals needing legal support available 24 hours a day seven days a week. For unilingual Inuktitut speakers, Court workers are available to provide translations. The Law Society of Nunavut also offers a lawyer referral line available in English and Inuktitut.	
5.	The Katimajiit recommend that Inuit Customary Laws be taught to all those working for or connected to the Department of Justice.	JUS (CH)	The Department of Justice recently hired an IQ Advisor as well as an Elder Advisor. With these new hires, the Department intends to proceed with a review of our orientation material. The material will be revised to ensure proper cultural, Inuit Customary Law, and, Inuit societal values components are included.	

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6.	The Katimajiit would like to see a protocol in the justice system for those with lesser offenses to meet with an Elder to go through Inuit- way of counselling.	JUS	Community Justice Committees are in place to provide diversion and counseling. As well, Elder counselling is available in Nunavut's correctional facilities. The Department will work with Crown, Defence, and the Court to ensure the availability of Elder counselling is understood and being made available to accused and offenders.	
7.	The Katimajiit urges the Department of Education to include in the curriculum teaching about the dangers of drugs and alcohol.	EDU		The Department of Education (the department) already includes curriculum with respect to drugs and alcohol. <i>Aulajaaqtut</i> is a strand of curriculum that incorporates health, wellness, safety and leadership. This curriculum is taught through an integrated approach at early grades and becomes more subject- specific in middle, junior and senior years. In the primary grades, the topic of safety and healthy lifestyles incorporates the importance of knowing and recognizing the hazard signs with respect to packaging for

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				prescription drugs, spray cans and cleaning products, as well as the importance of not putting any substances in our body that could cause harm. In junior high school—grades 7, 8 and 9—the dangers of
				substances such as alcohol and drugs are covered at length. The specifics of drug identification and the consequences of drug or alcohol use, both physical and emotional, are explored.
				Grades 10-12 level Aulajaaqtut requires a practicum experience at each grade level, where students identify an issue or concern in their community, discuss possible solutions, plan a project and execute the project to address the issue
8.	The Katimajiit would like to see Inuktitut-only, on-the-land mentoring programs for parentless children and youth.	EDU		The Department of Education does not provide separate programming for parentless children and youth. Our schools provide opportunities for cultural activities to occur during classes and during assembly time and District

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				Education Authorities can play
				a role in developing education
				programming that meets
				community needs and
				interests. The department
				provides funding to each
				District Education Authority to
				provide programming that
				supports Inuit language
				culture and values. The
				members of each District
				Education Authority have the
				local knowledge and the
				expertise to develop
				programming that meets the
				needs of all the students in
				their community and this can
				include on the land programs.
				On the Land Programs are
				cross curricular programs in
				Nunavut and provide a truly
				unique learning environment.
				Cross curricular programs are
				those that teach knowledge,
				skills and attitudes from
				several subject or academic
				studies. Most, if not all, on the
				land programs include Elders
				either in the school, as
				Ilniarvimmi Inuusilirijiit who
				are hired by the District
				Education Authorities, or in

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				the community as expert instructors. This serves two purposes. First, instruction is done in the Inuit language and gives students the opportunity to listen, understand and speak the Inuit language. Secondly, Elder instructors provide expert instruction in skills and knowledge in a way that supports IQ. Because Nunavut is an inclusive learning environment rooted in IQ principles, every attempt is made to include all youth in these experiences.
9.	The Katimajiit would like to see the education system reflect Inuit values.	EDU		Inuit Qaujimajatugangit (IQ) and Inuit Societal Values are at the heart of the Education Act (the Act), and are included as foundational principals in Part 1 of the Act. References to IQ are included elsewhere in the Act, as guiding principles for a variety of actions and decisions that are required of the department, school staff or DEAs/CSFN as the case may be. Unfortunately, the inclusion of IQ in many of these provisions has created a significant

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				confusion with respect to
				interpretation and
				implementation, as there is
				too much variation in delivery
				caused by the very personal
				nature of interpreting the
				impact of IQ on a particular
				action or decision. This has
				created a lack of consistency
				across the education system
				and an inability to properly
				implement the provisions of
				the Act, something that has
				been noted by the
				department, the Auditor
				General of Canada and the
				Special Committee to Review
				the Education Act (Special
				Committee). The Katimajiit
				likely have taken note of the
				recommendation in the 2015
				report from the Special
				Committee to remove IQ
				entirely from the legislation,
				because of the challenges of
				incorporating IQ into
				legislative frameworks. The
				department only agrees with
				this recommendation in part,
				and is of the opinion that IQ
				and Inuit Societal Values
				should remain as the
				foundational principles for the

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				Act, but that references to IQ be removed elsewhere in the Act to address problems of interpretation and implementation.
				Amendments to the Act will be made based on the principles of IQ and Inuit Societal Values. As part of the development of amendments, the department will consult with the GN Elders Committee, NTI, the Coalition of Nunavut District Education Authorities, and individual District Education Authorities across the territory, as well as Inuit through public consultation.
				Although the curriculum in Nunavut is already significantly guided by Inuit perspectives, the department is committed to taking further steps to ensure that IQ is incorporated into all relevant curricular outcomes. The department expects educators to develop an

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				it is incorporated into the basic elements of curriculum, as well as how these core elements of curriculum influence learning and teaching.
				The Department expects educators to deliver instruction that reflects IQ and achieves the purposes of education in Nunavut as described in the foundation document Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit— Education Framework for Nunavut Curriculum.
				As described further in the foundation document, using IQ as the foundation for curriculum means that the basic elements of curriculum: • Follow a learning continuum • Incorporate four integrated strands • Introduce and teach cross-curricular competencies based on the eight Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principles

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				<ul> <li>Include and build upon Inuit philosophies of: Inclusion, Languages of Instruction, Dynamic Assessment and Critical Pedagogy</li> <li>Finally, the department has prioritised putting greater control of the development of local, community based, student-driven programming in the hands of DEAs. This programming will provide the opportunity for students in a DEA's jurisdiction to learn IQ and Inuit Societal values, Inuit language, Inuit culture and Inuit traditions. This local programming will augment a standardized education program and curriculum, ensuring local interests, needs and traditions are incorporated into student learning.</li> </ul>
10.	The Katimajiit would like to see the incorporation of <i>ukiuqtaqtumi</i> <i>maligaq/piqujaq</i> in education.	EDU		Same as above
11.	The Katimajiit want to see education be bilingual.	EDU		Same as above

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				the Education Act in their November 2015 report that bilingual education should no longer be delivered through three models, but rather through one standardized framework. This standardization would allow for improvements in how bilingual education is delivered, more effective assessment of student progress and the improved ability of the department to ensure that educator training programs certify Inuit language-speaking instructors to teach in subjects that have been prioritised to be delivered in the Inuit languages.
				Bilingual education can also be improved through changes to the delivery of early childhood education in Nunavut, as well as the improvement and increase of local, community-based, student-driven programming by DEAs. The department is committed to both of these projects.

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13.	The Katimajiit recommend that the Piqqusilirivvik curriculum include Inuit knowledge about discipline, childrearing, Inuit <i>Inuusiliriniq</i> and Inuit	EDU (NAC)	These are integrated into the courses currently being offered at Piqqusilirivvik	Mr. Thomas Kublu has done a book that is currently being used by Piqqusilirivvik which covers all of these subject areas.
14.	Mamisarnilirniq. The Katimajiit recommend that when a child is apprehended by social services that grandparents' be considered first as their placement home.	FS	No action required	The Department of Family Services currently works to place children with family first, this includes grandparents.
15.	The Katimajiit recommend there be more programs and services for single parents.	FS	<ul> <li>The Department of Family Services is exploring the delivery of <i>Inunnguiniq</i> programming as part of poverty reduction initiatives.</li> <li>The Department of Family Services is currently reviewing the Income Assistance program, which includes the Daycare User Subsidy, to ensure that those who need help the most receive it.</li> </ul>	Under Section 5 of the <i>Child</i> and Family Services Act, the Department of Family Services can provide voluntary support services and agreements which may include: counselling; in-home support; respite care; parenting programs; services for improving the family's financial situation; services for improving the family's housing; drug or alcohol treatment and rehabilitation; mediation of disputes; services to assist the family to deal with the illness of a child or a family member; and, any other services agreed to by the Director and the person

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				who has lawful custody of the child.
16.	The Katimajiit urges the Department of Family Services to establish a protocol within their department as to immediately inform parents, Elders and in some cases extended family of children at risk before they go into foster care.	FS	No action required.	Under Section 14 of the <i>Child</i> and Family Services Act, a plan of care committee can be established for a child at risk, and under Section 15, additional members can be added to the committee including a member of the child's extended family who lives in the child's community.
17.	The Katimajiit recommend that there be funding and programs for communities to hire hunters to regularly fill the community freezer with country food.	FS (Poverty Reduction)	The Department of Family Services is looking at increasing the availability of hunter-training programs. The Department will also work with GN and other partners to coordinate Harvester Support initiatives.	See EDT Country Food Distribution Program. Funding is available for Men and Boys programming through a grants and contributions process totalling \$50K.
18.	The Katimajiit recommend that each community have an Elder's office where people can receive Inuit-way of counselling.	FS (Mental Health, CH, JUS)	No action required.	Counselling is not the responsibility of the Department of Family Services. However, should such a service be created, the Department would refer clients to the service.
19.	The Katimajiit would like to see more hunter support initiatives, as well as support for community- based initiatives to address food security.	FS (Poverty Reduction)	The Department of Family Services is looking at increasing the availability of hunter-training programs. The Department will also	See DOE Harvester Support Program and EDT Country Food Distribution Program.

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			work with GN and other partners to coordinate Harvester Support initiatives.	
			<ul> <li>The Nunavut Food Security</li> <li>Coalition has provided</li> <li>funding to support:</li> <li>The Baker Lake</li> <li>Community Led Food</li> <li>Assessment Project -</li> <li>Niqitsiavut</li> <li>The Ilitaqsiniq Nunavut</li> <li>Literacy Council</li> <li>Niqitsialiuq project in</li> <li>Rankin Inlet</li> </ul>	
			The Nunavut Food Security Coalition provides \$1500 to each community through Community Cluster Plan wellness dollars to support food security events such as community feasts and cooking classes.	
20.	The Katimajiit recommend there be more addiction programs and resources.	HEA	Health is working to develop in-territory addiction treatment capacity and has submitted an associated business case. In the interim, placement in out-of-territory treatment programming continues.	Mamisarvik is a culturally grounded residential counselling and healing program for adults in Canada.

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			Health has new Standing Offer of Agreements with a variety of residential addictions treatment programs, including those offering specialized treatment for trauma, mental illness, and for families.	
			Health has started providing readiness for treatment counselling to support individuals contemplating participation in residential addictions treatment programming. Health is supporting the Mamisarvik Healing Centre	
			(Ottawa) as they work to secure core Federal funding for their program.	
21.	The Katimajiit urges the Government of Nunavut to advise all departments and agencies working toward social wellbeing to recognize and implement traditional Inuit practice of involving parents, elders and extended families with youth who are above the age of 18.	HEA (Mental Health)	Health is in the process of revising the Mental Health Act. During the consultation process, Nunavummiut are being asked to comment on sharing information and involvement of parents, elders and extended family in situations where individuals are being dealt with under the Act. This will inform	

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			development of legislation which potentially allows for and/or requires such information sharing and involvement.	
22.	The Katimajiit recommend that healing programs be provided for Inuit who have been impacted by residential schools.	HEA	Health is planning in 2016/17 to: Contract with Ilisaqsivik to have their Crisis Response Team provide care, treatment and healing to Inuit communities and Inuit language clients across the territory. Evaluate Mamisarvik and Ilisaqsivik's Inuit specific healing and treatment programs to provide a better understanding of their results and value.	
			Support community organizations to pilot intergenerational grief support networks. Funding will be available by a contribution program to allow for community members to obtain training, rent space, pay honorarium to elders and purchase supplies.	

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23.	The Katimajiit believe suicide prevention campaigns are potentially harmful because of the focus on suicide, which is not Inuit-way. The focus should be on strategies for healthy living.	HEA	Health will take advantage of opportunities, as they present themselves, to provide information regarding evidence-based suicide prevention practices and messaging	
24.	The Katimajiit want to see an increase in resources and care for Elders in the communities.	HEA	Health completed a long-term care needs assessment in August 2015 to determine how to best meet the long- term care needs of Nunavummiut. Elders programs are available in Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk, and Pond Inlet. These programs offer opportunities for socializing, as well as education and information regarding healthy living.	

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			Hamlet Community Wellness	
			funds are used to support	
			these programs. These funds	
			are available to all	
			communities, to be used	
			according to local priorities.	
			Health is currently	
			repurposing the 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor at	
			Kitikmeot Regional Health	
			Centre in Cambridge Bay to	
			accommodate residential	
			long-term care patients.	
			Repurposing the unit will add	
			7 beds to the continuing care	
			system in Nunavut and 1 bed	
			to respite/palliative care.	
			In 2015-16, home care nurses	
			will be or were offered	
			education and training for the	
			following: palliative care,	
			diabetes management, and	
			wound care management	
			education. In addition, ten participants took part in an	
			Advanced Foot Care training	
			program delivered in Iqaluit	
			from January 13-15, 2015.	

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25.	The Katimajiit want to see more aftercare resources in all the communities, such as women's and men's groups, and visits from the Community Health and Wellness Committee for those who have suffered trauma.	HEA	Health supports local Community Health and Wellness Committees in developing their capacity to identify community health and wellness priorities, plan and coordinate health and wellness activities, and provide representation on matters of health and wellness for the community. The Health and Wellness Committee plays an important role in enabling Nunavummiut to take action to support health and wellness in their communities, including for those who have suffered trauma.	
26.	The Katimajiit would like to see that every community have a wellness centre like <i>Ilisaqsivik</i> in Clyde River.	HEA	Health will continue to bring this recommendation forward as a priority through the NSPS planning process.	
27.	The Katimajiit recommend that each community have an Inuit <i>Qaujimajatuqangit Tukisigaiarvik</i> (IQ Knowledge Information Office).	СН	This will continue to be brought forward as a point of discussion.	The IQ Division has set out in the Business Plan for 2018-19 to "organize a program where IQ Katimajiit members can be available part-time in their communities as a resource of IQ".

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28.	The Katimajiit recommend that each community be given sufficient funding to appoint an Inuit advisor/guidance leader (tuqqatarvik).	СН	Same as above.	
29.	The Katimajiit recommend that knowledge about Inuit-way of childrearing be compiled and published.	СН	Done – Published in 2014	
30.	The Katimajiit recommend that the Katimajiit meet more than three times a year.	СН	TOR not changed	This recommendation has been reviewed by CH and it was decided that it remains logistically appropriate for the entire Katimajiit to only meet three times a year.
31.	The Katimajiit suggest the creation of a calendar as a health and wellness resource. This calendar would highlight Elders' advice and messages about healthy living.	СН	In process	Due to be complete in May, 2016.
32.	The Katimajiit recommend that the IQ Katimajiit be involved in the early stages of planning for programs created during the Tamapta Mandate.	СН		Recommendation from the 2009-2013 Katimajiit.
33.	The Katimajiit recommend the <i>ujjiqsuiniq</i> – "observation/discernment" – be added to the GN's eight guiding principles.	СН	Not put forward.	In discussion with the policy division at CH, it was decided that the eight guiding principles as they stand encompass this in <i>pilimmaksarniq/pijariuqsarniq</i> .

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34.	The Katimajiit recommend that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit legislation be made in the government.	Legislative Assembly (CH)		