



**HOUSING SECTORAL FOLLOW-UP SESSION  
FLIP CHART NOTES  
INUIT BREAKOUT GROUP**

The following reflects a transcription of the comments posted on flipcharts in response to the questions indicated below in boldfaced text, during the breakout group discussions.



**INUIT BREAKOUT GROUP  
HOUSING SECTORAL FOLLOW-UP SESSION  
FLIP CHART NOTES**

**DAY ONE**

**Living with Disabilities**

Do our recommended actions address the needs and concerns of people living with disabilities?

**Women/Gender**

Do our recommended actions and definitions of success provide opportunities for the unique issues and concerns of Inuit women?

**Geography**

Have we addressed the needs and concerns of Inuit peoples in urban situation?

**Flip charts;**

**Key addresses (Facilitator's chart)**

Want to develop a proper policy for northern housing

Inuit are Aboriginal people and should have their own housing initiative

Great Wale River is an example

New technologies i.e. renewal energy

How can housing better reflect needs of Inuit

Shortage and overcrowding should be kept in mind

Partnerships need to be developed

Need to take care of our current resources

Youth issues – bottom of list for housing

Better construction methods

More Financial Resources

Housing part of a larger holistic approach – more equitable, distributed housing

Fairness



## 1. HOUSING SUPPLY

How can the factors affecting the current supply of housing be addressed in ways that increase availability for Aboriginal peoples in their diverse circumstances?

### Critical Issues:

Access – lack of employment

Property

Infrastructure (no roads) – supply of materials, sealift required

Cost –

Impacts on time required for construction

More access to resources \$ compared to other aboriginal groups in the south

Urban Inuit (homeless) – those I the south

Adequate housing for elders (mobility)

Per capita allocations does not address the needs – process not working

Need for local support for supplies for construction

Life span of existing units are an issue – houses don't last

Hidden homeless – overcrowding – most are youth

Housing is an investment in education and health

Holistic approach required

Regional considerations

Inuit specific approaches are required – urban

Single women with children are without homes – urban

Lack of housing

Solutions have to take into consideration the high birth rate

Number of units

Financing – renovation, better homes, new, capital

Appropriate designed housing (healthy homes)

Maintenance

Learn / training on what owning a house means

Broad range of solutions to address the complex issues

### Financing Issue

What	How
Block of \$ for houses used to make most with total \$ doesn't work to make most efficient, durable type of housing – other \$ set aside to make durable and energy efficient housing. (Capital vs. operating costs)	Put these funds together to make most amount of housing that also is durable and energy efficient



Number 1 issue – needs more \$s invested	
Remoteness factor (income in Arctic=very low income in	Funding formula MUST take into account cost of living in the area/region (prorated to provide for this)
Federal Initiative required to take into account REAL costs of building in the arctic	Ottawa \$ must be supplied in arctic that reflect 50% Ottawa funding must reflect TRUE cost of building in the region
Inuit funding is not split appropriately or fairly	Funding for Inuit should be split among population of regions
Access to resources must be compatible to “on reserve” funding with northern factor incorporated	New federal housing policy or initiative for Inuit. LCA must be fulfilled – ALL obligations
Inuit Program/Policy needed	Develop partnership agreement with DIAND CMHC and regional Inuit groups (LC or org Inuit Rep. org).
Backlog must be addressed Stock of present units must also be addressed now  Stop the decrease in funding – GOC is decreasing funding.	Learn from practices of other regions and better networking and connectivity
Financing Options  Lending institutions are scarce.	GOC must acknowledge and take their fiduciary responsibility

Land Availability – Assembly  
Appropriate/available housing for elders/disabled

What	How
Federal ownership and transfer to territory/municipal control (process	Accelerate transfer process to Territorial and Municipalities
Allow private land ownership (stimulate economy/private market)	Re-visit processes for control & ownership within land claims agreement & gov't policies (long-term discussion)
Iqaluit current example – Efforts and programs that encourage home ownership can leave people in financial jeopardy – lease to/property tax	Change/improve access to programs and subsidies for homeowners (i.e. Elder tax exemption



Municipal authority & \$ available for lot development. Municipal service capacity must increase to handle increase lot.	Capacity \$
Available/appropriate housing for elders and disabled people – access difficult	Review process and identify barriers. How to better design units

Infrastructure – long term plan for all Inuit regions

What	How
Lack of supplies (Dependent on Sealift)	<p>Sealift subsidy applied across the board.</p> <p>Airline subsidy for necessities i.e. windows, furnace, hot water tank (emergency supplies) similar to food mail.</p> <p>Bulk buying of supplies</p> <p>Encourage ownership and training that is geared towards the area of infrastructure by setting up a support system. This will create the following;</p> <p>More infrastructure – delivery of goods/transportation</p> <p>Stable economy</p> <p>More Inuit managed business</p> <p>Training opportunities</p> <p>Availability of supplies – year round &amp; affordable.</p>
Infrastructure – Lack in local construction industry – lack in local technology development in a specific Northern context	<p>Manufacture in the regions – locally manufactured finished products i.e. trusses, cabinets, windows, doors, modular housing components.</p> <p>Stronger partnerships amongst the 3 levels of gov't Inuit organizations must be forward to address policy &amp; funding criteria.</p> <p>This will improve maintenance services and lower the costs.</p> <p>Trained workforce, more vocational training opportunities in the Inuit Regions for Inuit.</p> <p>Availability of lots in vital</p>



Develop a northern demonstration program aimed at R & D on northern housing technology – combine Human Dev. program – Federal Research & Development Initiative.	
Maintenance Waste water/heat	Reduce/Reuse/Recycle – preventative maintenance Choosing good materials – initial costs high – long run costs low Assembly of materials is properly done i.e. process of evaluation

### Supply Issue / Gender Issue

What	How
Long distance travel to get Education: Apprenticeship, Journeyman, Local Contractors (skilled Labour)	Mobile trades training unit Support system for participants and families who have to travel Financing Options
Language barriers	Training in official language
Life skills training doesn't include money management	Include in earlier grades (how to be a good tenant, mgt household, personal budget, long term planning.
Promotion of careers in the housing workforce	Mentoring programs, role models, pilot programs, mobile career shows.
Research and Development is key	Northern specific technologies, electricity, energy
Promotion of careers in the housing workforce	Mentorship programs, role models, pilot programs, mobile career shows
Effects of poor housing on education because of overcrowding, social issues, financial stress/issues, health	Awareness, building & partnerships, (not only housing issue) work with parents, teachers (study space, etc). Councillors and other professionals. Adequate and environmental friendly housing
People in violent situations have nowhere to go (no vacant units)	The violent perp. To be removed not the victim(s). More women as co-tenants, more shelters/safe homes, second stage housing, more social housing, pool together,



Decentralized funding/support (create gaps)	awareness and education, close gaps, more fairness, develop local capacity by providing opportunities, mentorships increased, utilize local – they remain – less housing need=economy supported.
Outsourcing (southern resources human)	

Urban Issues – Homeless – hidden – youth

What	How
Main urban Inuit locations Ottawa/Montreal/Also Iqualuit / Winnipeg	
Inuit specific very important. Inuit lumped in with First Nations, Métis and are left out	Develop/identify Inuit-specific funding for Inuit Housing Make Funders / gov't aware of cultural differences of Inuit
Conceive beyond bricks and mortar fund the long-term including O&M. Example- units built, no \$ to continue operations	Develop new funding formula for Inuit per capita doesn't work.
Homelessness More access to single parent units (very high population of single mothers with children)  Supportive Housing – Women's Shelters  Stage Two housing  Inuit –specific halfway house transitional housing	Create, construct Inuit specific urban housing for specific needs
Governments – Fed./Prov./Municipal not aware of Inuit populations in cities	Raise Awareness with government officials of the reality of urban Inuit.
Inuit officials tired of being sole or token Inuit at a First Nations table dealing with urban Aboriginal housing issues	Communicate Inuit-specific needs Create Inuit-specific housing tables
Define aboriginal = Inuit, Métis, First Nations  Define First Nations = Indians only excludes Inuit, Métis	Raise Awareness of government circles of proper definitions – lobby-educate-arctic tours etc.



Urban Inuit population growing Affected by lack of housing for Inuit in four Arctic regions	Build more housing in arctic regions.
Create direct funding relationships between governments and Inuit orgs/Inuit service providers	
Gov't of Nunavut should acknowledge there are urban Inuit living in the south from Nunavut.  Also Nunavut/Quebec  Also Labrador/Nfld.  Also Inuvialuit/NWT	Raise Awareness with Fed. Gov't and Municipalities

## 2. HOUSING QUALITY

What strategic approaches can be pursued to reduce deficiencies and improve the quality of housing available to Aboriginal people?

Critical Issues

Quality of Homes

Health issues – moisture, ventilation, regional considerations

Building Standards

Regional inspectors, long last – culturally appropriate, northern consideration - cold

Renovation and maintenance

Standardization, economies of scale

Environment/Land

Sensitivity, climate change considerations, high wind environment

Cost

Formula for the north, subsidies for building, shipping, landscape

Financing

Better financing can allow for better plans



### Capacity

Inuit business supports capacity inspectors, to stretch out construction season, maximize local employment, appropriate business models

### Social Housing

Culturally appropriate, flexibility to adapt,

Design flexibility – culturally appropriate-height, work at home

### Infrastructure

Technology, innovation, transportation, human resources

### Access

Elderly, equity for all

### Design

Architecture, appropriate land use, foundations, sustainable development, landscape-low ecological, footprint, community design

### Trade certification

Standards for housing programs

Capacity, Design

What	How
Inuit business supports	Use non-profit org to construct
Inspectors	
Stretch out construction season	Land claim org (i.e. Makivik) Use local labour, equipment, etc. and then costs of construction decreases Flatten down work schedule to allow local people to have a life. Promotes local training and adaptive accreditation (hand-on) – oral testing
Increase competition Local people don't even qualify for el as jobs are worked on 12-16 hrs days to get southerners in and out as fast as possible.	Rotation of contracts thereby competitions Creative financing to support local contracting.
Culturally appropriate Height, work in home, architecture,	Consult users of homes must work for user Develop proper air exchange and



appropriate land use, foundations, sustainable developments, landscape- low ecological footprint, community design	ventilation strategy for incorporation into building.  Regional community impact (consultations) on areas for development, waste, lower pollution, etc. i.e. larger porch or shed separate from house/larger kitchen floor area/less # of walls.
Very high infrastructure costs and high operating costs	Carry out good environmental design i.e. south facing windows, entrance on non windy side, micro-infrastructure alternatives energy sources etc. Incorporate energy efficiency into design and into existing units i.e. water, waste water recycling, waste heat recycling (co-generation)
Collaboration with GOC/regions/Municipalities prior to design and development.	GOC work with DED (?) to become more energy efficient (Kyoto Accord) Let's get in to the 21 <sup>st</sup> century – build in mutilator, etc. when initially developing land thereby lower effects on env. in the future.

### Infrastructure, Access Social Housing

What	How
Not enough northern solutions – too many from south	Pilot projects to implement northern solutions i.e. off grid
Too much disturbance of land	Build according to regulations or use new technologies not tied to infrastructure
No choice of lots	Widen choice of lots
Need loading and unloading chromatics	
Lack of ventilation	
2 x 4 not strong enough	
Site problems	Mobile homes program
Transporting materials	Use containers for housing Plan ahead include;
Physical access difficult – disabled	In design plan for disabilities



Different qualities for different groups i.e. staff housing	Northern solutions i.e. standards of territory
Lack of consistent policy for social housing	Properly funded social housing program
Lack of paint and materials that resist severe weather	Include in specifications weather and wind resistance GOC – Research & Dev. Support GOC – Inuit Building Code Holistic approach to develop it
Technology	Use most advanced technologies for ventilation etc. Need to test pilot carefully
Lack of experience with some technologies	Exchange experience across north – study other northern countries
Poor foundation design – tank shifts over time	Use thermosyphon Put oil tanks in container outside maybe for two houses
Healthy (ventilation) etc. not included in standards Lack of light Lack of control	Performance based code climate and environment compensate for light and dark
Lack of lighting included in specs	Build in
Lack of solar orientation	Orient units in site planning
Will need to change attitudes and practices of builders	Continuous monitoring for quality i.e. not building inspector

#### Building Standards, Environment, Land

What	How
Building Standards (rush – sub-standard housing)	Inspectors more trained/certified inspectors in community and regions
Climate Change (to global warming adaptable/flexible)	Contractors/builders; Trained, certified in every community/region. Need journeyman carpenters, plumbers, electricians i.e. trade/vocational school in all regions – work placement opportunities for high school students in this area.  Durable – better quality materials i.e. windows, insulation and environmental friendly innovations such as solar panels,



	<p>wind mills, turbines and recycle – energy efficient, water management</p> <p>Trade schools Durability of houses – better quality materials Environmental issues including water waste management</p>
Arctic factor on buildings – design	<p>Building standards of the Arctic to be implemented (set-up) across the regions to address cost, design and health concerns i.e. elimination of air tight homes. Need seller designed heat/air exchangers that work in the Arctic climate, knowledgeable/sensitive contractors.</p>
Fragile tundra	<p>Awareness of how fragile the tundra and the environment is</p>
Lands	<p>Networking with other Arctic regions (expertise) i.e. building on bedrock Housing foundations, i.e. steel piles vs. concrete or suspended/lifted foundations Building according to landscape i.e. wetlands/marshes/bedrock – they need to be environmental friendly</p>
Building Standards	<p>Culturally based designed regionally Recognize and use contour o the land (landscape)</p>
Design standards	<p>Municipal – town planning development reflected in the long term plans (zoning by-laws) Lot development</p>
Standards on environment and land	<p>Landscaping and protect the fragile tundra in lot development when building houses by ensuring environmental policies are followed and I place - MONITOR.</p>
<p>Site lot development Roads Landscaping Residential lots</p>	<p>Protect land and arctic env. Suitable to stand blizzards/rain/snow pile-up. Master plan I place and standards within municipal boundaries, developing lots Subsidize lot development (windy areas,</p>



	<p>drainage, creeks, valleys)</p> <p>Subsidization of home ownership programs across the board (Inuit regions and First Nations)</p> <p>Equalize funding opportunities amongst aboriginal communities</p>
Access	The GOC to provide a list of funding opportunities for Inuit to access
Information on gov't programs	
Information and knowledge	<p>Municipalities, Inuit organizations and other partners to meet on a regular basis to discuss Inuit specific housing needs and programs (for consistent program development)</p> <p>Establish an Inuit National Housing Board</p>

#### Quality of homes, Renovations and maintenance

What	How
<p>Inuit specific</p> <p>No building code esp. for Arctic</p>	<p>Develop code for arctic</p> <p>Ensure circumpolar experts are consulted</p> <p>Inspections</p>
<p>Health Issues –</p> <p>Mold</p> <p>Moisture</p> <p>Ventilation</p>	
Lack of qualified staff/labour force	<p>More education i.e. apprenticeships</p> <p>Mobile trades trainer</p> <p>Ensure contract arrangement includes mentorship/training of locals by contractors</p> <p>Continuing education to keep current i.e. inspectors, trades, admin staff, etc. not necessarily in classrooms – use all options</p> <p>Inuktitut</p>
Lack of inspections by municipalities for private homeowners	Develop policies or adopt existing ones
No ombudsman - no one central place to make complaints or clarification	Regionally or located and administered - Inuk
Cost of materials/supplies	Bulk purchasing (not only within 1 location but several communities)



	Review formula for financing to include housing
Lack of long range planning (renovations)	Increase capacity to effectively improve housing stock Inuit specific housing conference in the Arctic in June 2005

### Cost and Financing

What	How
Arctic climate isolation increases cost of everything and affects quality	Develop subsidies and arctic funding formula Hold federal gov't accountable to fiduciary obligations through lobby and advocacy on housing.
Design to meet cultural needs	Develop new design Evaluate Arctic building models in other jurisdiction. Cost control using multi dwellings i.e. furnace for 4 units etc.)
Extending the building season Stable and sustainable Funding for better planning of HR, materials, supplies, sea lift)	Lobby GOC for long term investments in housing – dev. Programs. No waiting for sea lift. Modular homes – some construction is moved indoors
Build for disability	Consider disability access at design stage Emergency renovation fund for unexpected disability.
Operations and maintenance Preventative maintenance to reduce operational costs	Considering operating and maintenance at the design stage Choice of materials (don't be cheap) Evaluate long term benefits of quality of materials. Take a holistic approach – build healthy communities to reduce repair costs ie. Broken walls, windows etc. Preventative maintenance
High cost of building a home	Create incentives and subsidies and rebates for green houses



Accessing gov't programs	Build capacity to Inuit org/regions to utilize programs.
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How will you know progress is being made?

- Lack of housing no longer an #1 issue
- Waiting lists become shorter / non existent
- More houses being built
- When Inuit have more control
- When Inuit get specific action plans – from GOC i.e. Nunavut 10 year plan and beyond
- When proposals and plans are implemented
- When social standards and indicators are same as other Canadians
- When Inuit can say there is hope to get a house
- When these ideas are adopted in the Roundtable Process
- When Inuit are equal to other Aboriginal peoples
- When Inuit concerns are seen to be important
- When houses provide a healthy living place and address needs

## DAY TWO

### 3. HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

What are the key issues that affect housing affordability and what systemic adjustments and supports are required to enable access by Aboriginal peoples to affordable homes?

Critical issues

- Land/lots availability – cost to develop, land tenure issues
- Costs – to build, capital, materials, labour
- Ownership – meaning, rights, renter, owner, options (programs)
- Demand vs need – subsidy housing, access to homeownership, right people, urban waiting list, more programs
- Credit - financing, strategies,
- CMHC standards, new income requirements, Government guidelines/policy for affordable housing
- Good employment opportunities, artificial rental market,
- Infrastructure – costs, design, distance
- Tenants – rights, what can they do?
- Subsidy creates artificial market
- Discrimination
- Education - awareness



Insurance - availability  
 Health and safety  
 Language barriers  
 Access – single parents, living with disabilities

CMHC Standards, Insurance, Health and Safety

What	How
Provide ownership – rental – 30% gross income too high because operating and cost of living too high.	Change CMHC policy to Inuit specific, true northern C.O.L. i.e. lower %.
NU DAP programs limited usefulness because don't address high mortgage costs and operating costs	Programs that blend capital and O.M. support i.e. Nunavut and Labrador
Lack of dung for home ownership – assistance programs	
Social housing rents are tied to household income (a % of total). In some regions effect is to discourage working. Labrador = 30% gross for Social housing	Standardize across north; rental caps tied to real COLA in North. Allow phased in rent increase with employment. CMHC/Prov./Territory change policy – Reduce % of income i.e. Nu now 18% if net income. Create Inuit specific policy
CMHC renovation and retrofitting grants based on southern costs – much too low for northern C.O. materials and labour	Inuit specific; northern based financing formulas needed.  Develop measuring tool “construction material basket” (like food basket) to develop and allowance for Inuit specific. Add incentives and rewards for innovative practices in renovation/retrofit
Insurance Very expensive – high risk – hard to find providers	Reduce risk where possible; fire control, infrastructure, fire suppression, adopt appropriate technologies
Many people don't insure their houses Most people don't get tenant insurance Event gov't don't insure much of their housing stock.	Create gov't based insurance for Inuit/regions of provinces and territories r can Federal gov't do this? Include recognition of insurance/safety risk when developing Inuit building code.



High level of infant respiratory diseases – low air quality, poor ventilation	Design healthy house for the north Develop 5-year demonstration project for healthy houses in each of the four Inuit regions.
Stress, depression, decreasing mental health – a lower quality of life due to overcrowding.	Awareness raising of the health hazards of a house and living conditions. Regular preventative maintenance incentives.  Community design: housing should go beyond the house and consider the houses/tenants in houses neighbouring

#### Language, Education/Awareness, Employment, Discrimination

What	How
<p>Artificial rental market – If you make too much money that you don't qualify for social housing but you don't work for gov't with subsidized housing and don't make enough to pay full rent, you get caught in the middle.</p> <p>When Inuit were moved to communities, they were told that they would pay only \$2-5 maximum for their house. Now it's too high.</p> <p>Federal gov't told Inuit that they would ensure Inuit had housing and that it would be cheap – this way they could get Inuit into communities.</p>	<p>GOC must accept fiduciary responsibility for Inuit housing (especially so for elders that were given the promise) GOC must talk with Inuit about this – the air must be cleared, social housing will always be required. Rent controls should be set in partnerships with gov't and Inuit (we know if won't go back to \$2-5 but must be affordable. Should follow salary, size of house, need, etc. Create housing entity that constructs affordable housing for low or middle income individuals/households</p>
<p>Education Awareness Employment Language Discrimination</p>	<p>Could be same individual – take advantage of mentoring, training programs at HRDC i.e. target wage subsidy and develop own training programs. Financial housing counsellors teach – insurance, costs, bank payments, consequences etc. Transition/guidance counselling to inform people moving from social housing to</p>



	<p>home ownership.          Positions that do only this work – must speak Inuktitut.          Keep Inuktitut a requirement – more Inuktitut staff required at CMHC , housing officials etc          Translation costs, language issues should be included in all federal funding          Home Depot type workshops that reflect Inuit knowledge to occur in all communities.          Include preventative maintenance educational workshops.</p>
Education	<p>Train Inuit to do jobs i.e. build cupboards, shelving units, etc          Students in Sanikiluaq help to build within the school for the school          Start a housing entrepreneurship assistance program to allow owner to participate in his/her own construction of unit – product, more trained Inuit able to maintain their own homes – less cost for construction possibly – real business opportunity for Inuit, maybe even within the home i.e. hairdressing, workshop/office etc.)          Do not penalize Inuit for having a business in their home.</p>
Social housing should not discourage people from gaining/working for an income	Start an entrepreneurship program
Even when your rent goes up, you do not get the power to demand that renos be done or to get a better unit	Change way rent is determined – now it is 25% of gross income – should be 25% of net income.
Rent does not go down with deterioration or age of building	Update/amend existing regulations/rules to improve irregularities in rent scale (consider true costs).



## Land costs, Demand vs Need, Subsidies breakdown

What	How
Community plans lacking unable to provide adequate housing	More communication amongst territorial gov,t , Inuit orgs and municipal gov't
Process isn't efficient	Need to find a way to streamline the planning process – simplify
Land tenure issue	Transfer process needs to be improved so development can occur faster
Development cost	Establish a subsidy which makes lot costs lower and would encourage home ownership Have communities explore alternative infrastructure technologies
Ownership	Land title rights for the future
How do municipalities get funding to develop lots i.e. community planning	Make available the various programs, funding opportunities that are out there for them to tap into. This would assist in the community planning (long term)
Demand vs need Developers not willing to just build with or without contract, i.e. Specs.	Municipalities and regional gov't to work with developers to give them incentives to do this
Inadequate supply of housing	Implement 10 year plan between GN & NTI for example. Make available to other regions this type of plan i.e. Labrador, IRC, Nunavut
Lack of appropriate mix of housing supply i.e. 1 bedroom, 2 and 3 bedroom units for single people, single parents, disabled and families, urban	Provide an ongoing community profile needs assessment and following the assessment so the needs and demand are met for each community. Do community consultations to ensure that the houses delivered meet the community needs.
Subsidy creates artificial market High rental cost for those that don't qualify for subsidized housing	Provide subsidy similar to power utility subsidy. The Arctic can't survive without subsidies. Housing allowances should be tax exempted.



## Costs, Credit, Operating Costs, Infrastructure costs

What	How
People don't know costs for home ownership/tenant (heat, water, sewage, electricity, maintenance, repairs, insurance, property taxes, mortgage payment).	Subsidies Homeownership program staff have to inform/guide/counsel. Training/education starts in high school. How to courses (especially preventative maintenance, conservation and budgeting).
Lack of long-term technical assistance	Ombudsman 1-800-help Dev. Manual specific for Inuit
Capital costs	Securing more money
Limited tax base in North	Alternatives to current tax structure (create fairness, more affordable)
Real cost not identified	Review cost factors by northerners (trades prof., gov't etc.)
Lack of resources	Develop alternative methods (logging in north Quebec/Labrador) not southern methods in North by thorough research.
Lack of infrastructure	Increase availability of building materials. Group contractors Bulk buying (researched building plans solid limited) Develop local skills - training
Credit Young people (some adults) with no credit i.e. elders	More education Set-up of institution to co-sign or work with individuals. Financial mention/resource services
Very few Inuit are homeowners	Inuit specific homeownership programs Expand exiting programs Rent-to-own initiatives (Labrador)
No financial institutions	Initiatives to establish credit unions Online banking education Partnerships i.e. North Mart Co-op Language



## Ownership, Tenant rights, Access

What	How
Tenant Rights and Responsibilities (tenants can't control their own space i.e. public housing.	Flex guidelines to allow interior changes i.e. options on paint color. Cultural appropriate design i.e. house designs Training for tenants on rights and responsibility. i.e. cost, incentives on effective house utilities.
Insurance (very high rates)	Federal gov't regulations design to address cost and access insurance in the Arctic. Build a database of Insurance companies with profiles; review testimonies. Blanket insurance for the Arctic i.e. creation of co-operators
Ownership of your own house/land	Programs that allow home buying easier to do i.e. down payment assistance programs. Education on home ownership that includes life skills, i.e. budgeting, preventative maintenance, cost saving measures on use of utilities.
Access (disabilities, single parents) Location – location – location	Build flexible housing designs to address disability needs i.e. doorways, wide enough for wheelchairs, stairs. Criteria for architects and builders on building standards including criteria concerns i.e. surroundings, access to town and services.
Rental units (need more) Public housing is affordable but need more units using Inuit designs	Housing is a federal responsibility.

## 4. JURISDICTION, CONTROL AND GOVERNANCE

What collaborative approaches are needed to address the jurisdictional issues that impact on the ability of Aboriginal peoples to exercise control and governance over how their housing needs are met?



## Critical Issues

Recognize that Inuit housing is a fiduciary responsibility  
 Gov't needs to acknowledge their responsibility for Inuit housing  
 Address needs fairly  
 That there be a mandate given to respective gov't for adequate housing  
 Who has the mandate? INAC, CMH, Territory, Land Claim org.  
 Distinguish between FN & INUIT and remove barriers  
 Same housing support from Feds as FNs – taking into account cost, remoteness  
 Inuit specific federal department – social (mirror of gov't structure), housing  
 Federal consultation by Inuit in development of programs and policies refer to agreements/obligations  
 Urban Inuit specific process for housing.

## Recognize and Acknowledge

What	How
Inuit were enticed/compelled to move into federal gov't settlements and promised southern houses.	Government must acknowledge its responsibilities for Inuit housing
Decades later, Federal devolve responsibility for non-reserve aboriginals to Prov/Territory with \$	GOC should work with Inuit organizations and Prov/Territory stakeholders to design.
Feds continue to support F.N., on-reserve	Inuit specific housing policy and programs
Result; overall, Inuit are excluded from aboriginal housing \$ and programs.	
Inuit regions each battle/argue/beg for more housing \$ within additional layers of jurisdictional barriers (Fed./Prov./Terr./Dep,t)	GOC must support recommendations of Inuit regional at this roundtable.
	GOC must commit funds to Inuit org to develop Inuit housing strategy by June 2005 including governance and institutional capacity bldg.
	In the meantime, GOC must facilitate access to \$\$ to take action now.



Inuit have worst social health indicators of all Canadian – highest rates of overcrowding in Canada	
They got their sovereignty – we're still waiting for the houses they promised, GOC not following its own agreement	To address the existing housing crisis faced by Inuit across the regions now.
Provision in land claim agreements – guarantee Inuit access to aboriginal programs.	GOC live up to obligations agreed to in land claims and constitution.

### Consultation and Urban Inuit specific Process for Housing

What	How
Fed consultation with Inuit in development of programs and policies – agreements and obligations – programs were put in place without Inuit input – we want a say in the process.	Recognize the importance and implement Inuit specific programming (respectful and meaningful) consulting process – we must be included from the start.
Create respectful partnerships	Create and committed partnership with Inuit
Urban Inuit housing funds presently administered by aboriginal organizations.	Acknowledge and implement that Inuit funds should be administered by Inuit Collaboration with Inuit to come to an agreement on definitions i.e. north, Arctic, north, aboriginals, urban Inuit etc.
Programs have been cut without informing Inuit (urban)	Improve communication Clarify responsibility of urban Inuit housing issues
Inuit (urban) that have been evicted are then homeless – what happen to them now? Presently, some get help from FN as there is no other help (no specific resources or help for Inuit) Undesirables	GOC must take the initiative to utilize existing Inuit organization. Create partnership agreement i.e. with National Inuit organization) – must have Urban Inuit seat on board. Funding and Services must be good to FN – be able to deal with these undesirables.
Stats are not clear nor is funding split between aboriginal groups.	To be more accountable - Development of proper stats with Inuit to determine appropriate \$s required.



Pain that is not dealt with will channel out in different ways i.e. damage to home, etc.	Create more supportive housing programs (transitional homes, size of homes etc).
No up-to-date research and stats	We need more Inuit specific research and stats – GOC and land claim organizations must develop relationships with urban Inuit
Inuit come south for many reasons – education, economic, health	
Urban Inuit displaced from homes due to violence or others have no option but to do to FN shelters.	
Inuit that must come south for medical leave lose their housing in arctic but upon return are put on priority list for social housing – long-term concern patients that don't want to live in homes for long term treatment need appropriate housing	Increase # of houses for Inuit in south including long term transitional housing.

#### Mandate

What	How
Federal gov't dept doesn't have an Inuit specific mandate to handle housing or a clear housing policy.	<p>Develop a mandate on housing. Minister of housing must develop an Inuit specific housing policy which recognize that the north has additional costs and issues not relevant to the south i.e. hidden homelessness is much higher in the north, cost of living, cost of infrastructure, unique cultural needs.</p> <p>This mandate would include all Inuit in all regions including urban Inuit.</p> <p>There needs to be a presence of the Federal Housing dept in the Inuit regions.</p> <p>Inuit directorate for housing which would have a direct link to the resources. There would be a unified voice for the Inuit.</p>



Allocation of housing resources between Feds/Territories and Provinces – based on per capita.	Feds need to recognize the unique needs of the northern Inuit regions rather than fed resources being spread amongst the various agencies and dept. A northern Housing Dept/Agency should be created to bring this together under one umbrella.
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Address Needs Properly (Fairly), same housing programs supports from Feds as FN

What	How
Formula on per capita	Formula to be Inuit specific; (Cultural and family sizes, Trans. Costs, Remoteness (degree of), Seasonal issues, Need, Labour pool and access. Flexibility Data (stats Can) research Partnerships
Outdated policies and directives	Initiative Inuit specific policies Partnerships Clear understanding of roles and definitions/acronyms.
Outdate and insufficient (unfair) programs	NOTE: 1993 social housing for Inuit = ZERO but on-reserve aboriginal continued. Research and create Inuit specific programs i.e. family size, cost, and design.
Inuit are way behind all other Canadians	New formula and catch-up funding Create fairness.  Prioritize programs within regional and communities - each has their own needs and or choice  Distribute information and draft reports directly to communities for input.  Communicate and network.



## Address

What	How
<p>To create an Inuit specific dept within the Federal gov't to address Inuit specific issues such as; housing, education, environment, health and other related areas.</p>	<p>Inuit are different than FN and need their own funding and programs that are consistent and ongoing.</p> <p>These needs can be met through the creation of a federal dept that addresses Inuit issues.</p> <p>Cabinet and PMO – Inuit Affairs Department – Statistics, health, environment, housing, education, transportation, urban issues, women</p>
	<p>The federal gov't must realize that the current system (DIAND) does not work (look at the stats). Therefore, the federal gov't must address this issue immediately and realize that a different approach needs to be taken that is more holistic in nature.</p> <p>The set-up of this dept must be done through a true partnership with Inuit.</p> <p>The establishment of the Inuit Affairs dept is a step forward for Inuit in achieving the goal of advancement of the Inuit agenda. This dept as an example can address issues closer to home such as Canadian Sovereignty.</p> <p>This will allow Inuit to address ownership over land in Canada in a more focussed and direct way.</p>



## GOC Initiative

### Key messages –

Engagement – both parties serious

GOC realize that ignoring a problem does not mean it goes away

Invest now before it gets even more expensive

Understand northern – recognize differences

GOC needs to deal fairly with Inuit to make progress

Build houses that are designed for Inuit (need, culturally relevant)

Collaboration – working together

Agreement with aboriginal coalition – process is starting

Collaborate; lobbying efforts of the various organizations – more towards Inuit specific, coalition is key to success, coalition of aboriginal peoples

Fed/Prov/Terr/Aboriginal organizations have to work together to succeed

Open and innovative/creative to create new solutions

Gov't announcements that are aboriginal

That there are equal access and fair share of the funding for Inuit

Language say that there be Inuit specific initiatives

Housing is a priority in that it impacts other health factors

Assistance from AFN to push for an Inuit specific Funds

There be Inuit specific funding

Good faith funding needed immediately for Inuit

Opportunity for Inuit to advance their goals – Inuit need to be at the table (Fed./Prov./Territory meetings).