



FOUR-PART SERIES INSIDE

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A NUNATSIAQ NEWS SUPPLEMENT
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NUNATSIAQ 50 YEARS NEWS

When home ownership in Nunavut came with a bit of sweat and a hammer





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The idea of providing housing materials to residents and having them contribute sweat-equity was formalized as the Homeownership Assistance Program about five years later in 1983.

In its first four years, the government distributed 438 HAP packages throughout the territory, increasing allocations each year. The goal was to address a growing housing shortage, incentivize home ownership to reduce dependency on territory-owned units, empower

communities to solve their own housing issues and to develop a housing market, according to government documents.

It also led to other positive outcomes, such as eliminating the disincentive to work because there were no income-based cost adjustments as there were with public housing.

It surpassed these goals, according to program evaluators.

"It was a good program and we'd like to see it come back," Martha says. "I know young people that have full-

time jobs are trying to find a home to buy, but there's none available."

Susan Hickey, Martha's daughter, remembers moving into her parents' house at the age of four, admiring it for its grandeur. Now 39 and with two kids, a husband and living in a public housing unit, she sometimes thinks her best chance at home ownership may come when her parents cannot maintain their house anymore and she can return to her childhood home.

"There's absolutely no opportunity in stuff like that now," Susan says, watching her daughter play hockey at Rankin Inlet's Agnico Eagle Arena. "Trying to show your kids a good life, trying to purchase stuff to show them our tradition, and to try and save on top of that — it's hard."

Susan moved into her apartment, a two-bedroom unit in a fiveplex that's a "stopper of the wind," in December 2009 just after it had been built. She and her husband work full-time and they've been trying to buy a home, either prefabricated or modular, but nothing has worked.

A program like HAP, she says, could allow her young family to grow the way she did living in her parents' house.

"I think we're being held back, the people that want to move forward and become homeowners," she says. "Nothing I can do — just live day by day and hope for the best, hope for good news."

Through HAP, the NWT Housing Corp. would provide a client a loan that would be fully forgiven in five years. If the client sold the house before then, they would have to pay back the loan balance. Clients were responsible for building the house, but could receive help from a HAP supervisor. The electrical work was done by a contractor hired by the government.

The average HAP house was about 8.5 by 9.1 metres in size, according to evaluators of the program who also found a HAP unit cost the government 43 per cent less than a public housing unit over a 50-year lifetime.

Residents had the ability to choose almost everything about their home. The government found that by offering a few different housing options with interchangeable

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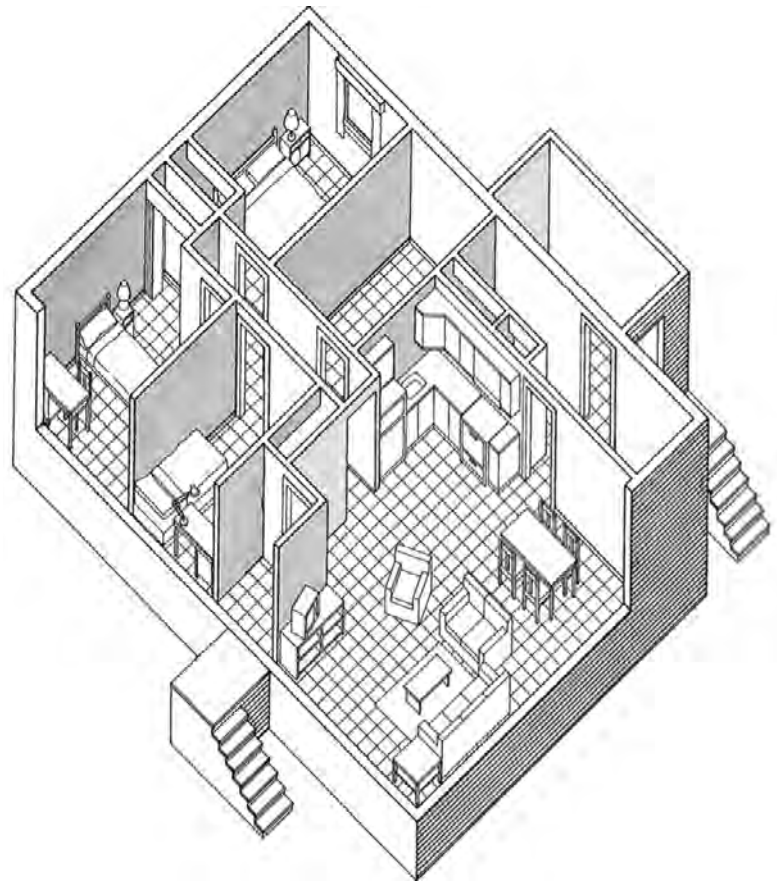
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This is a design of HAP A, the first option listed in the NWT Housing Corp.'s HAP catalogue in 1989. It was a two-storey, four-bedroom, 1,416-square-foot house created for families of at least four or more people who want the bedrooms on a different level than the main floor. (Screenshot via the NWT Housing Corp.'s 1989 HAP Catalogue)



At 816 square-feet, HAP D was created with older or smaller families in mind. It's a two-bedroom bungalow. (Screenshot via the NWT Housing Corp.'s 1989 HAP Catalogue)



This is an example of one of the layouts in HAP E. (Screenshot via the NWT Housing Corp.'s 1989 HAP Catalogue) ᑕᓐᓇ ᐅᑖᑏᐅᓂᓂᓄᓐ ᐱᑕᐅᑏᓂᓄᓐ ᓃᓄᐱᑕᓐᓴᓴᓴᓂᓐᓴᓂ ᐱᑕᑖᑏᑎᓐᓴᓴᑕ ᐱᓂᑖᑏᓂᓂᓄᓐ (HAP) E. (ᐱᑕᑖᑏᓂᓄᓐᑕᐅᑏᒪᓂᓄᓐ ᓄᓐᓇᑏᐱᑕ ᐱᑕᑖᑏᓂᓄᓐᐱᑕᐅᓂᓄᓐᓃᓂᓄᓐ 1989-ᑦ ᐱᑕᑖᓐᓴᓴᑕᑏᑎᓐᓴᓴᑕ ᐱᓂᑖᑏᓂᓄᓐᓇᓂᓂᓄᓐ ᑏᑏᓐᓴᓴᓂ)



Alan Robinson received five pictures in the mail circa February 1997 from his time spent in Bathurst Inlet. The pictures are of Inuit building homes through a program Robinson says was similar to the Homeownership Assistance Program. Here, Robert Akoluk works at levelling the ground. (Photo courtesy of Alan Robinson) ᐱᓕᓴ ᑲᓵᓵᓴ ᑕᑦᑕᑭᓂᓪ ᐃᓗᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᐱᑕᔭᓄᓚᒫᓴᓄᓚ ᐱᐱᓄᓄᓄᓴᓸᓄᓚ ᐃᓴᓇᓇᓴᓴ 1997-ᓄᓚᑕᓄ ᑕᐃᓄᓚ ᔬᒻᒻᒻᓴᓴᓴᓴ (Bathurst Inlet). ᐃᓗᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓄᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑲᓄᓄᓄᓄᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ (HAP). ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᑕᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ



Allan Kapolak poses with a hatchet on the construction site of a future house in Bathurst Inlet. (Photo courtesy of Alan Robinson) ᐱᓕᓴ ᐱᓄᓇᓂ ᐅᑦᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐃᑦᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐃᑦᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐱᓚᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ (Bathurst Inlet). (ᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐱᓚᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ ᐃᓚᐸ ᓴᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸᐸ)

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David Venn
Local Journalism Initiative Reporter

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In the meantime, she says, the unit “needs a renovation big time” — the doorframe, windows, porch — but the housing authority hasn’t come around to fix it. “It’s a long waiting game,” she says. “You keep calling them and nobody shows up.”

The Nunavut Housing Corp. supplies 5,955 public housing units in the territory for an estimated 22,831 occupants.

It spent \$224.4 million on public housing in the 2022 fiscal year for maintenance, utilities and other expenses, but only made back \$17.49 million, or 7.8 per cent, of that cost through rent payments. More than \$35 million was spent last year on maintenance alone.

Iguptak's odyssey in public housing is representative of many Nunavummiut's experiences: overcrowding, mould, wait-lists and lack of repairs.

Some say that Nunavummiut building their own homes often means better quality, and a return to HAP could help mitigate many public housing issues, taking pressure off Nunavut Housing Corp. to house nearly two-thirds of the territory's residents.

AFTER FINISHING A DAY of teaching carpentry at Tuugaalik High School, Naujaat elder Gabe Kaunak sits at his kitchen table over a cup of black tea. He recalls the days when many Inuit built their homes through government programs such as HAP and other contracts. He himself used to be a partner in a small business that built homes in Naujaat.

Before Kaunak was a teacher, he was a maintenance worker at the local housing authority for 24 years. He says public housing Inuit built are better quality than other public housing. And yet it costs the government much more today than it did when Inuit were building homes.

"At that time we were contracting, we were trying to prove to people in town that Inuit can work on their own, without the help, without getting anybody in," Kaunak says, adding jovially that the biggest problem he faced was finding an electrician.

HAP should be brought back, he says, as well as more contract work for Inuit-owned small businesses. "Our

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Helen Iguptak points to the “mould thingamajig” in her laundry room that she insists doesn’t work — or, at least, not as well as poking your own holes. The exhaust fan is located in her laundry room, where the door can’t shut because of where the washing machines are placed. (Photo by David Venn) H4C4 4J5C6 656530 “6543210” 445544 644544C4F P/400 44444444 — 44444444, 4444444444444444, 444 444444 444444J. 44444444 44444444 644544444444, 4444 44444444 64454444C4F. (44444444 4444 444)

houses are still good, the ones we built," he says. "We didn't rush and we didn't hide anything."

In 2021, former Nunavut MP Mumilaq Qaqqaq produced a report on housing. She visited five communities, including 10 homes in Nauyasat. Each was mouldy and overcrowded, with one four-bedroom unit reportedly housing 14 people.

More than 80 per cent of the nearly 1,100 people living in Nauyasat are under the age of 40, and 130 residents are

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on the waitlist for one of the community's 205 public housing units — 115 of which have been deemed as poor quality, according to a Statistics Canada report.

Nunavummiut attribute the dire condition of these units to different causes. One is a lack of care and attention by southern construction companies in their work, which Clarence Synard, chief executive officer of NCC Investment

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This is a row of new fiveplexes in Naujaat, which Mayor Alan Robinson says cost \$3 million each. He says the contractor did a great job building them and no one in the community has complained.
 (Photo by David Venn) ᑕᓚᐅᓕᖃᖁᔭᒃ ᓄᑖᑦ ᑲᑎᓇᖁᔭᒃ ᓗᑯᓂᑦ, ᐱᑯᓪ ᐊᑕᓇ ᓴᑐᓇᓰ ᐊᑳᖃᓂᑦᑕᐅᓂᑕᖁᔭᒃ \$3-ᑦᑕᐊᓂᓪ ᐊᑯᓂᑦ.ᐅᖃᖃᑯᓂᓪ ᑲᓇᑯᑖᑏᑦ ᐱᑦᑎᐊᖃᑯᐊᑯᓂᑦᑕᖁᔭᒃ ᓄᓗᑕᓇᓂᓪ ᐅᓇᓂᓪᓶᖃᖁᔭᒃᑕᐅᓇᓴᑦᑯᓂᓪ.
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Group Inc., says he would agree "100 per cent" with.

"A lot of companies — not all — a lot of companies, though, are just driven on that bottom line," he says. "'Let's get this job done. Let's get out. Let's make our money.'"

"Whereas when I see a company like NCC plus other northerly-owned and operated companies, who — no

matter how this year goes — they're going to be here next year and the year after and the year after ... and they realize the importance of those buildings."

Synard has seen the same things that some Inuit have: for example, companies closing up worksites when there's still moisture trapped inside, causing problems that come out years later.

He says there's an unwritten "Nunavut code," which en-

tails a checklist of housing needs beyond what is called for in the national code, such as having an airlock, secondary exit and cold porch. He often wishes engineers worked in the North so they could see how practical their designs are.

"Some of the minimums within the national building code just aren't enough for up here," Synard says.

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$$b\alpha C\Gamma \Delta^c \supset J^c L\alpha\beta\Delta^c$$

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ბაქალავტის რეკონსტრუქციის



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In the 1980s, Fort Good Hope, a predominantly Dene-populated community on the Mackenzie River near the Arctic Circle with about 590 residents at the time, faced housing issues similar to what many Nunavut communities deal with today.

It had houses that were designed poorly, facing north with a lack of insulation that led to water tanks freezing and falling through floors, and with other issues surrounding permafrost, according to Rees' report. There had been overcrowding, a vacancy rate near zero per cent, and a lengthy waitlist for government housing. Many units were in poor shape and rents were high.

Most hamlets had HAP units allocated to them by the territorial housing corporation. However, leaders in Fort Good Hope were displeased with the way a previous housing program had been operated and wanted to receive money so that decisions were made locally rather than in Yellowknife.

After several years of the program, 32 per cent of Fort Good Hope's housing stock was a HAP or Small Settlement Home Assistance Grant house, freeing up public housing units. (SSHAG was HAP's predecessor and some statistics lump them together.)

In his own words 33 years later, HAP "was an opportunity for people to seize control of their lives a little bit.

"They hung their hat on the pride that they took in this self-motivation, the fact that they themselves made the decisions," Rees says. "They built the damn stuff and they were proud."

Robert Hickes, a Rankin Inlet elder who built his own HAP house, says he felt a sense of accomplishment from finishing the home. Helen Iguptak, another Rankin Inlet elder, says her husband, elder Jackie Iguptak, and others were proud of the work completed.

"They would be proud to have finished the whole house when the men built it. They would feel better about themselves because they built the house," Iguptak says.

"GOOD WEEKEND? BAD WEEKEND?" asks carpentry instructor John McLeod to an open classroom at Nunavut Arctic College's Sanatuliqsarvik trades school.



The Nuluks live in this house — which is one of the several David Nuluk built in the 1970s for public housing. (Photo by David Venn) ገፅዕኛ ርዳሮቻርሃይ ልጋባ — ብጽራሮሮሃይ ካሎ/ሊባሂኤ 1970-ኛያው ልጋሩስዕልዎሮ. (ብንሖርሒኒሲ ርልልኛ ዴ)

He gets little reply, except for a mumble on a quiet and snowy morning in Rankin Inlet.

If not for a certified roofer's delayed arrival in Rankin Inlet, students might already have been at a job site building a practice house and gaining experience to join Nunavut's construction industry.

But the roofer has not arrived, and so McLeod has his 14 students converting fractions. "Math here, same as everywhere, nobody can do math." He places a piece of wood with marked measurements on his desk and asks his students to write the fraction and its corresponding whole number.

... It's gotta be an even number ...

... Divide by 12 ...

McLeod describes this program, which gives Nuna-

vummiut hands-on experience and a toolkit, as a “pathway to apprenticeship.” The lack of worksite experience is why contractors don’t employ many Inuit, McLeod says, and even if they do get hired companies often don’t train them. This leaves many Inuit to work as labourers.

Sanatuliqsarvik is near capacity, but this isn't the only way to train Inuit for potential employment.

"HAP houses, man," says McLeod, who lived in Nunavut throughout the 1980s and '90s and has 40 years of homebuilding experience. "They should go back to some kind of program like that. It gets people out of [public] housing, it gets people skills, they can use those skills while they build a house to go find work."

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John McLeod stands at the front of a Nunavut Arctic College Sanatuliqsarvik trades school classroom, writing fractions and their corresponding whole number on a whiteboard. (Photo by David Venn) ከፊ ሌጋጋፍ ሳፍጥፍ ኢሆሶ ጠፃፍ ሥርጉፍኢፍልፅፍ ካጋርፍኢፍልጥ ካፅኢኤፍ ልርፍፍልጥ, በበፍፍጋፍ ነፅፍፍር ሲጋበሥፍጥ ልርፍፍልጥ. (ፋጎርጋፍጋ ርልል ፍፅ)

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ፊት ለፊት ለሰላም ልማት ስራዎች ላይ ማብረቅና ማቆራረፍ ይቻላል። ስለዚህም የሰላም ልማት ስራዎች ላይ ማብረቅና ማቆራረፍ ይቻላል።

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David Nuluk recalls the days when many Inuit were building homes, inside a home he built and now lives in. (Photo by David Venn) ᐃᑦᓇᑦ ᑭᓄᓂ ᐃᑦᓅᓂᐱᒻᐸᑦ ᐳᑦᕈᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᓇᑦᐳᑦᐴᑦᐴᑦ ᐃᑦᕋᑦᐳᑦ, ᐃᑦᓇᑦ ᐃᓇᐳᑦ ᓄᑦᓇᑦ ᐃᑦᓅᐳᑦᐳᑦᐴᑦ.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

“ᐃᓕᑲᑦᑐᒃᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᑦᑳᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑲᑦ
ᑲᑦᑳᑦᑐ ᐱᐅᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑳᑦᑐᑦ,” ᐃᓕᑲᑦ
ᐅᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦ.

[illegible]

h₁h₂h₃h₄h₅h₆h₇h₈h₉h₁₀h₁₁h₁₂h₁₃h₁₄h₁₅h₁₆h₁₇h₁₈h₁₉h₂₀h₂₁h₂₂h₂₃h₂₄h₂₅h₂₆h₂₇h₂₈h₂₉h₃₀h₃₁h₃₂h₃₃h₃₄h₃₅h₃₆h₃₇h₃₈h₃₉h₄₀h₄₁h₄₂h₄₃h₄₄h₄₅h₄₆h₄₇h₄₈h₄₉h₅₀h₅₁h₅₂h₅₃h₅₄h₅₅h₅₆h₅₇h₅₈h₅₉h₆₀h₆₁h₆₂h₆₃h₆₄h₆₅h₆₆h₆₇h₆₈h₆₉h₇₀h₇₁h₇₂h₇₃h₇₄h₇₅h₇₆h₇₇h₇₈h₇₉h₈₀h₈₁h₈₂h₈₃h₈₄h₈₅h₈₆h₈₇h₈₈h₈₉h₉₀h₉₁h₉₂h₉₃h₉₄h₉₅h₉₆h₉₇h₉₈h₉₉h₁₀₀h₁₀₁h₁₀₂h₁₀₃h₁₀₄h₁₀₅h₁₀₆h₁₀₇h₁₀₈h₁₀₉h₁₁₀h₁₁₁h₁₁₂h₁₁₃h₁₁₄h₁₁₅h₁₁₆h₁₁₇h₁₁₈h₁₁₉h₁₂₀h₁₂₁h₁₂₂h₁₂₃h₁₂₄h₁₂₅h₁₂₆h₁₂₇h₁₂₈h₁₂₉h₁₃₀h₁₃₁h₁₃₂h₁₃₃h₁₃₄h₁₃₅h₁₃₆h₁₃₇h₁₃₈h₁₃₉h₁₄₀h₁₄₁h₁₄₂h₁₄₃h₁₄₄h₁₄₅h₁₄₆h₁₄₇h₁₄₈h₁₄₉h₁₅₀h₁₅₁h₁₅₂h₁₅₃h₁₅₄h₁₅₅h₁₅₆h₁₅₇h₁₅₈h₁₅₉h₁₆₀h₁₆₁h₁₆₂h₁₆₃h₁₆₄h₁₆₅h₁₆₆h₁₆₇h₁₆₈h₁₆₉h₁₇₀h₁₇₁h₁₇₂h₁₇₃h₁₇₄h₁₇₅h₁₇₆h₁₇₇h₁₇₈h₁₇₉h₁₈₀h₁₈₁h₁₈₂h₁₈₃h₁₈₄h₁₈₅h₁₈₆h₁₈₇h₁₈₈h₁₈₉h₁₉₀h₁₉₁h₁₉₂h₁₉₃h₁₉₄h₁₉₅h₁₉₆h₁₉₇h₁₉₈h₁₉₉h₂₀₀h₂₀₁h₂₀₂h₂₀₃h₂₀₄h₂₀₅h₂₀₆h₂₀₇h₂₀₈h₂₀₉h₂₁₀h₂₁₁h₂₁₂h₂₁₃h₂₁₄h₂₁₅h₂₁₆h₂₁₇h₂₁₈h₂₁₉h₂₂₀h₂₂₁h₂₂₂h₂₂₃h₂₂₄h₂₂₅h₂₂₆h₂₂₇h₂₂₈h₂₂₉h₂₃₀h₂₃₁h₂₃₂h₂₃₃h₂₃₄h₂₃₅h₂₃₆h₂₃₇h₂₃₈h₂₃₉h₂₄₀h₂₄₁h₂₄₂h₂₄₃h₂₄₄h₂₄₅h₂₄₆h₂₄₇h₂₄₈h₂₄₉h₂₅₀h₂₅₁h₂₅₂h₂₅₃h₂₅₄h₂₅₅h₂₅₆h₂₅₇h₂₅₈h₂₅₉h₂₆₀h₂₆₁h₂₆₂h₂₆₃h₂₆₄h₂₆₅h₂₆₆h₂₆₇h₂₆₈h₂₆₉h₂₇₀h₂₇₁h₂₇₂h₂₇₃h₂₇₄h₂₇₅h₂₇₆h₂₇₇h₂₇₈h₂₇₉h₂₈₀h₂₈₁h₂₈₂h₂₈₃h₂₈₄h₂₈₅h₂₈₆h₂₈₇h₂₈₈h₂₈₉h₂₉₀h₂₉₁h₂₉₂h₂₉₃h₂₉₄h₂₉₅h₂₉₆h₂₉₇h₂₉₈h₂₉₉h₃₀₀h₃₀₁h₃₀₂h₃₀₃h₃₀₄h₃₀₅h₃₀₆h₃₀₇h₃₀₈h₃₀₉h₃₁₀h₃₁₁h₃₁₂h₃₁₃h₃₁₄h₃₁₅h₃₁₆h₃₁₇h₃₁₈h₃₁₉h₃₂₀h₃₂₁h₃₂₂h₃₂₃h₃₂₄h₃₂₅h₃₂₆h₃₂₇h₃₂₈h₃₂₉h₃₃₀h₃₃₁h₃₃₂h₃₃₃h₃₃₄h₃₃₅h₃₃₆h₃₃₇h₃₃₈h₃₃₉h₃₄₀h₃₄₁h₃₄₂h₃₄₃h₃₄₄h₃₄₅h₃₄₆h₃₄₇h₃₄₈h₃₄₉h₃₅₀h₃₅₁h₃₅₂h₃₅₃h₃₅₄h₃₅₅h₃₅₆h₃₅₇h₃₅₈h₃₅₉h₃₆₀h₃₆₁h₃₆₂h₃₆₃h₃₆₄h₃₆₅h₃₆₆h₃₆₇h₃₆₈h₃₆₉h₃₇₀h₃₇₁h₃₇₂h₃₇₃h₃₇₄h₃₇₅h₃₇₆h₃₇₇h₃₇₈h₃₇₉h₃₈₀h₃₈₁h₃₈₂h₃₈₃h₃₈₄h₃₈₅h₃₈₆h₃₈₇h₃₈₈h₃₈₉h₃₉₀h₃₉₁h₃₉₂h₃₉₃h₃₉₄h₃₉₅h₃₉₆h₃₉₇h₃₉₈h₃₉₉h₄₀₀h₄₀₁h₄₀₂h₄₀₃h₄₀₄h₄₀₅h₄₀₆h₄₀₇h₄₀₈h₄₀₉h₄₁₀h₄₁₁h₄₁₂h₄₁₃h₄₁₄h₄₁₅h₄₁₆h₄₁₇h₄₁₈h₄₁₉h₄₂₀h<



Students Kululaa Kolola (left) and Douglas Nanordluk write down fractions on a Monday morning at the Sanatuliqsarvik trades school. (Photo by David Venn)

Continued from previous page

McLeod, who owned a HAP house himself, says they are better quality than many other homes in communities. "So you gotta ask yourself, why is that?" Aspiring tradespeople used to be able to apprentice with the government for four years until they were a cer-

tified journeyperson, McLeod says, but those days have ended alongside the emerging privatization of constructing social housing. "Things have to change," he says. Then, clapping between each word for emphasis, he adds, "They have to start training people." That's why he looks at HAP as beneficial for Inuit who

ბერძნული სახლის მშენებლობა

სადაცაც არაა სახლი, მაშინვე აშენებენ. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია. როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია. როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია.

მშენებლობის დროს, როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია. როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია.



This is a mid-construction HAP house in Fort Good Hope in 1988. (Photo courtesy of David Hulchanski)

get trained and companies that get to fulfill local hiring obligations. Engineering firm Ferguson Simek Clark, which evaluated HAP in 1987, stated the program presents a number of skill-building opportunities, not only in construction but also in administration, supervision, design, inspection and teaching. If HAP were to operate again, the government should formalize training by having supervisors document clients' work on HAP houses, the firm found. There were employment opportunities that came with operating the program, such as shipping jobs, and local businesses were noted to have made a profit when many HAP units were built in a community. In 1986, each HAP client would spend on average \$11,000 to cover costs like tools and some materials which, if spent in the community, could help the local economy. Rees speaks wonders of the program's effects in Fort Good Hope: people who gain administrative and construction skills through HAP have a chance to find employment outside the program; fewer residents would leave the community on account of it offering little opportunity; and people take better care of property if they built it ("I mean, if you spend lots of sweat equity on the construction of your house, you're far less likely to burn it down the following winter"). A few of the benefits Rees points out are particular to the case of Fort Good Hope, which was one of if not the only community in the Northwest Territories to have control over funding. In fact, some N.W.T. staff had said no communities above the treeline — the Qikiqtaaluk region, specifically — could work co-operatively to accomplish HAP's goals in the 1980s, even though several had expressed the desire to. NWT Housing Corp. staff were reluctant to believe some of the program's ancillary benefits, saying it couldn't

Continued on next page

"ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია. როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია. როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია. როდესაც ადამიანი ახალი სახლი აშენებს, ის უფრო მეტად ატყუდება. ეს არის ჩვეულება, რომელიც ჩვენს ხალხშია."

ბერძნული სახლის მშენებლობა



David Venn
Local Journalism Initiative Reporter

**ዚህም ልዩ ስራ ለዘመናዊ ስራ (HAR) ለሥራው፣
ፍጥነት ለሥራው ለሥራው**

ငမာ်ခေ
မာ်ခေ အမာ်ခေအမာ်ခေအမာ်ခေ

$$b\gamma\gamma^b \rho^a J^c \Gamma^c L^b \Lambda L \Gamma$$



Hickes, who is also Rankin Inlet's deputy mayor, says the hamlet is running out of lots, which evaluators of the

Devereaux has been with NHC for about 30 years, first joining as HAP fizzled out in the early 1990s. "I think at

"This HAP program gave freedom to the people," he says. "Freedom. Freedom. Freedom."

၁၇၂ နှစ် ၁၇၂၃ နှစ် ၁၇၂၄ နှစ် ၁၇၂၅ နှစ် ၁၇၂၆ နှစ်
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30-ወር፣ ስራው ለጋልፆ ወደቃር ለፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ
ለፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ 1990-ዓ.ም. “ፈጣሪ” ምክር ቤቱ
ለፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ - ፈጣሪ ምክር ቤቱ ለፋይናንስ ምክር ቤቱ

[illegible]

