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## MAKIVIK

magazine



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- Spotlight on Salluit
- Twin Flames: how they're firing up the North
- Customary Adoption in Nunavik
- Part II: Piari Kauki Gentes in Mongolia



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#### **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). Makivik'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 by Makivik Corporation - it is distributed free of charge to Inuit beneficiaries of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement. 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. Email tmackay@makivik.org or call 1-800-361-7052 for submissions or for more information.

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۸٬۲۹۲۲۸٬۲۹۶۴ کوئیکه.

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.

**'የΓ' የ ላ ← ⊅ ነ በ / Editor** ሰ የ È ♭ / Teevi Mackay

#### ▷'ቴ▷ィ▷′ ∇′ሩጐ′ ጐ'በ ሔት/ Translation

ወላ ኇ<sup>ኈ</sup>Րኦʔል<sup>ኑ</sup> / Noah Ningiurvik

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

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Cover: The Qarmaapik Family House of Kangiqsualujjuaq won the Arctic Inspiration Prize of \$700,000, they were first place - the cover photo captures the moment they received the cheque at the ceremony in Winnipeg on December 8, 2016. © Makivik Corporation

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### **4ጋ**4ናና \ C°C / CONTENTS



Twin Flames-d<sup>c</sup> a<sup>c</sup>c o<sup>c</sup> To<sup>c</sup> 45495195 Twin Flames share the love

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10 101 7773 PAU 6. 5 30 Adamie Surusiluk Keatainak, Salluit's retired scallop fisherman

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### Dà da?/WHAT IS THIS?

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- ארילטלי Green Corner
- 26 ممک الم منظم Air Inuit Propwash
- 28 '>' Δ4 First Air
- 29 במירסי לפע"רי Nunavik Creations





- **30** Λάγης Δεεσηνελής Legal Tips
- 34 مدهار ۸۴ ورواره Nunavik Notes
- 42 つ~し~~し: ハイル ィー・マイイト りんくつ~ Part II: Piari around the world
- 46  $\Delta = 40$   $\Delta = 40$







You could win \$100.00 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, Quebec JOM 1C0



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Congratulations to Lisi-Tina Nowkawalk who won the Mystery Photo Contest in issue 110 of *Makivik Magazine*. Winners of this mystery photo contest will be drawn at the Makivik head office on April 28, 2017. The first prize as noted is \$100.00

### TWIN FLAMES-d'b a c- - 5 Tob 1 Tilb 2 NibiDb

C. Jodoin ۵-۱6C°Cc

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## MAKIVIK magazine

## TWIN FLAMES SHARE THE LOVE

By C. Jodoin

A WOUNDED BIRD WITH A BROKEN WING NEEDS TIME, LOVE AND SUPPORT TO HEAL SO THAT IT CAN SOAR ONCE AGAIN.

Our people, our land, our children, our daughters, our traditional ways of life have been taken. Although many years ago, our wings at times still appear to be broken. We need time, love and support to heal together. Jaaji Okpik and Chelsey June share the same vision, their goal is to reach out to youth and their communities through music. They hope to inspire youth to embrace their roots, be proud of their cultures and recognize all that their elders have overcome to survive. They hope to guide youth to find that sense of pride that will once again help them soar.

"Music expresses that which cannot be said and on which it is impossible to be silent." – Victor Hugo

Despite polar opposite backgrounds Twin Flames have found a common musical language. This captivating duo combines Jaaji an Inuk/Mohawk man from Nunavik and Chelsey June an Algonquin/ Cree/Métis woman from Ottawa. Twin Flames takes the audience on a musical journey across Canada and the Arctic, they sing songs in English, Inuktitut and French. Together they prove that music should be about how it makes the listener feel and that music has an awesome power to change lives.

The songs that Twin Flames write are story songs with messages of hope healing and positive outcomes. With their debut album "Twin Flames" - Jaaji and Chelsey June made it to the top of music charts the song Porchlight reached #1 on The National Aboriginal Music Countdown top 40. They are so humbled that people are listening to their music and messages and that their voices are being heard.

#### **Community Work**

The Twin Flames offer custom workshops for all ages in English, Inuktitut and French. They work with school staff, youth groups and other community outreach programs to determine the needs. Visits include schools, Friendship Centres, rehabilitation facilities, hospitals just to name a few.

"Because music has this incredible power to reach people in ways that nothing else does we felt we should use it as a tool to make our communities happier." – Twin Flames

The impact of the workshops is amazing to see. The interactions that children get to have firsthand with Jaaji and Chelsey June is something they hold onto.

"We share our songs, stories and life lessons that we have learned. We speak from personal experience, which makes a big impact. They see us as people not just as music stars they have grown to love. They see that we too have overcome many obstacles to be where we are today and that they can do it too." – Twin Flames

### **Twin Flames Raging Fire**

This powerful duo won The Canadian Folk Music Award for Aboriginal songwriters of the year 2016, which took place in Toronto on December 3, 2016. Their debut album Twin Flames Jaaji and Chelsey June released on December 1, 2015 was also nominated for two Native American Music Awards in the United States: Best Folk and Best New Duo earlier this year.

Both Jaaji and Chelsey June were solo artists before the creation of Twin Flames. During that time Jaaji's album *Nunaga* won Best Indigenous Language album of the year in 2015 at the Indigenous Music Awards in Winnipeg and Chelsey June's album *Finding me* was nominated Best Folk Album.

They released their joint album Twin Flames Jaaji and Chelsey June on December 1, 2015 at Cabaret la Basoche where they were chosen as favourite upcoming artists. Jaaji and Chelsey met in the summer of 2014 during the filming of the television series TAM (Talent Autochtones Musicaux) for Aboriginal Peoples Television Network, which both were chosen to appear. Their voices matched one another perfectly right from the start creating soothing melodic harmonies. The two then decided to form Twin Flames.

Twin Flames have now played over 500 shows in less than two years with performances that have taken them across Canada and the Arctic. What started as a small flame is turning into a raging fire - one that is staying lit in the hearts of fans and listeners.

### Who were they before music?

Jaaji was a police officer in the North for over 12 years where he experienced firsthand the challenges that exist. The knowledge that Jaaji brings from growing up in the North is something completely original. He can share stories of his unique upbringing, his life on the land and the tools he used to reach his goals. Jaaji used music as a release after a tough day on the job. He would go home put his ear on his guitar and just play. The melodies would offer him an escape even if just for that moment. Jaaji's goal was to make his communities safer and to help people who were hurting. He felt that as a police officer that task became very difficult.

"As a musician, I am now able to reach more people and make more of a positive impact than I had in my 12 years of policing." – Jaaji

Chelsey June has worked with youth. She has been a mentor to pregnant teens and has coached individuals who have drug and alcohol dependencies. Chelsey's urban upbringing exposed her to a variety of difficult life situations. She uses her life experience to speak with youth and relates to individuals with empathy and support. Chelsey worked for the federal government for seven years and decided to give it up for music in a leap of faith. Two years later that leap of faith has certainly paid off. Music was always a part of Chelsey's life. She has been singing even before she could speak. It was only in her twenties that

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#### - Twin Flames

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she decided to write her own songs. Writing for her became a release as well, a way of healing, processing and letting go. Chelsey hoped to one day help others through her music. Working in a government job did not allow her that freedom.

Together Jaaji and Chelsey June make a great team. They approach every workshop with an open mind and an overall goal of making a difference. They have incorporated four main themes:

- Culture and interactive learning through music and play. Jaaji and Chelsey June incorporate cultural awareness in their discussions. They feel it is very important for individuals to embrace who they are and where they come from. They also work with nonindigenous/Inuit to introduce Inuit, Indigenous and Métis cultures.
- 2. Let's get social: discussions on social issues, drug and alcohol abuse alternatives and suicide awareness/prevention.
- School is cool: school incentives and learning through music and open discussions. Example topics for discussion include: shyness, fitting in, self-esteem, making goals, dreaming big, respect of one's self and others, Internet and cyber safety, bullying.
- 4. Making beautiful music: song writing, poetry, melody writing, introduction to vocal coaching and harmonies.

Through their workshops they have been able to connect with so many people.

"If we make a difference in one person's life even if just for that moment then all we do is worth it." – Twin Flames

Earlier this year on September 10, 2016 Twin Flames kicked off a mental health awareness musical tour on Embrace Life Day in Iqaluit, Nunavut in partnership with the Alianait Festival. They continued their tour in two Baffin and four Kivalliq communities, where they "spread the gospel of self-love in each community as they worked with youth inside community schools and discussed social issues, and drug and alcohol abuse alternatives." The tour was a great success. The need for these kind of tours is evident and they hope to be able to do more within Nunavik and Nunavut. They are currently looking for airfare and accommodation sponsors because that is the biggest cost for these kinds of tours. Their goal is to reach as many communities and schools as they can and inspire people to embrace life.



Twin Flames performance at the Rankin Inlet airport.

The Twin Flames most recent project took place in partnership with the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services for the "check-up" project. They were asked to be part of a video campaign to encourage individuals to be tested for sexually transmitted infections without fear or stigma associated with testing. They readily accepted this task and had a wonderful time. The tour started out in Akulivik and made its way to Inukjuak, Kangigsualujjuag and Kuujjuag. The amount of community involvement and individuals that came to join in for the interviews was a true testament of how respected Twin Flames are among communities. The trust, which has been established played a major role in this project. Not only did Twin Flames meet and interview people from ages 18-35 they also interviewed elders who had great knowledge to share in the project. The elders shared stories of how relationships used to be

and how couples no longer staying together, affects the children. One elder even suggested that elders be included in marriage counselling to explain how respect and communication are key and still play a major role in any relationship. In every community, Twin Flames played a concert with the theme of celebration, celebration of life, music, love and community. They expressed that without the love and support of their fans they would not be where they are today.

"The best thing about our journey is the exchange. As much as we help people they help us as well. The love we give is also given back and the knowledge we gain from the lessons shared only help us more in the work we are trying to accomplish."—Twin Flames

#### So, what's next for this power couple?

Only the stars will tell. They hope to have many more youth outreach workshops. They are currently in the final writing stages for their second album with an anticipated release date in the spring of 2017. Their summer tour for 2017 will hopefully be filled with opportunities to travel across Canada once again and perhaps abroad. They hope to share their beautiful music with a greater audience and encourage people to learn more about the Inuit and Indigenous cultures that are still alive and thriving. Through their music they hope to unite the North and the South of Canada and remove all boundaries. Keep an eye out, because this couple is known for their airport surprise concerts, you'll never know where their travelling kamiit will take them next.

# $PPP^{COC}$ $ALC^{1}NCPLC^{1}$ $A^{COL}$ $A^{$

### Arctic Inspiration Prize Victory for Qarmaapik Family House

Qarmaapik Family House, based in Kangiqsualujjuaq was awarded a \$700,000 Arctic Inspiration Prize on December 8, 2016 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Qarmaapik Family House is developing unique solutions to improving parenting skills, and reducing the number of children going to foster care.









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Clara Hughes, former Olympian, and Andrea Brazeau of Kangiqsualujjuaq hosted the 2016 Arctic Inspiration Prize ceremony.

Congratulations to the team members Alice Annanack, Hilda Snowball, Nancy Etok, and Maggie Emudluk, to the staff at Qarmaapik Family House, and the community for supporting its development.

Maggie Emudluk said, "Winning the award was quite a milestone for us. It was a real eye-opener for the community that we won. It means we can focus on the safe house aspect of this project. It means working closely with the community and with Youth Protection, which supports us. We've budgeted \$350,000 each for the next two years. It means we can hire a full-time counselor for the safe house, as well as further develop the overall project. We have been receiving calls from other Nunavik communities to make presentations on the project, and we look forward to sharing what we have developed."

There were eight projects vying for the Arctic Inspiration Prize. The two other winners were SmartICE from Nunatsiavut, and te(a)ch from Nunavut. Both won \$400,000.

Also in the Nunavik region, congratulations to the Inuit youth and expedition leaders in the Jeunes Karibus Program, who were finalists. The program has been providing Inuit youth a unique land adventure on cross country skis. Since 2014 over 100 Inuit youth have participated, linking Nunavik communities, and in the process developing athleticism, better nutrition habits, and rediscovering traditional Inuit survival skills.

Just after the Arctic Inspiration Prize ceremony, Makivik Executives and the laureates along with some of their family take a seat to share the moment with a group photo. Back row, left-right: Mark Brazeau, Jean Leduc, Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, Makivik Vice-President Andy Moorhouse and Makivik Vice-President Adamie Delisle Alaku. Front row, left-right: Maggie Emudluk, Hilda Snowball, Ellasie Annanack, Anita Annanack, Alice Unatweenuk, Tommy Annanack and Nancy Etok.



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# MAKIVIK magazine

### Adamie Surusiluk Keatainak, Salluit's retired scallop fisherman



The wizened fisherman would steer his faithful *Tallurunnaq* out the Salluit bay in the areas of Deception Bay and Digges Islands since his scalloping fishing career started in the late 1980s.

t was never an exact science, nor was it a reliable way to pay his bills: the North is not the mecca of commercial scallop fishing, nor is scallop fishing a traditional harvest of Inuit.

But he'd return to harbour with a modest catch and there was never a shortage of people eager for his product. Released from their shell, the little, juicy blobs – so pale pink when raw they're almost white – are a delicacy: tasty raw and all trussed up, but delicious too when seared or baked or grilled to sizzling perfection.

Keatainak doesn't have his boat anymore and his scalloping expeditions are firmly in the past. In November of 2016, he started the process of selling the *Tallurunnaq* to the Northern Village of Salluit and the Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation. Someone else, if they choose to, will have to dredge the bays and straights of Northern Quebec in search of edible clams.

He wants to see the Northern scalloping tradition carried on, but he's candid enough to admit he has "no idea" how exactly to make that happen. Perhaps, he muses, the best way is for more communities to follow the lead of others that have community boats that residents can use to take out and fish for scallops. After all, the *Tallurunnaq* is still ready to search for scallops, if that is what they choose to use it for. A young, budding Keatainak could take it out to fish once more.

"I think that's the easiest way," Keatainak says, "when you go out on the community charter."

Keatainak is at home in Salluit, where he's lived since his birth in 1946. On this particular day, he's inside and away from choppy waves and the scallops lurking beneath them. He has kind eyes, mussed white-grey hair and a trimmed moustache. He's wrapped his hands around a mug of a warm beverage and he's wearing the years on his shoulders. Keatainak's is an old one: thick and double-cuffed with a snowflake pattern. It's from the 1980s, his daughter, Laly Keatainak says later, an old sweater tucked away amid the

boxes, somewhere forgotten until recently Keatainak found it and started wearing it again. It's fitting that for a reflective conversation on a

fisherman's decades-long pastime, he's wearing a sweater reminiscent of his early scalloping days.

It was the late 1980s, perhaps 1989 Keatainak thinks, when Makivik researchers – he's long forgot the specifics – came to Northern Quebec to teach people about scallop fishing. It was at first elemental – what are scallops, where do you find scallops, how do you pick out a scallop – and soon progressed to the more technical – how do you fish one, how do you dredge them up out of the water with a scallop winch.

"That was quite a while ago," Keatainak recalls. But it was what he needed to start: the research project helped outfit his boat, taking scalloping from an idea to a reality.

There are some scallops on the bay, he says, others further out. At first it was easy to find them, Keatainak says, but now "I have to find them."

In his final years, Keatainak would have to make a real expedition out of finding them.

"I tried to look for them," he says, but there aren't "too many left."

The best place, he says, was Digges Islands, but noted that scallops travel, so you have to find them.

It's an expedition and its one Keatainak never takes in the winter. Any sign the weather might be dangerous and he always left scallop hunting to another day.

"If the weather's bad or something's too rough," he says plainly, "we don't fish."

For Keatainak, the process was never like the grocery store feeding-machine that is scalloping down South. It was just him and friends, and the *Tallurunnaq*. He would look for scallops, dredge them up and then bring them back to Salluit. There was no factory to clean them, to neatly prepare them for shipping and labelling.

In the early days, he says, he would clean them himself.



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Adamie Surusiluk Keatainak with the trusty *Tallurunnaa* in November of 2016.



Scallops were enjoyed during the Kangiqsujuaq Harvest Festival last summer.





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"Here we don't do that, we have no place to put them, to sell them, no plant... we have to clean them ourselves," he says, and "it took a long time."

In the later years, Keatainak says he would sell the scallops without cleaning them. But even selling them was tough, he says. He'd been told you could make maybe \$20 per pound, but he never found that to be the case.

Still, just because Keatainak wasn't raking in the money of his scalloping, doesn't mean there weren't always people eager to buy or taste. He says they'd put the scallops into containers, bring them to the harbour, and count them out for people.



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C いっていい こっとっか。 C しょうでっか。 The faithful *Tallurunnag*.

"They decide themselves," he says, "they can clean it or they can eat it as is, they can eat it raw or cooked."

There's undeniable pride and contentment in Keatainak's voice when he talks about his many summers scalloping. But he seems to get real joy from having been able to share the fruits of his labour with so many people in his community.

"People love [the scallops], very much," he says, his voice soft and gruff with pleasure and perhaps the memory of summers gone by. "They're very good, very good taste."

Despite his willingness to speak

at length about the little, tasty scallop, Keatainak is surprisingly hesitant – perhaps he truly doesn't know? – his favourite way to enjoy a scallop. Does he eat it raw or cooked? He deflects neatly back to how versatile the scallop is.

It's clear, Keatainak wants to see his love for scalloping carried down through the generations, the skill passed on so future fishermen can carry out whole Northern expeditions trying to find where the scallops are hiding, and bring them back – clean or uncleaned – to the harbours where they can put them in little buckets and sell them by the pound to people with a taste for scallops.

We'll have to wait and see what the community of Salluit does with the faithful and fully outfitted *Tallurunnaq* this summer.



# ביל מבמיל אבר לישרים באנר Social Housing in Nunavik

### SPOTLIGHT on Salluit



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By Christmas 2017, 144 families will be safely, warmly and – hopefully – happily ensconced in brand new Nunavik homes. It's the work of our leaders, including Makivik, that Nunavik got an additional 50 million from the federal government in 2016 for much-needed additional social housing.

he Five Year Housing Agreement with the federal government and Nunavik started in 2000 and has been renewed three times. This agreement saw 60 units built in 2016 and Plan Nord II brought about an additional 60 units in Nunavik, in addition to the 144 units from the 50 million provided by the federal government in 2016.

The Construction Division of Makivik Corporation and Kautaq Construction Inc., have been working for months, with many more months of work still ahead, on building desperately needed social housing for some of the 12,000 Inuit people living in Nunavik. Their work has been made possible by federal funding in 2016. Inuit families face some of the highest overcrowded rates in the entire country and go about their lives in communities facing a perpetual shortage of more than 1,000 housing units.



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At Salluit's Qaqqalik Landholding
Corporation. Left-right: Isaacie Okituk,
Heavy Equipment Operator; Julien
Jacques, Head Mechanic; Katsuak Mark,
Mechanic; Noah Quman, Mechanic;
Noah Tayara, Makivik Board of Director
for Salluit and General Manager of
Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation; Peter
Usuittuayuk, Parts Clerk; Bobby Cain,
Service Supervisor and Manuel Cloutier,
Superintendent.



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The Salluit Inuit-apprentice project began in July and will be completed with the rest of the social housing units for Salluit, 32 in total. The project consisted of three Inuit apprentices assisting with the building of a two-bedroom duplex from foundation to completion. This project was lead by a journeyman instructor from Montreal.

"Makivik is taking time to train Inuit," Noah Tayara says, who is the Makivik Board of Director representing Salluit. Not only that, he says, but also the ripple effect of Makivik employing Kautaq Construction Inc. reverberates out into the community. It's a point worth lingering on because it's a huge part of why he likes working with the corporation.

Noah Tayara is also the full-time General Manager of the Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation of Salluit. His team is usually fairly small, but employees upwards of 20 additional employees when Makivik comes calling with a contract.

"It's allowed us to hire heavy equipment drivers, it allows us to hire mechanics," he says. More employees means more equipment and more vehicles and that in turn means more jobs, including jobs needed to support those workers employed constructing social housing.



"When we do make enough money," Tayara says, "we also create other opportunities."

And for some of the construction workers called in to operate the heavy machinery, contracts on social housing don't just benefit the future tenants, they also benefit the workers.

Tayara says one short contract of long days and hard work can often be enough for someone to survive on for the remainder of the year.







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Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik showing federal Minister (Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs) Carolyn Bennett the social housing construction in Kuujjuaq last September.

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CdJ a)n' o')do Cd a f'\od bJdLdtb )PdLn'dJn'\od o \addicodobb \Da\addicodobb \Da "It creates a lot of jobs, a lot a lot of jobs," he says. "Construction of housing impacts Salluit, day and night."

In September 2016, Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik showed federal Minister Carolyn Bennett (responsible for Indigenous and Northern Affairs) the social housing units being built in Kuujjuaq, while she was visiting for the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Inuit Circumpolar Council (Canada) annual general meetings.

President Tukkiapik also echoed what Noah Tayara said, saying that the building of social housing in Nunavik not only benefits those that will call these units home, but it has a ripple effect within the entire community because it creates jobs.

Case in point is the new men's workshop building, named Napu, that Tayara was the lead in. People worked on the build, earning money that has the potential to last them the year, and now the build – with its celebratory bright balloons – will employ people to keep it running.

Two full-time trainers for the workshop itself, he says, two mechanics for the skidoo workshop, not to mention weekend trainers.



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The social housing unit in Salluit under construction with Inuit-apprentices last November, left-right: Lydia Tayara, apprentice; Stephan Comtois, lead journeyman; Mosusie Padlayat, apprentice; Raphaël Tixier, Blanche Yu and Shun-Hui Yang of the Makivik Construction Division.

Tayara gets satisfaction from knowing that his daily construction management has a much deeper impact than simply putting up four walls and a roof, filling the walls with insulation, and coating them with paint.

"Here in Salluit there are multi-generations in each family," he says. Many are crammed into too small homes that weren't built for so many people. With Makivik building so many houses in recent years, it's an issue he's looking forward to seeing a solution to.

"The stress of multi-generational families is finally being addressed," Tayara says, "and I hope this continues."

You can view the short video that outlines the Inuit-apprenticeship project and an overview of the social housing work that is currently being undertaken in Nunavik, particularly in Salluit, on Makivik's Facebook page (search: Makivik Corporation).



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### Salluit Family House

SPOTLIGHT on Salluit

Right now it's a building under construction with some windows still boarded up, paint peeling on some of the interior walls, a fresh coat needed on some exterior spots, and hooks still being screwed into place.



But imagine what it's going to be, imagine what it's going to contain.

When Cyril Gabreau, a nurse from Montreal whose worked for several years now in Salluit, gets to talking about it the possibilities seem endless: a place for parents, a place for seniors, a place to learn work skills and a place to talk through the multitude of tangled feelings that make life scary and worrisome and hard.

The idea for a Family House was first raised two years ago and it's inched steadily towards realization ever since.

"Let's do something," is how Cyril remembers responding to that very first conversation. Since then there have been so many with the Mayor and the community, so many conversations really.

"All the people that wanted a Family House," he said, "we gathered together to discuss different possibilities of where it could be." In other words, the community said, "what do we need to do?" And then, they started doing it.

There were applications to become incorporated (Gabreau's organization is now a non-profit one) and letters and emails and phones calls seeking external funding and partnerships from organizations in southern Québec.

This last summer the place was a construction site, messy and overloaded with wood and sawdust: a true indication that the dream was close to becoming a reality.

And now, in the fall, the white, one-story building is almost finished. It's called Iqirvvik, Gabreau said. It has a French name for legal, registration purposes but here in the community – the name that people will call, the name that people will ask for – it's the Iqirvvik Family House.

"There's a vision of offering community services that are not health related," Gabreau said, or rather "that are not always professional like health services, but more like community services."

He wants the community to be a force for good and for Iqirvvik Family House to be a gathering place, one where people know they can get support and know that they are not alone.

The details are still being ironed out. Iqirvvik's board, Gabreau said, meets frequently to brainstorm all the possibilities. By the time it opens, the Family House will have "a proper schedule," he said, with organized activities and meetings. There'll be a set time for a suicide prevention group, among other meetings, but there will also be activities geared toward helping elders share their skills and Inuit values and, in doing so, feel the value and support of their community position.

"[We want] to break the isolation for the elders," Gabreau said.

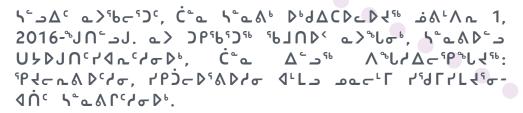
Iqirvvik is very much a passion project for him. Some of the work fits under the requirements of his job as a community nurse, but much of it is volunteering. The community focus and the Inuit values, rather than a strict health-oriented focus, is what he said is so important about the project.

"There are so many things that we want to start," he said.



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During the grand opening of the Salluit community freezer, left-right: Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik, Salluit Mayor Paulusie Saviadjuk and his wife Elaisa Saviadjuk.



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During the cutting of the ribbon for the grand opening of Salluit's workshop building, Napu, left-right: Manuel Cloutier, Superintendent of Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation; Noah Tayara, Makivik Board of Director for Salluit and General Manager of Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation; Salluit Mayor Paulusie Saviadjuk; Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik; Johnny Alaku, Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation President; and Michael Cameron, Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation Board Member.

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### SPOTLIGHT on Salluit

# Two new community-driven buildings for Salluit

Salluit now has *Napu*, the official name of the workshop that was officially opened on November 1, 2016. The cross beams of a *qamutik* are called *napu*, which is a fitting name for the new community workshop building, that has three separate components: a woodwork shop, a ski-doo maintenance shop and a Northern Village maintenance shop.

Makivik Corporation took the initiative to invest in this new building, which has already made a big difference in the community. Makivik and the Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation paid for the building. The idea stemmed from Noah Tayara, the General Manager of Qaqqalik (he is also the Makivik Board of Director representing Salluit) and Paulusie Saviadjuk, the Mayor of Salluit who joined forces with Tayara to make this idea a reality.

Construction of this new building began in July 2016 and was completed during the first week of November 2016. So far there has been activities and training for men, which is sponsored by Makivik Corporation, Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation and the Ungaluk Safer Communities Program, administered jointly by Makivik and the Kativik Regional Government.

The official opening of Napu was during the evening of November 1st and included a red "Grand Opening" ribbon. Leaders of Nunavik all had special scissors to officialize the opening through the cutting of this ribbon. There were Kautaq Construction ballons with its logo, to showcase that this Makivik company helped build this community-driven building.

The official opening of Napu was followed by the official opening of the community freezer, which was sponsored by the Salluit Hunter's Support Program, the Kativik Regional Government Regional Hunter Support and Makivik Corporation put \$35,000 towards the realization of this community freezer that will, of course, house country food for community members to take home to their families – healthy, delicious and traditionally valued. The community freezer started off with: seal, fish and caribou. In the coming months it will include: geese and ptarmigan as country food changes from month-to-month.

Following these grand openings there was a community feast. Many members of the community contributed to this successful feast. Leaders of Nunavik were present and The Salluit Band entertained those in attendance. Air Inuit supplied lunch boxes—1200 in total—to give out to the community. There were also draws with prizes for community members. Kautaq Construction t-shirts were also given out to the community to symbolize the work that they have done to build these buildings. Some of the Makivik Construction Division employees were also in attendance and were given Inuit handmade gifts to honour the work that they have been doing, including the social housing units that this Division administers to streamline construction for the community.

The evening and night celebrating the official openings was a complete success as everyone went home well fed and the community spirit of Salluit was uplifted with two new buildings open specific for the betterment of Sallumiut.



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Salluit's new community workshop building, Napu.



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A cheque of \$1,055,000 from Makivik Corporation being presented to Qaqqalik Landholding Corporation (Qaqqalik LHC) for different projects administered by Qaqqalik LHC during the community feast, left to right: Susie Sakiagak, Secretary-Treasurer of Qaqqalik LHC; Kakkiniq Naluiyuk, Vice-President of Qaqqalik LHC; Johnny Alaku, President of Qaqqalik LHC; Andy Pirti, Treasurer of Makivik Corporation; Jobie Tukkiapik, President of Makivik Corporation and Noah Tayara, General Manager of Qaqqalik LHC and the Makivik Board of Director representing Salluit.

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At the Salluit health centre (centre de santé Inuulitsivik) in November 2016, left to right: Elisapi Padlayat, midwifery student; Saira Kakayuk, registered midwife and Cyril Gabreau, community nurse.

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### Midwifery in Salluit

The little baby boys and girls that Lizzie Tayara helped deliver starting back in 2006 are not so little anymore. They're eight and nine and 10, teenagers in the making. They're talking, walking adolescent members of the Salluit community.

**SPOTLIGHT** on Salluit

makes me feel old," Lizzie Tayara says on a laugh.Watching the chubby cheeked, squawking infant you helped bring into the world grow tall will do that to a person. But it's also nice, she says with more

"This could not have happened if the women weren't confident in normal birth," Tayara says. That it does happen, that the women are confident, is a fact worth celebrating.

The Salluit midwives are a small group of women who make that happen: they roll out of bed at all hours of the night and kiss their own babies goodbye so they can help bring new ones into the world.

"That's the most challenging," Tayara says of the job, "because you really have to commit."

Tayara has been a registered midwife since July 2015, but her training started more than a decade ago, back in May 2006. Tayara had no concrete ideas about what she wanted to do for work when she saw a job posting for midwifery.

"I never used to think it was my dream job or anything," she says, bluntly. But she applied, got accepted, started training right away and, she says, "I liked it."

It is a tough job, midwife Saira Kakayuk agrees, but "I love it." She also started training in 2006 and became registered a little more than a year ago."

The reward, she says, is in being part of someone's birth in their home community. While people experiencing complications or people who have had past complications need to be sent to Iqaluit or Montreal for obstetricians and surgeons, having the midwives opens up an avenue for women in Salluit to have normal births on their own terms, their family and friends – their whole community – close by.

There's something wonderful, Kakayuk says, in "having very beautiful births... in having them here and having [the mother] have confidence in me, in us (the whole Salluit midwife team)."

For those who want to experience it themselves, to become a midwife, Kakayuk offers up a little advice: you're very welcome, but you need to be patient and ready to learn. Even though she's been a registered midwife for more than a year, she's still learning new things.

"It's ongoing learning here," she says.

Essentially, Tayara says, "It's a very good job if you like to be busy and active."

It's also a huge responsibility. Not only are the midwives helping bring babies safely into the world, they're also acting as the advocate for pregnant and, eventually, laboring women. Tayara, who is herself a mother, tries to always think how she would want her pregnancy and birth to go when she's advocating for the mothers she cares for.

The close-knit community aspect is one of the things Elisapi Padlayat loves most about the job. Padlayat is just 22-years-old and has been in training since 2014. She's not sure yet when she'll graduate and be a fully registered midwife.

"Seeing babies all grown up and their mothers saying she was at your birth" is hugely rewarding, Padlayat says.

The job, she goes on, "kind of chose me."

Padlayat found space in daycare for her three-year-old son and then that very day was called and advised to apply for the midwifery job. While leaving her son and her family to deliver other people's babies can be a challenge, she makes sure to rest a lot so that when its time to work: "I just go."



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"I do it for the community," she says, and "I do it for the women."

That's also why Aana Cloutier is in midwifery training right now. Like Padlayat, she started her training back in 2014 and isn't quite sure when she'll be graduating. Like the other women, leaving her children - she has two kids younger than five - is tough, but the job is worth it.

"I really like working at the maternity," she says. "We always have something to do."

When babies aren't screaming their way into Salluit, Cloutier and her colleagues are doing guizzes, listening to their teachers, doing prenatal appointments, and making public appearances to fundraise.

The Salluit midwives are hoping right now to fundraise enough money to go to the next midwifery conference in Toronto in June. The expenses are tough, but the opportunity to learn and connect with midwives nationwide would be an incredible learning opportunity. •

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### Recent and Future Steps Related to Nunavik Inuit Customary Adoption

Inuit customary adoption should soon have its effects legally recognized at the Québec laws. That is following the recent introduction of a Bill by the Minister of Justice, Mrs. Stéphanie Vallée, which targets amongst other things, customary adoption regimes as practiced by Aboriginal nations and communities in Québec.

nuit customary adoption in Nunavik, an ancestral yet very alive practice, had not over the years seen its effects included at the Québec laws, with the exception being made to the laws implementing the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement (JBNQA). The effects on the lineage of the customary adopted lnuk child, being ruptured in favour

of the adoptive parents, were not considered at the Québec Civil Code that deals with civil status for residents of the province. The Québec system was only recognizing the "legal" or "statutory" adoptions, made pursuant to the Québec laws, and with the intervention of the courts and the Director of Youth Protection. Moreover, in Québec, biological parents cannot choose to whom they want to give their baby to for adoption, which is exactly what occurs under Inuit customs. As too many Nunavik families know, this fact was causing a number of difficulties for the adopted child and the adoptive parents, for example, for school registration, passports or for medical purposes.

Years of active advocacy, lobbying and working efforts led to the submission of a comprehensive report on Aboriginal customary adoption (www.justice.gouv.qc.ca/English/publications/rapports/pdf/rapp\_adop\_autoch\_juin2012-a.pdf), which paved the way for the development of legislative provisions on customary adoption. Bill 113, called "An Act to amend the Civil Code and other legislative provisions as regards adoption and the disclosure of information," was introduced on October 6, 2016. It builds on the form, "Declaration of Inuit Customary Adoption," that has been in use since the 1990s to facilitate the transfer of information regarding Inuit customary adoptions to the Québec civil registrar. That innovative yet practical solution was implemented following the 1994 changes to the Civil Code, whereby the responsibilities for

birth registration were transferred from parishes to the Québec Director of Civil Status. The effects of Inuit customary adoptions on children's lineage, which were until then recognized by priests in proximity directly in the Nunavik communities, had to register birth certificates administered by Southern governmental offices since 1994. The use of the "Declaration of Inuit Customary Adoption" came as the practical solution and is in effect since almost twenty years now.

Yet, an unequivocal recognition of the effects of the Inuit customary adoption on the civil status of all individuals concerned with adoptions was necessary. The provisions of Bill 113, once adopted, intend to do just that through a mechanism developed in partnership with Makivik Corporation, the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS), and other Aboriginal groups. Following, a unique

birth certificate will be issued reflecting the new lineage resulting from traditional Inuit customary adoption. Two legislative Bills with a similar purpose were introduced in 2012 and 2013, and died on the order papers due to provincial elections being called. We hope this time around we will see positive results for Inuit customary adoption



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Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti sharing his views to the Committee on Institutions of the National Assembly as he himself was adopted and wanted to share that customary adoption is an essential part of Inuit culture.

in Nunavik. It is now one step closer to a final passage, as its principle was adopted on December 2, 2016 by the Québec National Assembly. At this occasion, parliamentary voted unanimously on the Bill. It followed an appearance by Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik and Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti, alongside NRBHSS's Executive Director Minnie Grey, and NRBHSS's Director of Inuit Values and Practices Elena Labranche on November 29, 2016 to the parliamentary committee examining the Bill. At said occasion, Nunavik's keen interests to the Bill were skilfully communicated by these Nunavik leaders to the Justice Minister Stéphanie Vallée and Justice Critic Veronique Hivon. Bill 113 now has to go to the final committee review before its passage, expected in 2017, although the strike of the Québec government lawyers and notaries caused unexpected delays for all Bills' reviews.

## LPAb PPFPAB

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### The Process for the Adoption of Bills in Québec

- Introduction: a Bill is introduced by its sponsor (Minister or Members of the National Assembly/ MNA) before the National Assembly to initiate a review process.
- 2. Referral for consultation by committee: this stage is optional, being at the discretion of the Government House Leader, who may move that the Bill be referred to a committee for consultation, in order to assess the needs and concerns of the individuals or organizations concerned by the Bill and invited to appear in front of the committee.
- 3. Passage in principle: at this stage, MNAs are debating the spirit and principle of the Bill and vote in favour of adopting its principle in order to continue its review.
- Committee stage: the study of the Bill continues while the concerned parliamentary committee or a committee of the whole (which includes all 125 MNAs) review the Bill article by article.
- 5. Report Stage: the National Assembly reviews the committee's report and has mandatorily to adopt by vote said report for the process to continue.
- 6. Adoption of Bill: This is the final stage before a Bill is given assent.



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Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services Director Minnie Grey and Elena Labranche, Director of Inuit Values and Practices just before the Nunavik presentation on Inuit customary adoption to the Committee on Institutions of the National Assembly.



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Justice Critic Veronique Hivon, asking questions about Inuit customary adoption to get more in-depth knowledge about this practice.

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### Kuujjuaq Climate Change Workshop

### By the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee (KEAC)

Limate change is having an effect on us all and has serious implications for Nunavik and the lives of its inhabitants. This is why on October 26, 27 and 28, 2016, the Kativik Environmental Advisory Committee, in collaboration with Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government, Ouranos, Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada, and Health Canada, organized a workshop on climate change. The workshop was held in Kuujjuaq and was part of the pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change. Its purpose was to increase awareness and promote a dialogue between regional, provincial, and federal entities for action on climate change and to develop strategies for the development of future sustainable energy in Northern regions including Nunavik.

The workshop took place in two parts. For the first part, the community and regional participants were invited to share their observations on the impacts of climate change. Some of these included changes in weather patterns, sea ice conditions, permafrost, and vegetation as well as effects on marine and terrestrial wildlife. During the second part participants were invited to give their input on strategies to reduce greenhouse gasses - one of the main contributors to climate change, by reducing the dependence on fossil fuels through developing green technology and infrastructure adapted to Nunavik. The comments, concerns, and observations of the participants will eventually contribute to the development of the federal government's pan-Canadian framework on clean growth and climate change.

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בם מיד כאקיאם י. ז'בונומי אסטלר לתביראים איל איל הארוזר ביראים איל איל הארוזרים וועונ.revue-magazine@airinuit.com •



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The shopping spree group in Sept-Îles.





### **Annual Nunavik Air Transportation meeting**

Air Inuit held on November 15, 2016 in Montreal, its 18<sup>th</sup> annual transportation meeting where all Nunavik mayors, Landholding Presidents, as well as other organization representatives came together

to discuss air transportation in Nunavik. 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.



2016-ך בב מיך מיייק אחרת פירי החייילוחי וליחברי ב"טת מיך. During the 2016 Nunavik Transportation Meeting in Montreal.

### **Shopping Spree in Sept-Îles!**

As a trial, Air Inuit organized this year two special shopping flights. Originating out of Kuujjuaq on December 10, 2016 and Inukjuak on December 17, 2016, the one-day shopping spree in Sept-Îles was a great success with the participation of two full flights representing 90 passengers. We look forward to next year's special flights that we are looking to expand.

### Inuit - Air Inuit's Inflight Magazine

Air Inuit's *Inuit* onboard magazine 2017 winter edition (Volume 2, no. 2) is currently available on all Air Inuit aircraft as well as online at http://www.airinuit.com/en/current-edition. *Inuit* magazine's focus remains to showcase Nunavik's beauty, people, art and talent.

Nunavik reporters. If you are interested in writing an article for a next issue, please contact us at inuit.revue-magazine@airinuit.com

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», Δ4,9c 2016-Г ۱۵۱۵-۱۵۱۵ کی ۱۵۱۵ کی ۱ ۲۰۶۰ و ۲۰ ۱۲۵۱۲۵ منان کو که کان که ک  $\Delta_{\sigma}$  $\sigma$  $\sigma$  $\sigma$  $\sigma$  $\sigma$ ۹۹۹۱ کا ۹۹۹  $\sigma_c - D \sigma_i L D S U_i P_i L U_i$ 70-₀-⁵ ᠙᠙ᠺᢗᢋᡈ᠐᠀ᡕ  $\mathsf{C}\mathsf{A}\mathsf{A}\mathsf{C}'$   $\mathsf{bac}\mathsf{C}\mathsf{\dot{f}}\mathsf{bde}\mathsf{b}$ ,  $\mathsf{aac}\mathsf{D}\mathsf{iq}\mathsf{C}'$   $\mathsf{afc}\mathsf{De}\mathsf{bf}\mathsf{De}\mathsf{bf}\mathsf{De}\mathsf{c}'$   $\mathsf{b}\mathsf{D}\mathsf{i}\mathsf{bf}\mathsf{De}\mathsf{c}'$ د۲۲ء ₽₽₽₽₽₽₽  $LP^{\varsigma}$ 20-∿JJNՐ~ˤℂ∿Სഛ<sup>ᡕ</sup>. Ċʰฝ∢  $C9P_c DCD C_D 4_r L4_c$ **ρ**<sup>6</sup>6<sup>6</sup>δ L ~ <sup>6</sup>Lσ<sup>6</sup>.

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As we welcome 2017, First Air would like to take this opportunity to reflect on the past year and to focus on our main objectives for the New Year. 2016 was a time of profound transition for us at First Air. We completed our two-year fleet renewal program by investing over \$100 million to modernize and standardize our fleet to serve our communities.

We introduced a fourth Boeing 737-400 to

our fleet plus newer, quieter, more comfortable and more fuel-efficient ATR 42-500s. The ATR 42-500 offers many improvements in performance and passenger comfort including high powered engines, a newly designed cabin and increased cruise speed. With the introduction of the 500 series, some ATR 42-300s are being upgraded to full freighter aircrafts, offering increased capacity and flexibility for our cargo customers.

From December 2016, our passenger service schedules in the East are being adjusted to accommodate the newer higher capacity ATR 42-500 aircraft. Two stations in the Baffin region, Pangnirtung and Clyde River, will continue to be served by the ATR 42-300s for both passenger and cargo services, as the ATR 42-500 is unable to operate at these locations due to the short runways.

In the Western Arctic, the ATR 42-500s will start daily service to Inuvik and Norman Wells from Edmonton and Yellowknife commencing May 2017. Service to Cambridge Bay will transfer from being a codeshare



service to being operated by our own ATR 42-500 aircraft. Our Yellowknife-Rankin Inlet-Iqaluit service will operate on Monday, Wednesday and Friday using regional jets operated by our partner Summit Air.

But First Air's 2016 highlights were not limited to technological and subsequent scheduling and travel advancements. To celebrate its 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the airline partnered with the National Inuit Youth

Council, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the Summer Solstice Aboriginal Arts Festival, and the Economic Club of Canada to fly youth from the North down to Ottawa in honour of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of National Aboriginal Day. The celebratory trip included a visit to the nation's capital.

First Air also took the time in 2016 to build on some of the notable firsts in the year preceding. In 2015, the airline was the proud carrier of the Stanley Cup, carting the impressive symbol of hockey achievement to Kuujjuaq and Iqaluit. In 2016, First Air took it one step further, flying the Stanley Cup not just to Yellowknife, but also to seven Nunavut communities: Igloolik, Iqaluit, Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, and Pond Inlet.

In 2017, we will continue to build on our momentum by providing unsurpassed hospitality and comfort to our Northern communities by remaining committed to our guests.



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Nunavik Creations is thrilled to be partnering with The Canada Science and Technology Museum (CSTM) to not only provide a contemporary *amauti* for the Museum's "wearable technology" exhibition, but to also collaborate on a film highlighting the *amauti* production in our workshop and also its use in the lives of women and children in Inukjuak, Nunavik.

The CSTM wants to challenge the idea, popular today, that something needs to be "smart" or "digital" or "internet-connected," in order to be

considered technologically novel or significant. The *amauti* will be featured prominently among these non-digital "wearable technologies".

The "wearable technology" exhibit will be a permanent exhibition in the newly renovated Canada Science and Technology Museum in Ottawa when it reopens in November of 2017.





www.nunavikcreations.com

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### **Nunavik Community Justice Centre**

he Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Québec, Mrs. Stéphanie Vallée, announced on December 19, 2016 the opening of a new community justice centre in Nunavik in 2017.

It has been clear for many years that activities to provide information and raise awareness in the field of justice are needed in Nunavik, and the announcement of the creation of a Nunavik community justice centre is as a step in the right direction.

Here's a glimse at what the Nunavik community justice centre may look like.

#### What is it?

In Québec, the mission of the community justice centres is to promote access to justice by fostering the participation of citizens through legal information, support and referral services provided in complement with existing resources. Their vision is to be a recognized source of legal information and referral, close to the public, aiming at making justice more accessible and increasing confidence in the legal system. The services are provided free of charge for all citizens.

#### **Working Committee**

On August 31st, 2016 the "Working Committee mandated to examine various possible options in Nunavik, based on the objectives targeted by community justice centres" tabled its report to the President of Makivik Corporation Jobie Tukkiapik, the Chairperson of the Kativik Regional Government Jennifer Munick and to the Minister of Justice of Québec.

The Working Committee was made up of representatives of: Makivik Corporation, Kativik Regional Government and the Ministère de la Justice du Québec, Stéphanie Vallée.

### Recommendations from the Working Committee

The members of the committee made a formal recommendation that work should begin to create a community justice centre in Nunavik, in accordance with the options prioritized and recommendations made in its report.

The Working Committee concludes that the creation of a community justice centre in Nunavik would make a significant contribution to

the provision of legal information in a user-friendly form, adapted and accessible to the Inuit, in certain priority areas. The community justice centre could develop information tools, conduct clinics or group workshops in the communities, receive citizens for individual consultations and, if required, refer them to adapted resources. The centre would play a key role in the mobilization and cooperation of local and regional partners in the area of access to justice for the Inuit community.

It is through the maximization of a joint approach with the Inuit partners directly or indirectly involved in the justice field, such as the Sapumijiit crime victims assistance centre, the community reintegration officers, the regional police force, the justice committees and the youth protection services that the Nunavik community justice centre will be implemented.

It is foreseen that the community justice centre will offer itinerant clinics or workshops in various communities to cover the territory as adequately as possible. The centre will develop partnerships, in particular with the Barreau du Québec, the Chambre des notaires du Québec, Éducaloi, Pro Bono, the college and university community, and the government departments active in the social and judicial fields. The centre will promote dispute prevention and resolution methods (mediation, negotiation, etc.), in particular by supporting joint actions with the existing justice committees in Nunavik.

### Management and Implementation of the Nunavik Community Justice Centre

Makivik's role in the field of justice is known and recognized. Makivik manages and implements the Nunavik community justice program and is involved in various committees pertaining to justice and correctional services, including the Forum socio-judiciaire autochtone, the follow up committee regarding the special report of the Québec Ombudsman on detention conditions, administration of justice and crime prevention in Nunavik and the Working Group on justice in Nunavik.

Makivik will manage the Nunavik community justice centre. The centre will complement the services offered by Makivik and will fit perfectly as part of the vision of Makivik in the field of justice and social development. The location of the centre is yet to be determined. Nunavimmiut will be kept informed ahead of the opening of the centre in the coming months.



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All Nunavik residents 16-years-old or more are eligible to apply!

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514-482-8220 ext. 355
adulteducation@kativik.qc.ca
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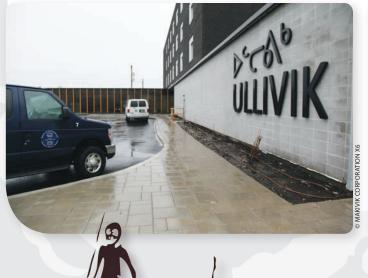
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### **Introducing Ullivik**

n pictures the building is modern and bright, sleek straight lines and wide and plentiful windows to let the sunlight gleam in. It opened in December 2016, a Dorval home-away-from-home, conveniently close to the Montreal airport.

It's aptly named: Ullivik, it means the place where you camp when you are travelling from one point to another in Inuktitut. It is, after all, a place to wait and a place to stay for the Inuit who have to travel South and away from friends and family in Nunavik to get medical care in the city. Ullivik (formerly Module du Nord Québécois) is the link between the hospitals and bustling health institutions of Montreal and the

Northern folks who need care. At Ullivik, they get a place to stay, support while their medical care is ongoing, and a place to rest their head at the end of long, trying days.

Roughly 100 or so employees keep the place to wait a safe, smooth operation. There are drivers and nurses, an orderly, a Northern institution attendant, human resource agents, administrative workers, and interpreters to translate between lnuktitut and French or English. The brand new facility includes a country food eating room, cafeteria, chapel, TV and Internet room, sewing room, single and shared accommodation, administrative offices and 24-hour security.

In the early days after Ullivik – long awaited by those whose accommodations on Southern medical trips had not been ideal before – in December 2016, Peter Varga went to visit for The Montreal Gazette. He described an interior to match the exterior,

relating Arctic images and Inuit artwork lining the hallways, rooms to sew and carve, and freezers large enough to store caribou and seal and fish from home. With 91 rooms and 143 beds, the four-storey building was, Varga described, "immediately filled to capacity."

The deluge of those coming to Ullivik has hardly let up.

Maggie Putulik, the Director of Ullivik said, "Ullivik was designed to structurally meet the needs of all clients. Its unique design is based on Inuit culture and values, which help promote recovery and wellness. The opening of Ullivik has been like turning a new leaf, a new season and a new beginning."



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## The Cost of Living in Nunavik Comparable to Developing Nations

n December 2016 "The Cost of Living in Nunavik: Research Report" was made public and revealed details of the high cost of living in the most northern part of Quebec. The study was carried out by Université Laval for Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) and the Government of Québec. The study will be used to establish effective long-term solutions to the high cost of living.

"I want to thank Nunavik Inuit who took part in this lengthy survey, and who worked to collect the data," said Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik. "By sharing details of your household spending on a daily basis over a two-week period you are helping us develop solutions to the very high cost of living in Nunavik. Even with the cost reduction measures in place, and the rent scale, it costs significantly higher for the majority of basic necessities in Nunavik than in the South. For low-income households, more than 70% of income is being spent on food, shelter, and clothing, which is comparable to statistics in developing nations. In Quebec City, only 46% of income was spent on the same categories."

Statistics Canada uses a method called "low income cut off" (LICO) to determine those living in poverty. "LICO" is defined as a household that spends more than 70% of its income on food, clothing, and shelter.

The survey broke down households according to income level – low, medium, and high. In the survey, households ranged in size from single people living alone to a household with six adults with seven children, for example. Based on the income level of these households, both could be considered low income according to the "low income measure" (LIM) methodology used in the study, adapted from the StatsCan LIM standard.

The results for the low-income households are of particular concern. The survey reveals low-income households spend 43.3% of income on food, versus 36.6% for medium-income, and 30.5% for high-income households. The same trend is clear for shelter, with the low-income segment spending

27% on shelter, versus just over 22% for medium and high-income households. When food and shelter are combined low-income households are spending over 70% of their income on the most basic necessities.

The study was carried out over a period of 16 months in six Nunavik communities (small, medium, and large), and on the Ungava and Hudson Bay coasts between January 2015 and April 2016. The communities were Kuujjuaq, Kangiqsualujjuaq, Tasiujaq, Puvirnituq, Salluit, and Umiujaq. 450 randomly selected households took part.

The survey measured 3,682 consumer goods and services – five times more than Statistics Canada uses to calculate the Consumer Price Index (CPI). These were divided into eight components, the same used by StatsCan to calculate the CPI. They are: food, shelter, household operations, furnishings and equipment, clothing and footwear, transportation, health and personal care, recreation, education and reading, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products.

The research was directed by Professor Gerard Duhaime, Jean Robitaille, and Enrico Guenard of Université Laval. Results of the second phase of "The Cost of Living in Nunavik: Research Report" are expected by 2018, and will allow more detailed breakdown and segregated results, for example for category of goods, Inuit versus non-Inuit households, and income levels.

The survey is available online at www.makivik.org on the KRG, the Government of Ouébec and Université Laval websites.

## Makivik at the Arctic Circle Forum in Québec City

n addition to the annual October Arctic Circle Assembly in Iceland, the Arctic Circle convenes smaller and more specialized forums in other countries. From December 11-13, 2016 the Government of Québec hosted an Arctic Circle gathering, which was called the "Quebec Forum."

The Forum was opened by Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, Chairman of the Arctic Circle and former President of Iceland from 1996 to 2016, and Philippe Couillard, Premier of Québec.

Thematically, discussions focussed on the sustainable development of Northern regions, including Alaska, Greenland as well as Northern areas of Norway and Sweden, and of course Nunavik.

Makivik President Jobie Tukkiapik spoke on the first day of the Forum during a plenary session titled, "Sustainable Social and Community Development of Arctic and Northern Regions." Jobie's presentation was called, "Sustainable Development in Northern Regions: an Integrated and Partnership-based Approach."

The main messages President Tukkiapik communicated to the participants was that our biggest asset in Nunavik is our people and



that all development must contribute to the wellbeing of Inuit and the communities. As well, maintaining traditional Inuit knowledge in a modern world is a challenge Inuit must continually face in order to keep our culture strong and vibrant.



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# Nunavik youth to link all communities by cross-country skiing

#### The fairy tale

If someone told you ten years ago that over 100 high school students would traverse Nunavik by cross country ski, exploring traditional lands and developing environmental awareness, you might have called them a dreamer.

But today that dream is looking a lot more attainable. Entering its third year and already serving seven Nunavik communities, Nurqait (formerly known as Jeunes Karibus and means baby caribou) engages high school athletes in its healthy living and outdoor education program.

As with most fairy tales, this one begins with a flash of inspiration. Nurqait's story began when students from Kuujjuaq's Jaanimmarik School had the opportunity to follow four professional outdoor guides – Jacob Racine, Bruno-Pierre Couture, Sébastien Dugas and Marie-Andrée Fortin—on their 2200-kilometre expedition, called Projet Karibu—the expedition was a four-month cross-country ski journey from Montreal to Kuujjuaq. On their last day of skiing, the adventurers were joined by high school students who skied with them for the whole day. By the time the expedition ended in Kuujjuaq in May of 2014, many of the students were amazed. They felt inspired and thought "if they can do it, so can we."

At the end of the 2013-2014 school year, a group of students approached teachers, Valerie Raymond and Maxime Saunier, to propose an expedition project for the following year, one that would eventually link all Nunavik communities by ski. They were determined to go from community to community, to feel the support and hear the cheers of their fellow Nunavimmiut along the way. They wanted to meet people from other villages, share their experience and get more young people excited about the project.

Cross-country skiing is a great way for students to develop academic, social and personal skills, and it seems to attract youth who want to explore their traditional lands. It's also an opportunity to develop environmental awareness and healthy lifestyle habits.







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## Youth

the athletes and the project to other communities, it makes them proud of their commitment and for people to get to know the program. It's also a great way to recruit athletes to start a team the following year.

Throughout the year, *Nurqait* leaders observe athletes closely, choosing only the most committed ones to take part in the expedition. Athletes must take their involvement in the program seriously and they have to push themselves. They will take part in courses, after-school activities, and go camping on weekends. And of course they are expected to treat everyone with respect – only then will they be

considered for the year-end expedition.

Despite the growth of this project, *Nurqait* is still run by a small and dedicated team of volunteers. From the devoted and experienced teachers to private and public-sector partners; from Inuit elders volunteering their time, to ski professionals and guides; from translators to communications experts – they all got a shared vision: making sure youth stay in school and lead a balanced life.

Every year, 60% of the management team's work is devoted to reaching out to potential funders in the corporate sector, amongst organizations, and within national, provincial and municipal governments. This year, Nurqait would like to secure long-term funding with few partners so the team can support all communities willing to be involved in the program. Yearly financial support strongly impacts whether or not *Nurqait* can add more to communities in the coming years. If you are interested in supporting this inspiring program, please email nurqait@gmail.com.

The *Nurqait* program does more than motivate students to stay in school and get their high school diploma. It links community members and gets everyone working together to empower Nunavik youth. •

#### The Future

After successful expeditions from Kuujjuaq to Tasiujaq in 2015 and from Tasiujaq to Aupaluk in 2016, *Nurqait* will expand to seven communities: Kuujjuaq, Aupaluk, Tasiujaq, Kangirsuk, Salluit, Umiujaq and Kuujjuaraapik for the current school year. In April of 2017, over 60 athletes will gather in the small community of Aupaluk to ski north to Kangirsuk, a distance of nearly 90 kilometres.

Nurqait is not only an expedition. It is a complete curriculum aimed at developing healthy lifestyle habits by prioritizing active transportation, daily physical activity and a healthy diet. Starting in October 2016, Nurqait has begun an intense program of physical training, healthy cooking classes and traditional land workshops (building igloos, survival skills, to name a couple). One of the program's major goals is also to help foster a sense of cultural identity among youth, to rediscover their traditional lands through human power and cultural exchange with local elders and guides. This initiative has instilled in the region's young people a sense of accomplishment and pride for the communities involved. By being a part of the Nurqait experience, youth are becoming positive role models in their schools and are becoming more self-confident.

Nurqait participants go camping on the land each month. During these trips they bond and get used to dividing tasks amongst themselves. From splitting wood, to cooking and washing dishes, everyone has to participate. Thanks to our partner Nunavik Parks, each team will have the chance to explore one of either Kuururjuag, Pingualuit or Tursujug Provincial Parks. During their time in other communities, teams will be invited to the local school to introduce the project to fellow students, go ptarmigan hunting and fishing, share stories with an elder and do a series of team-building activities. By introducing

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### Piari around the world



#### Part II By Piari Kauki Gentes

#### Change of plans

After staying five wonderful weeks with my Mongolian nomadic family I went to Shanghai, China where I stayed for a little more than a week. Shanghai is a really impressive city, with all the skyscrapers and its 28 million inhabitants. I had a lot of fun, but I am less of a big city guy. I had to decide where I would go next. I hesitated between Taiwan and Vietnam because both of these countries are close to China. While I was online looking for the cheapest planes, trains or bus tickets I was also chatting with my Mongolian brother, Galaa, on Facebook. The idea of going back to Mongolia suddenly struck me and I knew right away my decision was made. After asking Galaa if it was ok with his family for me to come back to make sure everything was fine with the visa regulations. I then bought my one-way plane ticket to Ulaanbaatar, the capital city of Mongolia.

#### This time, I am alone, with mom and dad

Three days later my plane landed in Ulaanbaatar and I was so happy to be back. This is one of the reasons why I love travelling with no plan: I can do whatever I want, whenever I want. The first thing I did was go to the immigration office of Mongolia to get my visa extended. Every Canadian can go to Mongolia without a visa for a stay shorter than 29 days and for a longer stay we are requested to apply for a visa extension. I then had to go to the store to buy warmer clothes because the cold weather was just around the corner and I did not want to freeze in the yurt. Afterwards I met with my brother and we went to his place where I spent one night before heading to the countryside. Unlike my previous stay neither the twins, Saikhnaa and Buuvei, or my brother, Galaa, would be there because they had school. This time it would be only me and my Mongolian parents. It was going to be a lot more challenging for the communication because they both don't speak English at all, but I figured that it would help me learn more Mongolian.



#### Once again, a nomad

After a five-hour drive from the capital city to my Mongolian parents' yurt I got out of the car and took a deep breath. I could compare that first breath to the one you get stepping out of First Air in Kuujjuag after some time in Montreal. The air feels so pure and fresh - the feeling of being home. I was really happy to see my Mongolian mom, Battsagan, and dad, Idertsogt. Although it was only almost two weeks since I last saw them, I already missed them. After sitting down and telling them how Shanghai was I got my horse and went for a long and amazing horse ride around the mountain. I love riding horses, I get the impression that I am so free and that I am a little bit more Mongolian. I never really rode a horse before coming to Mongolia, but it became one of my favourite things to do. My family kept telling me that they were impressed of how fast I learned to ride them. I was a little bit scared at first, but then I became more confident. So far I fell off my horse three times, only once I hurt my back pretty bad, but I still enjoy riding them.





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This is me with my Mongolian family in front of our yurt. On the top left is my brother, Galaa and next to him is his sister, Densmaa. Sitting down is my mom, Battsagan, and my dad, Idertsogt, and finally myself. I am wearing new boots that I bought at the small town, Rashaant. The inside is made of sheep wool and the outside is made of dog fur.

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I cannot explain what I love so much about Mongolia that makes me want to stay for so long. There is just something with their culture and way of living that amazes me. Many things remind me of the Inuit culture back home. As you may already know, a really long time ago Asians crossed through the Bering Straight during the ice age and populated America. Historians believe that Inuit from Northern Canada and Alaska came from Mongolia. This is why sometimes you will hear Inuit refer to Mongolians as their "qatak," cousins. I am often told by Mongolians that I have a Mongolian face. It is true that physically we really look alike, especially the kids, sometimes I wouldn't be able to tell the difference. When I am in the capital city people often speak to me in Mongolian thinking that I am half Mongolian and half European, when actually I am half Inuk and half qallunaak. Not only do we look alike, but many aspects in both cultures are similar. For example, the main diet in Mongolia is also meat. They do not knock before entering a yurt and they also respect their elders. When an elder is speaking everybody listens carefully. They also have the same consideration towards their land and animals. They will only harm or kill an animal when it is needed. Sharing with other families and helping is also some of their most important values. Just like the Inuit,

Mongolians were introduced to a different religion and became really religious. In their case it was Buddhism. Before they started praying to Buddha they used to believe in shamanism.

#### From the "zunslang" to the "namarja"

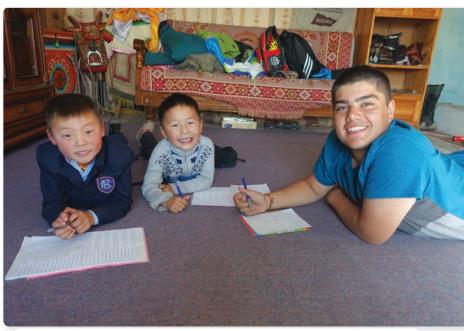
This month I got to experience the "nuuh." The "nuuh" is when they pack the yurt and change camp. This time we moved from the summer camp to the autumn camp. There are many reasons why they move, but the main reason is to let animals have access to fresh grass. They move four times a year during the changing seasons and also because the temperature is different from one camp to another. The summer camp is on top of a hill so it is windy and during the winter it is by the

mountain so the sun can reflect on it and increase the temperature. I was really impressed with how quickly the whole move is done. We unpacked the yurt during the morning and set up the autumn camp in the afternoon. The "namarja," fall camp, is about seven kilometers east from the "zunslang," summer camp. A lot of family and friends came to help, because it is a lot of work to load the truck with all the furniture. Now we are all set for the fall season and the temperature is getting colder, which is good for the sheep and goats, because they like it when it is cold.

#### The challenging part of travelling

Although I really love Mongolia and travelling in general there is a few things that I find a little bit more challenging. The hardest part of my trip is being far from my family and friends, especially here in Mongolia where I have no access to a phone or wifi. I miss them so much and I sometimes wish that I could go back home for threeto-four days and then come back to Mongolia. I have been

wondering when would be the right time to go back home, but then I realized that there is so much more I want to see before ending this trip. When it is time for me to go back to Canada I will feel it deep inside,



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This picture was taken in Rashaant while I was helping Tsogoo (next to me) and his friend with their after school homework. It also allows me to learn to correctly pronounce and write some Mongolian words.

> but before then I don't want to think about it and I just want to live the moment 100%. I also miss having decent conversations with people. The language barrier is really hard for the communication, but at the same time my Mongolian is getting so much better. My Mongolian mom is also trying to learn English, so every evening we take a moment and she teaches me new Mongolian words and I teach her English words, then we quiz each other.

#### **Travelling internationally**

This adventure has been extraordinary so far. I am so thankful to get to experience this kind of culture shock and live the way I am living. It has now been three months since I am living in the countryside with this



wonderful nomadic family and I love it. I don't know when I will head to a different country yet, but I am thinking of going either to Thailand or Laos. This trip is shaping me in a way that I would never imagine. I feel proud of myself for what I am accomplishing everyday. I am often asked how I do it, travelling the way I do, but the truth is that it is much easier than it seems to be. Once your heart and mind is into it you can go anywhere and you will notice that it will change you. Every country I have been to, opened my mind a little more. Every person I met taught me something new. And I only wish that more Nunavimmiut get to experience that kind of change, because I believe that this is what can save us. It can save

us from that isolation we are often stuck in, see the world from a different angle and bring knowledge back home to make our lives brighter and the future of our people more optimistic.



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SOI's Arctic 2016 "expeditioners" paddle around an iceberg off of the coast of Hebron.





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Guided by a global team of scientists, elders, artists, historians and explorers, youth embark on a transformational journey that will forever shape their perspectives and impact on our world.

"When you touch youth in the heart, that is when commitment and change begins," says SOI Founder & President Geoff Green.

This is the principle that the Students on Ice (SOI) Foundation was founded on 17 years ago and continues today thanks to the support of Makivik Corporation and many other public and private partners.

On November 23, 2016, the SOI Foundation proudly awarded Makivik Corporation with the "Inspiring Partner" award at its annual event in Ottawa. This award recognizes more than 10 years of partnership and support of Nunavik youth.

Through Makivik's generous support, SOI expeditions have inspired a generation of young Nunavik leaders whose global perspectives, pride in their land and culture, and new goals and connections are fostering a stronger future for themselves and their communities.

"I have been on several SOI expeditions and usually the first students who approach me are from Nunavik because it is also my home," says Mary Simon, special representative on Arctic issues for the Minister of Indigenous and Northern Affairs and an alumna of the Students on Ice program.

"I see both joy and sometimes homesickness in their faces. But they soon get over the early fright and recognize that this is an experience they will never forget. Quite simply, I think this is one of the best initiatives Makivik has set up for Nunavik's teenagers and students. What makes it different from other scholarships program is that every student in Nunavik has the opportunity to participate. It is not about the best and brightest, but rather based on a student's desire to participate."

SOI's inspiring and transformational expeditions are just the beginning. Connected with a network of more than 2,600 alumni from 52 countries as well as partnerships across the North, Nunavik youth benefit from opportunities for personal and professional growth, mentorship, grants and ongoing support to achieve their goals. The results are extraordinary.

Madeline Yaaka is a student from SOI's 2015 Arctic Expedition. Since returning to her home community of Kangiqsujuaq, she along with a few of her fellow "expeditioners" (Gabi Foss, Eva Wu and Patrick Hickey) led a five-day photography workshop in Kangiqsujuaq to raise awareness about the mental health challenges that so many youth face today. Called Northern Lights, this workshop made an incredible impact in the community, thanks to funding from Polar Knowledge Canada and the Tarek & Sophie Inspiration Grant, and will continue to raise awareness





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Makivik sponsored student Lissa Deveaux studies phytoplankton under a microscope during one of many educational workshops onboard SOI's 2016 Arctic Expedition.

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#SOIArctic2016-Γ Δඌ4イヴ゙ ℅ϧჼϽϽ゙ イルLュ 〈阝アイパ Eclipse Channel-Γ. #SOIArctic2016 students kayak and paddle board in Eclipse Channel.

about mental health through the group's recent documentary and upcoming photo exhibit.

"The mental health photography project was important to my community, because it educated Inuit youth about mental health issues as well as teaching photography and video techniques in their own community," says SOI Arctic 2015 alumna and Kangigsujuag resident Madeline Yaaka.

"At the moment, mental health is a challenging subject to talk about in Inuktitut. The more youth understand the information related to mental health, the more they will be able to help themselves and share it with others. In addition, we made a video on the workshop, which will be shown

on the local cable channel. Also, we designed and created posters, which will be distributed all over Nunavik. I believe that the project helped educate Inuit youth in positive ways. This could not have happened without our generous sponsors. Thank you."

Madeline is one of many Nunavik youth who, impacted by their journey are leveraging their new perspectives, connections and opportunities to make a difference in their communities.

This summer Students on Ice will embark on its 17th annual Arctic Expedition and we are grateful for the continued support of Makivik Corporation through youth scholarships. This will be an exciting expedition full of adventure as we engage in hikes, Zodiac excursions, research, painting, music, community visits, presentations, cross-cultural sharing and more. A highlight will be connecting with the Canada C3 expedition in Pond Inlet, Nunavut and contributing to national discussions about youth engagement, the environment, diversity and inclusion, and reconciliation.

"During our expedition I learned about myself and how I wanted to preserve my culture more. It made me more curious about how other communities in the North are similar to mine. Meeting other youth from around the world to see what the Arctic is

like made me realize that our land is filled with beautiful scenery that most people around the world haven't seen. Students On Ice made me want to travel around the world to see other landscapes and cultures."

- Monica Angiyou of Puvirnituq (student on Arctic 2012)



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Makivik Treasurer Andy Pirti receives SOI's Inspiring Partner Award on behalf of Makivik Corporation. This award was given in recognition of Makivik's support, making it possible for more than 80 Nunavik youth to participate in SOI's life-changing expeditions.

"Students on Ice had a big impact on me. I learned many different cultures and how my culture is very important to who I am. I didn't know how my culture is so different. It's normal when you're living your life in the North,

> speaking your language, going hunting, sewing, etc., but when you meet new people from all over the world, you realize how your culture is so unique and interesting. I became more connected to the land and to the people. To see the people from different countries and telling them how we lived in the past and how Inuit are strong, living in a beautiful land, it made me feel proud to be an Inuk.

> When I went on the expedition it changed the way I see the world, how big the world is, it made me want to travel more and see new people, discover new things. It changed my goals how I want to stand up to what I believe in. And how I want to represent my culture. I met a lot of young inspirational leaders who are wanting to change the world for the better, it made me want to be like them; to be a leader and make a difference. The expedition inspired me to do more activities such as Inuit games. I found out that I loved doing Inuit games such as two foot high kick and many more. I became more engaged in sewing. I would like to thank Makivik Corporation for the opportunity."

- Dorina Aragutak of Umiujaq (student on Arctic 2016)

"The Students on Ice expedition to Antarctica was amazing and it changed and shaped me in so many different ways! It gave me a lot more confidence to interact and get to know people from all around the world. My journey also fostered a passion for traveling

and learning about new places and cultures. The 2014 Antarctic Expedition was my first opportunity to travel to a different continent, and since then I have backpacked (all alone!) to all seven continents!"

– Piari Kauki Gentes of Kuujjuaq (student on Antarctic 2014)

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Nunavik youth with Makivik banner on Danco Island, Antarctic during SOI's 2014 Antarctic Expedition.





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Nunavik youth on SOI's 2016 Arctic Expedition.



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**Full name:** Mosusie Muggualuk Padlayat Sr.

Birthdate: November 6, 1967 Place of birth: Moose Factory

Home community: Salluit

Role model: Noah Tayara Favorite sport: Volleyball

Favorite food: Scallops and caribou

Occupation: Carpenter

Future goal: To finish High School

Most difficult obstacle To lose a family member or friend from

to overcome: suicide

Quote to live by: "To love one another" **Full name:** 

Birthdate:

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Home community:

Role Model:

Favorite sport:

Favorite food:

Occupation:

Future goal:

Most difficult obstacle to overcome:

Quote to live by:

**Dorina Anowak** 

June 11, 1998

Puvirnitug

Umiujaq

Alicia Aragutak and my mom

Ice hockey and jogging

Fried tuktuvinik with potatoes

Full-time student at John Abbott

College

To be a good leader of Nunavik

To leave my family and friends

to go to college

"Train your mind to see the good in every situation"

عوار ٧٥٠١٩٠٠ **NUNAVIK PLAYERS** 

### ハロッ/bbbec ロコロマムかい Kids' Corner



Ryan St-Aubin, 7, of Kangiqsualujjuaq. He loves to go hunting, fishing and camping. He is truly in his element out on the land.



#### ے ፌል የ ተንራ ና ነን የ: Nunavik Sivunitsavut:

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