

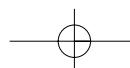
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2002 **2003**



An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society

Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat
Kanugitaakhait
Inuit Inuuviviniit
Ovalo Inuuhitjutait

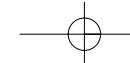


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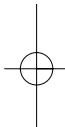
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INUUVIVINIIT UKAUHII: IKAYUGUTIIT KAUYIMAYATUKAVUT
NUNAMINI NAAMAGUTIKHAT
ILANGA I: NAUNAIYAUTAIT NAAMAGUTINGIT INUIT INUUHIIT OVALO INUUUVIVINIIT
ILANGA II: NAITUMIK PITKUHIMAYUT



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Letter of Transmittal

TITIGAK TUNIYAKHAK

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| 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

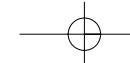
HONOURABLE
ATANIKPAK PAUL OKALIK
NUNAVUT KAVAMAT

HONOURABLE ANDREW MITCHELL
MINISTAK ITKILINOT OVA
OKIOKTAKTOLIKIONOT
KAYAMATKOVAT KANATAMI

**HALO PREMIER OKALIK ONALO MINISTAK
MITCHELL:**

HAMANI ELIHIMAVUTIT, NAKATAK 32 OVANI
NUNAVUT NUNATAAGTINI ANGOTINI
(NLCA) PITKOIHIMANIAKTOK ELIO-
GAITKOIVLONI NUNAVUT INUKNOT
EKAYUKTOKHAT KATIMAYIINIK (NSDC).

*"...OPALONGAIYAKLOTIK OVALO
TONIHIOKHAT OKIOK ENIGAIKPAT
TITIGANI KANOK INUIT ELITKOHIT
OVALO NOATKATIGIIT ITPAT
NUNAVUTMI NUNATAAKVIMI ONA
HIVOLIOKTI NUNAMI KAVAMAT
NOITIYU IKHAT TITIGAMIK*



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የሸጋ ከፌዴራል

Հայոց պատմության
աշխարհագրության

Charlie Evalik
President, Kitikmeot Inuit Association

CHARLIE EVALIK
HIVOLIOOKTI, KITIKMEOT INUIT KATIMA

David Irqiut
Kitikmeot Inuit Association

DAVID IRQIUT
KITIKMEOT INUIT KATIMAY

Tongola Sandy
President, Kivalliq Inuit Association

TONGOLA SANDY

Percy Kabloona

PERCY KABLOONA

Jack Kupeuna
Ex-Officio member
Nunavut Trust

JACK KUPEUNA
ELAOYUK MEETIKTI
NUNAVUT MANIKAK

ΔՃՌԸՆՈՏԻ ՔՐԴԱՀԱՅՐԵԼՈՎԵԼ ԿԾԽՎԵՏԱ ՂԵՐԱԲԵԿՈՒՅՑ ՀԱՅՆԱԼԵԺՈՎ

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 3 of the NLCA, 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."*

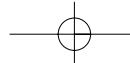
Over the years that followed, the NSDC staff and Board worked hard to advance Inuit interests in regard to social and cultural issues and brought many concerns to the attention of government. However, in 2002, the Board of Directors of Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) determined that those interests 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:

AKTAIT, ILUANI NUNAVUMI ANGIGUTIP NUNAINI." UKIUK MALIGUTAINI, NSDCkut HAVAKTIIT OVALO KATIMAYIIT HAVAKPIAKHI- MAYUT HIVUMUNGANAHUAKHUGIT INUIT PIYUMAYAIT MIKHAANUT INULIGIYIT OVALO INUUUVIVINIIT 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 NSDCkut ATAANI ILANGANI 32mi.

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

1

1



2002 2003



- 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:

- HAKUGUTAIT NTIkut PIHIMAYAIT HIVU UPLUTIK INUIT NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANUT ATULAAMAGU HIVU-MUNGANAHUALUGIT INULIGIYT OVALO INUUUVIVINIIT IHUMAGIYAIT INUT;
- TAKUKHAULILAAMAT INUNUT INUIT PIYMAYAIT INULIGIYT PIKUYANGIT IHU-MAGIYAIT;
- ANGIKLILAAMATA HAVAGILAAKTAIT HIVU MUT PAKNAIYAUTINGIT INUIT INULIGIYT IHUMAGIYAIT;
- NAKUUHITKIYAUNIACMAT HAVAKATICIN GIT AVIKTUKHIMAYUT INUIT KATUTJIKATINGIT (RIA's) OVALO IKAYUK-LUGIT HUNMAT AVIKTUKHIMANIACKTU HAVAKTAKHAIIT HAFUMANI, ILAA MUNAAT ITJUTINGIT RIAkut PILIHIMAYUT TUNIYAMI INULIGIYT MIKHAANUT;
- AMIGIALILAAMAGIT NSDCKunut IKAYUGUTAIT NTIkut MALIGALIUGUTAIT ATUTAINI OVALO HAKUGIKHILUGIT KINAYAKHAIIT, AKIGAKTUGUTAIT OVALO TUHAKTTUITJUTIKHAIIT IKAYUGUTIN MUNAGIYINI, PILUTIK TAMAAT HAKUGIKHILUGIT IKAYUGUTIKHAINI HAVAKTAINI OVALO UKTUGUMAYAINI
- UNGUMALAAMATA AMIGAITUT HAVATAIT AATJKIIUGUTAIT OVALO NAKU-UTKIYAMIK PILAAMAGIT KINAUYAT ATUGUTAINI.

TAIMAIMAT MARCH 2002mi, NTIKUT KATIMAYIIT ANGIKHIMAYUT AMI-GAIVYAKTUNIK NUUTITIGUTINIK PIYANI NTIkut KATIMAYIIT TIGUHIMA-LIKHUTIK ILANGNINIK MUNAGIYAKHAINIK KATIMAYI-

- 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:

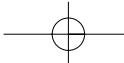
- Housing
- Education
- Language
- Health
- Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)
- Elders
- Inuit sign-off on federal transfers
- Cultural expression
- Community wellness (including justice)
- Production of an annual report on the state of Inuit language and culture

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 KATIMAYIT ILIHIMALIKTUT INULIGIYIT OVALO INUU-VIVINIIT MUNAGIYIMIK (SCD) TIGUHIMANI-AKTAIT NSDCkut MUNAGIYAGALUAGANIK KIHIMI PIHIMAINANIAKTUT HAVAGUTAINI NTIkuni. NUTAAK MUNAGIYIT TUNIYAUHIMAYUK NUTAANIK MALIGUTIKHAINIK PINAHUALUTIK KULINIK HIVULIUTIKHAINIK HAPKONANI:

- IKLULIGIYINI
- ILIHAKTUIYINI
- UKAUHINI
- ANIAKTIILIGIYINI
- INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
- INUTUKAIT
- INUIT ATIKTUITJUTAINI KANATAMIT TUNIYAINIT
- INUUVIVINIIT IHUMAGITJUTAINI
- NUNANI NAAMAGUTIKHAINI (OVALO AKIGAKTUIYIT)
- HANALUTIK UKIUK TAMAAT TUHAGUTIKHANIK KANUGITAAKHAIT INUIT INUUVIVINIIT OVALO INUUHITJUTAIT

UKIUK KITKANILU HAPKOA PIGAPTIGIK, SCDbut MUNAGIYIT KATITIKHIMAYIT OVALO NUUTITIVLUGIT HIVUMUNGAK-TUKHAT HAVAAT HIVUMUT. ILAUKATIGI-LIKHUGIT RIAkut UKAKATIGIVLUGIT ILAUKATIGIVLUGIT AKHUGUTILIKHUGIT HAVAAGIT ILANGANI 32mi HAVAKTIGIIT, ATULIKTUK NAKUUTKIYAUlikhuni HAVAKATIGI-IGUTIT OVALO MIKHILIKHUGIT AATJIKUTIGIYAIT HAVAAT TATKIKHIUTINI TIKINAHUAGUTIPTINI. NUTAAK MUNAGIYIT PIHIMALIKTUT ANGIYUMIK AKITUVALAANGITUMIK ATUJIKTUGIT.



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Executive Summary

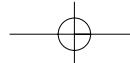
NAITUGUTINGIT UKAUHIIT

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 PIGAPITIGU APRIL 1mi, 1999, INUIT
(OVALO AALAT KANATAMIUKATIGIT)
PIYUMAHIMAYUT ANGIYUMIK PIYAKHAP-
TINIK NUNALIUGUTINIK PIGIAGATA NAKU-
UHITJUTIKHAINIK INUUHIMINIK. UBLUMI
KIHIMI NAUNAILIKTUK 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
INMINIIGUTINGIT KANATAMI AMI-
GAITKIYAYUT UKAUTIGIYAKHAIK UKAUTI
"AYOKHAKYUAGUTI". NAUNAINMAT AMI-
GAITUT ANIAGUTIT NAUNAIYAUTAIT
ANGILILIKTUK MIKHAANUT
AYOKHAKYUAGUTIT NUNAVUMI ANIAGUTINI
ATI UGJITAINI

1999mi INUIT NALUNGITUT ILAA,
NAKUUHILAIMAITUK INUUHIVUT UNUA-
MI. INUIT KININGIMATA NAKUUHILALUNI
KILAMIK KIHIMI TAKUYUMAYUGUT NAA-
MAAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO HIVU-
MUNGAGUTIKHAINIK. AYONANGITUK, INUIT
TAKUYUMAYUT NUNAVUMI TIKI-



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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 ILIHAGUTINI. INUINAUPLATA, NALUNGITUGUT INUUKATIGIT ATAAANIITUGUT KANATAMI OVALO UKIUKTAKTUMI ANIAGUTINI OVALO AALANI INULIGUTINI NAUNAITKUTAINI. NUNAVUT AIVAGUTIGIHAGAPTIQ, IHUMAPLATA MALGUUK ANGIYUT ATUGUTIKHAT IKAYUGUTIGINIAKTAVUT HANAUYAUTAINUT OVALO HANATJUTAINUT ANIATALIYUMIK OVALO HAKUGIKTUMIK NUNATAAGUTIMIK NUNAPTINI. HIVULIMI INUIT UKPIGIYUT NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA (NLCA) NAKUUNIATUK OVALO TAMAAT INIKTIKHIMALUNI, PIGIAMI AMIGAITUNIK INMINIIGUTINIK OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHANIK IKAYUGIAGITA INULIGUTIVUT, HANATILIGUTIKHAVUT OVALO INUUVIVINIIT AKHUUHGUTIKHAP- TINIK HIVUNIKHAPTINI. KIHMI HIVULIMI TALIMAT UKIUT IHIVGIUGUTAIT NLCAmi INIKTIGUTAINI TTIGAKHIMAYUT UKIUMI 2000 TAKUKHAUYUK KITKANIITUMIK NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA ANGIGUTI- MAYAVUT INIKHIMALIKTUT. PINGAHUNI UKIUNILU, PINAHUAKTAVUT HAPKOA ANGIKHIMAYUT TAMAAT AYOKHAGUTIGIYAVUT HATJA. PIYUKHAULKUTUK NUTAAMIK INIKTINAHUAGUTIKHANIK TAMAMIK ILAUYUNIT TAMAAT INIKTAIGI- GANI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA. AIPAANUT, INUIT UKPIGIYUT HANATJUTAANUT NUNAVUMI KAVAMAKHAK PIHIMAYUT ILANGANI 4, NLCAmi, PIPKAKTAKHA NUNAVUMIUT NAKUUYUMIK IHUAKHAGIAGANI AYOKHAGUTIGIYAVUT. ILAA KINAUYAKHAT PIHIMAYAKHAT ILIHIMAYUKHAGALUIT PILAIMATA KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAGIAGITA INULIGUTJUTIKHAINIK OVALO INUUVIVINIIT MUNAGITJUTIKHAINIK PIHIMAYAKHAT



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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?

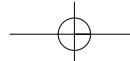
KAVAMATKUT. NALUNAITUK INIKAKTUK NAKUUHITJUTIKHAINI, PIHIMAIMATA NAUNAITUK NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT PIYUIMATA NAKUUYUMIK KINAUYAKHAINIK MUNAGIYAAMI NAKUUYUMIK INULIGUTIKHAIK IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK, PUGUNGILUTIK KILAMIK INUGIACKHILIKHUNI. NAUNAITUK, KINAUYANUT MUNAGITJUTIKHAIK KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI IHIVGIUKTAULIKTUKHAK. INULIGIYIT AYOKHAKYUAGUTIT TAKUKHAUTIGIYAIT NUNAVUMI ANGILILIKTUK PIKATANGIMATA NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA INIKTIGUTAINI OVALO PITKUTAINI TUNIVAKTAT NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUNUT PIGIAGITA KAVAMATKUT MUNAGIYAKHAINIK.

ILAA ANGINIKHAAT IHUMAALU- NAGIYAVUT, KIHIMI, PIYUT UKPIGIGAPTIK TAMAAT ATUGUTINGIT KAVAMATKUT, ILAA KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT AYOKHAGUTINIK TAKUKHAUTIGIYAIT NUNAVUMI UBLUMI MIKIVALAAMAT AKHUT TAHPKO AYOKHAGUTINUT.

TAHPKO AHAVAKTUT TAHAMANI IHUMAGIYAPTI, PALITCSNI OVALUNIIT HAVAKTINI APIGYUKHAT INMINIK TUTKUKTUIHIMAYAVUT NAAMAGIAGANI, HAVAKTAINI OVALO PITKUTAINI ILIHIMAYUT NUNAVUMUT PIHIMAYAINI AATJIKUTAGIYAAKHAIK ANGITJUTAINUT AYOKHAGUTINIT. TUTKUKTUIHIMAYAVUT ILIHAGUTINI OVALO AYOIKHAIJUTINI, IKLUKHANI OVALO ANIAGUTINI INUIT NUNAVUMI NAAMAGIAGITA PIYUMAYAPTI, NAUNAIMAT NUNAVUMI INUGIHLIGUTAINUT, AMIGAITUT HAVANGITUT OVALO AYOKHAIJUTIKHAIK PIYUMAYAVUT? OVALUNIIT PINGUAKFUGUTIGIYAVUT?

INUIT ANGAYUKAAGIT NUNAVUMI AKHUT IHUMAALUKTUT IKLUKHANUT, ILIHAGUTIKHANUT, ANIAGUTIKHANUT,

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Δ^υβελ^υγ^υΔ^υ ፳^υ σ^υσ^υ ፳^υ, ፳^υτ^υ
Δ^υπ^υα^υ ፳^υσ^υ ፳^υ ፳^υτ^υ ፳^υσ^υ ፳^υ σ^υ ፳^υσ^υ
የ^υ፳^υτ^υ ፳^υσ^υ? ፳^υ፳^υ ስ^υር^υ
አ^υን^υ፳^υ ፳^υ?

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
AYOKHAYUAGUTIGIVLUGU NAUNAINMAT
OVALO ANGILINIAMAT INUGIAKHLIGAPTA,
AMIGAILIKHUTIK HAVANGITUT, AMIGAI-
LIKHUTIK INMINIKATAKTUK OVALO TAIMAA
TAIMAA, KIHIMI NAUNAIYAUTIKHAI
IHUAHKHYAUTINAGU. NALUGAPTA HAMNA
NAUNAIYAUTAIT TAKUKHAULIKTUT ATUK-
TANGINIK OVALO PIHMAYAINIK PIKUYANIK
MALIGIAGITA, ILAA KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
MIKHAANUT NUNAVUMUT.

NALUNGITUGUT IHUMAGIYAVUT NAU-
NAITKUTAIT KIUYAUHIMAYUKHAT
NUNAVUMI AYOKHAGUTIVUT ATUKTANGIT
PALITICNSI IHUMAGIYAPТИНУТ PIYUKHAT
PALITICNSI PIYUKHANI NUNAVUMI INUIT
ANGAYUKAAGINIT. NALUNGITHUTALU AVALI
ITUK HAVAGUTIKHAIT NUNAVUMI AYOKH-
AGUTIT HAVAKATIGILUGIT ILAUKATIGILUTA
OVALO HAVAKATIGILUTA KAVAMATKUT
KANATAMI OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
KIHIMI NAUNAITUK ILAUTJUTINGIT PIYAM
HAPKOА AYOKHAGUTIT ANGILIVALAAK-
TIYAKHAUNGITUT – KIHIMI ILAA INUIT
INMINIK – UKIUNI TIKITJUTIKHAINI.

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

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የብርድር የዕለታዊ ስራውን በትኩረት እንደሆነ የሚያስተካክልበት የሚከተሉት ደንብ መሠረት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል፡፡ ይህንን የሚከተሉት ደንብ መሠረት የሚያስፈልግ ይችላል፡፡

Δር° ማኅናኝ
96->፭፻ ልገን፣ ማኅኝ ሰራተኞች 8,000-፩፻፻
Δር° ማኅኝ ሰራተኞች ሆኖ በጥር , የሚፈ
ሮ ሰራተኞች ሆኖ ሰራተኞች ሆኖ ሰራተኞች ሆኖ
መፈፀም, ልጋዕል ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
ለአቀፍነት የሚፈጸም ሰራተኞች ሆኖ
Δር° ማኅኝ ሰራተኞች, የሚፈጸም ሰራተኞች
ኋላኝናውን ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች
የሚፈጸም ሰራተኞች ሰራተኞች

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

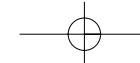
PIHIMAGALUAKHUNI KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI (GN) NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT
IKLUKALUANGITJUTIT HIVULIUYUKHAT,
MIKIYUNAUMAT IHUAKHITJUTIKHAIT. PIHI-
MAYUT IKLUKHAT NUNAVUMI UKTUKAUYUT,
MIKINIKHAYUT OVALO INUGIACPAT-
LAAGUTIT KANATAMI. AVALITUMIK
NUNAMIITHUTA 3,500nik NUTAANIK
IKLUKHANIK PIYUKHAT NAAMAKHIYAAGANI
TALIMANIK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

ILJHAKTUIYIT

96% kuyut 8,000 nit ILIHAKTUT NUNAVUMI
INUINAUYUT, KIHIMI PIHIMAITUT INUKTIT-
TUT UKAUHIIINK ILIHAKVINIK NUNAVUMI
OVALO INUKTITUT PITKUHKHAINIK 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 ILIHAGUTKHAINIK ITKILIIT PIYAINIT.
PINAHUAKTANGIT KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
NAAMAKHINAHUAGUTIGINIK ILIH-
AGUTIKHAT NUNAVUMI KIHIMI ANGIK-
LIYUKHAYUT INITIAGIAGANI.

UKAGUTIT

NUNAVUMI PIKATIAGUTAUHIMAYUK - AVALI-
ITUGUT PRAVINSINIT OVALUNIIT NUNATINIT
KANATAMI AMICAITKIVAIYUT INI LIKATIGUIT



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სელიანების მიერ ბეჭდის უცხოდებული იყო
კინას სახე მაგრა ზემოთ უკავშირდებოდა
ადრე მაგრა უკავშირდებოდა
ადრე მაგრა უკავშირდებოდა
სელიანების მაგრა უკავშირდებოდა
ადრე მაგრა უკავშირდებოდა
ადრე მაგრა უკავშირდებოდა.

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.

$$\dot{\Delta}^{\mu}\sigma\Delta^{\nu})\subset\cap\sigma^{\mu\nu}$$

UKAYUKTUT NUNAKAKAAHIMAYUNI
UKAUHIINIK. TAIMAITKALUAKHUNI, INUKT
TUT ILITAGIYAUHIMAITUK UKAUHINGA
NUNAVUMI OVALO MUNAGIYAUTIANGITU
AATJKUTAATUT WEVEETITUT OVALO KABL
NAATIGUT. PIHIMAITUK KRAT Kmit 12mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAINI, PIH
MAYUKHAK PIHIMAYAAMI NAAM-
AGUTKHAINIK PITKUTAIT INUKTITUT/
INUINAQTUT PIGIAGAAGANI AIPAANUT
HIVUNIKHAVUT AVATAANUTLU. NUNAVUM
UKAKTIIT KAMISINGA NAKUUKPIAKTUNIK
PITKUIKATAKHAMAYUK KANUK MUNAGITJU
TIKHAINIK OVALO HIVUMUNGAGIAMI INU
TITUT, ILANGIT, INUKTITUT MUNGITJU-
TIKHAINI PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK IKAYUKH-
MAYAIT NTIkut KIHIMI PITKUHIMAYAIT INI
TIKHIMAITUT

ANIAGUT

ATAUHIUGALUAKHUNI NAUNAITUMIK - IV
AGINUT ANIAGUTIT - TAMAAT ANIAGUTAIT
INUIT KINGUVAYUK KANANAMIT KANATAM
ILAA, NUTAKAT ANIAKATAGUTAIT NUNAVUT
AATJIKUTAIT ESTONIAMIT, LIBYAMIT OVALO
ROMANIAMIT. NUNAVUMIUT INUUHIIT MI
ITKIYAIT KULINIK UKIUNIK KANATAMIUNIT
ANGITKIYAIT PUVAKMINIK ANIAGUTAIT,
ANIKHAAGUTINIK ANIAGUTAINIK OVALO
INMINIIGUTIT; ANIAKATAGUTIT DIABETES-
NIK OVALO UKIUGAALUNI MIKHILAITTAVUT
IMIGUTINIT FASDnit. HAPKOA ANIAGUTIT
KATITIKHIMAYUT MIKHAANIT NAKUUTIAG
TUNIT INUUHIVUT-HANATILIGIYINIT PIHI-
MAYAPTINIT AMIGAITUT INUIT INUUHI-
MATJUTAINIT - INUGIAKPALAAT OVALO
NAKUUTIAGITUT IKLUKHAT OVALO PIHIMA
TIAGITUNIT ANIATALITJUTINIK INUUHIVU
ATUKTAPTINGIK.

א-ב-ג-ד-ה-ו-י

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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.

Elder's Issue

Elder's Issues
Elders are our most precious cultural resource. Efforts to formalize the community recognition of their important status 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.

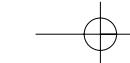
INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
HIVULIK NAKUUTIAKTUT ATUGUTINGIT
INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKAGIT - PITKUHII,
UKAUHII T OVALO INUUTIAGUTAIT INUINAV
LUTA - PIKUYALIUGUTINI ILAUYUT NUTAAM
NUNAVUMI UMAYULIGIYT PIKUYAKYUAMI.
PIKATAKTKHAK PIGIAGANI INUIT KAUYI-
MAYATUKAGIT PIHIMAYUKHAK KABLUNAAT
KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIT OVALO IHU-
MATJUAGINIT ILLTAGIYAUYUKHAT OVALO
ILAUTILUGIT TAMAMIK PIKUYANUT OVALO
PIJHIMAYI INUIT HANATIJITAINI NUUNAVUM

INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT

INUTUKAIT INUUUVIVINIPTINI PITKUTITI-
AVUT. PIYUKHAT NUNAPTINI ILITAGIYAULU-
TIK IKPINAGUTAIT MIKHAANUT INUIT INUU-
VIVINIINI NAKUUVYAKTUMIK. HAMNA TUH-
AGUTIKHAK PITKUIYUK NTIkut AUTLAKTTITI-
HIMAYAIT ILANGANI 7mi NUNALIGIGAYAANIK
HANATJUTIKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUMIK
ILAUATIGIYAAMI INUTUKAIT INUULGAMIN-
UT HANANAHUALUGIT NUTAAMIK
INUUKATIGIiktukhanik NUNALIGIY-
GAYAANIK. HANATJUTIKHAINIK PILIHIMAYU-
MIK ILAUATIGIYAAMI INUTUKAIT INUUL-
GAMINUT HANANAHUALUGIT NUTAAMIK
INUUKATIGIiktukhanik NUNALIGIY-
GAYAANIK

INUIT ATIKTUUTINGIT KANATAMIT TUNIVAKTAINIK INUNIT

UKAKHIMAKATAGALUAKHUTIK PINIAKTA-MINIK (NALVAKHIMAYUK ILANGANI 32) HANATJUTAINI OVALO TUNITJUTIKHAINI PIKUYANIK OVALO PILIHIMAYUNIK, PIHI-MAITUGUT ATIKTUUTINIK KANATAMIT TUNIYAKHAINIK INUNUT MIKHAANIT KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI. KAVAMATKUT OTTAWA-MI OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGI-GATIGIJKATAKTUUT TAMAKMIVYAK



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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 Soci
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.

NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT MIKHAANUT PI
MAYUNIK AVALIITUMIK - ILAUKATIGIN-
GITHUGIT INUIT IHUMAGIYAINIK OVALU
ILAUPKANGITHUGIT. PINGAHUUYUKHAT
ILAUAKATIGIUKTUKHAT (NUNAVUMI PIKU
IUKATIGIIT MALIGUTINGA) ANGIKATIGI
MAYUK AVIKTUUTINGANI NUNATIAK NA
NAITUK ILAUAKATIGIIGAAGAT INUIT
PIYAKHAINIK HAVALAAKTUK. HAMNA
ATUKHIMAYUK UTIKTTIHIMAYUKHAUL
TUK.

UKAKATIGITJUTIKHA INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI PIKUYAN

ATAANI ILANGANI 32 NLCAmi, KAVAMATK
TAMAMIK KANATAMI OVALO NUNAVUMI
PIYUKHAT INUIT PILAAGUTAINI ILAULUT
HANATJUTAINI INULIGIYT OVALO INUU
VIVINIT PIKUYAKHAINI OVALO HANATJU
NI INULIGIYT OVALO INUUVIVINIT PILI
MAYUNI OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAINI. HAM
PIYUKHAK PIHIMAIMAT UKIUNI KULINI
ANGIKHIMATITLUGU NLCA. INUIT HAVA
IT TAKUYAKTUKATAKHAMAYAIT KAVAMAT
HAFUMUNGA KANUK PIYUKHAK PILAAK
OVALO UTAKIYUGUT NAAMAKHI-
NAHUAGUTAANIK ATUGUTIKHAMI. IKPIM
MAT KAVAMATKUT UKAKATIGIYAKHALIK
ANGIGUTIHIMAYUT HAMANI PIYAMI
TAMAAT PIYUMAYAIT INUIT ILAUKATIG-
ILILUGIT INUIT IHUMAGIYAIT.

2002 2003

የዕድል የዕቅድ አገልግሎት ተስፋዎች ማስታወሻ አገልግሎት የዕቅድ

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.

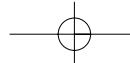
The federal government and social housing

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
IKLUHKAKALUANGITUK 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
IKLUKHAINIPIYUMAYAINIK.

KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
OVALO INUIT IKLUKHAIT

KINAUYAKHAIUT INUIT IKLUKHAINUT
PIKATAKHMAYUT MALGUNIT OTTAWAMI
PRAVINSINUT OVALO NUNATINUT. ATAUHIK
PIKATAKVIIT "INUNIT" MIKHAANIT KIN-
AUYAKHAT PIKTAKTUT CMHCkunit
TUNIKATAKTAIT ANGIGUTIMIT. AIPAA
NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT PIKTAVIINIT, KIHIMI
ITKILIIT NUNAINUT PILIHIMAYUT. 1993mit
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT TAIMAAKHMAYUT
INUIT IKLUKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK
NUNAKAKAAHIMAYUUGITUNUT OVALO



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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 estimate 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
2,600piik IKLUKHANIK QAVO

IHUAKHAKHUTIK KITKANI 3,300nik IKLUNI
UKIUK TAMAAT ITKILINUT, AKIKAKHUTIK
\$3.8 billionnik KULINI UKIUNI. INULIGIYIT
KANATAMI OVALUNIIT CMHCut HANAH-
MAITUT OVALUNIIT IHUAKHAKHIMAITUT
NUTAANIK IKLUKHANIK NUNAVUMI, INUIT
NUNAINI 1993mit. IKLUT ILANGIT 35nik
OVALO 40nut UKIUKALIKHUTIK, INUIT
IKLUKHAIT PIHIMAYUT NUNAVUMI
UTUKAUKEPIAKHIMALIKTUT KANATAMIT
-PIHIMAGALUAKHUTIK AYONAKTUMI HIL-
AMIIKALUAKHUTA KANATAMI.

TUHAGUTIKHAMI, OTTAWA UKAKHI-
MAYUK, MUNAGITJUTAIT PIHIMAYAIT INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK "UKIUKTAKTUMI". KANATAMI
HAVAKTIIT UKAKHIMAYUT INUIT TAIMAAKT
TAUHIMAYUT KAVAMATKUNIT INUIT
IKLUKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIT HAVAKTIIT
"IHUINAHKHIMAYINIT". HAMNA
IHUINAHKHIMAYUK IHUAKHIIHAKTUKHAK
KILAMIK, ILAA PIYUMAYAVUT IKLUKHAT
ANGIYUULIMAT OVALO PIYAKHAULIMAT.
UTAKIYUT AMIGAILIKHUTIK. KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT 3,500nik
IKLUKHANIK PIYUKHAULIKTUGUT
IHUAKHIIYAAMI UKIUNI TALIMANIK,
AKIKALUNI \$640 millionmik. OVALO INU-
GIAKHILIKHUTA ANGILILIKTUMIK 50%mit
70%mut TAMAAT NUNAVUMI (INUUKTAKTUT)

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፳፻፲፭ ዓ.ም. ተስፋኑ የፌትሬ አዲስ አበባ

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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.

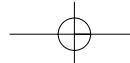
NIT TALVATUAK), IKLUKHAT PIHIMAITAVUT
OVALO ILAUKATIGIT INUUHIIT AYOKHANI-
AGUTAIT ANGILINIAKTUT.

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

HAMNA AYOKHAGUTI UKAUTIGIYAKHAUNGI-
TUK AVALITUMIK, ILAA ANGIKLIKPAT INU-
GIAKPALAAUTIT IKLUT PIKATAKTAIT INUIT
NUNAVUMI IKPINAGIYUALAAMAT
MIKHAANUT ANIAGUTIT OVALO ILIHAGUTIT
PIKATAKTAINI.

KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO INUGIAKPALAAGUTIT AYOKHAGUTAIT

NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISIKUT
(NHC) PINAHUATIKA TUUGALUIT MIKIYUU-
GALUAKHUTIK KINAUYAKHAIT ANGIYUU-
GALUAKHUNI PIYUMAYUT IKLUKHAT.
NHCKut AKHUUKATAKTUT MIKHAANUT
INUIT IKLUKHAINIK KATIMAKATIGIK-
ATAKHUGIT KANATAMI HAVAKTIIT;
NHCKut HAVAKATIGIYAIT NTIkut
PIPKANAHUAKHUGIT DIANDkut
NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT IKLUKHAINI KIN-
AUYAKHAIT PINAHUAKHUGIT NUNAVUMUT
HIVULIMI. GNkut HANAKATAKHKIMAYUT
MALGUNIK INUIT IKLUKHAINIK UKIUK
TAMAAT NUNANI AKITUTKIYA GAGALU-
AKHUTIK KINAUYAKHAKATAGUMIK
UNGAIKHTUMUT UKIUNUT, KIN-
AUYAKHAINIT HANATJUTIKHAINIK PAK-
NAIYAUTIKAGUMIK ILIHIMAYUMIK. ILAA,



2002 2003

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

PIPKALAAKTIAIT HANAKATALAALUTIK AMI-GAIKATINIK IKLUKHANIK (AKITUVALAAGITUNIK) TALIMANI NUNANI UKIUK TAMAAT PIYUMAYAPTINIK. IKAYUKTAUTIAGITKALU-AKHUTIK KANATAMIT, GNKUT HANAKATAKHIMAYUT 260nik INUIT IKLUKHAINIK 1999mit.

**NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISITKUT
PITIANAHUAGALUIT MIKIGALUAKHUNI
KINAUYAKHAIK MIKHAANUT ANGIYUT
PIYUMAYAIT IKLUKHAINIK.**

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

TAAKTI ANNA BANNERJI IHIVGIUKHIMAYUK NUTAKANIK ANIAVILIAKHIMAYUT QIKIQTAAALUMI ANIAVIANUT (OCTOBER 1977mit - JUNE 1998mut) NALVAAKHIMAYUK INUIT NUTAKAT QIKIQTAALUKMI AMI-

GAITKIYAIT ANIKHAAGUTIKAGUTINIK ANIAKATAKTUNIK (LRTI) OVALO ANIAVIANI PIKATAKTUT LRTImut ANGINIKHAIK HILAKYUAMIT. IHIVGIUKHIMAYAIT UKAKHIMAYUK "PIHIMAYUT OVALO HILAKYUANGIT MIKHAANUT PIKATAKTUT 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, INUGIAKPALAAKTUT, NAKUULU-ANGITUT ANIKHAAGUTIT IKLUNI OVALO HIGAAGUTITLU.

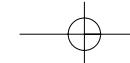
TBkutit PILAAKTUT INUGIAKPALAAAGAA-GAT INUUKATIGIT IKLUNI. NUNAVUMI TBkutit NAUNAITKUTAIT ANGINIKHAAT 25nik ANGITKIYANIK KANATAMIT KITKANIITUNIT OVALO NALVAAKHIMAYUT ANIAGUTIT PIKATAKTUT TAMAMIK UKIUKAKTUNIT ILAGIINIT.

INUGIAKPALAAKUTIT NUNAVUMI NAKUUGUIGUTAIT ANGITJUTAINIK IKLUNIK: IKLUT NUNAVUMI MIKIKIYAIT IKLUNIK KANATAMI. KIHIMI KITKANIITUT INU-GIAGUTIT IKLUNI 3.84kuyut NUNAVUMI UKATIAGUTIT ILAUKATIGIMATA ILANGIT INUUAKTIGIHKUTIK AMIGAITKIYAUYUT, TAKUKHAYUK NAUNAITKUTAIT AMI-GAITKIYAIT KANATAMIT, ILAA KITKANIIMATA 2.65mik INUIT INUUAKTIGIHKUT ANGITKIYAMI IKLUNI KANATAMI.

KINAUYAKHAINIK INUIT IKLUKHAINI

KINAUYAKHAIK 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) NAAMAKHILAAKTAT PINAHUAGUPTA IKLUKHANIK AYOKHAGUTIP-TINI. NUNAVIMI, OTTAWA OVALO QUEBEC TUNIKATAKTUT \$50 millionmik INUIT IKLUKHAINUT 8,000kuyut INUIT NUNAVIMI, ILAA PIKATAKGITNUNUT 24,000kuyut INUIT

5



2002 | 2003

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	%TAMAMIK IK
IKLUT	NUNAVU
INUIT IKLUIT	
INMINIK IKLUKAKTUT	
IKLUT HAVAKTIMINIT	
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI IKLUIT	
INMINIGUTINIK ATUKTUT	

HANALGUTIT AKIIT INUIT IKLUIT \$91 milionkuyut UKIUK TAMAAT. UKAKHIMAYU NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYIT KUAPURISITKU AKINGIT HANAYAAMI ATAUHIK PINGAHU IKLU NUNAVUMI \$250,000kuyuk.

UTAKIYUT INUIT IKLUKHAINIK IQAL
KITKANITUK MALGUNIK UKIUNIK KIHIM
ANGITKIYAT 7nik UKIUNIK KANGIKTU-
GAAPIKMI. 4,000kuyut INUIT, 1,100mit
ILAKATIGIKTUNIT (15%nit INUGIAKATINI)
UTAKIYUNIT. NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYT KU-
PURISITKUT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT UTAKIN
AMIGAILIGUTIKAKTUT 250nik ATINIK UKI-
TAMAAT, NAUNAITKUTIT ILAUNIGITUT
TAHAPKOA UTAKIHUIKHAMAYUT OVALO
UNGUVAKHIMAYAIT ATIIT. INUUKTAKTU
ANGITKIYAIT MALGUNIK KANATAMI KITKA
IT OVALO 60%kuyut INUGIAKATIGIIT ATAAT
ITUT UKIUNGIT 16nik, AYOKHANIAGUTIT
ANGIUNIAKTIK KIHIM IJUAKHTAUKE

KILAMIK PIYAKHANIK
HANAYUKHAULIKTUGUT NUTAANIK
IKLUKHANIK. NUNAVUMI PIHIMAYUT INU
IKLUKHAIT UTUKAUTKIYAUYUT KANATAM
OVALO IHUAKHAKHIMAYUKHAULIKTUT K
AMIK. KITKANIITUT UTUKAUTAIT INUIT
IKLUIT 20niuk UKIUKAKTUT, ILANGIT
UTUKAUPLUTIK 35niuk UKIUNIK.

2002 2003

Δεσμοί στην Ελλάς: Η στρατηγική πολιτική της Ελλάς

Education: Investing in Our Future

ILIHAKTUIYIT: TUTKUKTUIYIT HIVUNIKHAPTINI

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% ΔαΔ^c ο-ααΔ^aγ^bΔ^c
Δα^bΔ^c γ^aε^bσ^c ΔαΔ^aα^b
δηδηγ^c γ^aα^bΙ^cηη^b

ՀՀՔԾԸՆԾԱԿՑՈՒԹՅԱՆ 1985-Ր, ԶԵՎՀԱՐ
ՃՐԸՆՎԵԼՎԱԾ (TLC) ՀԱՐՄԱՆ

ILIHATIAGUTIKHAT INUKTITUT

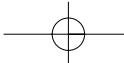
72%kuyut INUIT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT INUK-
TITUT OVALUNIIT INUINAQTUT HIVULIIT
UKAUHIIIT, ANGINIKHAAT AMIGAITKIYAIT
AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT UKAUHIIINT
KANATAMI. PIHIMALIKTUGUT PILAAKTAP-
TINIK KIHIMI NUUTIGUTAIT KAYUMIITPIAK-
TUK, ILAA KINAUYAKALUAGITUNI OVALO
PIKUYANIK IKAYUKTAULUANGITUNI
TAMAMIK KAVAMATKUNIT. UKAKATAKHIMA-
GALUAKHUNI HANALUTIK KRAT Km1t 12mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK
OVALO ILIHAKTUIYI (IKLUKHANIKLU)
HIVULIUYUT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUK GNKunit
KINGAUMI MALIKTAKHAM, NUTAAMIK
TIJHAKTIKHAKANGITUGIT

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

72%
kuyut INUIT NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUT
INUKTITUT OVALUNIIT INUINAQTUT
HIVULIIT UKAUHIIT.

ILIHIMAYUK 1985mi, NUNAVUMI ILIHAKTIUT
TIT OVALO ILIHAGUTIT HAVAKVIT (TLC)
HANAHIMAYUT AVATAANUT 300niq PITKUJ-



2002 2003

(ԱՐԵԴ ՔՇՈՎԵՏՏԵՐԻՆ ՀԱՅ ԵՐԿ ՃԱԾԱԿԱԿԱ)՝
ՂՐՏՏԵՐԾԵ-Ե-ԼԸ ՃԱՑՈՐԾ ՃԵ-Ծ-ՏՐՊՈՒԽՏԸ.
ԹՐՎԵՏ, ՏՐՄՏ-ԼԱԸ ՃԵ-Ծ-ՏՐՊՈՒԽՏԸ
ԾՎԱՆԸ ԱՐՎԵ-ԳԸԿԵՐԸ ՈԲՐԸ (յՆԱԸ 3).
ՏՐՄՏ-ՐԸ, ԱԾԵՎ-Ե-Ծ-Ծ, ՃԱՑՈՐԾ
ՃԵ-Ծ-ՏՐՊՈՒԽՏԸ ՔՇՈՎԵՏՏԵՐԸ ԱԾԵ-Ծ. ԸԼ-Ա
ՃՎՐՄՏԵՐԾԵՏ-ՍԵՍԸ ՔՄԾԵ-ԽԵՎԵ-ԽԵԿԸ
ՃՎՐՄՏԵՐԾԵՏ, ԱԾ-ՌԱ-Ծ ԷԼԵ-
ԱԾ-ԽԵՎԵ-ԽԵԿԸ

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.

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TINIK ATULAAKTUNIK INUKTITUT (MIK-
ITKIYAIT INUINAQTUT) KRAT Kmit 6mut
INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIKHAT
MALIGUTIKHAT. KIHIMI, AMIGAITKIYAIT
HAPKOA PITKUTIT ILIHALIHAALIKTUNUT
TALVATUAK (KRAT 3mut). IKITUT, PIKAKAT
PIHIMAYUT ANGINIKAHNANUT KRATNUT.
IHUAKHAGIAMI HAMNA PIHIMAYUK ANG-
MIK AKIKANIAKTUK KINAUYAKHANIK,
HAVAKTAKHANIK OVALO INUIT PITKU-
TIKHAINIK.

KINAYUAKHAIT INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHA

GNKUT HANAHIMAYUT ILIHAGUTIT
MALIGUTIKHANIK OVALO ILIHAKVIT
IKAYUKTUT MUNAGIYIINI ARVIAMI HANA
TIK INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT
MALIGUTIKHAINIK MALIKHUGU KINGAU
MALIKTAKHAINIT. HANALGUTIT OVALO
MUNAGITJUTIT (O&M) AKIIT AKILIKITAIT
MALIGUTIKHAIT MUNGIYIINIT, KIHIMI KI
AUYAKANGITUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK
MALIGUTIKHAINIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK
AIPAAGANI UKIUMI TUNIYAUHIMAGAMIK
millionmik UKIUMI 2002/2003. KIHIMI
MUNAGIYIT UKAKHIMAYUT \$3.5 millionmik
PIYUKHAT UKIUK TAMAAT INIPIAGIAGAN
INUKTITUT UKAUHINGA ILIHAGUTIKHAN
KRAT Knit 12mut. HAMNA MIKINIKHAAGE
GALUAKHUNI ATUNIAKTUK KULINI UKIUMI
TAMAAT AKIKALUNI \$35 millionmik. ILAA
MALIGUTIKHAINIK MUNAGIYIT KINAUYA
GALUALUTIK, AYONANIAKTUK NAL-
VAANAHUALUNI INUNIK HAVAKTAKHAINI
AYOIKHAGUTIKHAT HAMANI HIVULI-
UYUKHAK.

ΔαδΔ^۱ ፳፻፲፭ ፭፻፲፭፻፲፭ ፳፻፲፭፻፲፭፻፲፭

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

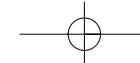
NIKTTITLUGIT AIPAANI ANGUYAKHIMAYUT,
KABLUNAATITUT ILIHAGUTIT TUNIYAUHI-
MANMATA NUNAVUMUT, ILIHAGUTIT
MUNAGIYAUHIMAYUT TALIMANIK AALANIT
KAVAMATKUT MUNAGIYINIT:
• 1948mit-50mut KANATAMI MUNAGIYIT
UYAGAKHIUKTUT OVALO PITKUTINIK
• 1950mit-53mut KANATAMI MUNAGIYIT
PITKUTINIK OVALO HANATILIGIYIT
• 1953mit-66mut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

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

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.

MIVYAK INIKTILIKTUT ILIHAKTIT KABLU-
NAAGUYUT, TAMAMIVYAK AYOIKHAKTI-
TAUHIMAITUT INUIT INUUHIINIK OVALUNIIT
AYOIKHAKTTAUHIMAITUT INUIT NALUNGI-
TAINIK NUNAMIIGIAMI. HAMNA NAUNAIHI-
MALIKTUK AYOKHAGUTIMI *PULAATA*
NUNAVUMUT MAKPIGAAK, ATUKHIMAYUK
ILIHAGUTINI, KUVIAGIYAUNGITUK AMI-
GAITUNI INUIT ANGAYUKAANIT.

1972mit ILIHAKTUIYT KATIMATITLUGIT
ITCkut, INUIT KUVIAGIGITHUGIT UKAKH-
MAYUT ILIHAKTUIYT MALIGUTAINIK
HAVAKHIMAYAIT KABLUNAA - KABLUNATI-
TUINAK - AKHUUGUTIHIMAMAT MAKPI-
GAANIK ILIHAKLUTIK. PIYUMAGITHUTIK
KABLUNAATITUT ILIHAGUTINIK INIK-
TIGUITAINIK KIHIMI INUIT ILIHAKTIT PIYU-



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1971-² 1972, 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.

1974-² 1975, "QUINNUAYOAK" was implemented. 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.



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.

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MAYAMINIK ILIHAHTIIT INIKHIMAYUNIK MIKHAANUT INUUHIMINIK. OVALO AKHUUKHUTIK PIYUMAYAMINIK ILIHAGUTIT ATUKTAINIK TUNIKATALAAT INUIT INUUHIIIT OVALO UKAUHIT KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIK ILIHAGUTINIK.

1971mi KATIMAYGALAAT KANATAMI MALIGALIUKTUNI OTTAWAMI PITKUHIMAYAIT KAVAMATKUT NAITUUTI NAHALUGIT ILIHAGUTIT UKIUNGIT NUNAVUMI, INUIT ILAKATIGIT ILIHAKTIGIAGANI NUTAKANIK UMAYUKHIKTUNIK OVALO NUNAMI AYOIKHALUTIK ILANGANI UKIUNI. PITKUHIMAYUT IKAYUKTAUHIMAYUK AIPAAGANI UKIUMI ILAUYUNUT HIVULIPAAK HILAKYUAMI KATIMAKYUAKTI TLUGIT "ILAUKATIGIUKTUKHAT INUUUVIVINIIT ILIHAGUTIT UKIUKTAKTUNI NUNANI, ANGIKHIMAYUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAIT PIYUKHAT PIPKAGIAGITA ILIHAKTUT NUNAMILLUTIK KUVIANAKTUMI UKIUNGANI. KATIMAYGALAAT PITKUHIMAYAIT INIKTIKHIMAITUT.

1974mi, "QUINNUAYOAK" ILAGIIT IQALUNI UKTUKHIMAYUT PIYUMAPLUTIK NUNAYIGALAANI AYOIKHAKTUKHAT HIMAUTKHAINUT ILIHAGUTINUT MALIGUTIKHAINIK, KIHIMI IKAYUKTAUNGITUT KAVAMATKUNIT.

1975mi, IClikut KATIMAKYUAKTITLUGIT ARVAMI, INUIT UKAKHIMAYUT PIYUMAPLUTIK ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAINI ILITAGILUTIK INIKHIMAYAIT INUIT PITKUHIIINK OVALO NUNAMI AYOIKHAGUTINIK OVALO INUKTITUT UKAUHINIK OVALO TITI GAGUTINIK. HAMNA PIHIMAITUK HATJA.

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1974-² 1975, Inuit 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 Inuktut speaking and writing. This has yet to happen.

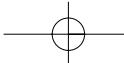
Formal education in English

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

NAUNAITKUTAIT ILIHAGUTIT ANGILILIKTUT NUNAVUMI 1986mit, KITKANIITUT INU GIAKATIGIIT KRAT 9mik ILIHAKHIMATITLUGIT UBLUMI, TAMNA NAUNAITUTI AVATAANUNGAKTUK 88%mik. KIHIMI AMIGAILIKTUT INUGIAGAKTIGIIT (NUNAVUMI INUUKATAKTUT 26.8mik INUUYUT 1,000mit, ANGITKIYAK 2.5mik KANATAMI KITKANIITUK 10.5mik INUUYUT 1,000mit) ILIVAKTAIT UKUMAITUMIK ILIHAGUTIT ATUKTAINUT AYOKLIKUT HANAHANUAT ILIHAVIKHANIK, AYOIKHANAHUAT INUIT ILIHAKTAKHANIK OVALO HANAHANUAT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK NAKUUGIAYUT NUNAVUMI ATUKTAKHAINIK. PINGITKUMI KILAMIK AYONANIAK, ILAA ILIHAKLUAKHMAITUT AYOKHANIAMATA HIVUNIKHAMINIK.

ILINIAGIAPKAANAHUAT AMIGAILIKTUT LU. NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAPKAALIVIT (NAC) PIPKAILIKTUT AMIGAITUNIK INIKTIGUTINIK, INIKPIAGUTINIK OVALO INIKPIALAAGUTINIK ILIHAGUTINIK MIKHAANUT UKIUKTAKTUNUT ILIHAKTUNUT OVALO HAVAGUTIKHAINUT, ILANGIT ILAUKATIGIHKHUTIK KANANAMI UNIVERSITINUT. NUNAVUMI ILIHAKTIT ILIHAGUTIIT PILIMAYUT (NTEP) INIKTIPKAINIATUT 48nik ILIHAKTAKHANIK 2003mi. NAKUUYUUGALUAK HAPKO NAMAGIT MIKYUT 20%kuyut 230nik NUTAAT INUIT ILIHAKTAKHANIK PIYU MAYAVUT - NAUNAITKUT ILAUNGITUK HIMAUTKHAIT NUTKAKHIMAYUT ILIHAKTIT. ILIHAKTIT AYONIATKUT HAVAKUMIK, UNIVERSITIMIUNGITUK. IKAYUKTAKHAVUT TAHPKONONGA ILIHAKTINUT ILIHAKTIL HAAT OVALO HIVULIMI PINGAHUNI UKIUNGANI, PITINAGIT NAKUUYUMIK ILIHAKTILIKTUT. ILIKAFUGUMI INIKTIGUTKHAHNICK NAKUUNGITUK PINAHUAKAT NAKUUYUNIK



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መፋይ ቅዱስናየትራስ
ለሥነዬናውን/ልርሱ ማቅረብ ተስፋዬ አዋጅ፡
ደዢልር ፍርማዎች መፈጸም ጥሩ ለማስታወሻ ስርዓት ለማስታወሻ ስርዓት
ልምላዊ ሪፐብሊክ መቋሚያናየትራስ ልማት ፍርማዎች ስርዓት ስርዓት
በፊርማ ሲሆን ልማት ምርመራ ማስቀመጥ ስርዓት ምርመራ
ይኖርባቸውን የሚከተሉት ደምዎች ደዢልር የሚከተሉት ደምዎች
የሚከተሉት ደምዎች የሚከተሉት ደምዎች የሚከተሉት ደምዎች
መፈጸም መፈጸም ማቅረብ ማቅረብ ማቅረብ ማቅረብ ማቅረብ
፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ የ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ የ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ
ደዢልር ፍርማዎች የ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ የ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ
ለ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ የ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ የ፩፭፻፫፯ ዓዲስአበባ

ΔαΔ^ε Δc-δr^ε ΔαΔ^ε Γ, ΛΔΔ^ε Γc-
Cδ-γ^ε ΔαΔ^ε δr^ε Δc-δr^ε Δc-
b_ε CΓ^ε. Δc- δr^ε ΔαΔ^ε δr^ε Δc-
b_ε CΓ^ε.

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 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 INIKTIGUTIKAFUNIK. 2000mi 25%kuyut ILIHALIHAAT ILIHAKVIIT ILIHAKTIKHAT NUNAVUMI OVALCINIKTILIKTUNI ILIHAVINI ILIHAKTIKANGITUGUT UKALAAKTUNIK INUKTITUT. KIHIN 2002mi HAMNA NAUNAITKUTI NAKUUHILITUK: KANITUK 40%kuyut TAMAMIK ILIHAKIT OVALO 25%kuyut TAMAMIK ATANGUYAIT INUINAULIKTUT. (ILIHAKTUT INUGIAGUTA TAMAAT NUNAVUMI 96%kuyut INUINAULIKTUT)

NUNAMI AYOIKHAGUTI ILIHAKTIGUTIT

INUIT INUUVIVINIIT NUNAVUMI, ILAA
AATJIKUTAINI NUNAKAKAAKHIIMAYUT INU
VIVINIINI KANATAMI, AKHUUNAKTUT. NA
NAITUK TAKUYAAMI INUULGAMIIT INUIT
ANGAYUKAAT PIYUMAYUT NUTAKAMINIK
AYOIKHIMALUTIK UMAYUKHIIULAAMINIK.
1999mi NUNAVUMI NUNAINI HAVAKTUKHA
IHIVGIUKHIMAYUT NALVAAKHIMAYUT
78%nik INUIT ANGUTIT UKIULIIT 15nit 54n
UMAYUKHIIUKATAKTUT.

INIT INUUVIVINIIT NUNAVUMI, ILAAN
AATJIKUTAINI NUNAKAKAAKHI MAYUT IN
UVIVIVINUUNI KANATAMI AKHIIJINAKTUT

TAKUYUMATA KANANAMIT KANATAMI M
GUUYUT HAVAKTUKHAT NAUNAITKUTAIT:
KINAUYALIKTUT HAVAKTUT OVALO HAVA
GITUT. NUNAVUMI KIHIMI ILAHIMAYUK
ILAKHAANIK - INUIT HAVAKATAKLUANGIT
OVALUNIT HAVANGITUT KIHIMI INUUYUT
INMINIK NAKUUYUMIK OVALO KINAUYAL-
IUKATAKTUTILAANI NUNAMI PIPLUTIK.
AMIGAITUT INUULGAMIIT ANGUTIT OVAL
ANGNAIT PIYUMAYUT INUIT INUUVIVINIG

Δ♂τ̄'θ̄'σ̄'Γ̄'ε, Α^ετ̄'λ̄'σ̄'δ̄'ε, Ε̄τ̄-
Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'υ'Γ̄'. Δ♂Δ' Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε
Ε̄τ̄-ε̄τ̄ Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Δ^ετ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε
Ε̄τ̄-ε̄τ̄ Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Δ^ετ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε
τ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Α>θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε
▷ τ̄'θ̄'ε̄τ̄ Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Ε̄τ̄-ε̄τ̄
Ε̄τ̄-ε̄τ̄ Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε
Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Α>
Δ♂Δ' Α^ετ̄'λ̄'σ̄'δ̄'ε, ▷ δ̄'θ̄' Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε
Ε̄τ̄-ε̄τ̄ Δ^εδ̄'θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε Α>θ̄'τ̄'σ̄'ε

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.

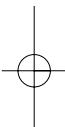
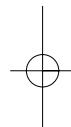
In the eyes of Southern Canada there are two labour force categories: the wage-employed and the unemployed. Nunavut has an additional category—people with sporadic or no wage employment who nonetheless lead fulfilling lives and earn at least some of their living through land-based activities. Many young 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.

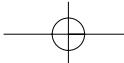
This dual approach to retaining and celebrating culture recognizes that the school system does not have an exclusive monopoly over education—nor should it. Inuit know that most of the skills, traditions and cultural understandings that make a person know who they are and where they come from—that enable 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 INUUUVIVINIT OVALO NAU-
NAITKUTIGIT ILITAGIYAUHKHAT OVALO
IKAYUKTAULUTIK ILIHAKTUIYIT ATUKTAINIT,
NUTAGAK PIKATALUNI ILIHAGUTINGANIK.
KIHIMI IKAYUKTAUYUKHAK OVALO
MUNAGIYAU LUNI HILATAANIT ILIHAKVINIT
IKAYUKTAULUNI KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIK
TUNITJUTAIT INUIT AYOIKHAUTINGIT, ILAA
INUULGAMIT OVALO INUTUKAIT
HAVAKATICII LIITIK NIUNAMI

HAMNA MALGUUKATIGIUK ATUKTUK
PIHIMANAHAUT OVALO KUVIAGIYAUT
INUUVIVINIT ILITAGIHIMAYUK ILIHAKVIT
ATUGUTINGIT AVALIITUUNGITUT ILIHK-
AGUTINI - OVALUNIIT PILUTIK. INUIT
NALUNGITUT AYOIKHAUTIT, KAUYIMAY-
ATUKANGIT OVALO INUUVIVINITI AYOIKH-
AGUTAIT INUUM NALUNGITAKHAINIK KIN-
AUYAAKHITA OVALO NAKIT KAIHIMAYUT -
PIPKANIAKTAIT TAMAMIK INUIT PIPKALUGIT
TAHAMNA ILIHAGUTIKHAT IKHINGILUNI,
UKIPIGIKPIALUNI OVALO INUUKATIMINUT
MUNGITIALAALUNI -ILIHAKTILAITUT
TAMAMIK II IHAKVINI

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





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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 INUUYUNAIKTUUGALUT
IKLUNI TAMAAT, NAUNAIYAKHIMAGAAGA
HANALUTIK IKLUAKKHANIK PILAAMAT IN
UYAAMIT OVALO TUKUYAAMIT AHIGUKA
NUNAHIUTJINIK NUNAMI.

PINMAT PIHIMAYUKHAT KITKANILUNI
TATKIKHIUTIT ILIHAKTUT ILIHAKVINI OVAL
UBLUNI ILAANI NUNANI. TAKIULIMATA ILIH
AGUTIT UKIUNGIT, PIKATATIALAIMATA INU-
ULGAMIIT INUIT PIKATIGHILUGIT INUTUKAI
PINGAHUNIK KULIINIK UKIUNIK, INUIT
PITKUHIMAVAKTAIT KAVAMATKUT PIP-
KANAHUALUGIT AYONAKPALAAGITUNIK ILI-
HAKVIIT TATKIKHIUTAINIK, ILAA ILAKATIGI
NUNAMITAAGANI UMAYUKHUNAKHIGAA-
GAT, IKALUKHIUNAKHIGAAGAT OVALO PAUM
GAKHIUNAKHIGAAGAT. PILAAGIAGA HAMNA
AYONAITUK OVALO IHUMAALUNAKTIK
PITJUTIKHAK, NUNAVUMI ILIHAKVIIT UKI-
UNGIT TATKIKHIUTAIT PIHIMAYUKHAK
AYONAITUNIK PIGIAGITA TIKITKAAGAT UPIN
GAA IQALUNUT APRILMI, KIHIMI AVATAANU
IKPIARJUKMI (MAYMI OVAUNIIT JUNEMI),
ILITAGINAHUALUGIT HIKUT AHIGUKTINGIT
JUNEMI IQALUMI KIHIMI KITKANI AUGUST
AUYUITUMI. HAMNA PILAAKTUK TUNI-
HIMAGUMIK NUNAMINI ILIHAKTUIYIT
MUNAGIGUMIK ILIHAGUTIT UKIUNGIT
NAKUUGIYAMINIK, NALUNGITKUMIK
NUNAMINI ANGIGUTIT ATUNIAMATA
HILAKYUAP MALIGUTAINIK, INUUHIMINIKL
OVALO INUUVIVINIMINIKLU ATUKTAKTAINI
TAKUKHAUMATA.

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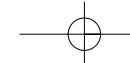
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Things we've been saying for a long time: Findings of the First International Conference on Cross-Cultural Education in the Circumpolar Nations, 1972

- 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

UKAUTIGAAK HIMAYAVUT KANGAGAALUK:
NALVAAK HIMAYUT HIVULIMI HILAKYUAMI
KATIMAKYUAKTITLUGIT INUUKATIGIIT-
INUUVIVINIIT ILIHAGUTIKHAT UKIUKTAKTUT
NUNAINI, 1972

- ILIHAKVIIT MALIGUTAIT PIHIMAYUKHAT ILIHAKTUT PIKATAGIAGITA NAKUUTKITYANI UKIUNI ILAKATIMINUT NUNAMINI, PIGIAGITA PIHIMAYAKHAMINIK PUIGU-NAHUAGILUGIT INUIT INUUHIIT, UKPIGIYAIT OVALO AYOIKHAGUTKHAINIK.
 - ILIHAKVIIT NUNAMINITUKHAT OVALO HAVAKTIKALUTIK INUIT ILIHAKTINIK OVALO IKAYUKTUNIK.
 - ILIHAGUTIT PIHIMAYUKHAT INUKTITUT TAMAAT KRAT 12mut. ILIHAKVIIT ATUK-TANGIT ATUGUMIK ILIHAKTUT HIVULIUTI- INIK UKAUHINIINK ILAUYAAGANI TUN- NGAVIKHANGIT AATJIKUTAINIK ATUKTUT ILIHAGUTIT PILAAKTAIT AMIGAITUNI EUROPEMI, INIKATAKTUT ILIHAKTUT NALUNGITPIAMATA AMIGAITUNIK ILAANI TALIMANIK UKAUHINIINK.
 - INUKTITUT MAKPIGAAT OVALO ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTAIT ATUKTANGIT PIHIMAYUKHAT KRAT 12mut OVALO ILIHAKVIIT ILITAGIYUKHAT HAKUGIGUTAINIK ATUK-TAKHAINIK UKAUHIIUT KAUYIMAYATUKAGIT MAKPIGAAGINAUGITUNIK ILIHAGUTINIK.
 - ILIHAKTIT - TAMAMIK INUIT, INUINAUGI-TUTLU - PIYUKHAT AYOIKHAUTINIK INU-UHIGALUAPTINIK, UKAUHRIPTINIK OVALO INUUVIVINIPTINIK NUNAMINI ILIHAKTUI-VIVINI.
 - NAKUUYUNIK, KINAUYALIUNGITUNIK INU-UHINIINK PIPKAIYUKHAT PIYUMAKPATA INU-UICAMIUT INUIT. ILIHAKVIIT ATIUKTANGIT



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- ደምናበርሃሪዎች ስራውን አገልግሎት መሰረተው ተስፋዋል
- የሚፈጸማውን ስራውን አገልግሎት የሚያስቀርብ ይገልጻል
- ደምናበርሃሪዎች ስራውን አገልግሎት የሚያስቀርብ ይገልጻል

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 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 PITKUHIIUT INU
ATUGUTAINIK OVALO NUNAMINI NAKU-
UTJUTAINIK OVALO PIGIAMINI NAKUUY
NIK OVALO INMINIK INUUTIAKTUK
NUNAMINI.

- INUUVIVINIT PITKUTIKATAKTAKHAINIK
HIMAUTIKHAUNGITUMIK PIHIMAYAKHA
ILIHAKTUIYIT.

KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO INUIT ILIHAGUTING

TAMAMIK PRAVINSIIT PIKATAKTUT TUNITJ
TINIK KINAUYAKHANIK INUIT ILIH-
AGUTIKHAINIK AATJIKIINGITUNIK ANGITU
TAINIK ILANGANIT KANATAMI KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK MIKHAANUT NUNAKAKAAK
MAYUT UKAUHIINIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK
OVALO ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK HANAHIMAYUT
TUGAAKHIMAPLUGIT ITKILIINUT.
TAMAMIVAK PRASINSIIT PIKATAKTUT
AIPAANIK KINAUYAKHANIK HANAYAIGITA
OVALO MUNAGIYAIGITA ILIHAKVIKHAI
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUNUT. KIHIMI
NUNAVUT PIKATANGITUK KINAUYAKHAN
KANATAMI INULIGIYINIT INUIT ILIH-
AGUTIKHAINIK

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Inuit Education
INUIT ILIHAGUTIKHAI

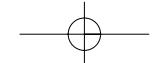
አርብናርር ሰዕስንጋዬዎች ከዚህ ፌርማ ሰራተኞች ተከተሉ ይረዳል
ዶክመንት ስም 23,000 ሰዕስና የሚከተሉት የሚከተሉት ሰዕስ ይረዳል
የእነዚህ ሰዕስ የሚከተሉት ሰዕስ ይረዳል.

DIAND spends more than \$1 billion per year on K-12 education for First Nations. The 26,000 Mi'kmaq of Nova Scotia receive \$26 million and operate nine Mi'kmaq schools, while the Department of Canadian Heritage gives the Mi'kmaq Education Agency another \$287,000 for "aboriginal language development."

No DIAND education money goes to the 23,000 Inuit of Nunavut or to Inuit language education.

DIANDKUT ATUKATAKTUT ANGITKIYAMIK \$1 billionmik UKIUK TAMAAT KRAT Kmit-12mut ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK ITKILIIT. 26,000kuyut MI'kmaq NOVA SCOTIAMI PIKATAKTUT \$26 millionmik OVALO MUNAGIVLUTIK 9ni MI'KMAQKUT ILIHAKVIKHAMINIK, MUNAGIYIT KANATAMI INUUVIVINI-IT TUNIKATAKTUT MI'KMAQUT ILIHAKTUIYIT MUNAGIYIINUT \$287,000mik NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT UKAUHIINIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK.

DIANDkunit ILIHAGUTIKHANIK KINAUYAKHAINIK PIKATANGITUT
23,000kuyut INUIT NUNAVUMI OVALUNIIT INUIT UKAUHIINUT
ILIHAGUTIKHAINUT.



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- Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat Kanugiaqkaiit Inuuiviviniit Ovalo Inuuhiitjata

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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 PIKGAGIYAUPLUTIK
ILAKATIGIINI NUNAMINI OVALO ANGILITAU-
TIKATAKTUT ILAMINIT. UBLUMI APIGYIAU-
GAAGAMIK NUNAVUMIUT, KIULIKPAKTUT
NUTAKANI MUNAGITKUYAIT ATAKMINUT
OVALUNIIT ANAANATIAMINUT HAVAKTITLUGIT.

KIHIMI, 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. ILAGIT
MUNAGIKATALAIMATA UBLUK TAMAAT
HAVAKTTILUGIT. AMIGAIVYAKTUT
ANGAYUKAAT HAVAKTUT OVALUNIT ILIHAK-
TUT PIKATAGUMANMATA NUTAKANIK
MUNAGIVIKHANIK NUTAKAMINUT, ILAA
ATLICLUMACAIUAKHUTIC ILAKATIMINUT

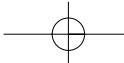
ATUGUMAGALUARHUGT ILAKATIMINUT.
AMIGAIVYAKTUT HAVAKTUT
ANGAYUKAAT TUHAKTTILIKTUT ATAIT OVAL-
UNIIT ANAANAIT AKILIKTAULIGUMAYUT

MUNAGIGUMIK NUTAKANIK. KIHIMI
MUNAGIGUMIK IKLUMINI, KINAUYALIUK-
TAIT ILAUKATALIKTUT AKIKHAINUT IKLU-
MINIT

MINUT.
NUTAKAKAKVIIT ANGIYUNI NUNANI
INIKHAILIKTUT OVALO NALVAANAHUAGAA-
GAT NUTAKANIK OVALO ILIHAGUIGAAGATA
MUNGIVIKHAT AYONAKTUK. IKITKIYAT
ANGAYUKAAT HAVAKTUT KINAUYAL-
IUKHUTIK MIKINIKHAANI NUNANI, INIGIAK-
TUUGALUAT KIHIMI NUTAKIIVIT
AYOKHAKATAKTUT KINALIYAKHAMINIK

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¹ An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Ukiuk Tuhatkakhat Kanugitaakkait Inuit Inuuviniviiit Ovalo Inuuheitjutait



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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 - TUNGAVIKHAI
GITUNIK ATUKATAKTAINIK UKIUKTAKTUM
TAMAMIK NUNAVUMI IKLULIUGUTINIK. A
GAITUT IKAANIKHAIT PINAHUAGAAGATA
PILAITUT NAINMAT AUYANGIT NUNAVUM
HANATJUTINGIT. PRAVINSIIT ALBERTAMI
OVALO BRITISH COLUMBIAMI NUUTITIKH
MAYUT AYONGITAKHAINIK MIKHAANUT
IHIVGIUGUTINIK OVALO INIKTIGUTAINIK
NUNAVUT NUUTUKHAK TAIMAATUT.

KITKANI-1990S, LAISINSIKHAT PIYAKHAI
HAVAGIAMINI ANGIYUT AKHALUUTIT ATU
TUT TITIGALUTIK IHIVGIUGUTINIK,
MUNAGIYAUUT KABLUNAATITUT. IQALU
HAMNA 12kuyut AYONGITUT OVALO
HAVALAAKTUT TAHAPKONINGA AKHALU
TINIK HAVAKTUUGALUIT KIHIMI LAISIN-
SIKANGINAMIK (KINAUYALIUYUANGITUT
OVALUNIT ANIKTAILIGUTINIK PIKANGITU
INUKTTIUINAK UKAYUKAMIK OVALO
INIKLAINAMIUK KABLUNAATITUT LAISIN-
SIGUTIT IHIVGIUGUTAIT. MALGUNIK INU
UKAYUKTUMIK ILIHAKTILIGAMIK;
IHIVGIUGUTIT HIMUKTIHIMALIGAMIK
OVALO MUNAGIYAUULIGAMIK INUKTITUT.
ILUANI TATKIKHIUTIT, KULIIT HAVAKTUKH
PIKALIKTUT CLASS 3mik OVALO NUTKAKT
TITJUTINIK LAISINSILIKALIKTUT. MALGU
INIKHIMALIKTUT HANALGUTINIK HAVA-
GIAMINI INIKTIGUTINI PILIHIMAYUNIT.

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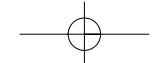
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Recommendations:

- 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 HANAGIAMMI OVALO INIKTIGAMI INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK.
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO NTIkut KATIHI-MAYUKHAT UKIUMI PAKNAYAGAMI INIKTIGUTIKHAINIK TAMAAT KRAT Kmit - 12mut INUKTITUT ILIHAKVIKHAMIK, AYOITUNIK ILIHAKTIKKALUTIK OVALO NAKUUYUMIK ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK 2010mut UKIUNGANUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILAUKATICILUGIT NTIkut IHIVGIUKTUKHAT NTEPmik PILIHIMAYUT OVALO PINAHUALUGIT ILIHAKTIKHAT KAYUMIKTUMIK MALIGUTAINIK HIMAUTINAHUANGILUGU.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PINAHUA-TUKHAT INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT ILIHAGUTIKHAIT ILIHALIHAANUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI UKAKATICILUGIT NUNAT OVALO NTIkut IHIVGIULUTIK PINAHUALUGIT UBLUMI ILIHAGUTIT ATUK-TANGIT ATUNIAKTUT INUIT INUUVIVINI-NIK, UKPIGYAINIK OVALO UKAUHINIK AALANGUTITILUGIT ATUGIAGANI.
 - NUNAVUT INIKTIHIMAYUKHAK AYONGITUNIK ATUGUTAINIK IHIVGIUGUTINIK OVALO INIKTIGUTINIK AYONGITUT OVALO HAVA-GAAKTUKHAT AYOIKHAGUTIKHAINIK AATJKUTAATUT AALAT PRAVINSIIT PIHIMAYAINIK



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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-
MAGIAYUKHAT UKALIGAAGAT ILIHAGUTT-
NUNAVUMI. 1950nit OVALO 1960nit AMI-
GAITUT INUIT NUUTITITAUHIMAYUT UBLU-
MI NUNAINUT NUNAVUMI. ILAA AMIGAITUT
INUIT ANGAYUKAAT IHUMAALUKTUUGALU
ILIHAGUTIKHAT ATUNIAKLIKTKAINIK,
ILAUAKATAINAHKHUTIK KAVAMATKUNUT
UKAUTIKATIANGITUT IHUMAGIYAMINIK.
TAIMAIMAT UKAUTIKANGITUT KANUK
NUTAKAMINUT ILIHAKTTAUNIAGUTAINIK.

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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.

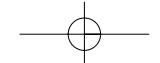
The present education system in Nunavut was inherited from Alberta via the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). Based on the *early-exit transitional bilingual education model*, Inuktitut is the first language of instruction up to and including Grade 3. From Grade 4 onward, English is the 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 ILAGIIT, KAYU-
MIKTUMIK NUUTITIGUTIT NUNANUT INU-
UHIIT OVALO KAYUMIKTUMIK KINAUYALI-
UGUTIT HAVAGUTINIKILAANI AYOKHAGUTI-
HIMAYUT OVALO PILAITHUTIK
UKAUTIGIYAAMI PIYUMAYAMINIK IHUAKTU-
MIK INUKTITUT OVALUNIT KABLUNAATI-
TUT. HAMNA AYONAGUTI INUUHIAT
KIMAKHIMAYAIT INUULGAMIIT INUIT
NALUYAMINIKIHUMAGIYAKHAMINIKINU-
UHIIT NAKUULUANGITUT KITUMIAKAINU-
UHINI OVALO PIPKAKATAKHIMAYAIT AMI-
GAIUT (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, KABLUNAATTUT 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-
IAITIUK AKHUT

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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 AIPA
WEVEETITUT. PIHIMANMAT ILIHAKTUT
UKAYUKTUT KABLUNAATITUT OVALO
MIKIYUMIK WEVEETITUT UKAYUKHIPLUTIK
IHIVGIUGUTIT TAKUKHAYUT HILATAANI
ILIHAKVINI ILIHAKTUT TAKUKATAINAKTUT
KABLUNAATITUT INTUGUTINIK, TALAVISINI
KAGITAUYAKTUT OLAPKITJUTIT, KAGI-
TAUYAKUT OVALO MAKPIGAANIK - PIKATAN
GITUT AATJKUTAANIK WEVEETITUT.
TAIMAIMAT ACADIANKUT AKHUUHKHIMAYUT
WEVEETITUT AVALIITUMIK ILIH-
AGUTIKHAMINIK. HAMNA NAKUUTKIIYAU-
TUK ILIHAKTUT WEVEETITUT UKAUHIIINK
ATULIGAMIGU NAKUUTKIIYAMIK INMINIK
UKALIGAAGAMIK WEVEETITUT, TAIMAIMAT
ATULAAKTAVUT TAMALAILAALUNI.
ATULIGAMIUK HAMNA PIKATALIKTUT 50-
50mik MALGUUNKIK UKAUTIKALIKTUT. MI
ITKIY AUGUMI, ILAUKATIGIKAFUNIAGAPTA -
ACADIANKUT PILAALIKTUT MALGUNIK
UKAUTIALIKHUTIK HAMAN ATUKTAMINIK.
TAMAMIK WEVEETITUT KANATAMIUT ILAN-
GIT ILAUKATAULIKAFUKTUT. HAMNA
UKTUGUTI UKAKHIMAYUK KRAT Kmit 12mu
INUKTTITUT ILIHAKTITAULIGUMIK PIP-
KALAAKTAIT ILIHAKTUT NUNAVUMI
AYOILAAKTUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK NUUTITI
LAANIK UKAUHII AYOIGUTIKHAMINIK
ATUHIMIK UKAUTIMIK OVALO INIKLUTIK IL
HAGUTIMINIK MALGUUNKIK UKAUTIKALILU
NI. TAIMAIMAT UBLUMI ATUKATAKTAIT KRA
Kmit 3mut INUKTTITUT OVALO KRAT 4mit
12mut KABLUNAATITUT PIKATALAAMAT INU
ULGAMINIK UKAUTIKATAGITUMIK AYOKHA
NIATUNIK.

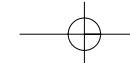
2002 2003

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*
PIKUYAKYUAKHAK UKAUTIGINAHUAKHUGU
NAITUGUTINGA PIHIMAYAVUT ILIHAGUTIT
ATUGUTAIT. NTIkut PITKUHIMAYUT
HAVAKATIGIKTUKHAT KATIMAYIGALAANIK
TITIGALGUMIK *ILIHAKTUIYIT*
PIKUYAKYUAKHAK ILIHIMAYAAMI 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* PITKUH-
MAYAINIK ANGINGILUGU BILL 1, NTIkut
OVALO MUNAGIYIT *ILIHAKTUIYINI* ANGI-
NAHUAKHIMAYUT KANUK UKAUTIGINIAK-
TAINIK PIGIAGITA ANGILINAHUALUGU INUIT
INUUUVIVINIT OVALO KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINI OVALO ATUK-
TAKHAINI INIKTIGUTIT INUKTITUT OVALO
INUINAQTUT HIVULIULUTIK UKAUHIT ILIH-
AGUTIKHAT. NTIkut UKAKHIMAYUT TAMAIG-
INAHUALUGU AUTLAKTITIHIMAYUT
UKTUGUTIT BILL 1mi UKTUGUTIHIMAYUT
ANGIKHIMAikalualuni OVALO UTAKIYUT
PINIAGIAKHAITA NUTAAMIK
PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK TUNINIAGIAGANI
MALIGALIUKTUNUT. TAIMAIMAT NUTAAT
PILIHIMAYUT, PIKUYAKHAT AALANGUGUTAIT
OVALO IHUAKHIMAYUT PIHIMAYUMI
MALIGALIUGUTINI NAKUUYUT ATULAAT
MIKHAANUT NUNAVUMI HANAHIMAYUK ILI-
HAGUTIT ATUGUTIKHAT.



2002 200

የጥናት አይደለም ይመሱ ተስፋዎች ስርዓት
በአገልግሎት የሚከተሉ የሚያሳይ
በአገልግሎት የሚከተሉ የሚያሳይ

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-NUNAVUM
ILIHAKTUIYIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAA HIVULIM
MUNAGIYUKHAK INUIT UKAUHIINIK INMI
IGUTAINI TITIGAKHIMAYUK UKAUHIIT
PIKUYAKYUANGANI. TUNGAVIKHANGA
NUTAKAT HIVULIMIK UKAUHIIT ANGILILA
MAT AYOILAAKTAMINIK AALAT UKAUHIIT
ANGILILIGUMI. INUKTITUT OVALO
INUINAQTUT UKAUHIT PILIKTUKHAT ILI-
HALIHAALIKTTILUGIT OVALO INIKTILIGUM
KRAT 12mut. KIHIMI HIVULIK ILIHAKTUIYI
PIKUYAKYUAKHAA TAMAAT TAKUKHAUNG
TUK INUIT UKPIGYAINIK, TAKUYUMAYUG
AIPAANIK HANAKPAT.

2002 2003

Language: The Basis for Cultural Survival

UKAUHIIT: KITKANIITUT INUUVIVINIIT PIHIMANIAKAT

Δαδ⁶Π⁰)^c/ΔαΔ⁰_{α⁶})^a Δ⁶(Dσ_α)^b

Δμ⁶Ω⁰/ΔμΔ⁶α⁶)² Δ⁶Δ⁷⁶ Δ⁶Ω⁴
μα⁶Γ Δ⁶Δ⁷⁶Δ⁶Ω⁴ Δ⁶Ω⁴
ba⁶Δ⁷Γ⁶: μα⁶ Δ⁶Ω⁴ Δ⁶Γ⁶Δ⁶
Δμ⁶ (Δμ⁶ 72->6) Δ⁶Ω⁴
μα⁶Ω⁴Δ⁶ Δ⁶Δ⁷⁶Δ⁶ Δμ⁶Ω⁴
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
%ΔΔ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Ω⁴ ba⁶Γ Δ⁶Δ⁷ b⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Ω⁴
ρ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶ Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
ba⁶Γ CL⁶ α Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷
Δ⁶Δ⁷Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷ Δ⁶Δ⁷

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.

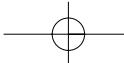
Inuktitut/Inuinnaqtun use in Nunavut today

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

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

**INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT
ATUGUTINGIT NUNAVUMI
UBLUMI**

INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT UKAUHIIUT
UKAKATAKTUT NUNAVUMI AVALIITUT
ILAUKATIPTINIT KANATAMI. NUNAVUT AVALI-
ITUK NUNA AMIGAITKIYAT INUGIAKATIGIT
(72%) UKAUYKTUT NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT
UKUHIIINK. INUKTITUT ATAUHIUYUK PIN-
GAHUNIT ATUKPIAKTUK NUNAKAKAAKHKI-
MAYUNI UKAUHIK KANATAMI OVALO AVALI-
ITUK TAMAKTITAULAITUK AIPAANUT HIVU-
NIKHAPTINUT – TAIMAIMAT KUVIAHUNG-
TUGUT INUKTITUT PIHIMAIMAT OVALO
TUTKUUMAKATAUNGINMAT AKIGAKTUUTINI
ILITAGIYAUYUNI PIHIMAYAIT WEVEETITUT,
OVALO INUKTITUT IKAYUKTAUNGITUK
OVALO TUTKUUMAKATAUNGINMAT PIKATAK-
TAINI AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHKIMAYUT
UKAUHIIINK KANATAMI. HAMNA PIKATAINA-
MAT AMIGAITUNI INUUHIPTINI IHU-



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.

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KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT HAVAGUTINGIT INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT

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

ANGITJUTAIT TUNIHIMAYUT

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

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

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

TAKUYAKHAT OVALO INUIT TUHAKTAKHAT

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



2002 2003

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.

INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAK

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI AVATAANUNGAK-TAKHAA TIKAUTITITJUTAA UKAKTIIT KAMISINAUPUBLUMI.

AMIGAITUT INUIT ATUAHIMIK UKAYUK-TUT, INUKTITUT OVALO TAMAMIK INUIT IHUMAALUKTUKHAUNGITUT NUNAVUMI HIVUNIKHAINI OVALO AVIKTUKHIMAYUNI KAVAMATKUT IKLUINI. ILAA AATJIKULIUGAA-GAT KINAUYAT ATUKTUT INUKTITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT OVALO AALAT NUNAKAAKHI-MAYUT UKAUHIIINI, NAUNAITUK OVAGUT INUIT, AYOIKHAKTUKHAULIKTUGUT AKHUGUTINIK KINAUYAKHAPTIMIN UKAUHIFT-INUT. NAUNAITUKLU, INUIT NUNAVUMI MUNAGIYUKHAT MUNAGILUGIT OVALO HIVUMUNGANAHALUGIT INUKTITUT UKAUHINGA.

PITKUYAVUT:

UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMI

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TIKUAKHIMAYUKHAT MINISTAMIK MUNAGIYUKHAMIK INUKTITUT UKAUHIIIT HAVAGUTINIK INIKTINAHUALUGIT UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMI.

KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIPKAIYUKHAT UKAKTILUGIT KUVIAGIYAUNGITUT - MALIKLUGIT INUIT PITKUHIT - TUNIYAMAI

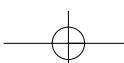
- UKAKTIIT KAMISINAMUT, ATAANI UKAUHINGIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMI, ILANGANUT TITIGAKTAKHIMAYUT KUVIAGIYAUNGITUT.

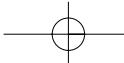
KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGILIYAKHAI-MUNAGITJUTAIT TITIGAKVIA UKAKTIIT KAMISINANGA ATANGUYAULKLUNI OVALO MUNAGIKALIKLUNI.

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI AVATAANUNGAK-TAKHAA TIKAUTITITJUTAA UKAKTIIT KAMISINAUPUBLUMI.

INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAK

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMI





2002 2003

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

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.

ANIAGUTIT NAUNAITKUTA

INUUGAAGUTIN

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

NUTAKAT TUKUTJUTA

NUTAKAT TUKUTJUTAIT (TUKUTJUTIT
NUTAKAT UKIULIIT ATAANI ATAUHIMIK U
MAITKUTILIIT 500 gramsnik) MIKINIKHAAL
TUUGALUIT TAMAMIK NUNAVUMI OVALO
KANATAMI, UNGAHIKHUTAA ANGIKLIKTU
NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI ANGIYUT
OVALO ANGITKIYAYUT KANATAMIT
KITKANIITUMIT. 1991mit 1999mut KANATA
TAKUYUT NAUNAITJUTINIK
MIKINIKHAAVYAKTUT 5.6mit 4.6mut 1,000m
INUUYUNUT, NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUM
MIKHIVYAKTUT 18.3mit 16.3mut. TAIMAIMA
NUTAKAT TUKUTJUTAIT NAUNAITKUTING
NUNAVUMI ANGITKIYAK 3.5mik KANATAM
ANGIKLIVLUNI KULINIT UKIUNIT 3.25mik.
TAMAAT HILAKYUAMI, UNICEFkut KATITIH
MAYAIT UKIUMI 2000mi, NUTAKAT TUKUT.

መርናርም ደምፃና ማስተካከል
ርዕስ በኋላውን እና የሚከተሉት ደንብ ይፈጸማል
አዲሱ የሚከተሉት ደንብ (18-ኋላ 1,000-ኋላ), ለእነ
(17), ደንብ (17), የሚከተሉት ደንብ (17), የሚከተሉት
(15), የሚከተሉት ደንብ (19).

ΔιΓσ' σ

- ደመኑና ለርተኞች ተወስኑት አልፎም ስራውን
አልፈኑ ለቅርቡ ምርመራ የተረጋግጧል
አልፎም ስራውን ምርመራ የተረጋግጧል
የሚፈጸም በፊት ሲሆን የሚፈጸም ስራውን
አልፈኑና ለቅርቡ ምርመራ የተረጋግጧል
አልፈኑና ለቅርቡ ምርመራ የተረጋግጧል

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 p

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 percent of all cancers among women.

When making comparisons with cervical cancer rates in Canada, it is necessary to eliminate all *in situ* statistics (referring 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.

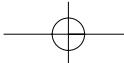
TAIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI
AATJIKUTIGIYAIT NUNANI ARGENTINA
(18kuyut, 1,000mit), BELARUS (17), ESTONIA
(17), LIBYA (17), URUGUAY (15) OVALO ROMA-
NIA (19).

ANIA GUTIT ANIKHA AGUTIN

1998mi NUNATIAK (ILAUHIMATITLUGU NUNAVUT) TAKUPKAIHIMAYUK TUHAK-TAKHANIK ANIAGUTINIK ANIKHAAGUTINI NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUK NUNATIAK AMI-GAITKIYAYUK ANIAGUTIKAKTUK ANIKHAAGUTINIK KANATAMI. ANIAGUTIT ANIKHAAGUTINI NAUNAIYAKHIMAYUK 35%nik ANIAGUTIKAKHIMAYUT ANGNAIT. AATJIKUTILIJUKHIMAPLUGU KANATAMI ANIAGUTIT UNGUVAKHIMAYUKHAT NAU-NAITKUTAIT (MIKHAANUT MIKIYUT ANIAGUTIT ATAUHIMI NUNANI), KANATAMIT NAUNAITKUTAINIT TUHAKTITIHIMAYUT ANIAGUTINIT. NAUNAITKUTINI ANIAGUTIT NUNAVUMI AMIGAITKIYAUNGITUT KANATAMIT NAUNAITKUTAINIT. ILUANI NUNAVUMI KATAKHIMAYUT NAUNAITKUTA 1995mit MIKITKIYAUNGITHUTIK 1999mit.

INMINIIGUTIT

INMINIIGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI
ANGITKIYAIT 6.8mik KANATAMIT. INMINI-
IGUTIT KATAKTUKHAUYUUGALUIT
NUNAVUT ILINMAT KIHIMI SEPTEMBER
2001mi, 65kuyut INUIT INMINIIKHIMAYUT.
AMIGAITUT ANGIKHIMAYUUGALUIT INMINI-
IGUTIT INUIT TAMAMIK IHUMAALUGIYAIT,
HAMNA NALUYAUNGITUK KIHIMI HAVAK-
TAUHIMAITUK. 2001mi, HAVAAKHANGA
NUNAVUMI ATALIHKI KACITAKUT ANIAK



2002 2003

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.

Suicide
The suicide rate in Nunavut is 6.8 times the national average. Suicides were expected to

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 KITKANIJITUT NAUNAITKUTINI.

AALANUT AYOKHAGUTIPTINUT
PINAHUANIKAUT TAKUKHAYUT INUIT
NUNAVUMI, KIUTJUTIKHAVUT INMINI-
IGUTINUT PIGUTIGIYAVUT NUNAPTINI
HAKIIGIKHUITKHAVUT

- INUTUKAUTIVUT PIUTIUTIGAPTIKU
NALUNGITAINIK INUIT KAUYIMAY-
ATUKANIK OVALOILAUNMATA NUNAPTIK
IKAYUKTUT PIYUMAGAAGATA MUNAG-
ILUGIT ILAKATIGIT AYOKHAGAAGATA.
IKAYUGUTINGIT ILITAGIYAUHKAT, KUVI-
AGIYIAULUTIK, ATUINALUGIT OVALO AKILIK-
TUKATAKLUGIT IHUAKTUMIK.

- ILAKATIVUT AVIKTUKHIMAILINMATA KAYU
MIKTUMIT INUUVIVINIIT AALANGULIKTU-
NIT MIKHILIKTAINI INUIT NUNAMINI
NUNAVUMI. AMIGAITUT ANGAYUKAAT
ILITAGILIGAMIK AYOKHALIKHUTIK
AYOIKHAGIAMINI NUTAKAMINIK INUUHI-
GALUAGINIK ATUKTAINIK OVALO
UKPIGYAMINIK KIHIMI NALULIKHUTIK
KATITINAHUAGUTIGINIK. NUTAKAT
TAKULIGAMIK ANGAYUKAAMINIK KUVIAGI-
HUIKTAMINIK AKHIIUTAMINIK HAVAKTA-

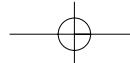
- Our families are too often divided by the rapid cultural change that has swept Inuit communities of Nunavut. Many parents realize that they have been unable to instruct their children in traditional practices and beliefs, but are unsure how to bridge the gap. The children can see their parents' disappointment 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
ILAUAYAMINIK. PIPLUTIKLU UKAUHINIK
AYONAGUTINIK IKLUMINI ILIHAGUTIMINIK
INIKTINAHUAGALUAKHUGIT. INUULGAMIIT
AKIGAKTUKTAUGAAGAMIK IKLUMINI
OVALO ILITAGIYAUHUUKHUTIK ILIHAKVINI,
INMINNIKATALIMATA . PIKUYAKHANIK
PIYUKHALIKTUT ILIHAKVIMKI ILIHAGUTI-
MINIK HAVAGIAGITA ILIHAKNAIGAAGAT
HIVULIUYUKHAK UKTUKLUGIT.
• KINGUNGANI, PILAAKTUT INMINIIGUTIT
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 NAKUUYUAINIK.

INUIT INUULGAMIIT IKAYULAAKTUT
INMINIIGUTIT AYOKHAGUTAINIK
HAVAKATIGIILUTIK, IKAYUKATIGIILUTIK
OVALO ILAUKATIGIILUTIK
OVALO HIVULIUKATIGIILUTIK
INUIIHIGALLAMINIK PIUTIK

INUIT INUULGAMIIT IKAYULAAKTUT AYOKH-
AGUTIMINIK IKAYUKATIGILUTIK OVALO
ILAUKATIGILUTIK, ANGAYUKAAGULUTIK
INUUHIGALUAMINIK PILUTIK IKAYUGIAMI NI
OVALO II ANAGIMINIK HAKUGIKHINAHIAJU-



2002 2003

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,
UKPIGYAMINIKLU – HAVAKATIGILUGIT
NUNAMINI HANALUTIK NUNAYIGIGALAANI
OVALO TUHAKTITILUTIK INUUHIGALU-
AMINIK PILUTIK INUIT INUULGAMIIT
AYOKHALIKTUNUT.

PIKATAKTUT HILAMI ANIANAKTU

ANIANAKTUT AUTLAAKATALIMATA UKIUK-TAKTUMUT HILAKYUAMIT. TAIMAIMAT HAMNA NUNANIT NIKIIT ANIANAKHILIPAKA TUT IHUMAALUGIYAINIK INUIT ANI-AGUTIMINUT. ANIANAKTUT NAUNAITKUTAI 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 IKAYUGUTAI
NAKUUTKIYAT ANINAKTUNIT. PUIGUGILU-
TIT, ANGNAT HIGAIHIMAYUT OVALUNIIT
AMAAMAKTTIYUT ANGNAT IHIVGIUKHI-
MAYUNI NUTAKAMINUT IKPINAGIVAKTAIT
ANINAKTUNIK, KIHIMI IKPINAGUTAIT
MIKIYUT. ANGNAT NUTAKAKANAHUAT
PITKUYAUYUT NIGIVALAAGUILUTIK TAGIU-
MIT UMAYUNIK OVALO NIGIVALUTIK
IKALIVINIK OVALO TUKTUNIK. IKALIVIIT
AATJIKUTAINIK NAAMAGUTIKAKTUT NIKI-
INIK TAGIUMIT UMAYUNIT KIHIMI MIK-
ITKUYAINIK ANINAKAKTUT.

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.

Smokin'

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.

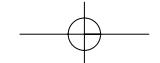
NUUTITIGUTINGIT ANINAGUTIT
IKPINAGUTIKANMAT ANINAGUTINIK INUIT
ANIAGUTINGINI, ILAA NUTAKANI OVALO
NUTAGAUHAANI NAUNAVYAMAT, INUIT
NUNAVUMI PITKUYUKHAT TUH-
AGUTIKHAINIK PILAAKTUNIK ANIAGUTI-
LAGUTINIK IKPINAGUTINIK ANINAGUTINI
OVALO PITKUVALUGIT KUNGIAGUTIKHAINI
ANINAGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNANIT
NIKIKHANIT.

HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK TAMAAT
IKAYUKTUK ICCKut HAVAKHIMAYAINIK
MIKHAANUT HILAKYUAMI ANGIGUTINIK
IKPINAGUTIGIYAPTINI MIKHINAHUALUGIT
NAUNAITKUTAIT DDTnit OVALO PCBnit
UKIUIKTTAKTUMI

HIGAAGUTIT

AUGUST 2002mi, 60%kuyut INUIT NUNAVUM
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.
 - **PUVANI ANIAGUTIT:** PUVANI ANIAGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAIT NUNAVUMI AMIGAILIK-TUT KAYUMIKTUMIK. NAUNAITKUTIT PIN-GAHUNIK AMIGAITKIYAIT KANATAMIT ANGNANI. ANGIYUT NAUNAITKUTIT AATJKUTAIT ANGIYUT HIGAAGUTINI NUNAVUMI MIKHLA AKTUT NUNAVUTKU



2002 2003

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 PUUVANI ANI
AGUTIT, UKUMAITINAHUALUGIT NUTAKA-
HAAT NAKUUHINAHUALUGU ANIKHAAK-
TAVUT OVALO NAKUUHINAHUALUGU
TAMAAT ANIAGUTIVUT NUNAKTIPTINI.

IVIANGINI ANIAGUTII

IHVIGIUGUTIT ANIAGUTINI IVIAGINI OVALO
ATUGUTINGIT IHVIGIUGAMI PIKANGITUK
NUNAVUMI. KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI
NALUNGITUT HAMANIK. QULLIT - NUNAVU
MI KATIMAYIT ANGNAIT KATIHIMAHIMAYUT
OVALO AYOIKHAKHIMAPLUTIK ANGNANUT
NUNAVUMI ANIAKHMAYUT IVIAGIMINUT
ANIAKHMATJUTINUT. HAMNA AKHUT NAU-
NAIYAUTIGIHIMALIKTUK IVIAGINUT ANI-
AGUTINIK OVALO UKAUTIGIYAKHAINIK
HAFUMUNGA.

ANIKHAAGUTINI ANIAGUTIT (TE)

ANIKHAAGUTINI ANIAGUTIT NAUNAITKU-TAIT NUTAAT OVALO UTIKTIHIMAYUT TUHAKTIHIMAYUT UKIUMI AMIGAILIKMIUT OVALO 25niK 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-TUK TB ANIAGUTAIT PILAAKTUT INUUL-GAMILU - 7%kuyut NUTAKAT UKIULITT TALI-MANIK KULINUT IHIVGIUKTAUHIMAYUT TBmik 2000mi.

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

בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל אַתָּה אֱלֹהִים

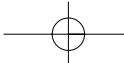
2002-ի յն այլ ետքը գործականութեան
համար կը կատարեած է պարզ գործականութեան
մեջ առաջանակ առաջանակ առաջանակ առաջանակ
գործականութեան մեջ (NIH) առաջանակ

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
INUULIGAMIK.

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
INJNINGULUNI.

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-
AGUTIKHAINIK ILIHAKTIT, ANIAKVINI
HAVAKTIIT OVALO ILAKATIGIIT MUNAGIYT
HAPKONINGA UBLUK TAMAAT; PILIHIMAYUT
PIPKANAHUANGITLUGIT OVALO
IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK. KATIMAKYUAKTITLUGIT
FASDmut OVALO AKIGAKTUGUTIMUT,
NUNANIT ILAUYUT IHUMAALULUAKHII-
MAYUT UKAUTIGILUGIT ILITAGITJUTIKHAIT
OVALO KANUK INUUHITJUTIGIT PIHIMAYUT



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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 KAVAMATKU
NALVAAKHIMAITUT HIVULIUTIANIK KATITI
HIMAYUNIK KAFIUYUT FASDkaktut NUNAN
OVALUNIIT IMILAAKTUNIT, IMILAITUNIT
NUNAIT - TUHAGUTIKHAT NAKUUHINI-
AGUPTIGU NALVAAGUTIT ATUGUTIKHAI
OVALO IHUAGUTIKHAINIK NAUNAITKUTA
FASDnik AATJIKUTAINUT NIGILUANGITUT
OVALO AYOKHAKTUNIT.

**TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITUT
INUIT ANIAGUTIT
KATITIGUTAIT**

2002mi, ANIAKTLIGIYT KANATAMI PIPKAII
MAYUT TAKIYUNIK ANGIGUTINIK ILAUYUT
ANIAKTLIGUTIT IKAYUGUTAINI (NIHB) -
ILAUKATIGIIT ILAUYUT 85%kuyut NUNAVU-
MIUT. ATIGUNI HAMNA MAKPIGAA, ILAUYU
PIPKALAAKTAIT KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
KATITIKLUTIK AMIGAITUNIK INMINIIGUTIT
ANIAGUTIT TUHAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO TU
LAAKTAIT AALANUT KAVAMATKUNI
MUNAGIYINUT OVALO AALANUT
ILAUYUNUT. INUK ATIKHIMAITKUMI
IKAYUKTAULAITUK NIHBmit NAUNAITKU-
TIKHAINIK ANIAGUTINIK, KIGUTIGUTIT
IKAYUGUTAINIK, ILGAAT IKAYUGUTINIK, A
AGUTIT AUTLAAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO
AALANIK ANIAGUTIT AKIINIK. ATUKTANGI
NUTAAT ANIAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA
MUNAGIYAIT ANIALIGIYT KANATAMI AKI-
GAKTUKTAIT ILANGANI 32.2.1 NUNAVUMI
NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANUT, UKAKHI-
MANMAT, INUIT NUNAVUMI "ILAULAAKTU
HANATJUTINIK, HANAUYAUTAINIK OVALO
TUNITJUTIKHAINIK INULIGIYT
PIKUYAKHAINIK NUNAVUMI." 2002mi NTIk
ILAUHIMAYUT NUTKAKTITINAHUAKHUGU

TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITU INUIT ANIAGUTIT KATTITIGUTAIT

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161 ፊርማዎች

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.

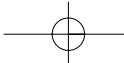
HAMNA KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
ANGIGUTINGA MAKPIGAAT PIKUYANGA.
INUINAUNGITUT ATIKTULAITUT AATIJKU-
TAANIK ATAANI TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITUT
OVALUNIT ILAUYUT TUTKUKTUIYINI PILIHI-
MAYUNIK, PIGAPTIGU INUIT APIGIVLUTA,
HUNMAT KANATAMI MALGUNIK ANI-
AGUTINIK TAKUYAUYUKHAUNGITUNIK
PIKAKTUT.

**ANIAKTLIGIYINI
HAVAKTIKHAT**

161nik MUNAKHIIT INIKHAIT NUNAVUMI
40kuyut OVALUNIIT 25%kuyut HAVAKTUKANGITUT. MUNAKHIIT NUNAVUMI HAVAKPAKTUT AVALIITUMIK AMIGAITUNI ANIAGUTINIK MUNAGIVLUTIK ANIAKVINI. NUTAKAT MUNAGITJUTIT AYONAKTUK KAITKUHAGAAGAT OVALO AALATKIINIK HAVAKATAGAAGAT IKAANINI OVALO INUUAKATIGIT HAVAKVIKHAIMATA MIKYUNI NUNANI. HAMNA MUNAKHIKAKLUANGITJUTI IHU-MAALUNAKTUK QIKIQTAAALUMI, ILAA AYOKHAGUTIGILIKTUK HANATJUTAINI NUNANI ANI-AKVINI.

25%kuyut NUNAVUMI 161nit
MINAKHUIT INIKHAIT HAVAKTIUKANGITUT

ILANGANI, 75%kuyut MUNAKHIIT HAVA-
GAAKHMAYUT OVALUINIIT HAVAINAKTUT
HAVAKTIIT. ATUGUTINGIT MUNAKHINIK ANI-
AVINIT MIKHIIMAYUT NUTAAK PIKUYAK
ATULIMAT HAVAKTIGUTINGINI HAVAGUTAIN-
UT. UKIUNI NUTAANI NUNAVUMI ILINIA-
GIAPKAALIVIKUT INIKTITNIJALIKTUT



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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.

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NUTANIK MUNAKHIKHANIK. HAMNA
IKAYUNIAKTUK IKILILIKTUNIK MUNA
NUNAVUMI.

PITKUYAVU

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILAUPKAIYUKHAT ATULAAKTUNIK “ANIAKTAILIGUTINIK INU-UHITJUTINIK” ILIHAGUTINI MALIGUTIKHAINI - HIGAAGUILUTIK, NIGITIALUTIK, NAKUUYUMIK INUUTIALUTIK, INUUHIIT PILAAKTMAMINIK OVALO KAGITAKUT ANIAKTAILIGUTINIKLU - TAMAMIK ILIHAKTUNUT NUNAVUMI ILIHAKVINI ATUKTAINUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIYUKHAT BILAANIK PIPKALUGIT NIUVIKVIIT TUHAK-TIKATALUGIT AMIGAITJUTAIT HIGAAT NIUVIKTAUKATAKTUT UKIUK TAMAAT. ATUGIAMI TUHAGUTINGIT, NUNAVUMI KATI-TILIGIYT NAUNAYAGIAMI OVALO TITIGA-GIAMI KAFINIK ILANGA NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAA KINAUYAIT ATULIKPAKTUT HIGAAMUT UKIUK TAMAAT
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT TUHAKTITIYUKHAT INUIT ILHAGUTIKHAINUT PIPKANAHUALUGIT HIGAAGUILUTIKHMINIK.

PILIHIMAYUT HANATJUTIKHA

- NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIKAALIVIIT ILIHAK-TUIYUKHAT ILIHAKTIIT, MUNAKHIIT OVALINULIGIYT HAVAKTUKHAT ILIHAKTUT INMINIIGUTINIK MUNAGITJUTKHAINIK, NUTKAKTITINAHUAGUTINIK OVALO MUNAGITJUTKHAINIK INMINIINAHUAKH MAYIUNUT

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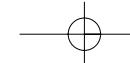
¹ • An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat Kanugitaakhait Inuit Inuuiviviniit Ovalo Inuuuhitut

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- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKATIG-
ILUGIT NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT
OVALO NUNAMINI ILIHAKVIIT ATANGUYAIT
OVALO HIVULIUYUT HAVAKTIIT ILIHALUGIT
ANIAKТИLIGIYIT OVALO INULIGIYIT HAVAK-
TIIT UKAKATIGILUGIT IKPINAGUTAIT
HIGAANGILUTIK, IMINGILUTIK OVALUNIIT
AAGIYAAGUTIKATANGILUTIK HIN-
GAIGAAGAMIK.

1

▷ ቅፋዊያለኝ ክዕልፎችናሆነና ሰዕድር የዕስጥና ሰጠና ቁጥር • An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Uuki Tuhaktakhat Kanugitaakhait Inuit Ivuniviviit Ovalo Inuuhiitjata



2002 2003

የኢትዮጵያ/Funding/KINAUYAKHANGIT

Per capita health care spending for Nunavut and Canada

INUNUT ANIAGUTIT MUNAGITJUTAINIK AKILIKPAKTUT NUNAVUMI OVALO KANATAMI

Total Nunavut Health Expenditures in actual dollars

601900C የዕለታዊነት	2000 የዕለታዊነት	2001 የዕለታዊነት	2002 የዕለታዊነት
Total Health Expenditures	2000 Actual Expenses	2001 Forecast Expenses	2002 Forecast Expenses
TAMAAT ANIAKTIILIGIYIT AKIIT	2000MI AKILIKHIMAYUT	2001MI ATULAAT AKIKHAT	2002MI ATULAAT AKIKHAT
መሸሪ (S\$)			
Nunavut (\$M)			
NUNAVUMI (\$M)	\$162.0	\$174.0	\$186.0
601900C የዕለታዊነት ፈርማዎች ሲሆን			
Total Health Expenditures per capita			
TAMAAT ANIAKTIILIGIYIT			
AKILIKATAKTAIT INUNUT	\$5,876	\$6,191	\$6,467

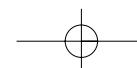
අප්‍රොසුන්දාල අද්‍යත්මක සිංහල මධ්‍යග්‍රන්ථ
ස්වභාවුනු ප්‍රාග්ධන ආ එක්ස්ස්ට්‍රැම්
මෘත්‍යා ජීවීම් ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන
වැඩුම් ත්‍රැම් මධ්‍යග්‍රන්ථ ප්‍රාග්ධන මධ්‍යග්‍රන්ථ
අඩුල ඇඟ්‍රැම් ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන
අප්‍රොසුන්දාල ආදාශ ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන
අප්‍රොසුන්දාල ආදාශ ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන
අප්‍රොසුන්දාල ආදාශ ප්‍රාග්ධන ප්‍රාග්ධන

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.

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.

ANGIYUT AKIIT ANIAKTLILIGIYIT MUNAGITJU-
TAIT NUNAVUMI TAKUKHAUYUT
HANAKATAGUTINGITUT OVALO AYONGITU-
NIK PIKATANGITUT NUNAVUMI. NAU-
NAITKUTAIT "HANATJUTIT OVALO MUNAG-
ITJUTIT" ILAUYUT ILANGANI AKITUMAT
INUUYAAMI OVALO HANAGIAMI OVALO
MUNAGIYAAMI (Q&M) AKIT NI UNAVUMI.

ANIAKTUK NUNAVUMIT AUTLAGAAGAMI
ANIAKVIMUT OTTAWAMI, TAAKITIT
AKILIKTUIVAKTUT GNkunut \$3,250
UNUK TAMAAT. KITKANIITUK TINMIAK
ATUGAAGAT AYOKHAHAKTUMUT KANANAMUT
AKIKAKTUK \$35,000mik; KITKANIITUK
TINMITJUTIKHAK TINMIAT ATUKTAKTUNUT
TIKITAUTIGINI \$2,700mik. ATAANI NIHBM
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT UTIKTIVAKTAIT
GNKUT \$250mik AKIANUT. 38%kuyut
NUNAVUMI TAMAAT ANIAKTILOGIYIT
KINAUYAT ATUKTANGIT AUTLAAGUTINUT.
PIYUKHAULIKTUT AKHUT PIYUMAYAPTINIK
AALANGUKTILUGU IHUAKHAUTIKHAI
ANIAKTILOGIYIT MUNAGITJUTAINI
NUNAVUMI ILAA MIKHAANI KANATAMIT
KINAUYAKHAINIK IKAYUGIAGANI
AKITUKPIAKTUT MUNAGIYAAMI ANIAGUTIT
IKAYUGIUTKHAIT NUNAVUMI



2002 2003

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit: Reframing Our Work on Social and Cultural Policy

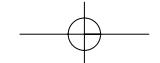
INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT: IHUAKHAGUTINGIT HAVAGUTIVUT INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI PIKUYANIK

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, UKAUHUIT
OVALO INUUHINGINIK. HAMNA
NUTAAGUYUK INUNUT. KATITIHIMAYUT
HAKUGUTAIT NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT
ANGIGUTAANI OVALO NUNAVUT
PIKUYAKUANGANI ILAULIMAT INUIT
INMINIIGUTINGIT OVALO PILAAKTAINIK,
NUNAINAUNGITUMUT PITKUHINUTLU
KIHIMI KAVAMATKUT PIKUYANGINUT, PILIHI-
MAYUNUT OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAINUT
ATUKHUGU ILANGANI 32 OVALO AALANGIT
ILANGIT MIKHAANUT INUIT ILAUTJUTIKHAI
MUNAGITJUTINI OVALO ANGIGUTINI PILAAK-
TAINIK.

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT (IQ) UKAK-
TUT UKPIGYAINIK, UKAUHIIINK OVALO INU-
UHIIINK INUUPLUNI KIHIMI PIPLUTIK
PITKUYAINIK ANGITKIYAT KANANAMIT IHU-
MAINIT "INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT".
IQ INUUHVUT, PITKUHVUT OVALO
UKAUHVUT INUUTJUTIPTINIK. IHU-
MAGIYAVUT NALUNGITAPTINIK OVALO ATUK-
TAPTINIK ILIHAGUTINI ATUKTUNIK
MIKHAANUT PIHIMAYUT INUIT INUUHI-
GALUANGIT OVALO INUUVIVINGALUANGIT.



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ՃԱԾՎԵՐԻ ԴԱՅԱԾ
ԿԵՐՆԵԼՆԵՐԻ ՄԵՐԸ ՏԵՂԵԾ
ՄԵՐԸ ԼՐ ԱԿԵԼ ՄԵՐԸ ՀԱՅՆԵԼԵԾ
ԱՐՆԱԿԵՆԻ ՄԵՐԸ¹
ՃԱԾՎԵՐԻ ԿԵՐՆԵԼՆԵՐԻ ՎԻՔԻ ԴՐԱԾՎԵՐԸ²
ԱՐՆԱԿԵՆԻ ԱԿԵԼ ՎԻՔԻ ՎՐԱԾՈՒԾԵԾ,
ՃԱԾՎԵՐԸ ԱԿԵԼ ՎՐԱԾՈՒԾԵԾ
ՃԱԾՎԵՐԻ ՎԻՔԻ ԴՐԱԾՎԵՐԸ ՃԱԾՎԵՐԸ
ԱՐՆԱԿԵՆԻ ՄԵՐԸ ՀԱՅՆԵԼԵԾ
ԱՐՆԱԿԵՆԻ ՎԻՔԻ ՎՐԱԾՈՒԾԵԾ.

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 PALITIKNSI, HANATJUTINI OVALO INULIGUINI IHU-MAIYAPTINIK. TAMATKUMAT INUUHIFTINI, HAKUGIKHUNI, KATITIHIMAPLUNI OVALO NUNAPTTINI ATUNMATA.

ILAUNAHUAGUTINGIT IQ KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO NTIKUT HAVAKTAIN

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

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT
UKAKTUK UKPIGYAINIK,
UKAUHINIK OVALO INUUHINGANIK
INUUPLUNI...OVALO IKAYUKTUT
AVAMATKUNIK OVALO AALAT HAVAKVIIT
LITAGILUTIK IKAYUKTAUYUT INUUYUT
INUUTJUTINGIT TAKUKHAYUT
HAVAGAAGUTIMINIT

PIHIMAKANGITUMIK IHIVGIUGUTIKHANIK
HAVAKTUKHANIK PIYAMAI AKHUT INUUHIT
INUUVIVINIT PIKUYAKHANIK OVALO PILIHI
MAYAKHANIK HANAYAAMI, MUNAGIYIT INU-
UVIVINIK, UKAUHINIK, INUTUKAIT OVALO
INUULGAMIIT (CLEY) KILAMIK HAVAKPIAK-
TAKHAKALIKTUT HANATJUTIKHANIK OVALO
HILATAANIT PIYUMAYUNKI 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.

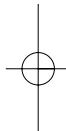
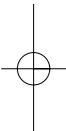
If the process that resulted in the quashed *Education Act* is a cautionary tale for policy and legislative reform, the proposed *Nunavut Wildlife Act* exemplifies how IQ and community knowledge can be used effectively for legislative reform. The *Act* went through extensive community consultations using 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.

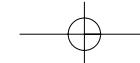
Capturing Oral Histories

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 -
NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT KAUYIMAGINIK AUT-
LAKPIALINMAT ATULAALIKTUK NUNAVUMI.
ILAA, KUNGIAKHUGIT TAMAMIK ATUKTUT
PIKATAKTAIT IQMI ATUGUTIKHAIAT ATU-
TIALAITUT OVALO IHUITUT.
PIYUKHAUYUGUT HATJA UKAUTIKAFULUGU
MALIGUTINGIT OVALO HANANHAULUGIT
MALIGUTAIT IKPIGILUGIT INUIT
UKPIGIYAINIK OVALO INUUUVINIINIK PIN-
GAHUNI ATULAANI NUNAVUMI - PALITIKSNI,
INUUHIPTINI OVALO HANATILIGIYINI
PILUGIT. KINKIKAHKHAT 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 INUUUVINIIN-
NI. NUNAVUMI PIKATALIKTUT ILANGIT HAP-
KOA IHIVGIUGUTIT INIKTIKTUKHAK. KABLUNAAT
KAUYIMAYATULIGIYIIT HAVAKTUT
ILAUPKANAUAHKHUGIT OVALO
UKTUKHUGIT IQ HILAKYUAMI, NUNANI
OVALO PITKUHKHANI MUNAGITJUTKHAINI
ATUGIAGANI.

ATUKTANGIT INIGUTINGA NUTKAKTITIHI-
MAKPAGU *ILIAHKUTUIYIT PIKUYAKYUANGA*
IHUMAGIKPAT UKAUTINGA PIKUYAT OVALO
MALIGALIUGUTIT IHUAKHAUTJUTAIT,
UKTUGUTIKHAK NUNAVUMI UMAPULIGIYIT
PIKUYAKYUANGA TAKUKHAUKPAT IQ OVALO
NUNANI KAUYIMAYAGINIK ATULAAKTUT
NAKUUYUMIK MALIGALIUGUTIT
IHUAKHAUTJUTAINUT. *PIKUYAKYUAKHAK*
NUNANI UKAKATIGIYAUHIMAYUK





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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.

ATUKHUTIK ATUGUTIMINIK ATUKTAIT
IHUMAGIYAINIK OVALO MALIGUTIKHAI
TAIMAIMAT, PIKUYAKYUAKHAK PIHIMAYA
ILUANI TAIVLUGU *INUIT KAUYIMAYATU*
GIT NANI IQ IHUMAGIYAINIK OVALO
MALIGUTIKHAINIK ATULAAKTUT MALIC
UGUTINI IJUAKHAI TITAINI.

PINAHUAGUTINGIT UKAUHINGIT INUUHIGAL AVUT: INIKHAILIKTUGUT

NAALAKHUGIT IHUMAIT INUTUKAIT
ILAUKEPIAMAT NALUHUINAHUAGUMI
UKPIGIYAINIK PIHIMAYAVUT NUNAVUMI
INUUVIVINIIT OVALO INUUKATIGIT. UBLU
GNKUT OVALUNIIT NTIKUT ILIHIMAITUT PI
HIMAYUNIK ATUKTAKHAMINIK KATTITIGIAM
UKAUHIIIT INUUHIGALUAVUT. UKIUK
TAMAAT TAMAILIKTUGUT PIYAKHAPTINIK
KATTITIGAMI HAMNA TUHAGUTIKHAT.

Recommendations

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



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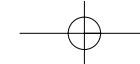
2002 2003

- 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.

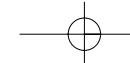
HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAUP PITKUHIMAYAA.
HAPKOA PITKUHIMAYUT KATITIKHIMAYUT
PINGAHUNIK ILANGINUT: HANALUTA
HIVULIMI ILAKATIGIUGUTIKHANIK, HANA-
LUTA KUAPURISITKUT ATUGUTIKHAINIK
OVALO HANALUTA IQmik KATIMAYIKHAMIK.
HAMNA TUHAKTAKHAK UKAFANIAKTUK
HAPKONINGA PITKUHIMAYUNIK, ILALUTA
PINGAHUNIK HAMUNGA TUHAKTAKHAMUT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

PITKUTIYAVUT

- GNkut HANALUTIK UKAUTIKAKTUNIK INU-UHIGALUAPTINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK, AATJIKUTAANIK IGLOOLIMI, TAMAAT NUNANI.
 - GNkut ILIYUKHAT ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK INUK-TITUT UKAUHIANIK.
 - GNkut OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI KATITIHIMAYUKHAT HAVAAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK NAKUUYUNIK ILIH-AGUTIT NAUNAITKUTAINUT OVALO ATUK-TAKHAINUT AYOIKHAJTUTIKHAINIK HAVAKVIMI MALILUGU ILANGANI 23.
 - GNkut INIKTIKTUKHAT AVIKTUKHIMALUGIT ATANGUYAIT OVALO PITKUTIKHATT NUNANUT.
 - GNkut IHUAHKAKTAKHAI HAVAGUTIT ATUGUTINGIT AYONAILUGIT NUNANI.
 - GNkut OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI PIYUKHAT INUUKATIGIINIK AYOIKHAJTUTIKHAINIK TAMAMIK HAVAKTIMINUT.
 - GNkut HANAYUKHAT ATUKTAKHAMINIK ILI-HAKATIGIYAKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK TAMAMIK MUNAGIYUNUT - OVALO ATANGUYANUT AYOIKHAGUTIKHAINIK.
 - GNkut PIYUKHAT IHIVGIULUTIK TAMAMIK KAVAMATKUT MALIGALIUGUTAINIK OVALO PIKUYAINIK.



▷ የ ማኅበር ቀረቡ እና ምርመራ ስርዓት ምርመራ • An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat Kanugitaahit Inuit Inuuivivinit Ovalo Inuuhiitjutait



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- GNkut PITKUIYUKHAT OVALO IKAYULUT HANATJUTIKHAINIK NUNANI ATUGUTIKHAINIK IKAYUGUTIKHANIK.
 - GNkut HANAYUKHAT INUUVIVINIIT UKTUGUTIKHAINIK IKAYUGIAGANI ILAUKATIGIYAKHAINIK GNkut INUIT INU VIVININUT.
 - GNkut PIYUKHAT IHIVGIUGUTIKHANIK IQmut NAKUUTKIIYAINIK ATUGUTIKHANIK
 - GNkut HANAYUKHAT IHIVGIU- FAAGUTIKHANIK ATUGUTIKHAINIK IKAY GIAGANI KUNGIAKITINGIT HAVAKTANG IQkut UKTUGUTIKHAINIK.
 - GNkut OVALO KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI HAVAKTUKHAT HAKUGIKHINAHUALUGU UKAKATIGITJUTAIT INUIT OVALO NUNAVUMI NUNAIT MALILUGU ILANGANI 32 NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGICUTAANUT. PINAHUALUGU AKIGAK TUGUTTINGIT PIYAKHAINIK IKAYUGIAGANI KAVAMATKUT HAVAKTAKHAIIT MALILUGU PIYUMAYAIT OVALO NAKUUGITJUTAIT INUIT NUNAVUMI.
 - NTIkut INULIGIYIIT OVALO INUU- VIVINILIGIYIIT MUNAGIYIIT HAVAKTUKHAT AVIKTUKHIMAYUNI INUIT KATUTJIKATINGIT OVALO PIKUYALIUTANGIT DIOkut NAIYAGIAGANI HAVAGUTIKHAINIK NUNA UKAKATIGITJUTIKHAIIT INULIGIYIIN OVA INUUVIVINILIGIYINI PIKUYAKHAINIK, PILIMAYUNIK OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK, MALILUGU ILANGANI 32.3.3. (C), NLCAm
 - NTIkut INULIGIYIIT OVALO INUUVIVINILIGIYIIT MUNAGIYIIT ILYUK KATTIGUTINIK INULIGITJUTIKHANIK OVALO INUUVIVINITJUTIKHANIK IHU MAGIYAINIK NUNAVUMI, IKAYUGIAGANI HAVAKTANGIT ATAANI II LANGANI 32

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Δεκαδικός Αριθμητικός Διάλογος Εργασίας Λέξης

Elders' Issues: A Practical Link to Our Heritage

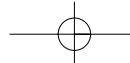
INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT: ATUKTUT ILAUKATIVUT INUUHIGALLUAPTINUT

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 young 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. NALUNGIMATA
INUUHVIGALUAPTINIK, TIGUHIMANMATA
INUUVIVINIGALUAPTINIK OVALO NALUNGIMATA
OVALO AYOINMATA INUIT INUHHIINIK.

INUTUKAIT NUNAVUMI HAMNA ATUKTANGIT ATUINAKTUT UBLUK TAMAAT.
PIKATAKMATA UBLUK TAMAAT IKAYUKHUTIK
ILAKATINUT AYOKHAGAAGATA NUNAMINI
OVALUNIT APIKHUKTAUGAAGAMIK.
AYOIKHAVAKTUT AALANIK INUUHVIGALUAPLUNIK ATUKTAINIK INUUTJUTIPINIK,
NUTAKAT ANGILIKHUGIT OVALO ILAKATIGIIT
AYOKHALIGAAGATA. UKATIAYUMATA ATUKTAPTINIK UKAUTIGIYAPTINIK KANUK
HILAKYUANGANI INUIT AVALIIMATA - ILAA
KOANA INUTUKAIT NALUHUILKTUGUT INUULGAMIIT ATUKAFUTAIT INUKTITUT UKATIAYUKALUALUTIK. ILAA, INUTUKAVUT INUULGAMINIK NUNANUT AYOIKHAGINAKTAIT
INUUVIVININGINIK, INUUYAAMINIK
AYOICUTIKHAINIK



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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 mainten-

ILITAGITJUTIKHAIT
INUTUKAIT ATUGUTINGI

UKIUVYANI, NTIKUT PITKUVAKTUT ILITAG-
ILUGIT INUTUKAIT IKAYUGUTINGIT INUNU
OVALO INUUUVIVINIPTINUT OVALO NAU-
NAIYALUGIT ATUGUTIKHAIK IKAYUGIAMINI
NUNAPTTINI OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVA-
MATKUNUT OVALO INUIT HAVAKVIINUT.
HAVAKVIKPUT KUVIAGIKPIAKTAT IKAYUK-
PANMATA KAUYIMAYAMINIK OVALO AYONGI
TAMINIK INUTUKAIT KATIMAGAAGAPTA
KATIMAYIIT OVALO KATIMAYIGALAAT OVALO
HAVAKATAKTAFTINIK MIKHAANUT
INULIGIYINIK OVALO INUUUVIVINIK
HANATLIGIYINIK. UKPIGIYUGUT
INUTUKAIT ILITAGIYAUYUKHAT AYONGIUTI
MINIK OVALO PIKATALUTIK
AKILIGUTKHAINIK IKAYUGAAAGAMIK
INUKATIPTINTINUT.

ATAUHIK PILAAKTAKUT NUTAAMIK PIL
HIMAYUMIK INIKTILUGU ILANGANI 7
NUNAVUMI NUNTAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI,
ILINAHUALUGIT NUNALIGAYAAT. INUIT
PIYAKHALIKTAIT INMINIIGUTIMINIK
NUNANUT OVALO PIYUMAYUGUT
NUTAANUT INUULIKTUNUT INUULGAMIIT
ANGUTIT OVALO ANGNAIT PIKTALUTIK
NUNALIGAYAAT NALUHUIYALUGIT. PIGU
TA NTIKUT AUTLAKTTIYUKHAT

PINAHUALUGIT NUTAANIK NUNALIGI-GAYAANIK UKIUMI TAMAAT, NAMAKTU-NIK HANATJUTIKHAINIK OVALO MUNGITJUTIKHAINIK KINAUYAKHANIK PIH-MATIAGIAGITA. INUULGAMIIT IKAYUK-TAULUTIK INUTUKANIT HANAYUKHAT NUNALIGIGAYAANIK.



⁴ An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Uikiq Tuhaktakhat Kanugitaakkait Inuitviviit Ovalo Inuuhiitjut

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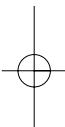
nance funding to pay for their upkeep. Young people, under the guidance of Elders, should build the new camps.

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.

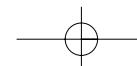
PITKUYAVUT:

- KAVAMATKUT KANATAMI, NUNAVUMI
OVALO NUNAPTTINI 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 ILAUKATICIYAKHAINIK
TAMAAT PIKUYAKHANIK UKALIGAAGATA
MIKHAANUT IKLUKHANIK, UKAUHINIK, ILI-
HAGUTINIK, ANIAGUTINIK OVALO AALANIK
IKPINAKTUNIK IHUMAGIYAPTINIK HANA-
GAAGAPTA NUNAVUMI. HAMANI ILAA,
INUTUKAIT AKILIKATAKTAKHAVUT
IKAYUGUTAINUT.
 - NTIkut AUTLAKTITIYUKHAT ILANGANI 7,
NUNALIGAYAAT HANATJUTIKHAINIK PILI-
HIMAYUNIK KATITIGIAGITA INUTUKAIT
OVALO INUULGAMIIT HANAGIAGITA
NUTAANIK NUNALIGAYAANIK.



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• An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat Kanugitaakkait Inuuiviviniit Ovalo Inuuhiitjuitait



2002 | 2003

ΔοΔ^c ΛΠ-▷σ^aΓ^c Σ◁Λ▷σ^bδ^aσ^c Σσ▷σ^bΓ^cδ^a

Inuit sign-off on Federal Transfers for Inuit

INUIT ATIKTUUTIK KANATAMIT TUNIKATAKTAINI INUNUT

Accountability to Inuit for federal-aboriginal transfers

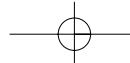
In the time since the formation of Nunavut, NTI/NSDC has not been aware of a single major transfer payment for Inuit services where Inuit have had a meaningful opportunity to review the GN's allocation or use of federal funds.

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- MAYLT TUNIVAKTAINIK

ILIHIMALIMAT NUNAVUT, NTI^{kut}/NSDC^{kutlu}
TUHAKTTIAUYUITUT ANGIYUNIK
TUNIKATAKTAMINIK INUIT
IKAYUGUTKHAINUT INUIT PIPKAGIAGITA
IHIVGIUGUTKHAINIK KAVAMATKUT
NUNAVUMI TUNIVAKTAINIK KANATAMIT
TUNIKATAKTAINIK KINAUYAKHANIK.

ILAA NUNAVUT PIKATATIANGIMAT
NAKUUYUMIK KINAYAKHAMINIK KAVA-
MATKUT KANATAMIT TUNIKATAKTAINIT
ANGIGUTIMIT, GN^{kut} ATUKPAMATA
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANIT
IKAYUGUTAINIT. ILAA HAMNA TUNIKATAKT
\$17million ANIAKVIIT OVALO ANIALIKIYIT
IKAYUGUTAIT ANGIGUTAA (HPSA), ATAANI
KANATAMI INULIGIYIT IKAYUKATAMATA AKI-
LIKTKATAKHKUGIT AKIKHAIK ANIAGUTIT
IKAYUGUTKHAIK INUIT OVALO AALAT
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT ILAUNMAT
HANATLIGIYINUT INUIT PITAKTAKHAINI
INIIUKATIMINIK ATUUNMAGU



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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 NIHB 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.

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

JUNE 2001mi, GNkut UKAUTIHIMAYAIT
NTIkut APIGILIKTAIT KANATAMI KAVA-
MATKUT PITKUHIMAPLUGU HPSAmi KIN-
AUYAKHAI NUNAVUMUT UKIUK TAMAAT
TUNIKATAKTAINI KINAUYAKHANIK
OTTAWAmiT. TITIGAKHIMAYUT KIUTJUTIMI
GNkut KINAUYALIGIYIT MINISTANGANUT
OVALO KANATAMI MINISTAUP TUKLIANUT
INULIGIYINI, NTIkut KUVIAGIGIMAGU
HAMNA ATUKTANGIT. TITIGAK UKAUTIHIM
MAT MALGUUT KAVAMATKUK AYONANIAK-
TUK MALIGUTIKHAINIK KINAUYAT
TUGAAKHIMAYUT INUNUT PILIHIMAYUNU-
- NAUNAMAT TAKUYAAMI KANUK TAKPAK-
TUT KINAUYAT IKAYUKTAKHAINUT, INUIT
NUNAVUMI -ILAUNIAMATA GNkut KIN-
AUYAKATIINUT. TITIGAKHIMATITLUGU
HAMNA UBLUMI TUHAKTAKHAK, NTIkut
KIUYAUYUITUT.

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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

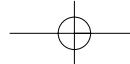
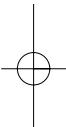
ATAUHIK ATUKTUKHAK (PIYAKHAIT INUIT) MALGIJUGITUNIK

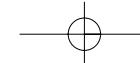
PIHIMAMAT ATUGUTINIK ILIHIMAYUT
MUNAGIYAUYUT NUNAKAKAAKHHIMAYUT
KINAUYAKHAINIK PRAVINSINUT OVALUNIIT
NUNAKATINI KAVAMATKUINUT, KANATAMI
KAVAMATKUT KINAUYAKHAINIK TUNIVAK-
TUT ITKILINUT HANAGIAMINI INMINIK ANI-
AGUTIIT OVALO ILIHAGUTIIT
IKAYUGUTIKHAINIK. INUIT NUNAVUMI TAKI-
HIMAIMATA TAIMAATUT PIGIAMI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

PILAAKTAVUT
JIAUKATIGIKHAT

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

ILIHIMAMAT NUNAVUT, GNKUT
AYOKHAKATAKHKIMAYUT MUNAGI-
NAHUUAHGUT KINGUVALIKTUT
IKAYUGUTIKHAT, HANATJUTIKHAT OVALO
PILAAKTAINIK KINAUYAKANGITUMIK HAVA-
GIAMINI PIJIMAYANGIT CPHSA





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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

TAKUKHAYUK KAVAMATKUT PIKATAKTUT
INUIT 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 PIKATAKTHAINIT." AATJKUTAANUT
AALAT NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT ANGIGUTIN-
GIT AIVAKHIMAYUT, NLCA Mi TUNIHIMAMAT
OTTAWAMUT PIKATAKTHAIKIN-
AUYAKHAT MUNAGITJUTIKHAINIK KITKANI-
ITUT INULIGIYIT INMINIIGUTIKHAI INUIT
HAPKOALO, IKLUKHAINIK, ILLIH-
AGUTIKHAINIK, UKAUTIKHAINIK OVALO ANI-
AGUTIKHAINIK. KATITIHIMAMATA
IKPIGUTAINI KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT
PIKATAKTHAUMAT KINAUYAKHAINIK HAP-
KOA IKAYUGUTIKHAT OVALO INUIT NUNAVU-
MI INMINIIGUTIKANMATA PILIHIMAYUNIK
AATJKUTAANUT PIKATAKTHAINIK ITKILIIT
KANATAMI.

HAVAKATIGIUKUTA, UKPIGYUGUT
NTIkut OVALO GNkut NAKUUYUMIK
PINAHUALAAKTUGUT KANATAMI KAVA-
MATKUNIT ANGILINAHUALUGU
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT
KINAUYAKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUNIK INUIT
PILAAKTAINIK HIVULIMI PIH-
MAYAKHAIGALUAGINIK. KIHIMI NTIkut
IHUMAALUKTUT GNkut PITIACATANGI-

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

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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.

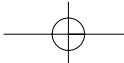
MATA HATJA TUHAKTAKTAKHANIK
MIKIYUUGALUANIK KINAUYAKHANIK
PIKATAKTAIT INUIT PILIHIMAYUNUT. NAKU-
UNIAK HIVULIMI ILAUKATIGIILIGUMIK
NTIkut OVALO GNkut, INUIT PINIAKTUT
NUNAVUMI KAAGANUT - PILUTIK ATIKTU-
IGUTINIK - TAMAAT INUIT MIKHAANUT KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK TUNIKATAKTHIMAYUT GNkunut.

HAVAKATIGIUKUMI NTIkut
OVALO GNkut NAKUUYUMIK PILAAKTUT
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT ANGILILIGIT
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT
KINAUYAKHAI PILIHIMAYUNUT INUNUT
PIYAKHAGALUANGANIK HIVULIMI.

MALGUNIK PIKAKHIMAYUGUT ILAUKATIGI-
INIK. ATAANI NUNAVUMI PALITIGUTINUT
ANGIGUTIT (NLCA ILANGANI 4), NTIkut,
KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO NUNATIAMI
KAVAMATKUT PINGAHUUPUTIK
HAVAKATIGIUKHIMAYUT PINAHUAKHUTIK
ILLIHIMATJUTIKHAINUT NUNAVUT. HAT-
JAVYAK, NTIkut OVALO GNkut MALGUUVLU-
TIK NAKUUYUMIK HAVAKATIGIUKHIMAYUMIK
ANGIGUTIKAKTUT, KANGIKTUGAAPIKMI
MALIKTAKHAMUT. HAMANI, NALUNAITUK
PIGAMI ILAUGUMI NUNAVUMI KIN-
AUYAKHAINI ATUGUTIKHAI, INUIT
NUNAVUMI PILAAGUMIK
IHIVGIUGUTIKHANIK INUIT MIKHAANUT
PILIHIMAYUNIK OVALO ATIKTUILUTIK KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK TUNILAAKTUT GNkunut.



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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 KATITILIGIYT KANATAMI TUNIKATAKHKHIMAYUKHAT PIHAMAYAKHAININGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUAGINIK KATITIHIMAYUT KAVAMATKUT NUNAKAKAAKHMAYUT IHIVGIUGUTAINI (APS).

ATUKHUGU ILANGANI 33 OVALO 34 NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANILIAUYUT NALVAAKTIHIMAYUT, INGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUAGINIK OVALO TUTKUKTUITJUTAINIK, NTIkut UKAKHIMAYUT PIHIMAYAKHAVUT ILAUKATIGILUTA TAMAAKTATITIHIMAYUT, ILAUKATIGILUTA MUNAGLUTA UKAUTIGINIK IHUMAALUNAKTUT TUHAGUTIKHAT OVALO INMINIIGUTIKHANTUHAKTTILUTA PINGAHUIT ATULIGAAGATKATITIHIMAYUNIK OVALO ILAUKATIGILUTAKINAUYALIUGUTINIK NIUVIKTAUGAAGATAKATITIHIMAYUT. UKAKHIMAYUGUTLU PINIAKTUGUT "HANALUTA NUNAVUMI INUIT PILAAKTAINIK IHIVGIUFAAGIAMI OVALO UKGIAMI INGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUANGIT KATIHIIMAYUT PIGIAGITA IKAYUKLUGIT KAMATKUT KANATAMI PIPKANAHUALUGIT INUIT HAVAKATIGIKTUKHAT PIYAKHAIТИNGILGAAT ATUGUTIGALUANGIT PILIHIMAYUNI" NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI.

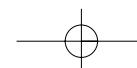
APSmik ILIHIMALIMAT, KATITILIGIYT KANATAMI ILTAGIHIMAYUT NTIkut OVALO AALAT INUIT HAVAKVIIT ILAUKATIGINIAT TUTKUUMAVIKHANIK KATITIHIMAYUNIK ILAULUTIK ANGIYUMI ANGIGUTIT PITKUHMAYUT INUIT AYOIKHAGUTIKHAIȚ OVALO HAVAGUTIKHAIȚ IHIVGIUFTTILUGIT OVALO PIPKALUGIT PILAAKTAMINIK KATITIHIMAYUTOVALO IHIVGIUFAAGUTINGIT 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.

PITKUYAVUT:

- NTI^{kut} OVALO GN^{kut} KILAMIK ANGMAKTITI-LUTIK AIVAGUTIKHANIK HANAYAAMI ATUGUTIKHANIK TUNIKATAGUTIKHAINIK KINAUYAKHANUT NUNAVUMUT, PIGIAK-NAHALUTIK INIKTINAHUALUGIT ANGIGUTIT UKAKATIGIAGANI INIKTINAGU 2005mi NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT KINAUYAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.
 - NTI^{kut} OVALO GN^{kut} INIKTINAHUALUTIK ILAUAKATIGIIGUTIKHAMIK KATITIGUTINIK NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT KIN-AUYAKHANIK INUIT NUNAVUMI PILAAK-TAINIK, TUNITINAGIT KANATAMI KAVA-MATKUT 2005mi KANATANI KINAUYAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.



2002 | 2003

Δε-ς δέ τοι πάντα τοις οὐρανοῖς
απόλυτος εἶσαι μέντος.

Cultural Expression: Supporting our Traditions from the Ground Up

INUUVIVINIIT UKAUHIKHANGIT: IKAYUKTAKHAVUT INUUHIGALUAVUT NUNAMIT

Sustaining cultural expression

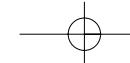
The Inuit of Nunavut know that one of the best ways to sustain our culture is to support it from the ground up. As we carry on our efforts for genuine Inuit education and an *Inuktut Protection Act*, we take great pride and comfort from the knowledge that our traditions are alive, well and reflected 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 ILIJAGUTIKHAINIK OVALO *INUKTIGUT MUNAGITJUTIKHAIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK*, KUVIAHUKTUGUT OVALO NALUNGINAPTA AYONGITAVUT OVALO INUUHIGALUAVUT UMAYUMATA, NAKUUPLUTIK OVALO TAKUKHUMATA AMIGAITUNI INUUVIVINIIT PIKATKAPTINIK 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-
LIK PANMATA OVALO INUIT ILAKTIQIT.



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Recommendation

- 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.



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.

PIKATAMATA NUNAMINI PITKUTAINIK –
ILAUKATIGIT NUNAHIUTIKUT NUNAMINI
KIKITIVIUKUT – INUUYAAMI AYONAITUMIK
UKIUKTAKTUMI OVALO ATUTIAKATAUTIMII

HAPKOA ILAKAFUUGALUIT PIHI-
MAYAVUT NUNAVUT NUNAGIYUMAYAIT
INUIT INUUYUMAVIA. KIHIMI AMIGIATKAL
ALUTIK IKAYULAAKTAVUT INUUUVIVINIIT
UKAUHINGANIK, HAMNA ATAUHIK NUNAT
PIKATAKTUT HAKUGIKVIVINIT. UKIUNI
NTIKUT KINIKHIMALIKTTUT
ILAUAKATIGIYAKHAMINIK HANAYAAMI
NUNAVUMI INUUUVIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHAMIR

ovalo ilangani 33 nunavumi
nunataagutit angigutaani,
aivakatigiyugut utiktitjutikhainik
inuit pitkuhigaluanginik tutkuktu
init gatineumi (haniani ottawa) o
yellowknifemit.

PITKUYAVU

- UKTUGUTIKHAT PIKATAKTUKHAT NAU-NAIYANAHUALUGIT KINAUYANUT ILAUKATIGIUKTUKHAT HANAYAAMI NUNAVUMI INUUUVIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHA.
 - HIVULINAHUALUGU, INUIT HAVAKVIIT, TAMAMIK MUNAGIYIIT KAVAMATKUTNI, KANATAMI TUTKUKTUIYIT OVALO PRINCE OF WALES TUTKUKTUIVIA YELLOWKNIFE HAVAKATIGIUKTUKHAT ILINAHUALUGU NUNAVUMI INUUUVIVINIIT HAVAKVIKHAINIK.

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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 KIKITIVIIT OVALO INUUHIGALUAP-
TINIK UMAPYKHIUGUTINIK IKAYUGUTAIT
PILIHIMAYUT. UBLUMI NTIkut IHUMAYUT
MALGUNIK MIKHAANUT: QAUMA NUUTI-
TIKATAKTUK IKAYUGUTIKHAK OVALO
NUNANI APIKHUITIUTI.

QAUMA NUUTITIKATAKTUK IKAYUGUTIKHAK

NUNAKAKAAKHIIMAYUT ANIAKTIILIGIYIT
TUNNGAVINGA ANGIKHIIMAYUT KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK QAUMA NUTITIKATAK TUK
IKAYUGUTIKHAKMIK (\$500,000mik UKIUK
TAMAAT NTIkunut INILUNI 2007mi), HANAHIMAYUK IKAYUGIAGANI TAHPKOA
IHUINAAKHIIMAYUT UKPATIMINUT ILIHAHKTI-
TLUGIT UNGAHIKTUNI ILIHAHKVINI. KAGI-
TAUYAKUT TAAKTIIT OVALO KAUYIMAYATUK-
AGINIK INUIT IKAYUKTUNIK AUTLAAKATANI-
AKTUT NUNANUT HAVAKTIGINAHUALUGIT
TAHPKOA ANIKTAUHIMAYUT.

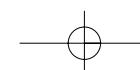
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Community Wellness

NUNANI NAAMAGUTIKHAT



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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 APIKHUITJUTI

ILANGANI KANANAMIT ATUKTUT
APIKHUITJUTIT NUNAVUMI NUNAINI
IKAYUKTAULIKTUT KAUYIMAYATUKAGINIT
INUIT ATUYUKTAINIK APIKHUTKIT
PIVAKHUTIK AKIGAKTUKTUT IHUAKHI-
NAHUAKHUGIT AKIGAKTUKPALAAGLUTIP
ILUANI NUNANI. KATIMATTILUGIT, NTIkut
ANGIKHIMAYUT ILILUGIT IHIVGIUGUTIK-
HANIK HIVUMUNGANAHALUGU NUNAN
APIKHUIYT PILIHIMAYUT UKAUTIGLUGIT
PIYUMAYAIT NAKUUHIYAAMI TUH-
AGUTIKHANGIT NUNAVUMIUT OVALO
HAVAKTUT PIVAKTAIT PILIHIMAYUT OVALO
IKAYUGITIKHAINIK NUUNANI

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Δεκατία I: የዕድገትና ማረጋገጫ እና ማስተካከል በአዲስ

Appendix I: Measuring the Health of Inuit Society and Culture

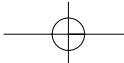
ILANGANI I: NAUNAIYAGUTAIT ANIAGUTINGIT INUIT INUUHIIT OVALO INUUVIVINIIT

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.

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.

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

IHAMAGUPTA 20nik UKIUNUT HIV-
NIKHAPTINIK, KANUK NALUHUINIKTUGUT
PIYAVUT INULIGIYT OVALO INUUVIVINIT
TIKITUMAYAVUT OVALO KANUK NAUNAIYA-
NIAKTAVUT OVALO TAKUNIAKTAVUT
PIYAVUT? OVALO INUIT NAKUUYUMIK ATIK-
TUINIAKATA INUIT MIKHAANUT PILIHI-
MAYUT KINAUYAKHAINIK KANATAMI KAVA-
MATKUNIT, KANUK NAUNAIYANIAKTAVUT
TAHAPKO A KINAUYAIT NAKUUYUMIK IKPIG-
INIAKTAVUT INUUHIANI INUIT?
PIYUKHAYUGUT KANUK NAUNAIYANIAK-
TUGUT INULIGIYT OVALO INUUVIVINIT
NAKUUTIJATINIK 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, Joelie 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:



INUIT AVALIINGITUT KINIKHUTIK
NAKUUYUMIK NAUNAITKUTIKHANIK ATUK-
TAKHAINIK OVALUNIT NAUNAITKUTIT PIHI
MAYUT PIHIMAYAVUT ANIAGUTTINGIT
NUNAPTINI, AVALITUUGITUMIK
HANATLIGIYT ANGILIGUTAIT. INUINAUNGI-
TUT KANATAMI AVATAANUTLU AMIGAILIK-
TUT IHIVGIKTIT 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 KIM
AUYAT ATUKTUT AYAGUTINIK AKHALUUT-
TINIK OVALO AKHALUUTIT IHUAKHAKTI-
MATJUTAINIK, AMIGAIGUTIT AKHALUUTIT
AHIGUGUTTINGIT NAKUTKIYAUNIAKTUK.
HAMNA ATAUHIK UKTUGUT PIYUKHAK
NUTAANIK NAUNAIYAGIAMI HUNA NAKU-
UYUK INUUIHPTINI OVALO INUUVIVINIPINTI

'HANAHIMAYUT-NUNAVUM NAUNAITKUTIT'

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

- **PIJITSIRNIQ**, IKAYUKTUT AALANUT (IKAYU
TIAKTUT), ATAUHIK PIYUMAYAIT INUIT
INUUVIVININGINI. HAMNA PITKUHI ILI-
HAKTTIAUYUK NUTAKANUT INUUHII NI
ATUKHUGU INUULIHAAKTITLUGIT.

- $\Delta C = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{initial}}^{\text{final}} \sigma dA$

" $\Delta C = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{initial}}^{\text{final}} \sigma dA$ "

$\Delta C = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\text{initial}}^{\text{final}} \sigma dA$

- $\Delta c^{-<^c - \Delta \sigma^g} \Delta^+ \lambda^+ \mu^+ \sigma^b \Delta^- r^+ \lambda^- \mu^- \sigma^c$
 $\Delta c^{-<^c - \Delta \lambda^+ \mu^+ \sigma^g} \wedge^g \delta \mu^- \lambda^- \mu^- \sigma^c$
 $\Delta \mu^b \sigma^c, \Delta c^{-\sigma - \Delta \mu^b \sigma^c} \Delta^+ \lambda^+ \mu^+ \sigma^b$
 $\wedge \delta^a \mu^+ \sigma^c \Gamma^b \Delta^- \lambda^- \mu^- \sigma^c$
 $\wedge \lambda^+ \lambda^- \mu^+ \sigma^g \Gamma^b (\wedge^a \wedge^a \mu^+ \sigma^b) \wedge^g$
 $\Delta^+ \lambda^+ \mu^+ \sigma^b \Delta^- \lambda^- \mu^- \sigma^c \wedge^a \lambda^+ \lambda^- \mu^+ \sigma^a$
 $\Delta^+ \lambda^+ \mu^+ \sigma^b \wedge^g \lambda^+ \lambda^- \mu^+ \sigma^a \Delta^- \lambda^- \mu^- \sigma^c \wedge^a$
 $\wedge \mu^+ \sigma^b \wedge^g \lambda^+ \lambda^- \mu^+ \sigma^a \Delta^- \lambda^- \mu^- \sigma^c \wedge^a$

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.

- **Aajiqtigingniq** 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:

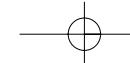
- ***Learning by observation:*** As the first step to learning in the traditional Inuit setting, the pupil observes the expert who is teaching the skill while the expert observes the pupil. This type of learning involves a minimum of conversation, commentary or theory.

PITUALAAT INIKNIGULIKTUK INIKHIMALIK-TUK OVALO NAKUUHILIKTUK, INUK PITI-AKHIMAYUKHAK ILAMINUT OVALO NUNAMINUT. UKPIGYIAUTIAKTUT ANGAYUKAAT TAHAPKOA PIINAKTUT OVALO ATUINAKTUT *PLITSIRNIQ*, ATUK-TANGIT IKAYUGUTIT NUNAMINUT.

- AJIQTIGINGNIQ UKAUHINGA OVALO
TUHAKTITINGA PIYUKHAT MUNAGIYAMI
HAVAKTAKHAT OVALO PITKUTIT, PIGIAMI
NAKUUTKIYAMIK ATUGUTINGIT PIHI-
MAYAVUT NAKUUTJUTIKHAINIK
ILAUYUNUT. HAMANI, INUK KININIAKTUK
IKAYUGUTIKHAMINIK, ANGIKHIMAYUNIK
TAMAMIT OVALO NALUNGITJUTIKHAINIK
PIHIMAYAINIK ILANGINUT ILAUYUNI,
AVALIITUMUT OVALUINIIT TAMAMIKMUT.
INUK UKALIKTUK PINAHUAGUNAKHIYUK
PIYUMAYAMIK HIVULIMI, KIHIMI AALANGU-
LAAT OVALO NAKUUHLAAT UKAKATIGILI-
GAAGATA AALANUT.

- **PILIMMAKSARNIQ** ATUKTUK AYOIKHAKTUT PIPLUTIK. “ATUGUTINGIT AYOILAAMI OVALO NALUHUILAAMI.” **PILIMMAKSARNIQ** ATAUHIK INUIT ANGAYUKAAT TUNIVAKTAIT, INUUUVIVINIT, NALUGITAKHAIIT OVALO AYOIKTAKHAIIT NUTAKAMINUT. KITKANI-ITUT **PILIMMAKSARNIQ** HAPKOA:

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



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- ↗Ութեած: Առաջ Հայոց կանոնադրության մեջ հայության պահպանի գործությունները պահպանի գործությունների համար առաջ էին գործությունները:

- **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 (*ganiutuurunparnigia*):

- **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.

- **Piliriqatigingniq**, 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 UKPIGYUT NAKUTKIKIY ALIHAGIAMMI OVALO PIHIMAYAAMI NALUNGITJUTIKHANIK MIKHAANUTAYOIKHIMAYUNUT, ATUGUTI PILAAKTUUKTUGUTINIK OVALO NUTAAGUTINIKUKTUGUTIT (*qanuqtuurunnarniq*);

- **PIKATAINAGUTI:** PINGAHUA *pilimmak-sarniq* ILAUYUK PIKATAINAGUTI NUTAAINK AYOIKHAUTINIK, TAMAMIK ATULAAAT KABLUNAATITUT ILANGANITU PIKATAINAGUTI AYOILAAT AYOIK-TAKHAMINIK OVALO PILUTIK. AYOIKHAKATALUTIK OVALO TAKUP- KAIKATALUTIK AYOIKTAKHAMINIK OVAL NALUNGITAKHAMINIK, INUK INIKPIANI AKTUK OVALO ILITAGIYAU LUNI PIPKATI

- **PILIRIQATIGHINGNIQ, ATUGUTINGIT HAVAKATIGIT OVALUNIT ILAUKATIGIIT ILAGIINKTUT KITKANIIMAT INUUVIVINIINI IKAYUKATIGIINKTUT UKPIGIYAINI AKHUGUTIGIYUT HAMANI.**

- **QANUQTUURUNNARNIQ/**
 - IQQAKAUKIRINGNIQ** ATUGUTINGIT AALA
GULAAGUTIT OVALO IHUAKHAIJTUTIT
AYONAGUTINIK, ATUKLUTIK HUNANIK
OVALO TAMAMIK PITKUTINIK PILAAKTUT
KOYAGINAK. ATUKTUK PILAAKTUK AYOKH-
AGUTINI PIHAKTAKHANIK OVALUNIT
KINIKHUNI IHUMAGITIALUGU IHUAKH-
AGUTIKHAI TAYOKHAGUTIT. NUNAHIUTI
AHIGUKAT NUNAMI, IHUAKHLAAKTAIT
HANALGUTINUT OVALO HANAUTINUT
PIKAKAT - TAIMAAGUTIINAK PINGILUGU.
ATAUHIKLU QANUQTUUQ KINIKLUGU
NAKUUHIYAAMI OVALUNIT KINIKLUGIT
HANALGUTIKHAT OVALUNIT IHUMAG-
ILUGIT OVALO PINAHUALUGIT.

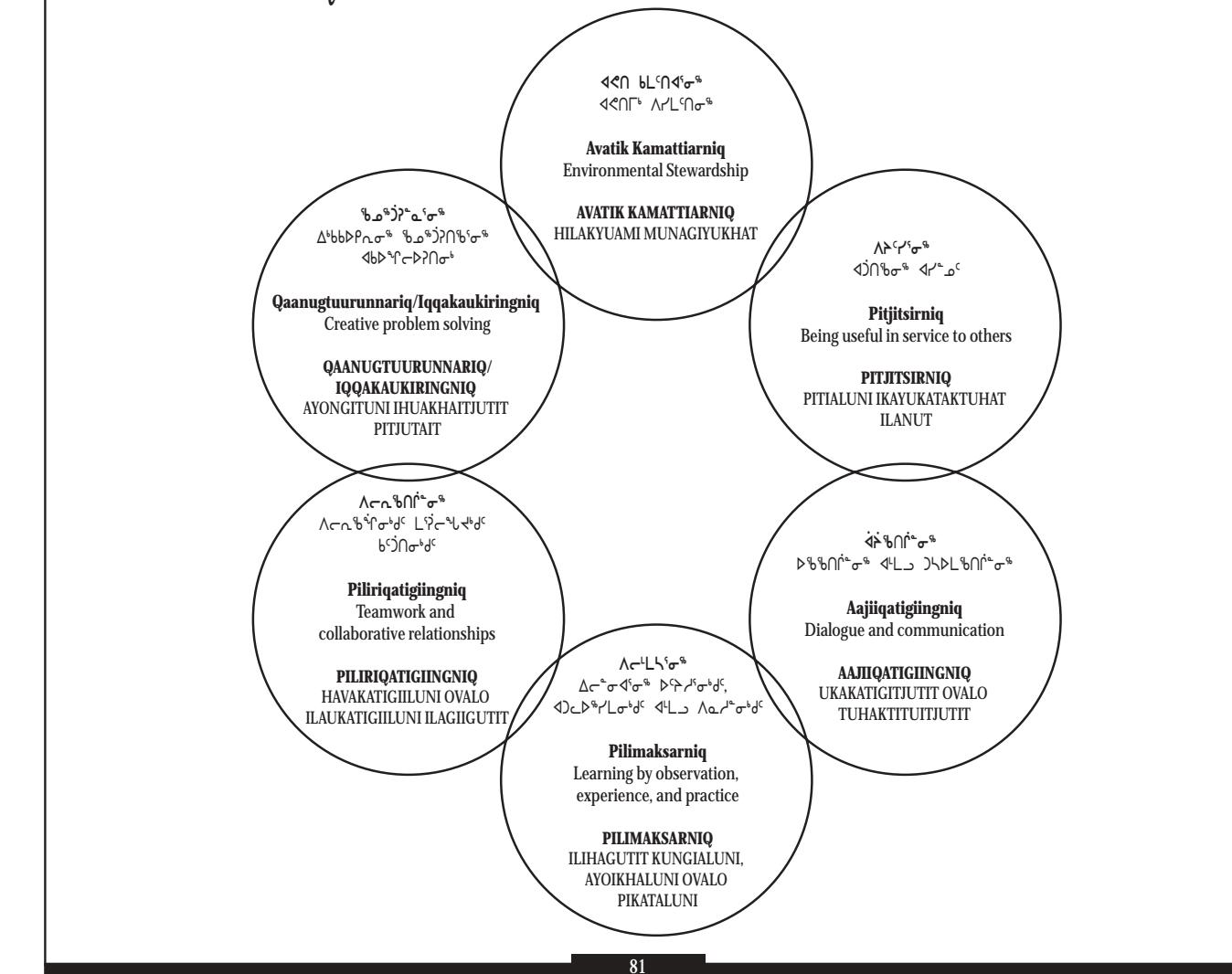
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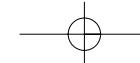
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- **Avatik Kamattiarneq**, or environmental stewardship, reflects an Inuit mindset which human beings are seen as part of the physical environment and subject to its dynamics. In contrast to the Western notion of land ownership, Inuit believe the environment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

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

Nunavut Six IQ Principles NUNAVUMI SIKSIIT IQMI MALIGUTIKHAII





2002 2003

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.

HAKUGUTAA ILANGIT HANAHIMAYUT - NUNAVUMI NAUNAITKUTAIT PIHIMALAAT PITKUTIKHAIT HAPKOA MALIGUTIKHAT ATUKLAAT, NAUNAITKUTIKHAT INMINUT, ILAKATINUT OVALO NUNAKATIMINUT NAKUUTJUTIKHAINIK. ILANGIT NAUNAITKUTIKHAT PIHIMANIAKTUT ATUKTAKTUT KATI-TIHIMAYUT NUNAVUMI KATITIGIYIT OVALU- NIIT KATITIGIYIT KANATAMI OVALO KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI IKLUKATIGIT IHIVGIUKHIMAYUNIT NAKUYUK AUT-LAVIKHAK NAKUUYUMUT MALIKTAHKAMUT - KANATAMI MUNAGIYUNI PIKANGITUK AATJIKUTAANIK.

ILAGIAMI NUNAVUMI IKLUNI IHIVGIUGUTIT, AIPAA ATULAAK NAUNAITKUTIKHAK ILAUGUMI ILANGINI INUIT INUUHINI OVALO INUUVIVINIINI AVATAANUTUK NUNANI AYOIKHAUTIT OVALO ATUINAKTAT MALIGUTIT HANATILIGIYIT HIVUMUNGAGUTAIT, ATUKLUGIT UKAKATIGITJUTIT, NUNANI ATUKTUT ATUGUTIT. TAIMAAT NAUNAITKUTIT ATULAAT UKIUK TAMAAT IHIVGIUGUTIT ATUGUTAINI KATITILAAT NANIKIAK NUNANI OVALUNIT AVIKTUKHIMAYUNI KATIMALIGAAGAMIK UKIAKHAMI, PIGIAGITA MALIGUTIKHAINIK NUNAVUMI KINAUYAKHAT ATUGUTINI FEBRUARYMI. TAIMAAT, NAUNAITKUTIT TUNILAAKTAT INUIT TIGUHIMAYAMI INUIT MIKHAANUT KINAUYAKHAINIK PIVAKTUT NUNAVUMI IKLULIGIYINI, ILIHAGUTINI, UKAUHINI OVALO ANIAGUTINI.

2002 2003

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.

IHVIGIUKTI MARK ANIELSKI, IKAYUKHIMAYUK HIVULIMI HILAKYUAMUT OVALO UTIKTILAAKTUT HANATILIGIYIT NAU-NAITKUTAINIK HANAHIMAYUT KANATAMI KATIMAKATAKTUT HILAKYUAMUT OVALO HANATILIGIYIMUT PIHIMAGUMI GDPNIK INMINIK KINAUYANIK NAUNAIYAGUTIT (GWA) ATUGUTINI, UKAKHIMAYAA "NAKUYUK ATUGUTIKHAK OVALO ATULAAT IKAYU-GIAMI NUNAT OVALO BUSNIGUTIT NAU-NAIYALUTIK OVALO MUNAGILUTIK PIH-MALAAT INUUHII NAKUYUT" NAU-NAIYAUTAK HAMANI AIPAANI MAKPIGAAP TAKUKHAUYUT ILANGIT ATULAAT ILANGANIK NAUNAIYAUTIT PIHIMAYUT TAKUKHAUTJUTIKHAI INULIGIYIT OVALO INUUVIVINIIT PIKATAUTIKHAI INUUHIVUT.

PITKUYAVUT:

- NTikut, NUNAVUMI KATITILIGIYIT OVALO KATITILIGIYIT KANATAMI HANALUTIK ATUKTAKHAMIK ILANGINIK NAUNAIYATIKHAINIK NUNAVUMI TIKITINAGU SEPTEMBER 2004, PIGIAMINI ATUGUTIKHAI ILAUYAAMI 2005mi KINAUYAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK NUNAVUMI OVALO KANATAMI.



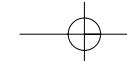
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Sample Indicators of Social and Cultural Well-Being

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? • <u>What did you have to know before you could go?</u>
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?



2002 2003

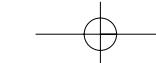
Sample Indicators of Social and Cultural Well-Being

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 Inuktut/Inuinnaqtun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How did you learn Inuktut/Inuinnaqtun? How fluent do you consider yourself? How easily can you explain traditional concepts and skills in Inuktut/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 Inuktut/Inuinnaqtun? Speaking Inuktut/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	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?

2002 2003

UKTUGUTIT NAUNAITKUTIT INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI NAKUUTUTIKHAIIT

NAUNAITKUTIT	APIKHUUTIKHAIIT
PIHIMALUGIT INUTUKAIT TUTKUUMAYUKHAT NALUNGITAKHAPТИНІК	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KANGA PINGAHUNIK UBLUNIK NUNAMITKALUAKIT? KINALU AUTLAAKATIVIT? HUNAMIK AYOIKHIMAVIT/HUNAMIK ILIHAIVIT? HUNAMIK NALUNGITUKHUVIT AUTLAKTITLUTIT?
PIHIMALUGIT INUTUKAIT IHUAKHAYAAMI ILAKATIGIIT OVALO NUNANI AYOKHAGUTIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KINGULIMI AYOKHAGAVIT, ILATITLUUNIIT, KINAMUT IKAYUKHIUKIT? HUNAMIK IKAYUKTUK PIVA? KINGULIMI AYOKHAGAMIK, NUNANI, KANUK MUNAGIYAUVA? KINA ILAUVА?
PIHIMALUGIT INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT KAVAMATKUT PIKIYAINI HANATJUTAINI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KAFINIK UKIUMI INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGIT IKAYUKHIMAYUK MALIGUTIKHANI PIKYALIUKTUNI? KANUK INUTUKAIT UKAKATIHIMAYUT? ATUKTUK TITIGAKUHIMAYUK? KITUT? AKIGAKTUHIMAVAT OVALUNIT KIUTJUTIKATANGITPAT INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANUT OVALO PIKYALIUKTUT MUNAGIYIIT? TAIMAIMAT, KANUK IHUAKHAKHIMAVA?
NALUNGITAGIT OVALO ATUKATAKTANGIT INUUHIGALUANGIT AYOIKHIMATJUTAIT <i>(pilimmaksarniq)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KAFIUYUT INUIT ILAKATINI/NUNANI NALUNGITUT HAVAGIAMINI AMINIK OVALUNIT HANALAAT INUIT AANUGAAKHAINIK? KAFINIK AANUGAAKHANIK HANAHIMAYUT UKIUMI? KAFINIK ILAKATITIT HIKUTAKPAKTUT IMIGUTIKHAMIК? KANUK ATUKPIATAUVА 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 PULAAPKAKPIT INIKNINUT INUULGAMINUT ILATIT INUUNGITUT IKLUNI?
NUNANI NAAMGUTINGIT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NUNANI KIKITHIVIKAKAT? AMIGAITUT? KAFINIK ATUKATAKPIUK? HUNAMINIK ATUKATAKIUK? KANGA NIGIKATIGIVIUK NUNANIT NIKNICK INUTUKAIT NUNANI OVALUNIT 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 OVALUNIT INUINAQTUT? KANUK UKATIAYUNAHIVIT ILINEK? KANUK PILAAKIT UKAUHINGIT IHUMAGITJUTAIT OVALO AYONGITAINIK INUKTITUT/INUINAQTUT? (PILAAKIT INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIT UKAUHIANUT.)



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UKTUGUTIT NAUNAITKUTIT INULIGIYINI OVALO INUUVIVINI NAKUUTUTIKHAI

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

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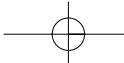
Appendix II: Summary of Recommendations

ILANGANI II: PITKUTIYAVUT

Social Housing

INUIT IKLULIGIYIT

- 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.
 - 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



2002 2003

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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 preschool 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 PITJUTIKHA
OVALO MUNAGITJUTIKHAIT TAHAPKOA
IKLUKHAT.

ILIHAKTUY

- KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT TUNIYUKHAT \$3.5millionmik UKIUK TAMAAT KULIK UK UNUT HANATJUTKHAINIK OVALO INIK-TIGUTIKHAINIK INUKTITUT ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK;
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT, KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI OVALO NTIkut KATIMAYUKHA UKIUMI PAKNAYAGIAMINI INIK-TIGUTIKHAINIK KRAT Kmit 12mut INUKTITUT ILIHAKVIKHAMIK, AYOIKHIMAYUNI ILIHAKTIKHANIK OVALO NAKUUYUMIK ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK 2010mi;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI UKAKATICILU NTIKUT IHIVGIULUTIK NTEPniki PILIHIMAYUNUT OVALO PINAHUALUTIK PILATA 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.

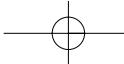
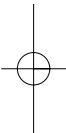
- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PINAHUAK-TUKHAT PIPKAILUTIK INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT ILIHAGUTIGINI ILIHALIHAAK-TUNUT;

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI UKAKATIGLUGIT NUNANI OVALO NTIKUT PINAHUALUTIK INIKPIAKHIMAYUMIK IHIVGIUGUTINIK PIGIAGITA UBLUMI ILIHAGUTIT ATUGUTIN- GIT PIHIMAYUNIK INUIT INUUVIVINIT, UKPIGYAIT OVALO UKAUHIINIK OVALO AALANGUTITLUGIT PILAAKATA; OVALO
 - NUNAVUT INIKTITUIYUKHAK AYOIGUTINIK MIKHAANUT IHIVGIUGUTINIK OVALO INIKPIAGUTINIK AYONGITUNUT OVALO HAVAGAAGUTINI AYOIKHAGUTINIK, AATJKUTAATUT PRAVINSIT PITAAKHI- MAYAINIK

UKAUHII

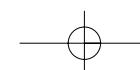
UKAUHIIPIKUYAKYUA

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TIKUAKHI-
MAYUKHAT MINISTAMIK
MUNAGIYUKHAMIK INUKTITUT UKAUHI-
INIK HAVAKTUKHANIK INIKTIGAMI
UKAUHIIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAMIK.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI PIPKAIYUKHAK
UKAKTUNIK KUVIAGINGITANIK -ATUK-
LUGIT INUIT INUUHIINIK - TUNILAAKTUT
UKAKTIIT KAMISINAMUT, ATAANI UKAUHIIT
PIKUYAKYUAKHAMITITIGAALALUTIKI UU



• An Annual Report on the State of Inuit Culture and Society • Ukiuk Tuhaktakhat Kanugitaakhait Inuit Inuuiviniit Ovalo Inuuhiitjata





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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.

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- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGILIYAKHAIT ATUGUTINGA TITIGAKVIA UKAKTIIT KAMISINAUP TUNIYAAMIK ATANGUYAU-TIKHAIIT OVALO MUNAGITJUTIKHAIIT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI TAKHIYAKHAIIT ATUGUTAA UBLUMI UKAKTIIT KAMISINAU

INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAT

 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INU TITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAM MUNAGIYAAMI, TUHAKTITIYAAMI OVALO ANGILIYAAMI ATUGUTINGIT INUKTITUT OVALO INUINAQTUT.
 - *INUTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAK* PIPKAIYUKHAK TAMAMIK NUNAT KIHIMI IQALUNI - AVALITUK NUNA AMIGAITUT INUGIAGUTAINI WEVEETITUT UKAUYUKT NIK NUNAKATIGIINIK - HAVAKTILUGIT INUKTITUT OVALO KABLUNAATITUT. IQALUIT PILAALUTIK HAVAGUTIMINIK OVALO TAKULAAGUTINIK WEVEETITUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INU TITUT (TAMAMIK UKAUHINGIT, AALAT UKAGUTINGITLU, ILANGIT INUINAQTUT) KABLUNAATITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT UKAUHIGILIKLUGU NUNAUMI. HAMNA PIPKAILAILUGU AYOKHAKATAKTUT INUKTUT UKAYUKTUNUT ATUYUKTAINUT UKAUHIMINIK HAVAKVINI, ILIHAKVINI OVALUNIIT IKAYUKTAUVINI KAVAMATKUN OVALUNIIT BUSNINIT.

INUKTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYU

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INU
TITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAKHAM
MUNAGIYAAMI, TUHAKTTIYAAMI OVALO
ANGILIYAAMI ATUGUTINGIT INUKTITUT
OVALO INUINAQTUT.
 - INUTITUT MUNAGITJUTIT PIKUYAKYUAK
PIPKAIYUKHAK TAMAMIK NUNAT KIHIMI
IQALUNI - AVALIITUK NUNA AMIGAITUT
INUGIAGUTAINI WEVEETITUT UKAUYUKT
NIK NUNAKATIGIINIK - HAVAKTILUGIT
INUKTITUT OVALO KABLUNAAITUT.
IQALUIT PILAALUTIK HAVAGUTIMINIK
OVALO TAKULAAGUTINIK WEVEETITUT.
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIYUKHAT INU
TITUT (TAMAMIK UKAUHINGIT, AALAT
UKAGUTINGITLU, ILANGIT INUINAQTUT)
KABLUNAAITUT OVALO WEVEETITUT
UKAUHIGILIKLUGU NUNAUMI. HAMNA
PIPKAILAILUGU AYOKHAKATAKTUT INUKT
TUT UKAYUKTUNUT ATUYUKTAINUT
UKAUHIMINIK HAVAKVINI, ILIHAKVINI
OVALUNIIT IKAYUKTAUVINI KAVAMATKUN
OVALUNIIT BUSNINIT.

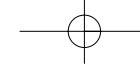
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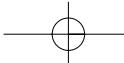
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Health

Poli

- 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;





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- የሚሸፍው ማረጋገጫዎች እናነፃርድ:
ጋዢሸፈዎች በመ ገዢዎች መቀበያ
እናዚሁ ተከራክሩ ይቻልኝና የሚታደር
ይህንም በግዢ የሚያስተካክለ
የሚከተሉ በግዢ የሚያስተካክለ
የሚከተሉ በግዢ የሚያስተካክለ
የሚከተሉ በግዢ የሚያስተካክለ

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.

ANIAKTIJIGIY

PIKUYA

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ILIPKAILUTIK KUVIAGIYAUUNIK “ANIANGITUT INU-UHINIK” ILIHAGUTIT MALIGUTIKHAINIK – HIGAKNAILIGUTINIK, NIGITIAGUTINIK, INUUTIAGUTINIK, INUUHIIT PIYAKHAINIK OVALO KAGITAMUT ANIATAILIGUTINIK – ILUANUT TAMAMIK KRATSNI NUNAVUMI ILIHAGUTIT ATUKTAINI;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI ANGIKTITILUTIK BILAAMIK PIPKAINAHUALUGIT NIUVIKVIT TUHAKTITILUTIK KAFIUTJUTAIT HIGAANIK NIUVIKTTIVAKTUT UKIUK TAMAAT. ATUKLUGIT TUHAGUTIKHAT, NUNAVUMI KATI-TILIGIYIT NAUNAYAKLUTIK OVALO TUHAKTITILUTIK KAFIUYUT NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAAINIT KINAUYA HIGAAMUT TAMAILIKPAKTUT UKIUK TAMAAT;
 - KANATAMI OVALO NUNAVUMI KAVAMATKUT TUHAKTITILUTIK INUNUT ILIHAGUTIKHAINIK PILIHIMAYUMIK PIP-KAINAHUAT HIGAAGUIGUTINIK.

- **መርሃጥ አድራሻ የሚሸጠውን ምርመራዎች**
- **የመልካም ተደርጓል ማረጋገጫ የሚያስፈልግ ምርመራዎች**
- **የመልካም ተደርጓል ማረጋገጫ የሚያስፈልግ ምርመራዎች**

- ማረጋገጫ አይነት ማረጋገጫ መሬታ ተስፋል ማረጋገጫ
አርጉዳሽ በቅርቡ በቅርቡ የሚመለከት በቅርቡ
ልማዕና የሚመለከት የሚመለከት በቅርቡ
 - ማረጋገጫ መሬታ ተስፋል ማረጋገጫ የሚመለከት በቅርቡ
ለቅርቡ የሚመለከት የሚመለከት በቅርቡ
የሚመለከት የሚመለከት በቅርቡ ተስፋል
የሚመለከት የሚመለከት በቅርቡ ተስፋል
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 - ማረጋገጫ መሬታ ተስፋል ማረጋገጫ የሚመለከት
ለቅርቡ የሚመለከት በቅርቡ ተስፋል
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 - ማረጋገጫ መሬታ ተስፋል ማረጋገጫ
ለቅርቡ የሚመለከት በቅርቡ ተስፋል

- ሰይልኩር ዘዴንጂ አነጂ ቤትር ሰይልኩር ሰይልኩር
ለመሆኑበቸውናበጠቅ ሲቀር ሲቀር ሲቀር
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የፈረሰነት ሲቀር ሲቀር ሲቀር ሲቀር
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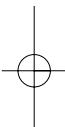
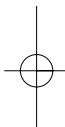
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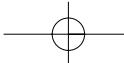
Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit

- 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 ILIHAKTITLUGIT ILIHAKTUIYIT, MUNAKHIT OVALO INULIGIYIT ILIHAKTUT INMINIIGUTIT PIP-KAINAHUAGUTINIK, NUTKAKTITITJUTIKHAINIK OVALO INMINIITAAKHIMAYUT MUNAGITJUTIKHAINIK;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKATIG-ILUGIT NUNAVUMI ILINIAGIAKPAALIVIIT OVALO NUNANI ILIHAKVIIT ATANGUYAIT OVALO NUNANI HAVAKTUT, ILIHAKLUGIT ANIAKTAILIGIYIT OVALO INULIGIYIT HAVAK-TIIT PIPKANAHUALUGIT UKAKATIGLUGIT IKPINAGUTAIT HIGAACIAMI, IMIGIAMI OVALUNIIT AAGIYAAGUTINIK PIYAMI HINGAIHIMATITLUGIT;
 - NUNANI ANIAKVIIT PIKATAMATA NAKU-UYUNIK KINAUYAKHAINIK TUHAKTITIYAA-MI ANIAKTAILITJUTINIK INUUYAAMI;
 - PIKTAKTUNIK OLAPKITJUTIKHANIK PIP-KAIKATALUTIK PILAAKTAINIK NUNAKATICIGIT TAMAMIK NUNANI;
 - KANATAMI KAVAMATKUT OVALO KAV-MATKUT NUNAVUMI HAVAKATIGILUTIK HAVAKTUKHALIULUTIK MUNAKHIKHANIK INIKHAINIK HAVAKTUKHAKHIULUTIK;
 - KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HANALUTIK HAVAKTUKHAKHIUGUTIKHANIK HAVA-GAAKTUKHANIK MUNAKHINI OVALO AALANI ANIAKTAILIGIYINIK; OVALO





2002 2003

- Δ♂τ'ε-επος^ε Αἴτιος Δεκαδημονίας^ε
Αἰσχύλος Αἰσχυλοῦ δέσμος Αἰσχύλοντά
Δαμάς εἶδηνθεούσα σέ αἴτιος Εἰδήσεις οὐκε
ἔργος Κρότωντά Δαμάς εἶδηνθεούσα
εποδημοντά Αἴτιος Αἰσχύλοντά σέ
μετατομή σέ Δικαιούσας Εργασίας Δαμάς-
εργασίας Αἴτιος Δεκαδημονίας Εργασίας Εργασίας,
Αἰσχύλος Κρότωντά Αἴτιος Αἰσχύλοντά,
Λευκίου εποδημοντάς 32.3.3(η)
μετατομής Αἴτιος Αἰσχύλοντάς;
Αἴτιος
 - Δ♂τ'ε-επονίας^ε Αἴτιος Δεκαδημονίας^ε
Αἰσχύλος Αἴσχυλοντά σύντομοντά
τοδελάς θεούσας (το) Αἴτιος Δαμά-
εργασίας Αἴτιος Δεκαδημονίας Εργασίας
μετατομής, Δαμάς Αἴτιος Αἰσχύλοντάς
ἔργος Εργασίας Εργασίας 32.

Δ°α)¶Δ° Λευ[¶]κΔ° Δ)¶(¶)

- ሰይታዬ ከፍጥ, ሙዕራቅ, ፍቃረስ መሠረት ማረጋገጫ
ሰይታዬ ተስፋኑ በዚህ የመግለጫዎችን ጥሩ
ልማዕከል ላይ ላይም የሚከተሉ ይመሏል
የዚህን የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል የሚያስፈልግ የሚመሏል
የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል የሚያስፈልግ የሚመሏል
 - ሙዕራቅ ምክንያቶች የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል
የዚህን የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል
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የዚህን የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል የሚከተሉ የሚመሏል

- 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.

INUIT KAUYIMAYATUKANGI

- 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 PIYAKHAIT PIPKANIAKTAKTAVAMATKUT HAVAKTAKHAIT MALILUGU PIYUMAYAIT OVALO PITIALUGU PIYAKHAIT INUIT NUNAVUMI;
 - INULIGIYIT OVALO INUUUVIVINILIGIYIT MUNAGIYIIT HAVAKATIGILUGIT AVIKTUKTAKT MAYUT INUIT KATUTJIKATIGIT OVALO PIKUYALIUKTUT DIOKUT NAU-NAIYANAHUALUGU HAVAGUTIKHAIT NUNANI UKAKATIGITJTUTIKHAIT INULIGIYITNI OVALO INUUUVIVILIGIYINI PIKUYAKHATAPILIHIMAYUKHAT OVALO IKAYUGUTIKHAIT MALILUGU ILANGANI 32.3.3(C) NUNAVUMI NUNATAAGUTIT ANGIGUTAANI; OVALO

- KAVAMATKUT NUNAVUMI HANALUTIK
AYONGITUNIK HANATILIGIYIKHANIK ATU
TAKHAMINIK NUNAVUMI
MI UNAKHIXKHANIK

- ይንበገራይናይለንኩር የረጋግጣንምኑ ምን
በዚህ መሆኑ ተከተል ነው እና የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
ቻል ተሰጥቶ ይችላል እና የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
አሁን የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
ይህንን የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
• ተከተል ነው እና የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት 7 የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት
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የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት የሚያስፈልግ ስርዓት

ΔεΔ^ε ΕΩΣΔ^ε ΣΔ^ε Δ^ε

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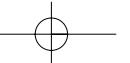
- The Social and Cultural Development Department should set up a database on social and cultural issues in Nunavut, in support of its ongoing activities under Article 32

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.

INUTUKAIT IHUMAGIYAIT

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



2002 2003

መ-፳፻፲፭ ዓ.ም. ከፃናት ስርጓሜ በፌዴራል
፩፻፲፭ ዓ.ም. ከፃናት ስርጓሜ በፌዴራል
፩፻፲፭ ዓ.ም. ከፃናት ስርጓሜ በፌዴራል
፩፻፲፭ ዓ.ም. ከፃናት ስርጓሜ በፌዴራል

$\Delta \subset \text{d}^{\text{rb}} \cap J^c$ $C \in \text{d}^{\text{rb}} \cap \sigma^{\text{rb}}$

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

- NTI^{kut} OVALO GN^{kut} KILAMIK AIVANAHUA
LUTIK HANAYAAMINI ATUGUTIKHAMIK
TUNIKATAUTIANIK INUIT MIKHAANUT PIL
HIMAYUT KINAUYAKHAINIK NUNAVUMUT,
INIKTINAHUALUGU ANGIGUTIKHAMIK
UKAKATIGIYAAMI PINAHUALIKAT 2005mi
NUNAVUMI KINAUYAKHAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK
 - NTI^{kut} OVALO GN^{kut} INIKTIKNAHALUTIK
ILAUKATIGIINIK KATITIKHIMAYUNIK
NUNAKAKAAKHIMAYUT MIKHAANUT KIN-
AUYAKHAINIK INUIT NUNAVUMI PILAAK-
TAINIK, TUNIYAUYAAMINI KANATAMI KAVA
MATKUT PITINAGIT 2005mi KANATAMI KIN
AUYAKHAT ATUGUTIKHAINIK.

INUUVIVINIIT UKAUHINGIT

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