

INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT KATIMAJIIT

| Terms of Reference

BACKGROUND

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajiit provides advice and assistance with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit to the Government of Nunavut. The Katimajiit is an external body, providing a non-governmental advisory resource for all departments to consult on their Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit initiatives. Working with the interdepartmental Tuttarviit, the Katimajiit assists in government efforts to achieve an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit approach in its service delivery and day-to-day operations. The Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajiit does not limit departments in pursuing additional consultations, as required.

ROLE

The mandate of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajiit is to make recommendations to the government on how to incorporate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit to meet the Sivumut Abluqta Mandate. The Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajiit:

- Provides advice to the GN departments on their policies and approaches with regards to the delivery of programs and services in order to support the GN to adapt to a basis of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit;
- Provides advice to departments on their efforts to demonstrate traditional Inuit values through their day-to-day operations;
- Provides advice to departments on the viability of suggested approaches for improving governmental progress on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit issues;
- May offer advice to the government on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit issues at any time; and,
- Identifies and records *Inuit maligallaringit* (Inuit laws) for future generations of professionals implementing programs and services within the GN.

Departments remain ultimately responsible for decisions made on how and when to incorporate advice from the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajiit.

MEMBERS

The Katimajiit consists of a minimum of six and a maximum of 10 members, geographically and linguistically selected to represent the territory of Nunavut. Members will be respected individuals in their home communities with previous experience in working on community or territorial committees where consensus decision-making is the norm. Members will have well-formed views on Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and on its potential for improving government operations.

Nominations for appointment to the Katimajit are accepted from community governments (Hamlets), Inuit organizations and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

APPOINTMENTS

The Minister responsible for Culture and Heritage appoints members to serve for terms up to three years. There is no limit on how many terms an Elder is reappointed.

The Department of Culture and Heritage administers appointments and selection criteria, and presents names to the Minister for review and approval.

STRUCTURE

The Inuit Qaujimagatugangit Katimajit is an external body linked to the government through the interdepartmental Tuttarviit. Under the chairmanship of the Director of IQ, the Tuttarviit consists of cross-departmental representation. The IQ Director provides a liaison between the Katimajit and Tuttarviit, as well as supplying logistical and records management support to the Katimajit.

MEETINGS

At its discretion, Cabinet and/or Ministers may choose to meet with the Inuit Qaujimagatugangit Katimajit at any time. The Katimajit meets as needed, but at a minimum of three times annually in locations determined by the members.

Although the Katimajit will usually conduct meetings entirely in the Inuit languages, Culture & Heritage will provide interpreter/translator services as needed. The Katimajit shall conduct its meetings in the format that is most acceptable to the members.

HONORARIA

Honoraria and expenses will be paid by the Department of Culture and Heritage in accordance with the provisions of the *Financial Administration Manual* for non-regulatory bodies.

COMMUNICATION

The Tuttarviit, through the Director of IQ, consults with the Katimajit to determine the most appropriate and useful methodology for the government in requesting advice. The government recognizes formal communication methods may not be the most useful. Therefore, oral communication methods may be utilized.

Communication flowing from the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit to departments takes two forms:

1) Internal

- After each meeting of the Katimajit, the Director of IQ completes a report and submits it to the Tuttarviit;
- Recommendations from the report are reviewed by departments, Katimajit advice is considered and the resulting action is documented and returned to the Director of IQ for filing in an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Records Repository at Culture & Heritage;
- Departments may choose to communicate their Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit initiatives publicly (i.e., with a news release) at any time.

2) Public

- The Katimajit will produce an annual report for Cabinet detailing government Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit initiatives and recommendations.

FUNDING

The Legislative Assembly, through the Department of Culture and Heritage allocates ongoing funding annually for the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit.

The Terms of Reference will be reviewed by Culture and Heritage at the completion of each term, and recommendations for changes can be made to more effectively fulfill the IQK's mandate.

PREROGATIVE OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Nothing in this Directive shall in any way be construed to limit the prerogative of the Executive Council to take actions outside the provision of this Directive.



**Response to the Standing Committee on
Oversight of Government Operations
and Public Accounts' November 3, 2015
Report on the Review of the 2009-2012
and 2013-2015 Summary Reports of the
Inuit Qaujimagatunqangit Katimajit.**

Pursuant to Rule 91(5) of the *Rules of the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut*, I am pleased to respond on behalf of the Government of Nunavut to the Standing Committee on Oversight of Government Operations and Public Accounts' November 3, 2015 *Report on the Review of the 2009-2012 and 2013-2015 Summary Report of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit*.

The Government commends the members of the Standing Committee for their valuable study examining the *2009-2012 and 2013-2015 Summary Reports of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit*. The Government has thoroughly reviewed and given careful consideration to the Standing Committee Report as a whole and to the Standing Committee's recommendations pertaining to the work of the Government contained therein.

The Government finds that these recommendations are consistent with the work of advancing our Government's mandate to develop and implement policies, programs and services aimed at strengthening the culture, language and heritage for all Nunavummiut.

The Government welcomes the four recommendations directed at our work. The following sections provide information on the Government's responses to these recommendations.

Standing Committee Recommendation #1:

The Standing Committee recommends that the terms of reference for the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit be revised to explicitly clarify its requirements in the following areas:

- ***The total number of meetings held by the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Committee each year;***
- ***The Departments or public agencies to which its recommendations are directed; and,***
- ***The priorities, goals and objectives of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit.***

The Standing Committee further recommends that the Minister of Culture and Heritage begin the practice of tabling the annual reports of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit on an annual basis in a timely manner.

Response:

The Terms of Reference in use at the time of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit appearance before the standing committee had been revised and approved on May 21, 2015. Several changes were made to the TOR at that time to better reflect the role of the Katimajit, as well as changes to several issues of a technical nature and to the terms of appointment.

Having acknowledged this, it is apparent since the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit appearance before the standing committee that further clarification is needed regarding the production of annual reports, the content of the annual reports and the number of members that may be appointed to the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit.

As a preface to addressing these three issues, it is imperative that the process of reporting of the information collected at the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit meetings toward the creation of annual reports be thoroughly communicated.

The process as it stands is as follows:

1. The Deputy Minister of the Department of Culture and Heritage sends a memo to all departments informing them of upcoming Katimajit meetings. This memo includes an invitation for departments to request time on the agenda to review the development and delivery of any projects, programs, and/or policies to seek advice about their Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit approach.
2. During the meeting with the Katimajit, departments on the agenda present their project, policy or service for review by the Katimajit of their IQ approach. The Katimajit's advice is given immediately.
3. As per the TOR, the Director of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit provides "logistical and records management support to the Katimajit". The meeting is facilitated by the Director of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, and is recorded, and notes are taken by both the presenting group and a staff member of the IQ Division. In the weeks following the meeting, the recording is transcribed and compiled into a summary report.
4. Within 30 days following the meeting, the departments on the agenda are requested to submit to the Director of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit a summary report with their analysis of the meeting and the recommendations they received from the Katimajit.
5. Within 45 days of the IQ Katimajit meeting, the IQ Division provides a summary report of the entire 3-day meeting to all participants, as well as to the Deputy Minister of the Department of Culture and Heritage.

In response to the report by the standing committee, the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Division has created one more point of contact between the Division and the Departments who sought advice with the IQ Katimajit.

6. A further follow up will be initiated within 60 days with these departments, and within 120 days a report on the status of the implementation of the recommendations will be required by departments.

Production of annual reports

An annual report of the information gained from these meetings is compiled at the end of every fiscal year. This report compiles the three summary reports from the IQ Katimajit meetings into one omnibus report to be submitted to the Minister of the Department of Culture and Heritage for distribution to Departments.

It is important to highlight that until now the summary reports have been considered “informational items” to Cabinet, and were distributed as such.

Content of the annual report

The content of the annual report is a summary of the information collected at the three meetings of the Katimajit from the previous year, as well as a list of their recommendations and advice.

With regards to making explicitly clear “the departments or public agencies to which its recommendations are directed”, it should be noted that when a department meets with the Katimajit for advice, that advice is given immediately. The details of the meeting are recorded by both the department seeking advice and the Department of Culture and Heritage. The notes from these meetings are compiled to form the annual reports. However, in response to the standing committee’s request, the annual reports will be organized as such that the recommendations and advice given by the Katimajit will be clearly distinguished along with the Department to which it is being given. The formal responses given by Departments 30 days and 120 days after meeting with the Katimajit will be included in these reports and clearly identified.

In regard to the standing committee request that “annual reports provide explicitly clear information about the priorities, goals and objectives of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit”, it should be noted that as per the TOR, the Katimajit is to “provide advice and assistance with Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit to the Government of Nunavut”, and are an “advisory resource for all departments to consult on their Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit initiatives”. The Katimajit has been operating in the spirit of this directive in their interactions with GN departments; departments are notified that there will be a meeting, and it is up to them to utilize this resource. In short, the Katimajit does not create priorities, goals and objectives in this manner.

Recommendation #1 by the standing committee concludes with reference to the tabling of reports. The IQ Katimajit annual reports have been presented as “informational items” to Cabinet. Future reports will be tabled on an annual basis with the Legislative Assembly.

Number of members in the Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Katimajit

As pointed out in the response from the standing committee the current Katimajit has more than nine members, which contradicts the current Terms of Reference that states that a “minimum of six and a maximum of nine members” will make up the committee. A 10th member was added to this sitting because it was noted that there was no one on the committee who spoke Inuinnaqtun.

In response to this discrepancy, the Department of Culture and Heritage is pleased to report that it has revised the TOR to state that a “maximum of 10 members” will be appointed to the Katimajit to represent Nunavut “geographically and linguistically”. The revised TOR are attached to this Response.

In response to the remainder of this recommendation, the Department of Culture and Heritage will revise the annual reports to make explicitly clear:

“The total number of meetings held each year”: This information will be given along with the date of each meeting.

Standing Committee Recommendation #2:

The standing committee recommends that the Government of Nunavut, in its response to this report, provide formal responses to each of the thirty-four recommendations that have been made by the Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Katimajit since 2009.

The standing committee further recommends that the Government of Nunavut begin the practice of providing formal responses to the recommendations of the Inuit Katimajit on an annual basis.

The standing committee further recommends that the Premier, on behalf of the Government of Nunavut as a whole, begin the practice of tabling the Government of Nunavut’s formal responses to the recommendations of the Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Katimajit in the Legislative Assembly.

In response to this recommendation, the Department of Culture prepared a tracking document with the IQ Katimajit’s thirty-four recommendations. This document was distributed to departments for their responses and comments.

Standing Committee Recommendation #3

The standing committee recommends that the Government of Nunavut, in its response to this report, provide a clear timeline by which it plans to complete and make publically available its Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit Strategy.

The standing committee further recommends that the Government of Nunavut, in its response to this report, indicate what specific tools for monitoring and implementing Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit will be included in its Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Strategy.

The standing committee further recommends that the Government of Nunavut, in its response to this report, provide a clear timeline by which it plans to develop and produce the following mechanisms:

- ***Department-specific goals and objectives that will guide government staff in incorporating Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in its delivery of services and day-to-day operations;***
- ***Policies and procedures by which it will ensure that its laws, policies programs and services reflect Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit;***
- ***Benchmarks and criteria by which it will measure its progress to incorporate Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in its laws, policies, programs and services.***
- ***Oversight measure that it will implement to ensure that its Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit legislation and policies are adhered to an implemented and that its programs and services are delivered through an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit approach.***

As a preface to the response to this recommendation, it should be noted that the “Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Strategy”, as it is referred in this recommendation, is now being presented as a “Framework”.

Facilitated by the Department of Culture and Heritage, the Government of Nunavut aims to present a draft of the GN-wide Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Framework at the end of **March, 2016**, a projection date that is reflected in the Business Plan for the department. This draft will largely reflect the work of the interdepartmental IQ Framework Committee, and will include the specific tools for monitoring and implementing Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in the Government of Nunavut.

This Framework will be set for tabling in the fall session 2016, after which time it will be made public and distributed to all GN departments.

In response to the final recommendation in this section asking that the IQ Framework include “oversight measures that it will implement to ensure that its Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit legislation and policies are adhered to and implemented and that its programs and services are delivered through an Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit approach” it should be noted that there is no Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit legislation in place currently. This Framework will be the policy to guide departments in the creation of their programs and service delivery.

Standing Committee Recommendation #4

The standing committee recommends that the Government of Nunavut revise the terms of reference of the Tuttarviit Committee to:

- ***Require each department and public agency to appoint a representative to the Tuttarviit Committee;***

- ***Clarify the circumstances under which the Tuttarviit Committee must consult with the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit;***
- ***Clarify the circumstances under which the Tuttarviit Committee must follow-up on the recommendations of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit; and***
- ***Clarify how often the Tuttarviit Committee is required to meet.***

Through the Deputy Minister of Culture and Heritage, the Government of Nunavut ensures that departments are urged to appoint a representative to the Tuttarviit Committee. Government of Nunavut departments and agencies are not accountable to Culture and Heritage, and this action remains a request. At the time of the IQ Katimajit appearance before the standing committee, 11 departments had active members in Tuttarviit. In response to this recommendation, a further request was sent to departments urging them to appoint a member to the Tuttarviit Committee.

In addition, the Government of Nunavut is pleased to report that it has amended the Terms of Reference for the Tuttarviit committee to more clearly communicate the ways by which Tuttarviit and the IQ Katimajit interact. The amended TOR are attached to this Response.

I would like to thank the Standing Committee for their time in dedicating to review the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit.

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Katimajit Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
1.	The Katimajit 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 of these unlawful activities.	
2.	The Katimajit want to see more cooperation between RCMP, Family Services and Elders when there is a family dispute.	JUS (RCMP, FS)	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 Katimajit would like to see <i>Inuusiliriniq</i> (Inuit-way of counselling) done by Elders being	JUS (CH)	Most communities in Nunavut have interagency working groups which include the	

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
	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 employ elder counselling.	
4.	The Katimajit recommend that lawyers be easily accessed by phone to those awaiting trial.	JUS	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 Katimajit 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.	

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
6.	The Katimajit 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 Katimajit urges the Department of Education to include in the curriculum teaching about the dangers of drugs and alcohol.	EDU		<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>prescription drugs, spray cans and cleaning products, as well as the importance of not putting any substances in our body that could cause harm.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Grades 10-12 level <i>Aulajaaqtut</i> 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</p>
8.	The Katimajjiit 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

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>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.</p> <p>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 Inuusilirijit who are hired by the District Education Authorities, or in</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>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.</p>
9.	<p>The Katimajit would like to see the education system reflect Inuit values.</p>	EDU		<p><i>Inuit Qaujimatugangit</i> (IQ) and Inuit Societal Values are at the heart of the <i>Education Act</i> (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</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>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 <i>Education Act</i> (Special Committee). The Katimajit 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</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>Act, but that references to IQ be removed elsewhere in the Act to address problems of interpretation and implementation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The department expects educators to develop an understanding of IQ, and how</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>it is incorporated into the basic elements of curriculum, as well as how these core elements of curriculum influence learning and teaching.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>As described further in the foundation document, using IQ as the foundation for curriculum means that the basic elements of curriculum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow a learning continuum • Incorporate four integrated strands • Introduce and teach cross-curricular competencies based on the eight Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principles

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Include and build upon Inuit philosophies of: Inclusion, Languages of Instruction, Dynamic Assessment and Critical Pedagogy <p>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.</p>
10.	The Katimajit would like to see the incorporation of <i>ukiuqtaqtumi maligaa/piqujaq</i> in education.	EDU		Same as above
11.	The Katimajit want to see education be bilingual.	EDU		Same as above

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
12.	The Katimajit would like to see the Education Act updates to reflect Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit.	EDU		<p>The department is committed to bilingual education and to the strengthening and enhancement of Inuit Languages in Nunavut. Any amendments to the <i>Education Act</i> will be made with the sustainable delivery of bilingual education as a priority. Currently, bilingual education is delivered through three models, with the particular model being chosen by DEAs based on their individual community needs and interests. However, the delivery of bilingual education in Nunavut is significantly hampered by a serious shortage of qualified educators who are able to teach in the Inuit languages. This shortage has been aggravated by the inconsistency created by having three different delivery models and a non-standardized school program in each jurisdiction, per the current legislation. The department agrees with the recommendation of the Special Committee to Review</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				<p>the <i>Education Act</i> 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
13.	The Katimajit recommend that the Piqqusilirivvik curriculum include Inuit knowledge about discipline, childrearing, Inuit <i>Inuusiliriniq</i> and Inuit <i>Mamisarnilirniq</i> .	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.	The Katimajit 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 Katimajit recommend there be more programs and services for single parents.	FS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1225 708 1593 911">• The Department of Family Services is exploring the delivery of <i>Inunnguiniq</i> programming as part of poverty reduction initiatives. <p data-bbox="1225 919 1593 1162">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.</p>	Under Section 5 of the <i>Child and Family Services Act</i> , 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

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
				who has lawful custody of the child.
16.	The Katimajit 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 and Family Services Act</i> , 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 Katimajit 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 Katimajit 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 Katimajit 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.

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
			<p>work with GN and other partners to coordinate Harvester Support initiatives.</p> <p>The Nunavut Food Security Coalition has provided funding to support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Baker Lake Community Led Food Assessment Project - Niqitsiavut • The Ilitaqsiniq Nunavut Literacy Council Niqitsialiuq project in Rankin Inlet <p>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.</p>	
20.	The Katimajit 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.

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
			<p>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.</p> <p>Health has started providing readiness for treatment counselling to support individuals contemplating participation in residential addictions treatment programming.</p> <p>Health is supporting the Mamisarvik Healing Centre (Ottawa) as they work to secure core Federal funding for their program.</p>	
21.	The Katimajit 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	

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
			development of legislation which potentially allows for and/or requires such information sharing and involvement.	
22.	The Katimajit recommend that healing programs be provided for Inuit who have been impacted by residential schools.	HEA	<p>Health is planning in 2016/17 to:</p> <p>Contract with Ilisaqsivik to have their Crisis Response Team provide care, treatment and healing to Inuit communities and Inuit language clients across the territory.</p> <p>Evaluate Mamisarvik and Ilisaqsivik's Inuit specific healing and treatment programs to provide a better understanding of their results and value.</p> <p>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.</p>	

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
23.	The Katimajit 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 Katimajit want to see an increase in resources and care for Elders in the communities.	HEA	<p>Health completed a long-term care needs assessment in August 2015 to determine how to best meet the long-term care needs of Nunavummiut.</p> <p>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.</p>	

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
			<p>Hamlet Community Wellness funds are used to support these programs. These funds are available to all communities, to be used according to local priorities.</p> <p>Health is currently repurposing the 2nd 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
25.	The Katimajit 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 Katimajit 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 Katimajit recommend that each community have an Inuit <i>Qaujimajatuqangit Tukisigaiarvik</i> (IQ Knowledge Information Office).	CH	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 Katimajit members can be available part-time in their communities as a resource of IQ".

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
28.	The Katimajit recommend that each community be given sufficient funding to appoint an Inuit advisor/guidance leader (<i>tuqqatarvik</i>).	CH	Same as above.	
29.	The Katimajit recommend that knowledge about Inuit-way of childrearing be compiled and published.	CH	Done – Published in 2014	
30.	The Katimajit recommend that the Katimajit meet more than three times a year.	CH	TOR not changed	This recommendation has been reviewed by CH and it was decided that it remains logistically appropriate for the entire Katimajit to only meet three times a year.
31.	The Katimajit suggest the creation of a calendar as a health and wellness resource. This calendar would highlight Elders' advice and messages about healthy living.	CH	In process	Due to be complete in May, 2016.
32.	The Katimajit recommend that the IQ Katimajit be involved in the early stages of planning for programs created during the Tamapta Mandate.	CH		Recommendation from the 2009-2013 Katimajit.
33.	The Katimajit recommend the <i>ujjiqsuiniq</i> – “observation/discernment” – be added to the GN’s eight guiding principles.	CH	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> .

No.	Recommendation	Responsibility	Action	Comment
34.	The Katimajit recommend that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit legislation be made in the government.	Legislative Assembly (CH)		