ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Nunavut Legal Information Manual for Violence Support Services was written by Qajaq Robinson for YWCA Canada and YWCA Aggvik Nunavut.

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Special thanks to Elder Ida Atagoyuk for always being supportive and sharing her knowledge, to Joanna Birenbaum for her commitment and vision throughout the national Building Service Capacity Project and to Qajaq Robinson for her essential role in the Nunavut workshop and manual development.
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OBJECTIVES AND OVERVIEW

The objectives of this manual are to equip shelter workers and community support people who work with women in situations of family violence with information about the legal instruments and systems that their clients encounter and can utilise when dealing with family violence. Shelter workers and community support people play a very important role when women are experiencing family violence. Often women feel overwhelmed, scared, intimidated, alone, ashamed, confused and guilty. Women often turn to shelter workers and community support people first. You are who they trust. It is a very important role. This manual is intended to provide you with tools to help you feel confident in informing your clients, because the information and support you give makes a huge difference.

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

Women in situations of family violence in Nunavut most often end up dealing with the Criminal Justice System and the Child Protection System. These encounters are often not by choice, however, they play an important role in the protection of victims of family violence and in general public policy, as well as in efforts to protect against family violence. Shelter workers and community support people can play a role in assisting women to better understand these systems. In this manual, we will discuss the objectives, the guiding principles, and the key steps in these two systems. This resource puts a special emphasis on how shelter workers and community support people can assist women in developing the skills and understanding to more effectively engage with the personnel that make up these systems, such as RCMP Officers, Lawyers and Child Protection Workers, to name a few.

In Nunavut, as in all jurisdictions in Canada, the breakdown of a marriage or common law relationships is governed by laws. This area of law is generally called Family Law. Women leaving violent relationships are often fearful and uncertain of what their rights are in the area of Family Law. Family Law rules and principles in areas of custody and access of children and in relation to who keeps the family home are very important for women to understand. In Nunavut, the most important step is to access a Family Lawyer, as the process is very onerous. This manual provides basic information in the areas of custody and access and matrimonial property, so shelter workers and community support people can know what they are and support women.

Finally, the majority of the manual will focus on Nunavut’s Family Abuse Intervention Act (FAIA). The FAIA is the only piece of law discussed in this manual that was created in Nunavut and built on principles and traditional values of the Inuit. The FAIA does not require the help of a lawyer and can be driven by the women herself. This is unlike the Criminal Justice System and the Child Protection System. It is a piece of civil law (between individuals) like Family Law legislation, but it is designed to be accessible without the assistance of lawyer and there are not associated costs. In this manual we will go over the types of orders available under the Family Abuse Intervention Act and the process and steps that can be expected.
WHAT YOU WILL NOT LEARN

This manual is not designed to enable shelter workers and community support people to give legal advice to their clients. This manual will give basic legal information which can then be shared with clients and that can be used as a guide to support your client. Seeking basic legal information before deciding what steps to take to respond to violence is an important strategy for women. Often just knowing who to call, where to go and what to expect helps empower a women in such a situation to take the first step. This resource can strengthen your capacity, by providing you with accurate information on accessing the available legal services, processes and options. However, it is not a substitute for legal advice from a lawyer.

If your client is in need of legal advice rather than information, she should be referred to a lawyer. Information about lawyers practicing law in Nunavut can be obtained from the Law Society of Nunavut. You can contact the Law Society of Nunavut at (867) 979-2330 or email them at administrator@lawsociety.nu.ca. Residents of Nunavut may also be able to get the assistance of a lawyer through the Nunavut Legal Services Board and its regional offices in Cambridge Bay, Rankin Inlet and Iqaluit. The headquarters of the Legal Services Board is located in Gjoa Haven Nunavut, and can be reached at (867) 360-4601 or 1-866-606-9400.
## SUMMARY OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PROTECTION ORDERS

Protection Orders can be a key tool for women dealing with violence. Below is a summary of the different types of protection orders available for women seeking protection from an abusive relationship. Included in this chart are the diverse kinds of orders that will be discussed in this manual. Not all the orders are discussed in this manual; only the most applicable and accessible will be discussed.

### TYPES OF PROTECTION ORDERS

#### CIVIL

**FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ORDER</th>
<th>1. EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO CAN APPLY</td>
<td>Anyone who has experienced family abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLIES TO</td>
<td>Any one subject to family abuse as defined in Section 3:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spousal relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intimate relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Family relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Care relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUED BY/ PROCESS</td>
<td>• No notice required (can be immediate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can apply in person or over the phone (with help of CJOW or victim support person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Issued by Justice of the Peace (JP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• JP must be satisfied that 1) family abuse has occurred, 2) there is likelihood that it abuse will continue and 3) that the order is needed for immediate protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A explains why you need order (give facts, dates, times, locations of incidents to show you why you URGENTLY need protection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSTS</td>
<td>• No costs to apply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can have costs to lift order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH OF ORDER</td>
<td>• Effective immediately if granted at end of hearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can be in place for 1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Some conditions can only be for 90 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENFORCEMENT</td>
<td>• Immediate once issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Considered a court order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER INFO</td>
<td>• CJOW and victim workers can assist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**FAMILY**

**FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ORDER</th>
<th>3. RESTRICTION OF CONTACT OR COMMUNICATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO CAN APPLY - RELIEF</td>
<td>Restricts and prohibits communications between parties (no direct communication unless certain specified purposes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLIES TO</td>
<td>Spouses only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUED BY/ PROCESS</td>
<td>Judge with NCJ - petition originating process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSTS</td>
<td>Costs of proceedings can be expensive as lawyer recommended for NCJ applications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| OTHER INFO | • Advantage to use if already have legal costs (i.e. legal counsel for divorce / separation matters)  
• Can allow for specialized relief (such as no communication except for negotiation purposes or no contact unless dropping off / picking up child(ren)) |

**CIVIL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ORDER</th>
<th>4. TORT OF STALKING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INFO</td>
<td>Recommended to see a lawyer re: this type of order. Not a type of order sought in NU as there are other more appropriate civil law actions identified above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CRIMINAL
### CRIMINAL CODE OF CANADA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE OF ORDER</th>
<th>5. BAIL ORDER (RECOGNISANCES OR UNDERTAKING)</th>
<th>6. PROBATION ORDERS</th>
<th>7. PEACE BOND (S.810)</th>
<th>8. NON-COMMUNICATION ORDER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO CAN APPLY</td>
<td>Anyone who has experienced family abuse</td>
<td>Person found guilty of crime against you. Probation may form part of sentence.</td>
<td>Can be brought against anyone, including a stranger</td>
<td>If partner denied bail and remains in custody until trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLIES TO</td>
<td>Any one subject to family abuse as defined in Section 3:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Spousal relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Intimate relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Family relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Care relationship</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISSUED BY/ PROCESS</td>
<td>• No notice required (can be immediate)</td>
<td>Conditions of behavior for certain period of time</td>
<td>• Show cause hearing before NU Court Judge (who will try to get parties to settle outside court)</td>
<td>Court can order prohibiting contact while awaiting trial (for duration of time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can apply in person or over the phone (with help of CJOW or victim support person)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Partner given a summons of hearing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Issued by Justice of the Peace (JP)</td>
<td></td>
<td>• If partner present, they must agree, if no agreement, trial date will be set for a hearing on the matter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• JP must be satisfied that 1) family abuse has occurred, 2) there is likelihood that it abuse will continue and 3) that the order is needed for immediate protection</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Event(s) must have occurred within last 6mths of charges laid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• A explains why you need order (give facts, dates, times, locations of incidents to show you why you URGENTLY need protection)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COSTS</td>
<td>• No costs to apply</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Can have costs to lift order</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Criminal Code of Canada

### Type of Order

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order Type</th>
<th>Effective Immediately if Granted at End of Hearing</th>
<th>Length of Order</th>
<th>Enforcement</th>
<th>Other Info</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bail Order (Recognisances or Undertaking)</td>
<td>Can be in place for 1 year</td>
<td>Maximum of one year</td>
<td>Crown Attorney or partner only can apply to change condition(s)</td>
<td>CJOW and victim workers can assist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probation Orders</td>
<td>Can last up to 3 yrs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Proceedings may take several months</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Bond (S.810)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-communication Order</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Length of Order

- Effective immediately if granted at end of hearing
- Can be in place for 1 year
- Some conditions can only be for 90 days
- Maximum of one year
- No provision for renewal but petitioner may reapply if still have reason to fear
- Can last up to 3 yrs
- Maximum of one year
- No provision for renewal but petitioner may reapply if still have reason to fear
- Maximum of one year
- No provision for renewal but petitioner may reapply if still have reason to fear

### Enforcement

- Immediate once issued
- Considered a court order
- Crown Attorney or partner only can apply to change condition(s)
- Proceedings may take several months
FAMILY ABUSE INTERVENTION ACT (FAIA)

THE INUUQATIGITSIARNIQ SYMPOSIUM

The Family Abuse intervention Act, often called FAIA, became law in Nunavut in 2008. It was created based on the recommendations that came out of the three day Inuuqatigiitsiarniq Symposium that was put on by the Violence Against Women Working Group in 2006. The Violence Against Women Working Group consisted of Deputy Ministers and Senior Officials from the Government of Nunavut’s Departments of Justice, Health and Social Services, Education, Language, Elders & Youth, Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs, as well as representatives from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the RCMP, Justice Canada, Qulliq Status of Women Council and National Crime Prevention. The purpose of the Symposium was to gather recommendations for a strategy to stop violence against women. Over 100 members of the community participated and discussed violence against women in Nunavut. The recommendations included the need for solutions to family violence to come from within Nunavut and the community, the use of the extended family supports and the use of traditional counselling for the entire family. And finally, the need for the family home to be safe: the abuser must be removed from the home, not the victim and children. These recommendations formed the principle objectives of the FAIA.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FAIA

The operation of the FAIA is overseen by the Department of Community Justice, in the Government of Nunavut. Managed by the FAIA and Community Justice Manager in Iqaluit, there are four Community Justice Specialists in the three regions of Nunavut and one in Iqaluit. Each Specialist oversees the operation of the FAIA in the communities in their region. They also assist and oversee the work of the Community Justice Outreach Workers (CJOW) in each of the communities in their region. For example, for the North Baffin Region there is a Justice Specialist located in Pond Inlet who works with the CJOW’s in the six northern Baffin and the High Arctic communities of Grise Fiord, Igloolik, Hall Beach, Pond Inlet and Resolute Bay.

- NORTH BAFFIN COMMUNITY JUSTICE SPECIALIST (POND INLET)
- SOUTH BAFFIN COMMUNITY JUSTICE SPECIALIST (CAPE DORSET)
- KIYALLIQ COMMUNITY JUSTICE SPECIALIST (RANKIN INLET)
- KITIKMEOT COMMUNITY JUSTICE SPECIALIST (CAMBRIDGE BAY)
- HEADQUARTERS COMMUNITY JUSTICE SPECIALIST (IQAULIT)

CJOW IN GRISE FIORD, IGLOOLIK, HALL BEACH, POND INLET AND RESOLUTE BAY
CJOW IN CAPE DORSET, CLYDE RIVER, KIMMIRUT, PANGNIRTUNQ AND QIKIQTARUJUAQ
CJOW IN ARVIAT, WHALE COVE, BAKER LAKE, RANKIN INLET, CHESTERFIELD INLET, CORAL HARBOUR AND REPULSE BAY
CJOW IN CAMBRIDGE BAY, GJOA HAVEN, KUGAARUK, KUGLUKTUK AND TALOYOAK
CJOW IN THE IQALUIT, ARCTIC BAY AND SANIKILUAQ
PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE FAIA

The FAIA has built into it Inuit traditional values, knowledge, behaviour, perceptions and expectations, collectively referred to as Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit. Recognizing that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit is key to addressing the serious problem of family abuse in Nunavut, the following principles guide the application of the FAIA:

**Inuuqatigiitsiarniq**: respecting others, relationships and caring for people.

**Tunnganarniq**: fostering good spirit by being open and welcoming and inclusive.

**Pijitsirniq**: serving and providing for families and communities.

These three important principles are built into the FAIA and must be factors considered when applying the FAIA.

In addition to the principles of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, there are eleven (11) other principles that must be applied when applying the FAIA. Specifically, when a Justice of the Peace, Judge or CJOW are engaged in their decision making authority under the FAIA, they must keep in mind that:

(a) the paramount objective of this Act is to promote the safety of Nunavummiut;

(b) all Nunavummiut are entitled to protection from family abuse and the threat of family abuse;

(c) all Nunavummiut have a responsibility to control their conduct and refrain from engaging in family abuse;

(d) all Nunavummiut have a responsibility to control their conduct and refrain from damaging the well-being of the family;

(e) all Nunavummiut are entitled to be treated with respect;

(e.1) the views of elders deserve careful consideration and respect;

(f) every family’s well-being should be supported and promoted;

(g) measures taken for the protection of applicants should, as far as practicable, promote the integrity of the family and the community, while giving priority to the wishes of the applicants;

(h) communities should be encouraged to provide services, wherever possible, to support applicants and respondents and to facilitate the reunification of the family;

(i) members of the extended family should be given the opportunity to be heard and their opinions should be considered when decisions affecting their interests are being made;

(j) there should be no unreasonable delay in making or carrying out an order.
WHAT IS FAMILY ABUSE?

Under the FAIA, the scope and meaning of family abuse is defined very broadly. Under the FAIA, Family Abuse occurs when a person, a child of a person, a child in care of a person, a parent of a person or another family member of a person is subjected to abuse committed by someone they are in a family relationship with. Abuse includes the following acts or omissions:

(a) an intentional or reckless act or omission that causes, or a threatened act or omission to cause
   (i) injury, or
   (ii) damage to property in the context of intimidation;

(b) an intentional, reckless or threatened act or omission that causes, or a series of intentional or threatened acts that cause a reasonable fear of
   (i) injury, or
   (ii) damage to property in the context of intimidation;

(c) sexual abuse, including sexual contact of any kind that is coerced by force or threat of force;
   (i) sexual abuse of any kind, including sexual exploitation, sexual interference and encouragement or invitation to sexual contact, of a person with a mental or physical disability or a child;

(d) forced confinement;

(e) conduct that reasonably, in all the circumstances, constitutes mental or emotional abuse;

(f) an intentional or reckless act or omission that unjustifiably or unreasonably deprives a person of food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, transportation or other necessities of life;

(g) conduct of any kind the purpose of which is to control, exploit or limit a person’s access to financial resources for the purpose of ensuring the person’s financial dependency.

Within the FAIA, stalking is also defined as a form of abuse. Stalking is when someone repeatedly engages in conduct that causes another person reasonable, in all the circumstances, to fear for their safety, and/or acts without lawful excuse or authority; and knows that the other person is harassed, intimidated or threatened or is reckless as to whether the other person is harassed, intimidated or threatened by the conduct.

Family is defined very broadly, this is particularly important as domestic violence in Nunavut is not limited to spousal relationships. The FAIA recognises four categories of relationships that fall under the FAIA: Spousal Relationships, Intimate Relationships, Family Relationships and Care Relationships.
**SPOUSAL RELATIONSHIPS**

A spousal relationship includes relationships where two people are either married to each other, are living together in a conjugal relationship for at least one year, or who are together the natural, adoptive or foster parents of a child.

**INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS**

Intimate relationships are defined as a relationship between two people who may or may not live together, who are dating each other and whose lives are, or were enmeshed to the extent that the actions of one affect or affected the actions or life of the other. This does not include casual dating.

**FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS**

Family relationships are defined very broadly and include family relationships between two people whether or not they live together who are blood relatives, related through marriage, or through adoption, or in any other way that it is reasonable in the circumstances to regard them as being related.

**CARE RELATIONSHIPS**

A Care Relationship exists between two people whether they live together or not, where one person is or was dependent on the other person for assistance in his or her daily life activities because of disability, illness or impairment.

For the abuse being experienced to be considered Family Abuse, only one of these types of relationships needs to exist. The definition is very broad to ensure that all types of family relationships are recognized and that victims of any of these types of family abuse can seek help under the FAIA. If a person you are assisting is experiencing any one of the above listed abuses at the hands of a person who falls into the category of a spouse, an intimate relationship, a family relationship or if they are in a care relationship, they can seek assistance under the FAIA.

**WHAT CAN FAIA HELP WITH?**

The FAIA is a piece of civil law, meaning that it is between individuals, not between the Government and an individual. So, it is up to an individual person to use the FAIA as a tool for relief against family abuse. There are four different types or remedies a person can apply for under the FAIA. These include:

1. Emergency Protection Order
2. A Community Intervention Order
3. An assistance order and
4. A compensation order

Currently in Nunavut, only Emergency Protection Orders and Community Intervention Orders are being utilized. This manual focuses exclusively on Emergency Protection Orders and on Community Intervention Orders. For additional information about the tools within the FAIA that can be used to assist victims of family abuse, please contact your local CJOW and or Community Justice Specialist.
EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDERS

A person experiencing family abuse can apply to the Nunavut Court of Justice to have a Justice of the Peace order an Emergency Protection Order (EPO) under the FAIA. The benefits of an EPO are that they can be obtained in a relatively short period of time and are done ex parte. Ex parte means without the abuser present.

An EPO can contain conditions that allow for the following:

(a) restraining the respondent from communicating or contacting the applicant and/or others (Determine who is to be included)¹

(b) restraining the respondent from engaging in any conduct that is threatening, annoying, or harassing to the applicant and/or others (can last as long as the order)

(c) restraining the respondent from attending or entering a specific location (can last as long as the order)

(d) restraining the respondent from following the applicant and/or other from place to place (can last as long as the order)

(e) provision dealing with granting of personal possession of the family home (not to exceed 90 days)

(f) provision to have the RCMP accompany the respondent or any specified person to supervise the removal of necessary personal belongings

(g) provision prohibiting either the applicant or respondent to take, convert or damage property (can last as long as the order)

(h) provision granting the applicant temporary custody of the children (can be for up to 90 days)

(i) provision recommending that the parties attend family counseling

(j) provision recommending that the children attend counseling

(k) provision recommending that the respondent attend counseling

(l) any other provision that the applicant would like the Justice of the Peace to consider.

An EPO can be in effect for up to one year. However, in Nunavut they are generally only being granted for 90 days unless specific circumstances compel a Justice of the Peace to grant a longer EPO. It should be noted that if the need for the protection an EPO provides continues, an applicant can always request an extension if needed.

Application Process

The first step in obtaining an EPO is to contact your local Community Justice Outreach Worker (CJOW). If it is after hours, you can contact your local RCMP detachment. Most RCMP in Nunavut are trained in assisting with EPO applications. Regional Community Justice Specialists can also be contacted for assistance. Under the Family Abuse Intervention Regulations, an application for an EPO can only be submitted by either the applicant themselves or by a family member, friend, CJOW, the RCMP, a lawyer or a shelter or safe house worker who has been given consent by the applicant to submit the application for them. These people can help the applicant complete and put together the required material. See the Form 1 and Form 5 below. These Forms can also be obtained on the Nunavut Court of Justice website http://www.
nucj.ca/FAIA.htm or from your local CJOW and regional Community Justice Specialist.

Once completed, which can take a few hours, the Forms and all the supporting documents are delivered to the Nunavut Court of Justice. A CJOW and/or an RCMP officer can assist with the filing of the documents. Justice of the Peace in Nunavut who are designated to hear applications under the FAIA are on call 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A local CJOW or a local RCMP officer can facilitate filing or delivering an application at any time of day.

Upon receiving an application, the Justice of the Peace will set a time for a hearing. As these are court proceedings, the hearings are recorded and all evidence provided either in the form of supporting documents - such as Affidavits or oral testimony - at the hearing have to be sworn and under oath. These hearings can be done over the phone. Currently most hearings are completed over the phone.

Providing the right information in the right form is very important. Shelter workers and community support people can play a key role in assisting their clients in this part of the Application for an EPO, or any order under the FAIA. In assisting victims of family abuse, workers must always be careful not to tell the story for the person, but to assist them in telling the story so that they are understood by others. Particularly in the legal system, facts and clarity are preferred to assist the Justice of the Peace, RCMP, Lawyers or Judges to make decisions that are based on accurate information. It is key to ensure that the information provided properly assists the Justice of the Peace to make a decision. In the context of an Application for an EPO, a Justice of the Peace must be satisfied that the following 3 conditions are met:

1. That family abuse has occurred;
2. That there is a reasonable likelihood that it will continue or be repeated; and
3. And that the EPO is needed for immediate protection.

Therefore, when providing information to the Justice of the Peace, the Applicant – the woman seeking the order - must tell her story in an organised manner. Specifically, the accounts of the abuse and the events leading to the need for the order must be articulated in a way that:

- is direct and specific;
- is focused on the legal issues;
- is factual and not exaggerated;
- does not underplay the events; and
- starts with the most recent event then goes back in time.

Below are two examples of ways of telling ones story of abuse and violence. Which is the most effective in the legal context?
FAIA EXERCISE: FACT SCENARIO

Mary and John got together in high school in Iqaluit in grade 9, having grown up together. They had their first child, Jacob, when Mary was in grade 11 but they both finished high school. They were able to look after the child with the support of Mary's mother.

In grade 12, there was a tragedy in John's family. John's youngest brother, who he loved very much, committed suicide. Other members of John's extended family had suffered violent deaths and John had worked through his grief, but this time John couldn't cope. He started to binge drink and became violent and abusive in the home.

When drunk, he would shout and scream that Mary was a bad mother and wife. He would repeatedly threaten to kill himself and their son. He used his income support money on alcohol. When Mary would confront him, he would yell and scream and threaten her. If she didn't relent, he would push, shove and even hit her. One time he pushed her against the wall with his hands around her neck. Another time he did the same thing but punched a hole in the wall next to her head. At other times he would rip her clothes or break dishes or furniture. Once he grabbed his loaded hunting rifle and waved it at Mary.

All of this often occurs in front of the child.

On these occasions, Mary would usually leave the home with her son and stay with her sister. Other times, John would take off in a huff and return days later. After John had sobered up, he was always remorseful. He would tell Mary how much he loved her and their son and how he didn't want to hurt them. He and Mary would talk about his need to get help.

John's on a waiting list to be assessed for counselling. In the meantime, the drinking and violence, which was happening about once a month, is becoming more frequent.

Last Friday night, Mary was working late and John was looking after their son. John called her at work and Mary could tell he had been drinking. He was shouting incoherently and she could hear things breaking in the background. Mary left work in a rush and found the kitchen in a shambles. Dishes were everywhere and her son was hiding in the corner in tears.

John demanded money from Mary. She refused. John went to lunge at her, but Mary grabbed her son and made it to the door. As she was leaving, John threatened that if she didn't give him money, he would burn the house down.

Mary was terrified that John would not be able to control his anger and grief and might carry through on the threat or otherwise come after her and the child. She decided to apply for an EPO. She could have gone to the police, but decided not to because what she really wants is for John to stay away from her when he's dangerous to her and her son and for him to get the help he needs. Mary also thinks it would be a good idea if John's gun were taken away from him until he is in better health.
VERSION #1:

I am so upset. I just don't know what to do anymore. My common law spouse, John, is having a really hard time. His baby brother died and now he's off on binges all the time and he shouts at me and hits me and demands money from me. I know he loves me but when he gets like that I'm really scared. He says these terrible things about me in front of our son, Jacob. He's thrown things at me too. Also in front of Jacob. He's really a good person at heart. I know it. He's just going through a really bad time. I love him and want him to get better, but I need to protect myself and my son. I think an EPO will help shake some sense into John. He has threatened to kill Jacob in the past, but I know deep down, even when he's blasted, he would never want to lose Jacob. I think an EPO will help keep John away from us until he sobers up. He's always so sorry when he's sober. He's so ashamed and I think he's scared too. I think it would be good if John didn't have his gun for a while.

VERSION #2:

John is my common law husband. We have been together for 4 years. We have one child together, named Jacob, who is three years old.

Last year John's baby brother committed suicide, and John has had a really hard time coping. He started drinking and the drinking has gotten worse. When John drinks he becomes physically and verbally violent and emotionally abusive.

Tonight John really scared me. I'm worried that he's going to completely lose control and harm me, my child or our home.

I was at work and John was at home looking after Jacob. He called me at 7pm and was drunk and shouting and breaking dishes. I ran home and the place was a disaster. John had broken dishes everywhere and my son was cowering in the corner. John demanded money from me to buy more drink and when I refused he lunged at me and tried to punch me.

Tonight I ran out the door with Jacob. As we were leaving, John said he would burn the house down if we didn't come back and if I didn't give him money.

This isn't the first time he's done this. This is the third such incident in three months and things are getting worse. Last month he pushed me up against the wall and put his hands around my neck, threatening to kill me if I didn't give him money. About two months ago he threatened to put us all out of our misery. Me, Jacob and John. On that occasion he took a loaded rifle and waved it in my face. On both of these occasions he also shouted and swore at me, in front of our son, that I'm a terrible mother and wife. He's thrown things at me and has broken the t.v. and half the dishes.

John needs help. Before his brother died, John was a good father and husband. But right now John is dangerous to us. For a period of time while he sobers up and gets serious about healing, he needs to stay away from me and Jacob, especially our home, where I work and Jacob's school. I want him to have the counseling he so badly needs. I also want his gun seized. When he is binge drinking you don't know what he might do.
The second version is the version that, as a result of being more organised and factual, would more effectively convey to the Justice of the Peace a factual basis to make an order.

If the Justice of the Peace determines that the three elements are present - family abuse has occurred, there is a reasonable likelihood it will be repeated or continue and that the order is needed for immediate protection - an EPO will be ordered with which ever conditions the Justice of the Peace determines necessary. An EPO takes effect as soon as ordered.

It should be noted that EPO’s prevail over any existing order made under the Child and Family Services Act, Children’s Law Act, Family Law Act or Divorce Act to the extent necessary to provide for the immediate or imminent protection of the Applicant or a child in the care of the Applicant. The Applicant is required to advise the Justice of the Peace of the existence of any such other orders.

Once the EPO is completed and issued, the RCMP is provided with a copy of the EPO which is then served (personally delivered) on the Respondent. Service is important because it is proof that the abuser has been informed that they are bound by the conditions of the order. If there is evidence that the Respondent is evading and avoiding being served, the RCMP can ask the Justice of the Peace to have the matter “deemed served”, which means that a Justice of the Peace accepts that the abuser knows they have an EPO they have to follow. It is important when trying to have an EPO enforced that the Respondent knows that they are required to follow an order.

If the Respondent doesn’t follow the conditions, the Applicant should contact the RCMP. It is a criminal offence not to follow the conditions of an EPO.

An EPO is then reviewed and confirmed if appropriate, by a Judge with the Nunavut Court of Justice. A Respondent can also contest the need for the EPO. For further information about EPOs being contested, or request to vary and or the extension of an existing EPO, you can contact your local CJOW or the Community Justice Specialist.
APPLICATION FOR
AN EMERGENCY PROTECTION ORDER OR
A COMMUNITY INTERVENTION ORDER
(Under sections 7 and 17 of the Family Abuse Intervention Act)

(Name of Applicant)
AND

(Name of Respondent)

I, _________________________, am applying for a:

(Name of Applicant)

☐ Emergency Protection Order  OR  ☐ Community Intervention Order

I and the Respondent are in the following relationship: __________________________________

I am applying for an Order because of the following facts/events:

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

(If necessary, attach additional paper)

I need/want the Order to include the following remedies:

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

(If necessary, attach additional paper)

I need/want the Order to last for the following period: ________________________________________________

This application is being made on behalf of the Applicant by: ____________________________________________

(name, title)

for the following reason: _________________________________________________________________________

The Respondent may likely be found at the following location: _____________________________________________
or by contacting the following person(s): ________________________________________________________________
at the following location: ____________________________________________________________________________

☐ An affidavit or other document is attached to support this application.

☐ I authorize the following person to accept service on my behalf:

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

(name, title, contact information)

☐ The following person assisted with the completion of this application:

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

(name, title, contact information)

Dated at ____________________, Nunavut ______

(community)

On: ________________________

(month, day, year)  (signature of Applicant)
FORM 5

AFFIDAVIT
(Family Abuse Intervention Act)

______________________________________________
(Name of Applicant)

AND

______________________________________________
(Name of Respondent)

I, ________________________, of __________________________, Nunavut
(Name of Affiant)                     (community where resident)

MAKE OATH AND SAY (OR AFFIRM) as follows:

THAT I have personal knowledge of the matters herein sworn to, except where otherwise stated.

THAT I make this affidavit in relation to an application by (name of the Applicant for an Emergency Protection Order pursuant to section 7 of the Family Abuse Intervention Act.

THAT (information regarding the facts and events on which the basis for the EPO is being sought)

Sworn (or Affirmed) before me at ______________________ }
(community)
in the Territory of Nunavut, this ___________ day of _______________________ , ___________ }
(date)                                           (month)                               (year)

___________________________________
(Signature of Person Making the Affidavit)

A Commissioner for Oaths or Notary Public
in and for the Territory of Nunavut.

My commission expires on: ____________
COMMUNITY INTERVENTION ORDERS

The second type of order available under the FAIA that can be utilised for clients dealing with family abuse where there isn’t the immediate or imminent risk of abuse, there isn’t the need for protection and where all the parties are willing to participate. These are Community Intervention Orders (CIO).

A Justice of the Peace who has been provided with an Application that consists of a completed Form 1 and Form 5 in which a CIO is requested will make such an order if the following two conditions are present:

1. Abuse has occurred, and
2. It is deemed appropriate.

A CIO can allow for the following conditions:

1. The parties attend traditional Inuit counselling;
2. Direction to meeting with specific traditional counsellors on specified dates;
3. Direction that the counsellor report to the Justice of the Peace regarding the process of the parties;
4. Any other provisions deemed appropriate by the Justice of the Peace considered necessary to provide protection.

A CIO can be in effect for no more than three years. Their primary objective is to assist individuals affected by family abuse, where no urgent or immediate safety issue is present, to utilise community services to assist all family members who are impacted by the abuse.

These Applications are prepared with the assistance of a CJOW. The parties, along with the CJOW, will engage in a series of planning sessions to determine what the nature of the abuse is, the impact of it, the possible solutions and the available resources. A hearing in relation to a CIO is heard during business hours. As a result, the best person to assist with such an application is the CJOW and not the RCMP. Shelter workers and community support people can assist with such applications and in identifying resources. As a result of such an order being issued, and in order to ensure the effectiveness of the order, Traditional Counsellors are compensated by the Department of Community Justice in the amount of $150 per session for up to 10 sessions.
WHOA TO CALL?

Community Justice Specialist and Community Outreach Workers across Nunavut:

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<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TELEPHONE NUMBER(S)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CJ SPECIALIST</strong></td>
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<tr>
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CRIMINAL LAW

This manual provides a simple overview of the process from the point when an offence occurs to the point when the accused is sentenced for the offence. This resource also provides an outline of the different measures available at different stages of the proceedings to protect and assist victims.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

Unlike the FAIA, the Criminal Justice System is a system that aims to protect and regulate society, by punishing offenders and offering them rehabilitation. The Government, through its agents the RCMP and the Crown Prosecutors, charge individuals believed to have committed offences listed in the Criminal Code of Canada. Although it is information from complainants, witnesses and the victim that form the basis for the charges, it is not those individuals who decide to charge and prosecute a person accused of committing an offence. The Government, through the Crown Prosecutors and the RCMP, decides whether the case will proceed. Victims cannot “drop the charges”. The objective of the Criminal Court process is to determine beyond a reasonable doubt whether the accused person has committed the offence, and what their sentence is, if found guilty.

Within the Criminal Justice System, the interests of society as a whole outweigh the individual interest of victims and witnesses in justice being done. Often this leads to the Criminal Justice System being a very confusing, cold and intimidating system for victims of family violence. Through the Criminal Justice System, what is a very personal situation and experience for a victim gets lumped into issues of public safety and public policy.

Shelter workers and community support people can provide great support by assisting women who have been victims of domestic violence in understanding how the Criminal Court process functions. Once the police are involved and the decision has been made by the police to charge the abuser, a victim is largely without choice in their participation. The victims’ role at key stages will be discussed in the overview of the Criminal Justice System. Further, different supports existing within the system for victims will be identified.

GETTING INFORMATION ABOUT THE CHARGES

Before beginning, it should be noted that criminal proceedings are generally public. Although this can be intimidating for victims, this means that victims can access information about the process and the status of charges against their abuser at any time.

For information about the status of charges, a victim or her supporter, can contact the Nunavut Court of Justice Criminal Registry at 867-975-6100, or can attend the Nunavut Court of Justice Registry at the Court house in Iqaluit and ask one of the Court Clerks for the status of the matter.

Key information that a victim should be aware of are:

1. Scheduled court dates
2. What conditions the abuser is bound by in relations to the victim and witnesses

In addition to the information that can be obtained from the Nunavut Court Registry, the Public Prosecution Services of Canada, the Government of Canada department that oversees the prosecution of charges in Nunavut (often called the Crown Prosecutors), can provide information to victims and assist victims and witnesses in preparing for the Court process. The Nunavut office of the Public
Prosecution Services of Canada can be reached at 867-975-4600.

Within the Public Prosecution Service of Canada Nunavut office are Crown Witness Coordinators (CWC). Victims needing information about the Court process and the status of a charge can also call the Public Prosecution Services of Canada Nunavut office at the number provided and ask to speak to a CWC. CWCs do not provide counselling. They work with victims to prepare for the Court process, and support lawyers in obtaining information from victims about the nature and dynamic of the relationship between the victim and the abuser. They also help victims prepare for testimony in court and for Victim Impact Statements.

**THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS:**
**FROM OFFENCE TO SENTENCING**

- **OFFENCE**
  - **POLICE INVESTIGATE**
    - **NO CHARGES**
    - **POLICE RELEASE with conditions**
    - **CROWN REVIEW THE EVIDENCE**
      - No evidence? **DROP CHARGES**
      - Reasonable grounds that offence occurred: **CHARGED**
  - **POLICE HOLD IN CUSTODY**
    - Bail Hearing
      - **JP OR JUDGE RELEASE with conditions**
      - **HELD IN CUSTODY pending court**

- **FIRST APPEARANCE:** Guilty or Not Guilty
  - Guilty Plea? **PROCEED TO SENTENCING**
  - NOT GUILTY
    - **SET A PRELIMINARY INQUIRY HEARING DATE**
      - Committal? **SET TRIAL DATE**
    - **TRIAL**
      - **FINDING OF Guilt**
      - **ACQUITTAL**

- **SENTENCING**
  - **NONE CUSTODIAL OPTIONS**
  - **TERRITORIAL JAIL SENTENCES** (Less than 2 years)
  - **FEDERAL PENITENTIARY SENTENCE** (2 years and longer)
The engagement of the Criminal Justice System in a situation of domestic violence often starts with the police being contacted either by the victim or witnesses to the abuse. In Nunavut, the police are the RCMP. Once the RCMP become involved, their priority is to ensure the safety of all those involved and to investigate whether a criminal offence has occurred. In Nunavut, the most common offences that occur in domestic violence situations are assaults, threats and sexual assaults.

The most common types of offences are:

- Assault, Assault Causing bodily harm and Aggravated assault
- Sexual assault, sexual assault causing bodily harm and aggravated sexual assault
- Assault/sexual assault with a weapon
- Threats
- Forcible confinement
- Mischief
- Murder/attempted murder
- Manslaughter

In the course of an investigation, the RCMP will take statements from the victim and anyone that was present or may have seen or heard what happened. The RCMP may also collect physical evidence like damaged property or clothing. They may also take pictures and seize, or take from the scene, items that are believed to be part of the offence (for example, weapons). If the victim is taken to the hospital or the health centre due to injuries, the RCMP will ask the victim to consent to the hospital or health centre giving copies of the health records of those injuries to the RCMP as part of the investigation. In domestic violence situations, because of the history of victims being unwilling to cooperate later on in the process, the RCMP often takes statements from the victim that are video recorded or audio recorded and under oath. In some situations, this statement may become evidence in court on a later date.

In the course of the investigation, shelter workers and community support people are usually not present. However, where the investigation takes a number of days, and when the victim is brought into the care of the shelter, assistance can be provided to victims at this stage. Shelter workers and community support people can be present with the victim when the RCMP is questioning the victim. In this situation, you must always be careful not to give evidence for the victim. The testimony, or the story, has to come from the victim. You can explain to victims that the RCMP needs to know facts, such as what happened and when, details about who was there, and what was said. Chronology is very important too, so advise the victim that she needs to be mindful of the sequence of events.

Often victims feel intimidated and may not assert their need for an interpreter or for clarification on questions. Sometimes they may be too intimidated to request breaks. You can help the victim and the RCMP by emphasizing that the assistance of an interpreter would be beneficial. You can also remind a victim that she can ask questions if she doesn't understand and can take breaks if she needs them.

Once an investigation is completed, the RCMP—NOT THE VICTIM—decides if there is enough evidence to conclude that the abuser committed an offence. This is a big misconception, that the victim is the one that “charges” the offender. If there is no evidence, the RCMP will not press charges. In Nunavut, the RCMP takes domestic violence
very seriously and has a policy that where there is evidence of an offence in the context of a domestic relationship, they will press charges.

Once an abuser (or an accused) is charged, they are often arrested. The RCMP or a court then decides if the accused should be held in custody pending the outcome of the court process. In domestic violence situations, if the abuser is released, the RCMP and the court will include in their conditions for release a prohibition from contacting the victim. The RCMP and the Court need to know what the situation is between the victim and the abuser to best construct these release conditions. Even when an abuser is in jail waiting for court, an order can be made that prohibits them from contacting the victim from jail, either directly or indirectly (for example, getting his friends to call the victim is a violation of the 'no contact' order). As support people for a victim, you can assist her in contacting the RCMP, the Crown Persecutor or you can attend the Court directly to advise what the conditions are that would help keep the victim stay safe. An example would be if the victim needs a condition that the abuser does not attend certain buildings, such as where she works. Assisting the victim to get information to key people at this stage is crucial. This will be within the first day or two of the abuser being arrested, so this should be done quickly.

The next few stages of the process do not involve the victim very much. The abuser will have a first appearance at which stage a plea of 'guilty' or 'not guilty' will be provided by the abuser/accused to the court. If the abuser pleads guilty, meaning they accept that they have committed the offence as alleged by the RCMP, then the process will proceed to a sentencing hearing. If a 'not guilty' plea is entered, then depending on how serious the offence is, a date will be set for a preliminary inquiry or a trial date. At both the preliminary inquiry and a trial, the victim will likely be called upon to testify.

Testifying means going to court and telling what happened and being questioned by the lawyer for the accused.

A victim, if required to testify, will be served with a subpoena by the RCMP. This document has the information about when and where the victim must attend to testify at the trial or the preliminary inquiry. A subpoena is a court order and must be followed. Failing to attend court when required by a subpoena exposes a victim to the risk of being arrested and possibly charged. As the support person for a victim, it is important to be aware of this risk and to assist them in connecting to key people within the system in the event that for some emergency reason they are unable to attend court. In such a situation, a victim who has been served with a subpoena must contact the Crown Prosecutor, the RCMP or the Court.

Preparation for what court will be like can also help comfort a victim that is required to attend court. The CWC at the Crown Prosecutors office can assist with this. However, independent of the services provided by the CWCs, as a result of court being public, you can assist by taking the victim to observe court on a day where the victim and the abusers are not required in court. This can demystify the environment. There are also services available online through the Ontario Court that allow for virtual tours of the Court. These are different from what happens in Nunavut, but can assist especially if the client you are working with is in a community where the court isn't in town before the date of the trial. More information can be found at on Courtprep website at this address: http://www.courtprep.ca/en/swf/courtroom/courtroom_en.swf?

Once the trial or preliminary inquiry time comes and the victim is required to testify, they will have to do so, and in most cases this will be in a public
As a victim support person, it is important not to assist with what a victim will say. This preparation will happen with the lawyers. But, as a support person you can help the victim understand why they must testify and how they should testify. Specifically in trials and preliminary inquiries, it is important to get the information (which they have already told the police, and the lawyers) to the judge/or jury who are hearing it for the first time. And in doing so, it is key to be factual and organised in their testimony.

In addition to being asked to tell their story a victim will be asked questions by the lawyer for the accused. This process is called cross-examination. This process is usually very stressful. Often lawyers during cross-examination are trying to show weaknesses or inconsistencies in a victim's testimony. It can feel like the lawyer is attacking a victims character, and many victims can be upset by this process. It is essential that your client is prepared for the cross-examination, and to reassure victims that this is the lawyer's job and should not be taken personally. A CWC can help a victim prepare for this process.

It is also important to prepare the victim to be aware of her needs. Victims are often intimidated and are fearful to speak up when they don't understand questions. As their support person you can remind them that there is no shame in saying they don't understand a question that is asked of them. Finally, just being there in the court is often the greatest support the victim can receive from a support person. A friendly face that isn't judging and that is there to support them regardless of what is said is an essential support.

Remember that the objective of the trial is to determine if the accused person is guilty of the offences; to test the reliability of the evidence, and to determine guilt. Once all the evidence is presented to the judge or the jury, they must determine if there is enough evidence to be confident beyond a reasonable doubt that the accused committed the offence. If there is enough evidence, they will find the abuser guilty. If not, then they acquit them of the charges. This idea of “beyond a reasonable doubt” is very difficult to understand for many people, and when a victim testifies and does so honestly, an acquittal can be devastating. Often in situations where there is no physical evidence and the only witnesses are the victim and the abuser, it can turn into a “he says, she says” situation. In such a situation, it may be hard for the court to know beyond a reasonable doubt what happened. It is important to remind victims that this is not a reflection of the court not believing the victim. The burden of proof is just hard to overcome.

When an abuser is found guilty or they have plead guilty, the court must consider the appropriate sentence. At this stage of the proceeding, the court wants to know the impact the offence has had on the victim. Specifically, the Judge wants to hear how the victim feels, how they were hurt and what loss have they been exposed to. This is done by providing the Court with a Victim Impact Statement. In Nunavut, the CWC often assists with completing a Victim Impact Statement, however, a shelter worker or a support person can also assist a victim with completing the form.

**DOS AND DON’TS OF VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENTS**

When completing a Victim Impact Statement, a victim should focus on the impact of the crime. It isn’t about what the abuser did, how you feel about them or what you think their sentence should be. A victim should refrain from expressing their anger to the abuser through the Victim Impact Statement. But the victim is free to express in her own words how the crime has impacted her. For example, she
is more fearful at night, is less trusting, and has anxiety. She can also speak of the physical impact, if there are lasting symptoms, for example, lingering pain or limited use of arm due to injury from an assault. Finally, the victim can also declare the loss of income and or property. For example, if the victim had personal items damaged in the course of the offence that had sentimental value, this can be shared with the court. Within the Victim Impact Statement, the victim should also express her desire to either have contact or not have any contact with the abuser. Any continued fear of the abuser should be shared with the Court. This type of information from the victim will assist the court in putting conditions as part of the sentence that will help protect the victim.

At sentencing, the victim is free to read her Impact Statement to the court, but is not required to do so. A Victim Impact Statement can be completed at any time after the charges have been laid. Once completed, they can be provided to the Crown Prosecutor. It will not be opened until an accused person pleads guilty or is found guilty. At that time a copy of the Victim Impact Statement is provided to the abuser's lawyer and provided to the court by the Prosecutor. At any time after the Victim Impact Statement is first completed and before sentencing, a victim can add to her Victim Impact Statement. To do this, they can contact the Crown Prosecutors and speak to a CWC.
Victim Impact Statement Form Example:

VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT
Criminal Code S. 722

THIS STATEMENT ALLOWS YOU, THE VICTIM, AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS TO THE COURT YOUR FEELINGS ABOUT BEING THE VICTIM OF CRIME AND HOW IT HAS AFFECTED YOU.
(If additional space is required, please attach extra pages).

Name of Victim: __________________________________   New V.I.S.____   Update _______________
Age: __________   Marital status: _____________   Occupation:  ________________________________
Relationship to the Offender:  ____________________________________________________________
Name of Offender:  ____________________________________________________________________
Date of Offence: _______________________    Place:  ________________________________________
Charges:  ____________________________________________________________________________
I understand that participation in the Victim Impact Statement Program is voluntary, and I do not wish to participate.
Signature of Victim: _______________________________________________    Date: ______________

PHYSICAL IMPACT: Any physical injuries or disabilities that were suffered as a result of the offence, any treatment that was received or will be required in the future for the injuries. Please indicate the medical person(s) who can confirm this claim.
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

EMOTIONAL IMPACT: Your emotional reactions to the offence that was committed against you. (i.e., how the offence has affected you personally and your lifestyle).
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
FINANCIAL LOSS: Describe the financial or property loss you have incurred as the result of this offence, whether you have or will be receiving any compensation, from who and the estimated amount. (Please attach receipts for medical, counseling or therapy expenses, supporting documentation for loss of income, etc.)

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

OTHER COMMENTS OR CONCERNS:

__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________

This VICTIM IMPACT STATEMENT is true to the best of my knowledge. I understand that it may be considered by the court or during a parole or probation hearing and that I may be called to testify about the contents in court, should it be challenged by defence counsel.

Victim: _____________________________________   Date:  ______________________
Witness:  ___________________________________   Address:  ________________________________

If you complete this Statement on behalf of the Victim, please indicate the reason why and your relationship to the Victim:

Name:  ___________________________   Relationship:  ______________________________________
Reason:   ____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

Please complete if you provided translation services in the preparation of this Statement:
I did faithfully and to the best of my ability translate and interpret in the   _________________________ language the contents of this Victim Impact.

Name:  __________________________   Occupation:  ________________________________________
Address:  ____________________________________________________________________________

PLEASE RETURN THIS FORM TO YOUR LOCAL RCMP DETACHMENT
Post Sentence Protection and Information

Whether an abuser is sentenced to probation, a territorial jail term or a penitentiary term, the sentence ordered by the judge can have conditions that prohibit the abuser from having contact with the victim. Additional limitations can also be imposed to protect the victim. Again, for these needs to be addressed, it is important for the court to know them in advance of making the sentence. Victims should be encouraged to express these needs to the Prosecutor and to include them in their Victim Impact Statement.

Once an abuser is sentenced and serving a jail term, in order for a victim to get information about the status of the abuser’s sentence they must contact key Government departments.

If serving a probationary term:
Community Corrections
Email: Justice.corrections@gov.nu.ca
Tel: 867-975-6500
Fax: 867-975-6515

If serving a Territorial Jail term:
Baffin Correctional Center-Case managers
P.O. Box 368
1550 Federal Rd
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 979-8103
Fax: (867) 979-4646

If serving a Federal Penitentiary term:
National Parole/Nunavut office
1043 Woodhouse Street
Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 979-8892
Fax: (867) 979-7441
CHILD PROTECTION:
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CHILD IS APPREHENDED?

CHILD PROTECTION AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

The involvement of Social Services is common in situations of domestic violence when there are children involved. Often children witness the abuse or suffer as a consequence of it. This raises concerns about the safety of the child. In Nunavut, the failure of a parent to leave a domestic violence situation can lead to grounds for apprehension of a child.

THE LEGISLATION

In Nunavut, the legislation governing child protection is the Child and Family Services Act (CFSA). The primary principles of the CFSA are that:

1. The paramount objective of the Act is to promote the best interests, protection and well-being of children, and
2. measures taken for the protection and well-being of children should, as far as possible, promote family and community integrity and continuity

Like the FAIA, the CFSA requires respect of Inuit values, including:

(a) Inuuqatigiitsiarniq (respecting others, relationships and caring for people);
(b) Tunnganarniq (fostering good spirit by being open, welcoming and inclusive);
(c) Pijitsirniq (serving and providing for family or community, or both);
(d) Aajiiqatigiinniq (decision making through discussion and consensus);
(e) Piliriqatigiinniq or Ikajuqtigiinniq (working together for a common cause); and
(f) Qanuqustuaniq (being innovative and resourceful).

The principles of Inunguqsainiq (nurturing or raising an individual to be a productive member of society), and Inuttiaavunasaunaqniq (working towards a good or problem-free life) is also required in the administration of the CFSA.

Best Interest of the Child

In considering what is in the best interest of a child, Child Protection Workers or the Court who is mandated to make decision about a child, will consider the following factors:

(a) the child's safety
(b) the child's physical, mental and emotional level of development and needs, and the appropriate care or treatment to meet those needs
(c) the child’s cultural, linguistic and spiritual or religious upbringing and ties
(d) the importance for the child’s development of a positive relationship with his or her parent, a secure place as a wanted and needed member of the family, and a stable environment
(e) the importance of continuity in the child’s care and the possible effect on the child of disruption of that continuity
(f) the risk that the child may suffer harm through being removed from, kept
away from, returned to, or allowed to remain in, the care of a parent

(g) the merits of any proposed plan of care for the child

(h) the child’s relationship by blood or through adoption

(i) the child’s views and preferences, if they can be reasonably ascertained

(j) the effects on the child of a delay in making a decision

Child in Need of Protection

A child will be considered to be in need of protection when any of the following factors are present:

- Physical harm or risk of physical harm (whether directly or because of inadequate supervision)

- Sexual abuse or risk of sexual abuse [including exposure to pornography]

- Emotional or mental well-being harmed or risk of harm [including because of child’s use of alcohol, parent refuses consent to treatment or healing processes]

- Child has demonstrated anxiety, depression, self-destructive behaviour, withdrawal consistent with emotional harm and child’s parent doesn’t provide treatment

- Malnutrition

- Abandonment by parent without adequate provision made for care by extended family

- Repeated exposure to family violence and child’s parent is unwilling or unable to stop such exposure

Steps in the Child Welfare Process

The involvement of Social Services often begins with a report being made to the department. Under the legislation, there is a legal obligation on everyone to report possible cases where a child may need protection. Such a report leads to an investigation by the Child Protection Workers (CPW). Ideally such investigations can be resolved without apprehension – taking the child into custody of the Director of Child and Family Service-, however, where a CPW believes that apprehension is needed to protect a child the CPW has the authority under the CFSA to do so. If child is not returned, the department of Child and Family Services must make an application to the Court for a declaration that the child is in need of protection within four days of apprehension. The chart below shows the steps and the timeline that must be followed.

A hearing to confirm the apprehension - for example, confirming that there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is a risk to the child’s health or safety if returned - must be completed within 20 days of apprehension. At this stage, the validity of the apprehension will be reviewed.

Consent order for Supervision, Temporary Order or Permanent Order is entered into between the parents and the CPW. These consent orders will outline the expectations the CPW has of the parents, and will define the scope and level of access the parents will have to their child. In some cases extended family can become involved and they can seek to have guardianship of the child in need of protection.

Within 30 days of the order confirming apprehension, the department will have to bring additional court documents such as an application and affidavit if they believe the child is still in need of protection and they wish to extend the temporary apprehension or wish to obtain a permanent apprehension order from the court.
**Child Protection Process Flowchart**

**REPORT INVESTIGATION**

**CHILD IN NEED OF PROTECTION?**

- **YES**
  - **PLAN OF CARE**
    - **APPREHENSION**
      - **Family agrees to service?**
        - **YES**
          - **Voluntary Services Offered**
          - **Close File**
        - **NO**
          - **Voluntary Services Offered**
          - **Close File**
    - **RETURN CHILD HOME**
  - **NO**
    - **Voluntary Services Offered**
    - **Close File**

**NOTIFY CW DIRECTOR OF INTENT TO PROCEED TO COURT**

- **Originating Notice Affidavit**
- **Affidavit of Service**

**COURT PAPERS**

Must be “served on” (given to) the parents/guardian and filed with the Court.

**FIRST STAGE COURT HEARING**

- **Was apprehension valid?**
  - **YES**
    - **Case is adjourned for a second stage hearing**
    - **SECOND STAGE HEARING**
      - **Is the child in need of protection?**
        - **YES**
          - **Custody Order Granted**
        - **NO**
          - **Return Child Home**
  - **NO**
    - **RETURN CHILD HOME**

---

2 * There are strict timelines for the various stages of this process. There is usually a period of a few days (3-5 days) between when a child is apprehended and when the agency must decide to return the child or apply to court to confirm the apprehension. There is then a short time period for the agency to prepare its papers, give them to the parent(s) and file them with the Court. A first appearance in court must then occur usually within 20-30 days of the apprehension.

** First Nations Bands or Inuit organizations are entitled to notice of apprehension or an application for permanent guardianship or adoption and to participate in the hearing. The stage at which the Aboriginal nation/community is entitled to notice and to participate varies in each province/territory.

***This chart is adapted from a flowchart prepared by the Department of Family Services, Government of Nunavut.
KEY WAYS TO ASSIST AND INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

• The affected woman should apply for a legal aid lawyer as soon as possible: if she is being asked to sign a voluntary agreement (including in cases where she still has custody of her children or after her children have been apprehended).

• Legal information and/or advice can also be obtained over the phone. Lawyers working for the Nunavut Legal Services board (In Iqaluit Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Legal Aid can be contacted at (867) 979-5377 for assistance. SEE LIST OF RESOURCES AT THE BACK OF THE MANUAL FOR THE PHONE NUMBER TO THE LEGAL AID CLINIC IN YOUR REGION)

• It is essential for women to have support and information/advice as early as possible in the process.

• Once a “status quo” is established (e.g. Children removed and living with extended family in another community), it is often very hard to change.

• Parents must do everything they can to either attend court appearances or let the Court know they are trying to attend or obtain legal representation.

• If parents do not show up at court, their consent to what the Director of Child and Family Service is seeking will eventually be assumed to have been given

Even where a Permanent Order is made, women should not give up all hope. They can continue to heal and re-apply to the Court for increased access and opportunities to reconnect with their child(ren), even possibly for the return of their children.
FAMILY LAW

Families are complex and often involve children and property. When a woman seeking to leave a violent relationship, issues and concerns arise in relation to the person with whom the children will be as well as what to do with the family home and assets. Under the laws of Canada and Nunavut, both parents have a right to the children of a relationship. Further, people who are married or in a common law relationship have equal right to the matrimonial property. Therefore, when there are children and assets or debt as part of the relationship, it can be hard to just get up and leave. Laws or legislation in the area of what is generally called Family Law are designed to address these issues.

THE LEGISLATION

Federal Law:
The Divorce Act is federal law, it applies only to people who are married and who are applying for divorce, as well as other relief which includes custody and access, child support and spousal support.

Territorial Laws of Nunavut:
The Family Law Act outlines the rights and responsibilities of married and common law spouses before and after separation in relation to each other and to the division of matrimonial property.

The Children’s Law Act outlines principles and laws in relation to the custody, access, and child support, as well as parentage of the children.

The Maintenance Orders and Enforcement Act provides for a program to enforce payment of child and spousal support payments.

This Manual provides an overview of the concept of the "Best Interest of the Child", types of custody and access, the availability of restraining orders, exclusive procession of the family home.

Seeking orders under any of the above outlined pieces of legislation requires making applications to the Nunavut Court of Justice. The assistance of a lawyer is required. The most important step for a women looking to leave a violent relationship where there are children involved and matrimonial property is to contact a lawyer. Legal Aid in Nunavut provides lawyers to eligible Nunavut residents.

Best Interest of the Child

When called upon to make decisions about the custody, access and support of a child, a judge will base their decision based on what is in the best interest of the child. In coming to a decision about what is in a child's best interest, a judge will consider the following factors:

- the child's normal routine
- how settled the child is in his/her school and community
- who the child’s primary caregiver was before the parents were separated
- whether there has been violence against a member of the household or family
- which parent the child is closer to
- what cultural factors, if any, need to be considered
• how open each parent is to providing ongoing contact with the other
• whether there will be ongoing interaction with the child’s extended family
• what each parent’s parenting plans are

In custody and access decisions, the “best interests of the child” is paramount consideration. In looking at what is in the best interest of the child, the court shall consider any evidence that a person seeking custody or access has at any time committed an act of violence against his or her spouse, former spouse, child, child’s parent or any other member of the person’s household or family and any effect that such conduct had, is having or may have on the child.

This provision relating to a parent’s conduct towards the other parent makes it clear that violence or abuse perpetrated by an individual is relevant to his or her ability to act as a parent and require the judge to consider it.

TYPES OF CUSTODY ARRANGEMENTS THE COURT MAY ORDER

Under the Divorce Act, “custody” is defined as the authority to be the decision maker for the child, “residential care” is where the child lives the majority of the time, and “access” is the time the child spends with the parent they do not live with.

Until custody and access are resolved by an agreement between the parents or until the court makes an order, it is presumed both parents have equal legal rights to have custody of their children.

Types of custody arrangements that are often seen are as follows:

**Sole custody** – One parent has right to make decisions about the child’s upbringing without involving the other parent.

**Joint custody** – Parents with joint custody make major decisions together.

**Shared custody** – The phrase “shared parenting” is generally used to describe situations in which the children spend at least 40% of their time with each parent. This term is found in the child support guidelines and its use is often linked to a claim for reduced child support payments.

**Split Custody** - This refers to a situation where there are two or more children, and children are split between the homes with different variations of legal responsibilities by parents (e.g. Sole custody of one or more children, joint custody of all children, sole custody of one (or more) and shared custody of others).

Children often spend most of their time with one parent, whether that parent has sole or joint custody. The other parent in these cases will almost always have access to the children.

Courts generally believe that it is best for children to have as much contact as possible with both parents. Where there are concerns about the child’s safety or the access parent’s parenting skills, access may be supervised. It is only likely to be denied completely if the court believes there is an extremely serious risk of harm to the child, or if there is a high risk that the access parent will take the child out of the area, particularly out of the country.

Custody and access orders or agreements will cover these main components:

• Who has custody? Is it sole or joint?
• Where do the children live?
• What is the parenting or access schedule? When will the children be with each parent? Are they with one parent most of the time, or do they see both parents about half of the time, or is there some other variation?
What are the arrangements for holiday or special occasion visits?

Does each parent have an opportunity to care for the children if the other parent is unavailable (goes out of town for work, vacation etc.)?

Are there risk factors such that access should be supervised?

**POSSESSION OF THE FAMILY HOME**

The presumption is that both parties have equal interest in the family home. The “family home” is defined as the house (whether owned or rented by the parties) that at the time of separation, the parties ordinarily occupied.

Regardless of the presumption of equal interest in the family home, a court can order that one party has exclusive possession and occupation of the family home. To do so, the Judge must consider all of the following factors:

- The best interests of the children affected
- Any existing support obligations and any existing support orders
- The financial position of both spouses
- Any written agreement between the parties
- The availability of other suitable and affordable accommodation
- Any violence committed by a spouse against the other spouse or the children

**WHAT TO THINK OF WHEN ASSISTING A WOMAN DEALING WITH THE FAMILY LAW SYSTEM:**

- Obtain legal advice
- The importance of the “Status Quo”: the courts do not want to rush to change a child routine and normal life. It is important to provide a child consistency and a routine as soon as reasonably possible.
- The importance of being reasonable
- The best interests of the child and the parenting ability of the ex-spouse: these are the factors that are of paramount concern for the court.
USEFUL RESOURCES

KEY BACKGROUND REPORTS

- Inuit Women and the Nunavut Justice System- Executive Summary
  http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/aj-ja/rr00_8/p0.html

- Inuit Women and the Nunavut Justice System: Overview of Issues and Concerns of Inuit Women
  http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/aj-ja/rr00_8/rr00_8.pdf

- Understanding Family Violence and Sexual Assault in the Territories, First Nations, Inuit and Métis People
  http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/aj-ja/rr08_1/rr08_1.pdf

CHILD PROTECTION

Nunavut Child Protection
Department of Family Services
P.O. Box 1000, Station 950
Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0
Phone: (867) 975-6038
Fax: (867) 975-6091

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Information on Abuse at Home
Department of Family Services

INFORMATION ON ABUSE PREVENTION

Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada
Web page: http://pauktuutit.ca/abuse-prevention/

Family Mediation Program & Parent Education Program
Phone: (867) 975-6166
Fax: (867) 975-6160
Email: ridlout@gov.nu.ca

Nunavut Court of Justice
Phone (867) 975-6100
Fax: (867) 975-6168
Email: ncjcivil@gov.nu.ca

Nunavut Legal Service Board
Head Office in Gjoa Haven, Nunavut
Phone: (867) 360-4601, 1-866-606-9400
Fax: (867) 360-6112

In the Baffin Region:
Maliiganik Tukisiiniakvik Legal Service
Phone: (867) 979-5377
Fax: (867) 979-4346

In the Kivalliq Region:
Kivalliq Legal Services
Phone: (867) 645-2536
Fax: (867) 645-2217

Kitikmeot Region:
Kitikmeot Law Centre
Phone: (867) 983-2906
Fax: (867) 983-2570
For general information about Family Law: 1-866 606-9400

Family Violence Support Services by Location:
If you are experiencing family violence, it is never your fault. There are ways for you to get help. Call your health centre for information, talk to a trusted adult (for example a teacher, social worker, minister/priest, etc.), or call the RCMP or social services at one of the numbers below (Prepared by Nunavut Department of Health at http://www.irespectmyself.ca/Family%20Relationships):

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<tr>
<th>TOWN/CITY</th>
<th>RCMP</th>
<th>SOCIAL SERVICES</th>
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<td>439-0123</td>
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<td>ARVIAT</td>
<td>857-0123</td>
<td>857-3102</td>
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<td>BAKER LAKE</td>
<td>793-0123</td>
<td>793-2839</td>
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<td>CAMBRIDGE BAY</td>
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<td>CAPE DORSET</td>
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<td>897-8937</td>
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<td>CHESTERFIELD INLET</td>
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<td>898-9131</td>
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<td>CLYDE RIVER</td>
<td>924-0123</td>
<td>924-6014</td>
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<td>CORAL HARBOUR</td>
<td>925-0123</td>
<td>925-8431</td>
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<td>GJOA HAVEN</td>
<td>360-0123</td>
<td>360-6407</td>
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<td>GRIZE FIORD</td>
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<td>979-0123</td>
<td>975-7250</td>
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<td>KIMMIRUT</td>
<td>939-0123</td>
<td>939-2226</td>
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<td>KUGLUKTUK</td>
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<td>982-7411</td>
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<td>KUGAARUK</td>
<td>769-0123</td>
<td>769-7999</td>
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<td>PANGNIRTUNG</td>
<td>473-0123</td>
<td>473-8944</td>
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<td>POND INLET</td>
<td>899-0123</td>
<td>899-7502</td>
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<td>QIKIQTARJUAQ</td>
<td>927-0123</td>
<td>927-8863</td>
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<td>RANKIN INLET</td>
<td>645-0123</td>
<td>645-5064</td>
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<td>RESOLUTE BAY</td>
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<td>TALOYOAK</td>
<td>561-0123</td>
<td>561-5625</td>
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<tr>
<td>WHALE COVE</td>
<td>896-0123</td>
<td>896-9062</td>
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</table>
Family Law Information Centres / Family Resource Centres / Family Justice Centres (Nunavut)

Nunavut Court of Justice
Mail: Box 297, Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 975-6134
Fax: (867) 975-6148
Email: courtlibrary@gov.nu.ca

Nunavut Inter-Jurisdictional Support

Nunavut Court of Justice
c/o Maintenance Enforcement Program
Box 297
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0
Telephone: (867) 975-6137
Fax: (867) 975-6148
Email: maintenanceenforcement@gov.nu.ca

Nunavut Mediation Services

Community Justice
(Department of Justice)
P.O. Box 1000, Station 510
Arnakallak Building #224
Iqaluit NU X0A 0H0
Telephone: 867-975-6363
Fax: 867-975-6160
Email: CommunityJustice@gov.nu.ca

Emergency Protection Orders

Nunavut Emergency Protection Order Brochure
http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/
FamilyViolence/documents/
EmergencyProtectionOrderWEBENG.pdf

Income Support

- Income Support Program in Nunavut
  http://www.edu.gov.nu.ca/apps/
  authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=37
- Income Support FAQ
  http://www.edu.gov.nu.ca/apps/
  authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=46
- Housing and Income Support
  http://www.makiliqta.ca/en/
makimaniq-plan/housing-and-
  income-support

General Resources

- Community Justice Contact Page
  http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/
  authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=commjust
- Court Services Contact Page
  http://www.justice.gov.nu.ca/apps/
  authoring/dspPage.aspx?page=courtserv
- Family Violence Shelters and Safe Homes
- Social Services Offices
# VICTIM SERVICES

For more information about Victim Services, you can contact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>GENERAL EMAIL</th>
<th>PHONE</th>
<th>FAX</th>
<th>MAILING ADDRESS</th>
<th>LOCATION / BUILDING</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YWCA Agvvik Nunavut</td>
<td>Regional charity</td>
<td>Activities to eliminate/alleviate violence against women and their dependent children. Operate 21-bed Qumaavik Transition House and Iqaluit victim services. Society operates different programs that further our mandate as funding sources allow</td>
<td><a href="mailto:agvvik@nunanet.com">agvvik@nunanet.com</a></td>
<td>979-4500 (office)</td>
<td>979-0328</td>
<td>Box 237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YWCA Agvvik Nunavut</td>
<td>Regional charity</td>
<td>Iqaluit victim services - provide services to victims of crime and potential victims of crime</td>
<td><a href="mailto:agvvik@nunanet.com">agvvik@nunanet.com</a></td>
<td>979-4500</td>
<td>979-0328</td>
<td>Box 237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Health &amp; Social Services / Family Services</td>
<td>Government of Nunavut</td>
<td>Child Protection Services, Family Support Services</td>
<td></td>
<td>975-4850</td>
<td></td>
<td>Box 1000 Stn 1029</td>
<td>Grinell Place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Justice</td>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>Responsible for prosecuting criminal offences in Nunavut - staff includes victim witness assistants who meet with victims/witnesses and provide support &amp; referral information</td>
<td><a href="mailto:john.solski@justice.gc.ca">john.solski@justice.gc.ca</a></td>
<td>975-4600</td>
<td>975-4606</td>
<td>Box 1030</td>
<td>Government of Canada Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Justice: Community Corrections - Probation</td>
<td>Government of Nunavut</td>
<td>Probation services for youth and adults</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cfoo@gov.nu.ca">cfoo@gov.nu.ca</a></td>
<td>975-6311</td>
<td>975-6347</td>
<td>Box 1000 Stn 580</td>
<td>1107 Sivumut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Justice: Community Justice Division</td>
<td>Government of Nunavut</td>
<td>Victims Assistance Co-ordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iqaluit RCMP detachment</td>
<td>Federal government</td>
<td>Provide police services</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Email</td>
<td>PHONE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:daglukark@rcmp-grc.gc.ca">daglukark@rcmp-grc.gc.ca</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>PHONE</td>
<td>975-4464 (Cst. David Agluark) OR 979-1111</td>
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<td>RCMP Detachment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iqaluit Youth Justice Committee</td>
<td>Non-profit</td>
<td>Work with youth referred through alternative measures using restorative justice approach; work with RCMP, Crown and Court</td>
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<td>General Email</td>
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<td>House 806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oqota Emergency Shelter</td>
<td>Non-profit</td>
<td>Provides a warm, safe place for up to 14 individuals to sleep overnight</td>
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<td>General Email</td>
<td>PHONE</td>
<td><a href="mailto:gibarnes101@hotmail.com">gibarnes101@hotmail.com</a></td>
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<td>LOCATION / BUILDING</td>
<td>Building 154</td>
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**RCMP VICTIM SERVICES**

- **RCMP Nunavut Victim Services Program and Assistance**

- **RCMP Victims Services Referral Directory**
  http://www.nucj.ca/files/iqaluit_inter_agency_contacts_directory.htm

- **RCMP Nunavut Detachments**
  http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/nu/detach/index-eng.htm
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## Δόε announces

Δανία

Δανία: Να δείξετε τις μελέτες που έχουν πραγματοποιηθεί σε τοπικά και ομόλογα επιστημονικά συλλόγους και διάφορες εκπαιδευτικές υπηρεσίες. Αυτό μπορεί να γίνει μέσω της Δανικής Επιστημονικής Δημοσιεύσεως, του Δανικού Επιστημονικού Συλλόγου ή του Ελληνικού Περιοδικού Επιστημών.

### Δοκιμασίες

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<th>Δοκιμασία</th>
<th>Αναφορά από Δανική Δημοσιεύση</th>
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### Διάρθρωση

Διάρθρωση Α: Δανική Δημοσιεύση

Διάρθρωση Β: Δανική Δημοσιεύση

Διάρθρωση Γ: Δανική Δημοσιεύση

### Αναφορές

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### ΔC̄Γ.ος

ΔC̄Γ.ος Δ.σ.-ος/Δσ.ος Lc.ος Λc.ος Νc.ος Φc.ος

| 3. | Ρc.σ.ος, Κc.ος Δ.σ.ος Δ.σ.ος Δ.σ.ος Δ.σ.ος |
| 4. | Λ.σ.ος, Κ.ος Φ.ος, Κ.ος Φ.ος |

### Δφβρνήμος

| 4. | Αλβσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος Ιλλσ.ος Ιλλσ.ος |

### Δλυκάρς

| 4. | Αλβόσ.ος Ιλλσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος, Ιλλσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος, Ιλλσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος, Ιλλσ.ος Ιλλσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος, Ιλλσ.ος Ιλλσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος, Ιλλσ.ος Ιλλσ.ος, Αλβσ.ος, Ιλλσ.ος |
### 1. とりあえᑦᑦᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ

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<td>ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑕᐅᒪᔪᑦ</td>
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### 2. ᒐᒃᓴᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ

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<td>ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖓ</td>
<td>ᐃᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ ᕒᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ</td>
<td>ᓯᒡᒻᒪᖅᑐᖅᑐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑲᒃᓴᕆᐊᖃᙱ-ᓯᑕᐅᔪᖅ</td>
<td>ᐄᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ (ᐱᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕝᕙᓘᓪᓃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐃᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᖅ)</td>
</tr>
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<td>• ᐱᖃᓗᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ</td>
<td>• ᐃᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓ ᕒᑎᓕᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ</td>
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<td>• ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖓ</td>
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Δςρρος δαςρνςζ€
λςβυνςζ€ Λς6β (FAIA)

Δςρρνςζ€ Δςρρος δαςρνςζ€
λςβυνςζ€ Λς6β

Δςρρος δαςρνςζ€
 اللغه: et
اللغة: et

Δςρρος δαςρνςζ€
اللغة: et
اللغة: et
ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᒌᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᒌᖕᓄᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒥᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᕗᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᒋᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᓱᐃᑦᑐᒥᑦ.

ᐊᑲᐅᙱᓕᐅᕈᑎᕐᔪᐊᖑᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᒪᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑭᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᔨ ᑭᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐅᑯᐊ ᒥᒪᓕᒐᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᒧᑦ.

ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ 11-ᓂᑦ (11) ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
(windowed, 90%) with a pressure of 60%.

1.  **Δ**

2.  **Δ**

3.  **Δ**

4.  **Δ**

(a)  **Δ**

(b)  **Δ**

(c)  **Δ**

(d)  **Δ**

(e)  **Δ**
ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᕆᔭᖓᓂ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᐅᑎᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕋᓛᒧᑦ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕋᓛᒧᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᒃᓴᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ Nhulunbuy/Darwin 19/06/2014

1. ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ
2. ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ
3. ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ

ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᐅᑎᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ.
ᐃᑫᓯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖕᒪᖅ ᓂᕐᕆᓯᓂᓄᑦ ᐱᕌᖅᑲᔪᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖁᒥᐊᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᓐ ᑲᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ 9-ᒥᑦ, ᑲᑎᙵᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᖃᑎᒌᒃᓯᒪᕗᑦ. ᗯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᕿᑐᙵᖅᑖᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ, ᒥᐃᑯᖅ ᒥᐊᓕᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ 11-ᒥᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᐊᓂᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᒥᓂᑦ. ᐸᖅᑭᔪᓐᓇᓚᐅᖅᐸᖓᑦ ῤᑐᙵᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓯᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᐊᓕᐅᑉ ᐊᓈᓇᖓᓂ.

ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ 12-ᒥᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᕐᓘᑎᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᔮᓐ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖓᓐᓂᑦᑦ. ᔮᓐ ᓄᑲᖓ ᓄᑲᖅᖠᖅᐹᖅ, ᕿᒻᒪᔭᖅᖢᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᒻᒥᓃᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᔮᓐ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᖕᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑖᖁᕋᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔮᓐ ᐱᓕᕆᓯᒪᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐅᒡᒍᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑖᔅᓱᒧᖓ ᔮᓐ ᐯᐅᑉᐱᐊᓵᕆᕙᒃᖢᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᔭᖦᖢᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᓂᑦ. ᐃᒥᒐᔪᒃᓯᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓇᖅᓯᕗᔪᒃᖢᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᔭᖦᖢᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᓂᑦ. ᒥᐊᓕ ᐊᓈᓇᕐᓘᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓘᑎᐅᓂᕋᖅᖢᓂᐅᒃ. ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑲᒃᖢᓂᒋᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᒐᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᒻᒥᓃᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᖢᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᖁᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᓂ. ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᑲᒃᖢᓂᒋᑦ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐃᒥᐊᓗᖕᒧᑦ. ᒥᐊᓕᐅᑉ ᐅᐸᒃᑐᕌᖓᒥᐅᒃ, ᐃᕆᐊᓛᖅᐸᒃᖢᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓵᕆᕙᒃᖢᓂᐅᒃ. ᓄᖅᑲᙱᑐᐊᖅᐸᑦ, ᐊᔭᐅᖅᖢᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᒻᒪᕆᒃᐸᒃᖢᓂᐅᒃ. ᐊᑕᐅᓰᖅᖢᓂ ᑎᒍᓯᓪᓗᓂ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᓱᓇᒐᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕌᖅᑎᖦᖢᓂᐅᒃ ᒥᐊᓕᒧᑦ.

ᑕᒪᒡᕕᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᓐᓂ ᕿᑐᙵᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᒃᖢᑎᒃ. ᑖᓚᐅᑑᑎᒡᕕᔭᑦ, ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᓂᑦ ᕿᒪᐃᕙᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᓇᒃᓴᖅᖢᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᒥᓄᐊᖅᐸᒃᖢᓂ. ᐊᓯᐊᒍᖔᖅ, ᔮᓐ ᐊᓂᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᒥᐊᓕ ᐊᖏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒐᓴᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᖢᓂ. ᖃᓄᐃᕐᓘᑎᕐᓂᖃᓚᐅᖅᐳᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᑯᑦ. ᐅᑕᖅᑭᓂᖓᓂ, ᐃᒥᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑦᑎᐊᙱᓐᓂᐊᓗᖓ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᑉᐸᒃᖢᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓰᐸᓗᒃᑐᒥ ᑕᖅᑭᑕᒫᑦ, ᐅᓄᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᓪᓗᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᓪᓗᓂ ᐃᒥᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ. ᐃᕆᐊᓛᖅᖢᓂ ᑎᒪᓗᐃᔨᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᐊᕕᖅᖢᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖓᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ ᓂᕆᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᖢᓂ. ᓂᕐᕆᔭᖅ ᖁᒥᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᔨᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᑎᖅᑯᐊᓂ ᕿᐊᓪᓗᓂ.

ᔮᓐ ᐅᑦᕕᐊᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᒥᐊᓕᒥᑦ. ᐊᖏᙱᖦᖢᓂ. ᔮᓐ ᐅᐸᒋᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᒥᐊᓕᒧᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᒥᐊᓕ ᐃᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᑦ ᕿᒥᑎᒍᓯᓪᓗᓂ ᔮᓐ ᖁᑭᐅᒪᔪᓐᓇᑕᐅᖅᐳᖅ. ᐊᓂᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᔮᓐ ᑲᑉᐱᐊᓵᕆᓪᓗᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᖢᓂ ᐱᔪᒪᔭᖓᓂ ᔮᓐ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᖓᓂ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᕿᒥᑎᐊᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᓪᔪᓚ ᐃᑯᑎᑦᑎᐊᕙᐅᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᔮᓐ ᖁᑭᐅᑎᒥᓂᑦ ᓱᕋᒃᐸᓕᑦᑎᔪᓂᑦ. ᒥᐊᓕ ᑐᐊᕕᖅᖢᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖓᓂ ᐃᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ ᓂᕆᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᒃᑯᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᖢᓂ. ᓂᕐᕆᓰᑦ ᖁᒥᑐᐃᓐᓈᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᕐᓂᖓ ᐃᔨᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᓂ ᑎᖅᑯᐊᓂ ᕿᐊᓪᓗᓂ.
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᔪᖅ

#1:

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᔪᖅ

#2:
ใวลᕐᕕᖓ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᐅᕗᖅ, ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕋᓛᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᕋᓛᒧᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᒍᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ - ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᔪᒃᑐᒃᓴᐅᕗᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᑐᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᑐᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᑯᓂ ᐅᕘᓇ ᓱᕈᓯᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑭᒍᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪᓪnamese
ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᐊᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓴᖅᑐᐃᔨᕋᓛᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᖅᐳᑦ. ᐱᔾᔪᑎᓕᖕᒥᑦ ᑖᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᑐᐃᔨᕋᓛᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᓪᓗᒍ 1-ᒥᑦ. 1. ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒪᕈᓂ ᑖᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᐳᑦ. 2. ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒪᕈᓂ ᑖᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᐳᑦ. 3. ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒪᕈᓂ ᑖᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᐳᑦ. 4. ᐊᑐᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᑐᖃᕐᒪᕈᓂ ᑖᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᕗᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅᐳᑦ.
### PQLC 1999-2002

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<tr>
<td>Joshua Akavak</td>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:joshua.akavak@ilisaqsivik.ca">joshua.akavak@ilisaqsivik.ca</a></td>
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<td>Eena K</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:eena.k@outlook.com">eena.k@outlook.com</a></td>
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<td><a href="mailto:vstubbs@gov.nu.ca">vstubbs@gov.nu.ca</a></td>
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ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐊᑎᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕕᖕᒥᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᔨ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᑦ Გᒥᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᐅᔪᑦ Გᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᒍᑦ ᐸᓯᔭᒃᓴᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᔪᓇᕐᓂᒃᑳᖅᑎᐅᔪᑦ (ᑕᐃᔭᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑎᑦᑎᔨᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑎᐅᔪᐃᑦ), ᑐᓂᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖓᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑎᑦᑎᔨᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑎᑦᑎᔨᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᒪᒋᔭᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᓂᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕈᒪᓗᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᑎᑦᑎᔨᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᑦ. ᐃᑲᔪᓲᖑᒋᕗᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᖕᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖃᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓂᑦ (ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕆᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᕆᔭᒃᓴᒍ ᐁᒃᒦᐊᒥᓂᑦ) ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᒧᑦ/ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓈᓚᒃᑎᓄᑦ ᑐᓵᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᖅᐹᒥᑦ.

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᕐᓗᓂ, ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓕᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᒥᓂᑦ. ᐄᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖁᔭᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖅᓯᔭᒃᓴᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐃᕁᔨᒋᓯᒪᙱᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ.

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓇᕋᔪᒃᐳᑦ. ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᒋᓯᒪᙱᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓇᓱᒃᐳᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᒋᓯᒪᙱᑕᒥᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑎᐊᙱᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒍᓐᓃᖅᐸᒃᐳᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᕗᖅ ᐸᕐᓇᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐈᐴᐅᓂᒃᑳᒥᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᓕᖏᓐᓂᑦ. ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒋᕗᖅ ᐱᕙᖅᓱᐃᔨᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖓᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᐃᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒍᓐᓃᖅᐸᒃᐳᑦ ᐱᓕickt of text.
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ

ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᑦᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔭᕐᓂᒃ, ᐱᒃᑐᐃᓴᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐱᑐᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ, ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓂ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᙱᑦᑐᖅ. ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ, ᐱᓕᕆᓂᖅᓱᐃᔨᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓱᐃᔨᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᐱᒻᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᓱᐃᓛᒃ, ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᒥᓂᑦ. ᐱᔭᕆᐊᕋᓂᖃᓕᖅᖢᓂ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᒃᑐᐃᓴᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑖᓗᒃ ᐱᑦᑐᓂᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᑦ, ᐱᑦᑐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒃᑐᐃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᒃᑐᐃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ, ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖅᐸᑕ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᙱᑦᑐᖅ. ᐱᔭᕋᓂᖃᓕᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᓱᐃᓛᒃ, ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᖃᓚᐅᕈᓂ ᐱᔪᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓐᓇᕆᓪᓗᓂᐅᒃ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ. ᐱᒻᒪᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᒥᓂᑦ. ᐱᔭᕆᐊᕋᓂᖃᓕᖅᖢᓂ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᒃᑐᐃᓴᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᓱᐃᓛᒃ, ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᒥᓂᑦ. ᐱᔭᕆᐊᕋᓂᖃᓕᖅᖢᓂ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕗᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑯᑦ ᐱᒃᑐᐃᓴᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐱᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ. ᐊᓱᐃᓛᒃ, ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓱᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᒥᓂᑦ. ᐱᔭᖁᔾᔭᒃᓴᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓗᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᒧᑦ.
ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ

ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ                                 ᒪᒃᐱᖅᑐᒐᖅ 2

ᒮᓇᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ:

ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕆᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᖁᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ

ᐊᑐᕐᓂᕆᔭᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᖕᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᐱᔾᒪᒐᓗᐊᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓂᐊᕈᕕᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ

ᐊᑭᓕᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓐᓂᑎᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᒥᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᑦ ᐊᓯᐅᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑮᓇᐅᔾᔭᒃᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ)
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ:
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓱᓕᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᕆᔭᓐᓂᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᕗᖓ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ  ᐊᓄᓪᓚᒃᓰᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ

ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑐᓵᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐃᖁᔭᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ  ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔭᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

ᐱᔭᕇᕈᕕᐅᒃ ᐅᓇ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᓗᑎᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ, ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒋᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᕆᔭᕐᓂᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ:

ᐱᑎᖓ:  ___________________________   ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖓ:  __________________________________

ᑐᕌᕈᑖ:  _____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________________

ᑕᑕᑎᕆᓗᒍ ᑐᓂᓯᓂᖃᓚᐅᕈᕕᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᕆᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ

ᐊᑎᖓ:  __________________________   ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔮᖓ:  __________________________________

ᑐᕌᕈᑖ:  _____________________________________________________________________________

ᐅᑎᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑖᓐᓇ ᑕᑕᑎᕆᒋᐊᓕᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᔪᓄᑦ  ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ
ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂ
ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ
ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓱᐃᔨᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᓗᐊᕈᓂ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᒃᑯᑦ
ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᓄᓪᓚᒃᓯᕐᒧᑦ,
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᒧᑦ
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕆᐊᖃᖅᐳᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᙱᑎᑦᑎᔪᒥ
ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓱᐃᔨᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓂᖃᕆᐊᖃᙱᑦᑐᒥ
ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᖄᒃᑲᓐᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ
ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕆᕗᑦ ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ. ᓱᓕᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅ,
ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑭᐅᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ,
ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒥᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ
ᓴᓇᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ. ᐱᒻᒪᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᔭᐅᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᔪᒪᓂᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ
ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᔨᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓕᐅᑎᓗᓂᒋᑦ
ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ.
ᕙᓪᓗᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᒃᐸᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒧᑦ
ᐃᑐᓕᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐱᕋᔭᒃᑕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐱᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐋᓐᓂᖅᓱᐃᔨᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐱᖓᓂᒃᑯᑦ.

ᒃᑐᓂᒃᑯᐊ Justice.corrections@gov.nu.ca
ᐅᖃᓘᑎᖓ: 867-975-6500
ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ: 867-975-6515

ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, X0A 0H0
ᑎᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖓᑕ ᓈᓴᐅᑖ 368
ᐅᖃᓘᑎᖓ: (867) 979-8103
ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ: (867) 979-4646

ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ-ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᓄᑦ
ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᔪᓄᑦ
1550 ᕙᑐᕈ ᐊᖅᑯᑎ
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ  X0A 0H0
ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᖓᑦ
1043 ᕗᑦᒪᖃᑦᑕ ᐊᖅᑯᑎ
ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ X0A 0H0
ᐅᖃᓘᑎᖓ: (867) 979-8892
ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ: (867) 979-7441
The page contains text in another language, which appears to be Inuktitut. The text is written in paragraphs and includes a list with points numbered 1 to 4. The content is not in English and does not provide a clear translation in the image provided. It seems to be discussing a topic or set of instructions in the Inuktitut language.
ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ:
ᓴᐳᔾᔨᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᓱᕈᓯᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ

(i) ᐆᒃᑐᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᒧᑦ ᑭᖓᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ
ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑎᓗᓂ ᓯᕘᕋᓂᕐᒥᑦ,
ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᒥᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓕᓴᕋᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ, ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑯᓇᙵᑦ,
ᑐᒫᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᒡᓕᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᗲᕐᒪ ᐊᖅᓵᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐁᓕᒐᖓᓐᓂᑦ ᑖᓐᓇ ᓱᕈᓯᐅᑉ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ, ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ - ᐱᔪᒪᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᓂᑦ ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔨᐅᔪᑦ
ᐊᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ. ᑕᒪᑐᒪᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᓱᓕᓂᖓᓂ ᐤᑦᑕᓇᔾᔭᐃᕆᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᒍᓂ.

(ii) ᐌᕕᕋᐅᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ. ᔖᒃᑖᖃᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ, ᓱᒻᒪ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ. ᐱᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᖅᐳᑦ. ᐱᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓂᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᑎᖅᐳᑦ.
ᐱᓕᕆᓂᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᓪᓗᐊᖅᐳᖅ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓴᖅᓵᖅᑕᐅᓯᒫᓂᓕᖅᐸᑦ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ/ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓛᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᓯᐅᔪᒥᑦ.

- ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᒡᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᓗᒃᑯᐊᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᒻᒪᖅᑐᐃᕕᖕᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦᓴᐱᓕᓪᓗᐊᙱᓚᑦ. ᒪᒥᓴᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᚭᓂᐅᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕕᖃᕐᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ ᒪᓂᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᖓᓄᑦ(ᓱᕈᓯᕐᒥᓄᑦ), ᐃᒻᓴᖄᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓱᕈᓯᖏᓐᓂᑦ.


- Pa. A/Lᐱᖅᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ? Dᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᒃᓴᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ
- a-G, ᐋᒃᑲᕆᐊᓖᑦ?
- ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓖᑦ Ꮤᓇᕆᓂᒃᓯᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᔾᔨᓂᐅᔪᒥᑦ

**ᑭᓚ ᐱᓯᒪᑦᑎᓂᖃᖅᐸᑦ? ᐃᒻᒥᓂᑐᐊᖑᕙ**

• ᐅᖃᖅᑯᓐᓂ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖅᐸᓂᒃ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᖢᑎᒃ?
• ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖅᐸᓂᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᕿᑲᕐᓇᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᖃᓄᐃᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐯᓕᕈᓚᕋᕐᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ?
• ᐆᐊᓂ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒫᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ
• ᐆᕙᐅᓂᕕᒃ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᓱᕈᓯᓄᑦ ᐊᔫᓂᔪᖅᑳᖅ ᑎᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᑦ (ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕆᐊᖃᕈᓂ ᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᐃᔮᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ)?
• ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑕᖃᖅᐸᒃᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓯᒪᓂᖃᕐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓂᑯᒥᑦ

**ᑭᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ**

- ᐈᑭᓱᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖓ ᐊᕐᓇᒥᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᑕᖃᖅᐸᒃᓯᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᕆᔭᐅᔪᒥᑦ:
  - (a) ᐆᓱᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᒌᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ: ᐊᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑐᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᓂ ᐊᓯᕐᓇᑦ.
  - (b) ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗᓐᓂ ᐅᕙᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ: ᐊᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅ-Barhak C
  - (c) ᐊᓯᕋᕐᓂᕐᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᑕᖓᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᙱᑕᖓᓂ ᐱᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ: ᐊᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅ-Barhak C

\[ P_{\text{obs}} \Delta L_{\text{bias}}^{b} \Delta n_{\text{bias}} D \Delta b \Delta c \Delta \sigma \Delta \alpha \]
CLANUS 2012/13 1-866 606-9400

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**Emergency Protection Order**

- Program in **Education**

- **FAQ**

- **Housing and Income Support**

- **Family Violence**

- **Courts**

- **Facilities and Social Services**

- **Brochure**
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**Additional Information:**

- http://www.nucj.ca/files/iqaluit_inter_agency_contacts_directory.htm