



North Bay, ON

June 29, 2021

Subject: Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness Recovery for All Campaign

File No.

Res. 2021-

Moved by Councillor: Robertson

Seconded by Councillor: King

Whereas the Nipissing District Homelessness and Housing Partnership (NDHHP) is made up of 26 local organizations dealing directly with the issue of chronic homelessness;

And Whereas the NDHHP has a mandate to track the local data and make recommendations on how to improve conditions related to housing and homelessness;

And Whereas the NDHHP, at their February 10th, 2021 meeting, unanimously passed a resolution endorsing, in principle, the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness Recovery for All campaign as a framework to address chronic homelessness, a copy of which is attached hereto;

And Whereas the District of Nipissing Social Services Board, at their May 26th, 2021, Board Meeting, unanimously passed a resolution in support of the NDHHP's endorsement of the Recovery for All campaign;

Therefore Be it Resolved that North Bay City Council supports the NDHHP's endorsement of the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness Recovery for All campaign and that a letter be sent to the leaders of all the federal parties.

Carried	<input type="checkbox"/>	Carried as amended	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lost	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conflict	_____	Endorsement of Chair	_____		
Yeas	_____	Nays	_____		
	_____		_____		
	_____		_____		

Record of Vote (*Upon Request of Councillor* _____)

Signature of Clerk _____

Nipissing District Homelessness and Housing Partnership
Motion to Endorse Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness Recovery for All Campaign

Whereas, Nipissing District Homelessness and Housing Partnership (NDHHP) aims to develop and advocate for comprehensive, sustainable, and evidence-based solutions to: address, prevent, and eliminate homelessness in the District of Nipissing;

Whereas, Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness and the Recovery for All campaign seek to build a national movement to eliminate homelessness for all Canadians as part of Canada's pandemic recovery and proposes strategies, such as enhancing Reaching Home funding, that are relevant to needs in Nipissing District;

Whereas, housing is a human right as declared by Canada under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and movement toward its realization is in alignment with Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Call to Action #43*1,2,3;

Whereas, homelessness is associated with poor health outcomes such as mental health issues, including substance use disorders, injuries, and chronic diseases, e.g., hypertension, diabetes⁴; housing is an absolute necessity for living a healthy life, and living in unsafe, unaffordable or insecure housing increases the risk of many health problems and furthers health inequities⁵;

Whereas, in January 2021, there were 1,441 applicants on the Centralized Waiting list for affordable housing in Nipissing District⁶; and most recent data (2016) shows that 15.5% of households in Nipissing District and up to 33.7% of households in Mattawa were in core housing need, that is living in dwellings that were unsuitable, inadequate, or unaffordable^{7,8}; Nipissing District is in need of more and varied affordable housing options, including transitional and supportive housing, to meet the unique needs of urban and rural populations;

Whereas, as a result of colonization, Indigenous populations in Nipissing District are grossly over-represented among those experiencing homelessness^{9,10}; during a 24 hour Point in Time Count in March 2020, 42% of respondents experiencing homelessness identified as Indigenous or of Indigenous ancestry and discrimination and stigma were listed as a top barrier to finding housing¹¹; NDHHP supports a distinct Indigenous housing strategy to expand the supply of non-market housing owned and managed by Indigenous Peoples for urban Indigenous Peoples living off reserve in small northern cities like North Bay;

Whereas; nearly 3 in 5 respondents in the 2020 Point in Time Count reported first experiencing homelessness before the age of 25, over 1 in 4 identified having been in foster care or group home, and 35% in North Bay reported first experiencing homelessness before the age of 18¹²; NDHHP supports developing a new funding stream to prevent homelessness among women, children and youth;

Whereas, poverty is a driver of homelessness and inadequate income has been identified by Nipissing District residents experiencing homelessness as the top barrier for finding housing^{13,14}; Poverty can mean a person is one illness, one accident, or one paycheque away from homelessness¹⁵; NDHHP supports the concept of a minimum income that allows everyone to live in housing that is safe, adequate, and affordable;

Therefore, be it resolved that Nipissing District Homelessness and Housing Partnership endorses, in principle, the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness Recovery for All Campaign and their national movement to end homelessness in Canada.

Moved by: Tawnia Healy

Seconded by: Kathleen

Jodouin Approved by all

Date: February 10, 2021

*Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Call to Action # 43 calls upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

- 1 Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. (2021). Human Rights Approach. Retrieved from: <https://www.homelesshub.ca/solutions/prevention/human-rights-approach>
- 2 Ontario Human Rights Commission. (2007). Human Rights and Rental Housing in Ontario: Background Paper. Retrieved from: <http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/human-rights-and-rental-housing-ontario-background-paper>
- 3 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2015). Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Calls to Action. Retrieved from: http://nctr.ca/assets/reports/Calls_to_Action_English2.pdf
- 4 Ontario Agency for Health Protection and Promotion (Public Health Ontario). (2019). Evidence Brief: Homelessness and Health Outcomes: What are the Associations? Toronto, ON: Queen's Printer for Ontario; 2019.
- 5 Mikkonen, J., & Raphael, D. (2010). Social Determinants of Health: The Canadian Facts. Toronto: York University School of Health Policy and Management.
- 6 District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board. (2019). A Place to Call Home: 2014-2024. 5-year Review of Nipissing District's 10-year Housing and Homelessness Plan. Retrieved from: <https://dnssab.ca/housing-services/5-year-review-of-housing-and-homelessness-plan/>
- 7 North Bay Parry Sound District Health Unit. (2019). Instant Atlas Report. Retrieved from: <http://npsatlas.healthunit.ca/Sociodemographics/Atlas.html>
- 8 District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board. (2019). A Place to Call Home: 2014-2024. 5-year Review of Nipissing District's 10-year Housing and Homelessness Plan. Retrieved from: <https://dnssab.ca/housing-services/5-year-review-of-housing-and-homelessness-plan/>
- 9 Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. (2021). Indigenous Homelessness. Retrieved from: <https://www.homelesshub.ca/about-homelessness/population-specific/indigenous-peoples>
- 10 District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board. (2020). Everyone Counts Nipissing District. Retrieved from: <https://dnssab.ca/housing-services/everyone-counts-pit-count-2020/>
- 11 District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board. (2020). Everyone Counts Nipissing District. Retrieved from: <https://dnssab.ca/housing-services/everyone-counts-pit-count-2020/>
- 12 District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board. (2020). Everyone Counts Nipissing District. Retrieved from: <https://dnssab.ca/housing-services/everyone-counts-pit-count-2020/>
- 13 Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. (2021). Poverty. Retrieved from: <https://homelesshub.ca/about-homelessness/education-training-employment/poverty>
- 14 District of Nipissing Social Services Administration Board. (2020). Everyone Counts Nipissing District. Retrieved from: <https://dnssab.ca/housing-services/everyone-counts-pit-count-2020/>
- 15 Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. (2021). Causes of Homelessness. Retrieved from: <https://www.homelesshub.ca/about-homelessness/homelessness-101/causes-homelessness>