





Evaluation Report for the Contributions to Inuit Cultural Organizations to Promote the Development of Inuit Culture and Language

E100.A3 C364

About the Illustrations

The Westcoasters

(Bottom)

The Indians who now live along the west coast of Canada are direct descendants of skillful mariners who navigated the open ocean of the North Pacific in handhewn cedar canoes long before the arrival of the European. To attain their livelihood these people daily braved the perils of an area frequently referred to as the "Graveyard of the Pacific." The "Westcoasters" is a graphic visual tribute to the courageous and indomitable spirit of the west coast people.

and the Artists ...

Roy Henry Vickers

Roy Vickers is a Coast Tsimshian who spent his early youth at Kitkatla, an ancient Indian village on an Island at the mouth of the Skeena River, British Columbia. Later his family settled in the Victoria area. While there, in art classes at school he was unable to relate to the European painters and the "great masters" and turned instead to the art of his Tsimshian heritage; it was here that he found himself.

It wasn't long before his artwork showed considerable promise and he was admitted to the Gitanmax School of Northwest Coast Indian Art at Ksan in Hazelton, B.C. In two years of intense study at Gitanmax, Roy matured into a highly skilled artist with a marked ability to sensitively blend traditionalist and contemporary forms. (Roy's other talents include University lecturing and television acting.) His carvings and paintings may be found in major public and private collections in Canada, the United States and Japan.

Creation

(Middle)

To use the artist's words "... meaningful traditions are governed by the works of the Creator, and are believed to be sacred. It is from nature that the Native peoples adopt symbolism." Thus the "Creation" became the first of his Iroquois paintings. It is a work that portrays in physical symbols a vision of ancient Iroquoian spiritual concepts: the Turtle Island — the Earth, the Great Tree of Peace — Brotherhood and Unity, the Guardian Eagle — the Creator's watchcare, and the Sun — our Elder Brother.

Arnold Jacobs

Arnold Jacobs is a Six Nations' Iroquois artist who is emerging as a visual interpreter and historian of the rich culture of his people. After studying in the Special Arts Program at Toronto's Central Technical School, Arnold went on to develop his distinctive techniques through thirteen years of experience in the commercial arts field. His works have brought him international recognition.

Central to Arnold's creative expression are symbols of the earth and sky — such as the waters, the four winds, thunder and the sun. For him these supporters of life are also spiritual forces that should inspire within us true thankfulness to the Creator.

The Goose and the Mink

(Top right)

The Northern Goose and Mink serve as a vivid portrayal symbolizing the unending and universal struggle between good and evil, the forces of life and death. In both the animate and the inanimate creation — in the prey and in its predator and in the variations between the lightened and the darkened suns — we see an emphasis on the continuing conflict between these forces and the pathway of division between them.

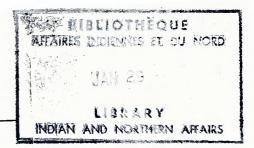
Jackson Beardy

Jackson Beardy was born as the fifth son of a family of 13 in the isolated Indian community of Island Lake, about 600 kilometres north of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Deprived of his home and language at the age of 7, he spent 12 disorienting and traumatic years in residential school life. Thus Jackson's early manhood found him in the struggle to reconcile the two worlds of white and Indian society. It was at this time that he returned north in a quest to again learn the ways and teachings of his people.

Later, unrecognized and being unaware of any other Indian artists in Canada, he began to pioneer his own art form — one portraying traditional legends and nature in uniquely colourful, creative and symbolic images. In time his paintings have found their place in established collections throughout North America and Europe. His recent death in December of 1984 was lamented as a great loss to Canada.

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10-482 (1-88)

Evaluation Directorate
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

October 1988

Evaluation Report
for the
Contributions to Inuit Cultural
Organizations to Promote the Development
of Inuit Culture and Language

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· NGV 3 0 1988

Your file Votre référence

Our file Notre référence 4.9.11 SB

Members of the Departmental Audit and Evaluation Committee

Evaluation of the Contributions to Inuit Cultural Organizations

Attached for your review is the evaluation report for the above-mentioned study.

<u>Issues</u>: The report addresses the following issues:

- the extent to which there is a continuing rationale for the program;
- the extent to which the projects funded contributed to the promotion of Inuit culture and language and reflected Inuit priorities; and
- the improvements that can be made in the administration of the program if it is to be continued.

Findings: The evaluation found that there is a continuing rationale for the program. The evaluation also found that the project development and the approval processes are working well. The majority of the projects undertaken by the three cultural organizations contributed to the development and preservation of Inuit culture and language. The program could be improved within the present budget in the areas of communication, planning, administration and monitoring.

.../2



Recommendations: The study recommends that the program be continued and that a five-year action plan be developed by each Centre. It also recommends the establishment of a communication network and a redefinition of the mandate of the Board of Directors.

<u>Background</u>: The evaluation was conducted in-house. Data collection undertaken included a file review, telephone interviews, and on-site interviews.

Alan Winberg

Director

Evaluation Directorate

Attach.

Table of Contents

		Page
537.5	DOUBLUS OUMANU (COMATES	•
EXE	ECUTIVE SUMMARY/SOMMAIRE	ĺ
1.	Purpose of the report	1.
2.	Purpose of the evaluation	1
3.	Evaluation issues	1
4.	Approach and methodology	1
5.	Limitations	2
6.	Program description	2
7.	Findings and recommendations	3
	7.1 Issue 1: The extent to which there is a continuing rationale for the program	3 3 3
	7.2 Issue 2: Contribution of projects to the promotion of Inuit culture and language	4 4 4 6
	7.3 Issue 3: Improvements that can be made in the administration of the program	6 6 8 8 9 9
8.	Conclusion	11

TABLE AND CHARTS

Table 1	Number of projects by centres and status	4
	Project Development/Approval Process Distribution of projects by areas	5 7
	Inuit Cultural Institute: Breakdown of proposed budget for projects	10

APPENDICES

Appendix	1	Program	Prof	lile		
Appendix	2	List of	Key	Projects	by	Centres
Appendix	3	Study Te	erms	of Refere	ence	2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Requirement for an Evaluation

In its submission to Treasury Board in 1985, INAC undertook to carry out an evaluation as input for a decision on the future of the program prior to its renewal.

2. Program Activities

The activity of the program is to fund specific projects related to the promotion and development of Inuit culture and language.

3. Findings

The evaluation found that the project development and the approval processes are working well. The majority of the projects undertaken by three cultural organizations contributed to the development and preservation of Inuit culture and language.

It was found that the program could be improved within the present budget in the areas of communication, planning, administration and monitoring.

4. Recommendations

It is recommended that the program be continued with the following changes:

- A five-year action plan with precise goals be developed by the Centres. The plan should cover each of the categories of projects undertaken by the Centres. The planning exercise should assess what has been achieved and what remains to be done, and set priorities for the various types of activities that are to be pursued.
- A communication network be established among the Centres in order to share information on the various aspects of projects.
- . The responsibilities of the Board of Directors be clearly defined and include the establishment of priorities, monitoring of projects, financial accountability and administrative authority.
- . The Elder's conference be held less frequently (e.g. every five years).

SOMMAIRE

1. Exigence d'évaluation

Dans la soumission au Conseil du Trésor de 1985, MAINC s'est engagé à mener une étude d'évaluation afin de contribuer à la décision touchant l'avenir du programme avant son renouvellement.

2. Activités du programme

L'activité du programme est de financer des projets spécifiques reliés à la promotion et au développement de la culture et du langage inuit.

3. Constatations

L'évaluation a trouvé que les processus de développement de projets et d'approbation fonctionnent bien. La majorité des projets entrepris par les trois organismes ont contribué au développement et à la préservation de la culture et du langage inuit.

Il fut aussi constaté que des améliorations pourraient être apportées au programme à l'intérieur du budget actuel dans les domaines de la communication, de la planification, de l'administration et de la vérification.

4. Recommandations

Il est recommandé que le programme continue avec les modifications suivantes :

- Qu'un plan d'action quinquennal incluant des buts précis soit développé par les Centres. Ce plan devrait inclure toutes les catégories de projets entrepris par les Centres. L'exercice de planification devrait évaluer ce qui a été accompli, ce qu'il reste à réaliser, et établir des priorités pour les différents types de projets à être réalisés.
- Qu'un réseau de communication soit établi parmi les Centres afin de partager l'information touchant les divers aspects des projets.
- Que les responsabilités du Conseil d'administration soient bien précisées et qu'elles incluent l'établissement de priorités, la surveillance de projets, l'imputabilité financière et la responsabilité administrative.

- A better monitoring mechanism be developed. A status report including project progress as well as financial and statistical information should be prepared for the Board of Directors and should cover all activities of the Centres. Data on the sale/distribution of publications should be included to show the use of end products.
- . Market research be undertaken with a view to identify products from the Centre that should be sold to all users.

- . Que la conférence des aînés soit tenue moins fréquemment (p. ex. tous les cinq ans).
- Qu'un meilleur mécanisme de suivi soit développé. Un état d'avancement des projets ainsi que des données financières et statistiques devraient être préparés pour le Conseil d'administration et devraient inclure toutes les activités des Centres. Les données concernant la vente et la distribution des publications devraient être inclues afin de démontrer l'usage de celles-ci.
- . Une recherche commerciale devrait être réalisée afin d'identifier ce qui devrait être vendu à tous les usagers.

1. Purpose of the report

This report presents the findings and recommendations of the evaluation of the Contributions to Inuit Cultural Organizations to promote the development of Inuit culture and language. It includes information on results achieved by the contributions, cost of projects, rationale of the program, a review of the delivery process and administrative practices as well as recommendations and suggestions to improve the two latter aspects.

2. Purpose of the evaluation

In its submission to Treasury Board in 1985, INAC undertook to carry out an evaluation as input for a decision on the future of the program prior to its renewal (T.B. 798799, Appendix C, paragraphs G and K).

3. Evaluation issues

In accordance with the terms of reference approved by the Associate Deputy Minister, Northern Affairs Program and the Chairman of the Departmental Audit and Evaluation Committee, this evaluation addresses the following issues:

- the extent to which there is a continuing rationale for the program;
- the extent to which the projects funded contributed to the promotion of Inuit culture and language and reflected Inuit priorities; and
- the improvements that can be made in the administration of the program if it is to be continued.

4. Approach and methodology

The evaluation was done in-house by the Evaluation Directorate at INAC. It consisted of:

- . a file review at Headquarters;
- . a series of interviews with H.Q. managers;
- on-site interviews with the members of the Board of Directors of the Centre receiving the largest proportion of the contribution budget;
- on-site interviews with staff of the Centre receiving the largest proportion of the contribution budget;
- telephone interviews with Executive Directors of all funded Centres; and
- . a review of project documents of all Centres.

5. Limitations

The time and cost constraints imposed the following limitations to the evaluation:

- Interviews were not held with the target groups/users such as translators, interpreters, course attendants, etc.;
- . The document review was limited as some information was not readily available; some information requested was not received; and detailed information on project funding and actual costs was not maintained.

6. Program description

As stated in Appendix C, paragraph C of the Treasury Board decision #798799, the purpose of the program is:

"to contribute to the promotion of Inuit culture and language through the support of activities reflecting current Inuit priorities in these areas and to assist the Department to meet its objectives relating to the strengthening of Inuit heritage in the contemporary north."

The <u>activity</u> of the program is to fund specific projects. To this end, the three following cultural organizations have received funding over the last three fiscal years:

- . Inuit Cultural Institute;
- . Avatag Cultural Institute Inc.; and
- . Torngasok Cultural Centre.

The total amounts of contributions were \$269,845 in 1985/86; \$300,000 in 1986/87; and, \$300,000 in 1987/88. The amount for 1985/86 includes \$45,000 for the Igloolik Education Society (\$25,000) and Inuvialuit Communications Society (\$20,000).

A program profile with a description of these organizations is presented in Appendix 1.

7. Findings and recommendations

7.1 <u>Issue 1: The extent to which there is a continuing</u> rationale for the program

7.1.1 Program rationale

The evaluation found that the conditions existing when the program was implemented are still in place. However, the evaluation found that some improvement could be made in both planning and administration areas.

It is recommended that:

• the program be continued with the changes described in this report.

7.1.2 Program objectives and plans

All respondents said that the objective is still relevant and should not be changed.

The evaluation found that precise goals should be developed and included in a five-year action plan. It would facilitate the measurement of achievements as well as help to assess what remains to be done in relation to the program objective.

It is recommended that:

- precise goals be developed in relation with the activities of the centres; and
- the terms and conditions of the program include a long-term action plan (e.g. five years) prepared and submitted by the organizations. This plan should define specific activities to be undertaken in order to meet the program goals and objective.

7.2 <u>Issue 2: Contribution of projects to the promotion of Inuit culture and language</u>

7.2.1 Setting of priorities and approval process of projects

The approval process of projects is presented in Chart 1.

The evaluation found that the project development and current approval processes are working well, that they are consistent with program objectives and reflect Inuit priorities.

It is recommended that:

 the current project development and approval processes remain in place.

7.2.2 Categories of projects

The evaluation found that the projects undertaken contributed to the development and preservation of Inuit culture and language. Of the 48 projects carried out during the last three years, only two were not directly related to the objective. Appendix 2 presents a detailed list of projects.

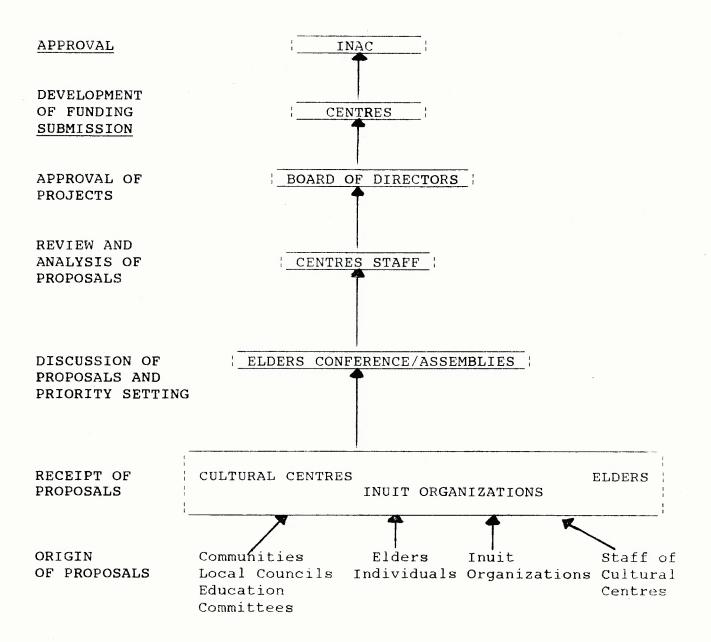
As shown in Table 1, 40 of the 48 projects are completed while 8 are still on-going. Of the completed projects, some are continuous such as the magazines, newsletters and conferences.

1				Table 1				1
		_			_	(1)		_
i	Numb	er of pro	jects	by centre	s and	status(1)		
1								i
i	1	TOT	1	3.07.7	1	maa	ı m	omar I
1. 1	•	ICI	i	ACII		TCC	-	OTAL
1	No.	\$! 1AC	\$	i No	. \$	No.	\$
i			i		1		ì	•
Status	i		ş		i		:	-
	i i		1		;		;	1
Completed								·
On-going								
TOTAL	27	\$505,295	1 15	\$199,606	; 6	\$143,014	48	\$847,915
								1

⁽¹⁾ This covers the fiscal years 1985/86 to 1987/88.

CHART 1

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT/APPROVAL PROCESS



The evaluation found that projects can be classified into six categories of activities. Chart 2 presents the breakdown of projects by areas.

It is recommended that (consistent with the recommendation presented in section 7.1.2):

. a five-year action plan be developed by the Centres. The plan should cover each of the categories of projects undertaken by the Centres. The planning exercise should assess what has been achieved and what remains to be done, and set priorities for the various types of activities that are to be pursued.

7.2.3 Importance of the contribution

Program funding represents only part of the total funding received by these Centres. The evaluation team has not been able to obtain financial data on the relative importance of the contributions from the program to carry out the projects.

Interviewees said that the contributions were vital to carry out the projects and that without these contributions there would be little or no funds for some projects.

It is recommended that:

• Financial data showing sources and amount of funding be collected to demonstrate the total actual costs of projects as well as the relative importance of the contributions from the program.

7.3 <u>Issue 3: Improvements that can be made in the administration of the program</u>

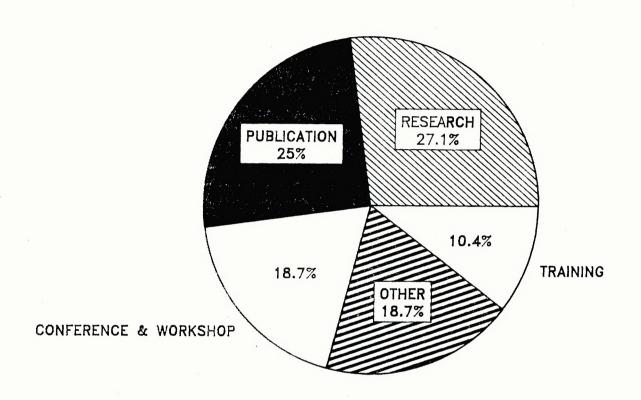
The following findings and recommendations are based on the review made at the Inuit Cultural Institute.

7.3.1 Duplication of projects

Interviewees said that it is impossible to duplicate work undertaken by another Centre due to the nature of projects and client groups. However, staff from one Centre were not aware of projects being carried out in the other Centres.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY AREAS 1985/86 - 1987/88

CHART 2



The evaluation found that INAC sends publications of Centres to other Centres, but that there is no communication network among the Centres. The evaluation found that it would be very useful for each Centre to know about the projects undertaken in other Centres. This would allow sharing of experience in areas such as methodologies, resource persons, products, etc., and would lead to cost diminution in conducting similar projects.

It is recommended that:

 a communication network be established among the Centres in order to share information on the various aspects of projects.

7.3.2 Role of the Board of Directors

The evaluation found that although the Board of Directors has a clear mandate, each Director has a different conception of his role and responsibilities.

The Board is composed of representatives from each region being served by the Centre and holds meetings twice a year. Each Director is appointed for a four-year term.

The evaluation found that the Directors were aware of the areas being researched, but were not aware of the specifics of on-going projects.

It is suggested that action be taken to:

- ensure that the mandate of the Board is well understood by all its members, and that their responsibilities are clearly defined to include the following:
 - establishment of priorities;
 - monitoring of projects;
 - financial accountability; and
 - administrative authority.

7.3.3 Progress reports

The evaluation found that there was a lack of information in terms of consolidated status reports, financial and statistical reports and annual reports on activities of the Centre. If presented on a regular basis, this information would be very useful to the Board of Directors to take more informed decisions.

It is recommended that:

a periodic status report (e.g. quarterly, semi-annually...) covering all projects be prepared for and reviewed by the Board of Directors. This report should be structured to include project progress reports, and financial and statistical information on all activities of the Centre.

7.3.4 Monitoring of usefulness of end products

Based on file reviews and interviews, the evaluation found that there was no mechanism to assess the usefulness of the end products of projects. There is no collection/analysis of data on the number of publications distributed, requested, etc. Such a mechanism would help to set priorities and to determine the areas of projects that are the most appropriate to meet the objectives.

It is recommended that:

Data on the sale/distribution of publications be collected and analysed to show the use of the end products and, that results be included in the status report presented to the Board of Directors.

7.3.5 Costs of projects

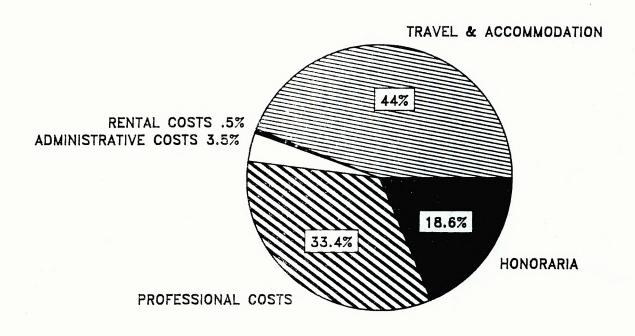
The evaluation found that close to 50% of the funding was spent on travel and accommodation as shown in Chart 3. The most important share is generated by the Elder's Conference held every two years.

The evaluation found that with a long-term action plan, this conference could be held every five years instead of every two years. Also, as Board members are from the regions, they can play a more important role in their communities in terms of bringing ideas from the Elders to the Centre and giving them feedback on projects. This would allow allocation of a larger share of the budget to other projects.

It is recommended that:

 the Elder's Conference be held less frequently (e.g. every five years).

INUIT CULTURAL INSTITUTE: BREAKDOWN OF PROPOSED BUDGET FOR PROJECTS(1) 1985/86 - 1987/88



^{(1) 15} projects were selected among the total number of projects(27) according to the availability of the information required.

7.3.6 Cost recovery

The evaluation found that a few products were sold. However, many other products are valuable and there is an opportunity to obtain an additional source of financing and revenues in selling these products.

In order to self-finance some projects, market research should be undertaken. This activity would allow Centres to estimate the market for their products and the price of products without having a negative impact on the objective of the program.

It is recommended that:

 market research be undertaken with a view to identify products of the Centre that should be sold to all users.

8. Conclusion

Almost all projects undertaken were in accordance with the selection criteria and contributed to meet the objectives of the contribution program. Planning and administrative practices could be improved. Better mechanisms of communication and monitoring are required.

APPENDIX 1

Program Profile



1. PROGRAM PROFILE

1.1 Background

A program evaluation study of INAC's Inuit Culture and Linguistics component was completed in December 1983.

The study concluded that INAC's activities in support of Inuit language and culture contributed to the strengthening and preservation of Inuit language and culture, in the face of rapid social change, while encouraging Inuit organizations and individuals to take an increasingly stronger role in the process.

In 1985, a program of contributions was established to support specific projects related to Canadian Inuit language and culture.

A major recommendation of the study pertained to the devolution of INAC's activities in the fields of Inuit language and culture to representative Inuit organizations. The Program implemented this recommendation in 1985 by establishing a program of contributions to support specific projects related to Canadian Inuit language and culture.

1.2 Objectives

As stated in Appendix C, paragraph C of T.B. decision #798799, the purpose of the contribution is:

"to contribute to the promotion of Inuit culture and language through the support of activities reflecting current Inuit priorities in these areas and to assist the Department to meet its objectives relating to the strengthening of Inuit heritage in the contemporary north."

The Treasury Board submission also states "Throughout this period (1985-1990), the Northern Program, while continuing to play a central co-ordinating role in the delivery of Inuit cultural programs, will gradually shift from the direct supervision of services to the administration of funding mechanisms in support of activities initiated by Inuit cultural organizations".

1.3 Recipients and eligibility criteria

Only incorporated Canadian Inuit cultural organizations will be eligible for contributions. Applications for financial assistance will be assessed against the following criteria:

- Projects must involve important work relating to the advancement of Canadian Inuit language and culture.
- Projects will reflect and address current, generally accepted priorities for the promotion of Canadian Inuit culture and language.
- Projects will not duplicate work being undertaken by other Inuit organizations, federal, provincial or territorial governments, or by universities or similar research institutions.
- The Department will not fund projects for which funding is wholly available elsewhere.

 Applicants are encouraged to secure project funding from a variety of sources in addition to the Department, including private sector foundations.
- Projects principally involving activities in film making, video or broadcasting will be specifically excluded. The exact purpose of the contribution will be stated in the agreement.
- Funding of projects will depend on the availability of departmental financial resources.

2. ACTIVITIES

The activity of the program is to support specific projects related to Canadian Inuit language and culture.

In its first year, the program funded projects undertaken by the following Inuit organizations:

- . Inuit Cultural Institute
- . Avatag Cultural Institute
- . Torngasok Cultural Centre
- . Igloolik Education Society
- . Inuvialuit Communications Society

In its second and third year, the program provided funding for the first three centres aforementioned.

A description of each Centre is presented in the following sections.

2.1 Inuit Cultural Institute (ICI) - Eskimo Point, N.W.T.

This cultural institute was created in 1974 as a project of Inuit Tapirisat. The intent was to create an institution that would concern itself with the cultural and educational interests of the Inuit people, and give a better understanding of Inuit culture to those who are interested in the historical and cultural evolution of the Inuit. At present, the Institute sees its role as that of an educational body with the objectives of preserving Inuit culture and language for Inuit adults and children and making people aware of the importance of their preservation.

ICI is operated by a five-member board of directors whose membership is representative of the Inuit of the N.W.T. The institute is managed by an Executive Director, program and administrative staff for a total person-year allocation of seven.

2.2 Avatag Cultural Institute - Inukjuak, Nouveau Québec

This cultural institute was established in 1980 as a response to concerns that Inuit culture and their way of life were disappearing in the influx of southern lifestyles.

The current objectives of Avataq are to protect, preserve and develop Inuit cultural interests, and to recover and sustain culture and language in a way that can be applied through the educational system.

Avataq is operated by an eight-member board of directors whose membership is representative of each Inuit organization in Québec.

2.3 Torngasok Cultural Institute - Nain, Labrador

This institute was established in 1979 to examine and stimulate Inuit self-awareness.

The current objectives of the institute are to preserve Inuit values, teach the language and culture to the children with the specific target group of the middle generation, and to bring back Inuit traditional skills.

The institute is operated by a nineteen-member board of directors. This board consists of the same directors as the Labrador Inuit Association. Torngasok has a person-year allocation of three consisting of a Director, a translator and a secretary.

3. BUDGET AND RESOURCES

The contribution program \$300,000 budget is allocated to the three Centres on a per capita basis and is distributed as follows:

Inuit Cultural Institute \$195,000 Avataq Cultural Institute \$60,000 Torngasok Cultural Centre \$45,000

Over the period 1985/86 to 1987/88, \$824,845 was allocated to the Centres as shown in Table 1.

	T	able 1	
	1985-1986	1986-1987	1987-1988
ICI	\$116,550	\$195,000	\$195,000
ACI	80,245	60,000	60,000
TCC	28,050	45,000	45,000
	\$224,845	\$300,000	\$300,000

As mentioned earlier, the program also funded in its first year of operation the Igloolik Education Society and the Inuvialuit Communications Society for \$25,000 and \$20,000 respectively. The total amount spent by the program in 1985/86 stands at \$269,845.

Chart A illustrates the distribution of the Contribution Program by Inuit Cultural Organizations.

The projects undertaken by the centres are carried out by the staff of each Centre and/or by part-time or contracted personnel.

4. OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS

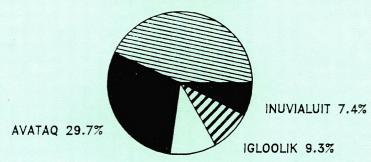
The major output of the program is the production of publications, dictionaries, conferences, and newsletters. A list of key projects by Centres is presented in Appendix 2.

The impact of the program is the promotion of Inuit culture and language.

Chart B presents the logic model of the program with the activities, outputs and impacts.

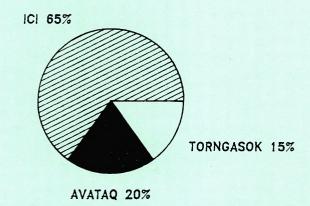
DISTRIBUTION OF CONTRIBUTION PROGRAM BY INUIT CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

ICI 43.2%

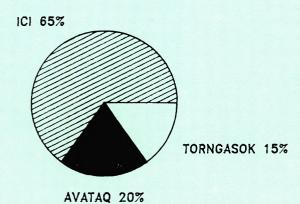


TORNGASOK 10.4%

1985-1986: \$269,845



1986-1987: \$300,000



1987-1988: \$300,000

Logic Model for the Contributions Program

Activities	Financial contributions to the three Inuit cultural organizations	Inuit cultural organizations	
Outputs by Centres	Inuit Cultural Institute	Torngasok Cultural Centre	Avataq Cultural Institute
	 Conference (terminology, Elders) Cultural and linguistic publications projects Arctic Survival Pilot Project 	- Cultural projects (Dictionary, photos) - Inuktitut Immersion program	- Inuit Language Retention and Development Program - Publications - Museology study projects
lapact	Promotion of the development of Inuit culture and language.	t culture and language.	

APPENDIX 2

List of Key Projects by Centres

INUIT CULTURAL INSTITUTE

PROJECTS	S/FISCAL YEAR	CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT(\$)	STATUS OF PROJECT
1985-86			
A	Agreement: 7th of October		
_	- Museum-Based Cultural Teaching Centre Trainee	5,500	Project completed
A	Agreement: 17th of October		
_	- 8th Annual Inuktitut Terminology Conference	30,000	Project completed
A	agreement: 7th of November		
_	Publication of a series Newsletters	9,000	Project completed
A	agreement: 26th of November		
-	· 1985 Elders' Conference	40,000	Project completed
A	agreement: 19th of February		
	Expo '86 Project: Inuktitut Magazine Special Issue; Disks of Inuktitut Songs	32,050	Project completed
		116,550 ¹	

 $^{^{1}}$ This is the total amount of contribution for that fiscal year.

Agreement: 15th of August				
- Evaluation of Computerized Financial System	10,400	Project completed		
- ICI Resource Material	14,000	Project completed		
- 9th Annual Terminology Conference	35,000	Project completed		
- Uqaqta Newsletter	14,000	Project completed		
- IS Developmental Committee Meeting	9,500	Project completed		
- Arctic Survival Handbook Publication	9,000	Project completed		
	91,900 ¹			
Agreement: 15th of August				
 Snowmobile Expedition and Walking Trip Manuscript 	8,500	Project completed		
- Collection of Elders' Personal and Historical Songs	3,500	Project completed		
- Elders' Biographies	20,000	Project on-going		
- Hands-On Teaching Display	7,000	Project completed		
- Collection of material	3,500	Project completed		
	42,500 ¹			
Agreement: 15th of September				
- 1986 COPE Inuvialuit Summer Language Camp	12,044	Project completed		

¹ This is the total amount of contribution for that agreement.

1986-87

	Agreement: 12th of February		
	- Inuktitut Orthography Posters	9,000	Project completed
	- Inuktitut Orthography Book Marks	4,500	Project completed
	- Inuktitut Terminology Word List Publication	14,400	Project completed
	 Study of ICI's Role in the NWT under Land Claims 	19,400	Project completed
		47,300 ¹	
		193,744 ²	
1987 - 8	 8		
	Agreement: 1st of June		
	- Elders' Conference	62,000	Project completed
	Agreement: 1st of June		
	- Uqaqta Magazine	19,000	Project completed
	- 10th Annual Terminology Workshop	35,000	Project completed
		54,000 ¹	
	Agreement: 1st of June		
	- Elders' Biographies	35,000	Project completed
	- Traditional Inuit Naming Practices	35,000	Project completed
	- Resource Centre	9,000	Project completed
		79,000 ¹	
		195,000 ²	
			,

 $^{^{\}scriptsize 1}$ This is the total amount of contribution for that agreement.

 $^{^{2}}$ This is the total amount of contribution for that fiscal year.

AVATAQ CULTURAL INSTITUTE

PROJECTS/FISCAL YEAR	CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT(\$)	STATUS OF PROJECT
1985-86		
Agreement: 21st of October		
- 1984 Elders' Conference	6,670	Project completed
Agreement: 21st of October		
- 1985 Elders' Conference	15,635	Project completed
Agreement: 25th of November		
- Inuit History Project	5,000	Project on-going (Three-year period)
 Inuit Artifacts Research and Fabrication 	10,000	Project completed
 Transcription and Translation of Educationa Materials 	5,000 1	Project completed
- Video Production	8,000	Project completed
- Publication of Inuit Place	e 9,000	Project completed
Names Inventory	37,000 ¹	
Agreement: 20th of December		
 Avataq Centre Steering Committee 	20,850	Project completed
	80,245 ²	

 $^{^{\}scriptsize 1}$ This is the total amount of contribution for that agreement.

 $^{^2}$ This is the total amount of contribution for that fiscal year.

1986-87

- Avatag Publications (Elders Proceedings and 1985-86 Annual Report) - 1986 Elders' Conference 15,000 Project completed (exhibits, performers, cultural exchanges) - 24,450 Project completed (exhibits, performers, cultural exchanges) - 59,4501 1987-88 Agreement: 11th of May - Inuit traditional "Custom" Law - Avatag publications (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional Medicine (Phase 2) - Museology - Museology - Museology 10,000 Project completed (Three-year period) - Project on-going (Three-year period) - Project on-going (Three-year period) - Project on-going (Three-year period)		Agreement: 23rd of July	•	
- Culturals Activities (exhibits, performers, cultural exchanges) 59,450 ¹ 1987-88 Agreement: 11th of May - Inuit traditional "Custom" Law - Avataq publications (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional 15,000 Project completed (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going		(Elders Proceedings and	20,000	Project completed
(exhibits, performers, cultural exchanges) 59,450 ¹ 1987-88 Agreement: 11th of May Inuit traditional 10,000 Project completed "Custom" Law Avataq publications 25,000 Project completed (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) Inuit Traditional 15,000 Project on-going (Three-year period) Museology 10,000 Project on-going		- 1986 Elders' Conference	15,000	Project completed
Agreement: 11th of May - Inuit traditional 10,000 Project completed "Custom" Law - Avataq publications 25,000 Project completed (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional 15,000 Project on-going (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going		(exhibits, performers,	,24,450	Project completed
Agreement: 11th of May - Inuit traditional 10,000 Project completed "Custom" Law - Avataq publications (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional Medicine (Phase 2) Project on-going (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going			59,450 ¹	
- Inuit traditional 10,000 Project completed "Custom" Law - Avataq publications (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional Medicine (Phase 2) Project on-going (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going	1987-8	8		
"Custom" Law - Avataq publications (Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional (Phase 2) (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going (Three-year period)		Agreement: 11th of May		
(Elders' Conference and 1986-87 Annual Report) - Inuit Traditional Medicine (Phase 2) - Museology 15,000 Project on-going (Three-year period) Project on-going			10,000	Project completed
Medicine (Phase 2) (Three-year period) - Museology 10,000 Project on-going		(Elders' Conference and	25,000	Project completed
			15,000	(Three-year
60,000 ¹		- Museology	10,000	Project on-going
			60,000 ¹	

 $^{^{1}}$ This is the total amount of contribution for that fiscal year.

APPENDIX 3

Study Terms of Reference

EVALUATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO INUIT CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF INUIT CULTURE AND LANGUAGE

NEED:

In its submission to Treasury Board in 1985, DIAND undertook to carry out an evaluation to provide input for decisions on the future of the program prior to its renewal. (T.B. 798799, Appendix C, paragraph G and K).

ISSUES:

The three main issues that the evaluation will address, are:

- The extent to which there is a continuing rationale for the program;
- The extent to which the projects funded contributed to the promotion of Inuit culture and language and reflected Inuit priorities; and
- * The improvements that can be made in the administration of the program if it is to be continued.

APPROACH:

The evaluation will be done in-house by the Evaluation Directorate at DIAND. It will consist of a file review at H.Q., a review of project documents received from all centres, a series of interviews with H.Q. managers and interviews with the directors of the organization that receives the largest contributions.

TIMEFRAME:

The project will be completed during September 1988.

COST:

Approximately \$3.5K travel costs (to be paid by the Evaluation Directorate) will be for one trip to Eskimo Point and one trip to Montréal to conduct interviews.

APPROVED:

F. R. Drummie

Chairman

Departmental Audit and Evaluation Committee

ladques Gérin

Associate Deputy Minister Northern Affairs Program

Notes sur les œuvres

Les habitants de la Côte Ouest

(Photo en bas à gauche)

Les Indiens qui demeurent présentement le long de la Côte Ouest du Canada sont de la même descendance d'habites marins qui ont navigué sur l'océan du Nord Pacifique, bien avant l'arrivée des Européens, dans des canots taillés à la main. Afin d'assurer leur subsistance, ces habitants affrontaient quotidiennement les risques d'une région fréquemment appelée le "cimetière marin du Pacifique". Le "Westcoasters" est un nommage visuel pittoresque à la volonté indomptable et courageuse des habitants de la Côte Ouest.

et sur les artistes ...

Roy Henry Vickers

Roy Henry Vickers, un Tsimshian de la Côte, a passé son enfance à Kitkatla, un ancien village Indien situé sur une île à l'embouchure de la rivière Skeena en Colombie-Britannique. Plus tard, sa famille s'installa dans la région de Victoria où il suivit des classes d'art. Il ne pouvait pas comprendre les peintres européens et les "grands maîtres". Ainsi donc, il se tourna vers l'art de son patrimoine Tsimshian et c'est ici qu'il découvrit sa créativité.

Dans peu de temps, ses œuvres d'art donnèrent de grandes espérances et il fut admis a l'institution "Gitanmax School or Northwest Coast Indian Art" à Ksan, Hazelton en Colombie-Britannique. Suite à deux années d'études sérieuses à Gitanmax, Roy a évolué en un artiste de forte compétence et possedant une aptitude prononcée à sensiblement marier les formes contemporaines et traditionalistes. (Roy est aussi un talentueux conférencier à l'Université et acteur de télévision.) Ses sculptures et peintures font partie des grandes collections publiques et privées au Canada, aux États-Unis et au Japon.

Creation

(Photo du milieu)

Si nous utilisons les paroles de cet artiste "* . . . les créations significatives sont guidées par les œuvres du Créateur et sont considérées sacrées. C'est de la nature que les peuples autochtones adoptent le symbolisme." Ainsi, la "Création" devint la première de ses peintures Iroquoises. C'est un œuvre qui décrit en symboles physiques une vision d'anciens concepts spirituels Iroquois : l'Ile Tortue — la Terre, le Grand Arbre de la Paix — Fraternité et Unité, l'Aigle Gardien — le Gardiennage du Créateur, et le Soleil — notre Frère Aîné.

Arnold Jacobs

Arnold Jacobs est un artiste Iroquois des Six Nations qui se révèle en tant qu'interprète et historien de la culture abondante de son peuple. Suite à ses études en art spécialisé à l'école Central Technical de Toronto, Arnold continua de développer ses techniques distinctes au cours de treize ans d'expérience dans le domaine de l'art commercial. Ses travaux sont reconnus au niveau international.

L'expression créative d'Arnold est centrée sur les symboles de la terre et du ciel — tels que les eaux, les quatre vents, le tonnerre et le soleil. Pour lui, ces éléments et phénomènes vitaux sont aussi des forces spirituelles qui devraient nous inspirer une juste reconnaissance au Créateur.

*Traduction:

"... meaningful traditions are governed by the works of the Creator, and are believed to be sacred. It is from nature that the Native peoples adopt symbolism.

"The Goose and the Mink"

(Photo en haut à droite)

L'oie et la martre du Nord offrent une représentation vive symbolisant la lutte interminable et universelle entre le bien et le mal, les forces de la vie et de la mort.

Nous voyons dans la création animée et inanimée — dans celle de la proie et du prédateur ainsi que dans les variations entre les soleils éclairci et obscurci — une accentuation du conflit continuel entre ces forces et le sentier qui les divise.

Jackson Beardy

Jackson Beardy est le cinquième fils d'une famille de 13 dans la communauté indienne isolée d'Island Lake quelques 600 kilomètres au nord de Winnipeg au Manitoba.

A l'âge de 7 ans, il fut prive de son chezlui et de son langage et passa douze années désorientées et traumatisantes dans un pensionnat. Jackson a donc vécu son adolescence à lutter pour se réconcilier avec les deux mondes des indiens et des blancs. C'est à ce tempsla qu'il partit vers le Nord en vue de réapprendre les usages et les préceptes de son peuple.

Plus tard, méconnu et ne connaissant aucun autre artiste Indien au Canada, il développa une forme d'art particulière décrivant les légendes traditionnelles et la nature en images créatives, symboliques et d'une coloration unique. Avec le temps, ses peintures ont pris place parmi les collections reconnues à travers l'Amérique du Nord et l'Europe. Sa mort récente en décembre 1984 fut une perte déplorable pour le Canada.