



EMERGENCY & COMMUNITY SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT 20-005

9:30 a.m.

Monday, August 17, 2020
Council Chambers
Hamilton City Hall
71 Main Street West

Present: Councillors E. Pauls (Chair), B. Clark, T. Jackson, N. Nann, and T. Whitehead

Regrets: Councillor S. Merulla – City Business

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS WERE REFERRED TO COUNCIL FOR CONSIDERATION:

1. Consent Items (Added Items 6.1 and 6.2)

That the following Consent Items be received, as presented:

- (a) **Reopening the Child Care and Early Years Systems (HSC20027(a)) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.1); and,**
- (b) **Temporary Emergency Benefit for Persons on Ontario Works and Ontario Disability Support Program to Assist with COVID-19 Related Expenses (HSC20033) (City Wide) (Added Item 6.2)**

2. Housing and Homelessness Action Plan Five-Year Review (CS11017(d)) (City Wide) (Item 8.1)

That Hamilton's 10-year Housing and Homelessness Action Plan attached as Appendix "A" to Emergency and Community Services Committee Report 20-005, revised through the five-year review process be endorsed.

3. City of Hamilton Support for the Hamilton is Home Coalition of Affordable Housing Developers

(Nann/Pauls)

WHEREAS, there are 6231 households on the Access to Housing Social Housing Waitlist;

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WHEREAS, over the last five years residential rents in Hamilton have increased 28% while the minimum wage has not kept up, making housing increasingly unaffordable for low income citizens;

WHEREAS, the local demand for affordable rental housing has grown at a faster pace than supply;

WHEREAS, the Covid-19 pandemic has highlighted and exacerbated the insufficiency of congregate living situations for most people;

WHEREAS, the development of affordable housing is a strong economic stimulus tool and can leverage Federal, Provincial, private sector investment in Hamilton while meeting the needs of Hamilton's vulnerable residents;

WHEREAS, Hamilton's non-profit affordable housing developers have formed a coalition referred to as the Hamilton is Home Coalition with the goal of collectively developing 3,000 new affordable rental units in three years;

WHEREAS, the Federal Government's initial response to the Hamilton is Home Coalition concept was to invite the Coalition to apply to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) Co-Investment Fund for financing and funding;

WHEREAS, since May 2018 most upper government funding for affordable housing development is being directly administered by CMHC with no administration funds provided to the City to fund staff resources to support affordable housing development projects; and,

WHEREAS Council has endorsed the development of affordable housing as a top priority for the City of Hamilton;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

- (a) That the City of Hamilton join the Hamilton is Home Coalition as an active participating member;
- (b) That Housing Services Division staff be directed to participate in and liaise with the Hamilton is Home Coalition;
- (c) That Housing Services Division staff be directed to report back to the Emergency & Community Services Committee on the level of commitment and support expected of staff and other resources required by the Division to support the Hamilton is Home Coalition, facilitate the City's participation in and support for the Hamilton is Home Coalition proposals and projects, and adequately support expected affordable housing development proposals through 2021;
- (d) That the Real Estate Division be directed to conduct an updated analysis of City land holdings and potential land purchases from government

agencies regarding their potential for affordable housing development and report back to the Affordable Housing Site Selection Sub-Committee with recommendations for appropriate sites to dedicate to affordable housing; and,

- (e) That the Mayor be directed to send a letter to the Honourable Ahmed Hussen, the Honourable Filomena Tassi, and the President and Chief Executive Officer of CMHC, Evan Siddall, informing them of Council's commitment to and prioritization of affordable housing development and expressing the City of Hamilton's support in principle for the Hamilton is Home Coalition and its forthcoming funding proposal.

4. Hamilton Arena Partners (HAP) Operating Agreement Renewal (CES14002(a)) (Ward 6) (Item 9.1)

- (a) That the City of Hamilton renew the Operating and Maintenance Agreement with Hamilton Arena Partners (HAP) for a further five year term effective March 6, 2019 which permits HAP to continue to maintain and operate the Mohawk 4 Ice Centre; and,
- (b) That the General Manager of Healthy and Safe Communities Department or his designate be authorized to execute, on behalf of the City of Hamilton, this Renewal Agreement, as well as any ancillary agreements, in a form satisfactory to the City Solicitor.

5. Stoney Creek Arena (HSC20029) (Ward 5) (Outstanding Business List Item) (Item 9.2)

That Report HSC20029, respecting Stoney Creek Arena, be received.

6. 2020 Arena Opening Plan (HSC20031) (City Wide) (Item 9.3)

That Report HSC20031, respecting 2020 Arena Opening Plan, be received.

7. Municipal-Indigenous Relationship Building related to City-Initiated Archaeological and Natural Heritage Assessments (HSC20030) (City Wide) (Added Item 9.4)

- (a) That the City of Hamilton continue to facilitate, and fund Indigenous monitoring of City-initiated archaeological assessment work, as set out in the Indigenous Archaeological Monitoring Policy attached as Appendix "B" to Emergency and Community Services Committee Report 20-005, until such time as Municipal-Indigenous agreements are prepared as per Recommendation (b) of Report HSC20030;
- (b) That Urban Indigenous Strategy staff be directed to lead discussions between City staff and Indigenous communities to develop corporate-wide approaches for engaging with each community on City-initiated

archaeological assessment work, which may include the negotiation of Municipal-Indigenous agreements, and report back to Council for review and approval; and,

- (c) That Urban Indigenous Strategy staff be directed to lead discussions between City staff and Indigenous communities to investigate opportunities to improve how the communities are engaged in City-initiated natural heritage assessment work, including the potential to facilitate and fund Indigenous monitors, and report back to Council with recommended approaches for review and approval.

FOR INFORMATION:

(a) APPROVAL OF AGENDA (Item 1)

The Committee Clerk advised of the following changes to the agenda:

4. COMMUNICATIONS (Item 4.3)

- 4.3 Correspondence from Oleg Semkov, respecting Building a Recreation Park

Recommendation: Be received.

5. DELEGATION REQUESTS (Items 5.1-5.2)

- 5.1 Robert Manley, respecting Wesley: Conflict of Interest & Supporting Criminal Activity (for today's meeting)
- 5.2 Medora Uppal and Graham Cubitt, Hamilton is Home, respecting Endorsement of the Hamilton is Home initiative (for today's meeting)

6. CONSENT ITEMS

- 6.1 Reopening the Child Care and Early Years Systems (HSC20027(a)) (City Wide)
- 6.2 Temporary Emergency Benefit for Persons on Ontario Works and Ontario Disability Support Program to Assist with COVID-19 Related Expenses (HSC20033) (City Wide)

9. DISCUSSION ITEMS (Item 9.4)

- 9.4 Municipal-Indigenous Relationship Building related to City-Initiated Archaeological and Natural Heritage Assessments (HSC20030) (City Wide)

The agenda for the August 17, 2020 Emergency and Community Services Committee meeting was approved, as amended.

(b) DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (Item 2)

There were no declarations of interest.

(c) APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Item 3)

(i) July 13, 2020 (Item 3.1)

The Minutes of the July 13, 2020 meeting of the Emergency and Community Services Committee were approved, as presented.

(d) COMMUNICATIONS (Item 4)

The following Communications Items, were received, as presented:

(i) Correspondence respecting Men's Shelter in Old Cathedral School (Item 4.1)

- (a) Michelle Cho
- (b) Damon Joo
- (c) Artur Gndt
- (d) Tania Ferguson
- (e) William Ferguson

(ii) Correspondence from Shannon Fuller, Assistant Deputy Minister, Early Years and Child Care Division, Ministry of Education, respecting Child Care Re-Opening (Item 4.2)

- (a) Child Care Re-Opening Guidance
- (b) Child Care and EarlyON Sector Funding - Re-Opening Plan
- (c) Launch of Surveys to Support the Review of the Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014
- (d) Child Care Re-Opening Update - Cohort Size
- (e) Revised Operational Guidance for Child Care Programs
- (f) Child Care and Early Years Programs Re-Opening Update
- (g) Child Care and EarlyON Sector Funding - Reconciliation and September Approach

(iii) Correspondence from Oleg Semkov, respecting Building a Recreation Park (Added Item 4.3)

(e) DELEGATION REQUESTS (Added Item 5)

The following Delegation Requests, were approved for today's meeting:

- (i) **Robert Manley, respecting Wesley: Conflict of Interest & Supporting Criminal Activity (for today's meeting) (Added Item 5.1)**
 - (ii) **Medora Uppal and Graham Cubitt, Hamilton is Home, respecting Endorsement of the Hamilton is Home initiative (for today's meeting) (Added Item 5.2)**
- (f) **ORAL/WRITTEN DELEGATIONS (Added Item 7)**

- (i) **Robert Manley, respecting Wesley: Conflict of Interest & Supporting Criminal Activity (Added Item 7.1)**

Robert Manley addressed the Committee respecting Wesley: Conflict of Interest & Supporting Criminal Activity, with the aid of a handout.

- (ii) **Medora Uppal and Graham Cubitt, Hamilton is Home, respecting Endorsement of the Hamilton is Home initiative (Added Item 7.2)**

Medora Uppal and Graham Cubitt, Hamilton is Home, addressed the Committee respecting Endorsement of the Hamilton is Home initiative, with the aid of a presentation.

The following Delegations, were received:

- (i) Robert Manley, respecting Wesley: Conflict of Interest & Supporting Criminal Activity; and,
- (ii) Medora Uppal and Graham Cubitt, Hamilton is Home, respecting Endorsement of the Hamilton is Home initiative

For further disposition of this matter, refer to Item 3.

(g) **STAFF PRESENTATIONS (Item 8)**

- (i) **Housing and Homelessness Action Plan Five-Year Review (CS11017(d)) (City Wide) (Item 8.1)**

The presentation from Edward John, respecting Housing and Homelessness Action Plan Five-Year Review, was received.

For further disposition of this matter, refer to Item 2.

(h) **GENERAL INFORMATION/OTHER BUSINESS (Item 12)**

- (i) **Amendments to the Outstanding Business List (Item 12.1)**

The following amendment to the Emergency and Community Services Outstanding Business List, was approved:

(a) Items to be Removed

- (i) Curling Facilities
Item on OBL: 19-F
Addressed as Item 8.2 on today's agenda

(i) PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL (Item 13)

Committee determined that discussion of Item 13.1 was not required in Closed Session, so the item was addressed in Open Session, as follows:

(i) Closed Session Minutes – July 17, 2020

The Closed Session Minutes of the July 17, 2020 meeting of the Emergency and Community Services Committee were approved, as presented.

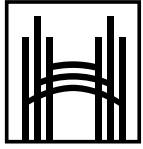
(j) ADJOURNMENT (Item 14)

There being no further business, the Emergency and Community Services Committee, was adjourned at 12:37 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Councillor E. Pauls
Chair, Emergency and Community Services
Committee

Tamara Bates
Legislative Coordinator
Office of the City Clerk



Hamilton

City of Hamilton

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

ACTION PLAN

January 2020



Everyone has a home... Home is the foundation.

HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS ACTION PLAN

The Hamilton community came together to create the Housing and Homelessness Action Plan (HHAP) in 2013 to provide a road map to create more affordable housing, housing with supports, and to fulfill the City Vision of being the best place in Canada to raise a child and age successfully.

Implementing the HHAP strategies to fulfill this vision required a review of the progress of implementation of the plan and review of the strategies and targets that are the milestones of success. The outcome of this work is the 2019 HHAP that will guide the work of the Housing Services Division and our community partners as we work to end chronic homelessness in Hamilton and increase the supply of safe, suitable, and affordable housing for all Hamiltonians.

This plan has been built with the support of a working group made up of members of the Housing and Homelessness Advisory Committee and the Housing and Homelessness Action Plan Planning Group (Planning Group). The HHAP was informed by public consultations that included input from various council advisory committees, members of the Indigenous community, and the general Hamilton community. The Planning Group also reviewed the strategies, implementation actions, and SMART goals.

This HHAP will continue to focus on a system approach to solutions to housing challenges. The Action Plan's focus for system change is areas in which the City can take the lead to plan, fund, or implement solutions. The dynamic nature of the housing system means this is a living document that will be reviewed and updated annually. Being a living document that can grow and adapt as the needs and solutions evolve helps to ensure programs and funding continue to align with the strategic directions, and ensure one off approaches won't be needed to address changing challenges.

Those being served by agencies, cared for by professionals and peers, and supported by advocates, know that the backbone of ending chronic homelessness, increasing the supply of affordable housing, and providing supportive housing will be our community partners, including: community housing providers, non-profit agencies, advocates, and private sector stakeholders.

Through cooperation and collaboration with all of these partners, the Housing Services Division is committed to implementing the HHAP and fulfilling the vision that everyone has a home because home is the foundation.

Housing Services Management Team

The City and the Community have collaborated to create an Action Plan that can be implemented to reach the goal of ending chronic homelessness and creating more affordable housing in Hamilton. The work is far from over, but implementation will change lives and build a better community.

***– Larry Huibers
Executive Director of the Hamilton Housing Help Centre and Co-Chair of the
Housing and Homelessness Action Plan Planning Group***

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The revised Housing and Homelessness Action Plan (HHAP) has been a collaborative effort with significant contributions from the following groups:

- Housing and Homelessness Planning Group;
- The Housing and Homelessness Advisory Committee to the Emergency & Community Services Committee of Council;
- City of Hamilton staff including members of the Healthy and Safe Communities Department;
- The Coalition of Hamilton's Indigenous Leaders; and,
- Members of multiple Council advisory committees, as well as non-profit and private sector stakeholders.

A special thank you to all citizens who participated in the Five-Year Review of the HHAP.

Hamilton's vision of being the best place in Canada to raise a child and age successfully relies on the fulfillment of the aspiration that everyone has a home... home is the foundation.



After a relationship breakdown, Harold found himself living on the streets. He began to use drugs heavily and his physical health deteriorated to the point that he was hospitalized.

He was discharged from the hospital to a men's emergency shelter where staff helped him secure the drug coverage he required for much needed medication. He applied for Ontario Works and was able to receive income to assist with housing. He secured a place to live and now has his own space. He intends to apply for ODSP as recommended by his family doctor. He continues to have many supports coordinated in the community after leaving shelter that assist with his medical, addictions, and social barriers.

INTRODUCTION

The City of Hamilton is situated upon the traditional territories of the Erie, Neutral, Huron-Wendat, Haudenosaunee and Mississaugas. This land is covered by the Dish With One Spoon Wampum Belt Covenant, which was an agreement between the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabek to share and care for the resources around the Great Lakes. We further acknowledge that this land is covered by the Between the Lakes Purchase, 1792, between the Crown and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation.

This is the second version of Hamilton's Housing and Homelessness Action Plan (HHAP), completed five years after the first. It is the result of the original HHAP and the process to develop it, the experiences and learnings about housing and homelessness over the last five years, new provincial directions for housing and homelessness plans, the update to Ontario's Long-Term Affordable Housing Strategy, the Community Housing Renewal Strategy, the Housing Supply Action Plan, the National Housing Strategy, and the HHAP Five-Year Review process that included analysis of change since adoption of the first HHAP in 2013 and consultation with many Hamiltonians. The revised HHAP is a strategic document and implementation plan that will guide decisions and actions to transform Hamilton's housing and homelessness system to 2024. The fundamental purpose of the revised HHAP is to create strategic transformational change in Hamilton's housing and homelessness system.

The HHAP had a clear aspiration when first created in 2013 – that Everyone has a home... home is the foundation. This continues to be the vision, which must be achieved to ensure Hamilton becomes the best place in Canada to raise a child, and age successfully. This revised HHAP takes a different approach than the original. The original HHAP addressed the full need for housing and related services in Hamilton, most parts of the housing system as well as many related systems, and operational matters. In contrast, a primary goal of the Five-Year Review was to streamline the HHAP. The revision is more concise, focusing on strategic system transformation.

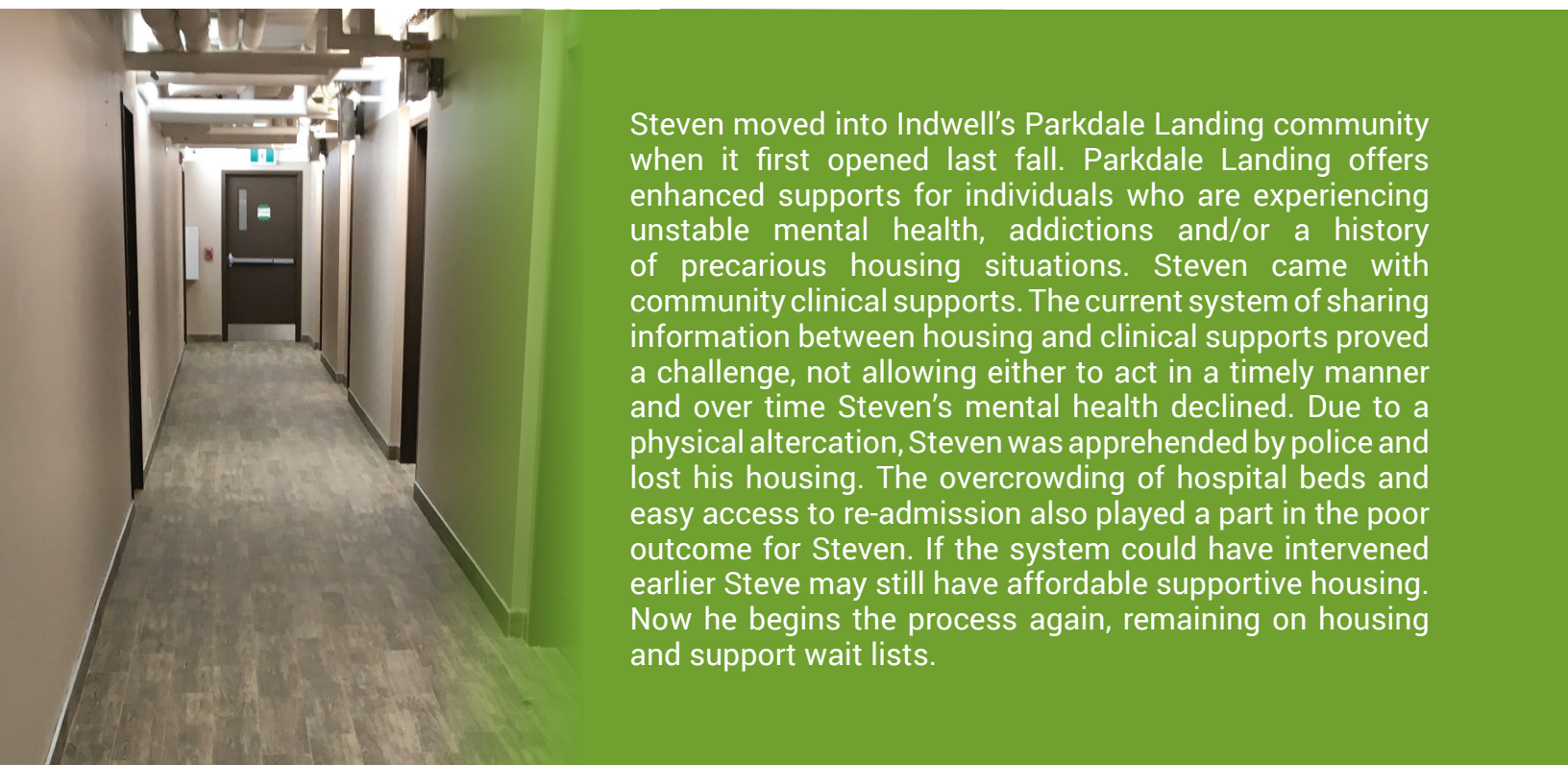
Revision of the HHAP placed increased emphasis on addressing homelessness, the needs of Indigenous peoples, and other areas as directed by the Province. The revised HHAP excludes strategies regarding advocacy; is limited in scope to housing and homelessness; and emphasises City of Hamilton actions to ensure the City is setting direction and is accountable for implementation of the HHAP.

The revised HHAP is structured differently and based on results-based accountability. While the plan's foundation of vision, core values, and outcome areas are fundamentally the same, the strategies have been revised and

reframed, each with a set of more specific implementation actions. The aspirational nature of the original targets has been maintained, though they have been reframed as “Stretch Targets,” and “SMART Targets” (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-Bound) have been added for each outcome area.

The wording of the revised HHAP is intended for a broad audience. The revised HHAP is also a living document, remaining dynamic and relevant through as-needed updates at the time of annual reports. The goal is for the HHAP to be widely utilized in day-to-day systems change work.

There is substantial background material supporting the HHAP. All is available on the HHAP website www.hamilton.ca/housingactionplan. Like the HHAP, materials informed by data will be updated as new data becomes available.



Steven moved into Indwell’s Parkdale Landing community when it first opened last fall. Parkdale Landing offers enhanced supports for individuals who are experiencing unstable mental health, addictions and/or a history of precarious housing situations. Steven came with community clinical supports. The current system of sharing information between housing and clinical supports proved a challenge, not allowing either to act in a timely manner and over time Steven’s mental health declined. Due to a physical altercation, Steven was apprehended by police and lost his housing. The overcrowding of hospital beds and easy access to re-admission also played a part in the poor outcome for Steven. If the system could have intervened earlier Steve may still have affordable supportive housing. Now he begins the process again, remaining on housing and support wait lists.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW AS YOU READ THE HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS ACTION PLAN

1

The purpose of the HHAP is to guide strategic transformation of Hamilton's housing and homelessness system from its current state. The HHAP does not direct the operations or operational decisions of the City or other organizations providing housing or related services. It does not include strategies or implementation actions that are already considered best practices in Hamilton's housing and homelessness system. It does not include strategies or implementation actions concerning issues that are being addressed through an ongoing planning or coordination process, such as the development of a City of Hamilton equity, diversity, and inclusion framework and the review of residential care facilities. The HHAP will be amended at the time of the annual report to integrate the outcomes of such processes.

2

The HHAP is a living document that will be updated if needed at the time of annual reports. Please ensure you have the up-to-date version found at www.hamilton.ca/housingactionplan and contact the Housing Services Division via the same website to offer comments for the next update. Companion documents to the HHAP will similarly be updated at the time of annual reports as new information becomes available.

3

The revised HHAP does not advocate to the Federal or Provincial Governments for funding, legislative change, or specific actions. However, the absence of advocacy strategies does not lessen the responsibility of each level of government to meet the housing needs of Hamiltonians who are also Ontarians and Canadians.

4

Appendix A offers a more fulsome discussion of equity, diversity, and inclusion framework and Gender Based Analysis Plus (GBA+).

Members of many populations face structural and institutional barriers as a result of systemic discrimination and oppression. Such experiences may relate to discrimination in employment; education; access to housing; age; access to social, health, financial, and other resources and supports; and, access to various public and private settings

and resources. This systemic discrimination and oppression often results in a host of inequities, including in the availability and quality of housing an individual or household has access to. The experiences and impacts are different for each person, and each person needs different supports and resources to help redress the impacts of the discrimination and oppression on their housing outcomes.

All actions and decisions relating to housing and homelessness policy, programs, and services must use a formalized equity, diversity, and inclusion framework and Gender Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) to ensure they are effectively meeting the specific needs of the people who need them. The City of Hamilton is in the process of developing an equity, diversity and inclusion framework which will be integrated into the HHAP when complete.

The HHAP will always be implemented through a person-centred approach to equity that acknowledges the unique needs of each individual. This approach will continue to focus on addressing the system level needs of everyone, but will always ensure that the full person is considered in the response to their unique situation.

5 Indigenous peoples not only experience structural and institutional barriers as a result of systemic discrimination and oppression, but also face the multi-faceted legacies of residential schools and colonialism. One impact of these oppressive factors is substantial housing inequity between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples in Hamilton.

As a result of the imperative to redress these legacies and the manner in which Canada was founded, Indigenous peoples hold a unique status in Canada, with a nation to nation relationship with all levels of government. It is critical that the HHAP work towards redressing the legacies of residential schools and colonialism, and overcoming the impacts of discrimination and oppression on the housing experiences of Indigenous peoples. The HHAP must advance the process of reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples through constructive action and a commitment to implement the actions in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action document. The HHAP must guide Hamilton towards redressing inequities and help close the gaps in housing, social, health, and economic outcomes between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples.

6 The Province has directed municipalities, through the April 2018 “Guide to Five Year Reviews of Housing and Homelessness Plans,” to address all of the following areas in the Five-Year Review of their housing and homelessness plans:

- Accountability and outcomes;
- Goal of ending homelessness;

- Coordination with other community services;
- Indigenous Peoples;
- A broad range of community needs;
- Non-profit housing corporations and non-profit housing cooperatives;
- The private housing market; and,
- Climate change and environmental sustainability.

7 There are many players woven together to form the complex housing and homelessness system: three levels of government, 42 social housing providers managing 14,000 units, several affordable housing providers (non-profit and private sector), 57 residential care facilities, 12 emergency shelters, transitional and second stage housing, over 200 different community partners delivering a large range of supports (agencies, charities, faith-based organizations, and more). The purpose of the HHAP is not to dictate their day-to-day work, but to ensure that all Hamilton housing and homelessness sector players are moving in the same direction, each organization playing with their unique role within the housing and homelessness system.

8 Definitions of the various types of housing, including ‘affordable’ found in Appendix B.

9 The HHAP is focused on Hamilton’s housing and homelessness system, but this system is only part of a broad interconnected web of plans, projects, initiatives, sectors, and services that impact people’s housing outcomes and wellbeing. Many of these plans, projects, initiatives, sectors, and services have or are developing strategic documents or undergoing change processes. Within just the City of Hamilton organization these include, but are not limited to:

- Strategic initiatives or plans:
 - Our Future Hamilton Strategic Plan;
 - Urban Indigenous Strategy;
 - Age-Friendly Hamilton Plan;
 - Hamilton Drug Strategy;
 - Hamilton Food Strategy;
 - Neighbourhood Action Strategy;
 - Urban Hamilton Official Plan and related land use planning documents;
 - Youth Strategy; and,
 - Bed Bug Strategy.

- Priority projects:
 - Light Rail Transit; and,
 - Pier 8 Waterfront Development.
- Other initiatives:
 - Development of Hamilton's Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Framework;
 - Poverty Reduction Implementation Plan; and,
 - Hamilton Immigration Partnership Committee.
- Intersecting sectors: health care system including addiction and mental health services, justice system, land use planning, child and elder care, child protection, public health, social assistance and employment, police services, emergency services (fire, police, paramedic).

In addition to the above, there are countless community, government, and private sector organizations, sectors, and services that are not within the housing sector, but relate to it. The HHAP cannot address all of these, but their importance in helping people obtain and retain housing are recognized, and strategies regarding better coordination, integration, and partnerships with them are included in the HHAP.



Sarah and her daughter with special needs live in a market rent unit. Their only income is Ontario Works. Sarah was diagnosed with cancer last year and had to purchase medication not covered by OHIP and travel out of the city to see a specialist. This created a significant impact on their limited budget. Sarah was not able to pay her rent in full and was at risk of being evicted. A housing allowance made her rent more affordable and allowed her to take care of her medical needs without stress. We checked-in with Sarah last month and she advised she hasn't had any new issues with her tenancy. Sarah is paying her rent on time and is able to cover the family's basic needs.

CORE VALUES

The HHAP is built upon the following shared core values:

- 1 RIGHTS-BASED AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION:**
Housing is a fundamental human need. Some groups of people face disproportionate barriers to safe and secure housing. Often, these barriers are a result of racism, oppression and discrimination. Efforts must acknowledge these inequalities and intentionally work to eliminate them.
- 2 PERSON-CENTRED SUPPORTS:**
People and their experiences are central in all planning and development considerations. People are supported in ways that make sense for their unique circumstances and their economic, cultural and gendered realities. This includes a commitment to strategies that ensure people are more secure in their housing and do not become homeless.
- 3 RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS:**
Evidence demonstrates that people who have more protective factors in their lives are able to better mediate risks. Successful community responses to homelessness and housing insecurity work to increase the protective factors and decrease the risk factors in people's lives.
- 4 EVIDENCE BASED, MEASURABLE AND IMPACT-DRIVEN:**
People in our community deserve housing and homelessness responses that are based on intentional planning and good evidence and that have measurable positive impacts and outcomes.

**5 EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE USE OF
COMMUNITY RESOURCES:**

Human and financial resources spent to address housing and homelessness are investments in our community that reduce public costs in other areas.

**6 INTEGRATED AND COMPREHENSIVE
COMMUNITY PLANNING:**

The private, public and voluntary sectors, along with engaged citizens, are all important and interconnected parts of the community that plans together, as is the voice of people who have experienced homelessness and housing insecurity. To ensure this integrated planning is authentic, transparency and communication must be at the core of our work.

7 PLACE AND NEIGHBOURHOODS:

Place matters. People will exercise choice over where they live. A full range of quality housing options contributes to neighbourhoods that are healthier and more dynamic. Healthy neighbourhoods are also a place where community and less formal supports can flourish and support people to feel connected and included in all elements of civic life.

OUTCOME

1

There is more affordable rental and ownership housing in Hamilton to meet the need and demand



SMART Targets:

- o Increase the number of new and legalized existing secondary rental units by 25% per year
- o Maintain the number of new affordable rental units created per \$100,000 municipal contribution
- o Increase the number of new affordable ownership units by 5% annually

STRATEGY 1:

Retain the existing stock of community housing; affordable housing; and land dedicated to affordable housing.

Implementation Actions

- Modernize rules and regulations to minimize the number of private market affordable rental housing units lost to condominium conversions, demolitions, and other redevelopment initiatives;
- Use innovative approaches to prevent the loss of rental units suitable for large households; and,
- Provide social housing providers with the tools and incentives necessary to maximize the number of deeply affordable units retained and ensure financial sustainability following the end of operating agreements and/or mortgages.

STRATEGY 2:

Use innovative approaches to create more affordable and market rental housing.

Implementation Actions

- Develop and implement a strategy and implementation plan for the development of both new affordable and new market rental housing units, including units that meet the needs of equity seeking groups for physical housing features, such as accessibility features for persons with disabilities and seniors, and units suitable for large households such as some recent immigrant households;
- Provide materials and training on innovative building practices and technologies with the potential to increase the productivity, efficiency, and/or quality of new affordable and market rental development, including the accessibility of new housing for persons with disabilities and others with specific physical housing needs;
- Leverage existing City owned assets and new large infrastructure investments to increase affordable housing supply; and,
- Use a range of innovative approaches and tools to reduce the time and cost of developing affordable housing.

STRATEGY 3:

Increase the capacity for development within the affordable housing sector.

Implementation Actions

- Leverage the development skills and expertise of private sector developers, City staff, and experienced non-profit organizations through workshops, partnerships, and mentorships to build development capacity within the affordable housing sector; and,
- Provide funding to non-profit organizations and social housing providers to support feasibility and pre-development work for affordable rental projects to enable them to qualify for the CMHC Co-Investment Fund and other available Federal or Provincial funding.

STRATEGY 4:

Develop a strategy and implementation plan to increase the supply of secondary rental units. The strategy and implementation plan should include initiatives to:

Implementation Actions

- Mitigate and minimize the loss of existing secondary rental units; and,
- Develop processes and programs to promote and incent the development of secondary units. This can include a range of initiatives relating but not limited to new development applications, incentive programs, and renovation programs.

STRATEGY 5:

Develop and implement a sustainable municipal funding source for social housing renewal.

Implementation Actions

- Develop a sustainable funding model; and,
- Allocate the funds to community housing renewal projects through a dynamic notional allocation process that maximizes efficiency and effectiveness.

STRATEGY 6:

Develop and implement innovative approaches to create more affordable ownership units.

Implementation Actions

- Employ innovative planning rules, regulations, and tools including but not limited to inclusionary zoning;
- Promote the use of evidence-based approaches for the development of mixed income projects; and, allocation process that maximizes efficiency and effectiveness.
- Promote partnerships between the private and non-profit sectors to build new large scale residential development projects.



STRETCH Targets:

- o Develop 350 new affordable rental units annually (including secondary units)
- o Develop 510 new market rental units annually

To meet Hamilton's needs the following are required:

- o Increased government funding for new affordable purpose-built and secondary rental units, including increased levels of funding to meet the need for unique housing structures such as large or mobility device accessible units.
- o Rental market shifts that increase the financial viability of rental housing development.

Affordable rental housing development is critically affected by funding. The opportunity to offer government lands as incentive for affordable housing is important but also other levels of government must also be part of the funding discussions which make projects viable. Continued conversations with Provincial and Federal Governments will be important especially now as it seems to be a common discussion point at all levels of government.

– from the Expert Survey

Anna and her son, both refugee claimants, received a housing allowance when leaving the shelter. The rent became affordable with the housing allowance and enabled them to move into an apartment; however, they experienced issues including pest problems, that were not resolved by the landlord. They decided to move. They found a nice, clean basement apartment in a semi-detached house on Hamilton Mountain. Unfortunately, the unit was not legally zoned as a secondary unit, meaning that the housing allowance could not be transferred to the unit and the family is now at risk of losing their affordable unit. The ability to provide legal secondary suites could put more units on the market. It would also allow a family to leave a pest infested apartment into a safer unit while keeping it affordable with a housing allowance.

OUTCOME

2

People have more housing affordability and choice



SMART Targets:

- o 100% of households (25% annually) on the Access to Housing waitlist are assessed to determine the opportunities for meeting their housing needs through alternative housing options by 2023
- o Increase the overall number of rent supplements and housing allowances by 400 by 2023
- o Increase the number of new affordable rental units built outside of the downtown by 25% annually
- o Maintain the ratio of rental units suitable for larger households to all rental units until 2023

STRATEGY 1:

Increase the integration of housing programs and service delivery within and between the Housing Services Division, the City of Hamilton, and the community to increase client choice for accessing services.

Implementation Actions

- Increase access to and integration of human services by enhancing the Housing Services Division as an access point; and,
- Improve access to housing subsidy programs that reduce rent costs, reduce utility costs, or bridge tenants through temporary financial crises.

STRATEGY 2:

Increase the diversity of housing forms, types, tenures, and affordability in all urban areas of the city.

Implementation Actions

- Develop and implement an education program for the public and decision makers on the benefits of intensification and neighbourhood housing diversification;
- Protect and encourage the development of rental units suitable for large households in multi-residential buildings;
- Develop a guideline to encourage the development of new rental units suitable for larger households;
- Promote the development of new housing units by social housing providers that align with identified pressures on the social housing waitlist;
- Create and maintain a dynamic map of current affordable and social housing to inform future development; and,
- Create a geographical based tool by mapping housing needs, resources, amenities, and other relevant factors, to guide affordable housing investment.

STRATEGY 3:

Increase the number and effectiveness of housing allowances and rent supplements.

Implementation Actions

- Develop a person-centred best practices approach to housing allowance programs; and,
- Evaluate the housing allowance annual review process to ensure the impact of the funds is maximized and the programs are maximally effective.

STRATEGY 4:

Increase the use of innovative and non-traditional housing models such as home sharing, rent-to-own, co-housing, co-operative housing, etc.

Implementation Actions

- Provide best practice information on how to implement innovative and non-traditional housing models; and,
- Explore the use of incentives and support programs to encourage alternative housing models.



STRETCH Targets:

- o 100% of households on the Access to Housing waitlist receive support for suitable, adequate, affordable housing as they wait for RGI housing
- o Innovative and non-traditional housing models are available to meet the needs of people who require them

To meet Hamilton`s needs the following are required:

- o Increased funding for portable housing allowances
- o The development of more affordable rental housing units
- o The capacity of agencies and community groups to implement innovative and non-traditional housing models



Ensure that affordable housing options are available in all areas of the city, including Ancaster, Dundas, Flamborough, Binbrook, and upper Stoney Creek. This includes purpose built one and two-bedroom units to help seniors and small households in those areas of Hamilton

– from the Expert Survey

Chenzira is a 27-year-old student from Zimbabwe studying medicine at McMaster University. Through Symbiosis, a co-housing program at McMaster University Chenzira was matched with Lorna, a 73-year old living alone. Experts say that intergenerational home sharing programs can have significant health benefits and benefits beyond reduced living costs. It can allow seniors to maintain their independence longer, reduces feelings of loneliness, and provides a sense of security. Both Chenzira and Lorna agree that the added perk is the lasting friendship they have formed.

OUTCOME

3

People have the individualized supports they need to obtain and maintain housing



SMART Targets:

- o End chronic homelessness by 2025
- o Reduce homelessness by 5% overall annually
- o Reduce new inflow into homelessness by 10% annually
- o Less than 15% of individuals or households return to homelessness each year

STRATEGY 1:

Improve coordination of access between homelessness programs and housing support services.

Implementation Actions

- Implement an assessment process and coordinated access system for the homeless system of care to right-match individuals and households experiencing homelessness with the housing and supports they need;
- Implement a system to provide real-time data to all service providers on the needs of those experiencing homelessness;
- Expand the number of housing allowances provided to people experiencing chronic homelessness;
- Ensure adequate housing intervention supports for people experiencing chronic homelessness; and,
- Implement quality assurance standards for services to people experiencing homelessness.

STRATEGY 2: Increase housing supports that help tenants remained housed.

Implementation Actions

- Better integrate human services to provide wrap around supports to meet the needs of individuals with both shallow and deep support requirements; and,
- Promote a complete suite of services for people experiencing or at risk of homelessness including shelter diversion, rapid rehousing, housing first, and eviction prevention.

STRATEGY 3: Increase the integration and coordination of support, social service, and health care programs and services to increase client access to programs and services and better serve all people in need.

Implementation Actions

- Develop a person-centred best practices approach to housing allowance programs;
- Assess the needs of households applying to the Access to Housing Waitlist and right-match them with the housing and supports they need;
- Explore innovative funding options to expand support services, such as seeking additional funding from the sectors that financially benefit from housing services or implementing funding integration with other sectors (i.e. health sector); and,
- Ensure the people experiencing homelessness with the highest levels of acuity have streamlined access to housing with support services funded by health, housing or other human service sectors.

STRATEGY 4:

Develop new person-centred and innovative supportive housing models based on the identified needs of people with living experience.

Implementation Actions

- Evaluate the support needs of individuals accessing Housing Services Division programs; and,
- Design all future housing support programs with a equity focus on individual housing need.



STRETCH Targets:

- o All Housing First participants remain housed by 2023
- o Occupancy rates of shelters average below 80%
- o All people receive the supports they need to remain housed
- o Reduce the By Name Priority List to 3 or fewer chronically homeless individuals

To meet Hamilton`s needs the following are required:

- o Right-matching of people to effective housing interventions based on their needs and preferences
- o Participation of the health, child welfare, and justice systems
- o The development of significantly more affordable rental housing units



Ingrid came to Indwell from the shelter system, she moved into The Perkins Centre which provided medium support. Her first year there she gave Christmas cards to her friends and neighbours for the first time in her life. She became part of a community. She now volunteers for the Hamilton Good Food Box, giving back to the community who continues to support her. Two years ago, she had the opportunity to move from her bachelor unit to a 1 bedroom at Rudy Hulst Commons, which provides more independence. Affordability has allowed her to maintain a budget, support has given her the opportunity to participate in her community.

OUTCOME

4

People live in housing that is good quality and safe



SMART Targets:

- o Ensure all outstanding critical repairs in Hamilton's community housing stock are complete by 2023
- o Reduce the greenhouse gas emissions of existing community housing portfolios by 850,000 kgs annually by 2023
- o Preserve or rehabilitate 5,000 residential units by 2023
- o All medium and large government funded and private landlords adhere to a current integrated pest management strategy by 2023
- o Reduce paramedic/fire/police calls to community housing projects by 10% annually

STRATEGY 1:

Ensure pest control in subsidized, non-profit and private sector rental housing is improved by increasing the number of housing providers adhering to a current integrated pest management strategy

Implementation Actions

- Implement an assessment process and coordinated access system for the homeless system of care to right match individuals and households experiencing homelessness with the housing and supports they need;
- Ensure the Integrated Pest Management Best Practice Guide is kept current and contains optimal approaches to pest management; and,
- Increase the number of housing providers employing integrated pest management best practices.

STRATEGY 2:

Ensure outstanding and scheduled life cycle repairs and improvements to community housing stock are completed

Implementation Actions

- Community housing providers update building condition assessments on a regular basis; and,
- Develop processes to prioritize projects and optimize the use of funds allocated for critical repairs.

STRATEGY 3:

Ensure safety within and around community housing buildings and complexes is improved

Implementation Actions

- Create safety best practice guidelines for both landlords and tenants;
- Increase funding for safety specific programs and upgrades; and,
- Strengthen and improve relationships between public safety officials, landlords, property managers, and tenants in high priority neighbourhoods using a lens of equity in housing.

STRATEGY 4:

Encourage and enable community housing providers to improve the environmental sustainability and climate adaptability of their portfolios

Implementation Actions

- Develop repayable loan and other programs to fund environmental sustainability and climate adaptability projects, such as upgrading lighting, installing building control systems, etc.; and,
- Collaborate with the education and research sectors to find new and cost effective technologies and approaches to retrofitting old buildings to improve energy efficiency, climate adaptability, and quality.

STRATEGY 5:

Ensure that innovative initiatives to improve the quality of private sector rental housing are implemented in both purpose-built multi-residential buildings and secondary units.

Implementation Actions

- Increase landlord and tenant engagement and education regarding rental housing rights and responsibilities through a community development approach that addresses language, mental health, and cultural barriers and stigmas;
- Further increase City resources dedicated to proactive enforcement of property standards; and,
- Integrate enforcement actions with desired housing outcomes.



STRETCH Targets:

- o 100% of community housing units are online and occupied by 2023
- o Adequately fund capital reserves for community housing to address future capital needs
- o Reduce emergency calls for community and affordable housing multi-residential buildings to the City average by 2023

To meet Hamilton's needs the following are required:

- o Adequate funding for community housing repairs and reserve funds
- o Trades skills development to increase the number of tradesperson resources available for affordable housing development and rehabilitation



Requiring energy saving programs and initiatives in all new buildings or retrofits would be critical to reduce utility costs, thus keeping the units affordable in the longer term. However, This might mean marginally higher costs at the outset but it is for long term gain.

- from the Expert Survey

Abigail is over 90 years of age, living in social housing. Her unit was bed bug infested and she experienced severe reactions to bites. She was unable to prepare her unit for treatment and her poor eyesight made it impossible to see where the infestations were highest. She was too embarrassed to report it and began sleeping in her bathtub.

The social housing provider, through their pest control team assisted tremendously to first, reduce the stigma of bed bugs, clearly explaining how bed bugs travel and that the best housekeeper in the world such as Abigail could still have bedbugs. They prepared her room, taking apart her furniture, bagging her clothes and liaising with the Community Relations Worker to find her a place to stay during the time she needed to be absent from her apartment for the treatment. Once the treatment was completed, the team returned to put the furniture and apartment back together. The team continued inspections and further treatments and today, Abigail is back sleeping in her own bed without bed bugs.

OUTCOME

5

All people experience equity in housing and housing-related services



SMART Targets:

- o Housing Services Division staff receive education on the history of Indigenous peoples in Canada by the end of 2020, prior to the City deadline, and all new staff receive the education within 100 days of the start of work
- o 100% of community housing provider staff receive education on the history of Indigenous peoples in Canada by 2023, and all new staff receive the education within 100 days of the start of work
- o 100% of Housing Services Division staff are trained within 6 months of the adoption of a City of Hamilton Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Framework, and all new staff receive the training within 100 days of the start of work
- o Completion of an equity, diversity, and inclusion audit of all Housing Services Division processes and programs by 2023
- o 250 private landlords attend education sessions on tenant and landlord rights, responsibilities, and best practices

STRATEGY 1:

Implement an equity, diversity, and inclusion framework for decision making within and delivery of services by the Housing Services Division, building on the City-wide Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion Framework under development.

Implementation Actions

- Conduct an environmental scan of best practices for implementation of equity, diversity and inclusion frameworks within the housing sector; and,
- The consultation process for the framework will actively seek out a diversity of perspectives within diverse communities, including voices that are traditionally not heard or consulted by the housing sector, both within groups that are typically consulted and those that are not.

STRATEGY 2:

Ensure Indigenous peoples engaging with housing and homelessness services are served in a culturally appropriate manner.

Implementation Actions

- In the spirit of truth and reconciliation, ensure that City staff, community housing provider staff, and government funded affordable housing provider staff are educated on the history of Indigenous peoples in Canada, including the history and legacy of colonialism and residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, treaties and aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. The content of the education program will be approved by the Hamilton Executive Director's Aboriginal Coalition and the City's Talent and Diversity Section, and where possible, delivered by Indigenous peoples.

STRATEGY 3:

Dedicate, in a manner that respects Indigenous autonomy and self-determination, a certain portion of housing and homelessness funding envelopes to Indigenous organizations delivering housing and homelessness services primarily to the Indigenous community.

Implementation Actions

- Provide Housing Services Division and other City staff support to build capacity within Indigenous organizations as requested by those organizations.

STRATEGY 4:

Ensure that clients, participants, and tenants are meaningfully engaged in planning and decision making in the areas that impact their lives.

Implementation Actions

- Create a living experience engagement framework for the Housing Services Division;
- Consult with all stakeholders, including those with living experience of housing challenges and/or interactions with the housing system, on housing system and operational changes; and,
- Ensure that Indigenous voices, including those with living experience of housing challenges, are fully incorporated into all housing-related decision making processes.

STRATEGY 5:

Improve information and knowledge sharing within the housing sector.

Implementation Actions

- Develop and implement a public campaign to increase awareness and knowledge of the housing rights and responsibilities of both landlords and tenants. This campaign will include rental housing best practice guidelines;
- Cross promote existing housing affordability and quality improvement programs such as energy efficiency programs provided by utility companies, the Electrical Support Program, and renovation programs including for accessibility modifications, etc.;
- Ensure that information and knowledge sharing are key components of housing-related system, program, and service integration and coordination initiatives;
- Create a public awareness campaign to provide education and understanding to reduce stigma associated with affordable housing and homelessness to increase inclusion and equity in Hamilton;
- Secure opportunities for facilitated knowledge sharing about intentional mixed-income development based on new models and approaches to complete communities; and,
- Release a “State of Homelessness in Hamilton” report each year starting in 2020.



STRETCH Targets:

- o All people experience equity in housing
- o Hamilton is an inclusive and equitable community
- o In a rental market tenant survey in both private sector and community housing, 80% of renters report experiencing equity in housing

To meet Hamilton's needs the following are required:

- o Elimination of the stigma associated with poverty and homelessness
- o Elimination of discrimination in housing and housing services
- o A systematic review of barriers that limit equity in housing
- o Completion of a rental market tenant survey by 2023
- o Mixed-income development done through a lens of equity



Alba recalls her childhood home being full of chaos. Survivors of residential school, her mother and grandmother struggled to cope with the years of trauma they endured. She often assumed the parental role for her younger siblings. It was also at this young age that she was introduced to alcohol. As an adult, Alba appeared to have it all: a family, a house – even a dog! But behind closed doors, she was entrenched in an abusive relationship, fearing for her and her daughter's safety. Eventually, when her daughter moved out, Alba fled. She left the province and secured a seasonal job that provided room and board for a few months. But eventually, when the job ended, Alba returned to Ontario. A bed to sleep in was never guaranteed. She bounced between shelters, couches and the streets. Her drinking increased. Then Alba decided that she was sick and tired of being sick and tired. With the support of local social services providers and the SOS Housing First program, she moved into her own apartment. Wonderful and overwhelming all at once, slowly it became her foundation. Her drinking decreased. Her health improved. With stability in her life now, Alba looks for opportunities to help and support others.

"Homelessness impacts women differently than men, and as an Indigenous woman, there is even more to consider... My identity was established in my community: I held a high status because of my family and was respected. As a woman, same with many other women I know, we are caregivers. It is hard to admit that caregivers need a caregiver."

- Alba

APPENDIX A

EQUITY, DIVERSITY, INCLUSION FRAMEWORK AND GENDER BASED ANALYSIS PLUS

A core value of the HHAP is to have a person-centred approach to housing and homelessness. This means always evaluating the supports and solutions needed to ensure everyone has a home on an individual basis and matching households to the housing and support services that best meet their needs, preferences, and self-identification with various groups (Indigenous Peoples, youth, families, newcomers, etc.).

Outcome Area 5 of the HHAP is that “All people experience equity in housing and housing-related services,” which is simplified from the original HHAP. Additionally, in February 2019 Council directed staff to:

- implement an equity-diversity-and-inclusion lens framework to City policy and program development, practices, service delivery, budgeting, business planning and prioritization; and,
- develop and integrate a consistent gender and equity framework, inclusive of evaluative tools, to the City’s Housing and Homelessness Action Plan and service delivery.

The City of Hamilton acknowledges the strengths and resiliency of unique populations, as well as the structural and institutional barriers each population may experience as a result of systemic discrimination and oppression. Such experiences may relate to discrimination in employment; education; access to housing; access to social, health, financial, and other resources and supports; and, access to various public and private settings and resources. All actions and decisions relating to housing and homelessness policy, programs, and services must use a formalized equity, diversity, and inclusion framework and Gender Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) to ensure they are effectively meeting the specific needs of a diversity of individuals and households.

The Housing Services Division is committed to continuing to strengthen the active practice of equity, diversity, and inclusion principles in its work. This means recognizing and working to address disproportionate structural barriers faced by individuals and groups, ensuring equity is fundamental to all decisions, and meaningfully consulting with those impacted by the Division’s work. The work of integrating equity, diversity, and inclusion principles into the foundations of the Division’s daily practice will be strengthened and supported by the implementation of the forthcoming corporate-wide and housing-specific equity, diversity, and inclusion frameworks.

The processes and decisions regarding housing and homelessness policy development, program development, operations, program evaluation, partner assessment, and oversight must consider the unique needs of diverse populations, while understanding that a person’s experiences are impacted by intersecting aspects of their identities including but not limited to race, gender identity, sexual orientation, and ability.

Gender Based Analysis Plus (GBA+) provides structured analytical processes that can be applied to a wide range of issues to assess how diverse groups of women, men and non-binary people may experience policies, programs, services, and initiatives, and help ensure that public policy decisions result in more equitable and inclusive impacts. The “plus” in GBA+ acknowledges that GBA goes beyond biological (assigned sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences to consider many identity factors such as race, ethnicity, religion, age, mental or physical ability, immigration status, socioeconomic status, etc.¹ Existing GBA+ tools assess diversity and inclusion considerations and implications by exploring who may be impacted, how they are impacted, and why.

Applying GBA+ involves seven steps: identify the issue; challenge the assumptions; gather the facts; provide options and make recommendations; monitor and evaluate; document; and communicate. GBA+ can assist in challenging and moving beyond assumptions that may lead to unintended and unequal impacts of policy, planning, and funding allocation, and contribute to the development of communication, consultation and engagement plans centred on those who are directly impacted.



Samira, a quiet, brave woman from Sudan crossed the border into Canada on foot on a cold day in November. As someone who has chosen to speak out against the injustices of her government it is not safe for Samira to stay in Sudan. Her search for safety and protection led her to Hamilton. When she arrived, she called the women’s shelters in the city, looking for a place to stay. They all gave her the same response – “sorry we have no room”. She was referred to Open Homes, a multi-church and community volunteer program that supports refugee claimants upon their initial arrival in Hamilton by providing housing and companionship.

A young couple had just finished their screening and orientation and offered to host Samira by providing a safe, comfortable base for her as she has navigated the complexities of the refugee claim process. They helped her to use the Hamilton bus system and helped her to understand and process some of the confusing cultural differences she is encountering.

Samira recently moved out into an apartment of her own. Her journey has just begun – but she is facing what lies ahead with a network of friends cheering her on and ready to support her each step of the way.

¹ Government of Canada. (2018). What is GBA+?. Retrieved from: <https://cfc-swc.gc.ca/gba-acsc/index-en.html>

APPENDIX B

DEFINING AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Definitions of affordable housing, especially the term “affordable” can be confusing and vague. “Affordable housing” can be defined by several independent parameters and encompasses so much of the housing continuum that two people talking about “affordable housing” may not be talking about the same thing. “Affordable housing” is a broad term that encompasses all types of housing that persons or households with low or moderate incomes can access without spending an inordinate proportion of their income.

Affordable Rental Housing

The affordability of rental housing can be defined based on a proportion of a person or household’s income, or based on a percentage of the average or median market rent, for a defined area. Often, the definition includes a threshold in the position of households on the income spectrum, the most universal with low and moderate income households being at or below the 60th income percentile for renters living in a defined area. Different documents define affordable housing slightly differently. For the purposes of the HHAP and the City of Hamilton, generally, affordable housing means:

1. Housing that costs 30% or less of gross household income for households with a low to moderate income. Low to moderate income for renters is defined as income at or below the 60th income percentile for renters in the City of Hamilton, and for owners the 60th income percentile for all Hamiltonians; and/or,
2. Housing that is less than 125% of the CMHC average market rent for the same unit type and size, in the local housing market zone, or city-wide. Note that CMHC uses 80% of median market rent rather than the average for their programs.

This broad term “affordable housing” can be categorized into more specific and descriptive definitions.

Community and Social Housing

The Federal Government introduced the term “community housing,” in the National Housing Strategy. The Ontario and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Bilateral Agreement defines community housing and social housing, both of which are almost always also affordable housing, based on the type of organization that manages it and the program under which it was created, as follows:

COMMUNITY HOUSING: Community-based housing that is owned and operated by non-profit housing corporations and housing co-operatives or housing owned directly or indirectly by provincial, territorial or municipal governments or district social services administration boards and includes Social Housing.

SOCIAL HOUSING (in Ontario): Housing, the administration of which was on April 1, 2018 within a “Program” in Schedule C to the Social Housing Agreement (SHA) between CMHC and MMAH dated November 15, 1999 and is still within a “Program” in Schedule C to the SHA at the times of the commitment and use of the CMHC Funding for it.

This definition of social housing includes housing built and operated under specific historical programs and managed according to the Housing Services Act, 2011. Generally, social housing is rented on a rent-geared-to-income (RGI) basis, but social housing projects may also have units that are at market rent because the tenants’ incomes increased such that they no longer qualify for RGI, or by the housing provider’s choice (often with City approval) to create a mix of incomes in the building or complex.

Defining Levels of Rental Affordability & Affordable Homeownership

Delineating and naming portions of the continuum of affordable rental housing can facilitate clearer discussions of affordable housing in Hamilton. While the above definitions are fairly universal, the categories shown in the infographic “Towards a Greater Understanding of Housing Affordability,” were created for use in the Hamilton housing and homelessness sector. The will be (have been) adopted by Council through adoption of this plan.

Affordable Ownership Housing

For ownership housing “affordable” is typically defined on the basis of the income needed to afford to purchase and carry a home. Income is referred to in absolute numbers or percentile of the income range for a defined area.



Martha is a widowed senior in her late seventies who received an Ontario renovates loan in 2016. The program enabled her to get the major repairs and accessibility requirements she would not have been able to make on her own. Her bathroom was renovated for accessibility features and she was once again able to take a shower. Repairs to the exterior stairs and walkway meant she could leave her home for medical appointments, shopping and to visit family and friends. Much needed repairs were also made to her home such as replacing the windows, fascia and eavestroughs. Not only did the house look better she once again felt a sense of pride in her home. Without this program she probably would not be able to continue living in her home.

Towards a Greater Understanding of Housing Affordability



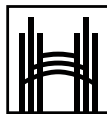
CONTACT INFORMATION

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Available online at www.hamilton.ca/housingactionplan



Hamilton

Indigenous Archaeological Monitoring Policy	 Hamilton	Approved by SLT: January 31, 2020
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Indigenous Archaeological Monitoring Policy	
POLICY STATEMENT	<p>The City of Hamilton acknowledges Indigenous peoples as the original peoples of this land. Indigenous peoples have an inherent and rights-based interest in the archaeology of their ancestors and their traditional territories. Within the Hamilton area, the following Indigenous communities retain such interests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Haudenosaunee Confederacy; • The Mississaugas; and, • The Huron-Wendat.
PURPOSE	<p>The purpose of this policy is to standardize an interim process for engaging with Indigenous communities on City-initiated archaeological assessment work and for coordinating and funding Indigenous monitoring, until relationship agreements are developed with each Indigenous community and adopted by the respective Councils.</p> <p>This policy is intended to provide clarity and direction to City staff on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which Indigenous communities to engage with and how to contact them; • When to engage with Indigenous communities; and, • The coordination of Indigenous monitoring, including processing invoices and budgeting.
SCOPE	<p>This policy applies to all employees of the City of Hamilton who are responsible for coordinating City-initiated archaeological assessments as part of planning studies, development projects and soil disturbances. Staff should refer to the Council-approved policies in the Archaeology Management Plan for further information on when archaeological assessments may be required and what protocols should be followed.</p> <p>To determine if an archaeological assessment is required for work you are looking to undertake, please contact Cultural Heritage Planning staff in the Development Planning, Heritage and Design Section of the Planning Division (see Appendix for contact information).</p> <p>The following Indigenous communities shall be engaged on City-initiated archaeological assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haudenosaunee Confederacy, represented by:

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Haudenosaunee Confederacy of Chiefs Council (HCCC, Six Nations Traditional Council); ○ Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNEC); • Mississaugas, represented by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (MCFN); and, • Huron-Wendat, represented by the Huron-Wendat First Nation at Wendake. <p>Please refer to the Appendix for the Indigenous community contact information.</p> <p>Note: The coordination of Indigenous monitors for natural heritage assessments is out of scope of this policy document. This policy document does not address requirements for Indigenous consultation under the Environmental Assessment Act, including consultation with Métis peoples.</p>
DEFINITIONS	<p>Aboriginal Peoples – The term “Aboriginal” refers to the first inhabitants of Canada, and includes First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples. These are three distinct peoples with unique histories, languages, cultural practices and spiritual beliefs. This term came into popular usage in Canadian contexts after 1982, when Section 35 of the <i>Canadian Constitution</i> defined the term. Aboriginal peoples are now more commonly referred to as Indigenous Peoples (see definition below).</p> <p>Archaeological Assessment is a survey undertaken by a licensed archaeologist in a defined project area determined to have archaeological potential. There are four stages of archaeological assessment, as defined by in the Ministry’s Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stage 1: Background study and property inspection Stage 2: Property assessment Stage 3: Site-specific assessment Stage 4: Mitigation of development impacts <p>Capacity Funding refers to funding that builds the capacity of an Indigenous community, allowing its peoples to be meaningfully and actively engaged in the archaeological assessment process. Agreements for capacity funding should be entered into by the proponent of the project.</p>

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Field Liaison Representative (FLR) is a term used by the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to refer to their Indigenous Monitors - see definition below. FLRs observe fieldwork, provide cultural advice and assist with compliance in archaeological assessments.

First Nation is a term used to describe Indigenous peoples of Canada who are ethnically neither Métis nor Inuit. This term came into common usage in the 1970s and '80s and generally replaced the term “Indian”. Unlike “Indian,” the term “First Nation” does not have a legal definition. While “First Nations” refers to the ethnicity of First Nations peoples, the singular “First Nation” can refer to a band, a reserve-based community, or a larger tribal grouping and the status Indians who live in them.

Note: Haudenosaunee Development Institute representing the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council do not consider themselves to be a First Nation under the *Indian Act (1876)*.

Indigenous Peoples is a collective name for the original peoples of Turtle Island (North America) and their descendants. Aboriginal peoples (see definition above) has also been used in the past to describe Indigenous peoples. The term “Indigenous” came into wide usage during the 1970s when Aboriginal groups organized transnationally and pushed for greater presence in the United Nations (UN). In the UN, “Indigenous” is used to refer broadly to peoples of long settlement and connection to specific lands who have been adversely affected by incursions by industrial economies, displacement, and settlement of their traditional territories by others.

Indigenous Monitor is a member of an Indigenous community that has been trained in methods of archaeology and traditional Indigenous teachings who monitors archaeological assessments conducted within their traditional territory and treaty lands in order to advocate for, and document, the interests of their community. The Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation refer to Indigenous Monitors as Field Liaison Representatives (FLRs).

Métis refers to a collective of cultures and ethnic identities that resulted from unions between First Nation and European people in

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	<p>what is now Canada. It is sometimes used as a general term to refer to people of mixed ancestry, whereas in a legal context, “Métis” refers to descendants of specific historic communities.</p> <p>Traditional Territory, also referred to as Indigenous territory, describes the ancestral and contemporary connections of Indigenous peoples to a geographical area. Territories may be defined by kinship ties, occupation, seasonal travel routes, trade networks, management of resources, and cultural and linguistic connections to place.</p> <p>Treaty Rights and Aboriginal Rights (commonly referred to as Indigenous rights) are recognized and affirmed in Section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act</i>, 1982 and are also a key part of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) which the Government of Canada has committed to adopt.</p>
BACKGROUND	<p>Archaeology in Ontario is administered by the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries (the “Ministry”). The Ministry has issued Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists, which set out policies and protocols for conducting archaeological assessment work in Ontario, including guidelines for engaging Indigenous communities during the archaeological fieldwork process and for reporting on that engagement.</p> <p>In May 2016, City Council approved the Archaeology Management Plan (AMP), which outlines the City’s roles and responsibilities to ensure the management of archaeology is systematic, consistent and transparent across the City’s jurisdiction. Archaeology within the City of Hamilton reflects two central cultures: Indigenous and EuroCanadian. The majority of registered archaeological sites in Hamilton are Indigenous and the AMP was developed in consultation with the interested Indigenous communities. The AMP commits the City to engage and maintain a dialogue with Indigenous communities on matters involving Indigenous archaeology, including entering into agreements and facilitating Indigenous monitoring of City-initiated archaeological assessment work.</p> <p>The AMP also includes a First Nations Consultation and Engagement Protocol to assist the City of Hamilton where municipal actions may affect the interests of Indigenous peoples. Key aspects of the Protocol include:</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulating information on City activities, initiatives or directives that may affect Indigenous interests; • Involving Indigenous communities as early as possible in the process; and, • City staff managing a municipal project should be responsible for all communication with Indigenous communities and the negotiation of accommodations or other agreements related to the project. <p>In July 2019, City Council endorsed the Urban Indigenous Strategy (UIS). The UIS identifies a number of implementation actions related to the themes of land and spirit, and relevant to conducting archaeological assessments, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve meaningful consultation with urban Indigenous residents and First Nations communities on municipal projects, plans and approvals; and, • Continue to improve how the City works with First Nations when conducting archaeology. This will include identifying how to educate the public on the rich archaeological history in Hamilton.
INTERIM PROCESS	<p>The City is in the process of engaging with our Indigenous communities to develop collaborative relationship agreements as part of the implementation of the Urban Indigenous Strategy, including how archaeological assessment work is conducted in the City. Recognizing that developing relationships takes time, there is a need for a consistent interim approach. The following process shall be followed by staff coordinating City-initiated archaeological assessment work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff will engage with Indigenous communities at the start of a project, as directed by the Archaeology Management Plan. Engagement and the negotiation of monitoring agreements should be coordinated by staff and should not be delegated to consultants or the consultant archaeologist. • Draft Stage 1 archaeological assessment reports should be circulated to all of the Indigenous communities for their review and input. • For Stage 2 through 4 assessments, City staff will continue to have the authority to enter into Indigenous monitor agreements (sometimes referred to as FLR agreements), based on the signing authority rules established by the City of Hamilton

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	<p>Procurement Policy, as amended, under Policy #13 – Authority to Execute Contracts, Section 4.13.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indigenous monitors will be funded as early as Stage 2 archaeological assessments, as requested by Indigenous communities. This has been past practice on some projects, however many projects have funded Indigenous monitors at Stages 3 and 4 only. Note: Not all Indigenous communities want to be involved in every project and at every stage. Once an Indigenous monitoring agreement is signed, the consultant archaeologist typically coordinates the scheduling of assessment work and Indigenous monitoring on-site. The cost of Indigenous monitoring will continue to be funded through project budgets using Schedule B(5) Exemptions, for government to government payments, as outlined in the City of Hamilton Procurement Policy, as amended. All invoices and payments of Indigenous monitors will be tracked using a new Account No. 55733 – Indigenous Monitoring. This new account will allow the City to more accurately quantify its capacity funding of Indigenous monitoring.
BUDGETING	<p>The cost of Indigenous monitoring should be budgeted for as part of the overall project costs for approval through the capital budget program. It is recommended that staff speak with the consultant archaeologist when they are preparing a proposal for work to request their estimated number of hours on site, which can then be used to estimate the cost for Indigenous monitoring.</p> <p>Agreements for Indigenous monitoring are typically entered into for each separate stage of archaeological assessment work. The best practice is to estimate the anticipated value of payment for the duration of that agreement and have the appropriate City staff sign that agreement based on signing authority. For example, if the total estimated cost exceeds the signing authority of the project manager, then the General Manager may be required to sign.</p> <p>Note: Staff should ensure that terms of reference for consultant archaeologists hired from the Archaeology Roster, or through multi-disciplinary firms on other City Rosters, and their subsequent proposals do not include Indigenous monitoring costs since these will be paid directly by the City.</p>

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Indigenous Monitor Rates	<p>As a point of reference, and for budget estimation purposes, the following Indigenous monitoring rates applied in 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mississaugas - \$75 / hour, plus mileage and per diem Note: There is a sliding scale for the number of FLRs required. The minimum number being 2 for an on-site crew of 1-14 consultants. • SNEC – \$75 / hour • HDI / HCCC - \$100 / hour, plus mileage (\$0.58 / km) Note: The Indigenous Monitor to Consultant ratio is 1:4. In certain circumstances a Field Supervisor/Coordinator may be required on site for a rate of \$150 / hour, plus mileage. • Huron-Wendat – Unknown Note: The Wendake Nation representing the interests of the Huron-Wendat is located in Quebec and has not historically been involved with on-site monitoring. <p>Note: These rates may be subject to change.</p>
Estimated Costs	<p>The following are estimated ranges of total costs for Indigenous monitoring per stage of archaeological assessment work. Actual costs would depend on the property size, complexity of the archaeological site(s) and number of Indigenous groups involved.</p> <p>Stage 1 – No on-site assessment or Indigenous monitoring. Stage 1 reports should be circulated in draft form to each of the Indigenous groups for comment and feedback. Note: There is typically no cost for the review of the report. However, many Indigenous communities have policies for charging for peer reviews of reports, if required.</p> <p>Stage 2 – Approximate cost range: \$1,000 to \$6,000</p> <p>Stages 3 and 4 – \$5,000 to \$100,000</p>

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	Note: Staff may want to consider adding a 25% contingency to their estimated monitoring budget for unanticipated costs.
RELATED DOCUMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Hamilton’s Archaeology Management Plan (2016) • City of Hamilton’s Urban Indigenous Strategy (2019) • Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology (April 2018) • Haudenosaunee Confederacy of Chiefs Council and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute’s Archaeology Policies (2010) • Six Nations of the Grand River Consultation and Accommodation Policy (2013) • Ministry’s Standards and Guidelines for Consultant Archaeologists • Ministry’s Engaging Aboriginal Communities in Archaeology • City of Hamilton Procurement Policy
APPENDICES	An appendix of City staff and Indigenous community contact information is attached for reference. The contact information will be monitored and updated by staff in the Planning and Economic Development Department, as required.

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INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING CONTACTS		
Haudenosaunee Confederacy	Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI) for the Haudenosaunee Confederacy of Chiefs Council (HCCC) Todd Williams, Program Coordinator Phone: 519-445-4222 Fax: 519-445-2389 E-mail: hdi2@bellnet.ca Mailing Address: 16 Sunrise Court, Suite 600, P.O. Box 714, Ohsweken, Ontario, N0A 1M0 Webpage: https://www.haudenosauneeconfederacy.com/departments/haudenosaunee-development-institute/ Six Nations Land and Resources Department, Land Use Unit for the Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Council (SNEC) Tanya Hill-Montour, Archaeology Coordinator Phone: 519-753-0665 Fax: 519-753-3449 E-mail: tanyahill-montour@sixnations.ca Mailing Address: 2498 Chiefswood Road, P. O. Box 5000, Ohsweken ON, N0A 1M0 <u>Also copy:</u> Lonny Bomberly, Director, lonnybomberly@sixnations.ca Dawn LaForme, Secretary, dlaforme@sixnations.ca Webpage: http://www.sixnations.ca/LandsResources/ContactUs.htm	
Mississaugas	Department of Consultation and Accommodation (DOCA) of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation Megan DeVries, Archaeological Operations Supervisor Phone: 905-768-4260 E-mail: Megan.DeVries@mncfn.ca	

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Huron-Wendat	<p>Mailing Address: 4065 Highway 6, Hagersville, ON, N0A 1H0</p> <p>Webpage: http://mncfn.ca/doca-2/</p> <p>Huron Wendat First Nation at Wendake</p> <p>Maxime Picard, Coordinator of Projects - Ontario E-mail: maxime.picard@cnhw.qc.ca</p> <p>Tina Durand, Executive Secretary to Grand Chief Konrad Sioui Email: tina.durand@cnhw.qc.ca</p> <p>Phone: 418-843-3767 Fax: 418-842-1108 Mailing Address: 255, place Chef Michel Laveau, Wendake, Quebec G0A 4V0</p> <p>Webpage: https://wendake.ca/</p>
CITY CONTACTS	
Archaeology Management Plan	Alissa Golden, Heritage Project Specialist, alissa.golden@hamilton.ca , Extension 4654
City of Hamilton Roster Category 18 – Archaeology	Cynthia Graham, Archaeology Roster Captain, cynthia.graham@hamilton.ca , Extension 2337
Urban Indigenous Strategy	Shelly Hill, Senior Project Manager, shelly.hill@hamilton.ca , Extension 4081
Cultural Heritage Planning Staff	<p>Miranda Brunton, Suburban and Rural Areas, miranda.brunton@hamilton.ca, Extension 1202</p> <p>David Addington, Urban Area, david.addington@hamilton.ca, Extension 1214</p>
UPDATES	June 18, 2020 – Six Nations Contact Update