

There should be a way to manage drugs and alcohol without just trying to stop their delivery into the community. When drugs are unavailable, people turn to other things, like alcohol. That is not solving the problem.

We need to find a way to get over the injustices done in the past and deal with the issues of our future.

Some health care is provided in Nunavik but there is a lack of equipment and a lot of people still need to go somewhere else for these services.

We hear bad things about the patients' transit in Montreal. As well, the flight to and from Montreal is long.



Some children are being taken away from their parents and sent to live with non-Inuit couples in the south. What can we do about this?

The education difficulties affecting us today are keeping Inuit from working in our community and for regional organizations. We have to understand what these difficulties are and fix them.

Teacher training has been carried out for 34 years and many have graduated, but we still need more Inuit teachers.

There should be more opportunities for continuing education, not just in Montreal. Students should be encouraged to finish their education. We want to see Inuit x-ray technicians and Inuit staff in other specialized fields through training.

Traditional practices should be taught and used at the CLSC and with youth protection services.

The Ungaluk Program could be put to better use teaching young people about Inuit culture, funding women's shelters and supporting the reintegration of offenders into community life.

A court case can become a very long process and expensive due to court postponements and a \$500 lawyer fee each time.

There is concern for people who have been evicted from their dwellings. They end up at their parents' homes. Some elders whose children have been evicted are finding it very hard to manage financially, especially those who have retired or have no jobs. Evicted people have nowhere to go.

Lack of housing is still a big problem for our growing population. A home ownership program is offered but the people can still not afford to build their own homes. Even residents with good jobs who should be able to afford their own houses end up in debt.

When family members end up in prison, a lot of hardships are created: young children and grandchildren must be looked after; collect calls from detainees are expensive; etc.

The KRPF and residents should work together to improve understanding between them.

Our communities need the same level of infrastructure (education, health, sports, cultural, justice, etc.) as communities in the south.

There are a lot of office jobs and employed people in Kuujuaq, while there are few opportunities in Inukjuak.

Non-Inuit hold so many jobs in our community even while there are so many Inuit unemployed.

The development of Inukjuak is lagging behind other communities, and yet we agreed with the signing of the JBNQA.

We need to find ways to develop our community and have Inukjuamiut benefit from this development.

Inuit are starving for caribou meat, while sport hunters come to the region for trophy hunting.

Hunters are noticing that all kinds of wildlife are becoming scarcer. Actions to raise fish and livestock must be considered.



