

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Sharing, Love, and Respect
Report on the Deliberations of the
2014 NWT Anti-Poverty Round Table

December 2-3, 2014

Yellowknife, NT



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2014 NWT Anti-Poverty Round Table Executive Summary

A Territorial Anti-Poverty Action Plan (Action Plan) is currently being developed based on the Strategic Framework (*Building on the Strengths of Northerners - A Strategic Framework toward the Elimination of Poverty in the NWT*). The work is being led by the Ministerial Anti-Poverty Action Plan Advisory Committee (Advisory Committee).

The purpose of the Action Plan is to be a living document that incorporates themes, priorities, actions, outcomes and evaluation in a way that offers guidance to all stakeholders (including the Government of the Northwest Territories) on tackling poverty in their communities, regions or across the Northwest Territories (NWT).

The 2014 NWT Anti-Poverty Round Table (Round Table) was an opportunity for stakeholders to have direct and meaningful input into the development of the Action Plan. The Round Table was hosted by the Minister of Health and Social Services for the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT).

Over 100 representatives - which included Grand Chiefs and Chiefs, senior administrators, and members of the various stakeholder groups - participated in the Round Table discussions. The following report provides a synopsis of their findings including proposed regional priorities, activities and action plans.

Common themes and priorities identified by the participants for inclusion in the Action Plan focused on the areas of:

- *Expanding and enhancing food security*
- *Providing emergency, short-term and transitional housing*
- *Developing, implementing and maintaining Community Wellness programs and services*
- *Providing addictions and mental health programs, services and facilities*
- *Enhancing education, literacy and employment opportunities,*
- *Reviewing and revising relevant policies and programs; and*
- *Developing strong inter-agency supports and networks.*

Participants of the Round Table, through their discussions, demonstrated wisdom, dedication and commitment to the issue of addressing poverty in the NWT.

Sharing, Love, and Respect

The title of the report is taken from the first priority of the Beaufort Delta Committee. The priority demonstrates a common theme expressed by all delegates that those in need require sharing, love and respect, and that these principles are aligned with traditional values and culture.

2014 NWT Anti-Poverty Round Table Overview

Significant work has been undertaken in the development of the Action Plan including on-going stakeholder engagement through workshops and round tables since 2010. Aboriginal governments, Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), municipalities, relevant GNWT departments, the private sector and other NWT stakeholders have been consulted on methods to address and mitigate the impacts of poverty in the NWT.

The Round Table, held in Yellowknife on December 2 and 3, 2014, was an opportunity for stakeholders to have direct and meaningful input into the development of the Action Plan. The Round Table was attended by representatives from each of the stakeholder groups and from each region of the NWT.

The Round Table Session was facilitated by Liz Fowler and Allan Twissell of NorthWays Consulting. The Round Table also included a number of powerful presentations from stakeholder groups and other representative that are not represented here, but that have been captured by Department of Health and Social Services Staff for the GNWT.

The Round Table was considered to be highly productive. The success of the Round Table could be attributed to a number of factors, primarily the commitment of delegates, whose understanding of the issues was apparent throughout the discussions.

The Honourable Glen Abernethy, Minister of Health and Social Services, was recognized by all participants for not only hosting the Round Table, but for his commitment to the issue as demonstrated by his attendance and participation in the Round Table throughout the session. Participants provided Minister Abernethy with a standing ovation to show their appreciation.

It should also be noted that the late Chief Minnie Letcher, co-chair of the Advisory Committee before she passed away, was recognized by all participants for her tireless work and dedication throughout her career to the peoples of the Dehcho Region and the NWT as a whole, and particularly to those who are challenged by issues such as poverty and need.

The following report provides a brief synopsis of the findings of the Round Table Deliberations. The report includes:

- A summary of the philosophical basis brought forward by participants that Anti-Poverty measures must support and be consistent with Dene Laws and Inuit/Inuvialuit/Inuinait traditional values
- A summary of the successes that have already occurred in terms of addressing poverty at the community, regional and local level
- Analysis of the common themes and priorities raised by the participant groups, and
- Regional priorities, specific activities and actions plans developed by the participants.

It is hoped that the results of the deliberations will form the basis for moving forward with the Territorial Anti-Poverty Action Plan.

Opening Comments

In his opening comments the Honourable Glen Abernethy, Minister of Health and Social Services, started by thanking everyone for attending and participating in the work ahead over the next couple of days. He referenced the vision of the 17th Legislative Assembly and provided some context to what poverty means – bit of a universal definition including some stark statistics about discrepancies that exist within the NWT. He also emphasized the need for partnerships and collaboration amongst all stakeholders (including the GNWT). He encouraged delegates to view the GNWT's Anti-Poverty Action Plan as a sign of the territorial government's commitment to tackle poverty and spoke about the work other territorial stakeholders are doing in their communities, regions and the territory as a whole. He also stressed the value that other stakeholders can offer to the collective effort to tackle poverty across the NWT and noted the concrete steps other stakeholders are doing through successful Anti-Poverty Funding Proposals (Proposals) supported through the Anti-Poverty Fund. More importantly, another public call will be coming in the New Year for more Proposals. Minister Abernethy emphasized the critical importance of creating a Territorial Anti-Poverty Action Plan (TAPAP), the tremendous need for it, the value it offers to NWT stakeholders, the context of what it will be (a living document), and how the participation of the delegates attending the Roundtable will feed into it.

Following Minister Abernethy the MLA, for Inuvik Boot Lake, Mr. Alfred Moses touched on the commitment and support he has received from the Standing Committee on Social Programs and the Cabinet of the 17th Legislative Assembly. He also referenced some of the positive initiatives various GNWT departments are undertaking that relate to poverty and the Anti-Poverty initiative. He also encouraged people at the Roundtable to participate and speak up since they are here on behalf of the residents of their respective communities.

In her comments the Deputy Minister of Health and Social Services, Ms. Debbie DeLancey provided some of the major initiatives that the GNWT has started through its own Anti-Poverty Action Plan (Plan). Stressed the importance to remember this Plan is part of the larger TAPAP. It was meant to show other stakeholders that the GNWT is serious about taking action and a way to get things jump started. Ms. DeLancey also referenced a future status report on the Plan and the development of an Evaluative Framework to measure our success and outcomes. Furthermore, she noted it may be worthwhile to explore how this Evaluative Framework might be applicable to an Evaluative Framework for the TAPAP.

During their opening comments acting Co-Chair (for the Advisory Committee for the purposes of the Roundtable) Mr. Jim Antoine and Minister Abernethy shared their memories of Chief Minnie Letcher.

- Minister Abernethy spoke about her history with the GNWT as a valued employee and some of the initiatives she was part of before joining the Committee and assuming the role of Co-Chair with Ms. Bronwyn Watters. He also spoke of her history as a supervisor and mentor to her staff (including his time an employee with the department before he became an MLA and Cabinet Minister). Minister Abernethy mentioned many of the achievements she was part of or responsible for the Department of Health and Social services in the communities and regions she worked in.

- Mr. Antoine spoke to the shock and the loss her passing has caused for her family, the residents she served in Fort Simpson, and residents across the Dehcho (including the NWT). He spoke of the respect she held as a Dene Chief and her commitment to work hard for her community members with all of the service providers. Mr. Antoine spoke about her willingness to help the youth and provide them time to speak with her one-on-one. He also touched on the strength she had in regards to her language, culture and lifestyle (being clean and sober and showing others that you could live this way).

In her address to the delegates Advisory Committee Co-Chair, Ms. Bronwyn Watters, briefly spoke to some of the background of where we are at. Referenced ***Building on the Strength of Northerners - A Strategic Framework Toward Eliminating Poverty in the NWT***. Important document for the work to date an ahead since it outlines a clear Vision and the 5 Priorities participants identified as important areas where they wanted to see an action plan based on. Ms. Watters also spoke to some of the background behind the decision of the Ministerial Anti-Poverty Action Plan Committee (Committee) to base the TAPAP on the Community Wellness Plans.

Dene Laws and Inuit/Inuvialuit/Inuinait Traditional Values

Throughout the Round Table, it was noted the discussions and planning for the Anti-Poverty Action Plan supported these Dene Laws:

- Share what you have;
- Help each other;
- Love each other as much as possible;
- Be respectful of Elders and everything around you; and
- Pass on the teachings.

As well, during the Round Table, it was noted the discussions and planning for the Anti-Poverty Action Plan also supported these Inuit/Inuvialuit/Inuinait traditional values:

- Showing respect and having a caring attitude for others;
- Being welcoming to others, being open in communications and inclusive in the ways of interacting;
- Developing a collaborative relationship or working together for a common purpose;
- Being resourceful to solve problems; and
- Consensus decision-making.

Areas of Success

The participants identified a number of Areas of Success where actions have been taken to address and mitigate the impacts of poverty at the territorial, regional and particularly, at the community level. A more complete list of the Areas of Success has been included as Appendix A. The Areas of Success identified by participants included:

Centres/Facilities

Participants identified a number of centres and facilities that provide shelter and/or Anti-Poverty programs including:

- Child Development/Day Care Centres
- Friendship Centres
- Seniors Centres
- Salvation Army and other organizations and facilities.

Food Security Programs

Participants identified a variety of programs designed to provide food security including:

- Breakfast Programs/Food First Programs for students
- Community Feasts/Food Banks/Freezers/Gardens
- Community hunts/fishing
- Food Rescue Programs
- Hunters and Trappers Programs
- Pre-natal programs, and
- Work with dieticians, community health nurses and community members.

Housing

Participants identified housing programs to provide immediate and/or transitional housing to those in need including:

- Housing shelters/Baily House/Lynn's Place/Men's Homeless Shelter (in Ft. Smith)/Side Door/Women's Shelter/Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)/Salvation Army
- Day Shelters
- Emergency Housing
- Group Homes
- Housing First Program
- Landlord Round Table
- Rent Scale
- Transitional Housing.

Programs and Services/Providers

Participants identified numerous Anti-Poverty programs and services and providers including:

- Access to health care at no cost
- Adult education

- After care programs
- Community Advisory Boards
- Community Advisory Research Team (CART) – Tlicho
- Community emergency funding
- Coordination of all the local service agencies
- Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP)
- Cultural and On-the-land Programs
- Elder’s Committee/Elders programs
- Community Anti-Poverty Strategies
- Aboriginal Head Start Program/Healthy Children’s Initiative
- Hunters and Trappers Programs
- Literacy programs
- Legal Aid
- Northern Farm Training Institute (NFTI)
- Pre-Natal Care
- Salvation Army
- Social Workers
- Wellness Workers
- Traditional knowledge incorporated into programs.

Community Wellness

Participants also identified several community wellness programs that were instrumental in addressing issues of poverty including:

- Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) Meetings
- Community Wellness Programs
- Healing Workshops
- Wellness Court.

Common Priorities

While there have been successes, participants agreed that much more work need to be done to address issues surrounding poverty. Participants identified a number of priorities and themes concerning Anti-Poverty initiatives and activities. Following are the priorities that were most often identified as critical for inclusion in the TAPAP:

Food Security

The need for food security programs and services was a consistent theme with each of the participant groups. In particular, the need to focus on food security programs for the following groups was often cited:

- children and students through daycare and school based programs
- Elders through lunch and community-based food sharing programs, and
- families and communities in need.

Housing

Housing was also mentioned by each of the participant groups as a critical need in order to address and mitigate the impacts of poverty. Recommended housing programs included:

- emergency shelters for individuals and families needing immediate housing
- short term housing for individuals and families requiring housing for a specific period of time, and
- transitional housing to assist those who are able to transition into private or public housing with assistance.

Community Wellness

There was significant discussion on the need for community wellness programming to provide opportunities for all community members. Examples of community wellness programs cited included:

- developing and/or implementing community wellness plans
- establishing on-the-land programs for children, students and individuals experiencing challenges
- focusing on a cultural orientation for wellness, and
- ensuring the availability of recreation programs, particularly for youth and Elders.

Addictions/Mental Health

It was recognized by several participants that many individuals in need also face significant addictions and/or mental health challenges. Many participant groups therefore called for on-going and additional addictions treatment and mental health programs.

Education/Literacy/Employment

Many participant groups identified the need to provide education, literacy and employment programs to assist families and individuals in improving their current economic and social conditions. A specific recommendation was to expand the Student Financial Assistance (SFA) Program to include individuals interested in short-term and/or adult basic education programs.

Policy/Programs/Networking

Several of the participant groups also commented on the need to review Anti-Poverty policies and programs and to ensure on-going networking and collaboration between organizations involved in addressing issues and challenges of poverty. This included:

- developing best practices
- sharing successes, programs and results
- on-going and expanded networking of stakeholders and organizations, and
- providing secure, multi-year funding for designated programs and services.

“Aboriginal people in their own homeland should not be homeless.”

Grace Blake

Regional Priorities, Activities and Action Plans

Beaufort Delta Working Group

Priorities

1. Sharing, Love and Respect
 - Cultural and traditional sharing
 - Sharing resources
 - Respect – teaching from Elders
2. Ways to Manage Poverty
 - Develop best practices
3. Community Wellness
 - Implementation of wellness plans
 - GRC, Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC), GNWT, Communities
 - Economic Development
 - Use as a tool
 - Partnerships – keep alive

Activities

1. Sharing, Love and Respect
 - Community harvest
 - Working with Hunters' and Trappers' Committees (HTCs), Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Boards, Community Corporations
 - Provide the schools with traditional food for their programs
 - Inter-community sharing
 - Fort McPherson – caribou, fish
 - Sachs Harbour – muskox
 - Conduct research
 - i.e. Food security with the University of Ottawa
 - Education
 - Partnerships – Beaufort Delta Education Council (BDEC), Parents, Agencies and Organizations
 - Use social media
 - Use different forums
 - District Education Authority (DEA) Representation: IRC – Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC)
 - Regional Youth Council
 - Student recognitions
 - Focus on parents – traditional parenting

- Addictions – gambling, alcohol, drugs
 - Identify resources and supports
 - Secure funding for aftercare coordinators/clinical after care
 - Mobile treatment program
 - Have a Regional Workshop
 - Talk about Poverty
 - Invite Elders
 - Encourage and enhance partnerships
 - Breakdown silos.
2. Ways to eliminate Poverty/Develop Best Practices
- Parental skills
 - There have been infringements – i.e. how to discipline your children
 - Need to speak to the issue openly
 - Involve local leadership
 - What do we mean when we say poverty
 - Broaden the goals of the Interagency Group
 - Involve citizens to make a community issue
 - Pool resources to evaluate how existing programs are working
 - i.e. Breakfast programs
 - How do we bridge the gaps to help people learn to ask for help?
3. Community Wellness
- Implement wellness plans
 - Economic development
 - Build capacity to support plans (i.e. training)
 - Build volunteer capacity
 - Eliminate social passing
 - Literacy issues
 - Delay in post-secondary entrance
 - GNWT – to ensure that staff positions are available to deliver programs.
4. Education and Awareness
- Schools
 - Ongoing On the Land Programs.
5. Regional Workshop
- IRC and GTC – accessing funds, March 2015
 - Use community wellness plans and economic development to develop agenda
6. What can the Government Do?
- Other than financial support

- Policy change for more efficient and effective program delivery (minimum 2 years)

Action Plan

1. Networking/Sharing
 - Open lines of communication
 - Regular regional meetings
 - Sharing funding information for programming
 - Use Wellness Plans
2. Regional Workshops
 - Utilize Elders
 - Talk about poverty and prosperity
 - GTC/IRC organize with respective organizations
 - Need for proposal using the IRC Template
3. Food Bank
 - i.e. Paulatuk model
4. School On the Land Programs
 - Research funding from big companies, Tides Canada
 - Search out funding sources and write proposals
 - Researchers
 - Proposal writers
5. What can Government Do
 - Beyond dollars
 - Simplify policies, protocols and procedures
 - Get rid of old policies left over from the days of the Commissioner
 - E.g. Paulatuk, Ulukhaktok
 - Housing Corporation
 - Education, Culture and Employment
 - Aboriginal Governments
 - Breakfast Programs like the CPNP
 - Community Harvesters Assistance Program
 - Need to raise cut-off limits
 - Country foods restrictions need to be relaxed (like Alaska)

Dehcho Working Group

1. Food Security
 - Children's programs to address hunger
 - Traditional versus processed food
2. Local Treatment
 - Regional/territorial treatment
 - On-the-land programs
3. Consistent Programs
 - Aboriginal approach
 - Based on Dene Laws
 - Use bush philosophy
4. Mental Health/Addictions/Suicide
 - Aftercare support program
 - Treatment
 - Incarceration
5. Education
 - Post-secondary funding
 - Financial literacy
6. Housing
 - Homeless Shelter – Regional Transitional Housing

Activities

1. Food Security
 - Children's programs
 - Local availability
 - Healthy foods
 - Community freezers
 - Food hampers, new moms, single parents
 - Community gardens, storage, canning
 - Enrich wellness plans – update/schools
 - Take a kid trapping/hunting, sharing
 - How to butcher, preserve

2. Local Treatment Centre/On-the-Land

- On-the-land – regional territorial
- First Nations Social Programs – sharing responsibility
- Cultural orientation for service providers
 - History of families, residential schools, land, politics, traditional areas
- Using support groups for aftercare based on Dene values and principles
- Utilizing Natsejeek’eh – options, treatment, training, healing, orientation
- Mobile treatment
- Training our own people to be social workers/helpers
- Use restorative justice/Elders roles
- Community research on capacity
- Broadening treatment options
- Outreach workers

3. Housing

- Alternative housing program
- Phasing out of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)
- Less restrictions – GNWT needs to change policy to match community needs (i.e. rent scale)
- First Nations Housing – sharing responsibility
 - Housing Corporation has empty units in our communities
 - Sign them over to First Nations – can be used for shelters, programming
- Habitat for Humanity – set up similar program using left over materials

Action Plan

Activity	Timeline	Partnerships	Resources Required
Food Security			
Develop community freezer	Spring/Fall 2015	Harvesters Aboriginal Governments Industry, Tourism and Investment (ITI) ENR	Funding from ENR Harvesters fund Hunters
Food Hamper/Food Bank Program	On-going 1 per moth	Health and Social Services (HSS)	Funding Food Volunteers Expertise
Community Gardens	Summer/Spring	NFTI Garden Society Coordinator	Expertise for canning and preserving Seeds Gardening materials

Activity	Timeline	Partnerships	Resources Required
Regional Wellness Plans	March 2015	First Nations Leadership Dehcho Health and Social Services Authority (DHSSA) Local NGOs Schools	Community Wellness Workers Funds Leadership (Fiscal Plan)
Take a Kid Trapping/Hunting	All Seasons	Schools Harvesters First Nations Parents Youth Elders	Harvesters Traps Snowmobiles Elders Youth Materials
Community Wellness			
Shared Responsibility	Lifetime	Natsejeek'eh, Communities	Community responsible to negotiate to take over the building
Cultural Orientation	Quarterly	First Nations, GNWT	Policy Development by GNWT Program development Employees to take cultural orientation Resource people Hunters and trappers Cultural demonstrators
Traditional Areas healing	To Be Developed	Clients, Education, Culture and Employment (ECE), Elders	Define traditional areas using Dene laws Materials Hunter and Guides for advice Elders Cooks
Support Group	TBD	Community Members	Training Facilitators to pass on knowledge

Activity	Timeline	Partnerships	Resources Required
Housing			
Vacant Housing	ASAP	First Nations Housing Corporation Churches	Turn over housing (GNWT)
First Nations Housing	ASAP	First Nations Housing Corporation Aurora College Schools ECE	Training programs Housing assets and materials Tradespersons OBMs Electricians Plumbers Drywallers/painters Carpenters Apprentices

North Slave Working Group

Priorities

1. Open up Student Financial Assistance
2. Addictions (Detox Centre)
3. Home and School Community Connections
4. Funding for Seniors for Poverty
5. On-the-Land/Trappers programs

Activities

1. Student Financial Assistance
 - Expand eligibility criteria to include at least 2 years SFA for Adult Basic Education
 - Revise policy/review current policy
 - Ensure that policies include separate avenue for Treaty Rights Holders to honour Treaty Rights to Education
 - Establish a Navigator position for SFA applicants
 - Ensure that frontline staff are well informed and aware of all programs available
 - Provide funding “somba” for all
 - Partners – ECE, Financial Management Board (FMB), Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs)
 - Guidance committee will come up with recommendations to review, revise and implement the current policies in place (Aboriginal Groups, GNWT Representatives)
 - Aboriginal governments continue with scholarship program
 - Timeline – April 1, 2016
 - Coordination of programs and services and communications of what’s out there
2. Addiction (Detox Centre)
 - Dettah treatment was closed
 - Develop it into a detox centre to include On-the Land healing programs for both genders
 - Aftercare program or other on the land facility
 - Each region needs to have their own detox facility to ensure that each region’ needs are met
 - Include provision for detox centre in the new Territorial (Yellowknife) Hospital
 - Separate detox centre attached to the hospital
 - Create or develop separate policies for mental health and addiction
 - Create more information on drug awareness

Action Plan

1. SFA
 - Funding for SFA
 - Partners – ECE, FMB, MLAs
 - Establish a Guidance Committee to come up with recommendations to review, revise and implement policies (Aboriginal and GNWT representatives)
 - Aboriginal Governments continue with scholarship programs
 - Timeline – April 1, 2016

2. Detoxification Centre
 - Access funding
 - Round Table discussions with Minister of HSS regarding “Actions Plans” for Detox Centres throughout the NWT
 - Schedule 4 meetings per years with all partners
 - Develop multi-year plan to build 2 new facilities in 2 communities every 2 years
 - TimeLine April 1, 2017

3. On the Land/Trappers Programs
 - Develop programs that provide assistance to Trappers and On-the-land programming (including for Youth)
 - Develop a program to allow Trappers to be eligible for Employment Insurance
 - Expand on current programs to include fishing, hunting, trapping (i.e. Take a Kid Trapping)
 - Partners: ENR, ECE, ITI, Aboriginal Governments, Lands Organizations, Aboriginal Language Communities, Elders, GNWT Trappers, hunters and fishers, schools, programs and services
 - Resources: funding, transportation (boats, skidoos, etc.), supplies (tents, cabins, culture camps, gas, oil, lamps, axes, power saws, cooking equipment, etc.)
 - Timeline: April 1, 2016

4. Home/School Community Connections
 - Provide additional funding for healthy families programs for each of the communities
 - Provide additional funding for the Healthy Children’s Initiatives
 - Allow for more provision of traditional foods for Early Childhood Programs

5. Seniors Programming
 - Increase funding for seniors
 - Provide more facilities for seniors
 - Conduct more consultations with senior society groups

Sahtu Working Group

Priorities

1. Housing (Hard to House)
2. Food Security
 - Subsidy for distribution of country foods
3. Community Wellness
 - Recreational services in schools
 - Lack of elder caregivers

Activities

1. Housing
 - Housing corporations
 - Local organizations
 - Community agencies
 - Community members
 - Industry
 - Aboriginal, Federal, territorial Governments
 - Land organizations, human resources, future tenants, money
2. Food Security
 - Partners: Local organizations, partnership with airlines, industry, GNWT
 - Food banks, hampers, vouchers
 - Community gardens, farms
 - Community freezers
 - Local grocery stores
 - Game hunters
 - Funding, money
 - Transparency, fuel subsidies
 - Equipment
 - Reintegrate the co-ops with food mail
 - Subsidies on healthy foods
 - Nutritional education for community members (Elders, single parents)

3. On the land treatment
 - Creating partnerships: GNWT, community inter-agencies, local organizations, First Nations, Justice
 - Resources: Elders, teachers, leaders, youth, health professionals, skidoos, tent, etc.
 - People on remand
 - Resources needed: aftercare facilities

Action Plan

1. Housing
 - Meet with architects (identify resources and best practices)
 - Apply for funding/use partnerships (utilizing older buildings/renovations)
 - Include community in building to increase ownership
 - After care centre
 - Communal space for gathering/sharing food and stories
2. Food Security
 - Seasonal community hunts subsidization (fuel, etc.)
 - Harvesting country foods for all
 - Apply for funding for youth trapping and hunting programs
 - Include hide tanning etc. to use all of what is hunted and increase community involvement
 - Sharing mentality important (also food management culture)
 - Community gardens
 - Subsidies on health foods – immediate
 - Nutritional education for community members (Elders, single persons, parents)

Community Wellness Programs

3. On-the-Land Treatment
 - Training of Elders
 - What will they teach
 - How to incorporate language
 - 2 month programs (Spring, Fall, Winter, Summer)
 - funding both in government and private funding
 - pilot projects (evaluate success, increase respect for the land)
 - healing is the focus (from community up)
 - one centralized program with community input
 - currently in progress

4. Recreational Services in Schools
 - incorporate traditional games
 - clubs, tournaments, etc.
 - increase mental health
 - sense of belonging and culture to decrease addictions
 - students teaching others in the region
 - student exchanges or afterschool programs

5. Elder Care
 - give the responsibility of teaching back to Elders
 - funding for care givers

South Slave Working Group

Priorities

1. Hunger
 - Reach all kids – provide all year snacks
2. Training for available jobs (e.g. technical)
 - Employment in communities
 - Even part-time jobs
3. Lack of Adequate Housing
 - Homeless shelter
 - Elders needs
 - Lack of day programming
4. High Cost of Living
 - In small communities
 - Subsidize like housing
5. Community Wellness Programs
 - Programs exist but not sure of what is offered
 - Need coordination of wellness and public health
 - Need information sharing and collaboration

Activities

1. Education and Training
 - Provide career counselling services and information on funding sources
 - Free housing
 - Assets Funding
 - Labour Market Development Agreement
2. Develop a Forum for Sharing Information
 - Linking people with resources
3. On the Land Programs
 - Training and wellness programs
4. Community Wellness
 - Coordination and collaboration is needed
 - Actual counselling services to clients (addictions)

- Outreach
 - Community based
5. Elders
- Income to match cost of living
 - Advocacy
 - Supports to stay in their own home
 - Financial planning (budgeting)
 - Senior society programs in every community with appropriate financial resources and information resources
 - Teaching respect of Elders to youth/volunteering programs

Action Plan

1. Form Interagency Community Committee
 - Parents: open to everyone
 - Key players: Town Council, Aboriginal Groups, Government Services Officer, Local Seniors, HSS Representative, ECE Representative, Youth Representatives, Chamber of Commerce (business), Local NGOs, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), Aurora College, Church, other Government Representatives
 - Resources: Place to meet, Operations and Maintenance (O&M) funding, Administrative Support
 - Funding Sources: First Nations and Inuit Health Funding, Tides Canada,
 - Lead: To be determined – Lois, Patsy, Geronima and Alina will make contacts and share information
 - Timeline: By end of January, 2015
 - Indicator of Success: Interagency Committees established by June 2015

2. Hunger
 - Programs to fight hunger
 - Teach to respect and share
 - Partners: ENR, Aboriginal Governments, Seniors, ITI, Schools, NGOs, RCMP, Youth
 - Resources: equipment and supplies, kitchen, human resources, proposal writer
 - ENR to provide human resources to help coordinate
 - ITI – offer funding
 - Lead – subcommittee of the Interagency Committee/ENR
 - Different leads
 - On-the-land
 - Gardening
 - Kids in the kitchen
 - Timelines – will depend on the leads, brought to the Interagency by March
 - Dollars for snack programs in schools for entire school year

- Expand Home Economics Class to provide meals to all students
- Teaching skills to harvest food (rabbits, fish, birds) and share with the community
- Community Gardens (ITI)
- Meals on Wheels
- Elders luncheons
- Stores to order single portions
 - Linking with business

Yellowknife Working Group (Community-based NGOs)

Priorities

1. Systemic Policy Change
2. Specialized Teams for Housing First
 - Clinical supports
 - Teams to include:
 - Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT) and Innovative Care Management (ICM) Teams
 - Multidisciplinary
 - Housing Navigator/Liaison
 - Sheltering Agencies
 - Research information, gather data on housing
 - Develop a housing assessment tool
 - Conduct referrals

Activities

1. Conduct research on housing
 - Types of housing required
 - Types of services needed
 - Already have studies but need more information
 - Develop assessment tools (i.e. Service Prioritization Decision Assistance Tool - SPDAT)
2. Encourage Collaboration and Sharing on housing
 - Centralized community intake
 - Establish ICM Housing Team
 - Establish ACT Team
3. Conduct a Housing Inventory
 - Northwest Territories Association of Communities
4. Sheltering Agency Data Collection
 - Must be effective and include analysis
5. Develop 10 year plan to end housing in the NWT

6. Encourage Community Social Responsibility
 - Businesses
 - City
 - Residents
 - Other NGOs

7. Develop a Communications/Marketing Plan

Action Plan

1. Establish Leadership Program/Foundation
 - Strong leaders
 - Accountable
 - Capacity building
 - Prioritizing
 - Establish Board of Governors to oversee
 - Develop vision, mission, values
 - Prepare an RFP to develop the program/foundation
 - Timeline: Fall 2015/2016
 - Outcomes: Leadership Group

2. Develop a 10 year Plan to End Homelessness in Yellowknife
 - Compile research/analysis
 - Housing needs
 - Housing inventory
 - Types of services required
 - Housing models
 - Service models (community actions)
 - Develop a plan
 - Implementation plan
 - Partners: GNWT for research funding

3. Social Responsibility
 - Develop/determine tools to engage the community
 - Business
 - City Council
 - NGOs
 - Residents
 - Implementation based on need
 - Timeline: Over the life of the 10 Year Plan, update as we go

Territorial Working Group (Territorial-based NGOs)

Priorities

1. Continuity of programming with prompt funding
2. Access to funding for adults
 - Daycare
 - Housing
3. Family violence
 - Victim support
 - Prevention
 - Capacity building
4. Food security
5. Living income
6. Early childhood
 - Use subsidies
 - Increase O&M funding
 - Infrastructure funding
7. Housing Funding
 - Infrastructure and adequacy/use of supply
 - Use of existing and other
 - Support as needed
 - “Northern” Pathways to Housing Pilot Program
 - Lack of housing for seniors
 - Lack of housing young adults
8. Create Yellowknife Community Wellness Plan (other communities)
9. Mental health addictions
10. Public Education Campaign on Poverty

Principles

- Community capacity building
- Housing funding
- Flexibility/bridging

Activities

1. Prompt Funding
 - Move application deadline to previous fiscal year
 - Multi-year agreements (resources for application filing)

2. Family Violence Support
 - Support
 - Training of frontline workers
 - Grounds for special leave
 - Flexible arrears policy
 - Prevention
 - Boys space funding
 - Men's treatment programs

3. Food Security
 - NFTI
 - ITI funding for travel
 - "Take a Kid Gardening Program"
 - Inclusive model for community gardens

4. Living Wage
 - Wages
 - Research to assess "living wage"
 - Pilot living wage study in Yellowknife and other communities
 - Integrate a living wage with income support for transition to employment
 - Income
 - Guaranteed annual income
 - Use full cost of accounting approach

5. Early Childhood
 - Shorten training cycle, provide funding
 - Provide long-term universal access
 - Promote the introductory course
 - User subsidies
 - Increase income eligibility level
 - Provider subsidies
 - 20% over 5 years
 - Develop a plan for expansion of spots
 - Infrastructure
 - Include daycare spaces in Northern Pathways
 - Attract citizens
 - Provide free child care

6. Housing
 - Use of existing stock
 - Use vacant houses for warming centres, daycares (O&M support)
 - No vacant homes: at least 20%

7. Seniors
 - Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWT HC) and HSS policies
 - Consider aligned, supply of services
 - Targeted intervention
 - Turn-around employers for service
 - Local Housing Organization supply of services (apprentices)

8. Youth
 - YK college students eligible for student housing
 - No summer cancellation of housing – e.g. Side Door Housing/Youth at Side Door

9. Literacy
 - Youth at risk interventions
 - Expand mandate of SFA program
 - Remove cap on funding for disabled students attending college

10. Community Wellness Plans (for communities without one)
 - Develop plans for Yellowknife and Hay River
 - Use as basis for leveraging other dollars
 - Consider processes in place

11. Mental Health and Addictions
 - Sensitivity client service training for government workers
 - Integrate and highlight trauma in treatment
 - Central Detox facility

12. Public Education Campaign
 - Education on poverty
 - It could happen to any of us
 - Analytically based; include statistics and facts
 - Include the perspective of those o poverty
 - Include students, employed

Action Plan

1. Prompt funding
 - Partners: GNWT with funding programs, Hay River Committee for Persons with Disabilities (HRCPD) and No Place for Poverty Coalition
 - Step 1: review of program manager's guide for multi-year dollars – Anti-Poverty Coalition and GNWT
 - Step 2: Add service standards directly in the policy for the funding program e.g. stabilization fund
 - Step 3: Multi-year funding if appropriate – multi-year as a default position

2. Family Violence
 - Partners: Coalition against Family Violence, Department with interest and funding, Family Violence Shelters, YWCA, Status of Women Council, NWT Seniors Society, NWT federation of Labour
 - Resources: Maintain/sustain Boy's Space, Men's Retreat, funding provided to the Status of Women and shared with the Coalition against Family Violence
 - Family Violence Training Program
 - "What will It Take"
 - "It's not Right"
 - Research by NWT Federation of Labour, Aurora Research Institute: Quality of Life of Seniors
 - Timeline: Men's Retreat should start this year and run for 3 years
 - Review of flexible arrears policy
 - On-going training

3. Food Security
 - Partners:
 - ITI
 - Territorial Farmers Association
 - NFTI
 - HRCPD
 - NWT Seniors Society
 - Food First
 - Community Gardens
 - Local Government (for available land)
 - Resources: funding for travel
 - Timeline
 - ITI provide funding for NFTI students to attend
 - Research, presentation of ideas on growing more food locally

5. Early Childhood

- Partners:
 - ECE
 - HSS
 - College
 - Parents
 - Literacy Council
 - Daycare Providers
 - School Districts
 - Aboriginal Head Start
 - Healthy Families
- Resources
 - Funding subsidies
 - More spaces
- Timeline:
 - Increase eligibility requirement for daycare user subsidy
 - Increase by 20% per year to day care providers
 - Research of impacts of Junior Kindergarten on daycare and models of service delivery

6. Housing:

- Partners:
 - GNWT
 - Towns and Villages
 - Aboriginal Governments
 - Private Developers
 - Habitat for Humanity
 - Mines (provide surplus trailers)
 - Transitional Housing
 - Architects
 - Aurora College (student housing)
- Resources
 - Using vacant units (including college, communities, etc.)
 - Northern Pathways
 - Land Access
 - Funding
- Timeline: Website with list of surplus units per community
- Workshop/round table on Housing (most important issues)
- Integrate policies for Aging in Place

Appendix A - Areas of Achievement – Complete List

Centres/Facilities

- Child Develop Centre – supported by RC Mission
- Day Centre (Adult and youth activities) - 3
- Friendship Centre – Teen
- Seniors Centres
- Salvation Army

Food Security Programs

- Aurora College has many programs including education and providing students for work placements (nurses, etc.). They also have a food bank for the students and food is provided to some extent via Food Rescue; also they help new immigrants
- Breakfast Program – Mangilaluk School (3)
 - Food First – breakfast, food programs in schools – Fort Simpson – person hired to do school breakfast program
 - Brighter Futures breakfast program for kids in schools
- Community Feasts
- Community Food Banks – (4)
 - Fort Smith Model – food bank at the Church, provide outdoor gear to community members
 - Food Bank – Tuktoyaktuk – Roman Catholic Mission supported by the community
 - Food Bank Assistance – work with public/members (food drives, donations)
 - Fall hunts – Kakisa
 - Church – Food bank (Ft. Smith)
- Community Freezers
- Community Garden (3)
- Community hunt/fishing – share with Elders single parents, families and those that can't get out on the land - Tumivut program (our footsteps - Ulukhaktok) - caribou hunting, making shoes
- Food first, program called Taste Makers. Teach kids to shop and cook at an early age. Program info out to each school. Provide funding for food, admin, and equipment costs. Over 30 schools involved in program. Focused on grades 6-8, but may vary. In action for a couple years. Money from different pockets. Some national. Associated with Breakfast Club of Canada
- Food Rescue (3)
 - Food security for mothers – IRC
 - Food Security Measures – food bank, soup kitchen, healthy benefits, etc.
- Friendship Centre - teen room, activities for youth & lunch program (education for different programs)
- Hampers (Elders, singles, homeless, new mothers)
- Healthy Eating – Wrigley
- Healthy Foods in Schools programs – there is increased attendance due to food programs
- Hot lunch program – Ingamo Hall

- Hunters' & Trappers' Programs
- Inuvik has an Arctic market/school has a farmer's market. Inuvik – ISR has a food security working group/market groceries, community freezer, school – makes food for the soup kitchen, has a food bank; works with the traditional harvest
- Meals on Wheels (Fort McPherson Model – someone cooks for Elders each Friday)
- Native Women Association
- Nutrition Bingo
- Nutrition North Food Program with Active School Program – Trout Lake
- Nutritional Health and social inclusion programs – IRC
- Redistribute big game from hunters
- Rotary Club/Union of Northern Workers– healthy meals/snacks in schools. No stigmatization to the program at school
- Poverty Initiative – supplying whitefish and convey to Elders and low-income families – available at Ehdiiat Gwich'in Council office and will deliver
- Pre-natal program (give mothers vouchers, assist mother to purchase healthy foods)
- Secret Santa (Hay River)
- Soup kitchen/breakfast program (3)
- Stuff the Bus to feed hungry people over Christmas
- Teacher Association contributes to Anti-Poverty - active engagement in communities
- Trout Lake's Nutrition North Canada program - provides support to 30 children
- United Way Funding proposals – funded a lot of soup kitchens
- Weekend outreach van. Drove around in the communities from midnight until 4 in the morning during the winter time. Provided gloves, hats and water
- Winter coats for the homeless
- Work with dieticians, community health nurses and community members
- Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) – provides food to tenants through Yellowknife's 'Food Rescue'
- Yellowknife Farmer's Market – celebrates foods and communities/grassroots food celebration

Housing

- Bailey House
- Lynn's Place/Betty House (2)
- Day Shelter – assist clients when overnight shelters not available – Yellowknife
- Emergency Housing – YWCA Rockhill (2) – emergency and transitional housing – supportive living for clients
- Group Homes
- Housing First – this was a new concept 3 years ago and now it has been embraced so is a success from last year.
- Housing shelters
- Landlord Round Table (Northern Property management is at the table)
- Men's homeless Shelter (Ft. Smith)
- Rent Scale

- Rent Subsidy for Purchase
- Rockhill - shorter form of transitional housing to Lynn's Place
- Side Door – keeping kids off the street – transitional housing for youth
- Sutherland House/Women's shelter
- Transitional Housing
- Women's Shelters
- YMCA – provides affordable housing – learn to take care of unit, pay rent on time, etc.

Programs and Service Providers

- Access to health care at no cost
- Adult Education
- After care coordinator to deal with housing and after care for clients
- Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training (ASET) Programs
- Believe in Yourself Program – holistic approach includes Dene values and beliefs – need change in SFA funding to support – Yellowknives Dene First Nation
- Bush Philosophy
- CPNP
- Care and Share Together
- Charlie donating to local causes
- City of Yellowknife - 5 year Community Advisory Board - plan to address homelessness
- City of Yellowknife's Recreation for All – part of the Social Issues Committee
- Community Action Research Team (Tlicho) – STD – had the highest rate of STI's. Members from the medical community trained people in the community and packages and information was delivered about the implications etc. of chlamydia as well as syphilis. Community was the highest in STD now zero. Also, MRSA– 39 cases in the community. Went out into the community with kits and people went into the community to teach them and then after end of program was down to 2 cases
- Community Advisory Board (CAB) - bringing the groups together is a sign of achievement – community collaboration
- Community Action Research Team (CART) does good work, most recently the video about violence against women.
- Community emergency funding - Fundraising through events – i.e. Bingo in Simpson and they use funds to assist families in need i.e. Medical travel for funerals etc.
- Coordination of all the local service agencies to provide support in a client centred manner (Inuvik)
- CPNP program for the young ladies that links with community development – helps ladies and children learn how to cook and take care of their families - Paulatuk
- Cultural and On-the-land Programs - Ulukhaktok Tumivut Program
- Day Shelter – run by the Disabilities Council
- *Dress To Impress Program* at Career Center (CDETNO): includes mock job interviews to help people find employment, also makes business attire available for interviews → even steel toe boots (Program has been well received)

- Elder's Committee
- Elders Day – once a week
- “Elders in Motion” - Seniors Society helps seniors to become more connected through activities
- Foot Washing Program – group of volunteers – clients have their feet washed, get warm socks, preventative (France made a documentary)
- Funding for social housing and homeless programming
- Getting Youth and elders together – learning the local languages
- Gameti 5 Year Anti-Poverty Strategy – Health, Education, Employment, Human Capital
- Hay River - Job creation and training, Literacy program, Driver Training, Individual needs assessments, Life-skills education: cooking, shopping and budgeting, services to create employment (snow shovelling, kitchen helpers)
- Government Service Officers are very useful supports within the community as front-line government workers who help their fellow community members to navigate the government system.
- Head Start Program
- Healthy Children's Initiative
- Healthy Families Initiative
- Hunters and Trappers Programs (2)
- Inuvik Interagency Committee – long-term, inter-disciplinary, solutions focussed, looking at problems and solutions
- ITI – provides equipment, hunting gear - targets families – working to bring in chickens and poultry
- Literacy program and violence against women video – in the Tlicho language
- Literacy Outreach Centre has worked really well – through Yellowknife association for Community Living - taking literacy and putting things into plain language has been really important – Flexibility is important – part of literacy outreach, not about building but about the attitude of welcoming, you can make something happen without the building
- Legal Aid; lawyer is provided; community justice – community justice program – where volunteers work out solutions
- New Horizons for Elders
- NFTI training in Hay River
- NFTI is a success – training people from the communities on a small scale; community greenhouses in Fort Good Hope as a result, people came in for training with expenses paid and everyone came
- NWTHC Construction Loan Agreements – i.e. Betty House and Bailey House
- On-the-land programs for homeless persons
- OTL Programs (Beaufort Delta); after care coordinator to assist people so they can get back to their own homes, resumes etc.
- Pre-Natal Care (3)
 - Pre-natal program – Paulatuk – expecting, youth, families in need, cooking skills, nutrition
 - Pre-natal programs – IRC

- Salvation Army successes – 2nd stage withdrawal management/recovery support programs
- Secret Santa
- Senior home heating – assist senior to stay in their homes
- Sharing the Care Alliance
- Social Workers
- Successes with the Youth – initiatives to end Youth homelessness
- Take a Kid Trapping
- Thrift Stores – Ingamo Hall
- Traditional Knowledge incorporated into programs
- Traditional Moose hide tanning programs bridging the gap between Elders and Youth – Trout Lake
- Trauma Informed Practice – training offered to range of service providers, shift attitudes, flexible and respectful approach
- Ulukhaktok – have on-the-land programs; women sew and make sleds for people who want to go hunting
- Warming Shelter (Inuvik)
- Weledeh School programs are successes
- Yellowknife Community Foundation. 1993 – requests from when people pass away
- Youth treatment camps
- Success in the larger context includes awareness and commitments of the organizations

Community Wellness

- AA Meetings
- Community Wellness Programs – IRC
- Healing workshop for community members – workshops on relationships and traditional parenting, grieving workshops, etc.
- Wellness Court – get vendors into different programs
- Wellness Programs (2)
 - Wellness programs based on research – contact with each family – Tlicho Government
- Wellness Workers (Upgrading, education, programs for seniors) (3)

Appendix B – Areas for Improvement

Community Connectedness and Community Partnerships

- Many organizations are still working in silos. We need to foster a sense of community in order to move forward to reduce the impact of poverty – that is, explore common goals, common values.
- Organizations need to collaborate rather than compete for funding.
- Can we revive a sense of volunteerism in reducing impact of poverty? How can people living in poverty be recruited to lead/organize projects?
- There is a strong link between poverty and addictions.
- Can we stop using “Mental Health and Addictions?” Many people with mental health issues do not have addiction issues and vice versa. There seems to be stigma attached to accessing services when they are lumped as both “mental health and addictions.”
- People are afraid to ask for help because mental health and addictions are lumped together and they should not be lumped together (Mental Health Commission of Canada is also being engaged)

Food security

- Nutrition North Canada is not working. Bring back the food mail program.
- Big game hunters wish to donate the meat from their hunt. Is there a way to “harvest” this meat and distribute in a more efficient/cost effective way? Right now, volunteers are butchering, packaging and distributing the meat using their own resources and money.
- Redistributing overripe produce and almost expired foods from the store works well in Yellowknife. “Food Rescue is an organization based in Yellowknife. Why do we not have more “food rescues?”
- Look into subsidies for fuel for community hunts.
- Establish more community freezers.

Housing

- Money is lapsing with some organizations for housing projects. How can we work with these organizations to use the funds?
- Are there alternatives for “hard to house” individuals?

Policy Development, Income, Employment support:

- Is there a place for public-private partnerships to reduce poverty? What can business do to encourage entrepreneurs?
- Is there training or opportunities for cottage industries?
- How can we promote specialized trades to meet the demand of new industries (construction of new Mackenzie highway)?
- Advocate for “living wage” policy vs. minimum wage. Communities across Canada are responding to increasingly high levels of low wage poverty. We need to advocate that families should earn an income sufficient for them to pay for the basic necessities of life.
- NWT Seniors Society - No specific program to address low income seniors.

- Private sector – social, community conscience group/can be more effective than government - how to include private (business) sector in social agendas (places in BC have done it)
- Food Security – not enough beds at the Youth Centre
- Food Bank – moved to end of town – trying to find a local downtown location to provide food as #s have gone down.
- Youth housing is a priority
- Gap in the working poor. Rent subsidy only available for 2 years. Staff in agencies.
- Fort Simpson – as traditional people you don't have poverty – when you live off the land. Changed with coming into communities. People in the communities that are not very capable. They get work anywhere to survive – nothing in their home communities. Urbanization.
- Consultation is important in the NWT, but does the GNWT truly understand what it asks of communities? Does engagement burden communities? What should this look like? How do you communicate to people in communities that services are available? How does the community communicate to the government that services are not available?
- There are many problems with alcohol and drugs, but no programs to deal with these issues.
- What programs addresses middle aged adults?
- Wrigley does not have a day shelter or a warming center, need that to address Anti-Poverty.
- Tulita, Wrigley and Tuktoyaktuk do not know of any in community addictions programming.
- Noted confusion about the scope of practice/roles and responsibilities for Community Wellness Workers - What types of programs are they allowed to deliver?
- Wrigley very well versed in funding available - Tulita and Tuktoyaktuk less clear about what is available – better promotion of the assistance programs available to the community – Anti-Poverty funding – what you can you community wellness plan funding for? Discussed the opportunity for information sharing between communities.
- Core funding needed – so many programs based on year to year money, forced to use programing and staff money to pay heating without core funding
- 5 year multi-year funding for agencies - major need
- Shifting understanding of multiple presenting issues, while working at centre for northern families, women could only access addictions treatment, away from families, but no one went to underlying layers i.e. residential schools, intimate partner violence, so programs that shift approach to making programs more trauma informed- trauma informed practice model, where we are looking at root causes, not just the effects.
- From the last Roundtable in Dettah – had a meeting to talk about strategies we are working on – community members weren't well aware what Anti-Poverty was – were going to bring it back to communities and inform them – didn't see the consultation with communities – only one person represented from each community – priorities will differ – need more members of the communities involved – come up with tools to help people at community level – need long-term ways to affect next generation – need those tools to address poverty
- Need support system to help with 10-day detox – hear it being said but no action being done
- Cost of living is so high – people have a hard time managing the little income they have – people try and make use of the land – but so expensive to go out there – the subsidies are very small – not enough – if skidoo breaks down, to buy part – so expensive and not available in communities – good if government could consider subsidy on aboriginal hunter for parts etc. – help trappers to buy the bigger parts that sometimes break – these are the types of people who are going to save the community – have good knowledge of the land, but can't afford it

- How can we partner together in the communities to address issues – give them tools to help themselves instead of band aid solutions
- Aftercare – after they go through treatment, no aftercare in communities – fall back into the same patterns
- talk about stakeholders, but no street people at this meeting

Appendix C – 2014 December NWT Anti-Poverty Roundtable Presentations

From the Front Line (by Captain Ruth Gillingham – Salvation Army in Yellowknife) -

Presentation can be found at <http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/>.

Poverty at Our School (by Weledeh students Madison Mantla and Meadow Munroe – with Weledeh teacher Jenny Reid) - Presentation (including the link above) can be found at

<http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/>.

Overview of Wellness Plans and their Relationship to Anti-Poverty Work (by Guy Erasmus – Manager of Community Wellness Initiatives for Aboriginal Health and Community Wellness – HSS – GNWT) - Presentation can be found at <http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/>.

Creating Partnerships (by Steve Ellis, Northern Senior Associate – TIDES Canada) – Presentation was not provided but a summary of it can be found at <http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/>.

Report from Inuvik Warming Centre (by Alana Mero, Archie Inlangasuk, and Sheila O’Kane) - Presentation was not provided but a summary of it can be found at <http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/>.

Writing Effective Grant Applications (by Julie Green) - Presentation can be found at <http://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/>.

