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celebrating Inuit art

- · Consultation and Nunavik policy-making
- The legalities of child support
- Visiting history in the Torngat Mountains ... and much more



Makivik Corporation

Makivik is the ethnic organization mandated to represent and promote the interests of Nunavik. Its membership is composed of the Inuit beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA)*. Makiviik's responsibility is to ensure the proper implementation of the political, social, and cultural benefits of the Agreement, and to manage and invest the monetary compensation so as to enable the Inuit to become an integral part of the Northern economy.

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Makivik Magazine

Makivik Magazine is published quarterly by Makivik Corporation. It is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA. The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of Makivik Corporation or its executive. We welcome letters to the editor and submissions of articles, artwork, or photographs. Please include your full name, address, and telephone number.

LP°ል₫ና ▷¹ጋቍ¹፟፟፟፟፟፟ጏና

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Makivik Executive

Jobie Tukkiapik, President Michael Gordon, Economic Development Vice-President Adamie Delisle Alaku, Resource Development Vice-President Andy Pirti, Treasurer Andy Moorhouse, Corporate Secretary

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We wish to express our sincere thanks to all Makivik staff, as well as to all others who provided assistance and materials to make the production of this magazine possible.

▷¹Ь▷ሶ▷′ ∇′ላል° ው°በ ሒት/ Translation ሷሮ ሷጋሩ -∧ጋናጋ்′ / Eva Aloupa-Pilurtuut

4° こ / L 犬 ^ り C D 犬 ゜ L P ீ A d ゚ ኴ ° Published by Makivik Corporation P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq, Québec JOM 1CO Canada D ゚ し と ∩ ^ し / Telephone: 819-964-2925

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*Contest participation in this magazine is limited to Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA.

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Cover: Wood-burning art by Kathy Tukkiapik of Quaqtaq. Photo: Sammy Kudluk.

ISSN 1481-3041



رن کے کا This Season



he season has changed from the Nunavik bounty of summer where plush berries grew, were picked and enjoyed through traditional recipes of old or deliciously enjoyed on their own. Fishing has now become accessible through ice – ice being a means of travel just as valued as land travel year-round. Seamstresses have or are gearing up for the cold with their talented sewing skills. They practice this art form through creativity and the desire to keep warm throughout the coming winter months. Inuit have always mastered survival in the Arctic – not just surviving but also culturally thriving.

Enjoy this issue as we celebrate Nunavik Inuit – through the pages that illustrate artistic achievements, governance, company ownership, traditional stewardship, family and community values, and most important of all for the future – youth accomplishments coupled with leadership development.

Correction

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On page six of issue 103, there was a mistake with the names of the Sparrow trainees. The correct spelling is: Joe Willie Saunders and Jesse Tayara for both individuals in both of the photos. Sorry for that mistake.



Pà اله اله / / WHAT IS THIS?

You could win \$200.00 if you correctly guess what this mystery photo is. Mail your answer to 'Mystery Photo Contest' at the address below or you can email your answer to: tmackay@makivik.org.

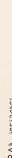
Makivik Corporation, P.O. Box 179, Kuujjuaq, Québec JOM 1C0



Winners of this Mystery Photo Contest will be drawn at the Makivik head office on February 2, 2015. The first place prize as noted is \$200.00 and four subsequent tshirt prizes will be mailed to the runners-up.

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THE SPIRIT OF PARTNERSHIP FOR NUNAVIK'S FUTURE

he President of the Makivik Corporation and the Chair of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) were given an hourand-a-half to meet with Premier Philippe Couillard on October 8th, 2014. Only 40 years ago this meeting would certainly almost be impossible. Qallunaaq leaders in those days did not find reason to meet with Inuit leaders. However, thanks in part to the JBNQA all that has changed.

Makivik Corporation President Jobie Tukkiapik and the Chairperson of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG), Maggie Emudluk travelled to Québec City for this meeting with Premier Couillard. Also in attendance: Pierre Arcand, the Minister of Energy and Natural Resources and Minister responsible for the Northern Plan; Geoffrey Kelley, the Minister responsible for Native Affairs, and Jean Boucher, the Member of the National Assembly for Ungava.

During the meeting, the Premier and the Minister responsible for the Northern Plan introduced their government's investment and economic development aims for the North. Premier Couillard reassured the Inuit delegation that the Québec government does not have a secret plan for resource development in Nunavik. Premier Couillard says development must be a collaborative effort between the Québec and the Aboriginal community.

President Tukkiapik reiterated that Inuit are as prepared as ever to deal with discussions regarding mineral exploitation. This is associated with the work done through the Parnasimautik process, the most comprehensive consultation with the Nunavik







Member of the National Assembly of Québec, Geoffrey Kelley; Makivik President, Jobie Tukkiapik: former Prime Minister Jean Chretien; Makivik Vice-President, Adamie Delisle Alaku; KRG Chair, Maggie Emudluk; Québec Premier Philippe Couillard; and Makivik Board of Director for Akulivik, Eli Aullaluk.

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population with regard to their future development vision. President Tukkiapik says the Parnasimautik consultative visits have made it clear that Inuit must be fully involved in development with sufficient and efficient protection of Inuit culture, language and identity.

President Tukkiapik expressed his agreement with the Premier's view to work in partnership but he says we're not quite there yet. President Tukkiapik said a partnership can only be reached through meaningful open discussions and communication between Inuit and government in the spirit of a 'nation-to-nation' exchange - Premier Couillard agreed.

Discussions followed on issues including the housing shortage, the high cost of living in Nunavik, areas to be protected from industrial development and the Saqijuq Project to reconstruct social regulation (justice). Inuit leaders wanted to make sure these important issues remain as Liberal Government priorities.

KRG Chairperson Maggie Emudluk stressed that government resources are now needed to implement required actions that will reinforce social development of Nunavik communities.



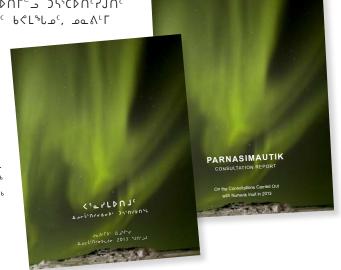
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President Tukkiapik and the Maggie Emudluk both expressed clearly to Premier Couillard and the Québec government that they must take steps in the coming months to expand dialogue with Nunavik Inuit and their organizations.



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 K epresentatives of all regional organizations met in Kuujjuaq and released the Parnasimautik Consultation Report prepared under the direction of leaders of the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government, the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, the Kativik School Board, the Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association, the Avataq Cultural Institute and the Saputiit Youth Association. Parnasimautik is an unprecedented exercise in regional and local mobilization and unity.

The Parnasimautik Consultation Report is the voice of Nunavik Inuit. In every community as well as with Nunavik Inuit in Chisasibi and Montréal, workshop participants in 2013 spoke about their needs and visions. An information session was conducted at Kawawachikamach. The consultation report marks the completion of the mandates set at the all-organization meetings in September 2012 and February 2014, specifically to consult Nunavik Inuit on a comprehensive vision of regional development and to prepare a report.



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Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik presenting the Parnasimautik Consultation Report.

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Saputiit President Elizabeth Annahatak signing the Parnasimautik Consultation Report.





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The full Parnasimautik Consultation Report can be downloaded from www.parnasimautik.com.







The mandate for the preparation of the Nunavik Inuit declaration and for reporting to Nunavik Inuit on the progress of the work was given to the Makivik Corporation with the core group organizations. A deadline of March 2015 was set for this work to be presented for adoption at the annual general meeting of the Makivik Corporation. The region's organizations agreed to continue to work closely together, to coordinate, to assign resources if necessary, and for each organization to contribute financially in its own capacity.

At the Nunavik Forum, the participants acknowledged it is important for Nunavik Inuit to participate on all forums, tables, committees and working groups created by the governments concerning development of the North.

Nunavik Forum Discussions

At the Nunavik Forum, the participants agreed that Nunavik Inuit will accept nothing less than a commitment from governments to a comprehensive, integrated, sustainable and equitable approach for improving our lives and communities. Plan Nunavik, including its preconditions to Nunavik Inuit support for the Plan Nord, are an integral part of the Parnasimautik Consultation Report.

The report covers all the fundamental issues facing Nunavik Inuit. Moving forward, our goals must be to:

- Improve the well-being of Nunavik Inuit according to Inuit culture, language and way of life.
- Address now and on an ongoing basis the fundamental issues identified by Nunavik Inuit.
- Secure an expanded and adequate land base for Nunavik Inuit.
- Create opportunities for future generations.
- Work towards a new autonomous governance structure for Nunavik.

Next Steps

At the Nunavik Forum, the participants acknowledged it is important for Nunavik Inuit to build on the Parnasimautik Consultation Report and Plan Nunavik. They outlined the next steps for creating a formal Nunavik Inuit declaration for the region to:

- Establish the fundamental issues and priorities.
- Determine the conditions under which development will be acceptable to Nunavik Inuit.



Table Québec-Nunavik will be the privileged forum for Nunavik Inuit and the Québec government to follow-up on Plan Nunavik and the Parnasimautik Consultation Report. Each organization will continue pursuing its sectoral issues according to its responsibilities and mandates.



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Annual Nunavik Air Transportation meeting

In Montréal on November 20th 2014, Air Inuit held its 16th annual transportation meeting where all Nunavik Mayors, Landholding Presidents as well as other organization representatives came together to discuss Nunavik air transportation. This annual forum allows the communities to voice their concerns, suggestions and creative ideas to improve their airline. Once again, this event was a success and remains a key contributing factor to Air Inuit's continuous improvement.

INUIT - Air Inuit's inflight magazine

Have you seen the very first issue of INUIT, Air Inuit's newly introduced inflight magazine? If you have not had a chance to take a glance at the paper version, INUIT is available online at www.airinuit.com/en/current-edition.

Our second issue will be available in December, keep an eye out for it!

Nunavik reporters: if you are interested in writing an article for INUIT, please contact us at inuit.revue-magazine@airinuit.com.



Sparrow flight training - update

We are pleased to confirm that Jesse Tayara and Joe Willie Saunders have successfully completed their private pilot licence in Kuujjuaq last summer as Sparrow Flight training students. They have now started their commercial licence training in St-Hubert. Congratulations to both who are soon to-be commercial pilots! The Sparrow Flight Training program

is a joint Air Inuit, KSB and KRG specialized training initiative.

Airinuit.com has a new home page

Have you visited our website lately? We have redesigned our website home page to ensure increased seat sale and program visibility. Bookmark our website for quick access to:

- ✓ Seat sales
- ✓ Web reservations
- ✓ Web check-in
- ✓ Web flight status
- ✓ Web Isaruuk reward program
- ✓ Travel information and much more

Stay informed: follow us at airinuit.com or on Facebook!

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Upcoming Seat sales		
Christmas seat sale	For travel between December 15 th 2014 and January 6 th 2015	
Deep Freeze seat sale	For travel between January 26 th and February 23 th 2015	

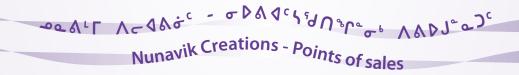


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Update on Nunavik Creations

- Our website nunavikcreations.com is available now in three languages.
- Fill in an application form on our website to take advantage of our Nunavik Creations Rewards Program: Ilaugutik.
- Redeem your points with the Isaruuk Air Inuit Rewards
 Program for purchases directly on our website.
- Watch Nunavik Creations Facebook page for promotions and special events!
- Also, Etsy is coming soon!
- Discover our products through nunavikcreations.com.



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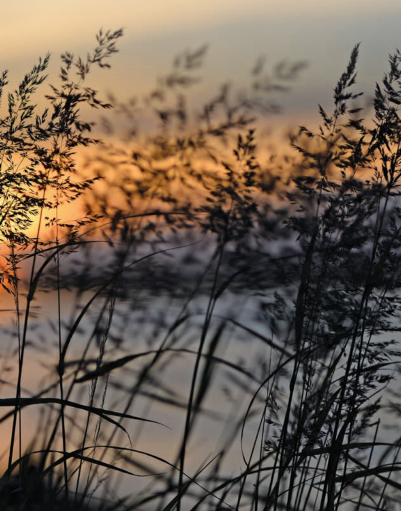




QUÉBEC URANIUM FILE

Public Hearings – a Nunavik consultation process



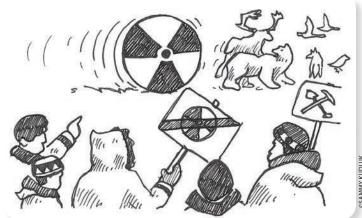


Photographs by Marc Lajeunesse

■ast March, in response to public concerns regarding uranium mining, the Ministère du Développement durable, Environnement et lutte contre les changements climatiques (MDDELCC) gave the Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement (BAPE) the mandate to hold public hearings on the challenges and issues involved with the exploration, exploitation and management of uranium throughout Québec. The mission of the BAPE is to enlighten government decisionmaking from a sustainable development perspective that encompasses the biophysical, social and economic aspects. To carry out this mission, the BAPE provides information, carries out inquiries and consults the public on projects or questions involving environmental issues. The BAPE then prepares inquiry reports, which are subsequently made public. The BAPE is therefore a government advisory agency with no decision-making power. In this specific case, the BAPE will measure public opinion and social acceptability of developing a uranium industry in Ouébec.

The BAPE commission also involves the Aboriginal groups on the territories covered by the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. This includes the James Bay Advisory Committee on the Environment (JBACE) for Crees and Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC) for Nunavik Inuit and Naskapis.

The public hearings work started in May 2014 and a final report is scheduled for May 2015. The consultation process is conducted throughout the province of Québec. The BAPE/KEAC commission carried out a specific consultation process for the Nunavik region where the public portion of its consultation was divided into these three phases:



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Phase I: Pre-consultation

The BAPE/KEAC commission held a public pre-consultation in Kuujjuaq on June 12-13, 2014 at the Katittavik Town Hall. Community members and representatives of organizations were formally invited. This session provided an opportunity for participants to share their concerns with regard to the uranium industry. This first phase will also allow both commissions to better understand and focus on the challenges unique to Nunavik, with further elaboration in Phase 2. During this Pre-consultation phase, Makivik Vice-President, Adamie Delisle Alaku made a presentation introducing the Makivik organization, its role and mandate, while including the concerns and questions about uranium exploration activities (and potential exploitation) in the Nunavik region. Makivik stated that it will carefully follow and participate during the whole public hearing process. A formal memoir will be submitted once relevant information on the matter is evaluated.

Phase 2: Questions and Information

On September 25th, the BAPE/KEAC commission conducted the second phase of its public hearings on the uranium file in Québec. The commission travelled to Kangiqsualujjuaq to meet the community to hear and collect questions regarding uranium mining. The community members of Kangiqsualujjuaq participated in great numbers and the Makivik





mining coordinator also attended the session. Phase 2 provided the opportunity for the public and the commissions to become better informed about the uranium issue and to address questions to a panel of experts and specialists that was able to provide answers to the pre-occupations and concerns unique to Nunavik.

The community participants expressed their satisfaction regarding the commission visit: the information transmitted, discussions brought up and the documentation provided (informative document prepared and translated by Makivik). Still, the majority of participants believe that uranium would have a negative impact on the region - its wildlife, air and water network and eventually the public health. The community wishes to sustain hunting and fishing activities without any concern. It is clear to them that any mining development would bring environmental impacts, especially mining uranium. It's been demonstrated that uranium mining projects generate negative socio-economic impacts that are perceived as too detrimental and therefore override the positive socio-economic impacts of uranium mining. Kangiqsualujjuamiut are not ready to take this risk.

Phase 3: Hearings and Briefs

For its final phase, the BAPE/KEAC commission visited the communities of Kuujjuaq, Kangiqsualujjuaq and Kawawachikamach during the first week of December 2014. Submitted written briefs and verbal opinions from individuals and or organizations will be heard and reviewed by the commission during this phase.

Makivik and the KRG are currently working in collaboration to prepare a joint brief document on the uranium mining issue. A working group has been dedicated to this matter since August— collecting information—taking into account public comments and concerns. Now this working group is preparing a formal memoir that will be delivered to the BAPE\KEAC commission in due time. This document will state a formal Nunavik position to uranium mining and this regional position will be considered within the final BAPE report to the Québec Government slated for May 2015.



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Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy

For the last few years, as Nunavik has witnessed a significant increase in mineral resource exploration and mining projects, Makivik decided to develop a mining policy to better monitor and guide mining projects in the region. Currently, two nickel-copper mines are in operation and several other projects are at advanced development stages. Furthermore, the region has significant, yet still-undefined, multi-element potential.

The need for a mining policy was particularly embodied during the Parnasimautik community consultations conducted in 2013 to identify a comprehensive vision for regional development, as the Nunavik Inuit called for the creation of a mining policy.

The Makivik legal department had already started the drafting of a mining policy text in early 2014 and the working document was revised numerous times and reviewed by Makivik Executives and Board of Directors. A preliminary mining policy was presented at the Kuujjuaq Mining Workshop in April 2014, where Nunavik regional organizations representatives and the mining industry promoters and developers attended.

Since then, a Makivik working committee was put in charge to improve and write down a final version of the policy. Consultations with concerned Nunavik regional organizations were also conducted last fall.

The Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy clearly sets out the conditions for mineral resource development in Nunavik as follows:

Maximize the short and long-term social and economic benefits for Nunavik Inuit.

This objective will lay the foundation for Nunavik Inuit employment and training standards that Makivik expects from the mining industry operating in Nunavik. Approved training programs sensitive to the Nunavik context will also be a requisite from the companies wishing to develop the Nunavik mineral resources. Preferential hiring of Nunavik Inuit is highly promoted and encouraged within mineral exploration and mining projects as well as the utilization of registered Inuit businesses.





The policy indicates that if any mining projects require new infrastructure – these should be shared and should be of benefit to the Nunavik communities.

Moreover, economic benefits arising from mining profit-sharing and/or revenue-sharing will be shared across the Nunavik region on a fair and regional basis.

2. Minimize the negative environmental and social impacts of mining activities.

There is no doubt that mining activities generate impacts and the mining policy wants to ensure the companies adopt responsible and sensitive practices that minimize negative cultural, social and environmental impacts.

Additional to proper environmental regulations, the industry should demonstrate particular attention on the possible impacts on the Nunavik wildlife, its habitats and migrations. All mineral exploration and mining activities should therefore, by any available means minimize, reduce and mitigate any impacts resulting from the projects development.

Ensure open dialogue and good communication between project developers and Nunavik Inuit.

The Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy states that the development of mineral exploration and mining activities in Nunavik must be built on a relationship of trust among all stakeholders, including Nunavik Inuit,

the communities, Makivik, regional organizations and mining companies. The mining companies must carry out meaningful consultation and accommodation during all mining development processes, this includes: exploration, development, operations and restoration.

Ensuring a balance between conservation and mining development, the Nunavik Inuit Mining Policy will support mining development in Nunavik that is responsible and equitable, i.e., provided that Nunavik Inuit derive significant benefits during the exploration, development, operation and restoration phases of mining activities. These activities shall take into account the Nunavik Inuit way of life and must be carried out in accordance with Nunavik Inuit rights and the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement as well as with all applicable federal and provincial legislation respecting environmental and social protection.

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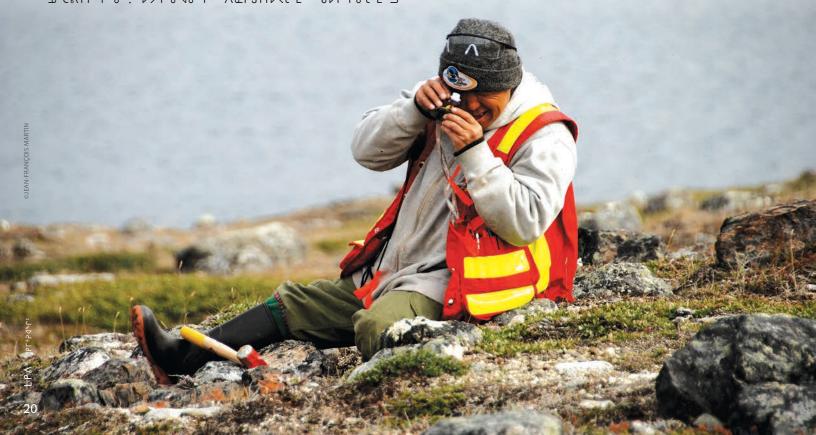
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First Air: an air of summer success!

Overall, it was an eventful summer at First Air. In addition to the usual support for community festivals and events, we were also busy gearing up with some key initiatives.

We recently welcomed our new Sales Manager for the Nunavik Region, Victoria Stoilov, to the First Air team. Vicky is fluent in English and French. Based at our Head Office in Kanata, Stoilov will be traveling to Kuujjuaq regularly to support our efforts in further business development and customer service as we continue to increase resources in these areas.

We are very pleased that our 737-400 combi has been performing extremely well and customer feedback has been very encouraging. Our passengers have been enjoying the increased comfort and space in the cabin with an additional six metres in length over the

້ን ልላና የትግርርቲካ 737-400 ርት C-FFNF ርት ልናለ ላና ጋንላጋ. First Air's 737-400, C-FFNF with Isabelle Dubois.



MAKIVIK magazine

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737-200 that it replaced. The photo of the howling husky on the tail has been a topic of conversation as well, taken by Kuujjuag's Isabelle Dubois.

First Air continues to be active in the community through supporting various local charities and business opportunities such as tourism development. A workshop was recently held between First Air and Air Inuit to explore opportunities for closer cooperation, aiming to offer better services to Nunavik customers.

We continue to demonstrate our support by sponsoring local activities such as the Aqpik Jam festival that was held last August in Kuujjuaq.

We were proud to provide return air transportation between Kuujjuaq and Montréal to six very deserving kids and their escorts so they could participate in the Sunshine Foundation's DreamLift initiative. This program gives children with physical disabilities the opportunity to take part in an adventure to the Magic Kingdom in Walt Disneyworld. We were also honoured to be a part of the Cirqniq Summer Camp through a sponsorship agreement with the Youth Initiative Program.

By popular demand, First Air and Canada Goose partnered once again to deliver all sorts of unused sewing materials to Kuujjuaq in October due to the resounding success of last years' program and participation from the community.

Operating an airline is not just hard work, it can also be a lot of fun. Not just for us, but more importantly, fun for our customers. First Air recently sponsored an Ottawa Music Trivia fundraiser event held this past October. Two very worthwhile local charities: the Ottawa Inuit Children's Centre and Operation Go Home were the recipients of 100% of the funds raised at the event.

In September, we launched a very successful Facebook campaign. One lucky winner who posted the best video to our Facebook page telling us: "why do YOU deserve to walk the red carpet with First Air" won an all-expense paid trip for two to Montréal for the Dr. Cabbie movie premiere and a meet-and-greet with the lead actor, Vinay Virmani. Phase two of our campaign provided one lucky winner and five friends on a VIP all-expense-paid trip to the South for the ultimate movie night experience. If that was not enough, all passengers flying to one of our Southern hubs (Ottawa, Montréal, Winnipeg and Edmonton) between September 20th and October 5th, each received a free voucher for two to attend the movie Dr. Cabbie and we celebrated this with popcorn on our flights for all passengers!

To stay on top of what's going on in real time or what is coming up in terms of ticket or travel package deals, it's a good idea to visit www.firstair.ca and our Facebook page www.facebook.com/firstair.

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LEARNING OUR PAST AND UNDERSTANDING TODAY

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Studio Pascale Blais in collaboration with the Makivik Corporation is producing a film documentary about the tense negotiations that led to the signing of the James Bay Northern Québec Agreement in November 1975, seen through the Inuit lense. This film will illustrate how a small band of young Inuit and Cree fought a 'David and Goliath' battle against an all-powerful government-corporate body determined to take over and disrupt Inuit and Cree hunting grounds. The deck is stacked, they can only reduce the damage, but at what cost to their communities? Quickly the Inuit and Cree launch a court case against Québec's Hydro Dam Construction plans while the bulldozers roll in.

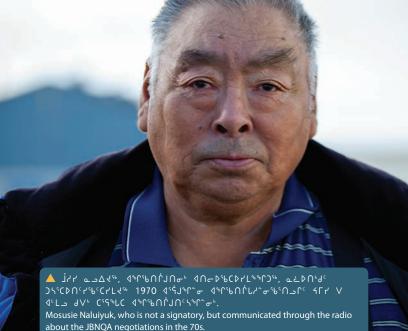




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フPJ4^cハイト 4^cたこり _でたっ^b, り^c さ^cく^c. Director, Ole Gjerstad. When then Premier Robert Bourassa announced his plan of 'Power from the North' in 1971, and what he called 'Nouveau-Québec' was stated to be a neglected territory of four-thousand Inuit with few links to the rest of Québec and its people. No land claims had yet been settled in Canada, and it did not occur to Bourassa to even advise the Inuit or the James Bay Cree of this giant scheme. In fact, the Inuit learned of the plan from their Cree neighbors only when construction had already begun.

While Hydro-Québec raised capital on Wall Street and marshaled an army of workers and equipment, the Inuit elected community representatives most of whom who were barely twenty-years of age and without high school education. Their two lawyers faced an entourage of government and Hydro legal brains who took turns negotiating in 16-hour sessions. The Inuit were trapped in the city for months while they worked for the Northern Québec Inuit Association fighting for their rights to be recognized on paper. This is the era when governments refused to recognize special Inuit rights in Canada.

The JBNQA will have its 40th anniversary next year. In the end it laid the basis for what has become Nunavik today: a territory of twelve thousand Inuit with a certain amount of autonomy and strong links to language and traditional ways of living. As a new generation of Nunavimmiut begin



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to take over the reins, the veterans are now determined to convey and communicate their experience during those tense negotiating months.

Nine of the eleven Inuit signatories to the Agreement are still alive; they realize that many of the younger generations have no idea what happened back then, and how Nunavik came to be. They know that in order to understand the present one must know the past. This is why this important account of history is being documented and communicated through this soon-to-be completed film.







Agoik Cam Sets the stage for Nunavik entertainment

The 2014 Aqpik Jam was another successfully fun and entertaining festival in Kuujjuaq. This summer celebration of the entertaining arts is always enjoyed by those who usually long-await it.



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Saali and Jaaji were definite stars at Aqpik Jam.

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star berries as ornaments and honeydew melon to make musical instruments come to life on this yummy work of art, which won



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(L-R) The Tasiurvik Family House team: Alex McComber, KSDPP (Kahnawake Social Diabetes Prevention Program), consultant in the animation of a mobilization workshop; Sarah Fraser, professor Université de Montréal; Marc Beaule - Québec en Forme; Jennifer Hunter, Makivik coordinator of Regional Partnership Committee; Raymond Mickpegak Local Core Agent of Kuujjuaraapik and Maryse Lemay- Avenir d'Enfants.

Some of the beading in the works at The Tasiurvik Family House.



THE TASIURVIK FAMILY HOUSE:

holding hands for a brighter future

he Tasiurvik Family House is a Kujjuaraapik community mobilization project. It is the first initiative of The Ilagiinut Project, which is mandated by the Regional Partnership Committee (RPC). The Ilagiinut Project "is a large Nunavik regional effort about funding community solutions to strengthen families experiencing problems so that children can stay with their families in their communities" reads its August 2014 report written by Alex M. McComber.

The Tasiurvik Family House is a place for families to get together, share, partake in cultural activities, learn from elders and receive support if needed. It is the first of its kind and the RPC hopes to replicate it for other Nunavik communities.

There is an existing building dedicated to The Tasiurvik Family House in Kuujjuaraapik that is already being utilized and renovated and provides services that include: a cooking and eat-



ing area and a community room for activities such as beading and sewing.

The overarching concept of the Tasiurvik Family House is for it to be a family resource centre, community gathering place, and a place to link community members with services that they may need. Tasiurvik or 'holding hands' in this initiative's case is a vision of sharing, being positive and nonjudgmental, bringing culture into peoples' lives and reconnecting families.







Family House volunteer Minnie Ittoshat, with professor and Regional Partnership Committee member Sarah Fraser and videographer Rodrigo Valencia.

MAKIVIK magazine





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Child Support

By virtue of the law, there is a mutual obligation between certain persons (parents and children, marriage or civil union spouses), under which one may claim support from the other, in other words, the amounts necessary for the person's subsistence (food, housing, clothing, health care, etc.).

The present discusses child support, which can be defined as money one parent pays to the other parent for the benefit of the child or children.

When parents separate, they are still both required to contribute to the needs of their child or children. Married or not, this obligation applies.

How do you apply for child support? There are two ways:

The two parents can reach an agreement. They can then have it approved by a court officer called a 'special clerk.' This clerk has some of the powers of a judge. Parents are not obliged to have an agreement approved by the special clerk, but there are advantages to this. For example, if an agreement is approved, Revenu Québec makes sure that child support is paid. See below for more about this.

OR

Either parent can go to court to ask for child support. Parents can hire a lawyer to prepare and file the request — called a "motion" — or they can do this on their own.

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How is the amount of child support calculated? Child Under 18

The Québec government and the federal government have created guidelines for calculating the amount.

The Québec guidelines apply if both parents live in Québec. These guidelines are in a form called the Child Support Determination Form, also called Schedule I.

The federal guidelines apply if one parent does not live in Québec and a parent is asking for child support during or after a divorce. These guidelines are in the Federal Child Support Tables published by the federal government.

Both sets of guidelines take into account the financial situation of each parent, the number of children and other factors.

Also, both sets of guidelines have a calculation for a basic amount of child support (for food, housing, clothing, transportation, etc.) and a calculation for special expenses (for example, braces or special sporting or artistic activities that go beyond ordinary activities).

Important!

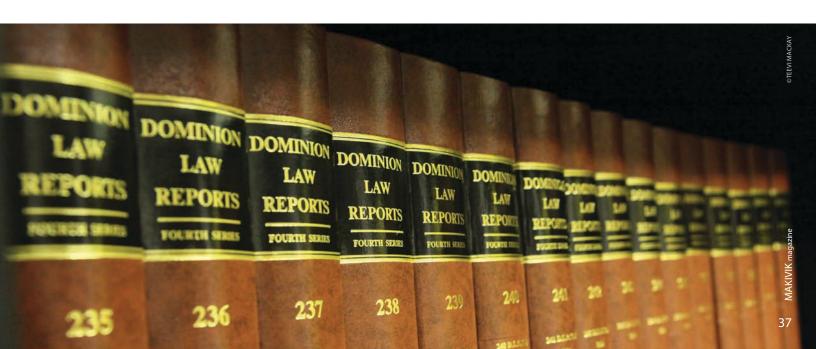
Parents can always be more generous than the amount calculated using the Québec or federal guidelines.

Also, in special cases, judges can raise or lower the amounts calculated using the guidelines. This could be the case, for example, if paying the amount would result in difficulties for one parent.

Child 18 or Over

There are special rules in these situations. Not all children 18 and over are entitled to child support.

You can read more on this topic on the éducaloi website.



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How do you make sure child support is paid?

When a judge makes a child support decision, or when parents agree on child support and their agreement is approved by a special clerk at a courthouse, Revenu Québec manages child support payments. Revenu Québec is the provincial tax authority in Ouébec.

Among other things, Revenu Québec collects support from the parent who must pay it and gives it to the parent who is supposed to receive it.

My financial situation has deteriorated. Do I still have to pay child support?

As a general rule, if a court decision ordered you to pay child support, you have to continue to pay it.

Revenu Québec cannot change or cancel the collection of child support until you get a new court decision.

However, there are steps you can take:

Try to agree with the other parent to adjust or cancel the child support based on your new financial situation. You can then ask a special clerk at the courthouse to approve your agreement. This approval, called homologation, has the same effect as a court decision by a judge.

To get help doing this, you can use a service called the Homologation Assistance Service. This service is offered through legal aid offices. For more information on this service, contact the Commission des services juridiques, which manages legal aid.

If you can't reach an agreement with the other parent, you can go to court and ask a judge to change the child support based on your new financial situation.

As of the Spring of 2014, a new service called Service administratif de rajustement des pensions alimentaires pour enfants (SARPA) (www.sarpaquebec.ca) was put in place so that, in certain cases, the parents can change the amount of child support without going to court.

Did you know?

You cannot deny access to your child or children as a way to force a parent to pay child support. Instead, you can ask a court to order the other parent to pay child support.

The present text is based on information found on www.educaloi.gc.ca.

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OUR SHRIMPING UPD/ITE

he last few years have been good for our fisheries. This year was even more exceptional as Makivvik received \$3.3 million from the Makivvik and Unaaq licenses. As our fishing boats fish for shrimp, we also conduct research from in collaboration with the annual fisheries surveys. Areas surveyed are in the North which Include Ungava Bay, Resolution Island, Southern Davis Strait and Northern Labrador.

We have also started a new training program and we hope to train six people annually. The training will be completed at the Nunavut Training Consortium in Iqaluit and we receive training funds through the KRG. Our goal is to increase our Inuit crew from about five-to-fifteen in the next four years.

As we sell shrimp on the international market where there are signs of volatility, we have reduced our revenue projections for the coming season based on the fact all Canadian vessels have been banned from selling to Russia. Most of our Ungava production was sold to Russia in the past. As part of the Industry group, we will be working together to alleviate the market situation in Russia by trying to enter into new markets.

The price of food including shrimp around the world has been increasing in the past few years and our shrimp licenses have brought a sizable gain to Makivvik. We hope that the shrimp industry continues to provide substantial gain to Nunavik.

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 his summer I was one of a few privileged people who got to experience the majestic and breathtaking scenery of the Torngat Mountains National Park (TMNP) while attending a meeting of the Cooperative Management Board (CMB) to which I am one of two Makivik appointed members. Torngat Mountains, the name comes from the Inuktitut word *Torngait*, meaning 'place of spirits.'

The Cooperative Management Board was created pursuant to provisions of the Park Impacts and Benefits Agreement (PIBA) for the Torngat Mountains National Park. The board oversees the operation and mandates derived from the PIBA. Makivik Corporation, the Nunatsiavut Government and Parks Canada are the three signatories to that agreement. The board is comprised of all Inuit members appointed by Makivik, Nunatsiavut and Parks Canada. Renowned Kangiqsualujjuaq elder Willie Etok and myself are appointed members by Makivik; Sammy Unatweenak and Jenny Makuratsuk are appointed by Parks Canada

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We had the opportunity to tour the park by zodiac, speedboat, and even by helicopter during our week there. The TMNP was established in January 22, 2005 making it the first national park to be created in Labrador. The park covers 9,700 square kilometres (3,700 sq mi), extending from Cape Chidley south to Saglek Fjord. It is the largest national park in Atlantic Canada and the Southernmost national park in the Arctic Cordillera.

Base Camp is situated just outside the park boundary on Labrador Inuit Lands. In 2009, the operational management of Base Camp was passed from Parks Canada to the Nunatsiavut Group of Companies. The camp hosts international researchers, Nunatsiavut and Nunavik Inuit youth, Inuit elders and Cooperative Management Board members, along with hundreds of visitors from all around the world each summer.

On our trip to Hebron, located to the south of Torngat Mountains Base Camp, we visited ruins of the

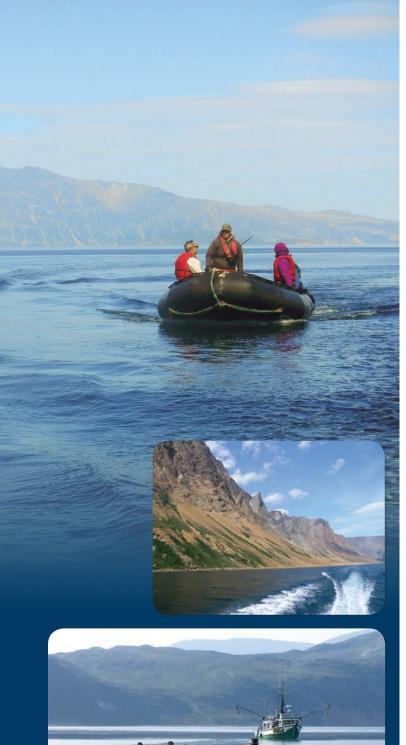


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ハΡト^{*}ウン^{*} Δニ^{*}オイハリ^{*}-4^{*}Ce^{*}ランCe^{*}リ^{*} ト^{*}でオニ^{*}リ^{*} (*PP^{*}CJ^{*} アイリ^{*}). Approaching the culturally-sensitive Sallikuluk (Rose Island) site.



old Hudson Bay Company's buildings and a very long church constructed by Moravian Brethren from Germany in 1829-1831. The Moravian mission provided religious instruction to local Inuit, and was also an educational, commercial and medical centre. The Nunatsiavut Government has been restoring the church to preserve this century old landmark as a National heritage site. In an apology from the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador a monument was erected near the Moravian church to commemorate all the families that were relocated from Hebron and Nutak to Nain and Kangisualujjuaq in the 1950s. This relocation highlights another sad chapter in Canada's paternalistic relations with Aboriginals where people served as pawns in a social chess experiment of establishing communities and then re-shuffling the entire Inuit population to other communities often breaking up family units.

Consisting of a narrow and majestic fjord with 3000 feet vertical cliffs on either side, Sirluaq (North Arm) is considered to be one of the jewels of the Torngat Mountains National Park. It is a wonderful spot for fishing and great location for a picnic on the beach. Fresh tea and bannock with fried fish were on the menu. Spending time there was a delight beyond words.

Sallikuluk (Rose Island) is a focal point of the Inuit cultural landscape in Saglek Fjord. It is a very significant, deeply layered, archaeological site spanning more than 5000 years of Inuit occupation. It is a location that was originally ravaged by Southern anthropologists that removed various skeletons and artifacts from the site ostensibly for research in the United States. Pursuant to much negotiation by the Nunatsiavut Government, the artifacts and human remains were repatriated and re-interred at a burial site in an important ceremony several years ago. Sophie Keelan, now residing in Kangiqsualujjuaq was born at Sallikuluk and retains many memories of her childhood.

Nachvak Brook is a spectacular excursion that will take you to the north side of the Saglek Fjord. This valley was the main route that connected the Inuit of Ungava Bay to the Inuit of Labrador Coast. A short hike along the trail will bring you to a large inukshuk that has marked the significance of the trail for decades.

It truly was an honour spending time with Willie Etok at the park site, listening to his wisdom and his memories. His experience growing up around there and the stories of hardship and survival seem inconceivable to us born in a house or hospital and not in a *tuupirk* or *igluvigak*. His stories tell accounts of starvation and mortality, which were common in the old

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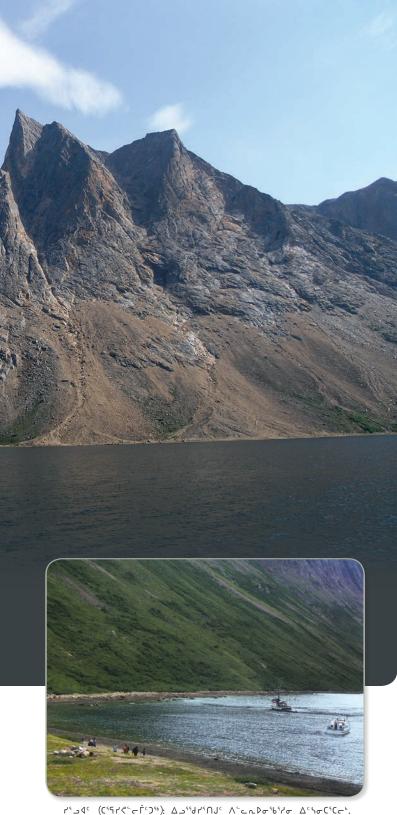
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days. Summers were plentiful with game and resources but in times of scarcity, through cold freezing winters many did not survive. Flying back to Kangiqsualujjuaq by twin otter, a trip of approximately one hour, I could barely imagine how Willie and his fellow Inuit would make the same trip by foot over mountain, valley, and river for days on end.



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The **kANGIDLUASUk Student Program** is a non-profit organization that started in 2007. Focusing on experiential learning and leadership development opportunities for Nunatsiavut and Nunavik youth in the integrated fields of Inuit culture, Arctic science, and outdoor adventures.

In 2010, the program successfully transitioned from a pilot project to a non-profit organization. This was a significant step forward in building the sustainability of the program so that future generations of Inuit youth have access to the incredible learning opportunities, experiences,

and connections that transpire at the Base Camp year-after-year. The program has also invested in 'Leader-in-Training' opportunities for interested Program Alumni since 2010 and has successfully expanded Junior and Senior Program Leader employment opportunities for Nunatsiavut and Nunavik youth. Staff stressed how nice it was to see the transition in the youth from their experiences and training from the program.

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Several former youth participants to the program are now employees either of the park or at the Base Camp.

It was wonderful to see not only Nunavik participants to the Youth program but also Parks Canada Staff employed from Kangiqsuallujjuaq. Jobie Unatweenuk and Nancy Kootook are enthusiastic and vibrant assets to the Base Camp team. They assist in providing a great atmosphere for all guests to enjoy the week. I want to commend Base Camp manager, Lloyd Broomfield and his staff for the excellent logistics at the camp and equally wish to highlight the excellent work and hospitality of Torngat Mountains National Park Superintendent, Judy Rowell, Visitor Experience Manager, Gary Baikie and Administrative Assistant, Rosie Lyall. In closing, I can only say that the Torngat Mountains National Park Base Camp was the most scenic and culturally inspiring excursions bar none!





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A special and memorable trip

By Captain Karine Roy, Unit Information Officer

A special and memorable trip—these words perfectly sum up the experience of seven Junior Canadian Rangers (JCR) from the 2nd Canadian Ranger Patrol Group (2 CRPG) who participated in an expedition to Nepal with renowned explorer and guest speaker Bernard Voyer.

The participants left Montréal on August 18, 2014, and returned from their adventure on September 5, 2014. The experience was a transformative one. During their trip, they marvelled at what they saw and learned about another culture. They also got to know themselves better, as the journey came with a fair share of challenges. It was a terrific way to inspire the young people to get involved and change things back in their own communities.

The result was an expedition featuring a range of diverse activities aimed at fostering environmental awareness, leadership, community involvement, exploration and cultural exchange. The JCRs and their chaperones rode elephants in Chitwan National Park, did community work with the Sir Edmund Hillary Foundation and exchanged homemade hats from Nunavik with Nepali youth. Then, during their hike on the Everest base camp trail, they met members of the Sherpa community. The crowning moment of the trip occurred on the trek. The JCRs were surrounded by breathtaking scenery, and each of them got the chance to display their community's flag and bask in that magical, proud moment as they stood in front of Mount Everest and fulfilled a dream. Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Voyer described the experience, "displaying their community flag and meeting with young people on the other side of the world to discuss how they live is the best way for them to share their pride."

When the adventure began, the participants were part of a group, but by the time they had to say goodbye to one another, they were part of a team—strong and united by this special experience. Congratulations to all of them.

To see photos of the expedition and keep track of 2 CRPG activities, visit the Facebook page at www.facebook.com/2gprc.2crpg.

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The Nunavik Bibliography

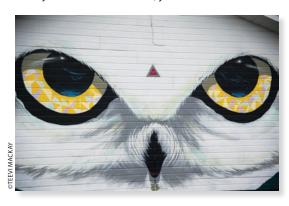
he Nunavik Bibliography is a long-term joint project of Makivik Corporation, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, the Arctic Institute of North America at the University of Calgary and the Centre d'études nordiques.

The purpose of Nunavik Bibliography is two-fold: to provide better access to the library holdings at the Nunavik Research Centre and to provide better access to Nunavik research.

The Arctic Institute maintains an online database called the Arctic Science and Technology Information System, or ASTIS for short. ASTIS describes publications on Arctic regions. After meetings between the ASTIS manager and Makivik personnel, it was realized that many of the reports about Nunavik were not included in ASTIS.

In the year 2000, the idea of creating the NB was borne and information analysts—Lynne and Lynda Howard—began coming to Kuujjuaq to build the Nunavik Bibliography. They started by adding descriptions of reports produced by the Nunavik Research Centre to the Nunavik Bibliography, as well as reports collected by Nunavik Research Centre and held in its library.

Most of the reports produced by the Nunavik Research Centre concerned issues specific to Nunavik, and are either internal reports to Makivik or done under contract for provincial or federal agencies. Being part of the unpublished or 'gray' literature they are not widely known or distributed, yet contain information







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of interest to other researchers and the general public. Summaries of these reports are made available through the Nunavik Bibliography.

The Nunavik Bibliography database contains information useful to researchers in the natural and social sciences, government and regional officials, educators, and the general public. The Nunavik Bibliography is available online at www.aina.ucalgary.ca/nunavik. So far, the Nunavik Bibliography contains only a fraction of the existing literature about Nunavik, but the goal is to one day have all of the reports held in the Nunavik Resource Centre library described in the Nunavik Bibliography database and then to expand coverage according to the research interests of people in Nunavik

As of September 2014, the main ASTIS database cites 7,501 publications about Nunavik. The Nunavik Bibliography contains 2,210 records that describe reports that have been shelved in the library of the Nunavik Research Centre according to their unique ASTIS number.



Funding for the Nunavik Bibliography has been primarily from the office of the Chief Federal Negotiator for Nunavik at Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. In the past, funding has also been provided by Makivik Corporation, the Arctic Institute of North America, Xstrata Nickel, and Oceanic Iron Ore. This years' funding was graciously provided by Hydro Québec.

This past spring (June 2 - June 12), Lynda and Lynne Howard returned to Kuujjuaq to continue working on the Nunavik Bibliography and were able to create 103 new ASTIS records describing publications held in the Nunavik Research Centre Library.



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AVATIVUT: Nunavik high school students contribute to monitoring climate change

By José Gérin-Lajoie, Émilie Hébert-Houle, Yves Gauthier, Esther Lévesque, Ghislain Samson, Monique Bernier, Michel Allard and Sarah Aubé-Michaud

ave you heard of AVATIVUT Program? AVATIVUT, which means 'Our environment' in Inuktitut, is an innovative program aiming to involve the Nunavik High School students in the monitoring of their environment in a climate change context. It is about making the teaching of environmental sciences more connected with the local environment, culture and expertise. AVATIVUT is meant to spark interest and capacity in environmental sciences and related careers among Inuit Youth, the future leaders and managers. It also serves to build and secure a long-term environmental database from data gathered by the students following scientific protocols. This database will help to keep track of the changes happening on the territory and it will be useful for the communities, the stakeholders and the researchers. Communities and researchers both agree that as the climate changes, it is crucial to improve knowledge about Arctic environments in order to assess how they are impacted and to better adapt to change. AVATIVUT combines and takes advantage of two knowledge systems and two ways of learning that are complementary: 1) the

standardized science that is analytical, verbal, and theoretical; and 2) the *Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit* (IQ) that is visual, oral, and practical. By producing inventive and culturally relevant educational material for Inuit students, this program should contribute to decolonize science education and to support teacher's efforts.

A bit of history

AVATIVUT started from two community-based monitoring initiatives that were put in place to document: 1) the berry productivity across Nunavik, Nunavut and Nunatsiavut (Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières); and 2) the ice processes in Nunavik (Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique). These two initiatives, funded by the International Polar Year and ArcticNet from 2007, came to the same conclusion after three years: for such initiatives to be sustainable, they have to be supported or driven by local institutions. The two Southern institutions united their efforts and partnered with the Kativik School Board (KSB) to start the AVATIVUT Program. They were joined in 2012 by Université Laval which has been monitoring permafrost in Nunavik for many years.

In 2010 the Kativik School Board (KSB) Inuit Commissioners voted a resolution "to support the development of hands-on scientific learning activities integrating a community-based environmental program in the High School Science and

Technology curriculum." Following this agreement, researchers and KSB started working together to build the educational material. Avataq Cultural Institute also contributed by revising the material.

In 2012, the Berry Productivity module was implemented in the KSB Science and Technology Curriculum across the 14 communities of Nunavik. The Ice Mission module was tested as a pilot project in 2014 in Kuujjuaraapik and it will be fully implemented in 2014-2015. The Permafrost Dynamics module is in progress and it will be tested in 2014-2015 as a pilot project.



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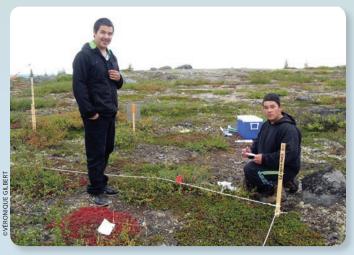
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William Bibeau (on left) and Justin Lingard (on right) from Kuujjuaq are collecting berries following a standard scientific protocol.

More about AVATIVUT Program

Hands-on Learning and Evaluation Situations (LES) are educational activities used within the Québec Education Program. AVATIVUT proposes innovative scientific LES developed around standard protocols, with themes closely related to Inuit culture and local climate change issues. To date, these themes are 1) Berry productivity and snow; 2) Ice monitoring; and 3) Permafrost. To perform these activities, permanent experimental sites have been established in the 14 villages of Nunavik, after consultation with each community. Each LES proposes concepts, exercises and protocols, using various scientific approaches.

Observation

Second cycle students observe the ice cover each year in order to determine the dates of freeze-up and breakup in their community. They will also learn about the permafrost features and the different vegetation types around their community.

Interview

Within their science class, students have to conduct interviews with local experts to learn about traditional knowledge related to berries, snow, seasons, ice and permafrost in order to complement the scientific knowledge their learn at school. For example, they collect information about berry productivity of the last picking season, the timing of the last freeze-up and breakup, precipitation and wind conditions of the last four seasons, soil perturbations, Inuktitut words for ice and permafrost, berry recipes and uses, etc.

Description

Within the AVATIVUT activities, students describe the different types of ice and their characteristics (thickness, density, color, salinity, solidity). They learn about permafrost processes and dynamics associated with various soil types (clay, sand, till, peat, rock), vegetation cover (no cover, lichen, low shrub, high shrub,) and landscape forms. They also have to sort berries with a visual ripeness chart.

Sampling

First cycle students have to follow a standard scientific protocol to collect the berries. They sample randomly in little quadrats (25 cm X 25 cm) inside a 20 m X 20 m permanent plot established near their community, picking one species at a time. Ice cores can also be collected.

Measurement

In the laboratory or in the field, students have to make some measurements. For the Berry LES, they need to sort, count and weigh each berry sample to calculate the productivity (g/m^2) , the average size and the ripeness stage of each berry species. For the Ice LES, they need to drill several holes through the ice to measure its average thickness. As for the Permafrost LES, they download soil surface temperatures from dataloggers recording data hourly for one or two years.

Analysis

Back in class, the students can use the data they collected in their own environment for doing scholar exercises for the teaching of math, science, informatics and technology. For example they will have to make some calculations and create graphs and tables. It will allow them to better understand the data and to discuss about the results.

In the end, they record their data in the AVATIVUT Internet Portal www.cen.ulaval.ca/avativut/. The Internet Portal allows the students to archive the collected data and photos, query the database, view documentation and videos, export data, participate in the discussion forum and compare data among classes and villages.

Once they get the data, the scientists involved in AVATIVUT provide feedback. Each year, data are validated and posters are produced for the classes from the data collected by students.

Educational videos have been produced in French, English and Inuktitut in order to describe the scientific protocols and to better explain related scientific concepts. The clips support teachers and students, while ensuring continuity and uniformity of procedures across communities. Students, teachers and Elders star in these videos. Check for AVATIVUT on YouTube!

Interactive tools are being developed for smart boards and tablets. For example, *PermaSim* is a simulator which helps to teach basic permafrost concepts. The students will be able to modify variables (such as air temperature, soil type, vegetation type) and see how this affects soil temperatures and permafrost.

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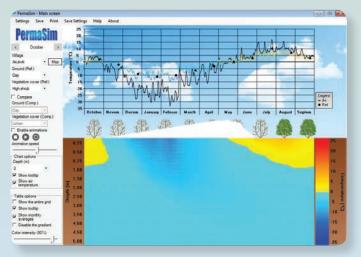
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AVATIVUT Internet Portal, hosted by the Centre d'études nordiques.



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Conclusion

The impacts of the program are being evaluated through interviews with teachers and observations in the classroom. Early comments indicate that the AVATIVUT activities generate a great interest from the students and help to reduce absenteeism in the science class. Students particularly enjoy going on the field and listening to the Elders.

Still, AVATIVUT faces many challenges to become sustainable. It has to adapt to the evolving science curriculum. It has to be adopted by the teachers as an aid to their teaching and not as an additional workload. It needs to be driven by local institutions. And it needs to provide quality data for long-term environmental monitoring.

The AVATIVUT program was a finalist for the 2013 Arctic Inspiration Prize.

Finally, gathering and sharing knowledge observed by anyone interested can help better understand current and future environmental changes.

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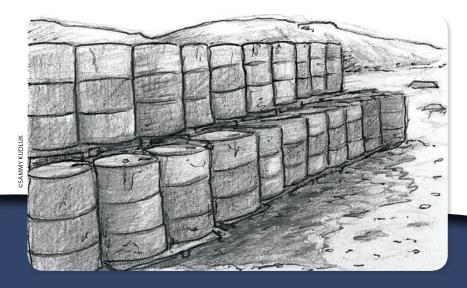
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HAZARDOUS SPILLS -BE AWARE!

azardous materials are defined as materials with properties such as flammability, corrosiveness, or inherent toxicity. Examples of hazardous materials include paints, solvents, acids, heavy metals, and hydrocarbons. Most of us know them as the by-products of an industrialized society. These substances—if not properly managed—can leech into the soil as well as ground and surface water through rain or melting snow. They can also be absorbed and stored in the tissues of plants and animals which could then be carried up the food chain and pose a serious risk to the people that consume them.

In Nunavik, the most common form of contamination from hazardous materials comes from hydrocarbons such as furnace oil, fuel, and other petroleum products. These can be spilled accidently during handling or leak out of storage containers and vehicles over time.

The first thing to do when you encounter such a spill is to stop the leak and control the spill to prevent it from spreading. The contaminated earth should then be collected, contained and removed. Be careful that contaminated earth is not exposed to rain or snow. It is important that you then report the spill to your local NV and the KRG environmental specialist or technician by phone at 1-877-964-2961 extension 2324 or 2276 or by email at vgilbert@krg.ca or mnashak@krg.ca. If there is no answer, you may call Environmental Emergency response in Rouyn-Noranda toll free at 1-866-694-5454. When reporting a spill you should use the Nunavik Environmental Emergency Report Form, which explains the procedure for treating hazardous spills and the information required by the responsible authorities. This document is available online at: www.krg.ca/en/environment. Liji Part iPbianc Parili Varaucopi Varauluscul Varaucopi Varauc

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Two NYHDP teenagers making it to Midget AAA hockey:

a remarkable achievement!

By Joé Juneau, Coordinator of Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program



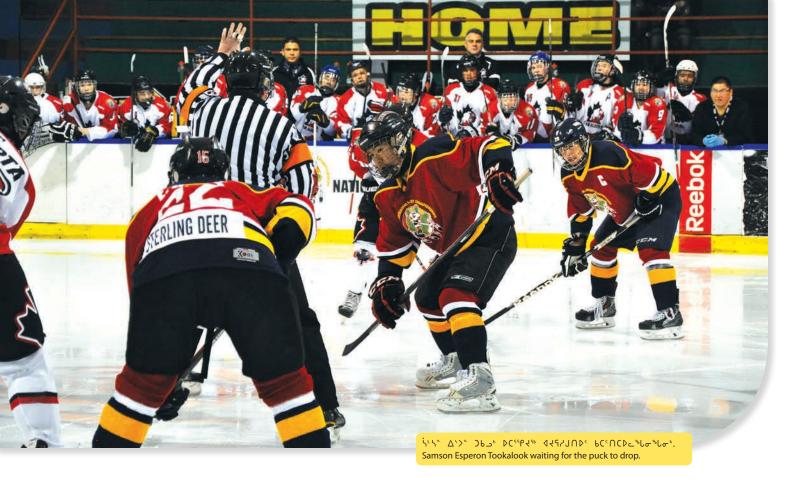


he first time I went to Quaqtaq was back in January 2007 during the initial season of the Nunavik Youth Hockey Development Program (NYHDP), a minor hockey structure and a youth development program. We decided to optimize my visit in that community so we organized our second Nunavik PeeWee Nordiks camp that same week. Close to 20 kids from different communities travelled to Quaqtaq on the Monday so we could run a week-long training camp with the PeeWee team who then travelled to Québec City a month later to take part in the International PeeWee Tournament. During the evenings, we ran two practices for local kids prior to training the Nunavik PeeWee Nordiks.

When running the younger groups' practice, I noticed one of the kids right away. That kid was nine-years-old and was a big step above all others from his age group. He was actually above the skill-level of a few older ones as well, in terms of skating and his puck handling abilities. A couple hours later when we were about to go back on the ice for the PeeWee Nordiks training session, someone asked me if that nine-year-old could get on again and practice with the PeeWees. So he came on the ice again for a second practice in less than three hours, but that time with the top PeeWee players from Nunavik; kids who were two or three years older than him. Although he was smaller than the others, it did not make much of a difference in terms of his talent. He did all exercises and kept on giving his best throughout the entire practice. That kid was Gary Joe Angnatuk.



Forestiers in the midget AAA league playing Amos
Complexe sportif last October against Jonquière Élites.



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Back in March 2008, for the NYHDP, I went to Umiujaq for a week. When we arrived in town late Monday, we made our way to the arena to check on the facility and to set things up for our week of running hockey practices. As we walked into the arena with the Recreation Coordinator, we got informed that public skating was scheduled that evening. We walked around the arena for a few minutes and then we went by the ice to watch the kids skate. Right away, I noticed one kid at the other end of the ice. He was skating with great ability and balance, making him stand out as he was obviously superior in skillset among the other skaters on the ice. I turned to the Recreation Coordinator and told her what I had just noticed. She looked at me with pride and told me that he was her nine-year-old son. That kid was Samson Esperon Tookalook.

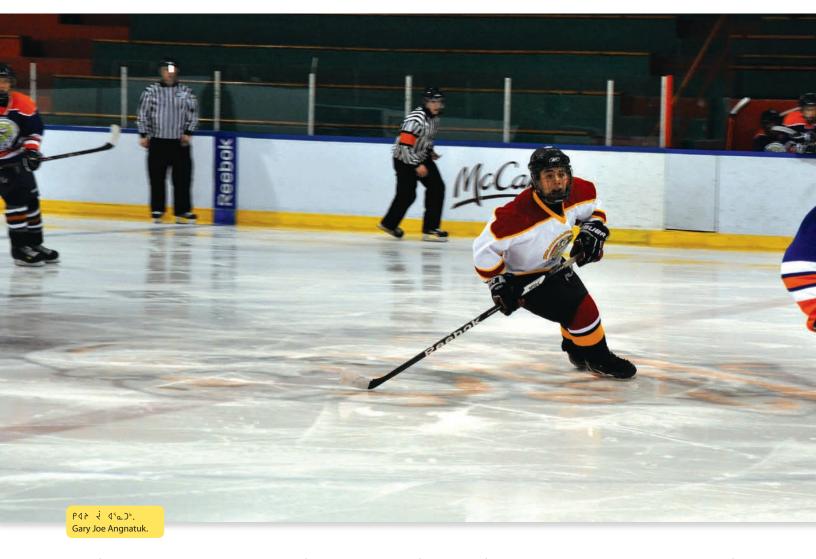
So this is how I met Gary Joe and Samson for the first time, both at Atom age and about to enroll in the NYHDP, in which they would learn and grow for many years. At first, I saw two youngsters with natural and superior hockey abilities. Now, years later, I see two awesome role models with great leadership skills and strong personalities which good models and strong leaders are made of.

Both Gary Joe and Samson grew up in pretty small communities where they had no minor hockey team to play for and no minor hockey league to play in. The only minor hockey structure they were able to participate in was the NYHDP; a structured program dedicated to development and only implemented few years ago. Each season, both Gary Joe and Samson earned their spot on the Nunavik Nordiks teams' rosters - an experience that would teach them a lot, but an experience that would unfortunately offer them less than 20 days of real structured hockey in a year.

The remaining time of the season, they would be confronted in having to play at their local arena where they would, most of the time, be forced to play with younger or older players as it is the only way to get enough kids on the ice to run adequate practices and games. Considering that the NYHDP was also at its early stage, youth hockey players very often did not have local hockey trainers to teach them back then. On top of it, both Quaqtaq and Umiujaq arenas had no refrigeration systems, making it very difficult to make the ice in those communities before December. Although children down South have access to the ice in August and can participate in organized hockey for a seven-month season, it is not at all the case in Nunavik where children in many communities only have access to the ice from about December to the end of April.

Over the years taking part in the NYHDP, Samson and Gary Joe were given the opportunity to develop their respective hockey talent and have now grown up to become very good hockey players. They both lead their respective hockey teams each year, even being named Team Captains on a few occasions, which they took on with great pride: the important role of leading their team through great behavior and high achievements on-and-off the ice. They were both playing very important leadership roles in some of the best Nunavik Nordiks teams put together. As leaders of the Midget Nordiks in 2013-14, Gary Joe and Samson lead the team to a provincial championship at the Donnacona Midget Tournament in January 2014 - Gary Joe acting as the Nordiks Team Captain and Samson leading the tournament in goals and points.

Each time Samson and Gary Joe were on some of our Nunavik youth hockey teams playing and competing down South, spectators and other

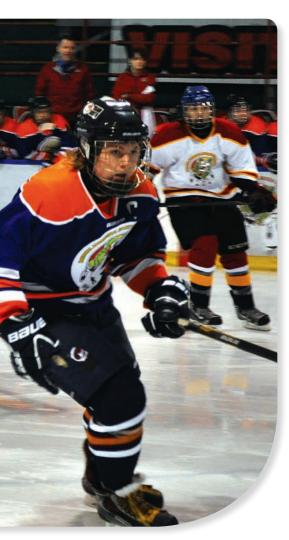


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teams' coaches always noticed them. People often made positive remarks to NYHDP staff following games in which they played and when they had performed remarkably well.

So it was not a surprise when I was contacted by the Amos Forestiers Midget AAA organization late last spring about inviting both Samson and Gary Joe to try out for their team. After a long summer without ice to practice and train on in their respective communities, both of them travelled to Amos in late August to meet with over 30 other Midget hockey players coming mostly from all over the Abitibi region. The challenge was very high for Samson and Gary Joe. They were faced to compete with many others vying to earn their spot on the Midget AAA teams' roster - the highest youth hockey caliber that exists in Québec and Canada. The challenge was not only in terms of hockey playing, it was also about fitting in, making friends and trying to understand and communicate in a French-speaking environment.

Four days after the camp got underway, I received a message from the organization's General Manager telling me that they had decided to keep both Samson and Gary Joe for the season. They had both made the team and we now had to work at solving few issues such as airfare, travel arrangements, schooling and

accommodation. The news was wonderful! I was so happy for both of them, and at the same time so proud of what they had accomplished. Gary Joe Angnatuk and Samson Esperon Tookalook had just proved that, with the right skills, along with great passion and high commitment, it was possible to grow up in Nunavik with the NYHDP as a minor hockey structure and reach the highest possible level of minor hockey. With their accomplishment, lots of Nunavik youth can now believe and have a realistic dream of playing Midget AAA one day, while going to school down South.

Gary Joe and Samson are remarkable individuals with great potential and positive leadership skills. For them to reach Midget AAA hockey, they needed to have passion, confidence, and dedication to training hard and often. Other qualities they needed were: respect through listening to their coaches, teachers and parents; consistent studying and attending school, eating well, making good decisions for themselves, and perseverance.

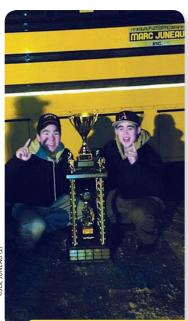
As Coordinator of the NYHDP, I am extremely proud of what they have accomplished so far within the NYHDP. They have both become wonderful role models for Nunavik youth. Congratulation to Samson and Gary Joe! We are very proud of you guys. Keep it up!

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Midget AAA players, Samson Esperon Tookalook and Gary Joe Angnatuk with awarded trophy for winning the Midget AAA Provincial Tournament last winter.

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or four weeks this summer, the children of Kuujjuaraapik took part in Nunavik's first Frontier College Summer Literacy Camp, offered with the support of the community of Kuujjuaraapik, the Kativik School Board, the Kativik Regional Government and the Esuma Fund. More than 80 other Indigenous communities across Canada offered similar summer programming in partnership with Frontier College, Canada's original literacy organization serving communities since 1899.

The camp curriculum focused on literacy, numeracy, writing and storytelling skills, as well as cultural teachings and Inuktitut language learning from Elders and other leaders in the community. The camp programming was delivered by a team of three counsellors, including one community member who was locally hired.

"We got to work with other organizations like the Centre for Northern Studies, the police station, firefighters and the Cree school," explains Judy Tookalook who is currently completing a Certificate in Special Education.

By making learning fun, the camp empowered children to learn and grow over the sum-

mer months so that they could return to school in September with the skills and enthusiasm needed to succeed. "We had a wide selection of activities to try to reach every single camper's interests. I feel that we did everything we could to ensure that every child left the camp with a new hobby or a new interest," says Amélia Naud-Arcand, one of the camp counsellors.

The Summer Literacy Camps emphasize the value of reading so that children choose to read on their own, which results in building their literacy skills over the summer months. According to research, many children who are empowered in this way have the tools to succeed in school and become lifelong learners.

Campers each read an average of nine books over the four-week period – almost two times the amount required to combat summer learn-

ing loss, the decline in skills between school years. "We were very pleased to see that most of the kids read and wrote every single day. They came to us with books: they were eager to read with us. It was really encouraging to see them try every day," points out Amélia Naud-Arcand.

Parents and campers and community members all agreed that the camp was a huge success: 71% of campers said that they like reading more since camp, while 86% of parents said their child was more prepared for school as a result of attending camp. One-hundred

percent of surveyed parents also said that their children developed their social skills at camp.

"[He] seemed more willing to make new friends and to participate in all kinds of activities. He received a book at graduation and he's really excited about it," according to one Kuujjuaraapik parent.









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ast summer, 86 students from around the world the western coast of Greenland.

The journey began in Kuujjuaq, Nunavik with a warm welcome from the community before boarding the expedition ship. The first stop was a visit to Killiniq (Port Burwell), a former settlement and an important historical learning opportunity. The journey continued

Joined by educators and experts across multiple disciplines, students engaged in hands-on research explored icebergs, islands and fjords and acquired firsthand insight into the dynamics of climate change and other important Arctic and global topics.

This life-changing journey provided an unparalleled youth who were given the rare opportunity to see their home with a new perspective and to gain a deeper $\Delta = \Delta^{L} \Gamma D \Gamma^{C} \Delta C^{-} \sigma \Lambda \Gamma^{C} \Gamma^$

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appreciation for the Arctic and an understanding of the challenges and opportunities it faces.

For Nunavik student Qullik Cain, this experience was even more meaningful as it allowed her to better connect with her land, her culture and proudly share her home with fellow expeditioners from across North America and as far away as China.

"It was the most amazing experience of my life," says Qullik. "My teachers tell me I'm doing better in school. I feel like the expedition has taught me more about the Arctic (my home) and my Inuit culture. Students on Ice showed me how beautiful the Arctic really is."

Minnie Ningiuruvik of Kangirsuk was also impacted by the journey. "I learned a lot about the land and the sea," says Minnie. "I engaged in science experiments to learn more about climate change and learned about the melting of icebergs and glaciers in the Arctic. I am thankful for the opportunity to participate in this awesome journey, which I will treasure in my heart."

Quillik and Minnie were among four Nunavik students whose participation on expedition was made possible to the long-standing support of SOI partners: Makivik, KRG, First Air and TIVI. This year, more than 40 per cent of students on the expedition were from Northern communities - thanks to the generous support of Parks Canada and many other SOI partners.

SOI expeditions are just the first step in a life-long journey of discovery for those who took part. Each expedition connects students with world-class scientists, business leaders and experts in their industry along with an exceptional alumni network of more than 2,600 students from 52 countries. Educated and inspired by their expedition experience and joined with a global network of support, students are given the tools and support needed to make a difference on a local and global scale.

To learn more about Students on Ice visit studentsonice.com



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Inspiring work in the Irctic

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Officially Makivik Corporation is now a partner with the annual Arctic Inspiration Prize. President Jobie Tukkiapik is now on its selection committee. The Arctic Inspiration Prize of \$1 million was founded in 2012 by Arnold Witzig (who visited Kuujjuaq this past summer) and Sima Sharifi to inspire work in the Arctic – work to better its people. This prize is given out at ArcticNet's annual conference. This year, Peter Mansbridge hosted the awards ceremony. Performers of the ceremony included Sylvia Cloutier, Tanya Tagak, Celina Kalluk, Digawolf and David Serkoak.

The \$1 million dollar prize was awarded to FOXY (Fostering Open eXpression among Youth). FOXY is "a community-based participatory action research project, for its knowledge to action plan to work with young women and men across the North to facilitate dialogue about sexual health issues, develop leadership and coping skills, and build greater self-confidence for making healthy life choices," reads the Arctic Inspiration Prize press release.

Since there is a high rate of sexually transmitted infections, teenage pregnancy and sexual violence in the North, FOXY's project team is determined to turn those numbers around through their work and will instill inspiration for others to follow suit in this type of work.

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The FOXY project team before it was announced that they won the Arctic Inspiration prize in its entirety. The past two previous years the \$1 million dollar prize was split between three project teams.







Soswaw Kuduuk (10)

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The 2014 Nunavik Annual Art Workshops

he thirteenth edition of the Nunavik Annual Art Workshops commenced in the community of Kuujjuaraapik from October 22nd - November 4th, 2014. The annual art workshops are administered and coordinated by Makivik's Economic Development Department, with the support of Aumaaggiivik Arts Secretariat (Avataq Cultural Institute).

As many as 60 applications were received with 39 participants able to attend the art workshop – again four art disciples were offered. The carving workshop was instructed by renowned carver of Kuujjuaq, Joseph Jonas and Inukjuak Jewellery Shop graduate Laina Nulukie of Inukjuak instructed the metal jewelry workshop. Beading (framed) was instructed by Julie Grenier of Kuujjuaq and wood burning art was instructed—for the fourth time—by Jolly Atagoyuk of Pangnirtunq, Nunavut.

The municipality of Kuujjuaraapik had a big role in providing the workshop facilities needed and did a terrific job hosting the participants while the Kativik School Board made its wood shop and equipment available to participants.

There was a public exhibition of participants' art as well as a celebratory feast and raffle that attracted people and buyers. Many locals and visitors bought and admired the artwork displayed. After this celebration of art and learning, the participants headed home artistically enlightened.





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 Δάσ' Γσ ΟΚΙΓος Καιλη ΑΚΕΚΑΤΑ ΑΚΑΙΑ
Date of birth: May 29, 1991
Place of birth: Puvirnituq

Home community: Inukjuak

Role model: My late grandmother Parsa

Oweetaluktuk and Nicole

Johnston

Favorite sport: Ice hockey and Inuit games

Favorite food: Country food

Occupation: John Abbott College student

Future goal: To travel the world

obstacle to overcome: Jeannie Inukpuk

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Δε゚σ٩ΔιΓ Λλάλης σω

۷ ا ۱۹۶۰ کیالک، زِدرا

Date of birth: July 21, 1997

Place of birth: Kuujjuaq
Home community: Kuujjuaq

Role models: My Grandmas

Favorite sport: Soccer
Favorite food: Mataaq

Occupation: Student

Future goal: Graduate college

Most difficult

obstacle to overcome: Death of a family member





Okalik Eegeesiak, Makivik Vice-President Michael Gordon and Makivik Vice-President Adamie Delisle Alaku.

Λιλς**Ψρη ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ ΟΙΑ Ο**

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Arctic Circle 2014

he Arctic Circle conference was held in Reykjavik, Iceland at the end of October and beginning of November 2014. This year was the 2nd year of the conference. Fourteen hundred participants from 40 different countries attended from all around the Arctic and world. Top leaders of the G-20 countries were in attendance and part of conference keynote speakers.

This years' conference was focused on research, the environment and the impact of climate change, economic development and opportunities and finally safety and security.

This year, the Québec Government took the opportunity to announce to the world about their Plan Nord 2.0. Premier Couillard made a presentation to the whole assembly of 1400 people in the morning of Saturday November 1.

A break-out session also took place on the Saturday afternoon specifically on the Québec Plan Nord. Makivik Vice-President Adamie Delisle Alaku made a presentation and strong statement about the Nunavik Inuit position on this Plan Nord. Vice-President Alaku stressed that if any development is to take place in Nunavik, then it must be done in consultation, partnership and in the best interest of Nunavik Inuit.

Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami National Leader Terry Audla and Inuit Circumpolar Council International Chair Okalik Eegeesiak also attended and made a presentation at the conference on a panel about Aboriginal Voices in the Arctic Territory.

