



Indigenous Housing Landscape

Report on key civil society actors
across Canada — March 2025



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Executive Summary

This report provides a broad overview of the Indigenous housing ecosystem across Canada, with a focus on the civil society organizations that are making significant contributions—particularly in rural and remote regions, as well as certain demographic areas of concern for housing accessibility. Through a short-term yet in-depth research process involving a grey literature review and 10 informational interviews with key thought-leaders, we mapped the major actors in Indigenous housing and examined how they are connected demographically and geographically. Our findings underscore that while funding remains critical, sustainable and culturally relevant housing solutions depend on community-led governance, holistic approaches to “home” and well-being, and closer collaboration between government, Indigenous leadership, and civil society groups.

Central to this report is the recognition that “housing” should be defined in a holistic manner, encompassing not

only physical structures but also the cultural, spiritual, and community supports necessary for long-term well-being. Although pockets of innovation exist – including modular housing initiatives, apprenticeship programs, and cross-sector partnerships – chronic capacity gaps, slow-moving bureaucracy, and a disconnect between funders and on-the-ground realities continue to impede progress and Indigenous housing remains in crisis. The recommendations laid out in this report emphasize investing in Indigenous-led decision-making, fostering capacity-building for local housing managers, providing wrap-around services for individuals with complex needs, and establishing collaborative funding models that prioritize long-term solutions over short-term projects. Collectively, these steps can encourage lasting, community-centered solutions that support holistic housing as not only part of a broader wellness paradigm but also as part of a land-based economy that provides for life.



Bus shelters with designs by local artists can be found throughout the Nuxalk Nation community, on the Central Coast of B.C., in the Bella Coola Valley. (Shannon Lough/Ecotrust Canada)

1. Introduction

1.1 Objectives & Methodology

This project focuses on researching the Indigenous housing landscape across Canada, with specific attention to the civil society sector in rural and remote regions that support on-reserve housing. We are aware that factors such as a community's small population, the high cost of mobilization across communities, and the lack of contact with mainstream housing actors are some of the many complex challenges that impact on-reserve housing.

For the purposes of this research, organizations considered part of the civil society sector include Indigenous-led groups, non-profit and non-governmental organizations, non-profit home finance providers, unincorporated groups in First Nations communities, and foundations with an interest in exploring housing priorities and solutions (specific to Indigenous populations). We did not primarily focus on Governments (First Nations, Federal, Provincial, or Municipal) as part of this research, nor did we focus on *for-profit* entities. However, in some cases where government entities played integral parts in working with or collaborated with civil society actors towards Indigenous housing solutions, they were included in the report.

This short-term project aims to give an overview of the current Indigenous housing ecosystem, including: a) the key actors and thought-leaders involved; b) the geographic distribution of housing support and activity; c) the current gaps and priorities, and d) the main solutions currently being employed. In addition to this, the findings from the project will provide recommendations and observations for the future of the Indigenous housing ecosystem across Canada.

We focused our research both *geographically* and *demographically*. We geographically separated actors based on their regional expertise, as well as those working Canada-wide or cross-provincially. Additionally, there are many actors who support specific demographics with housing needs, who were of specific importance to the McConnell Foundation, which we highlighted in our research. Such populations

included women, youth and students, elders, people with disabilities and/or health conditions, the unhoused, underemployed, returning offenders, and people with substance abuse disorders or in recovery.

Focus was also paid to areas where the housing sector faces additional challenges and/or where collaborative efforts are being made (such as on- and off-reserve groups working together). Identification of mainstream housing actors with the potential capacity to play a support role in the Indigenous housing sector was also explored.

We conducted a grey literature review, pulling from organizational websites, policy reports, and media articles, as well as conducted 10 informational interviews with Indigenous and non-Indigenous thought-leaders who act as nexuses or hubs for certain regions or demographics. Though it was not the focus of our review, we also pulled some key peer-reviewed academic articles when they were particularly relevant and critical to the literature on Indigenous housing across Canada. This literature review is included in an appendix as an annotated bibliography.

Upon synthesizing our research, we created a Systems Map (included within this report), visually demonstrating how all major actors are connected, both geographically and demographically, as well as this narrative report, which summarizes our findings, recommendations, and observations. Included at the end of the report are lists of key organizations, individuals, and events currently working across the Indigenous housing landscape in Canada.

While this research was a discrete short-term project, we hope that it is the beginning of a much larger initiative. Our hope is that this project can be a catalyst for the future of the sector going forward, motivate periphery actors to become key supporters to fill much-needed gaps, and provide innovative collective solutions for the serious and ongoing challenges facing the Indigenous housing ecosystem across Canada.

The McConnell Foundation plans to use this information to share the results publicly, and to connect with organizations interested in solutions-focused work in this space.

1.2 Our Definition of Housing

The definition of “housing,” in our perspective, is one that is holistic, encompassing not only the physical structure of a dwelling, but also the services, models, and infrastructure that support the long-term physical, emotional, spiritual, and mental well-being – both individually and collectively – of those who live there. A holistic approach to “housing” is climatically, socially, and culturally specific to each community.

We see “home” as part of the wellness paradigm and believe that it should not be siloed within the Housing Department, but instead included as part of wrap-around programming in several departments such as health, wellness, and education (for example, people suffering from substance abuse not only need placement in a transition house but also require supportive holistic wellness programming). Excluding wrap-around services in the definition of housing has historically led to infrastructure that has been underutilized or reallocated, while populations who need it most are often left without homes. This paradigm shift could have a ripple effect on how housing is seen on-reserve and in communities, as fiscal support would no longer be seen as a “project” that ends, but as a “process” that is systemic.

1.3 Literature Review

The landscape of the grey literature, featuring 117 articles, reports, and books on the state of Indigenous housing across Canada (see Appendix 5.4 for an annotated bibliography), suggests that Indigenous leaders and advocates are having similar conversations when it comes to housing Indigenous peoples on and off reserve. Indigenous communities across Canada face significant barriers to accessing safe, adequate, and culturally appropriate housing. Leading investments appear to be dealing with the *reactive* state of the housing crisis, which addresses the unhoused population and focuses on harm reduction services. We also see a big effort being made to provide affordable housing for Indigenous people in mostly urban areas.

Indigenous housing advocates call for better funding programs that support holistic housing. A holistic approach to “housing” is one that is climatically, socially, and culturally specific to each community. Currently, there is insufficient collaboration between governments and Indigenous communities to make meaningful and systemic change. Many housing models fail to integrate Indigenous cultural values, leaving a gap in community well-being. The shortage of affordable housing, delays in government funding, and a lack of skilled labour within Indigenous communities further exacerbate this crisis.

There is clear support for Indigenous-led initiatives, which prioritize community leadership and self-determination in housing projects. In Kirkland Lake, Ontario, for example, the Keepers of the Circle are developing a manufacturing facility for modular homes. Cochrane writes, “This facility will have an onsite daycare and will serve as a year-round hub for training Indigenous peoples, with a focus on Indigenous women, in construction trades, to build a local workforce in Northern Ontario” (Cochrane 2024). Another example is in the Squamish Nation, where they are constructing a high-rise housing building and a battery plant on their land, after working with the City of Vancouver on exemptions from local zoning laws (Somin 2024).

Public-private partnerships also play a vital role in increasing housing stock, particularly in rural and remote areas. In Newfoundland and Labrador, for example, a partnership between the provincial government and community organizations is leveraging private developers to build homes that serve both urban and rural Indigenous populations (NTV News 2024).

While increasing funding is critical to address the pressing housing challenges faced by Indigenous communities, it is only part of the solution. Meaningful systemic change in the Indigenous housing sector requires a shift toward First Nation-led innovation. Empowering Indigenous communities to design, manage, and lead housing initiatives ensures that these solutions are not only sustainable but also reflective of their cultural values and needs. By prioritizing self-determination, fostering local capacity, and establishing equitable partnerships, Canada can move beyond reactive measures and lay the foundation for a housing framework that truly supports the long-term well-being of Indigenous peoples.

1.4 Brief History of Indigenous Housing in Canada

The Indian Act of 1876 ended Indigenous-led decision-making over lands, lives, and housing, creating “status Indians” confined to reserves under the control of “Indian agents.” Housing support was limited to materials, leaving First Nations without housing management skills (Olsen 2022).

During the 1930s Depression, the government implemented housing policies like the Dominion Housing Act (1935) and National Housing Act (1938) for mainstream Canadians, but reserves received only enough materials for substandard shelters. By the 1950s, reserve housing was in crisis, with smaller, poorly insulated homes. The 1960s subsidy program provided minimal fixed-rate subsidies and lacked standards or inspections, contributing to the Sixties Scoop, where poor housing justified child apprehensions (Olsen 2022).

In the 1970s, Indigenous Services Canada and CMHC introduced social housing programs on reserves, despite warnings about unsustainable mortgage debt. First Nations took on new landlord roles, managing rentals and upkeep. By the 1980s, housing debt grew, and the government offered little training or funding for First Nations assuming governance duties.

The 1996 On-Reserve Housing Policy aimed to increase First Nations’ housing management capacity. Many communities adopted housing manager roles and formed organizations like the First Nations National Building Association (FNNBOA) and the Aboriginal Financial Officers Association (AFOA) to support governance, often relying on their own revenue.

In the 2000s, policy shifted toward home ownership, with tools like the First Nations Market Housing Fund facilitating private mortgages. While some First Nations developed rental systems, others resisted rent, citing treaty rights to housing, which has still not gone to court. By the 2010s, First Nations had sophisticated

housing programs but continued to face colonial systemic barriers. In 2016, the federal government announced plans to transfer housing services to First Nations and encouraged institution-building for self-governance.

Despite decades of policy changes and funding programs, on-reserve housing remains rooted in outdated approaches, offering little innovation to address ongoing challenges. Communities continue to operate under the 1960s housing subsidy model, which provides minimal support without meaningful oversight or standards. The only significant development has been the introduction of loans for First Nations individuals on reserves, which essentially mirrors off-reserve mortgage systems without accounting for the unique structural and systemic barriers that First Nations face. These approaches fail to recognize or address the deep historical and colonial roots of the housing crisis, leaving many First Nations communities trapped in cycles of inadequate housing, debt, and limited capacity for true self-determination. Real progress requires a break from these decades-old frameworks and a commitment to innovative, community-led solutions that prioritize sovereignty, equity, and sustainability.

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2. Mapping Key Players in the Housing Ecosystem

2.1 Overview of Systems Map

As a result of expert interviews and the literature review, we mapped key civil society actors who are currently contributing to the Indigenous housing landscape across Canada in an ecosystems mapping exercise, shown below. We hope that this map can act as a “beta” version for a larger interconnected map of the entire Indigenous housing ecosystem across Canada – an iterative ever-expanding and adapting map, as more actors continue to work together, learn from each other, share knowledge, and collaborate on innovative solutions in the Indigenous housing landscape.

We have separated the map geographically, among regional actors (those working locally and/or within specific provinces) and actors working cross-regionally or Canada-wide. We then created symbols for the specific demographics and service areas that seemed to be the most prevalent in the space, to easily identify which actors specialize in various focus areas. These include Indigenous populations, housing, rural communities, women, elders, youth and students, unhoused populations, people with disabilities, and harm reduction services. Of course, these focus areas do not cover all of the specialties or areas of expertise of each actor, nor that the Indigenous housing ecosystem should or is currently focusing on; rather, the symbols highlight the areas that are currently most prevalent across the sector. The other focus areas that some actors specialize in are mentioned in the narrative and/or in each organization’s description within the *List of Key Civil Society Organizations* (shown in Appendix 5.1).

We noted that the majority of civil society actors who are part of this ecosystem are what we would call “periphery” actors; they primarily engage with other sectors as their mission or focus area rather than “Indigenous housing”. Few actors on this map work both in the housing sector and with Indigenous populations (those who do have been indicated in bold font). Fewer still work with Indigenous populations, housing, and *rural communities* – a major gap in the current Indigenous housing ecosystem. Demographically, the most obvious gap across all regions is in Indigenous housing services for *Elders*.

In addition to the focus-area symbols, we also categorized each organization by colour, based on their relationship to the civil society sector. We found few cases (especially in the Northern territories and Prairie provinces) where civil society organizations predominate the Indigenous housing sector; more often, several actors “act like” civil society organizations or are hybrid organizations, working at the intersection of civil society and market or government. For example, the government sector may intersect with the civil society sector in cases where there is a collective First Nations intergovernmental body that has been created to provide services for multiple Nations and communities. Similarly, the market sector may intersect with the civil society sector in situations where there are not-for-profit entities in finance, like the Aboriginal Savings Corporation of Canada (ABSCAN), a relatively common financial model in First Nations banking. Additionally, funders play a significant role in this ecosystem, as does the government sector and market sector. Therefore, while the primary focus of this project was civil society actors (i.e., non-profit organizations, charitable organizations, cooperatives, associations, etc., both on- and off-reserve), when there was a lack of civil society actors focused on Indigenous housing in certain regions, we explored who was currently taking on this role to fill gaps in the Indigenous housing ecosystem.

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Regionally, we observed several similarities and differences, which will be discussed in more detail in the Key Findings section below. Notably, we found that in British Columbia, Alberta, and Quebec, there is much more presence of civil society actors, while in the Maritime provinces, Prairie provinces, Ontario, and in the North, government entities and educational institutes often fill similar roles. A lot of innovation and collaboration in the civil society sector related to Indigenous housing – especially related to housing rights and land tenure – seems to be coming from British Columbia, while there is considerable strength in architecture (and therefore the market sector) in Quebec. Nova Scotia has several case studies and programs that focus on youth and students, and therefore education and training. The biggest gap regionally is in the Northern territories, followed by the Prairie provinces. That said, there are some strong Canada-wide actors – including funders and civil society organizations who specialize in Indigenous populations, housing, and rural communities – who may have capacity to partner with local Northern organizations for long-term innovative solutions, if there is mutual interest and alignment.

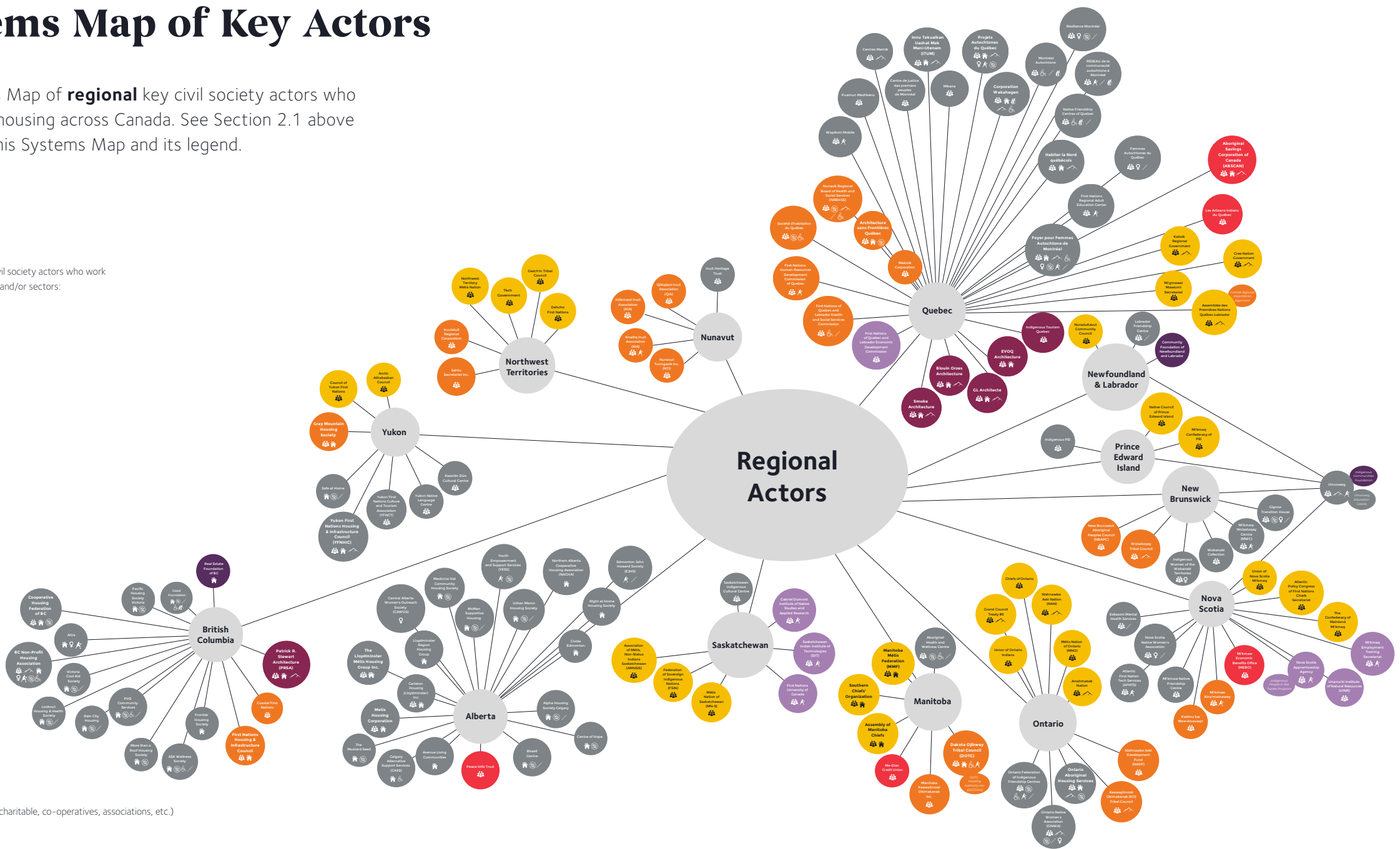
2.2 Systems Map of Key Actors

Diagram 1. Systems Map of **regional** key civil society actors who focus on Indigenous housing across Canada. See Section 2.1 above for more details on this Systems Map and its legend.

The following legend symbols indicate civil society actors who work specifically with the following populations and/or sectors:

- Indigenous populations
- Housing
- Rural communities
- Women
- Elders
- Youth & students
- Unhoused populations
- People with disabilities
- Harm reduction services

Bold indicates the *only* organizations that specialize in *Indigenous housing* (i.e., those who specifically work in the Housing sector *and* with Indigenous populations).



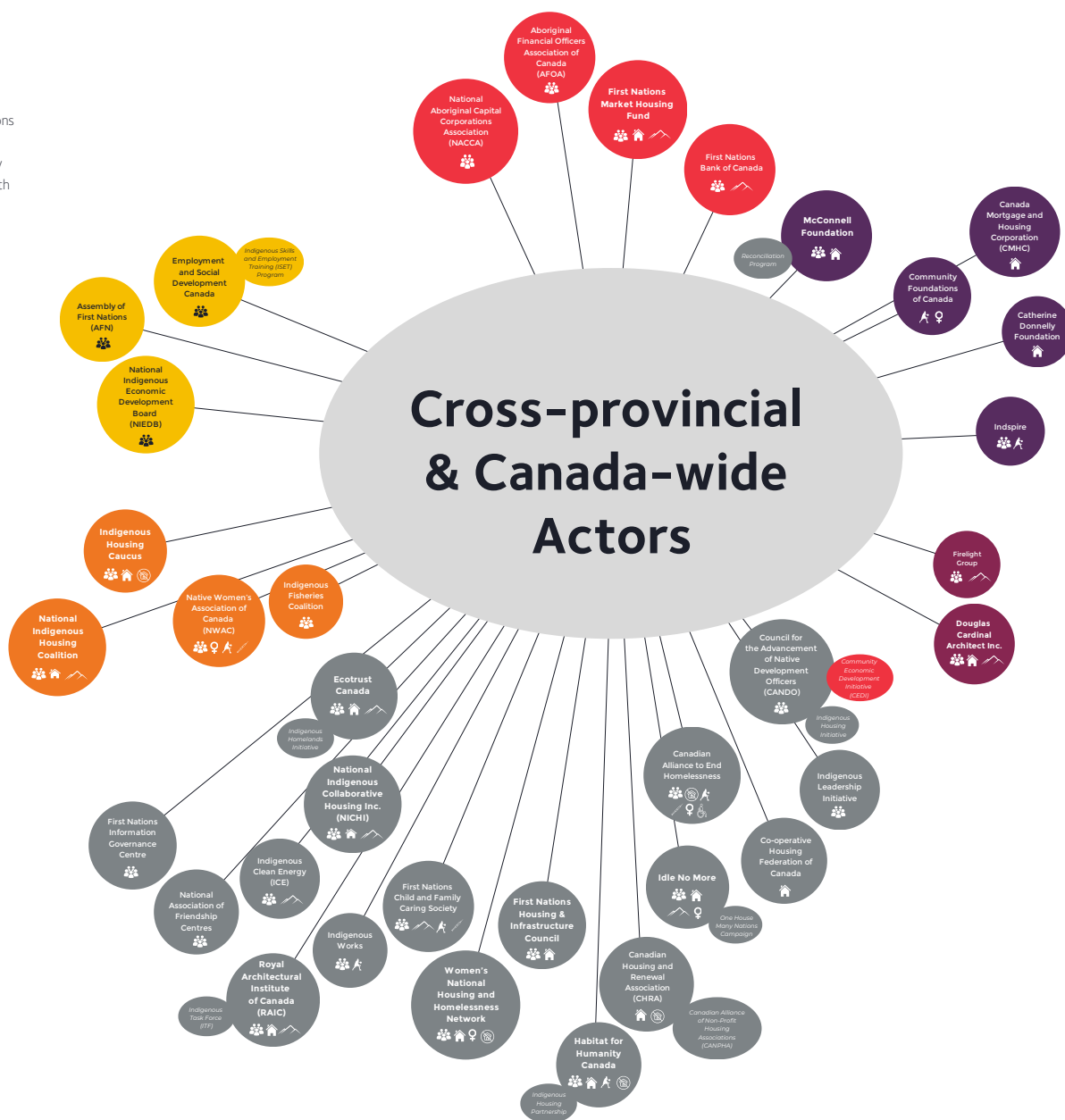
- Colour Reference by Sector**
- Civil Society Sector (Not-for-profit, charitable, co-operatives, associations, etc.)
 - Government Sector
 - Market Sector
 - Government Sector intersecting with Civil Society Sector (i.e., First Nations government providing services)
 - Market Sector intersecting with Civil Society Sector (i.e., Not-for-profit in finance, like ABSCAN)
 - Government Sector intersecting with Market Sector (i.e., Crown corporations)
 - Funders

Diagram 2. Systems Map of **cross-provincial & Canada-wide** key civil society actors who focus on Indigenous housing across Canada. See Section 2.1 above for more details on this Systems Map and its legend.

The following legend symbols indicate civil society actors who work specifically with the following populations and/or sectors:

- 👤 Indigenous populations
- 🏠 Housing
- 🌄 Rural communities
- ♀ Women
- 👴 Elders
- 👦 Youth & students
- 🏠 Unhoused populations
- ♿ People with disabilities
- 🚭 Harm reduction services

Bold indicates the *only* organizations that specialize in *Indigenous housing* (i.e., those who specifically work in the Housing sector *and* with Indigenous populations).



Colour Reference by Sector

- Civil Society Sector (Not-for-profit, charitable, co-operatives, associations, etc.)
- Government Sector
- Market Sector
- Government Sector intersecting with Civil Society Sector (i.e., First Nations government providing services)
- Market Sector intersecting with Civil Society Sector (i.e., Not-for-profit in finance, like ABSCAN)
- Government Sector intersecting with Market Sector (i.e., Crown corporations)
- Funders

3. Key Findings

3.1 An Overview

The history of housing on reserves highlights a long-standing crisis faced by First Nations communities in ensuring basic human rights, such as housing. Since the creation of reserves, First Nations people have navigated systemic barriers while striving to support their members. Today, housing managers on reserves grapple with complex challenges, ranging from day-to-day reactive issues to long-term planning and community engagement. Rural and remote communities are particularly impacted by persistent cycles of housing gaps and barriers, leaving members and managers overwhelmed and burned out, with few options for advancing new builds or renovations.

The role of a First Nations housing manager remains unrecognized as a formal, high-level position. These professionals take on immense workloads, wearing multiple hats to address unforeseen daily duties, often with inadequate pay and high turnover rates. Succession planning is difficult due to the lack of specialized curriculum for housing professionals. Effective housing management requires diverse skills, encompassing administration, construction, and health and wellness—each of which connects to virtually every department within a First Nations organization.

Canada's current economy poses another challenge, as it fosters individualism contrary to the collective values deeply rooted in First Nations communities. Rural and remote communities, with limited capacity, often rely on external consultants. Building long-term relationships with reliable consultants is crucial, yet there is no consistent space for First Nations administrations to share best practices, recommend consultants, or exchange foundational documents. Such collaboration could save valuable time and resources while advancing nation-led visions.

The lack of local opportunities for secure housing, education, and employment in remote communities often forces members to leave in pursuit of economic stability, which can disconnect individuals from their culture and family ties. This is especially challenging for younger members, who may find urban life isolating after growing up in a close-knit, land-based community.

Building long-term relationships with reliable consultants is crucial, yet there is no consistent space for First Nations administrations to share best practices, recommend consultants, or exchange foundational documents. Such collaboration could save valuable time and resources while advancing nation-led visions.

Addressing this requires innovative solutions to build local capacity and create meaningful economic opportunities closer to home.

Given Canada's colonial history and the intergenerational trauma it has caused, many First Nations communities are in a state of reactive healing. Housing managers are deeply involved in addressing social and medical issues, from adapting homes for accessibility needs to resolving conflicts that may involve child protective services. The lingering impacts of trauma often manifest in housing-related challenges, such as hoarding or unsanitary living conditions, which at times further compromise building integrity. Limited resources and remoteness amplify these issues, making it vital to explore holistic approaches to support health and wellness in housing.

The role of First Nations housing managers is critical in fostering healthy, sustainable communities, yet they face extraordinary challenges. Recognizing and legitimizing this role, alongside providing comprehensive training and resources, is essential to breaking the intersectional cycles of housing insecurity and trauma. By fostering collaboration, sharing knowledge, and creating opportunities for local capacity building, First Nations communities can move toward a future where housing is not just a basic right, but a foundation for cultural and economic resilience. Addressing these issues holistically, innovatively, and through a community-centered approach will pave the way for long-term stability and prosperity.

3.2 Governance and Service Delivery for Indigenous Communities in Canada

Regional governance and delivery of services for Indigenous communities and Nations reflects a complex network of interactions between federal and provincial/territorial governments, Indigenous governments, and third-party non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that can form their own cross-provincial regional networks. The way funding is sourced, managed, and distributed varies across these regions, yet common threads emerge regarding service delivery, emphasized demographics, and the role of NGOs in certain areas. The coordination and efficacy of services often depend on the local capacity for governance and intergovernmental cooperation.

British Columbia

In British Columbia, Indigenous service delivery is notably distinct due to the First Nations Health Authority (FNHA), a unique Indigenous-led model responsible for managing health services for First Nations communities across the province. Funded by federal and provincial governments, the FNHA emphasizes holistic wellness, combining traditional knowledge with modern healthcare practices. Other areas such as education, housing, and cultural revitalization are managed by Indigenous governing bodies, including band councils and organizations like the First Nations Education Steering Committee (FNESC).

Central (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba)

In the central provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, Indigenous service delivery is shaped by a mix of federal funding, provincial contributions, and Indigenous-led governance. Organizations such as the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs (AMC), the Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations (FSIN) in Saskatchewan,

and various Métis councils oversee the distribution of resources to support key areas like healthcare, education, housing, and economic development. Urban Indigenous populations, particularly in Alberta, benefit from services delivered by organizations like the Alberta Native Friendship Centres Association, while rural and remote communities often rely on third-party NGOs to fill service gaps.

Ontario

In Ontario, Indigenous service delivery is governed through a combination of federal and provincial funding, with oversight from entities such as the Chiefs of Ontario (COO) and individual First Nations band councils. Major service areas include healthcare, education, housing, and child welfare, with organizations like the Anishinabek Nation playing a central role in education through the Anishinabek Education System, which integrates Indigenous knowledge into curriculum development and governance.

Quebec

In Quebec, the Cree, Inuit, Innu, Mohawk, and Algonquin peoples benefit from funding rooted in agreements like the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, supplemented by provincial funds. Indigenous governing bodies, such as the Kativik Regional Government and the Cree Nation Government, manage these funds with an emphasis on self-determination.

Atlantic (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island)

In Atlantic Canada, the Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Innu, and Inuit populations are served through a combination of federal funding from Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and provincial contributions. Funding is often managed by Indigenous organizations like the Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat (APC), which coordinates community needs across the region. Band councils and Indigenous-led organizations like the Mi'kmaw Native Friendship Centre and Ulnooweg are pivotal in delivering services such as healthcare, education, housing, and cultural revitalization programs.

Northern (Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut)

In the Northern Region, which includes Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, Indigenous service delivery is heavily influenced by land claims agreements such as the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement and the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. Significant federal funding is directed through these agreements, managed by territorial governments and Indigenous organizations like Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) and the Gwich'in Tribal Council. These organizations focus on delivering essential services such as healthcare, education, infrastructure development, and language revitalization.

3.3 Overview of Key Findings by Region

The effectiveness of Indigenous housing service delivery in Canada hinges on the synergy between funding mechanisms, governance structures, and collaborative efforts. Empowering Indigenous communities through self-governance and ensuring consistent, culturally appropriate funding leads to better outcomes, particularly for youth and women. Addressing challenges in regions with limited governance capacity or geographic barriers requires building local capacity, improving infrastructure, and fostering partnerships that prioritize Indigenous self-determination. Success seems most likely when Indigenous communities control the design and delivery of services tailored to their cultural and regional contexts.

Regionally, British Columbia stands out for its pioneering approaches in assuming responsibilities from Indigenous Services Canada (particularly with the Indigenous-led First Nations Housing & Infrastructure Council taking on the service industries that once were the purview of ISC). By contrast, the Northwest Territories and Yukon present a significant data and service gap, as most housing initiatives there are either nation-led or territory-led, with centralized governance structures. Across Canada, rural areas similarly face considerable hurdles, as most resources and funding opportunities tend to concentrate in urban centres. Quebec, meanwhile, places a notable emphasis on architectural

approaches to Indigenous housing due to its particular history; Architects without Borders, which initially operated across Canada but later focused primarily on Quebec, fosters this sector by offering pro-bono planning and design services, including for international disaster relief and circular economy initiatives.

3.3.1 Funding Sources and Distribution

Funding for Indigenous services primarily originates from the federal government through Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) as well as Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC). These funds are allocated based on criteria such as population needs, socio-economic indicators, and specific agreements like land claims settlements. Provincial and territorial governments also contribute, especially in areas like health and education. Management of these funds varies, and can generally be broken down as follows:

- **Indigenous Governments:** In regions with strong Indigenous governance, such as British Columbia and the Northern territories, Indigenous organizations directly manage and distribute funds, aligning allocations with community priorities.
- **Provincial/Territorial Agencies:** In some areas, funds are managed by provincial or territorial agencies, particularly where formal agreements with Indigenous governments are in place.
- **Third-Party Organizations:** NGOs may manage funds in regions where local governance capacity is limited.

3.3.2 Regional Collaboration and Success

Successful service delivery often correlates with strong partnerships. For example, in the following cases:

- **British Columbia:** The First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) is an Indigenous-led organization that administers health programs previously managed by the federal government. This model allows for culturally appropriate services to be delivered with direct community input.
- **Northern Territories:** In Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, land claims agreements like the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement have established

self-governance frameworks. These enable Inuit communities to manage services reflecting their priorities.

- **Quebec:** The James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement empowers Cree and Inuit communities to control local services, leading to tailored programs in health and education.

These collaborations enhance service delivery in health, education, and economic development by grounding them in self-determination and Indigenous priorities.

Alternatively, regions facing geographic isolation or limited governance capacity often rely on NGOs. Remote communities may lack the administrative capacity to manage services independently, so NGOs and third-party organizations can provide essential services like healthcare and housing. Indigenous populations in urban centres often access services through friendship centres, which offer culturally relevant programs and act as community hubs. While NGOs fill critical gaps, reliance on them can lead to inconsistencies in service quality and may not always align with community needs and expectations.

3.3.3 Conferences & Events

For many housing managers from small communities, attending conferences and workshops has become a repetitive exercise, offering little to no meaningful progress in advancing Indigenous housing. While these events are intended to foster networking, knowledge-sharing, and collaboration, they often fail to provide practical tools that housing managers can apply to their daily work.

In theory, conferences could play a pivotal role in strengthening First Nations engagement across Canada, yet their current structure does not prioritize organized collaboration or actionable outcomes. Timing is another barrier; many First Nations rely on summer and fall months for seasonal harvesting, making it challenging to participate in events scheduled during these periods. Additionally, winter travel to conferences held outside major airport hubs adds logistical and financial burdens, further limiting attendance from remote communities (which is when some of the largest national housing conferences are often held).

Across Canada, provinces held conferences and events in 2024 with the following key priorities for Indigenous housing:

- **British Columbia:** Strengthening Housing through Collaboration
- **Alberta:** Infrastructure and Financial Support
- **Saskatchewan:** Addressing Systemic Barriers
- **Manitoba:** Linking Housing with Economic and Social Development
- **Ontario:** Expanding Indigenous Housing Networks
- **Quebec & the Maritimes:** National Conversations on Indigenous Housing

To create meaningful change, Indigenous housing conferences must evolve beyond passive discussions into action-driven forums that address real challenges faced by First Nations communities. Events should prioritize structured collaboration, ensuring that attendees leave with concrete strategies rather than abstract ideas. Additionally, flexible scheduling – aligned with seasonal realities – and improved accessibility would allow broader participation from remote community leaders. By shifting the focus from isolated discussions to sustained, regionally grounded initiatives, these gatherings could transform from routine events into powerful catalysts for Indigenous-led housing solutions.

3.3.4 Successful Models

Regions demonstrating significant success share common factors:

- **Empowered Indigenous Leadership:** Communities have control over service design and delivery, ensuring alignment with cultural values.
- **Sustainable Funding:** Consistent and responsive funding enables effective long-term planning and program implementation.
- **Collaborative Agreements:** Formal partnerships between Indigenous governments and federal/provincial authorities clarify roles and enhance cooperation.

Some examples of such models include the following:

- **British Columbia:** The FNHA model mentioned above has led to improved health outcomes and increased cultural relevance in healthcare services.

- **Northern territories:** Self-governance and land claims agreements have enabled communities to manage education and health services effectively.
- **Quebec:** The Cree School Board and Inuit organizations manage education and health services, reflecting community needs and priorities.

3.4 Key Findings by Themes

We found several key thematic findings during this study, both through our literature review and expert interviews. We categorized our key themes within the following points, detailed below: the definition of housing, critical gaps, legitimizing the sector, capacity and time constraints, communications, holistic ways of working, and innovation.

“Nations need building standards that complement cultural needs and climate.”¹

The conventional definition of housing, which focuses solely on physical infrastructure, fails to capture the holistic needs of Indigenous communities. Housing must be redefined to include cultural legitimacy, collective well-being, and wrap-around services that support long-term wellness. This expanded definition would enable a more comprehensive approach to housing that aligns with the values and needs of Indigenous communities. Governance remains a significant barrier to achieving this vision, as systemic challenges and bureaucratic inefficiencies hinder progress toward more holistic and culturally appropriate housing solutions.

“Governance is a necessary pain. Solutions need to exist right now.”

There are several critical gaps in the Indigenous housing sector, ranging from legal frameworks to infrastructure and education. For instance, the Residential Tenancy Act does not apply on reserves, leaving organizations like the BC Non-Profit Housing Association (BCNPH) with limited capacity to support ongoing systems beyond initial development. Building standards that align with cultural and climatic needs are also lacking, particularly

in northern communities where transportation costs are prohibitive. These communities often face exorbitant expenses for materials and labour due to their remote locations, which are accessible only by boat or plane. Furthermore, the sector suffers from a lack of design training and architectural literacy, with many projects faltering in the early phases due to inadequate project leadership. This is compounded by underfunding for initiatives targeting elders and youth, two demographics that are particularly vulnerable. Financial literacy among community members is another pressing issue, as minor financial missteps can have disproportionate long-term impacts, hindering their ability to secure housing or make sound financial decisions. For example, even financial literacy for youth is at its most basic level directly related to housing security, explained one interviewee, who recommended the implementation of an innovative community program to teach youth about financial literacy. “People who miss one cellphone payment, for example... then it sets them back a lot, because they don’t realize how much it impacts them,” he explains. “Or the impact of buying a really expensive car before being able to make their mortgage payments.”

“Education is huge. We need to educate our children on all things housing.”

According to several housing sector leaders, challenges also stem from a broader funding and capacity shortfall within Indigenous Services Canada (ISC). They noted that there is not enough money in the system and insufficient support to help communities navigate existing programs, limiting innovation and effective service delivery. Additionally, some interviewees observed that many promising initiatives stall at the ISC Treasury Board level; 20 years ago, a similar effort to map the Indigenous housing landscape failed to move forward due to these bureaucratic roadblocks. One interviewee based in British Columbia pointed out that the Canadian Mortgage & Housing Corporation (CMHC) and BC Housing could harmonize their documentation requirements to facilitate more streamlined access to funding for communities. Presumably, many more regional entities could do the same (and hopefully our Systems Map, see Section 3.2, can help facilitate these sorts of collaborations).

1. All quotes are anonymous verbatim quotes from our 10 interviewees.

The lack of capacity across various levels of the Indigenous housing sector is a significant barrier to progress. Communities often struggle with knowing where to start or whom to approach for support, and many housing managers are overburdened, underpaid, and burnt out. This capacity gap extends to leadership, where inadequate support and training hinder effective governance. Succession planning is another area of concern, as low wages and insufficient institutional support deter long-term commitment to these roles. There is also a shortage of funding and recognition for knowledge-holders, despite their critical role in nation-led housing initiatives. Organizations like the First Nations Market Housing Fund have shifted their approach, focusing on internal readiness and toolkits while waiting for communities to build their capacity, but this strategy risks leaving communities without the support they need to prepare effectively. Some interviewees also highlighted that some provincial-level funders, in their current form, often struggle to provide asset management support efficiently due to excessive bureaucracy, resulting in slower community-level impact.

The role of housing managers within Indigenous communities is often undervalued and misunderstood. Many individuals in these positions end up there accidentally, rather than through a structured career pathway, and their compensation rarely reflects the level of responsibility they bear. This lack of recognition extends to their overall integration within housing discussions, where their input is often sidelined. Additionally, government communications about funding and housing projects frequently paint an inaccurate picture of success, highlighting the number of homes built or funds allocated while omitting the broader context of unmet needs. These misleading narratives contribute to a divide between communities and policymakers. Despite widespread agreement that housing initiatives should be nation-led, there remains a disconnect between high-level decision-making and the experiences of community members on the ground, resulting in gaps in governance and implementation. Issues related to governance came up in many interviews as a key barrier to advancing housing in communities.

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Time is also a pervasive challenge in Indigenous housing. Bureaucratic processes are often slow, making it difficult to implement timely solutions, while funders frequently impose unrealistic timelines for project completion. This mismatch forces communities to rush projects to meet funding obligations, often sacrificing sustainability, cultural legitimacy, and material quality. Additionally, limited planning resources constrain thoughtful decision-making, leading to rushed and sometimes ill-advised initiatives. The sector also struggles with balancing immediate needs with long-term planning, as housing managers and community leaders are constantly putting out fires and addressing urgent crises, leaving little room to develop a holistic or visionary approach.

Communication between funders and Indigenous communities is often fragmented, with minimal collaboration or coordination across different programs and services. This lack of integration hampers the development of comprehensive solutions, particularly in areas like harm reduction and post-construction wrap-around services. For housing to be effective, it must be part of a broader framework that includes health, education, and wellness programming. However, the current siloed approach frequently leaves these critical dimensions underfunded and inadequately supported.

Innovation within Indigenous housing remains limited, primarily due to restrictive funding parameters that prioritize conventional solutions over creative approaches. Although funders frequently tout the importance of innovation, their programs often replicate existing models without introducing meaningful changes. This lack of genuine innovation stifles progress and leaves communities grappling with outdated systems that fail to address their unique needs. Holistic approaches to housing, which integrate wrap-around services and prioritize cultural relevance, remain underfunded and underexplored, further compounding the challenges faced by Indigenous communities.

Some participants expressed the hope that the First Nations Housing and Infrastructure Council (FNHIC) would break from the “cut-and-paste” model of ISC and undertake a more forward-thinking approach—such as producing its own “landscape report” specific to British Columbia. Yet the reality remains that innovation at the policy level often meets systemic barriers, including a tendency to replicate existing ISC structures or to focus on short-term outcomes rather than long-term transformation. It seems one of the throughlines across all of these themes is the tension between urgent priorities and long-term visions. As one interviewee said, “Housing across the board seems to have lost hope – and it’s hard to keep the vision without hope.”

4. Recommendations & Observations for the Future of the Indigenous Housing Ecosystem

Education and awareness are crucial to addressing the systemic challenges in Indigenous housing. There must be a concerted effort to educate all stakeholders – community members, band leaders, and federal or provincial governments – about the history of housing on reserves. This historical understanding is vital for fostering mutual respect and collaboration. Additionally, it is essential to recognize and address the trauma associated with housing, both past and present, as it continues to shape the lived experiences of Indigenous communities. Such education and awareness can serve as a foundation for building shared understanding and trust among all parties involved.

Central to progress is empowering Indigenous communities to take the lead in housing initiatives. Decision-making roles at the highest levels should be filled by individuals with lived experience of housing on reserves, as they bring invaluable insights and perspectives. Current housing approaches often overlook the profound differences between capitalist frameworks and Indigenous views of housing. While off-reserve housing is seen as a financial investment, on-reserve housing must prioritize multigenerational equity, family connections, and community well-being. This requires a reimagined housing framework that reflects First Nations values and recognizes the unique nature of housing on reserves. “The only way it does make sense [viewing on-reserve housing as an ‘asset’] is multi-generationally,” explains one interviewee. “Investing in family, connections. A different type of equity from a First Nations lens.”

“We must take care of each other.”

Innovation and creative problem-solving must be supported to address the long-standing issues in the Indigenous housing sector. Nations need encouragement and resources to think innovatively, but they also need the flexibility and freedom to develop their own solutions. True progress demands a shift in attitudes – accepting that while the funding available may never meet all needs, it is possible to make significant, meaningful progress for the next generation. Collaborative efforts should aim to prioritize what is truly necessary and sustainable in the long term.

Finally, wellness must be at the heart of economic and housing initiatives. When economic conditions improve and cash-flow increases within communities, it can at times trigger challenges such as substance abuse. It is essential to proactively establish wellness plans to support community members during times of economic transition. Education is also a key component of long-term success. As has been emphasized throughout many interviews, children and youth should be educated on all aspects of housing, including financial literacy, trades, and wellness planning. In doing so, the next generation will be better equipped to contribute to and sustain community-led housing initiatives.

4.1 On DRIPA and NIES

The Indigenous housing crisis has persisted for generations and is an example of how Canada is currently failing to uphold its commitment to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). With the Government of Canada’s 2021 implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (aka., the Act or DRIPA), there has been more attention placed on the indivisibility of human rights across economic, social and cultural rights, as well as the importance of recognizing the intersectionality of Indigenous identities. Additionally, a broader dialogue is beginning to take shape surrounding collective rights – and the importance of recognizing their place in the human rights framework, as integral parts of many Indigenous cultural laws and values, especially relating to traditional knowledge and territorial rights. That said, much of these dialogues are still nascent in the colonial legal space and requires reconceptualizations of the very systems and structures that were not set up by, with, or for Indigenous peoples.

The Government of Canada’s website states that the Act outlines the importance of “confronting the harms of Canada’s colonial history” with the hope of building “a better future together.” To shift this verbiage from a hopeful to an actionable one, housing may indeed be one of the first places to start. It was apparent in our research that Indigenous housing – especially on reserve and in



A neighbourhood in Nuxalk Nation, on the Central Coast of B.C., in the Bella Coola Valley. (Shannon Lough/Ecotrust Canada)

remote communities – is one of the most urgent and salient priorities that is a direct cause of colonial trauma.

Additionally, on the Government of Canada's website about UNDRIP, they write, "*The UN Declaration affirms the human rights of Indigenous peoples – both collective and individual rights. These include the inherent rights to self-determination and self-government, as well as equality rights, rights relating to culture, spirituality, and identity, and rights relating to lands, territories and resources.*" A more holistic vision of housing, then, is a direct response to this affirmation. Such a definition of housing would not only include the physical structure, but also the emotional, cultural, spiritual, physical, and mental supports that communities need for long-term well-being. It would take into account the specific local needs of cultural, social, economic, and climatic relevance.

Shortly after DRIPA, the National Indigenous Economic Strategy for Canada (NIES) was launched in 2022, informed by both the UNDRIP and the Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action, developed by over 20 Indigenous organizations across the country. As stated in the Strategy itself, it is "a living document" and "a work in progress." That said, it is robust with hundreds of actionable calls for tangible change related to health, education, infrastructure, communications, finances, and many other focus areas. One area that received relatively little attention, however, was housing, with only one vague Call to Economic Prosperity – Number 69, which states "Ensure Indigenous Peoples have access to sustainable housing and home ownership."

Perhaps this Indigenous housing ecosystem of practitioners, community leaders, funders, and thought leaders can collaboratively pivot this crisis into a sector of actionable hope for the next generation of housing professionals, homeowners, and renters.

4.2 Tangible Recommended Actions for the Future

We hope that this Indigenous Housing Landscape Report will be the beginning of the conversation, not the end – that it will spark momentum for collaborative dialogue towards a more community-centered and community-led future in this sector. One step towards this goal may be a convening of sorts – a launch of a “think tank” or resource hub for Indigenous housing specialists at both regional and national levels to enable meaningful coordination to reimagine housing. This initiative could look like many things, taking on different approaches and modalities, and including various ways of knowing. One such approach that was proposed, for example, could be a conference or field expedition on rotating host territories with virtual sessions beforehand, allowing for data collection and collaboration in advance. By doing so, networking events and in-person discussions can focus on actionable outcomes, accelerating progress toward innovative housing solutions and knowledge-sharing opportunities.

We heard many other tangible action items throughout our research, and share a few of these below as recommendations for the future of the sector. That said, the success of these ideas would require deep collaboration and dialogue among key actors – both organizations and individuals – in all demographics, and would need the support (funding, time, and capacity) to vision and implement the concepts in ways that could create meaningful, lasting impact. Such calls to action include:

On Education and Awareness:

- Create a degree program for Indigenous housing professionals to be fully accredited and legitimized
- Foster more local and regional educational partnerships with colleges, universities, and trade institutes to foster the next generation of housing professionals
- Develop an apprenticeship program in remote communities that would reduce construction costs by 50% while fostering local skill development. This initiative would achieve multiple goals, such as:

providing more affordable labour, increasing technical capacity within the community, and enhancing emotional and spiritual well-being by allowing apprentices to remain within their close-knit, land-based communities.

- Establish architectural literacy and best design practices in First Nations communities, and have a space to share knowledge with one another

On Knowledge-Sharing:

- Create a digital story-map of all of the key players across the Indigenous housing landscape, with different demographics and geographies, which can include deep data, photographs, links, and stories, and act as a citizen science project (with all contributors collectively adding to it)
- Establish a resource hub dedicated to supporting First Nations communities in all aspects of construction and housing; this hub would connect communities with the professionals they need, including contractors, building inspectors, affordable material suppliers, and grant writers. Additionally, it would offer capacity-building opportunities, equipping communities with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate housing resources effectively. This resource hub would provide communities with a list of vetted professionals.
- Create a space for First Nations to share best practices, recommended consultants, and/or exchange foundational documents. Such collaboration could save valuable time and resources while advancing Nation-led visions.

On the Housing Supply Chain:

- Cultivate a regional supply chain economy driven by First Nations communities, honouring their sovereign rights and ancestral governance systems to sustain both present and future generations.
- Expand local industries within First Nations communities by empowering each Nation to become a regional contributor to the local supply chain. This approach ensures that all communities play a role in supporting holistic housing solutions, strengthening self-sufficiency, economic growth, and collaboration across their region, while minimizing industry and keeping as much of the supply chain as possible local.

- Train local experts to certify locally resourced building materials, ensuring the construction of high-quality homes that are climate-resilient and tailored to the specific needs of community members.

On Funding:

- Restructure funding applications so they genuinely support Nation-led initiatives, ensuring they align with the immediate and long-term needs of First Nations communities. Currently, funding processes impose rigid deadlines and reporting requirements that force communities to adapt their priorities to fit application criteria rather than the other way around. This often results in incomplete or less impactful projects that fail to address community needs holistically. A reformed approach would provide flexible, responsive funding that empowers First Nations to drive meaningful, sustainable projects on their own terms.
- Invest directly in First Nations members to ensure that they can secure their own housing, recognizing housing is a fundamental human right. Given the history of housing on reserves and the federal government's claim of "ownership" over Indigenous peoples and reserve lands under the Indian Act, this investment is necessary to restore autonomy and create sustainable housing solutions

On Decolonization & Reconciliation:

- Bring issues regarding Indigenous housing – both on-reserve and urban – into mainstream conversations around the housing crisis
- Establish or identify a central, accessible entity that advocates to the Federal government on behalf of First Nations communities on themes related to reconciliation and innovative systemic change
- Assess the impact of the oppressive housing system imposed on First Nations peoples from the establishment of reserves to the present; this analysis would compare the monetary disparity in generational wealth accumulation between First Nations communities and Canadians of settler ancestry.

4.3 Recommendations for Further Research

As highlighted throughout this report, the Indigenous housing ecosystem in Canada is shaped by complex factors that include governance structures, cultural definitions of "home," limited capacity at both community and leadership levels, and often-fragmented funding streams. While these insights lay important groundwork, additional research can deepen our collective understanding and foster more holistic, long-term solutions to Indigenous housing challenges. Such additional recommended research includes:

1. Holistic Housing Frameworks and Outcomes

- *Integrated Well-Being Metrics:* Future studies could focus on defining and measuring "success" in housing projects beyond the number of units built – encompassing emotional, cultural, spiritual, and environmental well-being. This may involve developing Indigenous-led frameworks or evaluation tools that reflect local values and traditions.
- *Best Practices of Wrap-Around Services:* Expand on the notion of wrap-around services by examining how communities successfully integrate education, health, and wellness programming into their housing initiatives. Identifying these best practices and codifying them into adaptable toolkits would assist other communities in scaling holistic approaches.

2. Governance and Funding Models

- *Comparative Analysis of Governance Structures:* A targeted study contrasting communities and regions that have effectively transitioned away from federal oversight (e.g., through self-government agreements or by taking over ISC services) with those still reliant on conventional models could elucidate promising pathways toward deeper Indigenous-led governance.
- *Innovative Financing Mechanisms:* Research into alternative financing models – such as revolving loan funds, social enterprise approaches, or impact investing specifically designed for Indigenous housing – could help address persistent funding and capacity gaps while bolstering community self-determination.

3. Capacity Building and Workforce Development

- *Housing Manager Training Programs*: There is a need for rigorous study of existing training or apprenticeship programs that successfully prepare housing managers for the multifaceted responsibilities they hold. Identifying successful models, whether through academic institutions or community-driven initiatives, could pave the way for regionally adapted curricula and credentialing.
- *Architectural Literacy and Design Innovation*: Further research should investigate how communities can cultivate local design expertise – whether by partnering with architectural associations or developing on-reserve architectural literacy programs. Studying how such partnerships evolve, and the challenges or successes they experience, would shed light on a largely unexplored area.

4. Geographic and Demographic Gaps

- *Targeted Northern and Rural Studies*: Many of the challenges in remote and northern communities remain under-documented. Future research should explore culturally tailored design solutions that can withstand difficult climates and high transportation costs, as well as collaborative funding models to cover those added expenses.
- *Specialized Supports for Vulnerable Populations*: More data is required to understand the specific housing and wrap-around service needs of elders, youth, individuals with disabilities, and those with substance abuse or mental health challenges. Research focusing on intersectional approaches could guide the development of more inclusive policies and programs.
- *LGBTQIA+, Gender-Diverse, and Two-Spirit Populations*: While women were a focus demographic of this study, the project did not actively focus on all demographics, due to the scope of this short-term project. One population that deserves focus in a follow-up study is the LGBTQIA+ community, including those who identify as gender-diverse or two-spirit. Some articles in the literature review as well as interviews conducted have highlighted that these communities particularly struggle to access fair, safe, and equitable housing in the Indigenous housing sector.

5. Data-Sharing and Cross-Sector Collaboration

- *Centralized Knowledge Repository*: A frequently updated, publicly accessible repository of Indigenous housing best practices – ranging from building materials and design standards to governance structures – would facilitate knowledge exchange and bridge information gaps among regions.
- *Inter-Organizational Partnerships*: Future inquiries might map out successful alliances between Indigenous organizations, government entities, and NGOs, highlighting the conditions under which collaborative efforts yield the most meaningful results. By identifying shared barriers and enablers, researchers can propose more effective, streamlined partnerships across jurisdictions and sectors.
- *Expansion of Systems Map*: An ideal version of the Systems Map included in this report would be to continue to reach out to each of the current actors on this “beta” version, asking for their constructive feedback, including their own additions of actors to the map, thus creating an iteratively comprehensive web of the sector (through a snowball-recruitment process).

6. Longitudinal Studies and Impact Assessments

- *Ongoing Monitoring and Evaluation*: Long-term studies tracking how new governance models, innovative funding methods, and holistic housing frameworks evolve over time can reveal patterns of success and challenges. Collecting longitudinal data will allow communities to make evidence-based decisions, adapt strategies, and refine program delivery.

5. Appendices

5.1 List of Key Civil Society Organizations

Below is a list of key civil society organization, compiled in March 2025, that are pertinent to the Indigenous housing sector across Canada, as well as an annotated bibliography of a Literature Review on the most relevant policy reports and articles in the past five years related to the Indigenous housing sector across Canada.

Colour Reference by Sector

- Civil Society Sector (Not-for-profit, charitable, co-operatives, associations, etc.)
- Government Sector
- Market Sector
- Government Sector intersecting with Civil Society Sector (i.e., First Nations government providing services)
- Market Sector intersecting with Civil Society Sector (i.e., Not-for-profit in finance, like ABSCAN)
- Government Sector intersecting with Market Sector (i.e., Crown corporations)
- Funders

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
British Columbia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
ASK Wellness Society (Kamloops/Kelowna)		×					×	×	×	Promotes financial, emotional, and personal care support services to the community for individual/family/friends affected by HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis C, the marginalized and persons at risk-if and when the need arises.	https://askwellness.ca/about-ask/
Atira		×		×		×				Supporting women and children affected by violence by offering safe and supportive housing and by delivering education and advocacy aimed at ending all forms of gendered violence.	https://atira.bc.ca/who-we-are/mission-vision-values/
BC Non-Profit Housing Association	×	×	×	×		×	×	×		The BC Non-Profit Housing Association (BCNPHA) strengthens British Columbia's non-profit housing sector through advocacy, education, and support, aiming to ensure every individual and family has a safe, secure, and affordable home. Their initiatives include influencing policy and funding decisions, delivering professional development for housing organizations, facilitating networking and learning opportunities, offering member programs that save on operational costs, and supporting energy-efficiency projects to enhance building sustainability and tenant well-being.	https://bcnpha.ca/about/impact/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
British Columbia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Coast Foundation		x			x		x	x	x	Vancouver based non-profit; people living with mental challenges can thrive in our communities if they are given the right resources: housing, support services and employment and education opportunities. Our approach is client-focused and community-based.	https://www.coastmentalhealth.com/who-we-are/about/
Coastal First Nations	x									Coastal First Nations (CFN) is an alliance of First Nations on British Columbia's North and Central Coast and Haida Gwaii, including the Gitga'at, Gitxaala, Haida, Heiltsuk, Kitasoo Xai'Xais, Metlakatla, Nuxalk, and Wuikinuxv Nations. Established to protect their cultural and natural resources, CFN promotes sustainable economic development through ecosystem-based management, ensuring the preservation of the Great Bear Rainforest and Sea while enhancing community well-being. Their initiatives encompass land and marine stewardship, climate action, and fostering a conservation-based economy that respects Indigenous rights and traditions.	https://coastalfirstnations.ca/
Co-operative Housing Federation of BC	x	x					x			Non-profit organization that supports and promotes co-operative housing in British Columbia. CHF BC works to provide services, education, and advocacy for housing co-ops, aiming to ensure that members have access to affordable, secure, and sustainable housing options.	https://www.chf.bc.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
British Columbia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	First Nations Housing & Infrastructure Council (FNHIC)	×	×							The First Nations Housing and Infrastructure Council (FNHIC) is a grassroots service organization established in 2017 to improve housing and infrastructure for First Nations in British Columbia. Founded in response to a political mandate from the BC First Nations Leadership Council, FNHIC envisions secure and culturally appropriate housing that enhances well-being and community resilience. The council is dedicated to empowering First Nations through self-governance in housing services, reflecting their commitment to self-determination and cultural integrity.	https://www.fnhic.ca/
	Frontier Housing Society		×							BC Frontier Housing Society is a newly-formed society, created in response to Canada’s entrenched housing crisis, with a singular mandate: to work diligently in coordination with BC Builds to help alleviate the housing crisis by providing quality rental homes to middle income earners.	https://www.frontierhousing.ca/
	Lookout Housing and Health Society		×				×		×	Lower mainland emergency and extreme weather shelters	https://lookoutsociety.ca/about-us/
	More Than a Roof Housing Society		×				×			Break the cycle of poverty and homelessness in the lives of our tenants through transformative affordable housing.	https://morethanaroof.org/who-we-are/
	Pacific Housing Society Victoria		×				×			One of Vancouver Island’s largest operators and providers of affordable homes and supportive services.	https://pacificahousing.ca/about-us.php

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
British Columbia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Patrick R. Stewart Architecture	×	×	×							In 1995, Patrick R. Stewart became the first Indigenous person in British Columbia to own and operate an architecture firm. Today, PRSA is a small team of Indigenous architectural interns and designers based in Vancouver. Today, with over 25 years of experience in Architecture, Interiors, Landscape Design, and Master Planning, PRSA remains committed to endeavours that prioritize Indigenous cultures, communities, and the relationships composing them.	https://www.patrickrstewartarchitect.com/studio
PHS Community Services		×					×	×	×	Housing, healthcare, harm reduction and health promotion for some of the most vulnerable and under-served people in Vancouver’s Downtown East-side and Victoria.	https://www.phs.ca/about/
Rain City Housing		×					×		×	Manages housing and support programs that sustain relationships, strengthen communities, and make change for people experiencing homelessness and mental health, trauma, and substance use issues throughout BC’s lower mainland	https://www.raincityhousing.org/about/vision/
Real Estate Foundation of BC		×								Philanthropic organization that supports land use and real estate practices that contribute to sustainable, equitable, and socially responsible communities across British Columbia. REFBC provides grants to non-profit organizations, local governments, and other groups working on projects related to land use, environmental sustainability, climate resilience, and community well-being. Their work spans research, education, and community engagement, with a focus on protecting natural ecosystems and promoting better land and water stewardship	https://refbc.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
British Columbia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Victoria Cool Aid Society		x					x		x	<p>Offer life-changing services to adults who are impacted by poverty, colonization, stigma and homelessness. These services include permanent housing, emergency shelter, health and dental care, employment assistance, and social and recreational opportunities.</p> <p>https://coolaid.org/who-we-are/about-cool-aid/</p>

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Alberta	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Alpha Housing Society Calgary	×						×	×	Homelessness, addiction, and mental health. All of our clients' lives have been impacted by alcohol and other drug dependencies.	https://alphahousecalgary.com/who-we-help/
Avenue Living Communities	×								Provides quality rental homes for people everywhere. A home that has lasting, lingering memories of comfort and of safety.	https://www.avenueliving.ca/about
Bissell Centre	×						×	×	Working in community, we remove barriers and support people as they move out of poverty.	https://bissellcentre.org/about/
Calgary Alternative Support Services Inc. (CASS)	×							×	Calgary Alternative Support Services Inc., (CASS) was founded in 1988 to address the segregation, isolation and limited opportunities available to people with disabilities. CASS enlists and develops human services professionals to support people to discover and contribute their unique strengths and talents. Our work is about making community connections. Whether it's finding a place to live, getting a job, or connecting with opportunities for participation and learning, CASS serves people and helps to make the community accessible to everyone.	https://www.c-a-s-s.org/about/
Carleton Housing (Lloydminster) Inc.	×	×							Carleton Housing (Lloydminster) Inc. works directly with multiple organizations including but not limited to: Onion Lake Cree Nation, Saulteaux First Nation, and the CMHC (Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation) to provide affordable housing options within the City of Lloydminster and City of Battleford.	https://carletonhousing.ca/#aboutus
Central Alberta Womens Outreach Society (CAWOS)			×						Supporting women affected by family violence by providing the tools to create a safer, healthier and more secure life for themselves and their families in Red Deer	https://theoutreachcentre.org/about/
Centre of Hope	×						×		Fort McMurray's only daytime drop in centre for our communities homeless and near homeless adults	https://fmcentreofhope.com/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Alberta	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Civida Edmonton		×								Largest provider of community and affordable homes in Edmonton. https://civida.ca/about/
Edmonton John Howard Society (EJHS)						×		×		Holistic services and wraparound supports that address the root causes of crime and social disorder. By focusing on reintegration, acceptance, and successful outcomes, we are building a safer, more harmonious community. https://johnhoward.org/
Lloydminster Region Housing Group		×								Collaboratively we increase access to safe, sustainable and inclusive housing. https://lrhg.ca/about/
McMan Supportive Housing		×					×	×		Permanent Supportive Housing (PSH) is a housing model in Medicine Hat, with 24/7 on-site support for individuals with complex needs who have experienced homelessness and have a history of housing instability https://www.mcman-south.ca/permanent-supportive-housing
Medicine Hat Community Housing Society		×					×			Provides housing and support services to over 1,000 low-income households in Medicine Hat and surrounding area. to end homelessness in the medicine hat area. https://mhchs.ca/about/
Métis Housing Corporation	×	×								Provides almost 900 affordable housing units across the province of Alberta in thirteen urban centres: Bonnyville, Calgary, Cold Lake, Edmonton, Fort McMurray, Grande Prairie, Lac La Biche, Medicine Hat, Peace River, Red Deer, Rocky Mountain House, St Paul and Slave Lake. https://www.metishousing.ca/mtis-housing-home-page/
Northern Alberta Cooperative Housing Association (NACHA)		×								Provides a variety of services to our membership and to the public who are interested in finding out more about cooperative housing. https://nacha.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Alberta	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Peace Hills Trust	×									Peace Hills Trust is Canada’s first and largest Indigenous-owned financial institution. Established by the Samson Cree Nation in Alberta, the trust provides financial services tailored to meet the needs of Indigenous communities and businesses across Canada. Its offerings include commercial loans, trust services, and advisory support, promoting economic development and self-sufficiency within Indigenous communities. Peace Hills Trust serves both on-reserve and off-reserve clients, supporting First Nations, Métis, and Inuit populations.	https://www.peacehills.com/
Right at Home Housing Society		×								Right at Home Housing Society develops, owns and operates properties throughout the city. We are also able to finance a variety of new projects as a result of our exceptional management and ability to leverage our assets	https://rightathomehousing.com/who-we-are/our-approach/
The Lloydminster Métis Housing Group Inc.	×	×								The Lloydminster Métis Housing Group Inc. believes that safe, secure and affordable housing is a basic human right and we understand that access to housing is a social determinant of health, both for individuals and communities.	https://lloydminstermetishousing.ca/about-us-1
The Mustard Seed		×					×			The Mustard Seed has been a safe, supportive haven for individuals experiencing poverty and homelessness. We offer services and support to those in need with the goal of helping them make positive, lasting changes in their lives.	https://theseed.ca/services
Urban Manor Housing Society		×					×		×	Urban Manor YEG is a harm reduction initiative to provide safe, stable housing for chronically hard-to-house men.	https://urbanmanorweg.ca/
Youth Empowerment and Support Services (YESS)						×	×			YESS has been diligently working towards a new mission and vision for young people, aiming to create an environment where all young people have barrier-free access to the help they need when they need it and where they need it.	https://yess.org/about-us/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Saskatchewan	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Association of Métis, Non-Status Indians Saskatchewan (AMNSIS)	×									AMNSIS represents Métis, Non-Status, and off-reserve Status people in Saskatchewan, advocating for the rights and kinship ties that transcend colonial categories. They are involved in community-building and policy advocacy for Indigenous rights.	https://www.amnsis.ca/
Federation of Sovereign Indigenous Nations (FSIN)	×									FSIN advocates for the political and treaty rights of 74 First Nations in Saskatchewan. Their work spans governance, education, health, and economic development, focusing on strengthening First Nations sovereignty.	https://www.fsin.ca/
First Nations University of Canada	×					×				First Nations University of Canada (FNUniv) offers academic programs that incorporate Indigenous knowledge and traditions. It is committed to the education and empowerment of Indigenous students through culturally relevant teaching and research.	https://www.fnuniv.ca/
Gabriel Dumont Institute of Native Studies and Applied Research	×					×				Gabriel Dumont Institute is dedicated to the education and employment of Métis people in Saskatchewan. They offer a wide range of educational programs, including Métis culture, history, and skills training.	https://gdins.org/
Métis Nation of Saskatchewan (MN-S)	×									MN-S represents Métis citizens in Saskatchewan, focusing on governance, land claims, health, education, and cultural preservation. Their programs include youth engagement, family services, and community well-being initiatives.	https://metisnation.sk.com/
Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies (SIIT)	×					×				SIIT is a First Nations-governed educational institution providing technical and vocational training to Indigenous students in Saskatchewan. They offer programs designed to foster employment opportunities and skills development.	https://siit.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Saskatchewan	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Saskatchewan Indigenous Cultural Centre	x									<p>The Saskatchewan Indigenous Cultural Center works to preserve and promote First Nations languages, cultures, and histories. They provide educational resources and programs that support Indigenous identity and knowledge systems.</p> <p>https://www.sicc.sk.ca/</p>

Organization		Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Manitoba		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	Aboriginal Health and Wellness Centre	×						×	×	×	This Winnipeg-based center offers culturally appropriate health and wellness services to Indigenous peoples, including mental health, addiction recovery, and traditional healing methods.	https://www.ahwc.ca/
	Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs	×	×								AMC is an organization that advocates for the 62 First Nations in Manitoba. Their work includes policy advocacy in areas such as education, health, housing, and economic development for First Nations in the province.	https://manitoba chiefs.com/
	Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC) Specific program: DOTC Housing Authority Inc. (DOTCHAI)	×	×				×		×		Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Housing Authority Inc. (DOTCHAI) was officially incorporated in the Province of Manitoba on February 28, 1981 and Dakota Ojibway First Nation Housing Authority Inc. (DOFNHAI) was incorporated in 2005. Both DOTCHAI and DOFNHAI are a non-profit housing authority to serve the housing needs of the First Nation population.	https://www.dotc.mb.ca/dakota-ojibway-tribal-council-housing-authority
	Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak Inc.	×									MKO is a non-profit organization that represents 26 First Nations in Northern Manitoba. They focus on advocacy in areas such as health, justice, and infrastructure for First Nations communities.	https://mkonation.com/
	Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF)	×	×								The Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) represents the Métis Nation in Manitoba. They work on issues of self-governance, land rights, and the protection of Métis culture and heritage, as well as social services like housing and health.	

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Manitoba	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Me-Dian Credit Union	×								Me-Dian Credit Union is the first Indigenous full-service financial institution to be founded in Canada. As a co-operative, the people who use their services as members are also owners and shareholders. Members have a say in how Me-Dian Credit Union operates. They also share in the profits of the credit union, usually in the form of lower rates on loans and higher rates on deposits than they could ordinarily get at any other financial institutions. Me-Dian Credit Union is responsive to the needs of members, no matter where they live or how they choose to access services.	https://www.mediancu.mb.ca/
Southern Chiefs' Organization	×	×							SCO represents 34 Southern Manitoba First Nations and advocates for policy reform in health, education, and housing. SCO provides a variety of services aimed at improving the lives of First Nations people in Southern Manitoba.	https://scoinc.mb.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Ontario	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Anishinabek Nation	×	×								Anishinabek Nation represents 39 member First Nations across Ontario. They focus on governance, education, health, and the protection of Aboriginal and treaty rights for First Nations communities.	https://www.anishinabek.ca/
Chiefs of Ontario	×									Chiefs of Ontario is a coordinating body that supports the collective needs of 133 First Nations in Ontario. They focus on advocacy, policy, and research in areas such as health, education, and governance.	https://chiefs-of-ontario.org/
Grand Council Treaty #3	×	×								Grand Council Treaty #3 represents the Anishinaabe Nation in Treaty #3 territory, advocating for land and treaty rights while providing services such as health, education, and governance support for its member First Nations.	https://gct3.ca/
Keewaytinook Okimakanak (KO) Tribal Council	×	×								Keewaytinook Okimakanak, which means Northern Chiefs in Oji-Cree, is a non-political Chiefs Council serving Deer Lake, Fort Severn, Keewaywin, McDowell Lake, North Spirit Lake and Poplar Hill First Nations. The organization is directed by the Chiefs of the member First Nations who form the Board of Directors. Through its close awareness of community needs and its team approach, the Council advises and assists its member First Nations. The Council provides services in the areas of health, education, economic development, employment assistance, legal, public works, finance and administration, and computer communications (K-Net Services).	https://www.kochiefs.ca/
Métis Nation of Ontario (MNO)	×									MNO represents the Métis people of Ontario, advocating for their rights and interests. The organization provides services in health, education, housing, and employment, while promoting Métis culture and history.	https://www.metisnation.org/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Ontario	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Nishnawbe Aski Development Fund (NADF)	×									Offers housing-related project funding and training for remote First Nations communities in Northern Ontario. http://www.nadf.org/
Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN)	×		×							NAN represents 49 First Nations in northern Ontario, focusing on treaty rights, health, education, and justice for remote and rural communities. They advocate for self-governance and economic development. https://www.nan.ca/
Ontario Aboriginal Housing Services	×	×	×				×			OAHS provides safe and affordable housing to Indigenous people across Ontario, with a special focus on rural and remote communities. They also offer support services to help maintain long-term housing stability. www.ontarioaboriginalhousing.ca
Ontario Federation of Indigenous Friendship Centres	×					×	×	×	×	OFIFC supports 29 Friendship Centres across Ontario, delivering culturally based programs and services to urban Indigenous people. They focus on health, education, employment, and cultural connections. https://ofifc.org/
Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA)	×		×	×			×		×	ONWA supports the empowerment of Indigenous women in Ontario, providing advocacy and services in areas such as health, education, housing, and justice, particularly for women in rural and remote areas. https://www.onwa.ca/
Union of Ontario Indians	×									The Union of Ontario Indians serves as the secretariat for the Anishinabek Nation and advocates on behalf of its member First Nations. They focus on governance, education, and cultural preservation. https://www.anishinabek.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Aboriginal Savings Corporation of Canada (ABSCAN)	×	×	×							ABSCAN offers housing financing to First Nations and to members living on-reserve (in the community) according to normal market regulations. Loans are made based on the borrower’s repayment capacity and home values without the need for the Band Council’s guarantee.	https://lasedac.ca/
Architecture sans Frontières Québec	×	×				×				ASFQ is a humanitarian organization that provides architectural assistance to communities affected by social inequalities, crises, or natural disasters. As the official humanitarian arm of the Ordre des architectes du Québec, ASFQ mobilizes the expertise of Quebec architects to improve living conditions, habitat, and dignity in vulnerable communities through sustainable architecture and community-driven projects.	https://www.asf-quebec.org/
Assemblée des Premières Nations Québec-Labrador Specific program: Comité régional tripartite en logement	×		×							AFNQL represents 43 Indigenous communities in Quebec and Labrador, advocating for the rights, sovereignty, and interests of First Nations. They focus on governance, education, and economic development.	https://apnql.com/en/regional-tripartite-housing-committee/
Blouin Orzes Architecture	×	×	×							Blouin Orzes architectes is a Montreal-based architectural firm specializing in designing projects for Indigenous communities in northern Canada, particularly in the Nunavik region.	https://archleague.org/blouinorzes/
Centre de justice des premiers peuples de Montréal	×									The First Peoples Justice Centre of Tiohtià:ke/Montreal (Justice Center) is a registered charity that provides services for Indigenous community members living in the Greater Montreal Area who are involved with the justice and carceral systems. Our mission is to support, inform, and empower Indigenous people navigating the justice system and to offer holistic and culturally appropriate justice services to Montreal’s Indigenous population. To create alternative community-led justice processes rooted in Indigenous values.	https://cjppm.org/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Centres Mamik	×		×							Centres Mamik provide services tailored to Indigenous peoples in the regions of Roberval, Alma, and Saguenay. Their offerings include cultural activities, educational programs, and social services designed to support Indigenous individuals and families residing off-reserve.	https://centremamik.com/
	×	×	×		×			×		Corporation Waskahegen is a non-profit organization dedicated to improving housing conditions for Indigenous individuals living off-reserve in Quebec. Established in 1979, it manages over 2,000 housing units across 117 localities, providing affordable and suitable accommodations for families, seniors, singles, and individuals with disabilities.	https://waskahegen.com/
Cree Nation Government	×		×							The Cree Nation Government is the governing body of the Cree people in northern Quebec, managing areas such as health, education, and natural resources while promoting Cree autonomy and self-sufficiency.	https://www.cngov.ca/
EVOQ Architecture	×	×								EVOQ Architecture is a multidisciplinary firm renowned for its commitment to designing site-specific and meaningful architectural interventions. They focus on heritage conservation, northern and indigenous architecture, and contemporary design.	https://evoqarchitecture.com/
Femmes Autochtones du Québec	×			×				×		This organization advocates for the rights and well-being of Indigenous women in Quebec. They offer programs focused on health, education, employment, and violence prevention, striving to empower Indigenous women and promote gender equality within their communities.	https://faq-qnw.org/
First Nations Human Resources Development Commission of Quebec	×					×				FNHRDCQ supports Indigenous workforce development by offering training and employment programs through a network of service centers in rural and remote First Nations communities across Quebec.	https://cdrhpnq-fnhrdcq.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Economic Development Commission	×									FNQLEDC supports the economic and social development of First Nations communities in Quebec and Labrador. Their work includes providing training, business support, and project development for First Nations entrepreneurs. FNQLEDC also promotes the sustainable economic growth of Indigenous communities through partnerships and capacity-building initiatives.	https://cdepnql.org/
First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Health and Social Services Commission	×							×	×	FNQLHSSC provides health and social services expertise to Indigenous communities in Quebec and Labrador. Their goal is to support First Nations in building sustainable health systems rooted in cultural values.	https://cssspnql.com/
First Nations Regional Adult Education Center	×					×				The First Nations Regional Adult Education Center’s mission is to provide a unique learning environment for adult indigenous learners to help them on their journey. We offer individualized training methods to meet the needs of all of our students. We offer guidance, support, and planning. We offer ministry accredited education to allow our students to obtain a Quebec High School Diploma. We also offer vocational preparation programs, SSET, GDT, and academic upgrading. We have various ongoing projects that students are able to participate in.	https://www.fnraec.org/
Foyer pour Femmes Autochtone de Montréal	×	×	×	×		×	×	×	×	The Native Women’s Shelter of Montreal provides support to Indigenous women, children, and two-spirit individuals. They offer a variety of services including emergency shelter, transitional housing, and counseling, with a focus on healing from trauma and improving well-being. The organization works to empower Indigenous women and families by creating a safe and supportive space.	https://www.nwsm.info/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
GL Architecte	x	x	x							Guillaume Lévesque Architecte is a Montreal-based architectural firm offering comprehensive design services for various building types across Quebec.	https://guillaumelevesque.com/
Habiter le Nord québécois	x	x	x							Habiter le Nord québécois is an organization dedicated to improving living conditions in Northern Quebec, particularly for Indigenous communities. It focuses on addressing housing challenges by developing and enhancing infrastructure in remote and rural regions.	https://www.habiterlenordquebecois.org/
Indigenous Tourism Quebec	x									Indigenous Tourism Québec was founded in 1991 as the Société Touristique Innu and was afterward known as Québec Aboriginal Tourism Corporation (QATC) till 2010. ITQ is a sectoral tourism association recognized by Quebec's Ministry of Tourism as the province's official representative of the Indigenous tourism industry and by the Assembly of First Nations of Québec a Labrador as a representative of a place of exchange and services in the field of development and promotion of Indigenous tourism.	https://indigenoustquebec.com/
Innu Takuaikan Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM)	x	x	x							Innu Takuaikan Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM) represents the Innu communities of Uashat and Mani-Utenam in Quebec. The organization is responsible for governance, land management, cultural preservation, and community development initiatives. ITUM delivers services in education, health, housing, and social development, with a focus on improving the well-being and self-sufficiency of Innu members while preserving their cultural heritage.	https://www.itum.qc.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Kativik Regional Government	×		×							The Kativik Regional Government represents Inuit communities in northern Quebec, focusing on economic development, environmental stewardship, and the provision of public services like education and transportation in remote regions.	https://www.krg.ca/
Les Artisans Indiens du Québec	×									Founded in 1974, this non-profit organization supports First Nations artisans by providing resources, training, and marketing opportunities to promote Indigenous crafts. They aim to preserve traditional craftsmanship while fostering economic development among Indigenous artisans.	https://nativecraftsupplies.com/
Makivik Corporation	×									Makivik Corporation administers land claims for the Inuit of northern Quebec and promotes economic and social development in the region. Their work includes managing investments and advocating for Inuit rights and culture.	https://www.makivik.ca/
Mi’gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat	×									The Mi’gmawei Mawiomi Secretariat represents three Mi’kmaq communities in the Gaspé region, working to protect Mi’kmaq land and resource rights while fostering cultural preservation and community development.	https://www.migmawei.ca/
Mikana	×									Mikana, which means path in the Anishinabe language, is an Indigenous non-profit organization whose mission is to work towards social change by educating different audiences on the realities and perspectives of Indigenous peoples. This initiative stems from a desire to generate concrete action against racism and discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and contributes to breaking down the barriers between Indigenous and non-Indigenous worlds.	https://www.mikana.ca/en/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Montréal Autochtone	×				×			×	×	Native Montreal was established in 2014 with the mission to contribute to the holistic health, cultural strength and success of Indigenous families, individuals, and community living in the greater Montreal area. While there were other indigenous organizations in the city, most were focused on the homeless or at-risk populations. We were created to be a safe place for youth, family services and more. In 2015 we became a member of the national and provincial friendship center movements by becoming members of the RCAAQ and the NAFC. By doing so, we pledged to uphold friendship center values and are now part of the biggest Indigenous non-profit associations, with 13 other friendship centers in Quebec and 111 centers across Canada.	https://native-montreal.com/
Native Friendship Centres of Quebec	×				×			×	×	This network comprises several centers across Quebec, including locations in Val-d’Or, Trois-Rivières, Montreal, Quebec City, La Tuque, Chibougamau, Joliette, Maniwaki, Senneterre, and Sept-Îles. These centers offer a range of services such as cultural programs, health services, educational support, and social services, aiming to improve the quality of life for Indigenous peoples living in urban settings.	https://www.rcaa.qc.ca/info/
Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS)	×	×					×	×	×	NRBHSS is responsible for overseeing the delivery of health and social services to the Inuit population of Nunavik. They focus on creating culturally appropriate healthcare and social service programs for Inuit communities, ensuring that health services meet the specific needs of remote and rural populations in the region.	https://www.nrbhss.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Projets autochtones du Québec	x	x	x	x		x	x			Projets autochtones Québec (PAQ) is a non-profit organization dedicated to supporting the development of Indigenous communities in Quebec. Their primary focus is on improving living conditions through housing projects, promoting economic development, and supporting community welfare.	https://www.paqc.org/en/home/
Puamun Meshkenu	x									Founded by Dr. Stanley Vollant, Puamun Meshkenu aims to inspire Indigenous peoples to pursue their dreams and achieve their full potential. The organization conducts motivational walks, educational workshops, and community events to promote health, education, and cultural pride among Indigenous populations.	https://www.puamun.com/
RÉSEAU de la communauté autochtone à Montréal	x				x	x		x		Works to connect and support urban Indigenous communities in Montreal (Tiohtià:ke). They focus on strengthening links between community organizations, providing mental health support, organizing events, and involving Indigenous youth.	https://reseauatlnetwork.com/en/
Résilience Montréal	x			x			x	x		Resilience Montreal is a non-profit organization that provides support and resources for individuals experiencing homelessness, particularly in the Montreal area. The organization focuses on helping vulnerable populations, including Indigenous peoples, immigrants, refugees, and others in need of assistance. Resilience Montreal offers a range of services, such as emergency shelter, food, healthcare, harm reduction programs, and support for social reintegration.	https://www.resiliencemontreal.com/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Quebec	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Smoke Architecture	×	×	×							Smoke Architecture focuses on creating meaningful spaces inspired by Indigenous culture and knowledge, integrating land-based design principles. They work on projects in various sectors, including housing, education, cultural spaces, and healing/transitional environments. Notable projects include the Dawes Road Library, Indigenous Peoples Space, and St. Lawrence Centre for the Arts, each emphasizing community engagement and sustainability. The firm's approach integrates Indigenous values with contemporary architecture to support cultural expression and self-determination.	https://www.smokearchitecture.com/
Société d'habitation du Québec	×						×	×		The Société d'habitation du Québec (SHQ) is the governmental body responsible for housing in Quebec. Its mission is to meet the housing needs of Quebec citizens through an integrated and sustainable approach.	https://www.habitation.gouv.qc.ca/
Wapikoni Mobile	×					×				Wapikoni Mobile is a traveling audio-visual and musical creation studio that provides Indigenous youth with tools and training to create films and music. Their mission is to amplify the voices of Indigenous youth, foster artistic expression, and promote cultural exchange.	https://evenementswapikoni.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
New Brunswick	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Gignoo Transition House	×			×			×		×	Gignoo Transition House is the only Indigenous women's shelter in New Brunswick. They provide a safe space and support services for Indigenous women and children escaping domestic violence. Their services include counseling, housing assistance, and culturally relevant support.	https://gignoohouse.ca/
Indigenous Women of the Wabanaki Territories	×			×						The Indigenous Women of the Wabanaki Territories (IWWT) supports Indigenous women and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people in New Brunswick. They focus on healing, capacity building, and advocacy to promote traditional leadership roles and address issues like gender inequality and the MMIWG crisis.	https://iwwt.ca/
Mi'kmaq-Wolastoqey Centre (MWC)	×					×				Located at the University of New Brunswick, the Mi'kmaq-Wolastoqey Centre promotes the language, culture, and educational advancement of the Mi'kmaq and Wolastoqey peoples. They provide resources, programs, and support to Indigenous students and communities.	https://www.unb.ca/mwc/
New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council (NBAPC)	×									The NBAPC advocates for the rights of Aboriginal Peoples living off-reserve in New Brunswick. They offer programs related to health, education, employment, and housing, striving to improve the quality of life for their members.	https://nbapc.org/
Ulnooweg [operates across all Atlantic provinces]	×		×			×				Ulnooweg is a non-profit organization that provides financial and business services to Indigenous communities in Atlantic Canada. Their mission is to support the economic development of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities by offering loans, business advisory services, and financial literacy training. Ulnooweg works closely with Indigenous entrepreneurs, helping to foster sustainable businesses that align with cultural values and promote self-reliance.	https://ulnooweg.ca/
Specific program: Indigenous Communities Foundation											https://ulnoowegfoundation.ca/

Organization		Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
New Brunswick		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
	Specific program: Ulnooweg Education Centre										https://ulnoowegeducation.ca/
	Wabanaki Collection	×								The Wabanaki Collection provides educational resources and tools that highlight the culture, history, and knowledge of the Wabanaki peoples. Their mission is to support the preservation and dissemination of Wabanaki teachings.	https://www.wabanakicollection.com/
	Wolastoqey Tribal Council	×		×						The Wolastoqey Tribal Council provides governance and technical support to Wolastoqey communities in New Brunswick. They focus on issues related to Aboriginal and treaty rights, community development, and environmental stewardship.	https://wtci.wolastoqey.ca/
	Atlantic First Nation Tech Services (AFNTS)	×					×			Atlantic First Nation Tech Services provides technical and advisory services to Indigenous communities in the Atlantic region, focusing on infrastructure, housing, and environmental management.	https://www.afnts.ca

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Nova Scotia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Atlantic Policy Congress of First Nations Chiefs Secretariat	×									The Atlantic Policy Congress is a policy and advocacy organization representing Indigenous communities in the Atlantic provinces, focusing on issues such as health, education, and economic development.	https://www.apcfn.ca
Eskasoni Mental Health Services	×							×		Eskasoni Mental Health Services provides culturally appropriate mental health and addiction services to Indigenous communities in Nova Scotia, offering counseling, support groups, and education programs.	https://www.eskasonimentalhealth.org
Kwilmu’kw Maw-klusuaqn	×									Kwilmu’kw Maw-klusuaqn, also known as the Mi’kmaq Rights Initiative, works on behalf of Mi’kmaq communities in Nova Scotia to negotiate and protect their treaty rights and land claims.	https://www.mikmaqrights.com
Mi’kmaw Kina’matnewey	×					×				Mi’kmaw Kina’matnewey supports the education of Mi’kmaq students by managing school systems and education programs that integrate Mi’kmaq language, culture, and values into the curriculum.	https://www.kinu.ca
Mi’kmaq Employment Training Secretariat	×					×				Mi’kmaq Employment Training Secretariat (METS) provides employment and training services to Mi’kmaq communities in Nova Scotia. They offer various programs to enhance job skills and promote economic self-sufficiency.	https://www.mets.ca
Mi’kmaw Economic Benefits Office	×									The Mi’kmaw Economic Benefits Office focuses on enhancing employment and business opportunities for Mi’kmaq communities in Nova Scotia through partnerships and strategic initiatives.	https://www.mebons.ca
Mi’kmaw Native Friendship Centre	×									The Mi’kmaw Native Friendship Centre provides a variety of social services, including health, education, and cultural programs, to Indigenous peoples in Halifax and the surrounding areas.	https://www.mymnfc.com

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Nova Scotia	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Nova Scotia Apprenticeship Agency Specific program: Indigenous People in the Trades Program	×					×				The Indigenous People in the Trades Program under the Nova Scotia Apprenticeship Agency helps Indigenous individuals enter and succeed in skilled trades through training, support, and mentorship.	https://www.nsapprenticeship.ca/get-started/mikmaw-indigenous-peoples
Nova Scotia Native Women's Association	×			×					×	The Nova Scotia Native Women's Association advocates for the rights and well-being of Indigenous women in Nova Scotia, offering programs related to health, education, and social services.	https://www.nsnwa.ca
The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq	×									The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq is dedicated to promoting the welfare and prosperity of the Mi'kmaq people by providing programs and services that support health, education, and economic development.	https://www.cmmns.com
Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources (UINR)	×									The Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources is dedicated to preserving and managing the natural resources of Unama'ki (Cape Breton) by incorporating traditional Mi'kmaq knowledge with modern conservation practices.	https://www.uinr.ca
Union of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq	×									The Union of Nova Scotia Mi'kmaq represents several Mi'kmaq communities in Nova Scotia, working on various initiatives related to governance, rights, and community development.	https://www.unsm.org

Organization		Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Prince Edouard Island		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	Indigenous PEI	×									Indigenous PEI is an organization that highlights the cultural, historical, and artistic contributions of the Mi'kmaq people in PEI. They promote cultural tourism, arts, and education, celebrating the connection between the Mi'kmaq and the land.	https://indigenouspei.ca/
	Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI	×									The Mi'kmaq Confederacy of PEI is a non-profit organization that provides technical support, capacity development, and advisory services for Mi'kmaq First Nations in PEI, focusing on self-determination and community development.	https://mcpei.ca/
	Native Council of Prince Edward Island	×									The Native Council of PEI is a self-governing authority for off-reserve Indigenous peoples on PEI. They offer a wide range of programs including education, housing, and health services, focusing on cultural identity and community well-being.	https://ncpei.com/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Newfoundland & Labrador	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
Community Foundation of Newfoundland and Labrador									CFNL supports community well-being in Newfoundland and Labrador by facilitating charitable giving, stewarding philanthropic funds, and leading initiatives like the NL Vital Signs report. They work closely with Indigenous communities, respecting their land and cultural contributions.	https://cfnl.ca/
Labrador Friendship Centre	×							×	The Labrador Friendship Centre provides a wide range of services to Indigenous and non-Indigenous residents in Labrador. Their programs focus on health, education, employment, and social services, promoting cultural awareness and community well-being.	http://www.lfchvgb.ca/
NunatuKavut Community Council	×								The NunatuKavut Community Council represents the Southern Inuit people of Labrador. They work to protect and promote the culture, rights, and well-being of their people, focusing on self-governance, community development, and environmental stewardship.	https://nunatukavut.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Yukon	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Arctic Athabaskan Council	×									The Arctic Athabaskan Council represents Athabaskan-speaking peoples in Yukon and parts of the Northwest Territories and Alaska. They advocate for the protection of Arctic environments and Indigenous rights at international forums.	https://arctic-council.org/about/permanent-participants/aac/
Council of Yukon First Nations	×									CYFN is a political advocacy organization that represents Yukon First Nations, focusing on governance, health, justice, education, and economic development. They work closely with various Yukon First Nations to protect their rights and promote their interests.	https://www.cyfn.ca/
Gray Mountain Housing Society	×	×								Rent-geared-to-income housing to tenants who self-identify as Indigenous under the Canadian Mortgage Housing Corporation's (CMHC) Urban Native Housing Program, and affordable rental housing to eligible Yukon residents	https://gmhs.managebuilding.com/Resident/public/home
Kwanlin Dün Cultural Centre	×									This centre focuses on promoting the cultural heritage and arts of the Kwanlin Dün First Nation. It hosts events, educational programs, and cultural initiatives that preserve the history and traditions of the Kwanlin Dün people.	https://kwanlindunculturalcentre.com/
Safe at Home		×					×	×		A compassionate community working together to end and prevent homelessness, where everyone has a safe and affordable place to call home and can readily access the supports they need, when needed.	https://safeathomeyukon.ca/about
Yukon First Nations Culture and Tourism Association (YFNCT)	×									YFNCT is dedicated to promoting and growing the Indigenous arts, culture, and tourism sectors in Yukon. They work closely with Yukon First Nations artists, storytellers, and cultural ambassadors to create sustainable opportunities.	https://indigenousyukon.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Yukon	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Yukon First Nations Housing & Infrastructure Council (YFNHIC)	×	×	×							The organization is linked to broader initiatives like those led by the Council of Yukon First Nations (CYFN). CYFN actively engages in housing programs and supports projects such as the Housing First residence in Whitehorse, focusing on culturally informed and holistic housing solutions for Indigenous communities in Yukon.	https://www.fnhic.ca/
Yukon Native Language Centre	×									The Yukon Native Language Centre focuses on the preservation and revitalization of Yukon First Nations languages. They offer language courses, develop learning materials, and provide training to language teachers in Indigenous communities.	https://ynlc.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Northwest Territories	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Dehcho First Nations	×									The Dehcho First Nations represents the Dene and Métis peoples in the Dehcho region. Their focus is on negotiating land claims, self-government agreements, and promoting sustainable development and cultural preservation.	https://dehcho.org/
Gwich'in Tribal Council	×									The Gwich'in Tribal Council advocates for the Gwich'in peoples in the Mackenzie River region. They focus on land management, economic development, and the protection of Gwich'in culture and language.	https://www.gwichintribal.ca/
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation	×									The Inuvialuit Regional Corporation represents the Inuvialuit people of the western Arctic, managing lands and promoting the economic and social well-being of its communities. They also play a key role in environmental stewardship.	https://irc.inuvialuit.com/
Northwest Territory Métis Nation	×									Representing the Métis people of the South Slave region, this organization works toward securing land claims, self-government, and the protection of Métis culture and rights. They serve the communities of Fort Smith, Hay River, and Fort Resolution.	https://nwtmetisnation.ca/
Sahtu Secretariat Inc.	×									The Sahtu Secretariat Incorporated administers the land claims agreement for the Sahtu Dene and Métis. They work on land management, environmental protection, and promoting cultural heritage.	https://sahtu.ca/
Tłı̨chǫ Government	×									The Tłı̨chǫ Government is a regional government that manages the land, culture, and community affairs of the Tłı̨chǫ people, with a focus on self-governance, economic development, and education.	https://www.tlicho.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Nunavut	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Inuit Heritage Trust	×									The Inuit Heritage Trust focuses on protecting and promoting Inuit cultural heritage, particularly through land-use management and archaeological research across Nunavut.	http://www.ihti.ca/
Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA)	×									Kitikmeot Inuit Association is responsible for managing Inuit-owned lands and promoting economic and social development in the Kitikmeot region. Their work includes conservation, economic development, and cultural preservation efforts.	https://kitia.ca/
Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA)	×					×				Kivalliq Inuit Association advocates for the Inuit of the Kivalliq region, focusing on land stewardship, economic development, and Inuit employment. Their mission is to foster sustainable communities across the Kivalliq area.	https://www.kivalliqinuit.ca/
Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI)	×									NTI represents the Inuit of Nunavut in ensuring that promises made under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement are carried out. NTI focuses on cultural preservation, economic development, and land management.	https://www.tunngavik.com/
Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA)	×									QIA represents the Inuit of the Qikiqtani region, working on a wide range of issues such as land management, education, and cultural initiatives, while also promoting conservation and sustainable development.	https://www.qia.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Aboriginal Financial Officers Association of Canada (AFOA)	×									The Aboriginal Financial Officers Association of Canada is dedicated to enhancing the management and governance skills of Indigenous professionals. They provide training, certification, and resources in financial management, economic development, and governance to support successful self-determination.	afoa.ca
Assembly of First Nations (AFN)	×									The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is a national advocacy organization representing First Nations citizens across Canada. AFN advocates on behalf of First Nations in areas such as treaty rights, self-governance, health, education, and economic development. The AFN works closely with governments, First Nations leaders, and communities to advance the rights, aspirations, and well-being of First Nations people through policy development, legal advocacy, and collaboration.	https://afn.ca/
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)		×								Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is Canada’s national housing agency, established in 1946 to address post-war housing shortages. Today, it promotes housing affordability and choice by providing mortgage loan insurance, securitization programs, housing policy and programs, and housing research. CMHC also administers the National Housing Strategy, aiming to ensure that everyone in Canada has access to housing that meets their needs and that they can afford.	https://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/
Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness	×			×		×	×	×	×	The Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness leads a national movement of individuals, organizations and communities working together to end homelessness in Canada.	https://caeh.ca/

Organization		Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	Canadian Housing and Renewal Association Specific program: Canadian Alliance of Non-Profit Housing		×					×			CHRA is a national organization dedicated to ensuring that all Canadians have access to affordable, safe, and sustainable housing. CHRA advocates for policies and solutions that address housing challenges, particularly for marginalized and Indigenous communities. Through the CHRA Indigenous Caucus, they support Indigenous-led housing solutions and initiatives to address homelessness and housing insecurity in Indigenous communities across Canada.	https://chra-achru.ca/
	Catherine Donnelly Foundation		×								The Catherine Donnelly Foundation is a charitable organization that focuses on supporting initiatives in social justice, the environment, and education. The foundation provides grants to organizations that work to address poverty, environmental sustainability, and Indigenous rights. Its mission is to create systemic change by funding innovative projects that contribute to social equity and environmental stewardship.	https://catherine-donnellyfoundation.org/
	Community Foundations of Canada				×		×				Community Foundations of Canada (CFC) is the national leadership organization for over 200 local community foundations across the country. Together, they aim to drive local solutions for national change on issues that matter most to communities, connecting people and partners to create a just, sustainable future. CFC’s initiatives address pressing social issues, including youth engagement, gender equality, support for entrepreneurship and social innovation, and community-level connections with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).	https://community-foundations.ca/

Organization		Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada		×								The mission of the Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada (CHF Canada) is to inspire, represent and serve our members in a united co-operative housing movement. CHF Canada also connects Canada’s co-op housing movement with housing co-ops in other countries and with co-operative enterprises in Canada and around the world. Our international work is carried out through our support and involvement with Rooftops Canada and Co-operative Housing International.	https://chfcanada.coop/
	Council for the Advancement of Native Development Officers (CANDO)	×									CANDO is a national Indigenous organization that builds capacity in economic development by providing training, certification, and resources for Indigenous Economic Development Officers (EDOs). Their mission is to foster strong, sustainable economies in Indigenous communities through networking, professional development, and advocacy for self-reliance in economic initiatives.	https://www.edo.ca/
	Specific program: Community Economic Development Initiative (CEDI)											https://www.cedi-partnerships.ca/
	Specific program: Indigenous Housing Initiative											

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Douglas Cardinal Architect Inc.	×	×	×							Douglas Cardinal Architect Inc., led by renowned architect Douglas Cardinal, is celebrated for its signature style of harmonious, curvilinear designs that draw inspiration from nature. The firm emphasizes organic architecture, fostering collaborative processes among clients and stakeholders to create sustainable, culturally resonant environments. Notable projects include the Canadian Museum of History in Gatineau, Quebec, and the National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C. Douglas Cardinal's innovative use of technology and commitment to ecological design have earned him numerous accolades, including the Gold Medal of Architecture in Canada and recognition as a "World Master of Contemporary Architecture."	https://www.djcarchitect.com/
Ecotrust Canada Specific program: Indigenous Homelands Initiative	×	×	×							Ecotrust Canada and its partners are ready to prove that place-based economies — economies that intentionally connect people to the places they call home — can thrive. In doing so, these economies will provide for a healthy and resilient natural environment; sustainable and abundant energy, food, and housing; prosperous and meaningful livelihoods; vibrant cultures; and inclusive societies.	https://ecotrust.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
<div>Employment and Social Development Canada</div> <div>Specific program: Indigenous Skills and Employment Training (ISET) Program</div>	×									<div>The Indigenous Skills and Employment Training (ISET) Program is designed to help Indigenous people improve their skills and find employment. In 2016 and 2017, we engaged with key Indigenous partners and organizations across the country to review and renew the Aboriginal Skills and Employment Training Strategy (ASETS). The ISET Program is a result of these engagements. The ISET Program builds on what was successful about ASETS and reflects what was heard from Indigenous partners to include: a co-developed program with Indigenous partners; increased funding; greater flexibility for organizations to design programming to meet the needs of their people and communities; and a new distinctions-based strategy that recognizes, respects and reflects Canada’s Indigenous peoples, specifically the First Nations, Métis and Inuit, but also addresses urban/non-affiliated service delivery needs.</div> <div>https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/indigenous-skills-employment-training.html</div>
<div>Firelight Group</div>	×	×								<div>The Firelight Group is the largest Indigenous-owned consulting firm working with Indigenous Nations across Turtle Island. Since 2010, they have grown to over 90 professionals, providing services such as Indigenous Knowledge Research, Socio-Economic Research, Environmental Assessment, Indigenous Negotiations, Mapping & GIS, Planning & Implementation, Ecology, and Indigenous Health. They also host the Indigenous Mapping Collective and its annual Indigenous Mapping Workshop, which has trained more than 2,500 Indigenous mappers since 2014.</div> <div>https://firelight.ca/</div>

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
First Nations Bank of Canada	×		×							The founders of First Nations Bank of Canada had a vision to develop a federally-chartered bank serving Indigenous and Non-Indigenous people throughout Canada. The Bank was conceived and developed by Indigenous People, for Indigenous People and regards itself as an important step toward Indigenous economic self-sufficiency. The strategic directive of the founding shareholders was to grow the Bank and increase Indigenous ownership to the point that the Bank would be controlled by a widely held group of Indigenous shareholders. Effective Nov 1, 2009 that objective became a reality and now the Bank is over 80% owned and controlled by Indigenous shareholders from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Quebec.	https://www.fnbc.ca/
First Nations Child and Family Caring Society	×		×			×			×	The First Nations Child and Family Caring Society advocates for the rights and well-being of First Nations children, youth, and families. They provide a range of services, including legal support, public education, and policy advocacy to ensure equitable treatment and access to services for Indigenous children.	fncaringociety.com
First Nations Housing & Infrastructure Council	×	×								FNHIC is an Indigenous-led organization working toward the development of a First Nations-controlled housing and infrastructure authority in British Columbia. Their goal is to improve housing, water, and infrastructure conditions in First Nations communities, advocating for self-governance and capacity-building in the housing sector	https://www.fnhic.ca/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
First Nations Information Governance Centre	×									The First Nations Information Governance Centre works to achieve data sovereignty for First Nations communities. They collect and use data to create culturally relevant portraits of the lives of First Nations people, supporting informed decision-making and self-governance.	fnigc.ca
First Nations Market Housing Fund	×	×	×							The First Nations Market Housing Fund (FNMHF) works to support First Nations in developing sustainable and market-based housing on reserve lands. The fund provides financial backing and capacity-building programs to assist First Nations in achieving home ownership and housing self-sufficiency. They aim to increase access to financing and promote long-term economic growth within Indigenous communities.	https://www.fnmhf.ca/
Habitat for Humanity Canada Specific program: Indigenous Housing Partnership	×	×				×	×			The Indigenous Housing Partnership is an equitable partnership rooted in respect for Indigenous culture, helping deliver housing solutions by Indigenous communities for Indigenous communities. Indigenous families and communities partner with local Habitats across Canada to help create safe and decent places to live – through both affordable homeownership and other housing solutions. An important part of this initiative is providing skills and training opportunities to young Indigenous men and women to equip them with the trade skills they need to maintain and/or build new homes in their communities.	https://habitat.ca/en/ways-to-give/indigenous-housing-partnership
Idle No More Specific program: One House Many Nations Campaign	×	×	×	×						Grassroots advocacy for systemic change in housing policies affecting Indigenous communities, particularly those in remote areas.	https://idlenomore.ca/one-house-many-nations/

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
Indigenous Clean Energy (ICE)	×		×							Indigenous Clean Energy (ICE) is a national social enterprise that works to advance clean energy projects led by Indigenous communities across Canada. ICE supports First Nations, Métis, and Inuit in developing renewable energy initiatives such as solar, wind, hydro, and biomass projects. The organization also provides capacity-building programs, mentorship, and resources to empower Indigenous communities to achieve energy sovereignty and reduce reliance on non-renewable energy sources. ICE’s work contributes to environmental sustainability and economic development for Indigenous communities, both on- and off-reserve.	https://indigenouscleanenergy.com/
Indigenous Fisheries Institute	×									The Indigenous Fisheries Coalition (IFC) advocates for the rights of Indigenous communities in Canada to sustainably manage their fisheries. IFC supports Indigenous-led fisheries by promoting conservation practices, facilitating access to resources, and ensuring Indigenous voices are heard in fisheries policy development. Their work is focused on protecting Indigenous fishing rights while promoting ecological stewardship.	https://indigenousfisheries.ca/
Indigenous Housing Caucus	×	×					×			The Indigenous Housing Caucus is a national organization dedicated to advancing Indigenous-led housing solutions across Canada. The Caucus supports First Nations, Métis, and Inuit communities in addressing housing challenges through culturally relevant, community-driven initiatives. By fostering collaboration and capacity-building, the Caucus empowers Indigenous communities to design and implement sustainable housing projects that meet their unique needs, whether on-reserve or in urban settings.	https://forindigenousbyindigenous.ca/

Organization		Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)	
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	Indigenous Leadership Initiative	×									The Indigenous Leadership Initiative (ILI) is an Indigenous-led organization dedicated to strengthening Indigenous Nationhood by supporting communities in caring for their lands and waters, fostering new generations of leaders, and building capacity for self-determined governance and sustainable development. Since its establishment in 2013, ILI has collaborated with numerous First Nations to advance land use planning, Indigenous Guardians programs, and the creation of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs). In 2023, ILI became the first Indigenous organization to lead a successful international conservation campaign, marking a significant step toward decolonizing conservation and promoting Indigenous leadership in environmental stewardship.	https://www.ilinationhood.ca/
	Indigenous Works	×					×				Indigenous Works focuses on improving the inclusion and engagement of Indigenous Peoples in the Canadian workforce. They provide research, training, and partnership development to foster workplace inclusion and economic development.	indigenousworks.ca
	Indspire	×					×				Indspire is a national charity that invests in the education of Indigenous Peoples. They offer scholarships, bursaries, awards, and mentorship programs to support academic success and long-term prosperity.	indspire.ca

Organization	Focus Areas								Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services	
McConnell Foundation Specific program: Reconciliation Program	×	×								The McConnell Foundation is a private philanthropic organization that funds initiatives aimed at creating a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable society. They focus on social innovation, environmental sustainability, Indigenous reconciliation, and community well-being. The foundation supports projects that foster collaboration and systems-level change to address complex social and environmental challenges across Canada. https://www.mcconnellfoundation.ca/
National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association (NACCA)	×									NACCA is a network of Indigenous-led financial institutions dedicated to providing financial services, business loans, and support to Indigenous entrepreneurs across Canada. Their mission is to empower Indigenous businesses and promote economic self-sufficiency by facilitating access to capital, offering advisory services, and building capacity for sustainable economic growth in Indigenous communities. https://nacca.ca/
National Association of Friendship Centres	×									The National Association of Friendship Centres supports a network of Friendship Centres across Canada, providing culturally relevant programs and services to urban Indigenous Peoples. Their services include health, education, employment, and cultural preservation initiatives. nafc.ca

Organization	Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide	Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
National Indigenous Collaborative Housing Inc. (NICH)	×	×	×							The National Indigenous Collaborative Housing Inc. (NICH) exists to uphold and advance housing as a human right for all Indigenous Peoples living in urban, rural and northern communities from coast-to-coast-to-coast. NICH is built on a principle of cooperation and coordination of expertise amongst members, partners, and stakeholders committed to ensuring that no Indigenous person living off-reserve or away from their home community gets left behind because of where they live. To deliver relevant and appropriate services, NICH believes the best approach is For Indigenous, By Indigenous.	https://nichi.ca/
National Indigenous Economic Development Board (NIEDB)	×									The NIEDB is committed to providing advice and guidance to the federal government on issues related to Indigenous economic opportunities that enable the Indigenous peoples of Canada to have a voice in government policy.	https://www.naedb-cndea.com/en/the-board/ruth-williams/
Native Women’s Association of Canada (NWAC)	×			×		×			×	The Native Women’s Association of Canada advocates for the rights and interests of Indigenous women and girls. They provide support services, policy advocacy, and public education to address issues such as violence, health, and economic development.	nwac.ca
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada Specific program: Indigenous Task Force	×	×	×							RAIC provides leadership, education, and resources for architects, and promotes sustainable, inclusive, and socially responsible design. It organizes events, awards, and symposia, and offers professional development programs. The Royal Architectural Institute of Canada (RAIC) Indigenous Task Force (ITF) was officially launched on June 9, 2016, in Snuneymuxw territory (Nanaimo, British Columbia) during the 2016 RAIC Festival of Architecture. The Task Force seeks ways to foster and promote Indigenous design in Canada.	https://raic.org/raic/indigenous-task-force

Organization		Focus Areas									Description	Website (Hyperlink)
Cross-Provincial & Canada-Wide		Indigenous populations	Housing	Rural communities	Women	Elders	Youth & students	Unhoused populations	People with disabilities	Harm reduction services		
	Women’s National Housing and Homelessness Network	x	x		x			x			The WNHHN is a national organization that focuses on addressing the unique housing and homelessness challenges faced by women, girls, and gender-diverse people in Canada. They work to drive systemic change by advocating for gender-responsive housing policies, conducting research, and building partnerships across sectors to improve housing security and prevent homelessness among women.	https://womenshomelessness.ca/

5.4 Annotated Bibliography

Keywords used:

Geographical	Demographical	Thematic
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• British Columbia• Alberta• Saskatchewan• Manitoba• Ontario• Quebec• Nova Scotia• New Brunswick• Newfoundland & Labrador• Prince Edward Island• Yukon• Northwest Territories• Nunavut	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women• Single parents• Youth• Elders• Disabilities, Illness• Unhoused• Underemployed• Returning offenders• Substance abuse, Recovery• Foster care	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indigenous housing• Rural, Remote• On-reserve /Off-reserve• Civil society• Funding, Financing• Climate• Culture• Challenge, Gap / Solution• Priority• Recommendation, Future• Collaboration• Case-study

Article 1: Blackburn 2024.

Citation

Blackburn, M. (2024, March 19). *Feds have made little progress fixing First Nations housing*: Ag. APTN News.

<https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/feds-cmhc-have-making-little-progress-with-first-nations-housing-problems/>

Keywords

- Indigenous housing
- On-reserve/Off-reserve
- Rural, Remote
- Funding, Financing
- Collaboration
- Priority recommendation
- Future

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Federal authority responsible for funding and policy.
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC): Federal agency overseeing housing programs.
- First Nations Communities: Direct beneficiaries and stakeholders in housing programs.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Department involved in managing and delivering services to Indigenous communities.

Summary: The article reveals that despite efforts, progress in resolving the Indigenous housing crisis remains slow, with significant gaps in addressing overcrowding and poor conditions. Key issues include a lack of reliable data and inadequate infrastructure support. Solutions being pursued involve increasing funding, enhancing collaboration between governments and Indigenous communities, and adopting community-driven approaches for more effective and culturally appropriate housing projects. Long-term planning is also emphasized to address systemic issues and ensure sustainable development.

Article 2: Mallees & Passafiume 2023.

Citation

Mallees, N. A., & Passafiume, A. (2023, August 19).

Federal underfunding of Indigenous housing leads to years-long waitlists, frustration. *CBC*. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/indigenous-housing-difficulties-federal-government-funding-1.6941549>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario (Saugeen First Nation and Peguis First Nation are mentioned)
- Demographics: Single parents, Youth, Elders, Disabilities, Illness, Underemployed, Foster care
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve / Off-reserve, Rural, Remote, Funding, Financing, Civil society, Priority Recommendation, Future, Collaboration, Case-study

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Federal government responsible for allocating funding.
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC): Federal agency managing housing initiatives.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Department focused on the delivery of services to Indigenous communities.
- First Nations Communities: Primary recipients and stakeholders in housing projects.

Summary: The article discusses ongoing difficulties in addressing Indigenous housing issues despite federal funding efforts. Challenges include insufficient funds relative to the needs, bureaucratic delays, and a lack of tailored solutions for diverse communities. The federal government is focusing on increasing funding, improving policy frameworks, and streamlining processes to better address these housing needs. However, progress is hampered by the complexity of issues and the need for more effective collaboration with Indigenous leaders.

Article 3: Tzay & United Nations 2023.

Citation

Calí Tzay, J. F. & United Nations. (2023). Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, José Francisco Calí Tzay, on his visit to Canada. In *United Nations* (Report A/HRC/54/31/Add.2; pp. 2–3).

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g23/139/12/pdf/g2313912.pdf>

Keywords

- Geographical: British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta, Manitoba (as provincial representatives were mentioned).
- Demographics: Elders, Youth, Disabilities, Foster Care (refers to broad Indigenous population demographics and the impact of various systemic issues).
- Themes: Indigenous housing, On-reserve, Rural/Remote, Civil society, Funding, Climate, Challenge, Gap/Solution, Collaboration, Recommendation, Priority, Case-study (discusses issues like housing, human rights, and structural challenges in Canada, as well as recommendations for improving Indigenous Peoples' living conditions).

Key Actors

- Government Representatives: The Governor General of Canada; Ministers of Crown-Indigenous Relations, Justice, Indigenous Services, and Northern Affairs; representatives from Global Affairs Canada and other federal departments; provincial government representatives from British Columbia, Manitoba, and Québec.
- Parliamentary and Judicial Members: Members of Parliament, the judiciary, and the Senate.
- Oversight and Advisory Bodies: Representatives of the Canadian Human Rights Commission; the Canadian Ombudsperson for Responsible Enterprise; the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation; the Independent Special Interlocutor for Missing Children and Unmarked Graves and Burial Sites associated with Indian Residential Schools; the International Commission on Missing Persons; and former members of the Truth and Reconciliation

Commission of Canada and the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

- Indigenous Representatives: A broad range of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis governments, organizations, and individuals across Ontario, Québec, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia.
- Civil Society Organizations: Various civil society organizations engaged in Indigenous rights and related issues.

Summary: The UN report on the housing situation for Indigenous peoples in Canada highlights significant disparities and challenges. It concludes that Indigenous communities face severe overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and substandard housing conditions compared to non-Indigenous populations. The report underscores the need for increased and sustained funding, as well as improved policy frameworks to address these issues effectively. It also emphasizes the importance of involving Indigenous peoples in the planning and implementation of housing solutions to ensure they are culturally appropriate and meet the specific needs of these communities.

Article 4: Cochrane Times Post 2024.

Citation

Keepers of the Circle announces plans for modular home facility. (2024, August 15). *Cochranetimespost*.

<https://www.cochranetimespost.ca/news/keepers-of-the-circle-announces-plans-for-modular-home-facility>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario (specifically Northern Ontario)
- Demographics:
 - Indigenous women
 - Single parents (implied through the mention of families and daycare)
 - Elders (implied through community support context)

- Unhoused (addressing Indigenous homelessness)
- General:
 - Indigenous housing
 - Rural, Remote (referring to Northern Ontario's geographic challenges)
 - On-reserve / Off-reserve (context of Indigenous communities)
 - Civil society (the initiative as a social enterprise)
 - Funding, Financing (seeking capital and expertise)
 - Climate (focus on climate resilience in housing)
 - Culture (culturally appropriate housing designs)
 - Priority Recommendation (addressing housing supply chain issues)
 - Collaboration (working with local communities and stakeholders)
 - Case-study (pilot program with Indigenous women)

Key Actors

- Keepers of the Circle: An Indigenous organization leading the project.
- City of Cochrane: Local government involved in supporting the initiative.
- Federal and Provincial Governments: Potential funders and supporters of the project.

Summary: Keepers of the Circle is addressing the Indigenous housing crisis by launching a modular home facility in Kirkland Lake, Ontario, set to open in 2025. This facility will produce sustainable modular housing panels while providing Indigenous women and Two-Spirit people with training and employment opportunities in the trades. The initiative also includes supportive measures such as on-site childcare to ensure participants can fully engage in this work.

Article 5: BC Housing 2024.

Citation

BC Housing. (2024, May 23). *Thirty-five new homes open for Indigenous people in Vernon*. Thirty-five New Homes Open for Indigenous People in Vernon. <https://news.bchousing.org/thirty-five-new-homes-open-for-indigenous-people-in-vernon/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics:
 - Indigenous (referring to Indigenous individuals, families, and Elders)
 - Youth (specifically young people aged 16–19)
 - Elders (mentioned in the context of housing and community)
 - Disabilities, Illness (nine homes are fully accessible)
- General:
 - Indigenous housing
 - On-reserve / Off-reserve (context of housing for Indigenous families both on and off reserve)
 - Civil society (partnerships with Indigenous non-profits and organizations)
 - Funding, Financing (Indigenous Housing Fund, Ministry funding)
 - Climate (implied through the focus on community and livability)
 - Culture (importance of cultural connections for Indigenous families)
 - Collaboration (partnerships between various organizations and levels of government)
 - Priority Recommendation (addressing housing needs for Indigenous communities)

Key Actors

- Province of British Columbia: Funded the housing project.
- Okanagan Friendship Centre: Indigenous organization involved in managing the housing.
- BC Housing: Overseeing the development and ensuring the delivery of homes.
- City of Vernon: Local government supporting the initiative.

Summary: Thirty-five new affordable homes have been opened for Indigenous people in Vernon, thanks to a collaboration between the Okanagan Indian Band, BC Housing, and the federal government. The development, which includes 16 rental units, aims to address the housing needs of Indigenous individuals, Elders, and small families by offering secure and affordable living spaces on reserve land. This project is part of broader efforts under the National Housing Strategy and BC Housing's initiatives to improve Indigenous housing and ensure that residents can remain close to their communities.

- Cultural (focus on providing culturally appropriate housing)
- Priority Recommendation (goal to protect current tenants and provide housing for Indigenous renters)

Key Actors

- Indigenous Housing Society: The organization that purchased the Esquimalt apartment to prevent displacement of tenants.
- Greater Victoria Housing Society: Partnered with the Indigenous Housing Society on the acquisition.
- Tenants: Residents of the apartment who are being spared from displacement due to this initiative.

Summary: In February 2024, M'akola Housing Society purchased an apartment building in Esquimalt to prevent tenant displacement and preserve affordable housing. The acquisition ensures continued affordable housing for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous residents, aligning with the society's mission to support stable, community-focused housing in urban areas.

Article 6: Greater Victoria News Staff 2024.

Citation

Greater Victoria News Staff. (2024, February 29). Sparing displacement: Indigenous housing society buys Esquimalt apartment. *Victoria News*. <https://www.vicnews.com/local-news/sparing-displacement-indigenous-housing-society-buys-esquimalt-apartment-7323679>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia (B.C. government involvement)
- Demographics:
 - Indigenous (specific focus on Indigenous tenants and housing)
 - Single parents (implied through the mention of families living in the building)
 - Elders (implied context, as Indigenous housing often supports diverse demographics)
- General:
 - Indigenous housing
 - Civil society (involvement of Lu'ma Native Housing and community support)
 - Funding, Financing (using funds from the rental protection fund)
 - Collaboration (partnership with the B.C. government)

Article 7: de Jong 2024.

Citation

Kimberly de Jong. (2024, May 29). <https://www.brantbeacon.ca/brantford-native-housing-celebrates-elder-heritage-garden-project/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario (context of the Brantford Native Housing location)
- Demographics:
 - Elders (focus on elder engagement in the garden project)
 - Indigenous (project specifically for Indigenous communities)
- General:
 - Indigenous housing (Brantford Native Housing's involvement)
 - Civil society (community engagement and collaboration)
 - Culture (emphasis on traditional practices, plants, and ceremonies)
 - Collaboration (partnerships with Tree Canada and other sponsors)
 - Priority Recommendation (restoration of traditional practices and community engagement)

Key Actors

- Brantford Native Housing: The organization leading the Elder Heritage Garden project.
- Elders: Indigenous Elders who are central to the garden project, focusing on cultural heritage and education.
- Local Community Members: Participants and beneficiaries of the garden project.

Summary

Brantford Native Housing (BNH) recently celebrated the completion of the Elder Heritage Garden Project, which is designed to create a culturally significant space for Indigenous elders. This initiative addresses a key gap in Indigenous housing by not only providing physical housing but also integrating cultural and community-based elements into living spaces, recognizing the importance of spiritual and emotional well-being. The project is a response to the broader need for housing that respects and incorporates Indigenous cultural heritage. The Elder Heritage Garden serves as a place for elders to connect with their traditions and the land, emphasizing the importance of community and cultural preservation in housing solutions. This approach highlights the BNH's commitment to a holistic model of care, which includes cultural, spiritual, and social support in addition to affordable housing.

Article 8: Kline 2024.

Citation

Kline, B. (2024, March 22). Castlegar’s housing and health-care project receives provincial funding. *Castlegar News*. <https://www.castlegarnews.com/local-news/castlegars-housing-and-health-care-project-receives-provincial-funding-7332997>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Disabilities, Elders, Underemployed
- General: Indigenous housing, Rural, Remote, Funding, Collaboration, Case-study

Key Actors

- Province of British Columbia: Providing provincial funding for the project.
- Castlegar and District Community Services Society (CDCSS): Organization leading the project.
- BC Housing: Partnering to support the development.
- Local Community Members: Beneficiaries of the housing and health care services provided by the project.

Summary: The Castlegar housing and healthcare project, funded by the province, will create up to 60 units of non-market housing and medical offices on city-owned land. This project, developed with partners like the Lu’ma Native Housing Society, addresses the critical need for affordable housing and improved healthcare access in Castlegar. It is part of the city’s broader effort to meet the growing demand for housing and essential services.

Article 9: McManus 2024.

Citation

McManus, T. (2024, June 29). Donation drive for new residents: A “big, warm New West hug.” *New West Record*. <https://www.newwestrecord.ca/in-the-community/donation-drive-for-new-residents-a-big-warm-new-west-hug-9143692>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Elders, Disabilities
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve/Off-reserve, Funding, Collaboration, Culture

Key Actors

The initiative supports Black and Indigenous families moving into a housing complex managed by Lu’ma Native Housing Society and Swahili Vision International. Local councillors are organizing donations to provide welcome baskets for the new residents.

Summary
A New Westminster donation drive is currently underway, aiming to provide essential items to recent residents who have moved into the area. This initiative is designed to offer a warm welcome to new Indigenous, Black and new immigrant community members who may be in need. Items being collected include various essentials such as clothing, household goods, and personal care products. This drive reflects the community’s spirit of inclusivity and support, ensuring that new residents feel valued and supported as they settle into their new homes.

Local organizations and volunteers are involved in organizing the drive, and they are encouraging residents to contribute what they can to make a positive impact.

Article 10: Cuthand 2024.

Citation

Doug Cuthand: *Indigenous housing in Sask. needs renewed commitment.* (2024, January 21). The star phoenix. <https://thestarphoenix.com/opinion/columnists/doug-cuthand-indigenous-housing-in-sask-needs-renewed-commitment>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- Demographics: Elders, Single parents
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve / Off-reserve, Rural, Remote, Priority Recommendation, Future

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Historically responsible for Indigenous housing initiatives.
- Provincial Government of Saskatchewan: Current focus of criticism for lack of commitment to Indigenous housing.
- First Nations and Métis Organizations: Advocates and stakeholders in seeking improved housing conditions for Indigenous communities.
- Indigenous Peoples in Saskatchewan: The primary beneficiaries and those directly affected by housing policies.

Summary: In his article, the author highlights the urgent need for improved Indigenous housing in Saskatchewan, emphasizing the significant gaps and priorities for development. He points out that many Indigenous communities face overcrowded and inadequate living conditions, with insufficient funding and support exacerbating these issues. Cuthand advocates for a renewed commitment from both federal and provincial governments to address these disparities, stressing the need for targeted investments and support for community-led housing initiatives. Current solutions being pursued include efforts to increase funding for housing projects, streamline bureaucratic processes to expedite construction, and engage Indigenous communities in the planning and implementation of housing solutions to better meet their needs.

Article 11: Burman 2024.

Citation

Burman, D. (2024, July 22). *Cabbagetown mansion converted into affordable housing for unhoused Indigenous men.* CityNews Toronto. <https://toronto.citynews.ca/2024/07/22/affordable-housing-native-mens-residence-indigenous-cabbagetown/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: Unhoused, Substance abuse, Recovery
- General: Indigenous housing, Off-reserve, Funding, Collaboration, Culture

Key Actors

- Native Men’s Residence (Na-Me-Res): Indigenous housing provider managing the residence.
- MOD Developments: Company responsible for renovating and transferring the property.
- City of Toronto: Facilitated the acquisition and use of the property for affordable housing.
- Steve Teekens: Executive Director of Na-Me-Res.
- Mayor Olivia Chow: Involved in the announcement and description of affordability criteria.

Summary: The article details the conversion of a historic mansion in Cabbagetown into affordable housing for Indigenous men by the Native Men’s Residence (Na-Me-Res). Current gaps in addressing the Indigenous housing crisis include a shortage of culturally safe and affordable housing options, particularly for men transitioning out of homelessness. Priorities focus on increasing such housing and providing wraparound services. The new residence represents a collaborative effort between the city and private sector, offering deeply affordable rent tied to income, and it quickly filled its nine units, highlighting the urgent need for more initiatives like this.

Article 12: CFX 1070 2024.

Citation

CFAX 1070. (2024, August 14). *Indigenous housing project in Sooke completed*. CFX 1070. <https://www.cfax1070.com/news/indigenous-housing-project-in-sooke-completed.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Underemployed, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Collaboration, Rural, Remote

Key Actors

- Province of British Columbia: Primary funder of the project.
- Federal Government of Canada: Co-funder of the housing project.
- Capital Regional District (CRD): Contributing partner in funding.
- Local Indigenous Housing Groups: Key stakeholders in the project implementation.
- Mayor Maja Tait: Sooke Mayor involved in the project unveiling.

Summary: The article reports the completion of a significant Indigenous housing project in Sooke, which provides 170 homes across two buildings. Current gaps include the shortage of affordable housing specifically tailored for Indigenous communities, especially those with very low incomes. The project addresses these priorities by offering units at shelter rates, making housing more accessible. The collaboration between provincial, federal, and regional authorities with Indigenous groups showcases a model of partnership to address the housing crisis in Indigenous communities.

Article 13: Somin 2024.

Citation

Somin, I. (2024, March 14). *Canadian Indigenous Nations use exemptions from zoning rules to build affordable high-rise housing*. Reason. <https://reason.com/volokh/2024/03/14/canadian-indigenous-nations-use-exemptions-from-zoning-rules-to-build-affordable-high-rise-housing/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve, Funding, Future

Key Actors

- Squamish First Nation: Indigenous group leading the development.
- Westbank: Private real estate developer partnering with the Squamish Nation.
- City of Vancouver: The city affected by the development.
- Gordon Price: Vancouver urban planner and critic of the project.

Summary: The article discusses how Canadian Indigenous Nations, like the Squamish First Nation, are bypassing restrictive zoning laws to build large-scale, affordable housing projects. Current gaps include exclusionary zoning laws that limit high-density housing, contributing to housing shortages. Indigenous groups are leveraging their unique legal status to address these gaps by creating dense urban developments, such as the Señákw project, which offers thousands of new housing units. These efforts are facing criticism from some who argue they deviate from traditional Indigenous ways, but proponents argue for Indigenous autonomy in housing decisions.

Article 14: Government of Ontario 2023.

Citation

Government of Ontario. (2023, March 28). *Ontario building more supportive housing in Thunder Bay*. <https://news.ontario.ca/en/release/1004487/ontario-building-more-supportive-housing-in-thunder-bay>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: Unhoused, Substance abuse, Recovery
- General: Funding, Indigenous housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Ontario Government: Main funder and initiator of the project.
- Thunder Bay District Social Services Administration Board (TBDSSAB): Local partner managing the housing units.
- Minister Steve Clark: Ontario’s Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing, involved in the project announcement.

Summary: The Ontario government is expanding supportive housing in Thunder Bay by adding new units to help vulnerable populations, including those experiencing homelessness or mental health challenges, including Indigenous peoples. Current gaps involve insufficient supportive housing to meet the growing demand in the area. The project addresses these gaps by creating units with integrated support services, aiming to stabilize lives and reduce strain on emergency services.

Article 15: Government of BC 2024.

Citation

Government of British Columbia. (2024, August 15). *More than 100 homes open for Indigenous people in Surrey*. <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2024HOUS0121-001082>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Elders, Families, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Urban, Funding, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Province of British Columbia: Funded the housing project.
- Métis Nation British Columbia: Partnered in the development and management of the housing units.
- BC Housing: Implementing and overseeing the project.
- Indigenous Elders and community members: Beneficiaries of the housing.

Summary: The article highlights the opening of over 104 new homes in Surrey for Indigenous individuals, families and Elders, addressing significant gaps in affordable and culturally appropriate housing. Current challenges include a shortage of housing that meets the specific cultural and community needs of Indigenous peoples. The project prioritizes these needs by creating housing in partnership with Indigenous organizations, ensuring the provision of support services and cultural connections.

Article 16: BC Housing 2024.

Citation

BC Housing. (2024, August 14). *Affordable homes coming for Indigenous peoples in Alberni Valley*. <https://news.bchousing.org/affordable-homes-coming-for-indigenous-peoples-in-alberni-valley/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Elders, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Rural, Remote, On-reserve, Off-reserve, Funding, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Province of British Columbia: Primary funder of the project.
- Tseshaht First Nation: Indigenous community involved in the project.
- BC Housing: Overseeing the development and construction.
- Port Alberni City Council: Supporting local development efforts.

Summary

The article announces the construction of affordable housing for Indigenous peoples in the Alberni Valley, addressing the critical shortage of culturally appropriate housing. Current gaps include the lack of affordable and accessible housing options tailored to the specific needs of Indigenous communities. The project focuses on collaboration with Indigenous organizations to ensure culturally sensitive solutions, providing both housing and associated support services.

Article 17: APTN News 2023.

Citation

APTN News. (2023, 23 November). *Indigenous organization disappointed with feds' announcement on affordable housing*. APTN News. <https://www.aptnnews.ca/nation-to-nation/indigenous-organization-disappointed-with-feds-announcement-on-affordable-housing/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: Unhoused, Youth
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Announced new affordable housing funding.
- National Indigenous Organizations: Critiquing the federal announcement.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Federal department involved in the housing initiatives.
- Indigenous communities and organizations: The target beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Summary: The article discusses the reaction of Indigenous organizations to a federal announcement on affordable housing, expressing disappointment with the lack of substantial funding or concrete plans tailored to Indigenous communities. The current gaps include inadequate federal support for housing that meets the cultural and social needs of Indigenous peoples. Priorities include addressing these deficiencies by ensuring that funding and initiatives are directly responsive to the specific needs of Indigenous populations. The critique highlights the need for a more robust and culturally appropriate response to the Indigenous housing crisis.

Article 18: Indigenous Services Canada 2023.

Citation

Indigenous Services Canada. (2023). *National Housing Strategy: Addressing Indigenous Housing Needs*. Government of Canada. <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1602010609492/1602010631711>

Keywords

For the 2024 federal budget, key asks from Indigenous organizations include:

- Addressing the Housing Crisis: Funding for housing development and maintenance to combat homelessness and improve living conditions.
- Investing in Health Services: Enhanced health care access, including mental health services, particularly in remote communities.
- Economic Development Support: Increased investments in Indigenous-led businesses and sustainable economic initiatives.
- Cultural Preservation: Support for language and cultural revitalization programs.
- Child Welfare Reform: Funding to support Indigenous children and families, and to reform the child welfare system.

Key Actors

- Indigenous Services Canada (ISC): Federal department leading the initiative.
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC): Partnering in housing program delivery.
- First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Organizations: Key stakeholders and beneficiaries.
- Federal Government of Canada: Funders and policymakers.

Summary: The report outlines the Canadian government's commitment to addressing the Indigenous housing crisis through the National Housing Strategy. Key gaps include a shortage of affordable, culturally appropriate housing and the need for sustainable community infrastructure. Priorities focus on collaboration with Indigenous communities to ensure housing solutions are tailored to their specific needs. Current solutions involve increased funding, co-developing housing strategies with Indigenous partners, and implementing long-term, community-led housing initiatives aimed at improving living conditions across First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities.

Article 19: Fumano 2024.

Citation

Fumano, D. (2024, August 24). B.C. Indigenous housing society plans major expansion to address growing demand. Vancouver Sun. <https://vancouversun.com/news/local-news/bc-indigenous-housing-society-expansion-ceo>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Elders, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Funding, Financing

Key Actors

- B.C. Indigenous Housing Society: Leading the expansion project.
- Provincial Government of British Columbia: Providing funding and support.
- Indigenous Communities in B.C.: Primary beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- CEO of the Indigenous Housing Society: Key figure in planning and execution.

Summary: The article discusses the B.C. Indigenous Housing Society’s plans for a significant expansion to address the growing demand for affordable and culturally appropriate housing for Indigenous people in British Columbia. Current gaps include a lack of sufficient, culturally sensitive housing options for Indigenous communities. The priorities involve scaling up efforts to meet this demand and improving living conditions. Solutions being engaged include expanding housing projects with increased funding from the provincial government and direct involvement of Indigenous communities in the planning and execution phases.

Article 20: Business Insider 2024.

Citation

Business Insider. (2024, March 29). First Nations in Vancouver are building housing high-rises and a battery plant on their land. Business Insider. <https://www.businessinsider.com/first-nations-vancouver-canada-building-housing-high-rises-battery-plant-2024-3>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Squamish Nation: The primary First Nation leading the development.
- Westbank Corp: Real estate developer partnering on the housing projects.
- City of Vancouver: Impacted by the development but not directly involved due to the land’s exemption from city zoning laws.
- Federal and Provincial Governments: Providing regulatory and financial support.

Summary: The article describes the Squamish Nation’s ambitious projects in Vancouver, where they are constructing high-rise housing and a battery plant on their land, leveraging exemptions from local zoning laws. Key gaps in addressing the Indigenous housing crisis include the scarcity of affordable, self-determined housing options for Indigenous communities. The priorities focus on creating sustainable economic opportunities and housing solutions that reflect Indigenous values and autonomy. Solutions engaged involve partnerships with private developers and using unique legal exemptions to bypass restrictive zoning regulations, allowing for large-scale, community-led developments.

Article 21: Canadian Architect 2024.

Citation

Canadian Architect. (2024, August 1). *Architects Against Housing Alienation: Not For Sale #1 – Land Back*. Canadian Architect. <https://www.canadianarchitect.com/architects-against-housing-alienation-not-for-sale-1-land-back/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future.

Key Actors

- Architects Against Housing Alienation (AAHA): The organization leading the initiative.
- Indigenous Communities: Key stakeholders advocating for land reclamation.
- Architectural Firms: Collaborating with AAHA on housing projects.
- Land Back Movement: Broader movement influencing the project’s goals.

Summary

The article highlights the Architects Against Housing Alienation (AAHA) initiative, which aligns with the Land Back movement to address housing issues by advocating for Indigenous land reclamation. Current gaps include a lack of access to ancestral lands, which limits Indigenous communities’ ability to develop housing solutions that reflect their cultural needs. The priority is to restore land to Indigenous peoples, allowing them to lead in housing development. The initiative engages architectural firms in creating culturally appropriate housing on reclaimed lands, reflecting a deeper commitment to Indigenous sovereignty and self-determination.

Article 22: CTV News Calgary 2024.

Citation

CTV News Calgary. (2024, February 16). *Calgary prioritizing Indigenous organizations in latest round of affordable housing land sales*. CTV News. <https://calgary.ctvnews.ca/calgary-prioritizing-indigenous-organizations-in-latest-round-of-affordable-housing-land-sales-1.6803087>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future.

Key Actors

- City of Calgary: Initiating the affordable housing land sales, Non-Market Housing Land Sale program
- Indigenous Organizations: Prioritized recipients of the land for affordable housing projects.
- Calgary Housing: Municipal agency involved in the process.
- Local Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the housing initiatives.

Summary: The article reports on Calgary’s initiative to prioritize Indigenous organizations in the latest affordable housing land sales. Current gaps in addressing the Indigenous housing crisis include insufficient access to affordable land and housing opportunities for Indigenous communities. Priorities focus on empowering Indigenous organizations to lead housing projects that meet the cultural and community-specific needs. The solution involves allocating land directly to Indigenous groups, allowing them to develop housing that aligns with their values and addresses the chronic shortage of affordable housing for Indigenous peoples.

Article 23: Alberta Native News 2024.

Citation

Alberta Native News. (2024). *Paving the way for inclusive housing: Lori Deet’s advocacy journey*. Alberta Native News. <https://www.albertanativenews.com/paving-the-way-for-inclusive-housing-lori-deets-advocacy-journey/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future.

Key Actors

- Lori Deet: Advocate and key figure in promoting inclusive housing for Indigenous communities.
- Indigenous Housing Organizations: Collaborating with Lori Deet to implement housing solutions.
- Government of Alberta: Supporting policy changes and funding for inclusive housing.
- Local Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the housing initiatives.

Summary: The article highlights Lori Deet’s advocacy efforts in promoting inclusive housing for Indigenous communities in Alberta. The current gaps include a lack of accessible and culturally relevant housing for Indigenous peoples, with priorities centered on addressing these disparities. Deet’s work focuses on bridging these gaps by advocating for policy changes and partnering with Indigenous housing organizations to develop solutions. These efforts aim to create housing that not only meets the physical needs but also respects and integrates Indigenous cultural values and practices.

Article 24: APTN News 2024.

Citation

APTN News. (2024, August 10). *No answer on First Nations compensation for underfunding Prairie First Nations*. APTN News. <https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/no-answer-on-first-nations-compensation-for-underfunding-prarie-first-nations/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing.

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Responsible for funding First Nations programs.
- Prairie First Nations: Impacted communities seeking compensation for underfunding.
- Assembly of First Nations (AFN): Advocating for fair compensation.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Federal department involved in discussions.

Summary: The article discusses ongoing concerns regarding the lack of compensation for Prairie First Nations due to historical underfunding by the federal government. Current gaps include insufficient federal funding, which has resulted in poor housing conditions and inadequate services. The priority is to secure fair compensation to address these deficits. Solutions being engaged involve advocacy by First Nations leaders and organizations, pushing for government accountability and financial redress to improve living conditions and housing infrastructure in affected communities.

Article 25: CFWE Radio 2024.

Citation

CFWE Radio. (2024, August 6). *Niginan opens Indigenous-led supportive housing facility*. CFWE Radio. <https://cfweradio.ca/2024/08/06/niginan-opens-indigenous-led-supportive-housing-facility/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Niginan Housing Ventures: Indigenous organization leading the project.
- City of Edmonton: Providing support and funding.
- Government of Alberta: Involved in funding the initiative.
- Indigenous Communities in Edmonton: Beneficiaries of the supportive housing facility.

Summary: The article covers the opening of an Indigenous-led supportive housing facility by Niginan Housing Ventures in Edmonton. Current gaps include the lack of culturally appropriate supportive housing for Indigenous peoples, particularly those facing homelessness. Priorities focus on providing safe, supportive environments that incorporate Indigenous cultural practices and healing. Solutions involve collaboration between Niginan, local government, and community stakeholders to create housing that addresses both the immediate and long-term needs of Indigenous residents in Edmonton.

Article 26: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 10). *Federal committee reviews First Nations housing audit revealing significant issues*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/committee-first-nations-housing-audit-1.7171030>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specifically mentioned.
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing.

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Oversight and funding for First Nations housing.
- Indigenous Services Canada (ISC): Federal department responsible for housing programs.
- First Nations Communities: Primary stakeholders affected by housing policies.
- Parliamentary Committee on Indigenous Affairs: Reviewing the housing audit.

Summary: The article discusses a federal committee's review of a housing audit that uncovered significant shortcomings in First Nations housing programs. Key gaps include the persistent underfunding and mismanagement of housing initiatives, leading to inadequate living conditions in many First Nations communities. The audit highlights the need for improved oversight and accountability. Solutions being considered involve increasing funding, enhancing management practices, and ensuring that housing programs are responsive to the specific needs of Indigenous communities.

Article 27: Johnson 2024.

Citation

Johnson, T. (2024, August 6). *Rural, remote Alberta women, 2SLGBTQIA+ and Indigenous people face disproportionate housing insecurity*. Edmonton Journal. <https://edmontonjournal.com/news/politics/rural-remote-alberta-women-2slgbtqia-and-indigenous-people-face-disproportionate-housing-insecurity>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- Demographics: Women, Indigenous
- General: Rural, Remote, Housing insecurity.

Key Actors

- Government of Alberta: Responsible for addressing housing issues.
- Indigenous Communities: Primary stakeholders facing housing insecurity.
- 2SLGBTQIA+ Community: Affected group alongside Indigenous communities.
- Housing Advocacy Groups: Pushing for better policies and support.
- Rural Development Network:

Summary: The article highlights how women, 2SLGBTQIA+, and Indigenous people in rural and remote areas of Alberta face significant housing insecurity due to systemic barriers and insufficient support. Current gaps include a lack of accessible and affordable housing tailored to the specific needs of these vulnerable groups. Priorities involve addressing these disparities through targeted policies and increased funding for culturally appropriate and safe housing options. Solutions being engaged focus on advocacy, government intervention, and community-led initiatives to ensure that housing supports are equitable and effective for all marginalized groups.

Article 28: Mortgage Professional America 2024.

Citation

Mortgage Professional America. (2024, August 10). *Alberta gets \$66M funding for affordable housing, shelters*. Mortgage Professional America. <https://www.mpamag.com/ca/news/general/alberta-gets-66m-funding-for-affordable-housing-shelters/488911>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- General: Funding, Financing, Affordable housing.

Key Actors

- Government of Alberta: Recipient of the funding.
- Federal Government of Canada: Provider of the \$66 million funding.
- Josephine Pon: Alberta’s Minister of Seniors and Housing, quoted regarding the funding.
- Local Housing Authorities and Shelters: Beneficiaries of the funding.

Summary: The article discusses the allocation of \$66 million in federal funding to Alberta for affordable housing and shelters. The current gaps involve a shortage of affordable housing and shelter options, particularly for vulnerable populations, including Indigenous communities. The funding aims to address these priorities by expanding the availability of safe and affordable housing and improving shelter infrastructure. Solutions being engaged include targeted investments in housing projects and shelters across the province, with a focus on areas with the greatest need.

Article 29: Global News 2024.

Citation

Global News. (2024, August 15). *Alberta First Nations partner with Cenovus Energy to address housing crisis*. Global News. <https://globalnews.ca/news/10461931/alberta-first-nations-cenovus-energy-housing-crisis/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Cenovus Energy: Corporate partner providing funding.
- Alberta First Nations: Indigenous communities benefiting from the partnership.
- Chief Allan Adam: Quoted as a key leader involved in the project.
- Government of Alberta: Supporting the initiative.

Summary: The article details a partnership between Cenovus Energy and Alberta First Nations to address the housing crisis in Indigenous communities. Current gaps include inadequate and overcrowded housing, exacerbated by limited resources. The partnership prioritizes creating sustainable housing solutions, leveraging corporate funding and community-led initiatives. Solutions include constructing new homes and refurbishing existing structures, with a focus on culturally appropriate and long-term housing strategies for Indigenous populations in Alberta.

Article 30: Construct Connect 2024.

Citation

ConstructConnect. (2024, August 14). *Alberta aims to expand Indigenous-led shelter and housing in Edmonton*. ConstructConnect Canada. <https://canada.constructconnect.com/joc/news/projects/2024/08/alberta-aims-to-expand-indigenous-led-shelter-and-housing-in-edmonton>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Funding, Financing.

Key Actors

- Government of Alberta: Funding and supporting the project.
- Indigenous-Led Organizations: Leading the development of shelter and housing.
- City of Edmonton: Collaborating on the project.
- Rick Wilson: Alberta’s Minister of Indigenous Relations, quoted on the project’s importance.

Summary: The article outlines Alberta’s plan to expand Indigenous-led shelter and housing projects in Edmonton. Current gaps include a lack of culturally appropriate housing and shelters for Indigenous populations. The project prioritizes Indigenous leadership in developing these facilities, ensuring they meet the specific needs of the community. Solutions include increasing funding for Indigenous-led initiatives and enhancing collaboration between government entities and Indigenous organizations to address housing insecurity and homelessness in Edmonton.

Article 31: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 21). *Siksika Nation building 3D-printed housing for members at risk of homelessness*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/calgary/siksika-nation-building-3d-printed-housing-for-members-at-risk-of-homelessness-1.7015995>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Future, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Siksika Nation: Indigenous community leading the project.
- Citizen Care Pods: Partner providing 3D printing technology.
- Chief Ouray Crowfoot: Quoted regarding the project's significance.
- Government of Canada: Providing support and funding.

Summary: The article discusses the Siksika Nation's innovative project to build 3D-printed homes for members at risk of homelessness. Current gaps include a critical shortage of affordable, sustainable housing options within the community. The project prioritizes rapidly deploying housing using advanced 3D printing technology, reducing construction time and costs. Solutions involve collaboration between Siksika Nation, technology partners, and the federal government, addressing both immediate housing needs and long-term sustainability. This initiative represents a proactive approach to tackling Indigenous housing challenges with modern technology.

Article 32: APTN News 2024.

Citation

APTN News. (2024, August 18). *Alberta investing \$4M to redevelop Indigenous-led homeless shelter in Lethbridge*. APTN News. <https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/alberta-investing-4m-to-redevelop-indigenous-led-homeless-shelter-in-lethbridge/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Government of Alberta: Providing \$4 million in funding for the project.
- Indigenous-led Organization: Leading the redevelopment of the homeless shelter.
- Mayor Blaine Hyggen: Quoted regarding the impact of the project on Lethbridge.
- Local Indigenous Leaders: Involved in planning and execution.

Summary: The article discusses Alberta's \$4 million investment to redevelop an Indigenous-led homeless shelter in Lethbridge. The current gaps include a shortage of culturally appropriate shelters for Indigenous people facing homelessness. The priority is to create a facility that provides not only shelter but also culturally relevant support services. Solutions being engaged include collaborative planning between the provincial government, local Indigenous leaders, and community organizations to ensure that the new facility meets the unique needs of Indigenous clients while addressing homelessness in the area.

Article 33: Renew Canada 2024.

Citation

Renew Canada. (2024, August 22). *New Indigenous seniors' housing facility opens in Calgary*. Renew Canada. <https://www.renewcanada.net/new-indigenous-seniors-housing-facility-opens-in-calgary/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Alberta
- Demographics: Elders
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Government of Alberta: Provided funding for the facility.
- Indigenous-led Organization: Managed the development of the housing facility.
- Mayor Jyoti Gondek: Quoted on the importance of the project.
- Local Indigenous Elders: Beneficiaries of the housing facility.

Summary: The article discusses the opening of a new Indigenous seniors' housing facility in Calgary, addressing the critical need for culturally appropriate housing for Indigenous elders. Current gaps include a shortage of such housing options, leading to a lack of accessible, culturally respectful spaces for Indigenous seniors. Priorities include ensuring that elders have access to safe, supportive environments that honor their cultural traditions. The project, supported by provincial funding and led by an Indigenous organization, focuses on providing a sustainable solution to the housing needs of Indigenous elders in Calgary.

Article 34: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 2). *\$23 million housing project announced for Saskatoon's Hart Road*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/saskatchewan/saskatoon-23-million-dollars-housing-project-hart-road-1.7284487>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Government of Saskatchewan: Providing funding for the project.
- City of Saskatoon: Partnering in the development.
- Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries and stakeholders in the project.
- Housing Developer: Responsible for the construction.
- Mayor Charlie Clark: Quoted regarding the project's impact on the community.

Summary: The article announces a \$23 million housing project on Hart Road in Saskatoon, focusing on providing affordable housing, including options for Indigenous families. Current gaps involve a shortage of affordable and culturally appropriate housing for Indigenous communities in the city. The priority is to bridge this gap by constructing new homes that address the unique needs of Indigenous residents. Solutions engaged include government funding, municipal collaboration, and involvement from Indigenous stakeholders to ensure the housing project supports the broader community's needs.

Article 35: Cuthand 2024.

Citation

Cuthand, D. (2024, August 26). *Housing shortage a real concern across Saskatchewan First Nations*. Saskatoon StarPhoenix. <https://thestarphenix.com/opinion/columnists/doug-cuthand-housing-shortage-real-concern-across-sask-first-nations>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Doug Cuthand: Author and commentator on Indigenous issues.
- First Nations in Saskatchewan: Communities facing the housing crisis.
- Government of Canada and Government of Saskatchewan: Responsible for funding and policy-making.

Summary: The article by Doug Cuthand discusses the severe housing shortage faced by First Nations in Saskatchewan, highlighting the lack of adequate, safe, and affordable housing. Current gaps include insufficient government funding and delayed responses to the growing housing crisis in Indigenous communities. Priorities include increasing funding, improving infrastructure, and ensuring that housing solutions are culturally appropriate and sustainable. Solutions involve advocating for greater government accountability and investment in housing projects that directly address the needs of First Nations across the province.

Article 36: Saskatchewan Polytechnic 2023.

Citation

Saskatchewan Polytechnic. (2023, October 2). *C2R2 training on sustainable housing for Indigenous communities*. Saskatchewan Polytechnic. <https://saskpolytech.ca/news/posts/2023/c2r2-training-on-sustainable-housing-for-indigenous-communities.aspx>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future.

Key Actors

- Saskatchewan Polytechnic: Providing the training program.
- Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the sustainable housing training.
- C2R2 (Construction Careers Readiness & Retention): Program delivering the training.
- Faculty and Experts: Involved in developing and teaching the curriculum.

Summary: The article outlines a new training program by Saskatchewan Polytechnic focused on sustainable housing for Indigenous communities. Current gaps include a shortage of skilled workers in sustainable housing construction within Indigenous communities, and the need for housing solutions that align with cultural values. The program aims to fill these gaps by providing targeted training through the C2R2 initiative, equipping Indigenous learners with the skills needed to build and maintain sustainable homes. This approach is part of a broader effort to empower Indigenous communities to lead in addressing their own housing needs.

Article 37: Global News 2023.

Citation

Global News. (2023, September 8). *Canada announces funding for new homes in Indigenous communities in Saskatchewan*. Global News. <https://globalnews.ca/news/9948332/canada-funding-new-homes-indigenous-communities-saskatchewan/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Saskatchewan
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration.

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Providing funding for the housing initiative.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Involved in the implementation of the housing projects.
- First Nations Leaders in Saskatchewan: Quoted regarding the impact of the funding.
- Minister Patty Hajdu: Mentioned as part of the federal government’s involvement.

Summary: The article discusses the Canadian government’s announcement of new funding to build homes in Indigenous communities across Saskatchewan. Current gaps include a severe shortage of adequate housing in these communities, which exacerbates social and economic challenges. The priority is to address these housing deficits by constructing new homes that meet the cultural and practical needs of Indigenous families. The solutions being engaged involve collaborative efforts between federal agencies and First Nations leaders to ensure that the new housing initiatives are effective and sustainable, ultimately aiming to improve living conditions in these communities

Article 38: Construct Connect 2024.

Citation

ConstructConnect. (2024, June 15). *Over 200 members of Indigenous communities across Canada gain valuable construction skills*. ConstructConnect Canada. <https://canada.constructconnect.com/dcn/news/labour/2024/06/over-200-members-of-indigenous-communities-across-canada-gain-valuable-construction-skills>

Keywords

- Provinces: (not specified, but applicable to all across Canada)
- Demographics: Youth
- General: Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Supporting the training initiative.
- Indigenous Organizations: Partnering to provide training.
- Construction Associations: Collaborating on skills training programs.
- Participants from Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the training.

Summary: The article highlights a training initiative where over 200 members of Indigenous communities across Canada gained valuable construction skills. Current gaps include the lack of skilled labor within Indigenous communities to support local housing and infrastructure needs. The priority is to empower Indigenous people with the skills necessary to contribute to and lead in the construction of housing and other critical infrastructure. The solution involves collaborative training programs supported by government and industry partners, aiming to build capacity within Indigenous communities for sustainable development.

Article 39: Northern Ontario Business 2024.

Citation

Northern Ontario Business. (2024, June 10). *Chapleau organization hosting Indigenous housing summit*. Northern Ontario Business. <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/industry-news/design-build/chapleau-organization-hosting-indigenous-housing-summit-9117422>

Keywords

- Indigenous housing
- Modular homes
- One Bowl – Tree to Home
- Wahkohtowin Development
- Boréal Products
- Housing summit
- First Nation communities
- Economic opportunities

Key Actors

- Chapleau Cree First Nation: Organizing the summit.
- Indigenous Housing Leaders: Participants and speakers at the summit.
- Government Representatives: Invited to discuss policy implications.

Summary: The article discusses an Indigenous housing summit hosted by Chapleau Cree First Nation, focusing on addressing the housing crisis in Indigenous communities. Gaps include a lack of culturally appropriate housing and sustainable infrastructure. The summit prioritizes collaborative discussions and knowledge sharing to develop housing solutions. Engaged solutions involve input from Indigenous leaders and potential partnerships with government bodies to secure funding and implement community-led housing initiatives.

Article 40: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 20). *Nichi Housing announcement in Thunder Bay*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/thunder-bay/nichi-housing-announcement-thunder-bay-1.7271454>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: (not specified, but relevant to Indigenous communities)
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Nichi Development: Leading the housing project.
- Thunder Bay City Council: Supporting the initiative.
- Local Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Summary: The article reports on Nichi Development's new housing project in Thunder Bay, aimed at providing affordable housing for Indigenous communities. The current gaps include insufficient affordable housing and a lack of culturally relevant homes. The project prioritizes building sustainable, community-centered housing. Solutions engaged involve collaboration between Nichi Development, the local government, and Indigenous stakeholders to ensure the housing meets the community's cultural and practical needs.

Article 41: TB News Watch 2024.

Citation

TB News Watch. (2024, July 15). *Feds empower Indigenous housing solutions in Northern Ontario*. TB News Watch. <https://www.tbnewswatch.com/local-news/feds-empower-indigenous-housing-solutions-in-northern-ontario-9251970>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Providing funding and support.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Overseeing the implementation.
- Northern Ontario Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the initiative.

Summary: The article details federal support for Indigenous housing initiatives in Northern Ontario, emphasizing efforts to improve living conditions. Current gaps include inadequate funding and infrastructure in remote Indigenous communities. The priorities are to expand housing options and enhance sustainability. Solutions engaged involve federal investments in community-led housing projects, which aim to provide culturally appropriate and long-term housing solutions for Indigenous populations in Northern Ontario.

Article 42: The Hill Times 2024.

Citation

The Hill Times. (2024, May 13). *Indigenous-led housing solutions need federal funding to fill the gap*. The Hill Times. <https://www.hilltimes.com/story/2024/05/13/indigenous-led-housing-solutions-need-federal-funding-to-fill-the-gap/421729/>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Indigenous Housing Organizations: Leading housing projects.
- Federal Government of Canada: Needed for funding support.
- Indigenous Community Leaders: Advocates for increased investment.

Summary: The article argues that Indigenous-led housing solutions require more substantial federal funding to effectively address the housing crisis. Current gaps include insufficient resources and the slow pace of government funding. The priority is to secure financial support to scale up Indigenous-led initiatives. Solutions involve increasing federal investment in housing projects designed and managed by Indigenous communities, ensuring that housing developments are culturally relevant and meet the needs of the people they serve.

Article 43: SN News Watch 2024.

Citation

SN News Watch. (2024, August 28). *Marathon's major housing developments making massive progress*. SN News Watch. <https://www.snnewswatch.com/local-news/marathons-major-housing-developments-making-massive-progress-7707054>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- General: Housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Marathon Town Council: Overseeing the housing developments.
- Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries and stakeholders in the project.
- Developers and Construction Companies: Engaged in building the housing units.

Summary: The article highlights the significant progress in Marathon's housing developments, which include initiatives to increase affordable housing options for Indigenous communities. Current gaps include a shortage of affordable and accessible housing in the region. The priority is to expand housing capacity to meet the growing demand. Solutions being engaged involve public-private partnerships and community-led initiatives to ensure the developments are both sustainable and culturally appropriate for Indigenous residents.

Article 44: Northern Ontario Business 2024.

Citation

Northern Ontario Business. (2024, July 19). *Indigenous leaders' tree-to-home solution aims to increase reliable Indigenous housing stock*. Northern Ontario Business. <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/indigenous-leaders/indigenous-leaders-tree-to-home-solution-aims-to-increase-reliable-indigenous-housing-stock-8600352>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: Indigenous housing
- General: Indigenous housing, Rural, Remote, Collaboration, Sustainability

Key Actors

- Indigenous Leaders: Advocating for and leading the tree-to-home initiative.
- Forestry Companies: Providing raw materials for construction.
- Government Partners: Supporting the initiative with funding and policy support.

Summary: The article discusses a new initiative led by Indigenous leaders to use locally sourced timber to construct homes, addressing the housing shortage in Indigenous communities. Current gaps include a lack of reliable and culturally relevant housing. The priority is to create sustainable housing that aligns with Indigenous traditions and practices. The solution involves using a tree-to-home approach, which not only provides housing but also supports local economies and promotes environmental stewardship.

Article 45: Northern Ontario Business 2024.

Citation

Northern Ontario Business. (2024, August 10). *Summit looking at innovative ways to build Indigenous housing*. Northern Ontario Business. <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/industry-news/design-build/summit-looking-at-innovative-ways-to-build-indigenous-housing-8618123>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: Indigenous housing
- General: Indigenous housing, Rural, Remote, Collaboration, Case-study, Future

Key Actors

- Indigenous Housing Experts: Leading discussions at the summit.
- Government Representatives: Attending to discuss policy and funding.
- Private Sector Partners: Exploring innovative building solutions.

Summary: The article reports on a summit focused on innovative approaches to building Indigenous housing. Current gaps include outdated construction methods and insufficient infrastructure in Indigenous communities. The priority is to explore new technologies and practices that can accelerate housing development. Solutions discussed at the summit include modular housing, sustainable materials, and increased collaboration between Indigenous communities, government, and the private sector to create more efficient and culturally appropriate housing.

Article 46: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 15). *Financing options explored for First Nations infrastructure projects*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/indigenous/financing-options-infrastructure-first-nations-1.7169944>

Keywords

- Provinces: N/A (general focus)
- Demographics: Indigenous housing
- General: Funding, Financing, On-reserve, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- First Nations Leaders: Advocating for better financing options.
- Federal Government of Canada: Exploring funding mechanisms.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Involved in financing discussions.
- Private Financial Institutions: Potential partners in providing funding.

Summary: The article explores the various financing options being considered to support infrastructure projects in First Nations communities. Current gaps include a lack of accessible and affordable financing that aligns with the needs of Indigenous communities. The priority is to secure sustainable and flexible funding mechanisms to address these infrastructure deficits. Solutions being engaged involve collaboration between Indigenous leaders, government agencies, and private financial institutions to develop customized financial tools that can support long-term infrastructure development in First Nations.

Article 47: Northern Ontario Business 2024.

Citation

Northern Ontario Business. (2024, July 30). *First Nations to get \$15M from Housing Accelerator Fund*. Northern Ontario Business. <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/industry-news/design-build/first-nations-to-get-15m-from-housing-accelerator-fund-8566677>

Keywords

- Provinces: General focus on Ontario
- Demographics: Indigenous housing, Elders, Youth
- General: Funding, Financing, On-reserve / Off-reserve, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Providing funding through the Housing Accelerator Fund.
- First Nations Communities: Recipients of the \$15 million funding.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Managing the distribution of funds.

Summary: The article discusses the allocation of \$15 million from the Housing Accelerator Fund to support housing projects in First Nations communities. Current gaps include the slow pace of housing development and a shortage of adequate housing. The priority is to expedite the construction of new homes and improve existing infrastructure. Solutions involve utilizing the newly allocated funds to accelerate housing projects, focusing on creating sustainable and culturally appropriate living spaces for Indigenous populations.

Article 48: Northern Ontario Business 2024.

Citation

Northern Ontario Business. (2024, June 20). *Ottawa's approach to First Nations housing cost lives on reserve, says NAN Grand Chief*. Northern Ontario Business. <https://www.northernontariobusiness.com/industry-news/design-build/ottawas-approach-to-first-nations-housing-cost-lives-on-reserve-says-nan-grand-chief-8495416>

Keywords

- Provinces: Ontario
- Demographics: Elders, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve, Funding, Financing, Future, Civil society, Collaboration, Case-study

Key Actors

- NAN Grand Chief Derek Fox: Critiquing the federal government's approach.
- Government of Canada: Responsible for current housing policies.
- Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN): Representing First Nations communities affected by housing policies.

Summary: The article covers the criticism by NAN Grand Chief Derek Fox regarding the federal government's approach to First Nations housing, which he argues has resulted in loss of life on reserves. Current gaps include inadequate housing policies that fail to meet the urgent needs of Indigenous communities. The priority is to reform these policies to ensure safer, more livable conditions on reserves. Solutions being engaged involve advocating for policy changes and increased federal investment to address the housing crisis in First Nations communities more effectively.

Article 49: Winnipeg Sun 2024.

Citation

Winnipeg Sun. (2024, March 29). *Liberal budget will make Northern Manitoba First Nations fight for scraps: Chief*. Winnipeg Sun. <https://winnipegsun.com/news/liberal-budget-will-make-northern-manitoba-first-nations-fight-for-scraps-chief>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Unhoused, Elders
- General: Indigenous housing, Rural, Remote, Funding, Financing, Civil society, Future Priority Recommendation

Key Actors

- Chief Garrison Settee: Manitoba Keewatinowik Okimakanak (MKO) leader expressing concerns.
- Government of Canada: Responsible for the budget allocation.
- Northern Manitoba First Nations: Impacted communities.

Summary: The article reports Chief Garrison Settee’s critique of the Liberal budget, which he argues will leave Northern Manitoba First Nations competing for limited resources. Current gaps include insufficient federal funding to address the critical housing and infrastructure needs in these remote communities. The priority is to secure adequate resources to improve living conditions. Solutions being engaged involve advocating for increased federal investment and ensuring that funding allocations address the specific needs of Northern First Nations.

Article 50: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, July 25). *New transitional housing project for Indigenous people opens in Brandon*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/housing-brandon-transitional-indigenous-1.7217787>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Women, Single parents, Youth, Elders, Unhoused, Substance abuse, Recovery
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Culture

Key Actors

- Brandon Friendship Centre: Leading the transitional housing project.
- Government of Manitoba: Providing funding support.
- Indigenous residents: Beneficiaries of the housing initiative.

Summary: The article discusses the opening of a new transitional housing project in Brandon aimed at supporting Indigenous people. Current gaps include a lack of safe, temporary housing for those transitioning from homelessness or unstable living conditions. The priority is to offer culturally supportive housing that facilitates stability and eventual permanent housing. The solution involves a community-led approach with backing from provincial government funding, ensuring that Indigenous residents have access to safe and supportive environments during transitional periods.

Article 51: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, June 12). *Wab Kinew proposes converting derelict buildings into social housing for Indigenous communities*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/derelict-buildings-social-housing-wab-kinew-1.7067699>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Elders, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve / Off-reserve, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Wab Kinew: Manitoba NDP leader proposing the initiative.
- Government of Manitoba: Potentially responsible for implementing the proposal.
- Indigenous communities: Target beneficiaries of the social housing.

Summary: The article covers Wab Kinew’s proposal to convert derelict buildings into social housing for Indigenous communities in Manitoba. Current gaps include a shortage of affordable and safe housing for Indigenous people, with many properties in disrepair. The priority is to revitalize these buildings into livable spaces that meet the needs of Indigenous residents. The proposed solution focuses on utilizing existing structures, reducing waste, and addressing both housing shortages and urban decay simultaneously through government intervention and support.

Article 52: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 5). *Centre Village proposals seek Indigenous involvement*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/centre-village-indigenous-involvement-proposals-1.6925078>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Single parents, Youth, Elders, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Centre Village Housing Cooperative: Initiating the proposals.
- Indigenous Organizations: Invited to contribute to the redevelopment.
- City of Winnipeg: Supporting the project.

Summary: The article reports on new proposals for Centre Village in Winnipeg that aim to involve Indigenous organizations in the redevelopment process. Current gaps include insufficient Indigenous representation in urban housing projects. The priority is to ensure that redevelopment efforts are inclusive and reflect Indigenous perspectives. Solutions being engaged involve collaboration between the Centre Village Housing Cooperative, Indigenous groups, and local government to create housing that is culturally relevant and meets the needs of Indigenous residents.

Article 53: Global News 2024.

Citation

Global News. (2024, January 15). *First Nations in Manitoba explore student housing solutions*. Global News. <https://globalnews.ca/news/9403012/first-nations-manitoba-first-nations-student-housing/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Youth, Unhoused, Students
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs: Leading the initiative.
- First Nations Communities: Beneficiaries of the housing project.
- Federal Government: Potential funding partner.

Summary: The article discusses the Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs’ exploration of student housing solutions for First Nations students. Current gaps include a lack of adequate housing for Indigenous students attending post-secondary institutions, leading to challenges in accessing education. The priority is to create safe, affordable, and culturally appropriate student housing. Solutions being engaged involve advocacy for federal funding and partnerships with educational institutions to develop housing that supports Indigenous students in their academic pursuits.

Article 54: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, June 1). *St. Theresa Point First Nation files class action lawsuit over housing conditions*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/manitoba/st-theresa-point-class-action-lawsuit-1.6873792>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Elders, Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Civil society

Key Actors

- St. Theresa Point First Nation: Filing the lawsuit.
- Federal Government of Canada: Defendant in the lawsuit.
- Chief Elvin Flett: Quoted regarding the lawsuit.

Summary: The article reports on a class action lawsuit filed by St. Theresa Point First Nation against the federal government over inadequate housing conditions. Current gaps include chronic underfunding and neglect of housing infrastructure, leading to unsafe living conditions. The priority is to secure compensation and improvements to housing standards. Solutions being engaged involve legal action to hold the government accountable and force changes in housing policies for Indigenous communities.

Article 55: CTV News 2024.

Citation

CTV News. (2024, February 20). *A Manitoba First Nation’s “outside-the-box” solution to its housing crisis*. CTV News. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/article/a-manitoba-first-nations-outside-the-box-solution-to-its-housing-crisis/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Unhoused, Elders
- General: Indigenous housing, On-reserve / Off-reserve, Funding, Financing, Civil society

Key Actors

- Poplar River First Nation: Implementing the innovative housing solution.
- Federal Government of Canada: Providing funding and support.
- Chief Vincent Shewill: Quoted on the project’s significance.

Summary: The article highlights Poplar River First Nation’s innovative approach to tackling its housing crisis by building houses using alternative materials and methods. Current gaps include inadequate housing stock and unsustainable building practices. The priority is to develop cost-effective, sustainable housing solutions that are culturally appropriate. Solutions being engaged involve the use of non-traditional construction methods that reduce costs and improve the durability of homes in the community, with federal support playing a crucial role in enabling this approach.

Article 56: CTV News Winnipeg 2024.

Citation

CTV News Winnipeg. (2024, August 30). *New resource for First Nations housing* [Video]. CTV News Winnipeg. <https://winnipeg.ctvnews.ca/video/c2850792-new-resource-for-first-nations-housing>

Keywords

- Provinces: Manitoba
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Civil society

Key Actors

- First Nations Housing and Infrastructure Council: Leading the initiative.
- Government of Canada: Providing support and funding.
- Chiefs and Indigenous Leaders: Quoted and involved in the project.

Summary: The video discusses a new resource aimed at improving housing for First Nations communities, launched by the First Nations Housing and Infrastructure Council. Current gaps include a lack of adequate housing and infrastructure, which has led to poor living conditions in many communities. The priority is to create sustainable, culturally appropriate housing solutions. The engaged solution involves collaboration between Indigenous leaders and the federal government to develop resources and strategies that address the specific housing needs of First Nations, ensuring long-term improvement in living conditions.

Article 57: CTV News Atlantic 2024.

Citation

CTV News Atlantic. (2024, October 10). *Federal government, Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq sign housing agreement*. CTV News Atlantic. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/atlantic/article/federal-government-confederacy-of-mainland-mikmaq-sign-housing-agreement/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nova Scotia
- Demographics: Indigenous housing
- General: Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq: Indigenous organization involved in the agreement.
- Government of Canada: Signatory to the housing agreement.
- Chief Bob Gloade: Quoted on the significance of the agreement

Summary: The article discusses a new housing agreement between the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq and the federal government aimed at addressing the Indigenous housing crisis in Nova Scotia. Current gaps include inadequate and overcrowded housing in Mi'kmaq communities. The priority is to develop and implement housing solutions that are culturally appropriate and sustainable. Solutions engaged include a collaborative framework that allows for community-led housing initiatives supported by federal funding and resources, aiming to improve living conditions and housing quality.

Article 58: Mortgage Professional America 2023.

Citation

Mortgage Professional America. (2023, March 29). *Indigenous housing in Nova Scotia gets fresh boost*. Mortgage Professional America. <https://www.mpamag.com/ca/news/general/indigenous-housing-in-nova-scotia-gets-fresh-boost/287386>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nova Scotia
- Demographics: Indigenous housing
- General: Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Government of Nova Scotia: Providing funding and support.
- Mi'kmaq First Nations: Beneficiaries of the housing initiative.
- Federal Government of Canada: Partnering in the funding.

Summary: The article highlights a renewed effort to improve Indigenous housing in Nova Scotia, with fresh funding and support from both provincial and federal governments. Current gaps include a lack of quality housing and insufficient resources for Indigenous communities. The priority is to increase the availability of safe and affordable homes for Mi'kmaq First Nations. Solutions being engaged involve targeted investments in new housing projects, with a focus on ensuring that these homes are sustainable, culturally appropriate, and meet the needs of Indigenous families.

Article 59: Sunday Times 2024.

Citation

Sunday Times. (2024, June 23). *MRCC housing projects launched during Indian minister’s visit*. Sunday Times. <https://www.sundaytimes.lk/240623/news/mrcc-housing-projects-launched-during-indian-ministers-visit-561822.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specifically listed, but could relate to a specific area in Sri Lanka.
- Demographics: Not specified.
- General: Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- MRCC (Ministry of Rural and Community Development): Leading the housing projects.
- Government of India: Supporting the projects with funding and resources.
- Indian Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs: Quoted during the launch.

Summary: The article reports on the launch of new housing projects by the Ministry of Rural and Community Development (MRCC) in collaboration with the Government of India. Current gaps include a severe housing shortage and poor living conditions in rural communities. The priority is to construct new housing units that are affordable and meet modern standards. The engaged solution involves utilizing funding and technical support from the Indian government to build sustainable homes that improve living standards for rural populations.

Article 60: Dalhousie University 2024.

Citation

Dalhousie University. (2024, October 5). *Aurum Awards: Chief Sidney Peters’ bold ambitions for Glooscap First Nation*. Dalhousie University. <https://www.dal.ca/alumni/news-and-spotlights/alumni-news/aurum-awards-chief-sidney-peters-bold-ambitions-ns-glooscap-first-nation.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nova Scotia
- Demographics: None specifically listed.
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Chief Sidney Peters: Leader of Glooscap First Nation and recipient of the Aurum Award.
- Glooscap First Nation: Community benefiting from housing and development initiatives.
- Dalhousie University: Honoring Chief Peters with the Aurum Award.

Summary: The article highlights Chief Sidney Peters’ efforts to transform Glooscap First Nation through innovative housing and economic development projects. Current gaps include limited housing infrastructure and economic opportunities in the community. The priority is to create sustainable housing and economic development initiatives that empower community members. Solutions being engaged involve partnerships with government and private entities to build new housing, improve infrastructure, and support local businesses, positioning Glooscap First Nation as a model for community-led development.

Article 61: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, May 25). *Rapid Housing Initiative delivers new units in Membertou*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/rapid-housing-initiative-membertou-1.7086696>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nova Scotia
- Demographics: None specifically listed.
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Membertou First Nation: Beneficiary of the housing initiative.
- Government of Canada: Funding the Rapid Housing Initiative.
- Chief Terry Paul: Quoted on the impact of the initiative.

Summary: The article discusses the implementation of the Rapid Housing Initiative in Membertou First Nation, which aims to address the urgent need for housing. Current gaps include a shortage of affordable and accessible housing within the community. The priority is to provide immediate housing solutions for vulnerable populations. The engaged solution involves constructing new housing units through federal funding, focusing on speed and sustainability to meet the pressing needs of Membertou residents.

Article 62: Levin 2023.

Citation

Levin, D. (2023, July 29). *As wildfires spread, Canada's Indigenous communities are bearing the brunt*. The New York Times. <https://www.nytimes.com/2023/07/29/world/canada/canada-wildfires-indigenous-communities.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specifically listed.
- Demographics: None specifically listed.
- General: Climate, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Indigenous Communities: Impacted by the wildfires across Canada.
- Canadian Government: Involved in disaster response and housing support.
- Chief Patricia Bernard: Quoted on the challenges faced by Indigenous communities.

Summary: The article covers the devastating impact of wildfires on Indigenous communities in Canada, highlighting the challenges in emergency response and housing. Current gaps include inadequate disaster preparedness and limited resources for rebuilding homes after natural disasters. The priority is to provide immediate relief and long-term housing solutions for affected communities. The solutions being engaged involve federal support for disaster relief, housing reconstruction, and strengthening infrastructure to better withstand future emergencies, with a focus on Indigenous-led recovery efforts.

Article 63: SaltWire Network 2024.

Citation

SaltWire Network. (2024, October 12). *Billions more needed to solve Indigenous housing crisis, say officials*. SaltWire. <https://www.saltwire.com/atlantic-canada/news/billions-more-needed-to-solve-indigenous-housing-crisis-say-officials-100956891/>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specifically listed.
- Demographics: None specifically listed.
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Future

Key Actors

- Indigenous Services Canada: Highlighting funding needs.
- Assembly of First Nations: Advocating for increased investment.
- Marc Miller: Canadian Minister of Indigenous Services, quoted on the issue.

Summary: The article discusses the urgent need for additional funding to address the Indigenous housing crisis in Canada. Current gaps include insufficient federal investment, leading to overcrowded and substandard housing in many Indigenous communities. The priority is to secure billions in additional funding to meet the housing needs of these communities. Solutions being engaged involve continued advocacy by Indigenous leaders and officials for greater federal investment, alongside targeted housing initiatives to improve living conditions.

Article 64: TJ News 2024.

Citation

TJ News. (2024, September 14). *Chief who's highly critical of Higgs signs \$18.8M deal with province*. TJ News. <https://tj.news/new-brunswick/chief-whos-highly-critical-of-higgs-signs-18-8m-deal-with-province>

Keywords

- Provinces: New Brunswick
- Demographics: None specifically listed.
- General: Funding, Financing, Future

Key Actors

- Chief Allan Polchies: Leader of St. Mary's First Nation, involved in the deal.
- Government of New Brunswick: Partner in the agreement.
- Premier Blaine Higgs: Criticized by Chief Polchies but part of the deal.

Summary: The article covers an \$18.8 million agreement between St. Mary's First Nation and the New Brunswick government, despite previous criticisms from Chief Allan Polchies. Current gaps include strained relations between Indigenous communities and the provincial government, particularly regarding housing and infrastructure needs. The priority is to improve housing and community facilities through this new funding agreement. The solution being engaged involves collaboration between the First Nation and the provincial government to address these critical needs while navigating ongoing political tensions.

Article 65: ConstructConnect Canada 2024.

Citation

ConstructConnect Canada. (2024, July 25). *Research project aims to create culturally appropriate housing model for Indigenous groups*. ConstructConnect. <https://canada.constructconnect.com/dcn/news/projects/2024/07/research-project-aims-to-create-culturally-appropriate-housing-model-for-indigenous-groups>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specified.
- Demographics: None specifically listed.
- General: Indigenous housing, Culture, Future, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Canadian Housing Research Network: Leading the research project.
- Indigenous Housing Providers: Collaborating on the project.
- Federal Government: Providing funding and support for the research.

Summary: The article discusses a research initiative aimed at developing a culturally appropriate housing model for Indigenous communities in Canada. Current gaps include the lack of housing solutions that reflect Indigenous cultural values and community needs. The priority is to create a housing model that is both sustainable and culturally relevant. Solutions being engaged involve extensive research and collaboration between Indigenous housing providers and government bodies to ensure that the final model addresses the unique needs of Indigenous populations while promoting community well-being.

Article 66: Newswire 2024.

Citation

Newswire. (2024, August 15). *Newfoundland Aboriginal Women's Network to get 6 new transitional housing units*. Newswire. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/newfoundland-aboriginal-women-s-network-to-get-6-new-transitional-housing-units-824481026.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: Newfoundland & Labrador
- Demographics: Women
- General: Indigenous housing, Transitional housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Newfoundland Aboriginal Women's Network (NAWN): Leading the project.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador: Providing funding.
- Federal Government of Canada: Supporting the initiative.

Summary: The article announces the construction of six new transitional housing units for Indigenous women through the Newfoundland Aboriginal Women's Network. Current gaps include a lack of safe, temporary housing for Indigenous women facing homelessness or domestic violence. The priority is to provide secure and supportive housing that meets the specific needs of this vulnerable group. Solutions being engaged involve collaboration between NAWN and federal and provincial governments to ensure these units offer a safe transition space while longer-term housing options are pursued.

Article 67: NTV News 2024.

Citation

NTV News. (2024, September 12). *Provincial government partnership to support growth of housing sector*. NTV News. <https://ntv.ca/provincial-government-partnership-to-support-growth-of-housing-sector/>

Keywords

- Provinces: (not specified, but likely applies broadly across provincial initiatives)
- Demographics: (not specified)
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Funding, Financing

Key Actors

- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador: Initiating the partnership.
- Private Sector Developers: Engaged in the housing sector growth.
- Community Organizations: Collaborating on housing projects.

Summary: The article discusses a new partnership led by the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador aimed at expanding the housing sector through collaboration with private developers and community organizations. Current gaps include limited housing stock and insufficient development in rural and Indigenous communities. The priority is to increase housing availability across the province. Solutions being engaged involve leveraging public-private partnerships to build new homes, with a focus on addressing both urban and rural housing needs, including those of Indigenous populations.

Article 68: Times Colonist 2024.

Citation

Times Colonist. (2024, October 5). *Inside Newfoundland and Labrador’s private for-profit homeless shelter system*. Times Colonist. <https://www.timescolonist.com/indigenous-news/inside-newfoundland-and-labradors-private-for-profit-homeless-shelter-system-7734950>

Keywords

- Provinces: Newfoundland & Labrador
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Private Shelter Operators: Running for-profit homeless shelters.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador: Regulating the system.
- Indigenous Advocates: Critiquing the system’s impact on Indigenous communities.

Summary: The article examines Newfoundland and Labrador’s reliance on private for-profit homeless shelters, highlighting concerns raised by Indigenous advocates. Current gaps include inadequate regulation and oversight, leading to substandard conditions in some shelters, particularly for Indigenous individuals. The priority is to improve shelter conditions and ensure they meet the needs of vulnerable populations. Solutions being engaged involve calls for increased government oversight and investment in non-profit and community-led shelter options that better serve the Indigenous community’s needs.

Article 69: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, September 5). *Nunatsiavut government celebrates new mental health and addictions facility in Happy Valley-Goose Bay*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/newfoundland-labrador/nunatsiavut-government-facility-1.6953090>

Keywords

- Provinces: Newfoundland & Labrador
- General: Indigenous housing, Civil society, Culture, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Nunatsiavut Government: Leading the project.
- Government of Newfoundland and Labrador: Providing support and funding.
- Local Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the facility.

Summary: The article discusses the opening of a new mental health and addictions facility in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, spearheaded by the Nunatsiavut Government. Current gaps include a lack of culturally appropriate mental health services for Indigenous communities. The priority is to provide holistic, culturally sensitive care. Solutions involve creating a facility that integrates traditional healing practices with modern medical care, offering a comprehensive support system for Indigenous residents dealing with mental health and addiction issues.

Article 70: Climate Institute 2024.

Citation

Climate Institute. (2024, April 10). *Indigenous healthy energy homes: Addressing climate change and housing needs*. Climate Institute. <https://climateinstitute.ca/publications/indigenous-healthy-energy-homes/>

Keywords

- General: Indigenous housing, Climate, Culture, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Climate Institute: Conducting the research.
- Indigenous Housing Authorities: Collaborating on the project.
- Federal Government of Canada: Supporting the initiative.

Summary: The article outlines a research initiative focused on creating energy-efficient, healthy homes for Indigenous communities. Current gaps include inadequate housing that exacerbates health risks and contributes to environmental degradation. The priority is to develop homes that are both climate-resilient and conducive to the health and well-being of residents. Solutions involve designing and constructing homes using sustainable materials and technologies that reduce energy consumption, with an emphasis on integrating Indigenous knowledge and practices.

Article 71: Climate Institute 2024.

Citation

Climate Institute. (2024, June 15). *New approach to Indigenous housing can address health and climate risks*. Climate Institute. <https://climateinstitute.ca/news/new-approach-to-indigenous-housing-can-address-health-and-climate-risks/>

Keywords

- General: Indigenous housing, Climate, Culture, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Climate Institute: Leading the research and advocacy.
- Indigenous Communities: Direct beneficiaries and partners in the project.
- Federal and Provincial Governments: Supporting the initiative.

Summary: The article discusses a new approach to Indigenous housing that aims to simultaneously address health and climate risks. Current gaps include the prevalence of substandard housing that fails to protect against environmental hazards and health issues. The priority is to build housing that is sustainable, healthy, and climate-resilient. Solutions involve adopting innovative construction methods that use eco-friendly materials and incorporate traditional Indigenous knowledge, ensuring that homes are both environmentally sustainable and supportive of community health.

Article 72: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, May 18). *166 new housing units planned for 17 Nunavut communities in 2024*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/166-new-housing-units-planned-for-17-nunavut-communities-2024-1.7101821>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nunavut
- General: Indigenous housing, Rural, Remote, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC): Leading the project.
- Government of Nunavut: Supporting the initiative.
- Federal Government of Canada: Providing funding.

Summary: The article discusses the construction of 166 new housing units across 17 Nunavut communities as part of a broader effort to address the severe housing crisis in the region. Current gaps include overcrowding and substandard living conditions, which contribute to health and social issues. The priority is to expand the availability of safe, adequate housing. Solutions being engaged involve collaborative efforts between the Nunavut Housing Corporation, territorial government, and federal support to deliver these new units, aimed at reducing overcrowding and improving living standards in Nunavut.

Article 73: Nunavut News 2024.

Citation

Nunavut News. (2024, June 2). *Federal government, QIA announce funding for 21 new Nunavut housing units*. Nunavut News. <https://www.nunavutnews.com/news/federal-government-qia-announce-funding-for-21-new-nunavut-housing-units-7282768>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nunavut
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Providing funding.
- Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA): Partnering in the project.
- Nunavut Residents: Beneficiaries of the new housing units.

Summary: The article reports on a new funding initiative by the federal government and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association to construct 21 new housing units in Nunavut. Current gaps include an ongoing shortage of adequate housing, contributing to overcrowded and unhealthy living conditions. The priority is to create additional housing that meets the cultural and practical needs of Inuit residents. The solutions being engaged involve federal investment and collaboration with Inuit organizations to ensure the housing units are delivered efficiently and are sustainable in the long term.

Article 74: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, April 15). *Inuit housing crisis highlighted in Houle report*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/inuit-housing-crisis-houle-report-1.7041217>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nunavut
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Marie-Josée Houle: Federal Housing Advocate who authored the report.
- Government of Canada: Addressed in the report for its role.
- Inuit Communities: The focus of the report's findings.

Summary: The article discusses a report by Federal Housing Advocate Marie-Josée Houle that highlights the severe housing crisis facing Inuit communities. Current gaps include a lack of government action to address overcrowding, poor living conditions, and the shortage of culturally appropriate housing. The priority is to secure immediate government intervention and funding. Solutions being engaged involve recommendations for policy changes, increased funding, and the development of housing strategies that align with the unique needs and cultural practices of Inuit communities.

Article 75: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, August 21). *2024 federal budget's impact on Canada's North*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/2024-federal-budget-impact-canada-north-1.7175881>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories, Nunavut
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Responsible for the budget.
- Northern Indigenous Communities: Primary beneficiaries of the budget allocations.
- Local Leaders in Northern Canada: Quoted regarding their perspectives on the budget's impact.

Summary: The article examines how the 2024 federal budget will impact Northern Canada, focusing on investments in housing and infrastructure. Current gaps include underfunded housing projects, leading to inadequate living conditions in many Northern Indigenous communities. The priority is to allocate sufficient resources to address these issues. Solutions being engaged involve targeted budget allocations aimed at improving housing, healthcare, and infrastructure, with an emphasis on collaboration with Indigenous leaders to ensure that funding addresses the most critical needs.

Article 76: Nunatsiaq News 2024.

Citation

Nunatsiaq News. (2024, July 30). *Nunavut's tuberculosis fight tied to success of homebuilding strategy*. Nunatsiaq News. <https://nunatsiaq.com/stories/article/nunavuts-tuberculosis-fight-tied-to-success-of-homebuilding-strategy/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Nunavut
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Government of Nunavut: Leading the homebuilding strategy.
- Nunavut Housing Corporation (NHC): Involved in the construction efforts.
- Public Health Officials: Quoted on the link between housing and tuberculosis control.

Summary: The article discusses the connection between the success of Nunavut's homebuilding strategy and the fight against tuberculosis (TB) in the region. Current gaps include overcrowded and inadequate housing, which exacerbate the spread of TB. The priority is to improve living conditions as a critical component of public health strategies. Solutions being engaged involve accelerating homebuilding projects and improving housing quality to reduce TB transmission, with a focus on creating safe and healthy living environments for Nunavut's residents.

Article 77: Yukon News 2024.

Citation

Yukon News. (2024, August 10). *First Nations housing projects near completion*. Yukon News. <https://www.yukon-news.com/news/first-nations-housing-projects-near-completion-7323917>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Yukon First Nations: Leading the housing projects.
- Yukon Government: Supporting the initiative with funding and resources.
- Local First Nations Leaders: Quoted on the progress and impact of the projects.

Summary: The article discusses the nearing completion of several First Nations housing projects in Yukon. Current gaps include a lack of adequate and affordable housing for Indigenous communities, leading to overcrowded conditions. The priority is to provide safe, affordable, and culturally appropriate homes for these communities. Solutions being engaged involve partnerships between the Yukon First Nations and the territorial government, with a focus on community-led development that aligns with cultural values and meets the specific needs of the population.

Article 78: CBC News 2024.

Citation

CBC News. (2024, July 28). *Yukon First Nations affordable homes receive federal funding*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/yukon-first-nations-affordable-homes-federal-funding-july-2024-1.7274246>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Providing federal funding for the housing projects.
- Yukon First Nations: Beneficiaries and partners in the housing development.
- Minister Patty Hajdu: Quoted on the significance of the funding.

Summary: The article reports on the federal funding provided to Yukon First Nations to support affordable housing initiatives. Current gaps include limited access to affordable housing, which exacerbates social and economic challenges in Indigenous communities. The priority is to use the funding to construct new homes that meet the cultural and practical needs of the community. Solutions being engaged involve collaboration between the federal government and Yukon First Nations to ensure that the housing projects are completed efficiently and benefit the community sustainably.

Article 79: Newswire 2024.

Citation

Newswire. (2024, June 15). *Funding for urgent unmet Indigenous housing projects in urban, rural, and northern areas to be distributed through the National Indigenous Collaborative Housing Incorporated*. Newswire. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/funding-for-urgent-unmet-indigenous-housing-projects-in-urban-rural-and-northern-areas-to-be-distributed-through-the-national-indigenous-collaborative-housing-incorporated-854856394.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specified, but includes urban, rural, and northern areas.
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- National Indigenous Collaborative Housing Incorporated (NICH): Distributing the funds.
- Government of Canada: Providing the funding.
- Indigenous Communities in Urban, Rural, and Northern Areas: Beneficiaries of the funding.

Summary: The article details the distribution of funding for urgent Indigenous housing projects in urban, rural, and northern areas through the National Indigenous Collaborative Housing Incorporated (NICH). Current gaps include a significant shortage of adequate housing across these regions, leading to various social and health challenges. The priority is to address these urgent housing needs with targeted investments. Solutions involve NICH distributing funds to community-led housing projects that are tailored to meet the specific cultural and environmental needs of Indigenous populations in these diverse regions.

Article 80: McCrossan 2021.

Citation

McCrossan, M. (2021, March 1). *The next generation of Indigenous self-government in Yukon*. Policy Options. <https://policyoptions.irpp.org/magazines/march-2021/the-next-generation-of-indigenous-self-government-in-yukon/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Yukon First Nations: Leading self-government initiatives.
- Government of Yukon: Partnering in governance frameworks.
- Megan McCrossan: Author discussing the implications of self-government.

Summary: The article explores the evolution of Indigenous self-government in Yukon, focusing on the next generation of governance models. Current gaps include limitations in existing governance structures that do not fully reflect Indigenous cultural and political needs. The priority is to develop self-governance frameworks that empower Yukon First Nations to manage their affairs, including housing, independently. Solutions involve expanding self-government agreements to include greater autonomy over housing and infrastructure development, fostering a model of governance that is more aligned with Indigenous traditions and community priorities.

Article 81: CBC News 2023.

Citation

CBC News. (2023, May 12). *Yukon's first Indigenous-owned shelter set to open*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/yukon-indigenous-owned-shelter-1.6847227>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: Unhoused
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Kwanlin Dün First Nation: Owning and operating the shelter.
- Government of Yukon: Providing support and funding.
- Chief Doris Bill: Quoted on the significance of the shelter.

Summary: The article reports on the upcoming opening of Yukon's first Indigenous-owned shelter, operated by the Kwanlin Dün First Nation. Current gaps include a lack of culturally appropriate shelters for Indigenous people, particularly women and children fleeing violence. The priority is to provide safe, culturally sensitive housing and support services. Solutions involve the creation of this shelter, which will offer a secure environment with services tailored to the cultural and social needs of Indigenous clients, supported by the Yukon government's funding and partnership.

Article 82: Newswire 2024.

Citation

Newswire. (2024, April 5). *Canada-Yukon partnership will provide rent support for survivors of gender-based violence*. Newswire. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/canada-yukon-partnership-will-provide-rent-support-for-survivors-of-gender-based-violence-876802340.html>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: Women
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Government of Canada: Providing funding and support.
- Government of Yukon: Partnering in the initiative.
- Survivors of Gender-Based Violence: Beneficiaries of the rent support program

Summary: The article announces a partnership between the governments of Canada and Yukon to provide rent support for survivors of gender-based violence. Current gaps include insufficient financial support and housing options for survivors, particularly in remote and Indigenous communities. The priority is to ensure that survivors have access to safe, affordable housing. Solutions being engaged involve targeted financial assistance to help cover rent costs, ensuring that survivors can secure stable housing while rebuilding their lives in a safe environment.

Article 83: CBC News 2023.

Citation

CBC News. (2023, October 10). *Liard First Nation builds Lego-style timber homes to solve housing crisis*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/liard-first-nation-lego-timber-homes-1.6986397>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Liard First Nation: Leading the housing project.
- Yukon Government: Supporting the initiative.
- Chief Stephen Charlie: Quoted on the project's impact.

Summary: The article discusses Liard First Nation's innovative approach to solving their housing crisis by constructing Lego-style timber homes. Current gaps include a severe shortage of affordable and adequate housing. The priority is to provide quick, sustainable, and culturally appropriate housing solutions. The solution being engaged involves using modular, easy-to-assemble timber homes that can be rapidly deployed and customized to meet the community's needs, addressing both the immediate housing shortfall and the long-term sustainability of the housing stock.

Article 84: CBC News 2022.

Citation

CBC News. (2022, July 27). *\$11 million announced for 2 Yukon First Nations housing projects*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/2-yukon-first-nations-housing-projects-11-million-federal-government-1.6531911>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Providing \$11 million in funding.
- Yukon First Nations: Beneficiaries of the funding.
- Minister Daniel Vandal: Quoted on the importance of the investment.

Summary: The article reports on the federal government's \$11 million investment in two housing projects for Yukon First Nations. Current gaps include inadequate housing infrastructure, leading to overcrowded and unsafe conditions. The priority is to build new, culturally appropriate homes that address these challenges. The solution involves using the allocated funds to construct and improve housing units, ensuring that the projects meet the specific needs of the communities and contribute to long-term housing stability.

Article 85: Yukon Government 2023.

Citation

Yukon Government. (2023, June 15). *New Rapid Housing Initiative project opens in Watson Lake*. Yukon Government. <https://yukon.ca/en/news/new-rapid-housing-initiative-project-opens-watson-lake>

Keywords

- Provinces: Yukon
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Yukon Government: Leading the Rapid Housing Initiative.
- Watson Lake Community: Beneficiaries of the project.
- Federal Government of Canada: Providing funding.

Summary

The article discusses the opening of a new housing project in Watson Lake under the Rapid Housing Initiative. Current gaps include the urgent need for affordable housing to address homelessness and overcrowding. The priority is to quickly provide safe, stable housing for vulnerable populations. The solution involves constructing new housing units in a short timeframe, with support from both the Yukon and federal governments, ensuring that the housing crisis in Watson Lake is addressed effectively and sustainably.

Article 86: Cabin Radio 2023.

Citation

Cabin Radio. (2023, October 15). *Auditor General says her office will soon examine housing in NWT*. Cabin Radio. <https://cabinradio.ca/180694/news/politics/auditor-general-says-her-office-will-soon-examine-housing-nwt/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Auditor General of Canada: Initiating the examination of housing.
- Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT): Subject of the housing audit.
- Local Indigenous Leaders: Quoted on housing challenges.

Summary: The article reports on the Auditor General of Canada's decision to examine housing in the Northwest Territories, highlighting longstanding issues of inadequate housing. Current gaps include a lack of quality housing, overcrowding, and poor maintenance. The priority is to assess the effectiveness of government policies and funding in addressing these issues. Solutions being engaged involve the upcoming audit, which aims to identify deficiencies and recommend improvements to ensure better housing outcomes for residents of the Northwest Territories, particularly in Indigenous communities.

Article 87: CBC News 2023.

Citation

CBC News. (2023, July 4). *Housing should be a fundamental right in NWT, MLAs say*. CBC News.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/housing-should-be-fundamental-right-in-n-w-t-mlas-say-1.7129150>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) of NWT: Advocating for housing rights.
- Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT): Targeted by the advocacy.
- Indigenous Leaders and Advocates: Supporting the initiative.

Summary: The article highlights the push by NWT MLAs to recognize housing as a fundamental right, reflecting the urgent need to address the territory's housing crisis. Current gaps include inadequate access to safe and affordable housing, disproportionately affecting Indigenous communities. The priority is to establish housing as a legal right, ensuring that all residents have access to adequate shelter. Solutions being engaged involve legislative advocacy and the development of policies that guarantee housing rights, with a focus on addressing the specific needs of vulnerable populations.

Article 88: APTN News 2023.

Citation

APTN News. (2023, August 30). *Affordable housing initiative launched in Hay River, Northwest Territories*.

APTN News. <https://www.aptnnews.ca/national-news/affordable-housing-hay-river-northwest-territories-rent/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Future

Key Actors

- Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT): Supporting the initiative.
- Hay River Municipal Government: Collaborating on the project.
- Local Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the affordable housing.

Summary: The article discusses a new affordable housing initiative in Hay River, Northwest Territories, aimed at addressing the critical shortage of affordable rental units. Current gaps include high rental costs and insufficient housing options, leading to housing insecurity. The priority is to provide affordable, stable housing for low-income residents, including Indigenous populations. Solutions being engaged involve the construction of new housing units with rental rates set below market value, supported by GNWT funding and local government collaboration to ensure the project meets community needs.

Article 89: NNSL Media 2023.

Citation

NNSL Media. (2023, October 1). *Ottawa to invest nearly \$19 million for new homes in Fort Liard, Nahanni Butte, Wrigley, Łutsel K'é, and Tłı̨chǫ communities.* NNSL Media. <https://www.nnsl.com/news/ottawa-to-invest-nearly-19-million-for-new-homes-in-fort-liard-nahanni-butte-wrigley-lutsel-ke-and-tlicho-communities-7298507>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Future

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Providing the \$19 million investment.
- Northwest Territories Indigenous Communities: Beneficiaries of the housing projects.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Partnering in the initiative.

Summary: The article reports on the federal government’s investment of nearly \$19 million to build new homes in five Indigenous communities in the Northwest Territories. Current gaps include severe housing shortages, resulting in overcrowded and inadequate living conditions. The priority is to provide safe, sustainable housing that meets the needs of these remote communities. The solution involves collaboration between federal and territorial governments to construct homes that are culturally appropriate and durable in the northern climate, addressing both immediate and long-term housing needs.

Article 90: Government of Northwest Territories 2023.

Citation

Government of Northwest Territories. (2023, September 20). *Lucy Kuptana: Indigenous government partnerships and capacity building.* Government of Northwest Territories. <https://www.gov.nt.ca/en/newsroom/lucy-kuptana-indigenous-government-partnerships-and-capacity-building>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Lucy Kuptana: Highlighted for her work in Indigenous government partnerships.
- Indigenous Governments in NWT: Partners in capacity-building initiatives.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Supporting the partnerships.

Summary: The article highlights Lucy Kuptana’s efforts to strengthen partnerships between Indigenous governments and the GNWT, focusing on capacity building. Current gaps include insufficient resources and infrastructure to fully empower Indigenous communities. The priority is to enhance local governance and operational capabilities. Solutions being engaged involve collaborative capacity-building initiatives that equip Indigenous governments with the tools and knowledge needed to manage housing and other critical community services effectively.

Article 91: CBC News 2023.

Citation

CBC News. (2023, June 10). *Indigenous housing announcement in Northwest Territories*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/indigenous-announcement-housing-1.7088573>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Federal Government of Canada: Announcing new housing investments.
- Indigenous Leaders in NWT: Quoted regarding the housing crisis.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Partnering in the initiative.

Summary: The article covers a recent announcement regarding new federal investments in Indigenous housing in the Northwest Territories. Current gaps include a critical shortage of adequate housing, contributing to overcrowding and poor living conditions. The priority is to construct new homes that address these urgent needs. Solutions being engaged involve significant federal funding and partnerships with Indigenous communities and the GNWT to deliver housing projects that are culturally appropriate and sustainable, helping to alleviate the housing crisis in the region.

Article 92: CTV News 2023.

Citation

CTV News. (2023, March 8). *Housing groups call for state of emergency for Indigenous people in N.W.T.* CTV News. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/article/housing-groups-call-for-state-of-emergency-for-indigenous-people-in-nwt/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Housing Advocacy Groups: Leading the call for a state of emergency.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Targeted by the call to action.
- Indigenous Leaders in NWT: Highlighting the severity of the housing crisis.

Summary: The article reports on housing advocacy groups urging the GNWT to declare a state of emergency over the severe housing crisis affecting Indigenous communities. Current gaps include overcrowded and deteriorating housing conditions, which have reached a critical point. The priority is to recognize the crisis and mobilize immediate resources to address it. Solutions being engaged involve increased pressure on the GNWT to prioritize housing for Indigenous peoples, including calls for significant federal and territorial investment to rapidly improve living conditions.

Article 93: Cabin Radio 2023.

Citation

Cabin Radio. (2023, September 15). *GNWT rolls out second year of housing student scholarships*. Cabin Radio. <https://cabinradio.ca/181424/news/education/gnwt-rolls-out-second-year-of-housing-student-scholarships/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Funding, Financing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Offering the scholarships.
- Students in NWT: Beneficiaries of the scholarships.
- Local Educational Institutions: Supporting the scholarship initiative.

Summary: The article covers the GNWT’s continuation of its housing student scholarship program, now in its second year. Current gaps include a lack of skilled housing professionals within the territory, which hampers efforts to address housing challenges. The priority is to build local capacity by encouraging students to pursue careers in housing-related fields. Solutions being engaged involve providing financial support to students, helping to cultivate a new generation of housing professionals who can contribute to resolving the territory’s housing crisis.

Article 94: NNSL Media 2023.

Citation

NNSL Media. (2023, October 20). *Housing advocate groups call for Housing NWT to be dissolved*. NNSL Media. <https://www.nnsl.com/news/housing-advocate-groups-call-for-housing-nwt-to-be-dissolved-7273481>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Housing Advocacy Groups: Leading the call for dissolution.
- Housing NWT: Targeted by the call for dissolution.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Responsible for Housing NWT.

Summary: The article discusses the call from housing advocate groups to dissolve Housing NWT due to its perceived failure to address the housing crisis effectively. Current gaps include persistent housing shortages, poor management, and a lack of responsiveness to community needs. The priority is to restructure or replace the existing housing authority to better serve Indigenous communities and others in need. Solutions being engaged involve advocating for a new, more accountable and effective housing body that can deliver results and improve living conditions in the territory.

Article 95: Lafferty 2022.

Citation

Lafferty, K. (2022, July 22). *First Person: Katlia Lafferty on Indigenous housing in NWT*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/first-person-katlia-lafferty-1.6519337>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Katlia Lafferty: Author and Indigenous advocate.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Mentioned in context of housing policies.
- Indigenous Communities in NWT: Focus of the housing discussion.

Summary: The article provides a first-person perspective from Katlia Lafferty on the Indigenous housing crisis in the Northwest Territories. Current gaps include severe overcrowding, inadequate housing conditions, and a lack of culturally appropriate solutions. The priority is to address these housing challenges through policies that respect and incorporate Indigenous knowledge and practices. Solutions being engaged involve advocacy for better housing policies, increased funding, and community-driven initiatives to create sustainable and culturally relevant housing options for Indigenous peoples.

Article 96: Government of Northwest Territories 2023.

Citation

Government of Northwest Territories. (2023, March 15). *NWT Housing Forum selects its first Indigenous co-chair*. Government of Northwest Territories. <https://www.gov.nt.ca/en/newsroom/nwt-housing-forum-selects-its-first-indigenous-co-chair>

Key Actors

- NWT Housing Forum: Organizing body.
- First Indigenous Co-Chair: Newly selected leader of the forum.
- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Supporting the forum.

Summary: The article announces the selection of the first Indigenous co-chair for the NWT Housing Forum, marking a significant step toward more inclusive leadership in addressing housing issues. Current gaps include the lack of Indigenous representation in decision-making processes related to housing. The priority is to ensure that Indigenous voices are integral to housing strategies. Solutions being engaged involve the inclusion of Indigenous leadership in the forum, enabling a more culturally informed approach to housing policies and projects in the Northwest Territories.

Article 97: Cabin Radio 2023.

Citation

Cabin Radio. (2023, February 20). *Housing NWT establishes permanent Indigenous Housing Forum*. Cabin Radio. <https://cabinradio.ca/133459/news/housing/housing-nwt-establishes-permanent-indigenous-housing-forum/>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Housing NWT: Establishing the forum.
- Indigenous Housing Forum: New permanent body for housing discussions.
- Indigenous Leaders in NWT: Participants in the forum

Summary: The article covers the establishment of a permanent Indigenous Housing Forum by Housing NWT, aiming to address housing challenges through continuous dialogue and collaboration. Current gaps include a lack of sustained Indigenous input in housing decisions, leading to solutions that may not fully align with community needs. The priority is to create an ongoing platform for Indigenous leaders to influence housing policies and projects. Solutions being engaged involve the permanent forum, which ensures that Indigenous perspectives are central to housing initiatives in the territory.

Article 98: CBC News 2021.

Citation

CBC News. (2021, April 12). *The housing crisis in NWT: A look at the challenges and solutions*. CBC News. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/north/housing-crisis-nwt-p1-1.5981486>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration, Future

Key Actors

- Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT): Involved in addressing the crisis.
- Indigenous Communities: Directly impacted by the housing crisis.
- Local Housing Authorities: Implementing housing initiatives.

Summary: The article examines the ongoing housing crisis in the Northwest Territories, focusing on the widespread lack of adequate housing, particularly in Indigenous communities. Current gaps include severe overcrowding, poor housing conditions, and a lack of affordable options. The priority is to address these urgent needs through comprehensive housing strategies. Solutions being engaged involve increased government funding, community-led housing projects, and a focus on improving infrastructure to provide safe and sustainable housing for all residents in the territory.

Article 99: NNSL Media 2023.

Citation

NNSL Media. (2023, October 22). *Gwich'in Tribal Council and Housing NWT sign collaborative agreement*. NNSL Media. <https://www.nnsl.com/news/gwichin-tribal-council-and-housing-nwt-sign-collaborative-agreement-7351777>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Gwich'in Tribal Council: Partner in the agreement.
- Housing NWT: Government agency collaborating on the project.
- Indigenous Leaders: Involved in shaping the agreement.

Summary: The article reports on a new collaborative agreement between the Gwich'in Tribal Council and Housing NWT, aiming to address housing challenges in the Gwich'in communities. Current gaps include a lack of culturally appropriate and sustainable housing solutions. The priority is to develop housing that aligns with the needs and values of the Gwich'in people. Solutions being engaged involve joint efforts to plan and implement housing projects that are community-driven and supported by government resources, ensuring long-term success and sustainability.

Article 100: NNSL Media 2023.

Citation

NNSL Media. (2023, October 20). *Editorial: Charging arrears defeats the entire purpose of Housing NWT*. NNSL Media. <https://www.nnsl.com/news/editorial-charging-arrears-defeats-the-entire-purpose-of-housing-nwt-7273472>

Keywords

- Provinces: Northwest Territories
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Housing NWT: Critiqued for its policies on arrears.
- Indigenous Residents: Affected by housing arrears.
- Housing Advocates: Voicing concerns over the policy.

Summary: The editorial criticizes Housing NWT's policy of charging arrears, arguing that it undermines the organization's mission to provide affordable housing. Current gaps include the financial burden on residents who are already struggling with inadequate housing and low income. The priority is to rethink policies that exacerbate housing insecurity. Solutions being engaged involve calls to reform or eliminate the arrears policy, ensuring that Housing NWT focuses on supporting residents rather than penalizing them, to better address the housing crisis in the region.

Article 101: Indigenous Corporate Training Inc 2018.

Citation

Indigenous Corporate Training Inc. (2018, October 10). *8 First Nation reserve FAQs*. Indigenous Corporate Training Inc. <https://www.ictinc.ca/blog/8-first-nation-reserve-faqs>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specified
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Civil society, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Indigenous Communities: Discussed in the context of reserve land.
- Government of Canada: Mentioned regarding policies and administration of reserves.
- Indigenous Services Canada: Responsible for services and infrastructure on reserves.

Summary: The article addresses common questions about First Nation reserves in Canada, explaining the challenges and complexities involved in reserve land management. Current gaps include inadequate infrastructure, limited economic opportunities, and a lack of control over land resources. The priority is to improve living conditions and economic development on reserves. Solutions being engaged involve advocating for greater autonomy and self-governance for Indigenous communities, alongside improved funding and support from the federal government to address housing and infrastructure deficits.

Article 102: Indigenous Corporate Training Inc 2018.

Citation

Indigenous Corporate Training Inc. (2018, August 15). *What are urban reserves?* Indigenous Corporate Training Inc. <https://www.ictinc.ca/blog/what-are-urban-reserves?hsLang=en>

Keywords

- Provinces: None specified
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Civil society, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Urban Reserves: Explained as reserves located within or near urban areas.
- Indigenous Communities: Managing and benefiting from urban reserves.
- Municipal Governments: Interacting with urban reserves.

Summary: The article explains the concept of urban reserves, which are lands designated as reserves within or near urban centers. Current gaps include misconceptions about urban reserves and challenges in navigating municipal regulations. The priority is to use urban reserves as a tool for economic development and community building. Solutions being engaged involve partnerships between Indigenous communities and municipal governments to create sustainable development opportunities, enhance service delivery, and provide better housing options for Indigenous people living in urban areas.

Article 103: Aboriginal Housing Management Association 2024.

Citation

Aboriginal Housing Management Association. (2024). *Aboriginal Housing Management Association (AHMA)*. <https://ahma-bc.org/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Civil society, Collaboration

Key Actors

- Aboriginal Housing Management Association (AHMA): The organization itself.
- Indigenous Communities in British Columbia: Partners and beneficiaries.
- Government of British Columbia: Collaborates with AHMA for funding and support.

Summary: The Aboriginal Housing Management Association (AHMA) is dedicated to serving Indigenous communities in British Columbia by providing culturally appropriate, affordable housing and support services. AHMA’s mission is to empower Indigenous housing providers through advocacy, funding, and resources. The organization manages various programs that address the housing crisis among Indigenous populations, including capacity building, project funding, and policy development. AHMA also focuses on promoting self-determination and improving the quality of life for Indigenous people across the province.

Article 104: M’akola Housing Society 2024.

Citation

M’akola Housing Society. (2024). *M’akola Housing Society*. <https://makola.bc.ca/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Civil society, Collaboration

Key Actors

- M’akola Housing Society: The organization itself.
- Indigenous Communities in British Columbia: Partners and beneficiaries.
- Government of British Columbia: Provides funding and support.

Summary: M’akola Housing Society is dedicated to providing affordable housing and support services to Indigenous and low-income families across British Columbia. The organization’s mission is to improve the quality of life for Indigenous people by offering safe, culturally appropriate housing options. M’akola manages several housing projects and programs that address the specific needs of Indigenous communities, including rental housing, seniors’ housing, and community development initiatives. The organization also offers various support services to help residents maintain stable, healthy living environments.

Article 105: British Columbia Indigenous Housing Society 2024.

Citation

British Columbia Indigenous Housing Society. (2024). *British Columbia Indigenous Housing Society (BCIHS)*. <https://www.bcihs.ca/>

Keywords

- Provinces: British Columbia
- Demographics: None specified
- General: Indigenous housing, Collaboration

Key Actors

- British Columbia Indigenous Housing Society (BCIHS): The organization itself.
- Indigenous Communities in British Columbia: Partners and beneficiaries.
- Government of British Columbia: Collaborates for funding and support.

Summary: The British Columbia Indigenous Housing Society (BCIHS) focuses on providing affordable, safe, and culturally appropriate housing for Indigenous people across British Columbia. The organization’s mission is to address housing disparities and improve the quality of life for Indigenous communities. BCIHS manages various housing projects and programs, offering support services that cater to the unique needs of Indigenous populations. These initiatives include rental housing, elder housing, and community outreach programs aimed at fostering stability and growth within Indigenous communities.

Article 106: Noovo 2023.

Citation

Noovo. (2023). *324 logements sociaux et abordables seront construits rapidement à Québec*. Noovo Info. <https://www.noovo.info/nouvelle/324-logements-sociaux-et-abordables-seront-construits-rapidement-a-quebec.html>

Key Actors

- Jean-Yves Duclos (Member of the National Assembly for Québec City)
- France-Élaine Duranceau (Minister of Housing)
- Jonatan Julien (Minister Responsible for the Capitale-Nationale Region)
- Bruno Marchand (Mayor of Québec City)

Summary: The project will build 324 new affordable and social housing units in Quebec City for a diverse clientele, including students, families, refugees and vulnerable groups. The announcement was made as part of the Quebec Affordable Housing Program. Both the federal and provincial governments are providing financial support to the project. Current gaps include the lack of affordable housing and the rising cost of rent. The solution will help fill that gap by accelerating the construction of new houses.

Article 107: Constructo 2023.

Citation

Constructo. (2023). *Construction de 324 nouveaux logements sociaux et abordables à Québec*. Portail Constructo. https://www.portailconstructo.com/actualites/construction_324_nouveaux_logements_sociaux_abordables_quebec

Key Actors

- Société d’habitation du Québec (SHQ)
- Quebec City

Summary: The project will build 324 new affordable and social housing units in response to the housing crisis in Quebec City. It’s part of a collaboration between the City and the Government of Quebec, through the Société d’habitation du Québec (SHQ). The units are for low-income households and supported by government initiatives. The article highlights the importance of accelerating this type of project to help fill the current gap, with an emphasis on intergovernmental funding and collaboration.

Article 108: Paquet 2024.

Citation

Paquet, F. (2024, 17 mars). *Les minimaisons pourraient pousser à Québec dès ce printemps*. Le Soleil. <https://www.lesoleil.com/consommation/maison/2024/03/17/les-minimaisons-pourraient-pousser-a-quebec-des-ce-printemps-BJEOJ66UFRBEXBJ4TIZ7VBCZPY/>

Key Actors

N/A (no details provided).

Summary: This article discusses the tiny houses development project in Quebec City. Confronted with the affordable housing crisis, these offer a fast solution to growing needs. Some regulatory barriers remain, but the growing interest toward these innovative houses encourages discussions among decision-makers. Amongst the solutions to the housing crisis, these tiny houses are considered an efficient way to build accessible and sustainable houses for vulnerable groups.

Article 109: Nguyen 2023.

Citation

Nguyen, M. (2023). *Crise du logement : portrait d'une dure réalité*. Centrale des syndicats du Québec.
<https://www.lacsq.org/actualite/crise-du-logement-portrait-dune-dure-realite/>

Key Actors

- Minh Nguyen (Author)
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)

Summary: This article discusses the lack of affordable housing in Quebec City, especially for low-income households, young families and Indigenous communities. Access to decent housing is hindered by the rising cost of rents and mortgages. Solutions include investing in social housing units, improving grants and better rent control. The article mentions that Indigenous communities are particularly impacted, their houses being in urgent need of repairs.

Article 110: Vincent & Haymond 2023.

Citation

Vincent, J., & Haymond, L. (2023). *Le projet Yänonhchia', dans la tradition du logement durable chez les Premières Nations*. Options politiques.
<https://policyoptions.irpp.org/fr/magazines/november-2023/logement-durable-autochtones/>

Key Actors

- Jean Vincent (Aboriginal Savings Corporation of Canada)
- Lance Haymond (Kebaowek Chief)
- Aboriginal Savings Corporation of Canada (ABSCAN)
- McConnell Foundation

Summary: This article highlights the Indigenous housing crisis, which is made worse by a lack of adapted funding. Inspired by First Nation traditions of adaptability, Yänonhchia' wants to create a funding network among Indigenous people. The goal is to be self-sufficient and no longer rely on government programs. Some financial obstacles remain, but the project hopes to expand its model nationwide to tackle the housing crisis.

Article 111: Gagné 2023.

Citation

Gagné, F. (2023). *Nouveaux milieux de vie pour les étudiants autochtones*. Le Devoir. <https://www.ledevoir.com/societe/education/814787/nouveaux-milieus-vie-etudiants-autochtones>

Key Actors

- Kiuna College (Indigenous Institute)
- Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec
- Claudette Dumont-Smith (Director of Kiuna College)

Summary: In collaboration with the government, Kiuna College is developing student housing for Indigenous students according to their specific needs. These units are culturally appropriate and suitable to support academic success. The project aims to address the lack of housing for Indigenous students by providing a safe environment to reduce gaps in education. It's part of larger efforts to improve the quality of life and education of young Indigenous people.

Article 112: Painchaud, 2023.

Citation

Painchaud, A. (2023, 5 mai). *La quête pénible des Autochtones pour trouver un logement à La Tuque*. Radio-Canada. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca>

Key Actors

- Kellyna Coocoo (Indigenous member of the community)
- Rosaire Moar (Indigenous Member of the community)
- Sheryl Bellemare (Indigenous member of the community)
- Claude Jalette (Coordinator of InfoLogis Mauricie)
- Teresa Moore Iserhoff (Coordinator of the Latuque Indigenous Friendship Center)

Summary: This article talks about the difficulties Indigenous face in La Tuque when looking for a home. These are also exacerbated by prejudice and discrimination. Owners often prefer to rent to non-indigenous people, even considering the increasing demand for housing from Indigenous families. The housing crisis increases homelessness and mental distress. Current solutions include asking non-indigenous friends to contact the owners, but more comprehensive projects are lacking to fight discrimination and inequality in the housing market.

Article 113: Painchaud, 2023.

Citation

Fontaine, P. (2023, 30 janvier). *La résidence étudiante autochtone de Sept-Îles inaugurée*. Radio-Canada. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca>

Key Actors

- Paul-Arthur McKenzie (Advocate and master of Ceremonies)
- Laurent Odjick (Executive Director, SIRCAAQ)
- Evelyne St-Onge (Uashat mak Mani-utenam community member)
- Mike McKenzie (Uashat mak Mani-utenam Chief)
- Réjean Porlier (Ex-Mayor of Sept-Îles)

Summary: The opening of the Nutshimit Residence in Sept-Îles is an important step in helping Indigenous students. These 32 furnished units are a way to partially tackle the housing crisis, and to support families, in particular young single mothers. The project encourages Indigenous students in urban areas to persevere in school, but it initially met with some resistance from local residents. The approach rooted in culture and community is seen as a model for other projects in Trois-Rivières, Quebec City and Chibougamau.

Article 114 : Granger 2023.

Citation

Granger, P. (2023, 13 juin). *Un lieu d'hébergement « unique » pour les Autochtones voit le jour à Montréal*. Radio-Canada. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca>

Key Actors

- Stacy Boucher-Anthony (Executive Director of PAQ)
- Joey Partridge (Director, Makivvik)
- Shirley Dorismond (Member of the National Assembly)
- François St-Louis (Member of the National Assembly)
- Robert Beaudry (Urban Planning Lead, City of Montréal)
- Leilani Shaw (Director, RÉSEAU de la communauté autochtone)

Summary: This article talks about La Maison Annagiarvik, a program offering transitional housing in Montréal to Indigenous people in recovery, the goal being to fight homelessness. The need for adapted housing for people in recovery remains urgent, and this program seeks to answer that need, while encouraging self-reliance. However, advocates know that while unique, this program is only a start and much more needs to be done to answer the growing needs in the Milton-Parc neighborhood.

Article 115: Houdassine 2023.

Citation

Houdassine, I. (2023, 6 novembre). *L'explosion de l'itinérance à Montréal met les Autochtones sans-abri sous pression*. Radio-Canada. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca>

Key Actors

- Simiuni Nauya (an Inuk who used to be homeless)
- Jonathan Lebire (Director, Comm-Un)
- Benoît Langevin (Spokesperson for homelessness)
- Nakuset (Director, Native Women's Shelter of Montréal)
- Marina Boulos-Winton (Director, Chez Doris)

Summary: This article points out that homelessness is on the rise in Montréal, particularly for Indigenous people, because of the housing crisis in Nunavik. The lack of permanent resources and shelters makes it even more challenging, with an increase in serious addiction cases. Organisations like Comm-Un et Résilience Montréal are trying to fill the gaps. However, there are not enough solutions, and the situation is getting worse as services are closing or reducing their staff.

Article 116: L'Italien-Marcotte 2022.

Citation

L'Italien-Marcotte, C.-É. (2022, 7 avril). *22 nouvelles places pour Autochtones en situation d'itinérance à Montréal*. Radio-Canada. <https://ici.radio-canada.ca>

Key Actors

- Heather Johnston (Executive Director, PAQ)
- Ian Lafrenière (Minister Responsible for Relations with the First Nations and the Inuit)

Summary: Funded by the Government of Quebec, La Maison PAQ offers 22 housing units to Indigenous people facing homelessness in Montréal. This housing program is for people dealing with addiction, mental health issues or disability. Contrary to a shelter, it wishes to provide a stable environment with culturally adapted services. The project holds promises, but everyone knows it will not be enough to fully meet the growing needs of Indigenous homelessness in the city.

Article 117: Baron 2023.

Citation

Dumont Baron, Y. (2023, 14 janvier). *Itinérance inuit à Montréal : a-t-on détourné le regard?*. Radio-Canada.

<https://ici.radio-canada.ca>

Key Actors

- Nadine Mailloux (Ombudsman de Montréal)
- Lehia (Social Worker, EMMIS)
- Simiuni Nauya (an Inuk who used to be homeless and now works for Comm'un)
- Martine Michaud (Spokesperson, Collectif des résidents de Milton-Parc)

Summary: This article highlights the Inuit homeless crisis in Montréal, particularly in the Milton-Parc neighborhood. Despite alarming reports, few actions have been taken. The controversial shelter Open Door provides help to Inuit homeless people, but residents are concerned about its impact in the neighborhood. Organisations like EMMIS et Comm'un are trying to help, but resources are insufficient to answer the growing needs, which are made worse by past trauma and addiction.



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