

municipalities, settlements have the power to tax property and are responsible for developing housing and related infrastructure. (*Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence*, Issue No. 30A:5) In British Columbia, under the *Sechelt Self Government Act*, the Sechelt Band has been able to establish its own housing program through its by-law making power under this special federal legislation. In Quebec, pursuant to the James Bay and Northeast Quebec Agreement, Cree and Naskapi governments were established under the federal *Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act*. Inuit governments were established as municipalities under provincial legislation. These governments are involved in program delivery through their own housing authorities.

nizations are involved in delivery of housing programs. For example, in Ontario, the Ontario Metis Aboriginal Organization (OMAA) delivers CMHC programs on a fee for service basis pursuant to an agreement worked out with CMHC.

In the North, programs are delivered to Inuit in the NWT by the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation (NWTHC), and in Nunavik (northern Quebec) by the *Société d'Habitation du Québec* (SHQ). The Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation and the Torngak Regional Housing Association deliver housing in Labrador. The NWTHC is also responsible for delivering housing programs to Indian, Metis and non-aboriginal people in NWT.

Off-reserve, a number of aboriginal orga-

NOTES

- ¹ Definition used by Statistics Canada.
- ² Population figures are from *Highlights of Aboriginal Conditions 1981-2001*, Part 1, Demographic Trends. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Dec. 1989. The results of the 1991 Census were not available at the time of writing.