



WHAT WE HEARD

2022 ANTI-POVERTY ROUNDTABLE

CE QUE NOUS AVONS ENTENDU

TABLE RONDE ANTIPAUVRETÉ 2022

Le présent document contient la traduction
française du résumé et du message des ministres.

English

French

Cree

Tłchq

Chipewyan

South Slavey

North Slavey

Gwich'in

Inuvialuktun

Inuktitut

Inuinnaqtun

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Message from the Ministers

Addressing the drivers of poverty for residents of the Northwest Territories, including core housing needs, is a key priority for the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT). The Anti-Poverty Roundtable provides a forum for experts from across the territory who are leading poverty reduction efforts from their positions at all levels of government, non-government organizations, and the private sector to share innovations, strengthen their collaborative work, and provide input into GNWT initiatives. For many years, it has been the honour of the Minister of Health and Social Services to host the Anti-Poverty Roundtable. In 2022, the Roundtable was co-hosted by the Honorable Julie Green, Minister of Health and Social Services, and the Honorable Paulie Chinna, Minister Responsible for Housing NWT and Homelessness.

The priority focus of this year's event was housing and homelessness. They are two of many social determinates that contribute to poverty reduction. In addition to mental health and other social supports, access to housing is an important priority for supporting NWT residents in reaching their full potential, living in dignity, and being active members of their community. The purpose of the Anti-Poverty Roundtable is to increase collaboration by identifying key priority areas, challenges, and, most importantly, solutions. Throughout the two-day event, participants had the opportunity to learn from speakers representing Indigenous governments, researchers, and knowledge holders who shared innovative projects that are leading the way in addressing homelessness and creating housing solutions, here in the North and across the country.

We were happy to have been able to gather in person for the 2022 event, as it marked an exciting two days of exploration, knowledge-sharing, and developing connections. Poverty reduction is recognized as a shared commitment requiring collaboration from many partners across the Territory. We would like to thank all the individuals who attended this event as participants and presenters for sharing their knowledge and providing valuable expertise and feedback on GNWT Anti-Poverty efforts.

Julie Green
Minister of Health and Social Services

Paulie Chinna
Minister Responsible for Housing NWT
and Homelessness

Message des ministres

Il est primordial pour le gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest (GTNO) de s'attaquer aux facteurs responsables de la pauvreté aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest, dont le besoin impérieux de logement. La Table ronde antipauvreté 2022 offre une tribune aux experts de tous les ordres de gouvernement, des organisations non gouvernementales et du secteur privé des TNO qui s'efforcent de réduire la pauvreté : cette tribune leur permet de faire part de leurs innovations, de renforcer le travail de collaboration et de fournir des commentaires sur les initiatives du GTNO. Pendant plusieurs années, ce fut le privilège du ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux d'organiser la Table ronde antipauvreté; toutefois, cette année, la table ronde a été organisée conjointement par la ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux, Mme Julie Green, et la ministre responsable d'Habitation TNO et de la lutte contre l'itinérance, Mme Paulie Chinna.

Cette année, les participants à la Table ronde antipauvreté se sont surtout penchés sur deux des nombreux déterminants sociaux qui contribuent à la pauvreté : l'accès au logement et l'itinérance. Tout comme le soutien en santé mentale et les autres mesures de soutien social, l'accès au logement est essentiel pour permettre aux Ténos de réaliser tout leur potentiel, de vivre dans la dignité et d'être des membres actifs de la collectivité. L'objectif de cette table ronde est d'accroître la collaboration en déterminant les domaines et les enjeux prioritaires et, avant tout, de trouver des solutions. Tout au long de ces deux journées de table ronde, les interventions de plusieurs intervenants ont permis aux participants d'en apprendre davantage. Des représentants, des chercheurs et des détenteurs de savoir ont fait découvrir leurs projets novateurs de lutte contre l'itinérance et leurs solutions aux problèmes de logements dans le Nord et partout au pays.

Nous étions heureux et ravis de nous réunir en personne cette année et de passer deux journées excitantes d'exploration, de partage des connaissances et de réseautage. Considérée comme un engagement commun, la réduction de la pauvreté demande la collaboration de tous les partenaires des TNO. Merci à toutes les personnes qui ont participé à la table ronde et à tous les intervenants d'avoir partagé leurs connaissances avec nous, et d'avoir apporté leur expertise et formulé des observations pertinentes sur les initiatives du GTNO liées à la lutte contre la pauvreté.

Julie Green
Ministre de la Santé et des Services sociaux

Paulie Chinna
Ministre responsable d'Habitation TNO

Executive Summary

The GNWT is committed to reducing poverty in the NWT by working with partners to advance the [Territorial Anti-Poverty Action Plan](#) (Action Plan). The Anti-Poverty Roundtable, the annual meeting of partners working to advance the Action Plan, is an essential part of this collective effort. The Action Plan sets out 5 poverty reduction priorities and is a commitment of all partners to work together to address the causes and impacts of poverty in the NWT.

One of the key priorities under the Action Plan is safe and affordable housing. The pandemic has highlighted existing housing gaps in our system and working together has never been more crucial, as we strive to provide access to safe and affordable housing and reduce homelessness in the North.

The 8th annual Anti-Poverty Roundtable took place May 3-4, 2022, in Yellowknife. The focus of the 2022 Roundtable was on *housing and homelessness*. Hosted by the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) Department of Health and Social Services (HSS) and Housing NWT, the objective of the event was to foster discussion about workable solutions for housing and homelessness issues in the Northwest Territories (NWT) and develop a way forward together.

Roundtable attendees include Indigenous governments, non-government organizations (NGOs), community governments, and industry to discuss housing and homelessness. A total of 79 participants attended in person and 10 participated virtually. All participants took part in a series of presentations followed by breakout group discussions.

This report details what we heard at the Roundtable, organized into two analytical frames: 1) Key Themes, which identifies the priority areas that participants mentioned most often, and 2) Strategic Questions, which aims to organize participant feedback into useable planning information for departments involved in poverty reduction. The findings of each section are as follows:

Key Themes:

- *Improving Access* - in all sessions, participants raised concerns about access to housing, programming, and funding;
- *Prioritizing Indigenous-Led Solutions* - participants reported that they value Indigenous-led programming because it is locally-informed, addresses the unique needs of Northern community members, avoids the pitfalls of cookie-cutter solutions transferred from other contexts, and is consistent with the self-government aims of Indigenous governments;
- *Integrating Programs and Services* - participants shared reflections on the importance of person-centredness, integration of services and navigation for residents, and the value of integrated funding programs.

Strategic Questions:

- *Where are we now?* – participants at the Anti-Poverty Roundtable took the unique opportunity to share their concerns about the state of housing and homelessness in the NWT with the assembled colleagues, experts, and decision-makers;
- *Where do we want to be?* – the overall vision participants shared was one in which housing needs are met for all NWT residents, where communities and Indigenous governments have autonomy to implement housing solutions according to local needs, and where housing and other health and social services are integrated to improve access for all residents;
- *How do we get there together?* - This year's Roundtable participants shared uniquely northern solutions informed by experience in the field and in communities, including: tiny homes, trades education opportunities, funding and decision-making structures that support community autonomy, engagement with residents who have lived experience, and respectful research partnerships that address critical knowledge gaps.

Housing is a universal human right and providing shelter is essential for the long-term wellbeing of NWT residents. Actions, such as those recommended at the Roundtable, are some of the ways to move forward in the NWT.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Sommaire

Le GTNO est résolu à réduire la pauvreté aux TNO en travaillant avec ses partenaires afin de faire progresser le [Plan d'action antipauvreté](#) territorial. Cette réunion annuelle des partenaires qui travaillent à la progression du Plan d'action fait partie intégrante de cet effort collectif. Le plan d'action définit cinq priorités de réduction et affirme un engagement de tous les partenaires à travailler de concert pour s'attaquer aux causes de la pauvreté aux TNO et atténuer leurs effets.

L'une des grandes priorités du plan est l'accès à du logement sûr et abordable. La pandémie a mis en évidence les écarts existant en matière de logement dans notre système. Alors que nous cherchons à donner accès à des logements sûrs et abordables à tous les Ténos et à réduire l'itinérance dans le Nord, travailler ensemble s'avère de plus en plus important.

La 8^e table ronde annuelle antipauvreté, qui portait sur le logement et l'itinérance, a eu lieu les 3 et 4 mai 2022, à Yellowknife. Organisée par le ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et Habitation TNO, cette table ronde visait à encourager les discussions sur les solutions pratiques qui permettraient de résoudre les questions de logement et d'itinérance aux TNO et à établir une marche à suivre commune.

Cette discussion sur le logement et l'itinérance a réuni des représentants de gouvernements autochtones, d'organisations non gouvernementales (ONG) et de l'industrie. En tout, 79 personnes y ont participé en personne et 10 y ont participé virtuellement. Tous les participants ont assisté à une série de présentations suivie de discussions thématiques en petits groupes.

Le présent rapport explique en détail ce que nous avons entendu à la table ronde, et nous l'avons organisé en deux cadres analytiques : d'une part, les thèmes clés qui déterminent les domaines prioritaires que les participants ont mentionnés le plus souvent, et d'autre part, les questions stratégiques, qui visent à organiser les commentaires des participants en renseignements utiles sur la planification pour les ministères qui participent à la lutte contre la pauvreté. Les conclusions des deux sections sont les suivantes :

Thèmes principaux

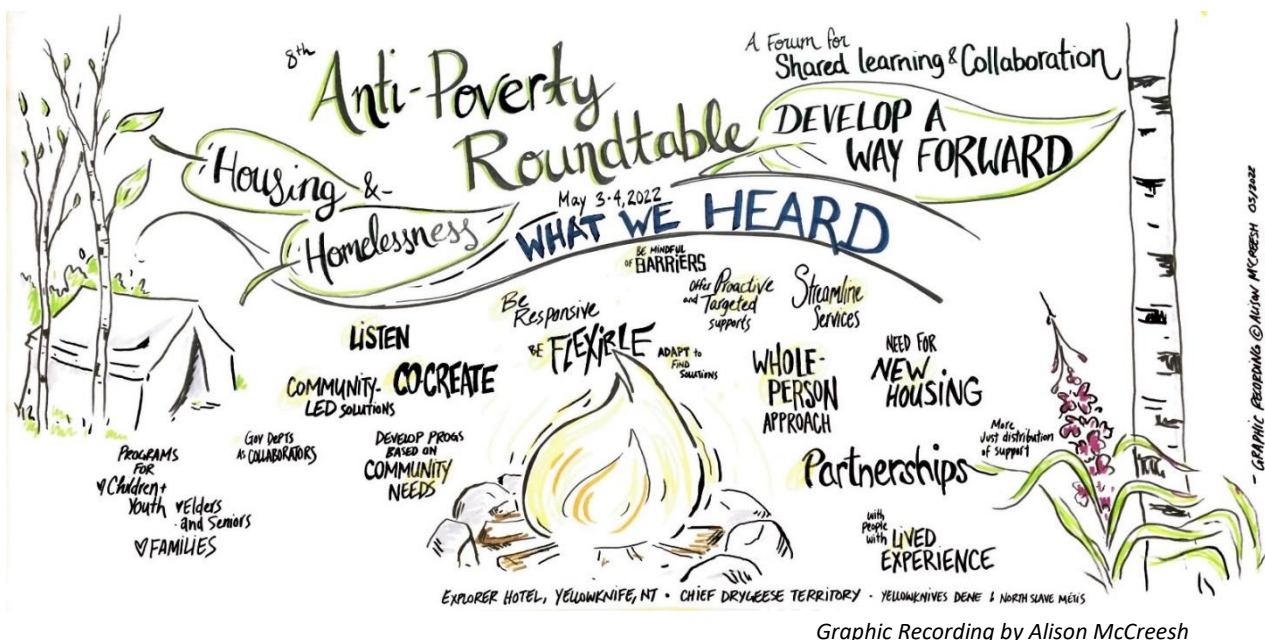
- *Améliorer l'accès* – Dans toutes les séances, les participants ont soulevé des préoccupations sur l'accès au logement, les programmes et le financement liés au logement;
- *Prioriser les projets dirigés par les Autochtones* – Les participants ont souligné qu'ils souhaitent que les programmes soient dirigés par les Autochtones, car ils sont orientés localement, ils répondent mieux aux besoins particuliers des résidents du Nord, ils permettent d'éviter le piège des solutions universelles qui pourraient simplement être transférées d'un contexte à un autre et ils répondent aux objectifs d'autonomie des gouvernements autochtones.

- *Intégrer les programmes et les services* – Les participants ont fait part de leurs observations sur l'importance des services axés sur la personne, de l'intégration de ces services, de l'orientation des résidents vers les services offerts et des programmes de financement intégrés.

Questions stratégiques

- *Où en sommes-nous maintenant?* Les participants ont saisi cette occasion unique pour faire part de leurs préoccupations sur la situation du logement et de l'itinérance aux TNO aux collègues, experts et aux décideurs présents à la table ronde.
- *Quels sont nos objectifs?* – La vision d'ensemble partagée des participants : satisfaire les besoins en logement des résidents des TNO, garantir l'autonomie des administrations communautaires et des gouvernements autochtones pour leur permettre de mettre en œuvre des solutions aux problèmes de logement adaptées aux besoins locaux, intégrer l'accès au logement aux autres services de santé et services sociaux pour améliorer la situation du logement pour tous les résidents.
- *Comment pouvons-nous y parvenir ensemble?* – Cette année, les participants, forts de leur expérience sur le terrain, ont fait part de solutions typiquement nordiques aux problèmes de logement. En voici quelques-unes : construire des minimaisons, offrir des formations dans des métiers spécialisés, mettre en place des structures de financement et de prise de décision appuyant l'autonomie communautaire, effectuer des échanges avec les résidents ayant une expérience vécue dans le domaine, et mettre en place des partenariats de recherche respectueux comblant des lacunes essentielles dans les connaissances.

Le logement est un droit universel et l'hébergement est essentiel pour le bien-être à long terme des Ténos. Les mesures recommandées à la table ronde sont en l'occurrence quelques-unes des solutions pour aller de l'avant aux TNO.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Introduction

The What We Heard report outlines the key findings of the 8th annual Anti-Poverty Roundtable (Roundtable) discussions held May 3-4, 2022. The annual Roundtables have been restructured to focus on a single poverty reduction issue and the focus this year was *housing and homelessness*. A total of 79 delegates participated in person and 10 participated virtually. Participants included representatives from Indigenous governments, community governments, NGOs, industry, and the federal government and those with lived experience.

The Roundtable discussions were held both in-person and virtually to accommodate individuals who were unable to attend due to Covid-19. Presentations were live-streamed and an online breakout group was arranged for those attending virtually. In-person participants were also able to join tours of Yellowknife organizations that contribute to housing and homelessness efforts, such as: the Arctic Indigenous Wellness Foundation's self-determined traditional wellness camp, Home Base Yellowknife's youth dorms, and Energy Wall's energy efficient and northern-appropriate modular home manufacturing facility. Each day featured a lightening round – a session in which 8-10 presenters set up at tables throughout the venue and participants visited tables for fifteen minutes at a time to ask questions and discuss at each table. Lightening round presenters consisted of GNWT program staff, NGO staff, and representatives from Indigenous governments.

Roundtable participants were asked to discuss and provide input on presentations about initiatives that aim to have a positive impact on housing and homelessness in the NWT, such as: GNWT housing and homelessness programming, Integrated Service Delivery, Housing NWT's Strategic Renewal, community-based solutions for housing, methods to promote partnerships, and research on housing and homelessness in the north. Lightning round presentations included information on GNWT and federal initiatives as well as high level discussions about local and Indigenous-led strategies to address housing insecurity and homelessness, including: on-the-land initiatives, shelters, Housing First models, innovative strategies for building and maintaining housing, and other supports for vulnerable populations. These topics were selected by the GNWT Roundtable planning working group, made up from members of Health and Social Services and Housing NWT, with input from the external Anti-Poverty Advisory Committee, which is made up of representatives from among the Anti-Poverty partners. All sessions were captured in graphic recording murals.

Housing is a major issue in the NWT and is used as an indicator of poverty within the territory.¹ The GNWT is committed to reducing poverty in the NWT using a collaborative approach of listening and

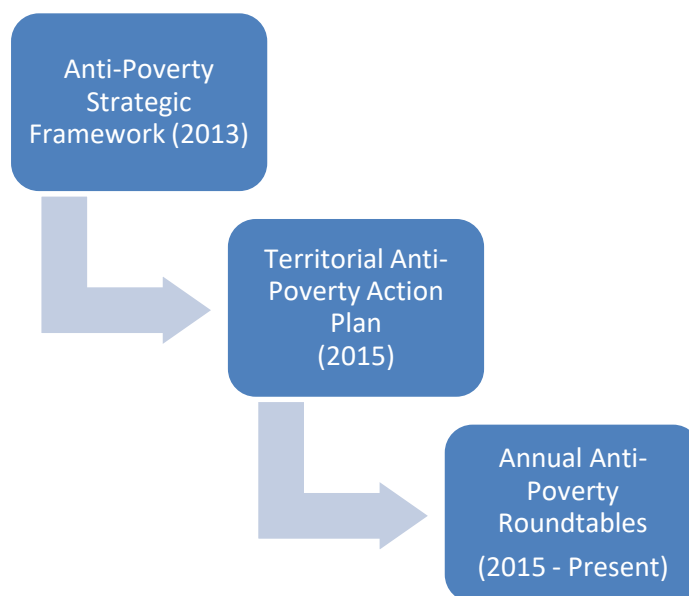
¹ NWT Bureau of Statistics. Poverty Indicators Report. <https://www.statsnwt.ca/Poverty%20Indicators/index.html>

learning from people, Indigenous communities, and partner organizations, to collectively advance our work on housing and homelessness.

Background

In 2013, [*the Anti-Poverty Strategic Framework- Building on the Strengths of Northerners*](#), was tabled in the Legislative Assembly of the NWT. Building upon the strategic framework, the GNWT created the resulting Action Plans. Currently in its second iteration, Working Together II – An Action Plan to Reduce Poverty in the NWT 2019-2022 outlines the GNWT’s commitment to address the needs of those most vulnerable and those at-risk of falling into poverty. The plans envision that departmental actions would build on the strengths of people and communities, so Northerners have access to the supports they need to live in dignity and free from poverty as active participants in community life.² The guiding principles of the Action Plans are:

- **Respect and equality are essential to Anti-Poverty work**
- **People are our most important resource**
- **How we do things is as important as what we do**



The government cannot eliminate poverty alone. To that end, the GNWT is committed to take action in partnership with Indigenous governments, NGOs, community, business, industry, and other partners through implementation of the multi-stakeholder Action Plan. Since 2013, the GNWT has held 8 Anti-Poverty Roundtable discussions. This report, and the findings included, provide data that contribute to the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation aspects of the current Action Plan. As this action plan comes to a close this year, a progress report is being developed to provide key milestones and examine work completed under each action item.

² GNWT. (2019). Working together 2: An action plan to reduce poverty in the Northwest Territories. <https://www.hss.gov.nt.ca/sites/hss/files/resources/working-together-ii-action-plan-reduce-poverty.pdf>

Housing and Homelessness in the NWT

Housing quality, affordability, location, appropriateness, and accessibility are important determinants of health. Within the NWT the availability, affordability and adequacy of housing is lacking. In 2019, housing affordability, defined as spending less than 30% of the household income on housing³, was the most prevalent housing problem in the NWT.

The Federal *Poverty Reduction Act* sets an official measure of poverty for Canada, using the Market Basket Measure (MBM), now called Canada's Official Poverty Line⁴. The federal government has developed a Northern Market Basket Measure to calculate poverty data for the NWT⁵. The basket measured contains 5 categories: food, clothing and footwear, transportation, shelter, and other. For the NWT, shelter is the largest component⁶ recognizing the affect housing can have on poverty rates.

Healthy housing is essential for preventing illness, supporting mental wellness and creating healthy social and physical environments. Overall, 20.1% of households in the NWT were inadequate, meaning they require major repairs compared to the Canadian rate of 7.1%⁷. Addressing inequalities in social determinants of health remains an important area of work for all levels of government in Canada.

Presentation Summaries

The agenda (available as Appendix B to this report) set out two days of presentations, discussions, activities and tours to inspire, incite, and challenge participants in their thinking about housing and homelessness solutions.

³ NWT Bureau of Statistics. (2021). Housing indicators: 2019 NWT community survey. https://www.statsnwt.ca/recent_surveys/2019NWTCommSurvey/2019%20NWT%20Community%20Survey%20Housing%20Indicators.pdf

⁴ Government of Canada. (2019). Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. <https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/poverty-reduction/reports/strategy.html>

⁵ Initial MBM poverty estimates for the NWT were released in November 2021 with 2020 estimates expected to be released by the end of 2022 (more information available here: https://www.statsnwt.ca/prices-expenditures/market_basket_measure/2021_MBM.pdf)

⁶ NWT Bureau of Statistics. (2021). Housing indicators: 2019 NWT community survey. https://www.statsnwt.ca/recent_surveys/2019NWTCommSurvey/2019%20NWT%20Community%20Survey%20Housing%20Indicators.pdf

⁷ NWT Bureau of Statistics. Poverty Indicators Report. <https://www.statsnwt.ca/Poverty%20Indicators/Poverty%20Indicators%202021.pdf>

Presentation 1: K’asho Got’ine Housing Society - Community Based Solutions for Housing

The K’asho Got’ine Housing Society presented on their programming, specifically the Kaduyile Transition Home for men, established in Fort Good Hope to address homelessness. Following the presentation, participants engaged in a breakout group guided by the main facilitation question, “What are some innovative local and Indigenous-led examples that you are aware of within the NWT, Canada and internationally?” Other facilitation questions were: How can Housing NWT support communities to develop innovative solutions in your communities? How can the GNWT support you? What do you see as solutions that can be implemented in your community? For example, could a society such as K’asho Got’ine Housing Society be replicated in your community? What are some examples of innovative culturally appropriate housing and homelessness solutions?

Presentation 2: Housing NWT - Housing NWT's Mandate and Renewal

Housing NWT shared plans for upcoming renewal efforts, including working with Council of Leaders to review NWT HC policies and programs, reviewing and updating programs for Spring 2023, and revising the mission, vision and mandate (full strategy for renewal available here: [Strategy for Renewal Report](#).) The breakout session that followed was guided by the question, “How can we collaborate and work together to increase access to quality housing in the NWT?” Other facilitation questions were: What actions can Housing NWT take to support reconciliation? What forms of culturally safe training should be available to Housing NWT staff to be able to effectively work in the NWT? How can Housing NWT be more transparent with the public and its partner organizations? How can Housing NWT take a client-focused, person-centered and trauma-informed approach? What are some more effective ways for building and maintaining effective relationships with community partners? With Indigenous governments? How can we measure effectiveness for environmental sustainability through our work? How do we know the work we are doing is effective?

Presentation 3: At Home in the North - Partnership Approach to Research and Policy on Northern Housing Solutions

Dr. Shelagh McCartney (Toronto Metropolitan University) presented the upcoming research proposed by a team of researchers and community members developing culturally-safe programs, services, and models for housing and homelessness, developed by and centred in Northern communities. This work will take place across the northern territories and in the northern regions of provinces to inform the National Housing Strategy in Northern and Indigenous Housing. The participant conversation is guided by the question, “how can you take this research back and use it in your community?” Other facilitation questions were: How can we adapt projects in other northern communities to NWT communities? What can we do that other northern communities are doing? Can we generate a research project to determine if it is feasible for the NWT? What do we need in terms of housing and homelessness research in the NWT? What is home to you in the North?

Presentation 4: GNWT Integrated Service Delivery

Katie-Sue Derejko, Territorial Director of Integrated Service Delivery, presented on the territorial government's Integrated Service Delivery (ISD) initiative, which takes a whole-of-government approach to re-imagining government services as an integrated, coordinated, person-centred effort. Updates include the Territorial Senior Management Committee has been established to lead this work, a conceptual framework has been developed to guide planning, a mission/vision/values have been developed, and engagement planning is underway. The subsequent breakout session was guided by the question, "When you are working with government across departments to support residents, what would make that experience better?" Other facilitation questions were: What aspects of the proposed ISD initiative resonated the most with you? What aspects do you think will be most beneficial to your community? Is there anything missing from this concept that are important to include? Who are the most important stakeholders to include in this process? Do you think this will be beneficial for your community? How?

Methodology

Collecting, understanding, and reporting on what we heard at the Roundtable is an important priority. In recent years, the Roundtable discussions have been restructured to focus solely on one topic. This year's focus was housing and homelessness, a key poverty reduction issue identified in the Action Plan. The two-day agenda consisted of presentations about community-driven solutions to housing and homelessness issues from NWT communities, researchers, the territorial government and others, followed by breakout discussions in which participants shared their thoughts, guided by a facilitator. Notetakers recorded information from breakout group and lightning round discussions – these notes became the data on which this report is based.

The strength of this method is that it brings together experts from varying perspectives to have targeted conversations about aspects of housing and homelessness in the NWT. From these conversations, the notetakers can record the key points, resulting in a great deal of information from expert voices that can be used to understand poverty in the context of the NWT and guide poverty reduction efforts. There are, however, limitations to the quality of the data collected using this method: data collected in a group discussion setting will always be impacted by who is at the table, the current of the discussion, and, in the case of the Roundtable model, which presentation preceded the conversation. Furthermore, the Roundtable event provides a unique opportunity for attendees to be heard by high level government officials and other decision-makers, which may influence what participants choose to share.

Delegates from across the NWT attended the hybrid event - anti-poverty partners including Indigenous governments, community governments, NGOs, and industry participated at the event (a full list of participating organizations can be found in Appendix A.) Given participants' commitment to poverty reduction in their communities and their expertise, the responsibility to raise important criticisms and requests can impact feedback that participants chose to share. Like most qualitative data, Roundtable

feedback is valuable for understanding housing and homelessness issues and solutions, however it cannot be treated as objective, unbiased data. The Roundtable method does not guarantee a comprehensive exploration of the topic under discussion because the data collected is necessarily limited to those experts who are able to attend and the flow of discussion. Since the goal of a roundtable is not necessarily to exhaustively map the field, but to leverage the knowledge and creative power of the experts in attendance, there may be aspects of the topic that are missed or not discussed.

What We Heard reports generally do not require complex data analysis to be understood, since they simply report what was said at the event; however, analytical frames can be helpful for organizing the findings and for understanding how the findings can be used. The analysis presented in this report is organized into two analytical frames: 1) Key Themes, which identifies the priority areas that participants mentioned most often, and 2) Strategic Questions, which aims to organize participant feedback into useable planning information for the departments, agencies and organizations working on poverty reduction in the NWT.

Thematic analysis, like the analysis employed in the *Key Themes* section, is useful for observing trends in the data. This section of the findings tells the reader what was said most often, which can be used to identify priorities and common experiences among participants. The themes are presented in the *Findings* section, alongside details to provide context and direct quotations wherever possible. The *Strategic Findings* section presents the data using a different lens designed to move the reader through three key strategic phases: 1) *Where are we now?*: establishing the facts and accepting the challenges and current realities of housing and homelessness in the NWT; 2) *Where do we want to be?*: understanding participants' vision for the future of housing in the NWT and hopes for a better future; 3) *How do we get there together?*: presenting participants' ideas for how to accomplish the vision and solutions for identified gaps in housing and homelessness.

Findings

This section presents the data collected at the Anti-Poverty Roundtable as two separate analyses, each based on interpretation of the same full set of data: 1) Key Themes – the most commonly reported participant responses organized into themes; and 2) Strategic Questions – the participant responses organized into categories based on three strategic planning questions.

Key Themes

The key themes demonstrate the areas of most significant interest to participants. These are the comments and ideas that were raised most often across all sessions of the Roundtable. This section identified the priorities that were voiced most often during the Roundtable.

Improving Access

In all sessions, participants raised concerns about access to housing, programming, and funding. In their questions and feedback, participants aimed to confirm that housing initiatives were inclusive and accessible to vulnerable populations and people with specific equity needs. Specifically, participants were interested in how housing initiatives would support youth, especially those youth who are transitioning out of care and have imminent housing needs. Participants expressed concerns about housing for Elders and seniors being appropriate and available. Participants emphasized that residents with disabilities, mental health, and addiction issues have unique needs that must be considered in the planning and design of housing programs. Participants were most often concerned that these populations have less access to housing, making them more likely to be underhoused, and that existing programs may not be considering their needs, resulting in unnecessary evictions. Participants want to see more proactive efforts to improve access to housing for people with complex needs.

Participants' concerns about access to housing, programming and funding also focused on access for residents living in communities outside of Yellowknife and other regional centres, like Inuvik, Hay River, and Fort Smith. Participants identified access needs, requesting seniors homes and shelters in every community. Participants consistently reflected that the solutions generated by government staff in Yellowknife or elsewhere could not be applied to communities as a "cookie cutter" solution. Participant feedback overwhelmingly suggested that each community has unique housing needs and housing initiatives must work with the smaller communities individually to build solutions that are tailored to local needs.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

The eligibility criteria and capacity of available housing and programming were of significant interest to participants. Participants voiced concerns about insufficient space to adequately and safely house people in communities or address the needs of specific populations (e.g. women's shelters, Elder care homes, transitional housing for youth.) When participants discussed specific examples of housing solutions implemented in the NWT or elsewhere, they tended to be interested in how to address the demand for housing or the number of people a housing initiative could accommodate, particularly for specific target populations (like Elders, youth, people with addictions, etc.) Discussions often reflected the reality that it can be challenging for housing solutions to meet the volume and specificity of residents' needs – an important factor for policymakers and program designers.

Prioritizing Indigenous-led Solutions

Regardless of the specific Roundtable discussion topic, participants overwhelmingly articulated that housing and homelessness solutions in the NWT need to be Indigenous-led. Participants reported that they value Indigenous-led programming because it is locally-informed, addresses the unique needs of Northern community members, avoids the pitfalls of cookie-cutter solutions transferred from other contexts, and is consistent with the self-government aims of Indigenous governments. Participants acknowledged that housing initiatives, programming, and funding are often collaborative efforts between organizations and governments, but they repeatedly emphasized the importance of engaging with the community and local Indigenous governments when planning, designing, and initiating housing and homelessness solutions. Participants reported that they wanted to see local involvement at the earliest stages to allow for authentic engagement and ensure that local realities and priorities are driving the direction of proposed initiatives. Some participants shared examples of their frustration with governments, NGOs, researchers, and others approaching the community for input when solutions had already been planned and approved, so local input could not alter the initiative beyond superficial changes. This situation leaves local governments with few options other than to accept a housing solution that is inappropriate to local context or to refuse much-needed housing. Participants reported wanting to see the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) principles reflected in housing policy and programming by ensuring the Indigenous governments are engaged as equal, autonomous partners in co-creating housing solutions.

What we heard – Improving Access to Housing:

“Need Elders’ homes in each community, shelters for women in each community, supportive homes, rental options. Partnership with Housing NWT is needed and the hamlet should be involved.”

“Homelessness in smaller communities is more prevalent and damaging than in large cities. For example, a community with 100 people and 10 of them do not have homes is much worse than a city of 1 million with 5000 homeless.”

“Yellowknife gets a lot more resources than the small communities which have been neglected for the last 30 years - resources including youth and professionals are drained from the small communities to fuel hubs like Yellowknife. We need to give funds to small communities to invest in their infrastructure. Broad-scope projects made with Yellowknife in mind are a disservice to small community needs.”

In most sessions, some discussion was dedicated to reinforcing the importance of prioritizing the needs and realities of communities. Participants emphasize that they wanted to see communities leading change in housing and homelessness because local expertise is critical to effectively meeting the needs of community members. Repeatedly, participants identified the unique needs of communities, emphasizing that a detailed and

nuanced understanding of local conditions and the needs of Indigenous populations is required to effectively meet the housing needs across the territory. Participants recommended that housing planning and design processes begin locally, then expand to include outside experts at later stages. Participants shared ideas for tailoring housing solutions to Indigenous people's needs, including designing homes to accommodate multi-generation families, co-sleeping arrangements, traditional food preparation, and land-based lifestyles. Other suggestions shared by several participants included designing more accessible rent-to-own programs and reform housing and income support subsidies so they do not penalize residents who seek opportunities to increase their income through casual work, starting a home-based business, or going to school.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

What we heard –Prioritizing Indigenous-led Solutions:

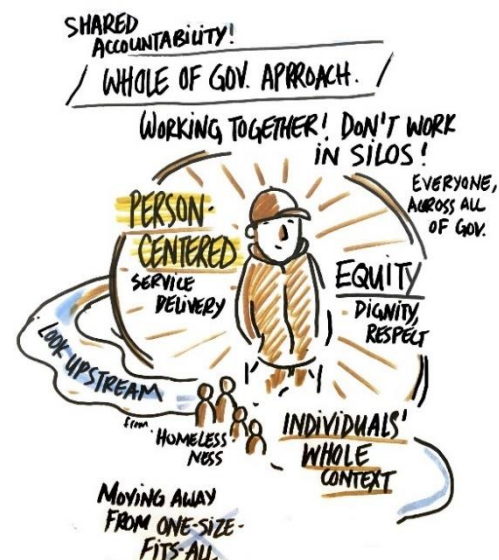
“There is more to housing than just a roof over your head.”

“[We should be] incorporating Indigenous housing concepts instead of colonial outdated concepts: on the land cabins, housing first programming, mix/match ownership with subsidized accommodations.”

“Talk to the people, be visible, hearing from ground zero what they need and actually implement those things. We need more Indigenous and local people working in these programs.”

“Small communities are not against development; they understand and hope to enjoy the benefits of economic development - but they need to be included in it and deciding what those benefits are.”

Several participant discussions proposed that housing policy and programs can be improved by increasing the representation of Indigenous community members in the roles that are leading housing and homelessness change. Several times, participants recommended that the territorial government prioritize hiring Indigenous people for positions with NWT Housing, integrated service delivery, social work, government services officers, and other jobs that support Indigenous people's access to housing and other support programming. Participants also discussed their interest in seeing more positions located in communities to de-centralize housing decision-making. Participants suggested local training programs and employment for community members to work in housing construction, maintenance and repair as opportunities for communities to build capacity and maintain sustainable housing more independently. Community-based pathfinders, navigators or government service officers were discussed as a desirable option for supporting community members needing to be connected with programs and services across government departments.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Integrating Programs and Services

This year's Anti-Poverty Roundtable included a presentation on the GNWT's Integrated Service Delivery (ISD) initiative, which sparked active discussion and tied together several themes discussed throughout the two days of the Roundtable. Participants shared reflections on the importance of person-centredness, integration of services and navigation for residents, and the value of integrated funding programs.

Roundtable discussions about how to provide for the housing and homelessness needs of NWT residents often included consideration of the person-centred approach – several participants reported that a holistic, person-centred approach to wrap-around services is a promising strategy for meeting the complex needs of community members. Participants shared their observations that housing needs are complex and can often be tied to income, health, mental health and addictions, personal and family safety, and many more important social determinants. In addition to the stress imposed by these complex needs and the energy required to address them, participants reported that residents are then required to access services and support from a host of organizations, programs, and government departments, each requiring separate paperwork and processes. Roundtable participants reported that they would like to see services and the larger health and social services system be re-oriented around clients, so that when a client accesses a program or service, the system is able to mobilize the needed resources and connect them to the resident.

Some participants observed that the health and social system is complex and difficult for any resident to navigate, but even more so for residents who are already struggling with barriers to appropriate housing alongside a host of other possibly socially determined barriers. By requiring residents to find their own way to the programs and services that may be able to meet their needs, the system is increasing the challenges that prevent residents from accessing housing and supports to ensure residents are able to remain housed. Participant feedback included recommendations to improve communications between organizations that support residents who are in need of housing, improved cooperation between GNWT departments to ensure that interdepartmental gaps are being addressed and create clear, supportive pathways for residents and community-based partners when accessing inter-departmental services. Participants expressed interest in navigation support, observing that smaller communities benefit from access to government services officers or other roles to support residents when they are navigating services, policies, and paperwork across departments.

What we heard –Integrating Programs and Services:

“[we need] supportive housing meaning you get supported in advocacy, mental health issues, legal issues, maintaining the home.”

“Streamline processes so you don’t have to go all over to different departments...between justice and child services to work on the care coming together instead of youth crossing over.”

“Challenges to local efforts are due to issues in effective integrated interdepartmental collaboration - departments do not even know the gaps in services as they do not communicate with one another.”

Integrated funding models are a key component of systems integration and an important area of interest for Roundtable attendees. Participants reported their experiences accessing funding for housing initiatives tended to be inefficient, confusing, and restricted by policy and regulatory barriers. Participants recommended that funding be allocated directly to communities to support community-led design and implementation of housing and homelessness solutions and reduce centralization of decision-making in Yellowknife. Participants also suggested that communication about available funding for housing needs improvement. Participants consistently reflected that they were not aware of the funding programs speakers referenced in presentations, despite being in roles that deal with housing or community governments. Participants shared examples of housing initiatives that would benefit from additional or matching funds from other funding sources and the Roundtable event offered productive opportunities for networking and information sharing to support existing efforts.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Strategic Questions

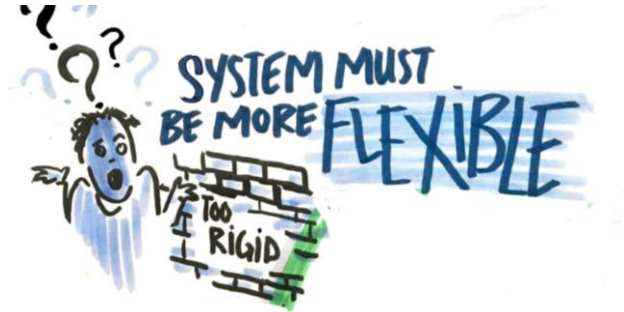
This section of the Findings poses three strategic questions that organize participant feedback into useable planning information for the Anti-Poverty Working Group. Feedback that responds to each question is presented below, moving from “Where Are We Now?” – which presents participant responses to establish the current state of housing and homelessness in the NWT, to “Where Do We Want to Be?” – which presents participant responses that identify a vision for the future of housing and homelessness, and ending with “How Do We Get There Together?” – which presents participant feedback that suggests solutions and ideas for moving towards housing and homelessness goals.

Where Are We Now?

Participants at the Anti-Poverty Roundtable took the unique opportunity to share their concerns about the state of housing and homelessness in the NWT with the assembled colleagues, experts, and decision-makers. Understanding the challenges and gaps in the territorial response to housing and homelessness is an important part of the process of working towards solutions. It is also important for those working in the housing sector or supporting community members in other roles to have an opportunity to have their concerns raised and documented by those making policy and programming decisions.

Key housing challenges the territory is facing, as identified by participants in their comments, include:

- Housing needs are outpacing housing availability in all communities
- There is a perceived systemic failure to provide housing solutions that are appropriate for communities and Indigenous families
- Communities and individuals face high costs for materials and construction
- The complex, unmet needs of people experiencing homelessness create barriers to long term housing under current policies and programs
- Vulnerable populations (Elders and seniors, youth in transition, people experiencing mental health challenges and/or addictions, people who need income support, people involved in the criminal justice system) have specific housing needs that need to be addressed
- The current systemic response to housing problems in the territory is fragmented and does not prioritize community engagement
- Need to replace the system-centred approach to housing with a person-centred approach
- Communications and collaboration challenges make access to funding challenging
- Ongoing frustration with centralized housing decision-making in Yellowknife without engagement of community and Indigenous governments



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

As presented in the previous section of the Findings, participants articulated the complex interconnections of the unique Northern context, persistent barriers, and unmet needs that characterize *where we are now* with regards to housing and homelessness in the territory.

Where Do We Want to Be?

In their responses, participants expressed hopes for the future of housing in the NWT. The overall vision participants shared was one in which housing needs are met for all NWT residents, where communities and Indigenous governments have autonomy to implement housing solutions according to local needs, and where housing and other health and social services are integrated to improve access for all residents.

As discussed in the Key Themes section of the findings, participant responses reflect a strong interest in the needs of vulnerable population groups. Participants envision a housing system that considers the specific needs of different vulnerable populations including Elders and seniors, youth in transition, people experiencing mental health challenges and/or addictions, people who need income support, people involved in the criminal justice system when developing and implementing solutions.

Participants identified several housing goals related to community and Indigenous government autonomy. Participants reported that they would like to see community and Indigenous governments making decisions about local housing needs and solutions directly, with support from the GNWT, NWT Housing, NGOs, other organizations, and experts as needed. As one participant shared, “self-governments are distinct governing authorities, not cookie-cut societies. Each community has distinct needs and dreams that shape their priorities.” Other participants reflected that they wished to see funding structures that more directly empower local decision-makers and do not restrict access to funds based on criteria imposed from outside the community. Participants reported that there are promising ideas for meeting housing needs in their communities, and greater access to funds would enable community leadership to leverage funding from other sources and find unique solutions to suit local conditions.

Participants shared a vision of client-centred housing programs for all communities and a culture-shift that would see the burden of navigating government services move from residents to service providers. Participants reported that they would like to see housing, partnering alongside other health and social services, take a case-by-case approach to finding individualized solutions in partnership with clients.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

This year’s roundtable featured a presentation from researchers working on housing issues and participants were invited to discuss how research might support NWT housing goals. Participants identified several knowledge gaps and data needs that research could address. Information they felt would be valuable included: the health effects of housing stress, alternatives to home-ownership, housing models that account for mental health and addictions challenges, market rent research in all communities, lower cost housing materials, more efficient/less costly supply chains, and general data to fully understand housing and homelessness realities in the NWT such as overcrowding conditions, hidden homelessness, real costs of constructing housing, population-specific needs of Elders, youth and other vulnerable community members.

How Do We Get There Together?

The most important outcome of the Anti-Poverty Roundtable for participants, hosts, partners, and the public is the opportunity to co-create solutions that leverage the deep expertise and wide representation of participants. This year’s Roundtable participants shared uniquely northern solutions informed by experience in the field and in communities.

Participants discussed housing solutions that they felt had promise for their communities. Many participants expressed interest in tiny houses as a solution for housing needs, particularly given the high cost of construction materials and transportation. Participants reported that they approved of the idea of using fewer materials to provide independent homes for more community members with the same amount of funding. Several participants commented that small homes with shared bedrooms for children are more culturally appropriate for Indigenous families living in communities: “We need to change what is considered to be an appropriately sized home.

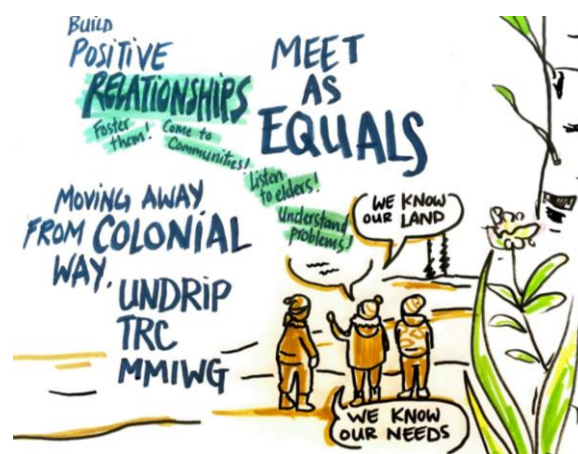
Many of the people in the communities grew up in small one or two bedroom house or log cabins. The houses being developed in Yellowknife are far too elaborate for what we need” (Roundtable Participant, May 3, 2022). Some participants pointed out that, when it comes to tiny home solutions, decision-makers must consider how they can be constructed with access to community services like water, electricity, sewage systems, and other needs. Participants discussed how, in some communities, clustering tiny homes together for shared utilities like trucked water and sewage services could be an option. Some participants expressed concern that location can be a restricting factor and surmised that perhaps land allocation issues had prevented tiny homes from being a more widely-implemented solution.

Some participants suggested that pairing a tiny home construction program with an educational program that integrates trades training could be a unique solution that helps meet housing needs while training community members in much-needed construction and maintenance skills. Participants expressed interest in supporting skills development in areas like construction and maintenance, budgeting, and money management for all community members, but especially those accessing housing programs. One participant shared their wish to see communities “build interest and skills in trades. The participants from Housing NWT stated that skilled trades are missing in all communities – large and small. While it is costly to purchase large items like water tanks, fuel tanks, it is equally expensive to hire people to do the work.” Education and development in these areas strengthens the local availability of trades expertise and increases the likelihood that residents accessing housing and homelessness supports will be able to remain housed. The Housing Apprenticeship Program, run by Housing NWT, is an example of an initiative currently underway in the NWT to address this need. The program aims to fill 12 student trades positions each year to increase capacity in the communities and train residents in the trades.



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Participants shared their ideas for accomplishing their vision of funding and decision-making structures that support community autonomy. Several participants reported that they had not heard of most of the funding programs that were presented or discussed. Participants recommended that organizations who offer funding for housing solutions take a more proactive approach to communicating about funding opportunities to ensure that community governments and other organizations are consistently made aware of funders, programs, and terms of funding. Other recommendations included requesting that funders offer grant-writing support to community members and organizations who want to apply for funds, creating a single integrated funding pot for all housing and remove barriers to applying, making capital funding available to communities in addition to program funds, stabilize funding for more long-term planning, and to ensure that funding is provided directly to communities with enough flexibility for them to use it as they prefer – as one participant said, “provide funding to communities without making them jump through hoops” (Roundtable Participant, May 4, 2022).



Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Several participants identified the reporting required by most funders to be onerous, unnecessary, and a barrier to providing housing. Organizations that administer funding programs and attended the Roundtable reported that their funding is designed to be direct to communities to support community-directed use of funds. They also shared that as requests for funding increase, organizations have more leverage to request additional funding from the federal government and other funders. Participants also responded favourably to the model used by the K’asho Go’tine Housing Society to access a wider variety of funding and suggested this could be a promising option in some communities, while acknowledging that this requires strong interagency relationships in each community.

Participants were happy to see that NWT Housing is reforming their programming because there were several specific recommendations for how they could more effectively work with NWT communities. Participants want to see more engagement with communities and people with lived experience of housing vulnerability and homelessness as part of the process for designing housing programming and policies. Participants also shared serious concerns with the current points system used by housing to determine a resident’s level of need – they would like to see the system reformed to ensure that community members can access

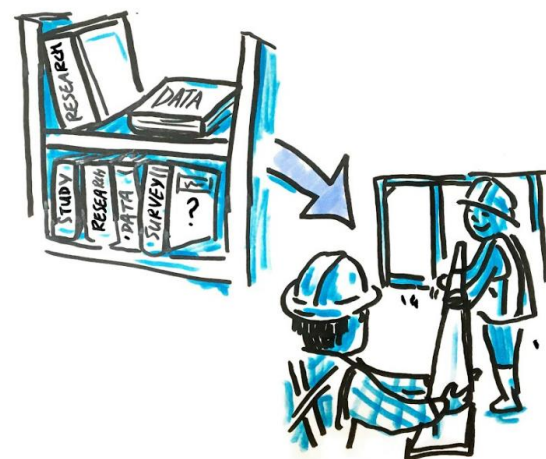


Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

housing while also taking advantage of educational and employment opportunities. Participants also recommended that NWT Housing work to integrate more seamlessly with other government departments and non-government agencies in order to support clients who have multiple or complex needs: “When people are in arrears the Housing worker should be referring them to other programs that are available within the community, like HAF [the Homelessness Assistance Fund] or CNHB [the Canada-NWT Housing Benefit], to pay off arrears.”

Several participants expressed interest in partnering with researchers and experts to address key knowledge gaps and data needs, but participants had specific recommendations for how this work should be done. Participant comments suggested that many would be willing to partner with researchers focused on applied solutions and open, plain language communication – attendees were emphatic that researchers need to prioritize making their findings relevant to community partners and communicating in an understandable and accessible way. Participants reported that they were interested in working with researchers who are willing to partner with Indigenous governments to address the uniquely local concerns in each region or community. Participants

did express hesitancy about working with researchers from southern Canada or elsewhere because of previous negative experiences in which experts failed to listen to Northern expertise, overlooked important local context, or attempted to impose made-elsewhere quick fixes because they had not engaged the community in the process of co-creating solutions. Given the difficult history of unethical and extractive research in the NWT, researchers interested in addressing the data needs in the NWT will need to work collaboratively with community and Indigenous governments to build a respectful, reciprocal relationship that meets the needs of all parties.



IMPLEMENT

Graphic Recording by Alison McCreesh

Conclusion

The purpose of the 2022 Anti-Poverty Roundtable discussion was to foster collaborative engagement to discuss how to collectively address housing and homeless in the NWT. The discussions at the Roundtable reflect some of the top concerns and ideas for improvements from community experts in housing and homelessness from across the NWT. We acknowledge that while there were many organizations in attendance that represent many communities and populations, there were important voices that were not included and issues that could not be fully addressed as part of this event. Future work should consider the experiences of the NWT’s underhoused population.

The findings of this report provide data that will inform the development of the next Territorial Anti-Poverty Action Plan, specifically, the key milestones under the Safe and Affordable Housing and Integrated Continuum of Services pillars. This iteration of the Roundtable provided the attendees with the opportunity to learn from wide expertise, drawn from every region of the NWT and from many fields that work to address the housing needs of NWT residents. The analysis of the knowledge shared at this event will provide a solid foundation for the Anti-Poverty Working Group to set their strategic direction on future work in the areas of housing and homelessness. The GNWT is committed to further exploring these recommended actions and to updating Roundtable participants on progress.

Appendix A: List of Participating Organizations

Acho Dene Koe First Nation

Aklavik Community Corporation

Aklavik Indian Band

Alternatives North

Arctic Energy Alliance

At Home in the North

City of Yellowknife

Cloudberry Wellness

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Community Government of Wekweeti

Community Government of Whati

De Beers

Deh Cho Friendship Centre

Deline Got'ine Government

Dene Nation

Denesoline Coporation

Employment and Social Development, Government of Canada

Food First Foundation

Food Rescue Yellowknife

Fort Norman Metis Land Corp

Foster Family Coalition

FOXY/SMASH

Gwich'in Tribal Council

Gwichya Gwich'in Council

Habitat for Humanity NWT

Hamlet of Aklavik
Hamlet of Tulita
Hay River Committee for Persons with Disabilities
Home Base Yellowknife
Incorporated Hamlet of Tuktoyaktuk
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
Inuvik Justice Committee
Inuvik Native Band
Inuvik Youth Centre
Jean Marie River First Nation
K'asho Got'ine Charter Community
K'asho Got'ine Government Negotiations Secretariat
K'asho Got'ine Housing Society
Liidlíi Kue First Nation
Nahanni Butte Dene Band
Native Women's Society
Norman Wells Land Corporation
NWT Chamber of Commerce
NWT Disabilities Council
NWT Human Rights Commission
NWT Literacy Council
NWT Metis Nation
NWT Recreation and Parks Association
NWT Senior Society
NWTAC
Pehdzeh Ki First Nation

Rio Tinto Diavik Diamond Mines
Salt River First Nation
Soaring Eagle Friendship Centre
Status of Women Council of the NWT
Tahiuqtiit Womens Society
The Salvation Army Yellowknife
Tlicho Friendship Centre
Tlicho Government
Town of Fort Smith
Tsiigehtchic Charter Community
Tulita Dene Band
Tulita Land Corporation
Union of Northern Workers
West Point First Nation
Yellowknife Women's Society
Yellowknives Dene First Nation
YWCA NWT

Appendix B: Anti-Poverty Roundtable Agenda

| TUESDAY, MAY 3, 2022 | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| 7:30 AM | Registration opens at Explorer Hotel & Breakfast | |
| 8:30 AM | Opening prayer and welcome | Elder and/or Drummers |
| 8:40 AM | Opening remarks | Honourable Julie Green Minister of Health and Social Services |
| 8:50 AM | Opening remarks | Honourable Paulie Chinna Minister Responsible for the Housing NWT |
| 9:00 AM | Roundtable Format and Objectives | Peggy Day, Co-Chair Sara Brown, Co-Chair |
| 9:15 AM | Table Introductions | All |
| 9:30 AM | GNWT Update on Housing and Homelessness | Deputy Ministers' Panel |
| 10:00 AM | Health Break | |
| 10:15 AM | GNWT Update Questions | All |
| 10:35 AM | Presentation: K'asho Got'ine Housing Society | Wanda Grandjambe, Senior Manager, KGHS Brenda Pierrot, Home Coordinator, |

| | | |
|----------|---|--|
| | | Kaduyile Transition Home |
| 11:10 AM | Breakout Group - Topic: Community Based Solutions for Housing | Facilitated discussions |
| 11:40 AM | Report Back | |
| 12:00 PM | Lunch | |
| 1:00 PM | Lightning Rounds - short interactive sessions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inuvialuit Regional Corporation Homelessness Initiatives 2. Reaching Home Fund 3. YWCA 4. Yellowknife Women's Society 5. Salvation Army 6. Hay River Emergency Shelter 7. Northern Pathways to Housing 8. Housing NWT - Homelessness |
| 3:00 PM | Community tours: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arctic Indigenous Wellness Foundation 2. Energy Wall 3. Home Base Yellowknife | |
| | | |

| | |
|---------|--------------|
| 6:00 PM | End of Day 1 |
|---------|--------------|

| WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 2022 | | |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 7:30 AM | Registration opens at Explorer Hotel & Breakfast | |
| 8:30 AM | Overview of Day 1 and plan for Day 2 | Co-Chairs |
| 8:50 AM | Presentation: Housing NWT's Mandate and Renewal | Eleanor Young, President and CEO, Housing NWT |
| 9:10 AM | Breakout Group - Topic: Strategic Renewal | Facilitated discussions |
| 9:40 AM | Report Back | |
| 10:00 AM | Health Break | |
| 10:15 AM | Presentation: At Home In the North - partnership approach to research and policy on northern housing solutions | Dr. Shelagh McCartney, At Home in the North |
| 10:35 AM | Breakout Group - Topic: Partnerships and Research | Facilitated discussions |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------|---|---|
| 10:55 AM | Report Back | |
| 11:10 AM | Presentation: Integrated Service Delivery | Katie-Sue Derejko, Territorial Director, Integrated Service Delivery, Department of Justice |
| 11:30 AM | Breakout Group | Facilitated discussions |
| 11:50 AM | Report Back | |
| 12:00 PM | Lunch | |
| 1:00 PM | Lightning Rounds - short interactive sessions | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nahanni Butte Community Repair Program 2. Habitat for Humanity 3. CMHC 4. Tlicho Government 5. Yellowknives Dene First Nation 6. Arctic Energy Alliance 7. Seniors Aging In Place 8. CNHB – Canada NWT Housing Benefit 9. Public Housing on Points System 10. Housing Maintainer Apprenticeship Program |

| | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 3:00 PM | Health Break | |
| 3:15 PM | Closing Presentation: What We Heard | Ori Wah-Shee, Senior Advisor, Anti-Poverty, Health and Social Services |
| 3:35 PM | Closing Comments | Co-Chairs |
| 3:45 PM | Closing Prayer | Elder and/or Drummers |
| 4:00 PM | End of Day 2 | |

Appendix C: Other Related Resources

Documents

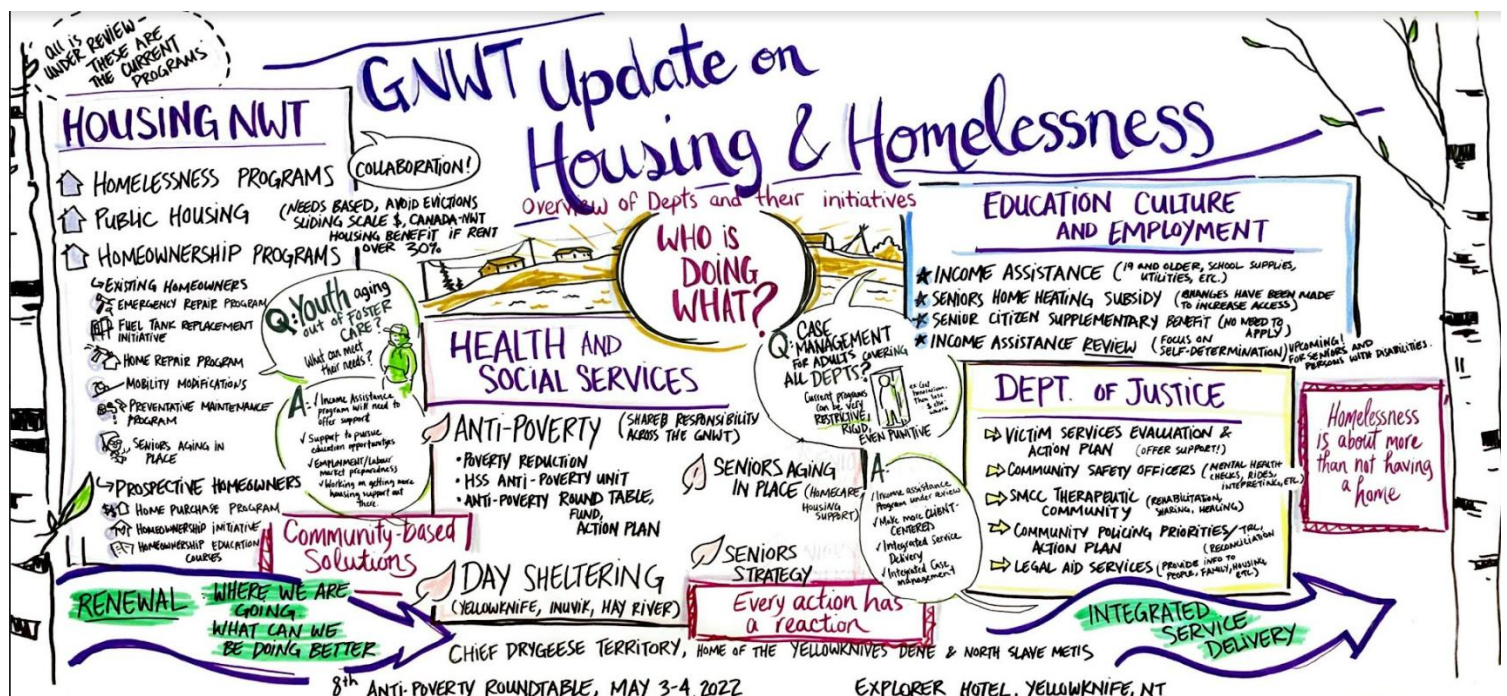
- [Working Together II: An Action Plan to Reduce and Eliminate Poverty in the Northwest Territories 2019-2022](#)
- [Report on Progress Under the Strategic Framework to Reduce Poverty in the NWT: 2013-2018](#)
- [A Strategy for Renewal of the Northwest Territories Housing Corporation](#)
- [Housing NWT Mission, Values and Vision](#)
- [What We Heard: 2021 Anti-Poverty Roundtable Report](#)

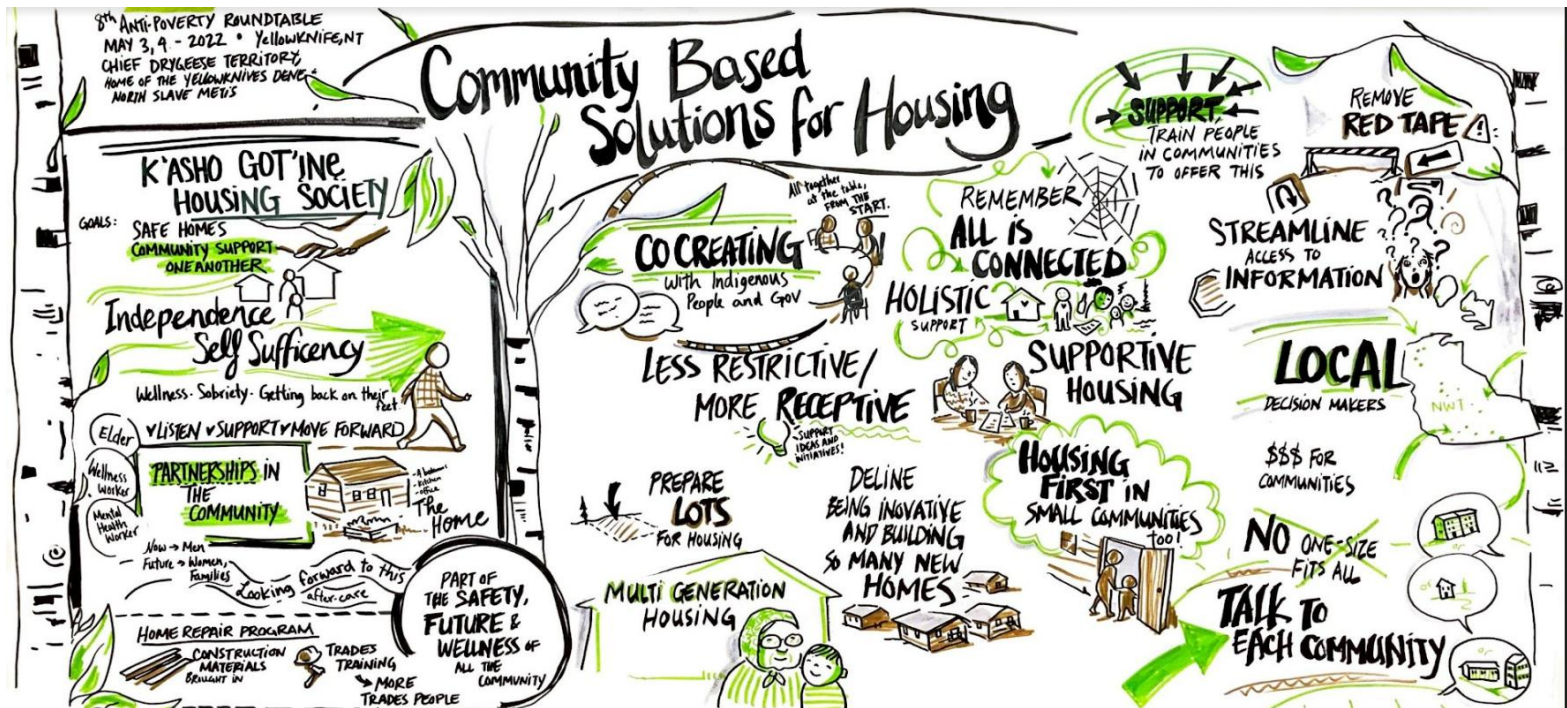
Video Resources

- [GNWT Update on Housing and Homelessness - Anti-Poverty Roundtable - May 3, 2022](#)
- [K'asho Got'ine Housing Society - Anti-Poverty Roundtable - May 3, 2022](#)
- [Housing NWT Renewal - Anti-Poverty Roundtable - May 4, 2022](#)
- [At Home in the North - Anti-Poverty Roundtable - May 4, 2022](#)
- [Integrated Service Delivery \(ISD\) - Anti-Poverty Roundtable - May 4, 2022](#)

Appendix D: Graphic Recording

Alison McCreesh provided graphic recording for the Anti-Poverty Roundtable, recording both days of presentations, Q&As, breakout session feedback, and Day1's lightening round.







INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY

Residents to receive
• Support they need
• When they need it
• In ways that are

SHARED ACCOUNTABILITY!

WHOLE OF GOV. APPROACH.

WORKING TOGETHER! DON'T WORK IN SILOS!



Integrated Service Delivery

DOCS AVAILABLE IN INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

ACTUALLY AVAILABLE (NOT JUST SAY THEY CAN BE REQUESTED)

Trickp Yehi
Dene Zoolie
Substantive Yehi

CONSULTATION WITH FRONTLINE WORKERS

TRAIN ISD WORKER FROM THE COMMUNITY TO OFFER SERVICES IN THE COMMUNITY

WE KNOW THE BEST WAY FOR OUR COMMUNITY

WE KNOW THE PEOPLE WHAT THEY NEED

GRASSROOTS ALREADY DOES INTEGRATED SERVICE DELIVERY

GET BUY-IN (AND TRAINING!) FROM HIGHER LEVELS

STABILITY + CONSISTENCY

ONE DOOR
GUILT, ONE PERSON

COMMUNICATION OF THE EXISTENCE OF ISD

GOV. DOES NOT UNDERSTAND REALITY ON THE GROUND

LOOK AT EXISTING POLICIES/CONCERNS

HUMANISTIC APPROACH

CULTURE OF SAFETY, ALLOWED TO MAKE MISTAKES, ALLOWED TO MAKE DECISIONS AND EXCEPTIONS

GET HUMAN ON THE WIRE!

NO
YES
I WILL LOOK INTO THAT FOR YOU, BEBBE

8th ANTI-POVERTY ROUNDTABLE, MAY 3rd, 2022 • YELLOWKNIFE, NT • CHIEF DRYGEBE TERRITORY HOME OF THE YELLOWKNIFE DENE AND NORTH SLAVE METIS

LISTEN

BOTTOM-UP APPROACH
LOCAL INVOLVEMENT

CUSTOMIZED FOR EACH COMMUNITY

ONE SIZE FITS ALL
SIT DOWN WITH INDIGENOUS GOVS.

