



## MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

In 2011, after a year of community engagement, the Government of Nunavut and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated supported the Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction in creating The Makimaniq Plan: A Shared Approach to Poverty Reduction. The Makimaniq Plan II is its successor. The plan was finalized in collaboration with the Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction, and was tabled in the Legislative Assembly on March 13, 2017.

Makimaniq Plan II expresses Roundtable members' shared understanding of how poverty can be reduced in Nunavut and identifies eight long-term outcomes to work towards in addressing the complex and overlapping challenges of poverty.

The Minister's Annual Report on Poverty Reduction is a tool that can help us determine what programs are working well, what needs improvement, and where we should refocus our resources to strengthen programs and services. The FY 2016/17 Minister's Annual Report on Poverty Reduction highlights actions taking place across Nunavut to reduce poverty. It sheds light on the numerous initiatives and programs working to reduce poverty, and reports on indicators of progress as identified by Roundtable members.

I would like to thank the Departments, organizations, and community members who continue to work towards reducing poverty in Nunavut. We must continue to work together, share our resources, and combine our knowledge in order to effectively and more adequately respond to the needs of Nunavummiut across the territory.

Respectfully,

Honourable Elisapee Sheutiapik  
Minister of Family Services  
Minister Responsible for Poverty Reduction

## INTRODUCTION

The Makimaniq Plan II is based on the belief that to address the systemic causes of poverty in Nunavut, we must all work together more often and more effectively. It outlines eight outcomes that members of the Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction (Roundtable) believe will result in a reduction of poverty if achieved:

1. Strengthened Foundation through Pilirigatigiingniq;
2. Increased Community Decision-Making;
3. Strengthened Local Economies;
4. Strengthened Support for Healing and Wellbeing;
5. Strengthened Life-Long Learning;
6. Increased Food Security;
7. More Supportive Income Assistance Program; and
8. Increased Access to Housing.

Part of the legislative requirements for this report mandate that the Department of Family Services (DFS) report on the indicators developed in collaboration with the Roundtable. The 21 indicators and potential measurement tools outlined in Makimaniq Plan II can be found in Appendix I. This will be the first time this report presents some measurements for these indicators. They are reported on in the below sections, utilizing data from Statistics Canada, Nunavut Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and administrative data from the Government of Nunavut. In some instances, data required to report on the indicators was not available and we anticipate future reports to present more comprehensive information on all the indicators. This report serves as a benchmark for future indicator reporting as we attempt to measure progress from year to year in achieving the eight outcomes listed above.

The Department acknowledges that there are numerous initiatives being delivered by the Government of Nunavut, Inuit organizations, and community agencies that indirectly and directly address poverty. It is not within the scope of this report to identify and report extensively on each poverty reduction initiative. Rather, it highlights some of the Government of Nunavut poverty reduction efforts across Nunavut in each of the desired outcome areas.

## OVERVIEW OF THE POVERTY REDUCTION DIVISION

DFS' Poverty Reduction Division is mandated to facilitate coordination and collaboration across government departments and with Inuit organizations on strategic approaches to poverty reduction. The division provides recommendations on how programs and policies can be reformed to reduce poverty, and works to identify ways to better support community governments and non-profit organizations in their pursuit of community-based solutions to poverty.

The Poverty Reduction Division monitors, reports upon, and supports the coordination and collaboration of poverty reduction initiatives across government, and with Inuit and other community-based organizations through the *Collaboration for Poverty Reduction Act*. This includes supporting annual meetings of the Roundtable and the Nunavut Food Security Coalition. Divisional staff undertake program and policy research specific to poverty reduction, make recommendations where reforms are necessary, and work on the development and implementation of targeted poverty reduction initiatives. The division funds community governments and non-profit organizations to provide emergency homeless shelter and community based food security projects.

## POVERTY REDUCTION FUND

The Poverty Reduction Fund is a special-purpose fund established by the *Collaboration for Poverty Reduction Act*. This fund can be used for:

- Promoting collaboration in implementing the Makimaniq Plan, and Makimaniq Plan II; and
- Supporting community poverty reduction initiatives.

Any person, organization, business, or other level of government may contribute to the fund. The Minister of Family Services may accept payments with conditions if the conditions are appropriate to the purposes of the fund.

DFS' Grants and Contributions Policy was approved on October 22, 2015 and includes provisions for the Poverty Reduction Fund to approve grants and contribution agreements. The maximum funding available for a project from the Poverty Reduction Fund is dependent on the amount of funding available in the Fund, and as recommended by the Roundtable. In addition, eligibility for funding is restricted to community organizations, municipal corporations and businesses that undertake initiatives to reduce poverty in Nunavut.

In 2017, an account was set up for the Poverty Reduction Fund in the Government of Nunavut's accounting system. For FY 2016/17, the balance of the Fund was \$0; the Fund took in zero dollars and paid out zero dollars. The Department is working to establish the necessary communications and procedures to manage the fund.

## INDICATORS FOR SUCCESS

The following section outlines key initiatives, government programs and policies under each of the eight outcomes in Makimaniq Plan II. After each overview of key initiatives that contributed to or is reflective of the outcomes in Makimaniq Plan II, there is a report on indicators.

As noted previously, since this is the first time we are reporting on the indicators, based on the potential measurements defined by the Roundtable, we only have data for some of the indicators. However, this data serves as a benchmark for future indicator reporting and we will work to include progressively more indicators in future reports.

### **Outcome 1 and 2: Strengthened Piliriqatigiinniq (Working Together) and Increased Community Decision-making**

As identified in Makimaniq Plan II, in order to reduce poverty, we must work together more effectively and collaboratively. The Plan also calls for the need to strengthen relationships between Nunavummiut and systems of governance, to ensure individuals and communities can participate actively in decision-making that affects their lives and take action to meet their goals. This section highlights initiatives that took place in FY 2016/17, which strengthened *Piliriqatigiinniq* (working together) and which reflect poverty reduction through social inclusion.

#### **The Nunavut Roundtable for Poverty Reduction**

The Roundtable provides an opportunity for communities to work together to recommend ideas and actions for resolving social challenges related to poverty reduction. During FY 2016/17, the Roundtable gathering was held in Iqaluit from March 7-9, 2017. 40 participants attended, including 13 Hamlet representatives, 21 representatives from the non-governmental sector, and 6 GN staff. All three regions were represented.

The gathering focused on identifying ways to better support not-for-profit organizations. The Makimaniq Plan II recognizes *“community based organizations as essential for sustainable economic development and poverty reduction overall”* and calls for the provision of *“more start up support, capacity strengthening opportunities, and administrative support to community-based organizations and informal community groups.”* The Roundtable gathering provided:

- An opportunity for not-for-profits to outline the challenges they face;
- An overview of legal registries and challenges that not-for-profits face in maintaining good standing;
- A discussion on the potential role of the not-for-profit sector to contribute to economic and social development;
- A discussion on the role different partners in the territory can play in supporting not-for-profit organizations; and
- Consideration of different organizations and models that exist to support not-for-profit organizations.

Following this gathering, research, analysis and recommendations on program and policy reform are currently being undertaken and developed.

The Poverty Reduction Division has an annual budget of \$200,000 to cover participant travel and meeting logistic costs associated with the Roundtable gathering

### **Nunavut Food Security Coalition**

The Nunavut Food Security Coalition brings partners together to recommend ideas and actions for how policies and programs can make food more accessible and affordable to vulnerable Nunavummiut. It is co-chaired by DFS and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI). The Nunavut Food Security Action Plan identifies six areas for action: country food; store bought food; local food production; life skills; community initiatives; and policy and legislation. It has an annual budget of \$400,000.

The Coalition held its annual gathering in Igloolik from September 13-14<sup>th</sup>, 2016. The meeting brought together representatives from the federal Nutrition North Program Office, Northwest Company, Arctic Coops, Regional Wildlife Organizations, Inuit Organisations and the Government of Nunavut as well as community members and the cargo directors from Calm Air, First Air and Canadian North. The meeting focused on the following categories of discussion:

1. The challenges in accessing country food and ways that we can support Nunavummiut who are hungry and find themselves in vulnerable situations to access country food;
2. Identifying inefficiencies and cost factors in the grocery food supply chain; and
3. Providing recommendations on ways to improve the Nutrition North Program;

Some of the meeting outcomes included a call for increased funding for Hunter and Trapper organizations, for programs that support children to learn how to hunt and for community freezers. Some of the inefficiencies and cost factors in the grocery supply chain identified as contributing to higher costs of food included gravel runways, airplane fuel, airport technology, refrigeration electricity costs, inconsistent cargo volumes and one way cargo, warehousing and community freezer capacity, Nav Canada Fees, challenges related to employee absences and having to bring airplane and refrigeration mechanics from the south.

Recommendations on how to improve the Nutrition North program were shared with Nutrition North program officials in attendance at the meeting as well as in subsequent consultation meetings and communications with the federal government in 2016.

More details on the outcomes of the Igloolik Food Security meeting can be found in the Nunavut Food Security Coalition 2016 Meeting Report. The meeting outcomes are now being used to direct research priorities and to inform advocacy and program and funding development.

## Men and Boys Regional Gatherings

In 2016-17, DFS began expanding initiatives targeting the specific needs of boys and young men, with a focus on supporting community-based programs and their work with men and boys to promote health, healing, and recovery from the impact of violence. Three men and boys gatherings were held in the Qikiqtaaluk, Kivalliq and Kitikmeot regions. These gatherings provided the opportunity to highlight issues of importance to men and boys and best practice guidelines in the development of future initiatives or programming support. Topics for discussion included issues affecting men and boys in Nunavut; Strengths and limitations of current programs and services for men and boys; and resources necessary to meet the needs of men and boys.

## Community Health and Wellness Committees

The Department of Health funds Community Health and Wellness Committees (CHWCs) that direct wellness funding in their communities to various projects that meet their communities' needs. CHWCs lead their communities to conduct health and wellness needs assessments, set health and wellness priorities, and develop community-based solutions to address identified priorities. The Department of Health provides training and resources to support the development of knowledge and skills of the CHWC Committee members across Nunavut. In 2016/17, CHWCs were involved in the development of the new Community Wellness Plans (CWP), which outline long-term funding for community-based programming to support identified priorities, like poverty and food insecurity.

**Budget:** \$10,000 per community

## United for Life Summit

From May 4-6, 2016, the NSPS Partners hosted the United for Life Summit. The purpose of the summit was to support individual and collective healing; strengthen the network of individuals and organizations involved in suicide prevention and wellness promotion in Nunavut; celebrate and promote community capacity and community-led promising practices; and work toward consensus on priorities for the next Nunavut Suicide Prevention Action Plan (2017-2022). There were approximately 100 participants.

## Community Broadcasting Grants

The Department of Culture and Heritage provides grants to community broadcasting organizations to cover their operating costs, and to improve community broadcast communication systems throughout Nunavut. In FY 2016/17, the Department of Culture and Heritage provided funding to radio stations in 20 communities.

## Social Advocacy

Family Services provides core funding to the Nunavummi Disabilities Makinnasuaqtiit Society and the Qullit Nunavut Status of Women Council. Both organizations work to foster community inclusion in their advocacy work. Makinnasuaqtitt is dedicated to improving the lives of persons living with a disability in Nunavut, through awareness and education. The Quillit Nunavut Status of Women Council's role is to advance the equal participation of women in society and promote changes in social, legal and economic structures to that end.

**Budget:** \$350,000

**Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II**

<b>Outcome 1: Strengthened <i>Piliriqatigiinniq</i> (Working Together)</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Potential measurements</b>	<b>Reporting on Indicators</b>
Increased territorial collaboration in poverty reduction.	Perceptions of Roundtable regarding the level of collaboration amongst GN Departments, NTI, RIAs, Municipalities, community groups and Nunavummiut, on Poverty Reduction.  Extent to which action items are implemented collaboratively in Makimaniq II	At the time of the report, data regarding perceptions of Roundtable members was not available.  Monitoring of Makimaniq Plan II is part of the DFS' business planning cycle and will be reported on in coming years.
Increased community-level collaboration.	Number of communities with an inter-agency committee that meets regularly on measures to reduce poverty.	The Department of Health supports Community Health and Wellness Committees (CHWCs) in all 25 Nunavut communities.
<b>Outcome 2: Increased Community Decision-making</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Potential measurements</b>	<b>Reporting on Indicators</b>
Increased and improved public engagement.	Number of policies and programs developed on the basis of public engagement.  Perceptions of Roundtable members of the level of community involvement in decision making affecting their community.	At the time of the report, public engagement data was not available.
Increased public access to information.	Number of communities with an active community radio station.  Number of communities with public internet access.  Number of research and program evaluation reports that are made public.  Number of Public Service Announcements made by Inuit Organizations.	11 communities in Nunavut have public libraries or public library services with internet access.  Data from 2013 list an FM radio frequency for 10 communities; and an additional 10 communities are cited as having a radio station.



## **Outcome 3: Strengthened Local Economies**

Strengthening local economies provides increased work opportunities for individuals, and contributes to resiliency, community cohesion, and overall wellness. As Roundtable members note in Makimaniq Plan II, while jobs and training are essential, other factors contribute to long-term economic development. This section highlights initiatives that took place in FY 2016/17 that worked to strengthen local economies.

### **Nunavut Development Corporation**

As a Territorial Corporation, the Nunavut Development Corporation (NDC) invests in businesses that help create employment and income opportunities in sectors that build on Nunavummiut's existing strengths, focusing on Nunavut's smaller communities. In 2016-17, NDC employed 20 hunters and fishers and 5 plant employees with a total of \$1.2 million in country food sales.

### **Community Capacity Building Program**

The Department of Economic Development and Transportation is responsible for the Community Capacity Building Program. All communities have access to \$190,000 to hire an economic development officer. The role of the officer is to administer programs that support activities the community decides contributes to economic health, including funding for training, which increases employability in new sectors. The program also funds community economic development plans that often include local strategies to address poverty, food security, and housing.

### **Coastal Resource Inventories**

The Department of Environment supports Coastal Resource Inventories gather information on coastal resources and activities through community interviews, research, reports, and maps to assist in management, development, and conservation of coastal areas. This research helps promote economic development opportunities in commercial harvesting, tourism, and food security planning.

**Budget:** \$125, 000 per inventory (Reliant on external funding)

### **Fisheries Development and Diversification Program**

The Department of Environment provides financial assistance to Nunavut's fishing and sealing industries through the Fisheries Development and Diversification program. The program supports research and development, and community led fisheries development and diversification initiatives. Projects supported through the program include: exploratory fisheries for Arctic Char, Greenland Halibut, Clams, Whelks and Shrimp; purchase of fisheries equipment by HTPs and fish plants; community based fishery training courses; scientific research on fish movements in key harvesting areas; and annual scientific surveys that ensure the sustainability of fisheries in Nunavut waters.

**Budget:** \$525, 000

### **Nunavut Community Aquatic Monitoring Program (N-CAMP)**

The Nunavut Community Aquatic Monitoring Program (N-CAMP) provides training in sustainable basic fisheries and aquatic monitoring techniques. The program aims to build community capacity, responsible economic development, and stewardship of resources. The Department of Environment developed the program collaboratively, incorporating community input and training priorities, while

working with Arctic College, federal departments, and researchers. In 2016/17, this program was delivered in Iqaluit, Gjoa Haven and Pond Inlet.

**Budget:** \$100,000 per community (Reliant on external funding)

Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II

<b>Outcome 3: Strengthened Local Economies</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Potential measurements</b>	<b>Reporting on Potential Measurements</b>
Strengthened community economic development.	<p>Number of registered Inuit businesses.</p> <p>Number and proportion of adult Nunavummiut that are employed.</p> <p>Amount of money companies spend in communities on local contracts and wages.</p>	<p>According to the Inuit Business Registry, there were 325 Inuit owned businesses as of March 31, 2017.</p> <p>According to the 2016 Census, 45% of Inuit in Nunavut were employed, compared to 88.7% of non-Inuit in Nunavut and 60.2% of non-Inuit throughout Canada.</p> <p>At the time of the report, data on local contracts and wages was not available.</p>
Increased support for land-based livelihoods.	Measurement of community support for land-based livelihoods.	At the time of the report, data was not available.
Strengthened NGO sector.	Number of NGOs in good standing with legal registry.	Data to be compiled.
Increased access to childcare.	Supply of formal childcare by community.	In 2016-2017, there were a total of 1049 daycare spaces across Nunavut including 169 spaces for infants, 486 for full time daycare, 252 for pre-school and Headstart programs and 142 for after-school programs. This is equal to 21 spaces per 100 children.

## Outcome 4: Strengthened Support for Healing and Wellbeing

Roundtable participants reiterate that we cannot reduce poverty if we overlook restoration of our emotional and spiritual wellbeing. This section highlights initiatives that took place in FY 2016/17, which worked to support Nunavummiut in their healing and wellbeing.

### Nunavut Suicide Prevention Strategy (NSPS)

On March 7, 2016, the NSPS Partners (GN, NTI, Embrace Life Council, and RCMP) released Resiliency Within, An Action Plan for Suicide Prevention in Nunavut 2016/17. This Plan allowed the Partners to undertake important work to implement the jury's recommendations from the Coroner's Discretionary Inquest into Suicide, build on the successes of the previous Action Plan, and engage with stakeholders for a longer-term plan to foster and support resiliency within Nunavummiut and our communities. Funded in May 2016, the Plan included Inuktut counselling delivered by wellness organizations; an expansion of Uqaqatigiiluk! Talk About It!, the Nunavut version of Applied Suicide Intervention Skills Training (ASIST); and standardizing Inuktut terminology for emotions, mental health and suicide.

**Budget:** 4.5 million plus existing budgets such as Mental Health & Addictions

### Suicide Prevention Support- Embrace Life Council

The Department of Health provided funds to the Isaksimagit Inuusirmi Katujjiqatigiit Embrace Life Council (ELC) to undertake a number of suicide prevention initiatives, including the development of a child sexual abuse prevention training, *Our Children, Our Responsibility*, that is made for, and in, Nunavut. The mission of ELC is to support the mental health and wellness of Nunavummiut through mental health and wellness promotion, training, program delivery, and collaboration on community initiatives. In addition to operational funding, Health is currently supporting ELC's suicide prevention, addiction, and teen relationship abuse public education campaigns.

**Budget:** \$615,722

### Community Wellness Funding: Healthy Children, Families, and Communities Cluster

The Healthy Children, Families and Communities Cluster funds and supports community-based, culturally-relevant programs, services, initiatives, and strategies that aim to improve health outcomes associated with maternal, infant, child, and family health. It is funded by Health Canada through the Northern Wellness Agreement. The Department of Health administers this funding to sponsoring agencies in each community. Communities determine how best to utilize the funding with support from Community Health and Wellness Committees, Regional Wellness Programs Coordinators, Community Health Development Coordinators, Community Wellness Coordinators, and Community Health Representatives.

Part of this fund supported the Nunavut Baby Bed program, which was launched in October 2016. The program provides a bed to a new mother in addition to other key items for the care of the baby and mother after birth. As of December 2016, over 322 baby beds had been delivered to Nunavummiut. Additional activities completed in FY 2016/17 included funding for the Canada Prenatal Nutrition Programs; Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Awareness Campaign; Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS); Inunnguiniq Parenting Program; Nunavut-specific Sexual Health Resources, and training and support for healthcare providers, community wellness workers, community health representatives and educators.

**Budget:** \$6,273,432 \*Note: this total is for HCFC Community Level Funding and Territorial Health Promotion Initiatives

### **Community Wellness Funding: Mental Health and Addictions Cluster**

The Mental Health & Addictions Cluster funds and supports community-based programming and services that aim to reduce risk factors, promote protective factors, and improve health outcomes associated with mental health and wellness among individuals, families and communities (e.g., mental health, suicide prevention, substance abuse prevention and treatment). It is funded by Health Canada through the Northern Wellness Agreement. The Department of Health administers this funding to sponsoring agencies in each community. Communities determine how best to utilize the funding with support from Community Health and Wellness Committees, Regional Wellness Programs Coordinators, Community Health Development Coordinators, Community Wellness Coordinators, and Community Health Representatives.

In 2016-17, there was an enhancement fund of \$29,700 provided to each community for community-driven mental wellness and addictions programming. Communities chose to support cultural programs, land programs, suicide prevention, men's and women's support groups, anti-bullying, youth mentorship, youth skills development, and after-school recreation programs as part of this enhancement funding.

**Budget:** \$1,113,750

### **Homelessness Initiatives**

DFS funded the Uvajuqatsiangningniq Project, delivered by Arviat's community-based, non-profit Aqqiumavvik Society. The project focused on young men aged 15-25 experiencing homelessness, or who were at-risk of becoming homeless. Through the project, men met weekly to build their cultural, life and employability skills that would enable them to become contributing members of their family and community. Cultural skills training, including Inunnguiniq childrearing practices, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, and promoting living well together was the foundation for the success of this program. 24 men participated in this program.

**Budget:** \$25,000

### **Inunnguiniq**

As part of its contribution to Resiliency Within, An Action Plan for Suicide Prevention in Nunavut 2016/17, DFS provided \$120,000 in funding to the Qaujigiartiit Health Research Centre to deliver four sessions of the Inunnguiniq Parenting facilitator-training program. The training has been provided to participants from Iqaluit, Cape Dorset, Kimmirut, Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove, Baker Lake and Cambridge Bay. In FY 2016/17, 54 community members and DFS staff participated in the facilitator training sessions in Arviat, Iqaluit, and Cambridge Bay.

**Budget:** \$120,000

### **Family Violence Services**

DFS provides funding for five Family Violence Shelters in Nunavut guided by the Saillivik Policy. These shelters offer safe and secure emergency housing to women and children affected by family violence. Counselling and education is provided to assist families in overcoming issues of family violence and in support of general health and well-being for the family unit. In 2016-17, the bed capacity of the shelters was Iqaluit (21), Rankin Inlet(7), Cambridge Bay (4), Kugluktuk (7) and Kugaaruk (7).

**Budget:** \$2,669,231

### **Family Resource Workers**

In 2016-17, DFS worked to increase its service capacity through the creation of seven Family Resource Worker positions. The Family Resource Workers will work in close concert with Community Social Workers and other community resources to provide essential prevention-based services to Nunavummiut, incorporating Inuit Societal Values and Inuktitut language services.

### **Extended Support Agreements for Young Adults in Care**

The Child and Family Services Act allows for individuals in the care of the Director of Children and Family Services to opt to receive support while transitioning into adulthood, up to the age of 26. Extended Support Agreements are developed in cooperation with the family and or young adult to determine what services will meet the individual's needs such as counselling, parenting programs, financial support, drug or alcohol treatment, or mediation of disputes. 5 people benefitted from this program in 2016-17.

**Budget:** This program is funded through the Residential Care budget

### **Community Justice Committees**

Justice Committees work to divert offenders from the court system through alternative justice. They support offenders and victims through a restorative process by ensuring the needs of the parties involved (Offender, Victim and Community) are met in a meaningful way. Justice Committees seek to address the root causes of offending behaviour, by holding the offender accountable for his/her actions. Justice Committees, in collaboration with the Community Justice Outreach Workers (CJOWs) plan, organize and deliver crime prevention/healing programming that is often accessed by children, youth and families. Community Justice Committees are trained by the Community Justice Division to take on a collaborative and inclusive approach that involves the participation of victims, offenders and the community. The purpose is to heal at a community level the broken relationships caused by a criminal act.

**Budget:** \$3,238,000

### **Family Abuse Intervention Act (FAIA)**

The Community Justice division's work in applying the *Family Abuse Intervention Act* is based on first ensuring people in abusive situations are safe. The Community Justice division assists individuals in applying to a designated Justice of the Peace (JP) for an Emergency Protection Order (EPO) or a Community Intervention Order (CIO). EPOs are used to stop abuse from continuing and ensuring all parties have a "calming period" to decide what to do with the harmful relationship. An important provision of the EPO is that the respondent not be "threatening, annoying or harassing". People can

also apply for Community Intervention Orders (CIOs) and be linked to trusted community member to help resolve conflict through a voluntary process. CIOs are used to assist those who choose to continue in their relationships to seek the counseling and guidance needed to repair past harm and learn to resolve their differences in healthier ways.

**Budget:** Part of Community Justice budget above

**Outpost Camps**

Offenders live on the land with families to heal and learn skills. Minimum security inmates who qualify for the outpost camp program go to Kimmirut or Baker Lake from 2 weeks to 6 months to live with a family who provides traditional healing and Inuit living skills on the land in all seasons. In total, 20 tujumiaq (visitors) were supported in 2016-17. Many former tujumiaq stay in touch with their host families once they have completed their sentences.

**Budget:** \$1,305,000

**Rankin Inlet Healing Facility**

Community involvement is integral for a correctional facility focused on healing. The 48 bed correctional facility in Rankin Inlet encourages community members to connect with inmates in their healing process. The majority of staff in the centre speak Inuktitut, and programs involve Elders and community members assist inmates in gaining traditional and practical skills. 157 incarcerated Nunavummiut were provided services in 2016-17 to help them prepare for life in their communities upon completion of their sentences.

**Budget:** \$6,138,000

**Uttaqivik & Ilavut Centre**

Halfway houses in regional centres focus on healing and support programs. Minimum security inmates reside in a structured setting in Iqaluit or Kugluktuk to heal, learn new skills, connect with community supports, and work in the community while completing their court-mandated sentence. In total, 43 residents were served in Iqaluit’s 14 bed Uttaqivik facility and 30 residents were served in the 12 bed Ilavut facility in 2016-17.

**Budget:** Uttaqivik - \$979,000, Ilavut - \$1,867,000

**Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II**

Outcome 4: Strengthened Support for Healing and Wellbeing		
Indicators	Potential measurements	Reporting on Potential Measurements
Strengthened support for individual, family and community wellbeing.	Measurement of support for mental health and/or addictions needs.	For FY 2016/17, there was coverage for every community.
	Number of diversions from the formal justice system.	In FY 2016/17, there were approximately 163 files referred for diversions in Nunavut.

**Outcome 4: Strengthened Support for Healing and Wellbeing**

Indicators	Potential measurements	Reporting on Potential Measurements
	Number of Emergency Protection Orders issued under the <i>Family Abuse Intervention Act</i> .	In FY 2016/17, there were 56 applications for Emergency Protections Orders in Nunavut, of which 55 were granted.
	Number of Community Wellness Plans and Community Wellness Centres.	In FY 2016/17, all 25 communities were finalizing their community wellness plans for April 1, 2017.

## Outcome 5: Strengthened Life-Long Learning

Roundtable members strongly agree that increased opportunities and support for learning across the lifespan is essential for poverty reduction. This section highlights some initiatives that took place in FY 2016/17, which strengthened life-long learning.

### Tell Me a Story

Tell Me a Story is a literacy program aimed at encouraging parents to read and/or tell stories to their young children. Tell Me a Story supports literacy by encouraging reading at an early age with culturally-rich books that engage learners in all languages. In FY 2016/17, approximately 1000 Tell Me a Story book bags were distributed to families, licensed childcare facilities, and through the Nunavut Baby Bed Program, in partnership with the Department of Health and Department of Culture and Heritage.

**Budget:** \$16,630

### Healthy Children Initiative

The Healthy Children Initiative (HCI) provides financial support to organizations and communities for programs and services that try to achieve the vision of “healthy children born to healthy parents, growing up in strong and supportive families in caring communities.” This program supports children aged 0 to 6 years and their families with proposal-based funding for eligible community organizations to develop or enhance programs and services that assist children in reaching their full potential. Proposals are accepted from non-profit organizations, including organizations such as local DEAs, municipalities, Nunavut Arctic College, and family day homes. In 2016-2017, 32 proposals were approved.

**Budget:** \$908,000

### Young Parents Stay Learning Program

The Department of Education’s Young Parents Stay Learning Program enables parents attending high school in Nunavut to apply and receive funds to cover the costs of licensed childcare or approved unlicensed childcare. This program encourages all young parents, no matter what their income level, to complete their high school studies for future success. 63 students received assistance with childcare costs in FY 2016/17.

**Budget:** \$170,000

### Balanced Literacy – Inuktitut Language Arts

Since 2014, the Department of Education has been working on a phased approach to implement a balanced literacy initiative for literacy instruction in K-8. Balanced literacy is a comprehensive approach to literacy development that features guided reading, guided writing and word study, to help students master each level of text difficulty before moving to the next level. Balanced literacy also supports the language arts curriculum in a bilingual school system. This initiative includes professional development on literacy instruction for administrators, educators, and learning coaches. It also identifies essential resources, tools, strategies and classroom environments that will enable teachers to monitor, assess, and improve literacy learning for all students. In 2016-17, student books and teacher resources for K-2



were distributed to schools, and the development of Inuktitut guided reading strategies and resources continued.

To further support the balanced literacy initiative and language arts instruction across Nunavut, an advisory group was established to develop a new Inuktitut Language Arts (K-6) curriculum. The curriculum aligns with the work done on Inuktitut guided reading levels and parallels the K-6 English Language Arts curriculum. This curriculum was provided to schools in September 2016 for review.

### **Literacy Funding**

Through the Department of Education, literacy funding is provided to develop and deliver local projects that help Nunavummiut strengthen their reading and writing skills, and raise awareness of the importance of literacy in all official languages of Nunavut. Working closely with the Iliqaqiniq Nunavut Literacy Council, the Department of Education connects literacy initiatives both inside and outside government. Further, the Department of Education provides funding for a wide range of projects that work to support literacy activities for families and communities, and resources used all over Nunavut.

**Budget:** \$360,000

### **Inuutsiarniq Literacy Program**

The Department of Health is working to enhance health and socio-economic indicators by supporting Education's Uqalimaariuqsaniq Inuktitut Guided Reading Program through a companion health focused stream, called the Inuutsiarniq Literacy Program. Inuutsiarniq embeds age-appropriate healthy messaging across four strands – Nutrition and Life Skills, Tobacco and Addictions, Physical Activity and Injury Prevention, and About Me (mental and sexual health promotion). In 2016/17, Health developed classroom books, take-home books and teacher extension activities for levels 9-11 (Grade 2); classroom books for levels 1-3 to support early childhood education, classroom word posters for Kindergarten and Grade 1; and E-book versions of the level 4-8 books (Kindergarten to Grade 1) which were developed in 2015/16.

**Budget:** \$769,280.00

### **Public Libraries**

The Department of Culture and Heritage provides operational funding to nine community libraries, and purchases library materials relevant to the north and Nunavut's communities. Nunavut's public libraries are open, community-focused spaces where Nunavummiut can go to read and learn.

### **Pathways to Adult Secondary School (PASS)**

The Pathway to Adult Secondary School (PASS) program helps adults over 19 obtain the last few high school courses they need to earn their high school diploma using online learning tools with local in-person support. In the 2016-2017 academic year, there were 77 students enrolled across 15 communities in the fall 2016 semester, and there were 65 students enrolled across 14 communities in the winter 2017 semester. There were 5 program graduates and 26 successful course completions in the 2016-2017 academic year.

**Budget:** \$730,000

### **Adult Basic Education Program**

The Nunavut Arctic College offers an essential skills program that prepares adult students for jobs, high school achievement and further study. It is designed to meet the needs of Nunavut's adult learners, most often unemployed and living in poverty. Elders are engaged in teaching language and cultural skills and mentoring students. In 2016-17, 348 students enrolled in the Adult Basic Education Program in 21 communities. 157 students completed the ABE program in 2016-17.

**Budget:** 5,748,000 (\*budget above includes Government of Nunavut investment in Community Programs only. Arctic College raised additional 3rd party funding)

### **Financial Assistance for Nunavut Students**

Financial Assistance for Nunavut Students (FANS) is designed to ensure that financial need is not a barrier to higher education. Grants and loans are available to students attending designated post-secondary institutions and academic programs, however, FANS is not intended to cover all costs of post-secondary schooling. There are additional funding options for students with permanent disabilities and Nunavut Inuit. In 2016/17, FANS provided funding to 426 students.

**Budget:** \$6,025,000

### **Adult Learning and Training Supports (ALTS) Program**

The ALTS funding program is designed for eligible adults to enroll in training programs that increase their skills to obtain and keep employment. ALTS funding programs are usually less than a year and do not include post-secondary programs (see FANS below). Examples include literacy and numeracy, on the job training, workplace-based skills upgrading; and employment counselling. ALTS also supports apprenticeship technical training. In 2016/17, 377 ALTS clients and 59 ALTS Apprentice students received funding.

**Budget:** \$3,363,000

### **Educational Upgrade Program**

The Department of Health has developed an Educational Upgrade Program (EUP) to support Nunavut Inuit in health positions. The EUP provides access to a part-time educational program that is fully funded for the participant. This allows qualified employees to upgrade their credentials and prepare for higher-level positions within the GN. Currently, 15 employees are enrolled in a Diploma Program in Community Health Promotion at the Native Education and Training College (NETC), Ontario.

**Budget:** \$330,000

### **Getting Ready for Employment and Training (G.R.E.A.T.) Program**

The GREAT Program is a 14 week training and work experience program for social assistance clients. The Income Assistance and Career Development divisions of Family Services partner with Nunavut Arctic College to deliver the program. The program combines 12-weeks of in class training and a 2-week work experience placement with a local employer. The purpose is to help social assistance clients build their skills and confidence to enable them to advance into further training, employment, or onto advanced education. The program was delivered 12 times in 11 different communities for the 2016/17 fiscal year, with 75 individuals completing the program.

**Budget:** \$562,345.00

## Canada –Nunavut Labour Market Agreement for Persons with Disabilities

Through a shared funding agreement with the Federal Government, the Department of Family Services is increasing capacity to undertake research and engage with partners to support persons with disabilities. Persons with disabilities are supported through existent Career Development Programming and through third party delivered training.

**Budget:** \$2,350,000

### Employment Assistance

Providing career counselling to Nunavummiut seeking employment each year, Career Development Officers assist hundreds of Nunavummiut with resume writing, job searches, and identifying programs which will aid in the development of skills.

**Budget:** costs are covered by department’s Operations and Maintenance Budget

### Targeted Training Initiatives (TTI) Program

The Targeted Training Initiatives Program provides funding to eligible employers, institutions, or training providers to enable education or training to occur in Nunavut for occupations or skills that either are or will be in demand in the near future. In 2016-17, funding was provided to 11 training providers.

**Budget:** Costs covered under Labour Market Programs for Persons with a Disability and Adult Learning and Training Supports

### Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II

Outcome 5: Strengthened Life-long Learning		
Indicators	Potential measurements	Reporting on Potential Measurements
Strengthened Inuktitut language.	Number of Nunavummiut who report Inuktitut as their mother tongue and report knowledge of Inuktitut.	In 2016, 22,070 Nunavummiut reported Inuktitut as their mother tongue; 495 reported Inuinnaqtun as their mother tongue (NBS).
Strengthened early childhood development.	Number of formal early learning/Inunnguiniq spaces by community.	<p>There was a total of 1049 daycare, preschool and after school care spaces in Nunavut in 2016-17.</p> <p>The Inunnguiniq Parenting facilitator training program has been provided to participants from Iqaluit, Cape Dorset, Kimmirut, Arviat, Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove, Baker Lake and Cambridge Bay.</p> <p>In FY 2016/17, 54 community members and DFS staff participated in the facilitator training sessions in Arviat; Iqaluit; and Cambridge Bay.</p>
Improved K-12 outcomes.	<p>School attendance rate.</p> <p>High school graduation rate.</p>	<p>For FY 2016/17, Nunavut’s attendance rate was 68.2%.</p> <p>252 Nunavut students graduated in 2016.</p> <p>For 2016, the net graduation rate was 40.6%. This is an</p>

**Outcome 5: Strengthened Life-long Learning**

Indicators	Potential measurements	Reporting on Potential Measurements
		increase of 7.9% from 2015.
Strengthened adult learning.	Participation in adult education programs.  Proportion of participants that complete adult education programs.	The G.R.E.A.T program was delivered 12 times in 11 different communities for FY 2016/17.  In FY 2016/17, 75 individuals completed the G.R.E.A.T program.

## **Outcome 6: Increased Food Security**

Makimaniq Plan II understands food security as having physical and economic access to sufficient, nutritious, and culturally relevant foods, including healthy store-bought foods and sustainable country foods. This section highlights initiatives that took place in FY 2016/17, which contributed to increasing food security.

### **Nunavut Food Security Coalition Community Food Security Initiatives**

In 2016, the Nunavut Food Security Coalition launched its community food security initiatives funding program. 14 community-based projects in 13 communities received funding totalling \$227,258 for projects that included cooking classes, hunter mentorship programs and greenhouse initiatives. The projects are funded under the Health Canada Northern Wellness Agreement.

### **Advocacy - Nutrition North Canada Program**

In 2016, the federal government held consultations across the North seeking community feedback on how to improve the Nutrition North Canada Program. The Nunavut Food Security Coalition met with Nutrition North Canada Program officials to advocate for the program to be changed to better meet the needs of vulnerable Nunavummiut and worked actively to ensure that Nunavut community perspectives were taken into consideration.

### **Niqitsialiuq Project**

In 2016/17, the Department of Family Services provided funding to support Ilitaqsiniq in delivering the Niqitsialiuq Project in Rankin Inlet to out of school and/or out of work participants. This 4-month embedded literacy program helps local participants in developing skills in traditional and contemporary food preparation, and for employment and certificate level training in the food service industry. The program also works to increase literacy, language and other essential skills.

### **Nunavut Food Price Survey**

The Nunavut Bureau of Statistics completed its annual Nunavut Food Price Survey in March 2017 in each community in Nunavut. The purpose of the survey is to measure the cost of store food and essential non-food items as part of a larger effort to capture the cost of living in Nunavut and make comparisons between communities, regions, and the rest of Canada. The survey indicated that Nunavummiut can expect to pay about 2.2 times the price as compared to the rest of Canada for the same items.

### **Country food guidelines**

From 2014-2016, the Nunavut Food Security Coalition supported the development of Country Food Guidelines that provide facilities and programs guidelines for acquiring, storing, preparing and serving country food in institutional settings across Nunavut. In 2016/17, the Department of Health initiated two pilot projects to guide the implementation of the Country Food Guidelines in both community and nutrition programs and within government facilities. The projects focused on supporting the use of the guidelines in Kugluktuk's community and nutrition programs and with the Qikiqtani General Hospital.

## **Community Wellness Funding: Healthy Children, Families and Communities Cluster and Chronic Disease and Injury Prevention Cluster to Support the Promotion of Healthy Eating**

The Healthy Children, Families and Communities Cluster and the Disease and Injury Prevention Cluster funds and supports community-based, culturally-relevant programs, services, initiatives, and strategies that aim to improve health outcomes associated with maternal, infant, child, and family health. It is funded by Health Canada through the Northern Wellness Agreement. The Department of Health administers this funding to sponsoring agencies in each community. Communities determine how best to utilize the funding with support from Community Health and Wellness Committees, Regional Wellness Programs Coordinators, Community Health Development Coordinators, Community Wellness Coordinators, and Community Health Representatives. These community-based programs have included School Food Programs, Canada Prenatal Nutrition Programs, Community Cooking Classes, and Land Programming that focuses on harvesting country food.

**Budget:** \$5,686,676 \*Note: This total is the amount consolidated for both HCFC Cluster and CDIP Cluster allocations for community based projects and is divided among communities.

## **Country Food Distribution Program**

The Department of Economic Development and Transportation is responsible for the Country Food Distribution Program. This program supports innovation in food storage technology, the construction of facilities for storage and distribution of traditional food, upgrades to existing food storage facilities to permit basic food processing, and the distribution of country food within the community.

## **Support to Harvesters**

Harvesting of wildlife plays a critical role to the livelihoods and food security of Nunavummiut. The Department of Environment provides support to individuals and recognized organizations involved in the harvesting and management of wildlife in Nunavut, including the Support for Active Harvesters program, Wildlife Damage Compensation program, the Wildlife Damage Prevention program, and the Workplace Safety Compensation Commission Harvesters program.

**Budget:** \$355,000

## **Support to HTO and RWOs**

The Department of Environment provides a portion of core operating funds to each of Nunavut's 25 community-based Hunters and Trappers Organizations and three Regional Wildlife Organizations to support their roles in the local management of renewable resources. Many HTO's and RWOs are involved in local and regional food security discussions, as well as country food harvesting, and distribution for the community.

**Budget:** \$661,000

(HTOs and RWOs also receive support for operations from Nunavut Land Claim Agreement funds)

## Wildlife Research

The Department of Environment undertakes wildlife research, including scientific research, wildlife monitoring and the collection, and analysis of Inuit knowledge and Inuit societal values research. Wildlife research is critical to managing the sustainability of wildlife populations and sustainable food.

**Budget:** \$4,734,000

### Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II

Outcome 6: Increased Food Security		
Indicators	Potential measurements	Reporting on Potential Measurements
Reduced food insecurity.	Household Food Insecurity rate.	The 2014 Canadian Community Health Survey measured household food insecurity in Nunavut to be 47%.
Increased access to nutritious store-bought food.	Cost of common food items.	In March 2017, the Nunavut Bureau of Statistics conducted a food price survey in all 25 communities of Nunavut. Prices of 141 items, including 19 non-food items, were collected.. A price decrease was observed in about half of the communities.  The cost of the 24 selected items in Nunavut decreased by an average of 1.1%. The largest increase was in Chesterfield Inlet (9.1%) and the highest decrease was in Grise Fiord (-14.6%).
Increased access to country food.	Perceptions of Roundtable members regarding community access to country food.	At the time of the report, data was not available.

## Outcome 7: More Supportive Income Assistance

In 2015, the Departments of Family Services and Economic Development and Transportation travelled across the territory to hear from Nunavummiut about what works and what needs to change, and to help build a new approach to Income Assistance. The *Report on the review and reform of Income Assistance and Economic Development* was tabled in spring 2016, and proposes 15 reforms for income assistance including simplifying the program; improving incentives to work and train; and adopting a more supportive approach to income assistance.

### Income Assistance Reforms

As of April 1, 2016, the Government of Nunavut began exempting income that families receive from the federal National Child Benefit Supplement from income assistance calculations, providing additional financial support to low-income Nunavut families to help cover the costs of raising children.

In March 2017, the Social Assistance Act was amended. Amendments included facilitating improved coordination between Social Assistance and other GN programs such as the public housing program, allowing for improved client advocacy and supports. The amendments also granted increased flexibility to the Director of Income Assistance to waive requirements when managing cases with exceptional circumstances.

In FY 2016/17, the Department of Family Services initiated a number of program changes including:

- Strengthening incentives to earn income;
- Allowing clients to keep some savings and still qualify; and
- Strengthening financial support for low-income Nunavummiut living with disabilities.

### Income Assistance Program

The Income Assistance system supports vulnerable Nunavummiut who, for various reasons, cannot meet their basic needs. The system is also meant to help Nunavummiut move towards independence. Income Assistance is comprised of four different programs:

#### Day Care Subsidy

The Day Care Subsidy assists low-income families to access day care for their children so they can attend school or work outside the home. In 2016/17, 66 families received subsidies.

**Budget:** \$502,000

#### Senior Citizens Supplementary Benefit (SCSB)

Monthly Old Age Security cheques for seniors include additional funds from the Government of Nunavut to Nunavummiut who are 60 years of age or older and are receiving either the Guaranteed Income Supplement or the Spouse's Allowance from the federal government may also be eligible to receive an additional \$200 per month from Nunavut's Senior Citizens Supplementary Benefit program. 555 seniors received the benefit in 2016/17.

**Budget:** \$1,382,000



### Seniors Fuel Subsidy

The Seniors Fuel subsidy program offsets the high cost of home heating fuel to those aged 60 and over who own their own homes. Seniors with a total net income up to and including \$75,000 may be eligible for a 100 percent fuel subsidy. Seniors with a total net income greater than \$75,000 and less than or equal to \$100,000 may be eligible for a 50 percent fuel subsidy. Those receiving income assistance are ineligible.

**Budget:** \$478,000

### Social Assistance

Social Assistance is a program of last resort for Nunavummiut who, because of inability to obtain employment, loss of principal family provider, illness, disability, age or any other cause cannot provide adequately for themselves and their dependents. Family Services provides monthly financial payments to help individuals meet a minimum standard of living. Any person 18 years of age and older in financial need living in Nunavut may apply for Income Assistance. In 2016, 14,337 individuals received support and there were 14,952 in 2017.

**Budget:** \$42,331,631

#### Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II

Outcome 7: More Supportive Income Assistance		
Indicators	Potential measurements	Reporting on Potential Measurements
Increase independence.	Number and proportion of Nunavummiut that receive income assistance.  Average number of months spent on income assistance in a calendar year.	As of December 31, 2016, there were 14,337 Nunavummiut in receipt of Income Assistance - 39% of the population.  As of December 31, 2017, there were 14,952 Nunavummiut in receipt of Income Assistance - 40% of the population.
Reduction in the 'welfare wall'.	Measurement of reduction in welfare wall as a result of changes made to Income Assistance program.	Cannot report on this until an evaluation of the Income Assistance Reforms has been conducted.

## Outcome 8: Increased Access to Housing

As noted in Makimaniq Plan II, access to adequate housing affects Nunavummiut's health, wellbeing, food security, and our ability to access opportunities for learning and work. This section highlights initiatives that took place in FY 2016/17, which work to increase access to housing.

### Blueprint for Action

In October 2016, Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC) tabled the Blueprint for Action on Housing representing the Government of Nunavut's action plan to address Nunavut's severe housing crisis and the interconnected issues impacting the delivery of suitable, safe and affordable housing for Nunavummiut. It sets out key actions and responsibilities for departments and agencies under one of the four established goals: Remove the Barriers to the Supply of Housing; Reduce the Cost of Housing; Increase Investment in Housing; and Define Housing Demand Factors.

### Public Housing Construction

To reduce the territory-wide housing shortage and reduce the waitlist for public housing, the Nunavut Housing Corporation has been investing in the construction of new public housing units. In 2016/17, 40 new public housing units were tendered in 6 communities with combined federal and territorial government funding.

**Budget:** \$19.5M

### Public Housing Management

As of March 31, 2017, Inuit beneficiaries held 267 of the 313 positions filled in the Local Housing Organizations (LHOs) funded by the Nunavut Housing Corporation. NHC provides \$44.7 million in funding to LHOs for administration and maintenance of public housing, and continues to work to increase the number of Inuit employees in LHOs. These factors are important contributors to increasing a community's capacity for long-term public housing management. In addition to the \$44.7 million provided to LHOs for the administration and maintenance of public housing, NHC pays \$30.6 million in amortization of capital assets, \$19.3 million in respect of property leases, and \$98.3 million in utilities, interest and other expenses.

In FY 2016/17, NHC assessed over \$15.1 million from public housing tenants. NHC collected 85% of the \$15.1 million assessed during FY 2016/17. These funds were used to help offset the total annual Public Housing administration budget of over \$193 million.

### Emergency Homeless Shelters

Makimaniq Plan II recognizes the need to develop more emergency shelters, transitional housing, and supportive housing options. In December 2016, the Cambridge Bay Omingmak Shelter for Men opened, increasing the number of emergency homeless shelters in Nunavut to three. These shelters offer safe and secure emergency support for Nunavummiut experiencing absolute homelessness. The Uqutaq has a 20 bed capacity, Sivummut House has a 12 bed capacity and Omingmak has an 8 bed capacity.

**Budget:** \$1.4M

**Reporting on indicators based on potential measurements identified in Makimaniq II**

<b>Outcome 8: Increased Access to Housing</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Potential measurements</b>	<b>Reporting on Potential Measurements</b>
Reduced crowding.	Household density in all housing and Public Housing only.	Estimates based on the long form 2016 Census indicate that in Nunavut, 30.9% of occupied housing units are considered “not suitable” or crowded in regards to the National Occupancy Standard – 3035 over all 9815 households in Nunavut.
Increased supply of public housing.	Public housing statistics (e.g, tenants by rent, new Public Housing units, and people on needs list).  Number of Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supporting Housing units.	As of March 2017, there were 2038 applications on the Pulic Housing Waiting Lists.  40 new public housing units were built in 2016-17.  In FY 2016/17, there were 3 emergency homeless shelters in Nunavut and 5 emergency family violence shelters.  In FY 2016/17, there were no transitional/supportive living housing units in Nunvaut.
Increased supply of adequate housing.	Number of Households whose housing falls below one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards of Core Housing Need.	Estimates based on the long form 2016 Census suggest that the majority of crowded (not suitable) housing units are 2 bedrooms units (47%) and 3 bedrooms units (31.1%).  The long form 2016 Census indicates that 81.1% of all households living in owned housing units are considered to be living in a suitable place by the National Occupancy Standard. By comparison, a lower two-thirds or 66.2% of households living in rented units are considered to be living in a suitable place. This suggests that rented units are more affected by overcrowding than owned units.  In Nunavut, an estimated 26.1% of households live in a housing unit that needs major repairs while the remaining 73.9% would need only regular or minor repairs.

## CONCLUSION

The FY 2016/17 Minister's Annual Report on Poverty Reduction highlights many of the numerous poverty reduction efforts across the territory. It demonstrates the ongoing efforts by government departments to collaborate on initiatives to address the outcomes listed in Makimaniq Plan II such as reforming income assistance, increasing learning opportunities for Nunavummiut, strengthening local economic development and addressing food insecurity and the housing crisis in Nunavut.

Makimaniq Plan II was tabled in March 2017. It expresses what Roundtable members believe is necessary to reduce poverty in Nunavut. Achieving the eight outcomes listed in Makimaniq Plan II and reported on in this annual report will take time, and involve numerous organizations, different levels of government, and community members.

We must continue our efforts as partners and communities in addressing poverty in Nunavut. As Makimaniq Plan II states, with a shared approach to poverty reduction, we will progress more quickly and increase our momentum together.

## Appendix I

### Makimaniq II Outcomes, Indicators, and Potential Measurements

Outcomes	Indicators	Potential measurements
1. Strengthened <i>Piliriqatigiinniq</i> (Working Together)	Increased territorial collaboration in poverty reduction	Perceptions of Roundtable regarding the level of collaboration amongst GN Departments, NTI, RIAs, Municipalities, community groups and Nunavummiut, on Poverty Reduction  Extent to which action items are implemented collaboratively in Makimaniq II
	Increased community-level collaboration	Number of communities with an inter-agency committee that meets regularly on measures to reduce poverty
2. Increased Community Decision-making	Increased and improved public engagement	Number of policies and programs developed on the basis of public engagement  Perceptions of Roundtable members of the level of community involvement in decision making affecting their community
	Increased public access to information	Number of communities with an active community radio station  Number of communities with public internet access  Number of research and program evaluation reports that are made public  Number of Public Service Announcements made by Inuit Organizations
3. Strengthened Local Economies	Strengthened community economic development	Number of registered Inuit businesses  Number and proportion of adult Nunavummiut that are employed  Amount of money companies spend in communities on local contracts and wages
	Increased support for land-based livelihoods	Measurement of community support for land-based livelihoods

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Potential measurements</b>
	Strengthened NGO sector	Number of NGOs in good standing with legal registry
	Increased access to childcare	Supply of formal childcare by community
4. Strengthened Support for Healing and Wellbeing	Strengthened support for individual, family and community wellbeing	Measurement of support for mental health and/or addictions needs
		Number of diversions from the formal justice system
		Number of Emergency Protection Orders issued under the Family Abuse Intervention Act
		Number of Community Wellness Plans and Community Wellness Centres
5. Strengthened Life-long Learning	Strengthened Inuktitut language	Number of Nunavummiut who report Inuktitut as their mother tongue and report knowledge of Inuktitut
	Strengthened early childhood development	Number of formal early learning/Inunnguiniq spaces by community
	Improved K-12 outcomes	School attendance rate High school graduation rate
	Strengthened adult learning	Participation in adult education programs Proportion of participants that complete adult education programs
6. Increased Food Security	Reduced food insecurity	Household Food Insecurity rate
	Increased access to nutritious store-bought food	Cost of common food items
	Increased access to country food	Perceptions of Roundtable Members regarding community access to country food

<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Potential measurements</b>
7. More Supportive Income Assistance	Increase independence	Number and proportion of Nunavummiut that receive IA Average number of months spent on IA in a calendar year
	Reduction in the 'welfare wall'	Measurement of reduction in welfare wall as a result of changes made to IA program
8. Increased Access to Housing	Reduced crowding	Household density in all housing and PH only
	Increased supply of public housing	Public Housing Statistics (e.g, tenants by rent, new PH units, and people on needs list) Number of Emergency Shelters, Transitional and Supporting Housing units
	Increased supply of adequate housing	Number of Households whose housing falls below one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards of Core Housing Need