

OCTOBER 30, 2018

REGIONAL UPDATE

AFN NATIONAL HOUSING & INFRASTRUCTURE FORUM



The contents contained in this document do not reflect the position of Yukon First Nations, or any individual First Nation, and should therefore not be considered a consultative document. This document was developed for information purposes to support discussions at the 2018 Assembly of First Nations National Housing and Infrastructure Forum



Background - Northern Housing



- Housing costs in the North are significantly higher than anywhere else in the country
 - Key considerations: heating and energy, materials needed for cold climate/climate change adaptation, shipping expenses, etc.
- In 2014, the Canadian Housing and Renewal Association (CHRA) reported that the percentage of housing units requiring major repairs is higher in the North than the rest of Canada
 - 15% in the Yukon, 17% in NWT, and 23% in Nunavut, compared to 7.5% for the rest of the country
- CHRA also found that the market value for housing in the North is only 30 to 60% of construction costs

Source: Canadian Housing and Renewal Association, "Affordable Housing Challenges & Innovation in the North: A CHRA Congress Session Summary," January 2014.



Yukon Context, Key Facts

- At 63.6%, Yukon's homeownership rate is the fourth-lowest in the country (ahead of Quebec, NWT, and Nunavut)
- The core housing need in the Yukon is 15.2%, higher than the national average of 12.7%
- Approximately 25% of the Yukon's population is First Nation. CHRA estimates that
 First Nation tenants make up 30-40% of Yukon Housing Corporation's social
 housing tenants
- The 11 Yukon First Nations with modern treaties have settlement lands in and around communities, but have faced barriers on registering title on those lands for lease

Sources: Canadian Housing and Renewal Association, "Affordable Housing Challenges & Innovation in the North: A CHRA Congress Session Summary," January 2014
Government of Yukon, Yukon Bureau of Statistics, "Housing Census 2016," 2016
Government of Yukon, Yukon Housing Corporation, Housing action Plan for Yukon 2015-2015, 2015



Key Considerations

During 2017 housing engagements with Crown-Indigenous Relations, the Council of Yukon First Nations presented several key recommendations to the federal government that highlighted the need for:

- Housing programs that support First Nations control over design and delivery of services
- Developing housing models that account for First Nation and regional approaches
- Capacity development support

Recommendations were made to address **capacity**, **funding**, **governance**, and **program delivery** concerns, including a suggested 3-year investment of \$100 M to be used on lands under the *Indian Act*, lands set aside, and those with Aboriginal Title.

Source: Government of Canada, Crown-Indigenous Relations, What we heard about housing 2017-2018, 2018



Key Considerations

Skills and Capacity

- There is limited capacity at a community level to deliver and implement effective housing models
- Stakeholders and government lack understanding about northern realities and unique needs of Yukon First Nations
- Commitments needed to assist First Nations in designing their own systems (respond to community needs and align with traditional practices and values)
- Regional approach to housing would allow for partnerships to facilitate purchasing power, share best practices, technical and human resources

Funding

- Program eligibility needs to be inclusive of nations with self-government agreements and the unique needs of northern nations
- Provide block or multi-year funding (targeted funding is restrictive) and allow carryover into the next fiscal year
- Regional funding models should be simplified and account for population, location, health and safety factors.
 - Ex: 50% of regional budget divided equally amongst all nations; 50% of the budget dived based on population per capita (30%) and remoteness (20%)

Source: Government of Canada, Crown-Indigenous Relations, What we heard about housing 2017-2018, 2018



Key Considerations

Governance

- Eliminate red tape, high operating costs, and duplicate services
- Indigenous Services Canada should facilitate funding delivery and monitoring
- CMHC should play a technical advisory role, if any, for engineering and planning support
- Federal operating costs should be redirected to improve community living conditions
- Explore creation of a FN treasury board

Program Delivery

- Streamline funding process and reporting
 - Reporting can be complete through audits and final inspection reports
- Due to high unemployment rates, mortgage arrangements for social or market housing programs are ineffective
- Programming needs to be outcome-focussed

Source: Government of Canada, Crown-Indigenous Relations, What we heard about housing 2017-2018, 2018



Community-Led Solutions Champagne and Aishihik First Nations



Mike Rudyk/CBC News

- On October 12, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN) began a project to build 10 tiny homes in their community by 2020
- Homes will be built by CAFN citizens in their Dän Ts'änānän, training to employment program
- As noted by Chief Steve Smith, the project will provide affordable housing, employment, and training

Sources: Mike Rudyk, CBC News, "Doing it our way': Yukon First Nation takes fresh approach to job training," October 16, 2018

Julien Gignac, Yukon News, "Tiny homes to help the precariously housed in Champagne and Aishihik First Nations," October 23, 2018



Community-Led Solutions Ta'an Kwäch'än Council



Da Daghay Development Corporation

- To address the affordable housing crisis, Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (TKC) built three housing complexes with 42 units in Whitehorse
- The units provide affordable housing to TKC's citizens and Whitehorse residents
- Through the construction of the complexes, this project has also given job and training opportunities to TKC's citizens

Source: Da Daghay Development Corporation, River Bend Project, 2018