

Nishnawbe Aski Nation
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+ together
design lab

Phase 3 Summary: Local Labs, Metrics, and Advisory Lab

June 2020

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NAN HOUSING STRATEGY OVERVIEW

The Nishnawbe Aski Nation Housing Strategy is a three year project creating occupant-focused housing need assessments, determining localized housing need, and developing housing solutions at the community and regional level. This project envisions community self-determination in housing. Understanding localized issues, needs and goals will inform governance and design that is appropriate and unique to communities with the objective of building houses and communities to meet existing and future need.

Existing assessments of housing are conducted using national-level indicators not relevant to the unique cultural needs and lived experience of NAN members. By not measuring appropriate indicators, proposed solutions do not address those issues, values and goals most critical to communities. To sustain long-term community housing goals, this project brings together community housing staff and local experts to establish peer-support networks, support local capacity building and generate new, appropriate ways of identifying community housing need.

The NAN Housing Strategy provides a unique opportunity to develop partnerships, support capacity development and work towards common goals to improve the health and well-being of NAN First Nations.

Partners

Nishnawbe Aski Nation Housing Strategy will be completed by a team of partners from Nishnawbe Aski Nation, the seven Tribal Councils within its territory, its forty-nine member First Nations and institutional partner Together Design Lab (TDL) at Ryerson University. NAN is a Political Territorial Organization representing 49 First Nation communities in northern Ontario. NAN continues to work to improve the quality of life for the Nishnawbe Aski territory and to advocate on behalf of the communities it represents for self-determination with functioning self-government. TDL is a team of students, staff and faculty with training in planning and architecture led by Dr. Shelagh McCartney. Relying on a collaborative and immersive approach, the listen-learn-share model, TDL believes that each community member brings unique and valuable knowledge and experience to housing discussions.

Vision + Purpose

Fulfill the human right of access to adequate housing and end the collective housing emergency in the Nishnawbe Aski Nation territory.

- 1) Work at the community and regional level to develop housing solutions and action plans that recognize the unique needs, geography and cultures of NAN First Nations.
- 2) Create community-led approaches to data collection and problem identification.
- 3) Support NAN First Nations' right to self-determination to their housing system.
- 4) Encourage flexibility and creation of design solutions rooted in local lived experience.

Project Phases



1) Building Relationships to Understand Housing

- Collect existing reports and housing data from each First Nation to create community housing profiles and associated maps
- Review and synthesize community housing profiles to create an overview of housing in the NAN territory including similarities and gaps

2) Identifying Community Housing Metrics

- Host seminar with housing professionals to identify issues, goals and themes in housing with a focus on occupant lived experience
- Train housing professionals to engage their own communities in identifying metrics
- Community facilitators and housing professionals conduct in-community workshops, where the project team will visit seven First Nations to provide on-the-ground support
- Assemble data and learnings from communities to be developed into a range of metrics

3) Creation of Data Collection Tool and Baseline Survey

- Develop core housing survey metrics as well as tailored, themed housing metrics
- Obtain feedback and finalize survey with each First Nation
- Train housing professionals to conduct their community's personalized housing survey
- Community facilitators and housing professionals conduct in-community surveying with a sample of households, where the project team will visit seven First Nations to provide on-the-ground support
- Collect, aggregate and analyze survey data for each First Nation and NAN territory level

4) Goal Setting for Housing Plans

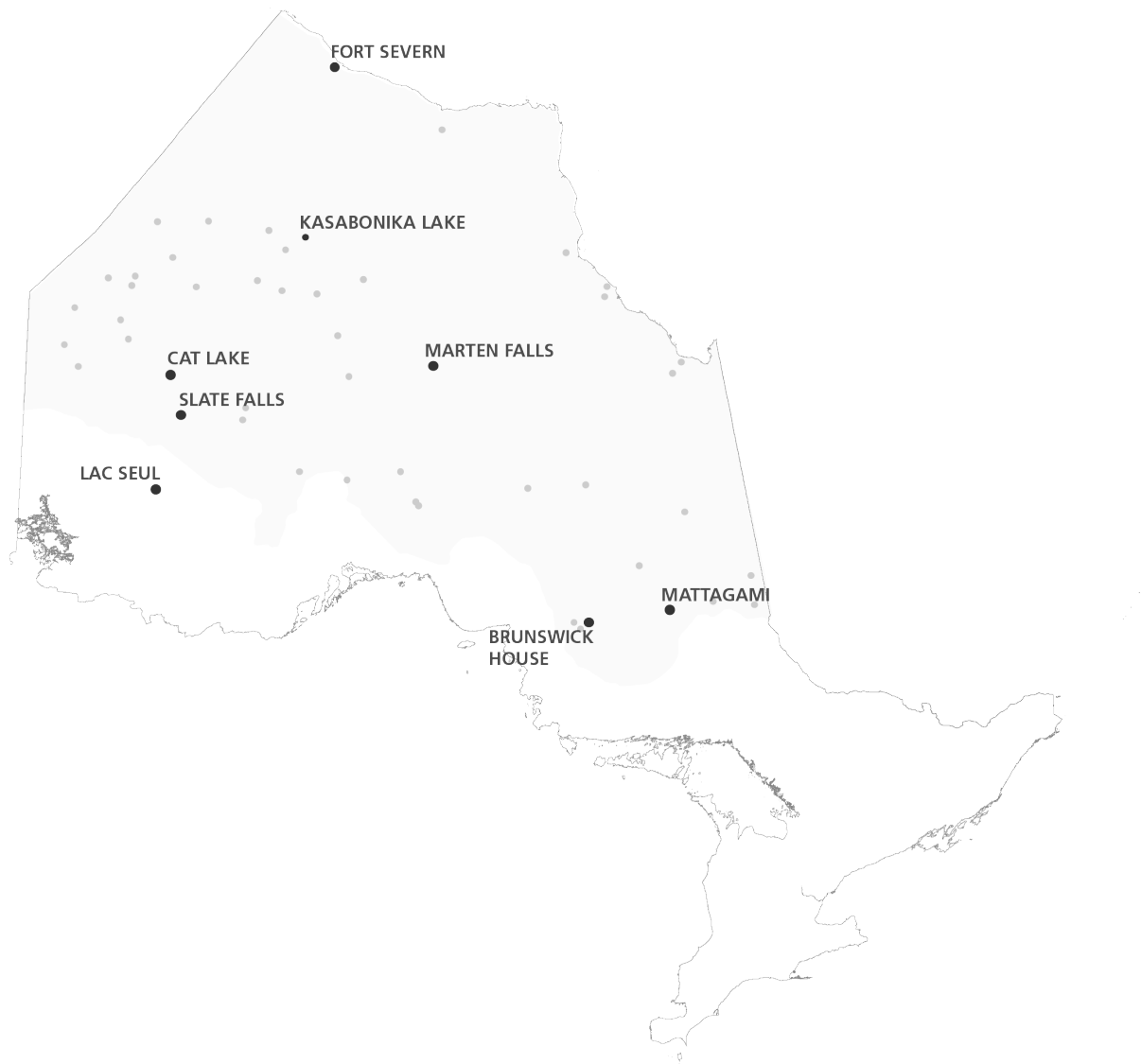
- Obtain feedback and finalize survey with each First Nation
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5) Moving Forward: Housing Plans

- Host project seminar to train housing professionals and community facilitators in the creation of community housing plans
- Identify common resources and capacity shortfalls

NAN is providing this "Phase 3 Summary" report as an update on project activities as of June 2020. The following sections provides an overview of activities undertaken in Phase 3 of the project as we move onto Phase 4 and forward. Project activities have been funded through CMHC under National Housing Strategy Solutions Labs and supported by a grant from Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

LOCAL LABS



Local Labs were hosted in eight communities in 2019.

Local labs were hosted in Brunswick House First Nation, Fort Severn First Nation, Mattagami First Nation, Marten Falls First Nation, Kasabonika Lake First Nation, Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, and Lac Seul First Nation between June 2019 and December 2020 as part of Solutions Lab Phase 2 & 3. Each community visit looked to identify the specific needs, concerns and goals of community members. In developing the NAN Housing Strategy, it is recognized that while there are common issues within housing shared by NAN communities, each First Nation has a unique vision for its future. Specific community learnings will help to inform the Solution Lab outcomes and further the NAN Housing Strategy while also supporting the development of community action plans.

During the eight community visits over 250 community members were engaged in meetings, interviews and workshops. Over the three day visits, community housing workshops and meetings were held with youth, Elders, community members, Chief and Council, housing managers, construction crews and trainees and community health workers. The workshops followed a consistent format and asked similar questions to learn about current housing issues and to learn what each First Nation wants to see in their community, including types of housing, services, and public space

Five major themes emerged from the workshops: Housing for those in greatest need, design and materials, training and skills, access to services and community growth.

Housing for those in greatest need

Asking the question, “What type of housing priorities need to be addressed in your community?” common responses included:

- Overcrowding was one of the most commonly identified issues.
- Specific demographic groups are impacted more by the lack of smaller 1- or 2-bedroom units such as youth, single adults and Elders.
- The importance of having private space was linked to mental health and wellbeing, feelings of safety and independence.
- Supportive housing models and programs were for youth transitioning into more independent living situations including youth transitioning out of care. Programs could include home maintenance, basic finance courses, mental health supports and job readiness or education programs.
- Elders aging in place and receive the required levels of care. Elders shared different ideas for aging in place including being able to stay in their own homes and receive care, Elders complexes or lodges that provide independent and supportive living options. Conversations with Elders about housing were often focused on social inclusion, maintaining supportive relationships with family and continuing their cultural role while have a safe place to live either independently or with regular care.

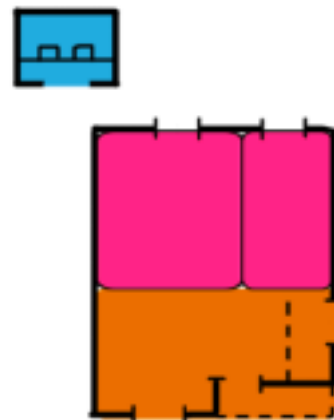
Topics for further discussion include:

- Youth transitioning out of care
- Accessibility
- Housing and independent living for adults with disabilities

Design and materials

In workshop conversations and design sessions, community members shared visions for housing that provided adequate space for all household members.

- Common design features included larger bedrooms entrance ways, kitchens, bathrooms and living rooms, communal areas, separate laundry rooms, a second bathroom, pantries, porches, finished basements, second storeys and more natural light.
- All homes are built to be accessible to ensure everyone’s needs are met, regardless of ability or age.
- Smaller rooms, especially bedrooms, were linked to feelings of overcrowding and lack of privacy impacting wellness and family relations.
- Building materials need to be appropriate for local climate and geography. Low quality building materials were linked with shorter lifespans of homes, issues with mould and heat retention and impacts on health.
- Houses should be designed with the land, preserving topsoil and natural vegetation to reduce flooding and environmental impacts of housing.



Synthesized design layouts from workshops. Orange represents common areas, pink represents private areas and blue represents storage areas.

Training and skills

Training and skills development was identified by many as key to increasing local capacity and supporting local economic development.

- Commonly cited trades included plumbing, electrical and carpentry. Other skills included mould remediation, auto or small engine repair, general small repairs, HRV technicians and project management.
- Common barriers to training identified included relocation away from families, support networks or current employment, financial costs such as rent, food, bills, travel costs and childcare, limited or non-existent apprenticeship opportunities in-community.
- Training opportunities should also include skills upgrades for current professionals such as software training for housing managers or new techniques for construction workers.
- Local and peer mentorship was identified as an important part of training. A mix of hands-on and online training was also suggested.
- Home maintenance discussions focused on learning basic skills such as replacing the HRV filters and other minor household repairs.
- Home care discussions focused on softer life skills such as financial literacy and managing daily chores.

Topics for further discussion:

- Procurement and tendering

Access to services

In NAN territory, 34 of 49 First Nations are accessible only by air or winter road. Fly-in and road access communities both face barriers to accessing services.

- Barriers in road access communities can include distance to nearest town or service centre

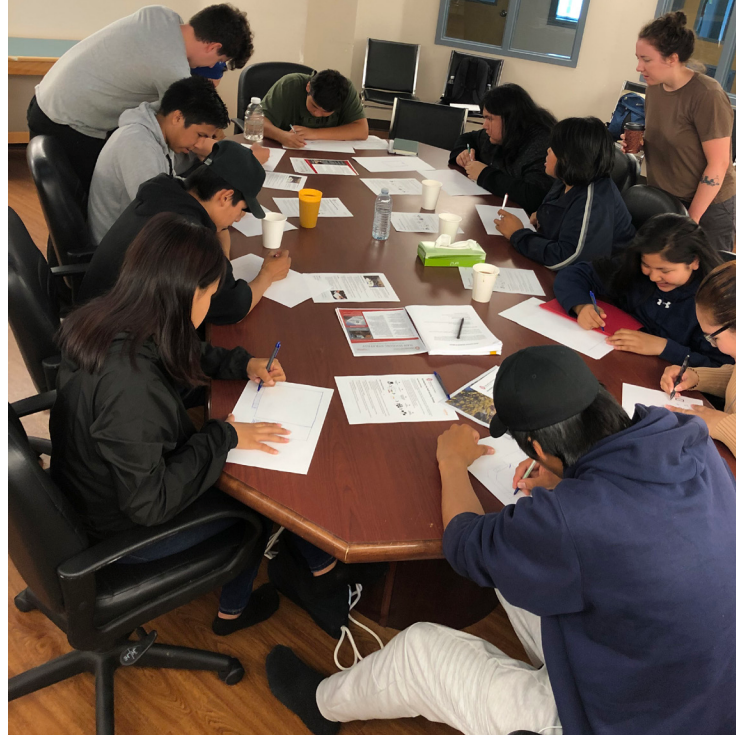
where grocery, postal and health services are located, cost of transportation and access to a private vehicle, access to gas, road quality and road maintenance.

- For fly-in communities similar barriers exist such as access to healthcare, groceries and education.
- For community members receiving financial assistance, the cost of travel is not taken into account for living expenses.
- Services that were identified as needed in both fly-in and road access communities included daycares, year-round library access, high schools, play spaces, reliable internet access, grocery stores, gas stations and health services.

Community growth

A major challenge for many communities has been in the planning for long term growth.

- Several factors contributed to this including inconsistent funding, administrative burden, lack of staff, dwindling number of serviceable lots and land constraints.
- Every community visited had a waitlist for housing and in many cases the need for housing was greater than the number of serviced lots or land available to build on.
- Some communities were in the process of Additions to Reserve (ATR) in order to support community growth, however it was unclear if the ATR process would be complete before existing lot capacity was met.
- Discussions of long term planning also touched on reactive vs proactive planning. Some housing managers shared how they felt that it was difficult to look to the future and plan because they were always reacting to housing issues. There was a strong desire to be able to plan and focus on supporting broader community goals.



Youth and community workshops included opportunities to design different housing solutions.



Youth participate in a community mapping exercise in Kasabonika Lake First Nation.

Recommendations for the NAN Housing Strategy

From the eight community visits a set of recommendations for the NAN Housing Strategy were made. The recommendations derive from meetings and workshops with Chiefs and Councils, youth, Elders, community members, housing managers and other professionals.

1. Identify possible design alternatives for varying households and include accessibility in each design
2. Explore housing design alternatives that integrate traditional practices and considers surrounding environment and climate
3. Explore integrative models of youth housing for NAN communities which include healing
4. Review definitions of remoteness and remoteness quotients and policies impacting funding
5. Identify and advocate for expanded programming and funding required for community infrastructure and future growth
6. Research and develop resources to support and inform housing managers on a variety of topics such as procurement and tendering processes
7. Review current funding policies for training and skills development to identify gaps in services for NAN First Nations

NAN and TDL have begun work on some of these recommendations and are further developing the Strategy through two new projects: *Understanding the True Cost of Housing in the North* and *Creating a Home for Our Youth*. Work on both projects have begun and more information can be found at the end of this report.

METRICS AND SURVEY DEVELOPMENT

The Nishnawbe Aski Nation Housing Strategy's focus on community-defined need represents a significant shift away from universal understandings of housing need, which have dominated public policy responses for Indigenous people in Canada. The measurement of community-defined need requires the creation of an entirely new framework for housing evaluation.

The development of community-based metrics requires a process of co-creation to ensure that selected metrics are representative of the goals and challenges being faced by NAN community members. Before beginning the co-creation process, the Nishnawbe Aski Nation Housing Strategy team outlined guidelines for metric creation. The primary objective of guidelines was to encourage a focus on specificity, without imposing disciplinary or technical understandings of home. These guidelines were:

1. Housing should be measured at the individual level, where possible;
2. Housing is more than a physical structure, so it should be evaluated on more than its physical components;
3. Housing metrics should reflect local understandings and priorities in housing; and
4. Different people may have different housing priorities, and where possible, all should be accounted for.

Workshops and activities were designed to assist with the development of metrics. In early workshops, using metric development worksheets proved to be challenging due to time constraints. To adjust for time constraints, workshops shifted to identifying goals, visions, barriers and processes for improving housing in order to inform metric creation. Workshop questions were tailored to groups of participants but followed similar themes seeking to understand unique individual relationships between housing and health, housing priorities and long-term housing goals through lived experience.

Metric Co-Creation Workshops Hosted

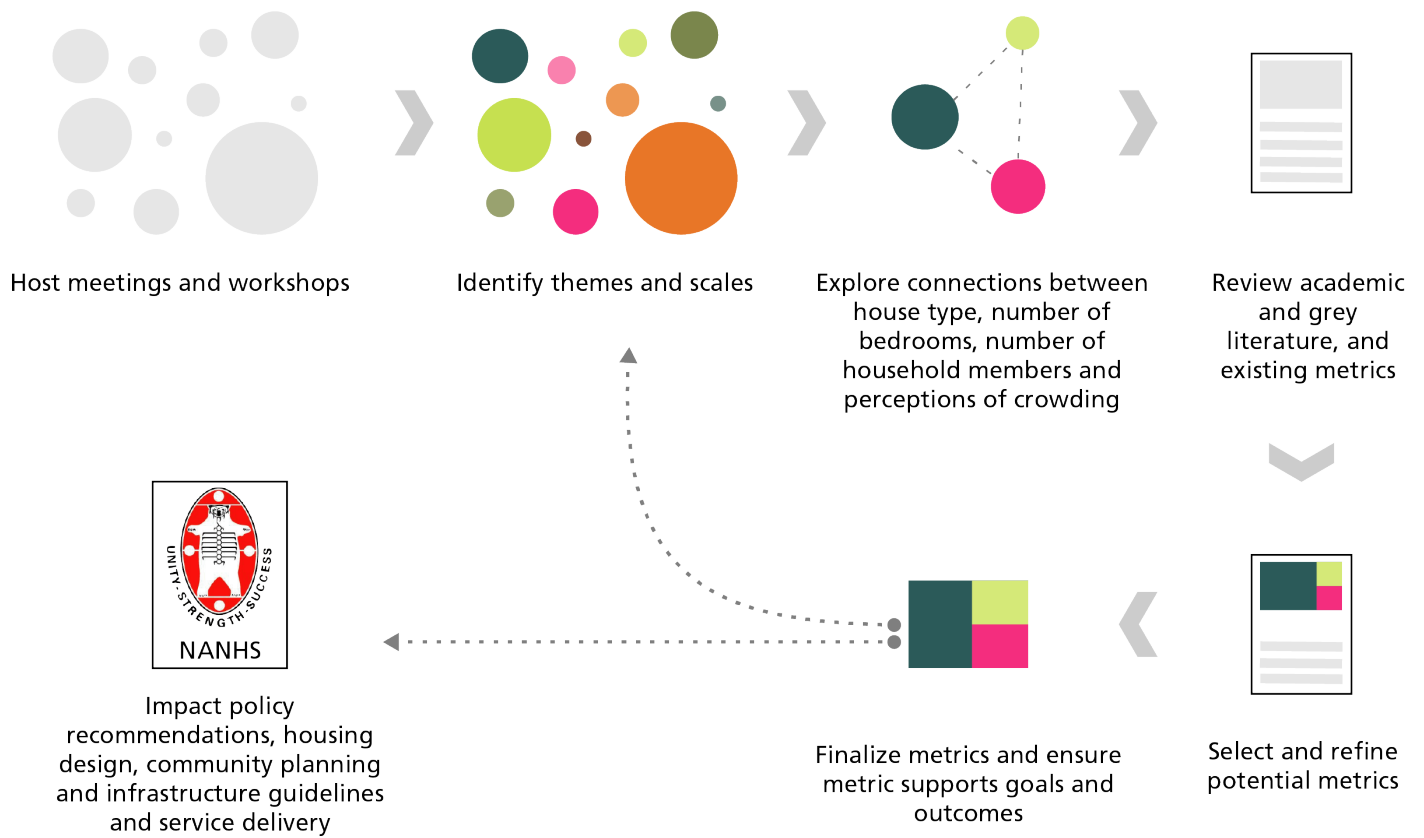
- Hosted a housing workshop at Health Transformation Summit (January 2019)
- Hosted a housing workshop at NAN Youth Gathering (February 2019)
- NAN Environment, Climate and Housing Symposium (March 2019)
- Visited and hosted workshops in Brunswick House First Nation, Fort Severn First Nation, Mattagami First Nation, Marten Falls First Nation, Kasabonika Lake First Nation, Cat Lake First Nation, Slate Falls Nation, and Lac Seul First Nation between June 2019 and December 2019
- Hosted a one-and-a-half day workshop with housing and health experts to explore issues with the current housing system and develop recommendations for further Strategy development
- Hosted a housing workshop at NAN Women's Gathering (January 2020)
- Hosted a housing design workshop at NAN Youth Gathering (February 2020)

The NAN Housing Strategy Survey is a tool to help collect information about the current state of housing and community infrastructure across the NAN territory. The survey was developed based on community workshops held in 8 NAN communities in summer 2019 and a series of NAN events with Elders, youth, women, housing managers and health professionals. In the past year over 350 community members have been engaged in the development of the survey. Key themes that emerged from workshops and events include: housing for those in greatest need, design and materials, training and skills, access to services and community growth.

The goal of the survey is to provide high quality, relevant data that represents the housing lived experiences of NAN community members. Survey information will be used to guide action plans, generate program and policy recommendation and advocate for improved funding mechanisms.

The NAN Housing Strategy Survey is divided into two sections, a household survey and an individual survey. The survey will be completed in two parts with only one household survey completed per house while multiple household members can complete the individual survey. Survey data will be synthesized to demonstrate housing need across the NAN territory rooted in community members' understandings of needs and goals.

General Household Survey	
1.0 General	Basic information on the housing unit is collected such as age, number of bedrooms, house features, and how many people currently live in the house.
2.0 Accessibility	Information will be collected to understand accessibility needs or modifications to houses that exist or are needed.
3.0 Repairs and Maintenance	This section looks to collect basic information on the state of housing and common housing issues and understanding barriers to minor repairs.
4.0 Housing Need	Questions look to understand overcrowding and how many houses are needed and the type or size of houses that are needed.
5.0 Housing Affordability	Understanding housing costs (rent, maintenance fees, mortgages) and impacts on broader issues of affordability.
6.0 Utilities	Questions look to identify primary sources of heating, power and water as well as reliability, costs, seasonal issues and preferences
Individual Survey	
1.0 General Demographics	General questions on who is answering the survey.
2.0 Residential Satisfaction	This section focuses on participant's satisfaction with housing features, inside and outside, such as size or conditions
3.0 Individual Perceptions of Housing	Questions focus on individual perceptions of comfort, privacy, crowding and housing need.
4.0 Community Infrastructure Satisfaction	Questions focus on environmental issues, access to community services and infrastructure, and accessibility within the community.
5.0 Conclusion	The final section asks about reasons for considering leaving or staying in the community and what can be done to make improvements to the community.



An overview of the metrics process for the NAN Housing Strategy.

Potential survey questions were organized into three categories: physical characteristics, occupant satisfaction and lived experience.

- Physical characteristics often rely on technical standards measuring the safety, quality and code compliance of homes.
- Occupant satisfaction measures the ability of home to meet the needs of each occupant, including whether spaces are appropriately designed to satisfy the lifestyle requirements of individuals.
- Lived experience measures the social and emotional outcomes of occupants as a result of housing systems.

The NAN Housing Strategy survey primarily uses occupant satisfaction and lived experience questions. Questions on physical characteristics such as common issues and level of repairs needed are included but are not considered technical evaluation. Questions were assessed for their applicability to creating change to the existing housing system. The objective of this housing needs assessment is to quantify housing need within the NAN territory and provide a basis for action plans, policy changes, design and material identification and to create meaningful impact in the lived experience of NAN members.

Through the identification of community-based housing metrics, NAN members have had the opportunity to identify the housing factors which are of greatest priority to their well-being. Using these indicators, rather than standardized Core Housing Need, will provide a more precise understanding of the existing housing crisis.

Importantly, NAN members have demonstrated the interconnectedness of housing, community development and well-being. It is insufficient to measure only the technical elements of housing units and instead homes must be measured for their ability to meet occupants needs and provide a safe and healthy place to live. Homes must also be connected through a series of community assets that can be equitably accessed by all members. NAN members have identified that only with a holistic approach to home and community can well-being be achieved.



Workshops at NAN Environment, Climate Change & Housing Symposium and a Local Lab in Brunswick House First Nation.

ADVISORY LAB SUMMARY

The NAN Housing Strategy Advisory Lab was a one-and-a-half-day event that brought together housing and policy experts to collectively explore housing system issues and begin to identify potential solutions. As part of the NAN Housing Strategy, the Lab provided an opportunity to rethink the housing system and the delivery of housing in First Nations in northern Ontario. Through a collaborative setting, participants explored current barriers found throughout the housing system with a particular focus on early interventions in the pre-building phases. Pre-building phase components can include community engagement, design, tendering and procurement and are integral to the success of construction phases and larger housing system.

The Lab focused on exploring questions proceeding from project learnings from Local Labs and workshops to date.

- What are the critical junctures and barriers in the current housing system?
- What are the current components of the pre-building phase? How can they be reimagined to set First Nations up for success?
- What would you need to do to (re)build or (re)create a housing system to support culturally appropriate housing?
- How can we begin to test or operationalize proposed changes?



Welcoming remarks by President Lachemi.

Advisory Lab was hosted over two days, November 4th and 5th, at Ryerson University in Toronto, Ontario. The lab was organized into three main working sessions: Identifying housing system breakdowns and reimagining the housing system; Detailing the disruptions: Pre-construction phase; and Exploring actions needed to create change.

Identifying housing system breakdowns and reimagining the housing system

- Timeline showing phases of housing development illustrated a typical process for housing planning and construction for fly-in communities.
- Attendees were divided into two groups and were encouraged to identify issues, barriers and additional considerations to the timeline with a particular focus on pre-construction phase
- The activity provided greater context for housing processes in NAN for unfamiliar participants while also providing an opportunity to deconstruct the existing model with a particular focus on areas for change, mechanisms for systems improvement and contextually relevant requirements.

Common themes from discussions were:

- Need for long term capacity building, training and mentorship
- Multiple processes happening at the same time have to be understood separately
- Need for planning at the community scale, not just house by house
- Need for funding for design and consultation (pre-construction phase)
- Infrastructure and housing need to be integrated
- Need for community control in tendering and procurement
- Important to create local involvement in building process to foster a greater sense of pride in housing
- Ability to use local building materials in construction process
- Reduce economic leakage from construction projects
- Ability to create local economic activities to support construction

Major takeaways:

- Procurement policy: A NAN wide guide outlining tendering and procurement processes, best practices and resources
- Professional working group: A resource list of individuals or companies with cultural competency training and practice, experience working in NAN or similar geographies that communities can rely on. As well, potentially a code of ethics for external professionals/companies to follow while working with NAN communities.
- Future leaders: Active involvement and mentorship of youth in all parts of the building process (planning, consultation, design, construction). As well, supporting youth educational goals and incorporating learning opportunities into K-12 curriculums.
- Funding structures: Long-term, sustainable funding managed by Indigenous ways of knowing. This includes removing constraint of application-based funding, access to alternative financing across housing continuum, Elders and youth involvement to support knowledge transfer built into funding structures.
- Knowledge sharing: Breaking down silos between First Nations and sharing knowledge of successful projects. This can include creating databases or developing infrastructure to connect communities (i.e. improved internet access and cellular service).
- Mobile knowledge lab: A mobile knowledge lab can include a physical lab (vehicle) or transportable toolkit that includes needed material to support community engagement and planning that can visit communities to assist with projects or pop-up at events for knowledge dissemination.
- Non-political housing entity: A non-political entity such as a regional housing authority that helps to manage programs and funding with the potential of managing material distribution hubs.
- Community nation building: Supporting knowledge transfer and capacity building within and across communities (including historical community relations and ties across the north). Opportunities for youth and Elders to work together on housing projects, focus on person to person knowledge transfer in appropriate medium (visual, multiple languages).



Participants discuss the timeline, existing constraints, possible changes and experiences working and building with Indigenous communities.

Next Steps

- Continue to develop ideas and recommendations formed through Advisory Lab with the possibility of producing policy briefs, partnerships and recommendations on further Housing Strategy deliverables. Possible areas of inquiry include: procurement strategy, peer-mentorship models, regional housing authority, alternative distribution models and others.
- Integrate Advisory Lab findings into Regional Lab activities to test, validate and further develop ideas with NAN housing professionals.
- Present developed solutions and recommendations for Chiefs-in-Assembly to review

UNDERSTANDING THE TRUE COST OF HOUSING IN THE NORTH

In 2014, Nishnawbe Aski Nation Chiefs-in-Assembly declared a Collective Housing Emergency, describing existing conditions as “deplorable” as a result of limited housing lifespans, overcrowding and extreme mould growth amongst other factors. In 2018, Chiefs-in-Assembly reaffirmed the ongoing housing crisis and mandated the development of the NAN Housing Strategy.

As part of the NAN Housing Strategy development, meetings and workshops have taken place with over 300 community members at events in Thunder Bay and in eight community visits. In these discussions, many have identified the need for increased funding which meets the high cost of building and recognizes the unique conditions of housing in the north. In particular, remoteness quotients, per capita funding formulas and maximum unit prices have all been identified as contributing to the housing crisis in NAN First Nations.

Following these recommendations, NAN Housing Strategy is seeking information from communities on the true cost of building and completing housing projects across NAN territory in the last 5 years. Information will be used to create a model which accurately demonstrates cost considerations such as average costs by distance or remoteness and will be compared to current funding programs.

What we would like to know:

- Total project costs
- Total square footage and number of bedrooms
- Source of funding
- Length of project to completion
- Floorplans and designs
- Foundation system
- Materials used
- Freight/transportation costs
- Labour used (i.e. local, external contractors, project management, was training included?)
- Operations and maintenance cost projections
- Additional details welcome

All information provided will remain confidential and participation will be anonymous.

Recommendations for the NAN Housing Strategy Areas of Focus

4. Review definitions of remoteness and remoteness quotients and policies impacting funding
5. Identify and advocate for expanded programming and funding required for community infrastructure and future growth

CREATING A HOME FOR OUR YOUTH: DEVELOPING HOUSING SYSTEMS CHANGE TO ADDRESS SYSTEMIC FAILURE FOR FIRST NATIONS YOUTH

In 2014, Nishnawbe Aski Nation Chiefs-in-Assembly declared a Collective Housing Emergency, describing existing conditions as “deplorable” as a result of limited housing lifespans, overcrowding and extreme mould growth amongst other factors. In 2018, the Chiefs-in-Assembly reaffirmed the ongoing housing crisis and mandated that a modern housing strategy be developed.

Since beginning the Nishnawbe Aski Nation Housing Strategy (NANHS) process, housing for youth has been identified as a priority requiring immediate action. Across workshops with youth, community members and housing and health professionals, participants have identified and shared the struggle facing community youth in obtaining adequate and appropriate housing. The persistent shortage of housing on-reserve and overrepresentation of 3- and 4-bedroom dwelling units create long waitlists which often prioritize larger families. As a result, youth and singles remain on waiting lists indefinitely, being forced in the interim into precarious housing situations on-reserve or into cities away from their families. In addition to the challenge youth face resulting from longstanding housing shortages on-reserve, youth Housing Strategy participants have identified a series of additional housing issues. These issues result from being forced to interact with off-reserve systems: the education system, the healthcare system and child and family services.

Creating a Home for Our Youth looks to approach housing for First Nations youth in the NAN territory holistically, understanding current experiences, mapping and evaluating systems and programs and visioning alternatives through the following objectives:

1. Record the lived experiences of NAN Youth, identify the outcomes of existing housing challenges and understand their visions for alternative appropriate housing systems;
2. Map existing housing services and programs targeted at NAN Youth both on- and off-reserve highlighting service gaps or duplication;
3. Develop an evaluation framework for existing housing services and programs based on youth priorities; and
4. Document best practices across the continuum and through lifecycles, with a focus on Indigenous contexts, in providing appropriate housing for youth.

Recommendations for the NAN Housing Strategy Areas of Focus

1. Identify possible design alternatives for varying households and include accessibility in each design
3. Explore integrative models of youth housing for NAN communities which include healing

Major Activities

Creating a Home for Our Youth will take place over the next 18 months. Workshops will begin in September 2020 with a minimum of two visits each to Thunder Bay, Timmins and Sioux Lookout. In addition, Youth Housing Workshops will continue to be held as part of all NAN Housing Strategy community visits. Further opportunities for workshops and community visits will continue to be explored.

Activities at workshops will focus on understanding the current experiences, goals and priorities for housing. Workshop activities will include sharing circles, interviews and journey mapping and design charrettes. The activities will explore similar themes but through different methods to help provide a deeper understanding of youth housing and to ensure that there are multiple opportunities for participation.

Sharing Circles: Individual stories and experiences can be shared providing an opportunity to find commonality and differences in challenges and goals. Sharing circles will look to understand challenges to accessing housing, impacts of housing on well-being, understanding what safe or appropriate housing means and goals for the future.

Interviews and Journey Mapping: Interviews with interested individuals will focus on understanding personal experiences of housing and the steps or journey an individual takes to access housing. By completing a series of journey maps we can begin to identify systemic gaps and opportunities for change.

Design Charrettes: Charrettes will provide opportunities to design and think about alternative housing options through interactive sessions. The design charrettes will focus on learning what makes a good a space within and around the home in order to develop design guidelines and best practices to be shared as a resource for NAN communities and other partners.



Participants at the NAN Youth Gathering 2020 work on their own housing designs.