



Housing, Infrastructure
and Communities Canada

Logement, Infrastructures
et Collectivités Canada

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada

2026-27 Departmental Plan

The Honourable Gregor Robertson

Minister of Housing and Infrastructure and Minister
responsible for Pacific Economic Development
Canada

Canada

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Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's 2026-27 Departmental Plan

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At a glance

This departmental plan details Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's priorities, plans, and associated costs for the upcoming three fiscal years.

These plans align with the priorities outlined in the [Mandate Letter](#), as well as Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's [Vision, mission, raison d'être and operating context](#).

Key priorities

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada identified the following key priorities for 2026-27:

- Lead federal housing policy and program development to increase housing supply and improve affordability, including through effective federal stewardship and collaboration with Building Canada Homes.
- Advance federal efforts to prevent and reduce homelessness
- Deliver impact-focused investments to enable complete, transit-oriented communities
- Invest in infrastructure to build strong, resilient communities, and a long-term economic advantage
- Support the construction, operations and maintenance of major bridges and projects.

- Catalyze private investment to promote participation in large-scale infrastructure projects, the development of a modern housing industry, and improvements in community infrastructure

Comprehensive Expenditure Review

The government is committed to restraining the growth of day-to-day operational spending to make investments that will grow the economy and benefit Canadians.

As part of meeting this commitment, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada is implementing the following spending reductions:

- **2026-27:** \$488,708,832
- **2027-28:** \$648,795,886
- **2028-29:** \$972,041,066

It is anticipated that these spending reductions will involve a decrease of approximately 190 full-time equivalents by 2028-29.

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada will achieve these reductions by doing the following:

- Reductions in contributions and support activities related to the Supporting Climate Resilient Initiative
- Reductions in contributions and related operations to housing enabling programs
- Reductions in contributions and related operations to legacy infrastructure programs
- Reductions in contributions and related operations to public transit
- Implementing horizontal efficiency initiatives including delayering and streamlining the management cadre and operations

The figures in this Departmental Plan reflect these reductions.

Highlights for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada in 2026-27

To advance federal efforts to increase housing supply and restore affordability, Build Canada Homes (BCH)—a special operating agency (SOA) established within HICC—will leverage public lands, deploy flexible financial tools, prioritize sustainable construction, and act as a catalyst for a more productive and innovative homebuilding sector. In 2026-27, BCH will deliver early investments, foster partnerships, and drive innovation, while laying the foundation to transition from a SOA to an arm’s length organizational entity. This will require ongoing work to confirm policy, financial, and legislative authorities. It will also require building out core functions, such as governance structures and operational systems, to enable large-scale affordable housing delivery and the strengthening of public-private collaboration.

In 2026-27, HICC will continue to deliver impact-focused investments to enable complete, transit-oriented communities systems by implementing the Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF). The CPTF will provide municipalities, transit authorities and other eligible recipients with the stable,

predictable funding they need to plan and implement key public transit projects over the long term. The core objectives of this funding are to increase the use of public transit and active transportation; support the development of housing supply and affordability as part of complete, transit-oriented communities; and increase mobility options for Canadians.

HICC will also invest in infrastructure to build strong, resilient communities through the launch of the new Build Communities Strong Fund (BCSF). The Fund will provide \$51 billion over 10 years starting in 2026-27 to support a wide range of infrastructure projects and help our local communities build Canada strong. In 2026-27, HICC will undertake the implementation and delivery of this new Fund and its three funding streams. The Provincial and Territorial Stream will provide \$17.2 billion over 10 years to support housing enabling infrastructure, such as roads, water and wastewater, and infrastructure at colleges and universities. As part of this funding \$5 billion will be dedicated to a Health Infrastructure Fund over the next 3 years. BCSF's Direct Delivery Stream (\$6 billion) will support regionally significant projects, large building retrofits, climate adaptation initiatives, and community infrastructure. Finally, the Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF) will be rebranded as the Community Stream (\$27.8 billion) of the BCSF, and continue to provide yearly funding to provinces and territories, who in turn will flow the funds to their municipalities.

In 2026-27, total planned spending (including internal services) for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada is \$10,452,471,061 and total planned full-time equivalent staff (including internal services) is 1,614.

Summary of planned results

The following provides a summary of the results the department plans to achieve in 2026-27 under its main areas of activity, called "core responsibilities."

Core responsibility 1: Housing and Homelessness

Planned spending: \$1,044,870,486

Planned human resources: 444

More information about [Housing and Homelessness](#) can be found in the full plan.

Core responsibility 2: Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building

Planned spending: \$9,323,760,608

Planned human resources: 711

More information about [Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building](#) can be found in the full plan.

For complete information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's total planned spending and human resources, read the [Planned spending and human resources section](#) of the full plan.

From the Minister

I am pleased to present the 2026-27 Departmental Plan for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada. This year's report outlines HICC's plan to build complete, connected, and resilient communities. In 2026-27, the Department will advance policies and programs to improve housing affordability; modernize homebuilding; and invest in critical infrastructure. These investments in water systems, roads, and public transit will help unlock housing and support sustainable economic growth.

The Government of Canada is building a stronger, more resilient economy by investing in nation-building projects, unlocking new markets for Canadian businesses, and driving innovation at home. Canada is facing real challenges—from the geopolitical landscape to affordability pressures and the housing crisis—but they are not insurmountable. Our Government is acting decisively to turn these headwinds into opportunities. A key part of that plan is investing in affordable housing, building a modern, productive homebuilding industry and making generational investments in infrastructure that will strengthen communities and drive Canada's economy forward.

Housing and homelessness remains a top priority for the Government of Canada, and the Department will continue to lead federal efforts to solve the housing crisis through a comprehensive suite of programs and initiatives. A strong federal role in affordable and non-market housing is central to this mission and Build Canada Homes will be key. Build Canada Homes will operate within HICC as a Special Operating Agency until its transition to a standalone federal entity reporting directly to the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure. Build Canada Homes is part of a broader series of federal measures to double housing construction, restore affordability, and reduce homelessness. HICC will help advance the agency's mandate to scale up affordable housing by leveraging public lands, deploying flexible financial tools, and acting as a catalyst for modern methods of construction. These efforts will also strengthen supply chains and support Canadian industries such as softwood lumber through our Buy Canadian Policy. Build Canada Homes will also build supportive and transitional housing to tackle homelessness and help people get back on their feet. Alongside this work, Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy and the Veteran Homelessness Program will continue to prevent and reduce homelessness.

HICC will continue to collaborate closely with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. CMHC plays a key role in Canada's housing continuum and in the coming year it will continue to support the Government's efforts to make housing more affordable through its market-oriented programs and services.

In addition to the Department's work in the housing and homelessness space, HICC will prioritize generational infrastructure investments, including funding for housing-related, transportation, health infrastructure and infrastructure at colleges and universities. These investments will help build complete communities, improve connectivity for people and businesses, and strengthen Canada's economy. The cornerstone of the Department's infrastructure plan is the new Build Communities Strong Fund. This initiative will support a wide range of critical infrastructure investments to help unlock housing supply and support economic growth across Canada. Projects will support economic prosperity, housing, education, health, transportation, and climate adaptation. HICC will design the Fund, establish delivery mechanisms, and work with provinces,

territories, and municipalities. The existing Canada Community-Building Fund will be the dedicated Community stream of the Build Communities Strong Fund and will continue to support a broad range of infrastructure needs for Canada's communities. The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund will continue to support the delivery of essential services like drinking water and wastewater, while helping to lower the cost of building new homes. The Canada Public Transit Fund will also provide stable, predictable funding for transit and active transportation infrastructure.

Natural hazards and extreme weather events triggered by climate change are becoming more frequent and severe, increasing the need for infrastructure that can withstand these challenges. In 2026–27, the Department will focus on the Climate Insight Platform and the Roster of Experts, which will provide communities with timely access to information, resources, and technical advice, particularly where local capacity is limited. The Department will also continue to oversee projects already funded through the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund and the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program.

A strong economy relies on the safe and efficient movement of people and goods. Investments in transportation infrastructure will help create transit-oriented communities that connect people to jobs and services, reduce emissions, and support economic opportunity. HICC will also support the Major Projects Office and Transport Canada in advancing Alto, the country's first high-speed rail network. With the historic Quebec Bridge now under federal stewardship, the Department will advance ongoing efforts with Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated to secure its future. Progress on key crossings—such as the Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor and the Gordie Howe International Bridge—remains central to HICC's nation-building agenda, with the Gordie Howe International Bridge set to open in 2026.

The Canada Infrastructure Bank will also continue to be an important strategic investment vehicle for the federal government. Its increased funding and scope this year will permit the Bank to invest in more revenue-generating projects across its established sectors, projects referred to the Major Projects Office, more Indigenous housing needs and priorities, and AI infrastructure projects.

Building a renewed, meaningful relationship with Indigenous Peoples will also continue to be a priority as we work in partnership to improve access to safe and culturally appropriate housing and infrastructure. HICC is committed to deepening its partnerships with Indigenous partners, all levels of government, not-for-profits, local organizations, and private industries to leverage expertise and best practices, and its relationships with stakeholders.

In 2026–27, the Department will also implement the Government's Comprehensive Expenditure Review (CER) measures. Decisions under CER have been made to protect key priorities—such as housing, homelessness, and resilient infrastructure—while minimizing impacts on Canadians and stakeholders.

The 2026-27 Departmental Plan is HICC's roadmap for turning ambition to action, and building strong communities today and into the future. I invite you to read this plan to learn more about HICC's policies and programs to increase housing affordability, build generational infrastructure, and help Canadians get ahead.



The Honourable Gregor Robertson
Minister of Housing and Infrastructure and Minister responsible for Pacific Economic Development
Canada

Plans to deliver on core responsibilities and internal services

Core responsibilities and internal services

- [Core responsibility 1: Housing and Homelessness](#)
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Core responsibility 1: Housing and Homelessness

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Description

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC) supports projects that advance national housing outcomes, reduce and prevent homelessness, and foster inclusive and complete communities.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility contributes to the “Prosperity” domain of the Quality of Life Framework for Canada and, more specifically, “Core housing need”, “Acceptable housing”, and “Homelessness”. It does this through setting policies for the development of affordable housing, and addressing homelessness that targets the needs of Canadians and stakeholders (public/private partners) while considering finite resources.

Indicators, results and targets

This section presents details on the department’s indicators, the actual results from the three most recently reported fiscal years, the targets and target dates for Housing and Homelessness. Details are presented by departmental result.

Table 1: Result 1.1: Facilitating housing supply in communities across Canada

Table 1 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 1.1: Facilitating housing supply in communities across Canada.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
1.1.1: Enabling growth in the supply of housing across Canada ¹	2022-23: Not available ² 2023-24: Not available ² 2024-25: Not available ²	Not available ¹	March 31, 2027
1.1.2: Enabling growth in the supply of Social and Affordable Housing across Canada	2022-23: Not available ² 2023-24: Not available ² 2024-25: Not available ²	2%	March 31, 2027

Table 2: Result 1.2: Homelessness is reduced across Canada

Table 2 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 1.2: Homelessness is reduced across Canada.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
1.2.1: Percentage change from a baseline ³ of shelter users experiencing chronic homelessness	Relative to 2016 baseline: 2022-23: +17% ⁴ 2023-24: +22% ⁴ 2024-25: +34% ⁴	34% ⁵ increase from 2016 baseline, reflecting no change from 2024-25 chronic shelter use ⁶	March 31, 2027

Additional information on the [detailed results and performance information](#) for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s program inventory is available on GC InfoBase.

Plans to achieve results

The following section describes the planned results for Housing and Homelessness in 2026-27.

Result 1.1: Facilitating housing supply in communities across Canada

All Canadians deserve a safe and affordable place to call home. Families are struggling to afford housing, and vulnerable populations are disproportionately impacted.

To help make housing more attainable and affordable for Canadians, a significant increase in the supply of all types of housing, including market housing, social and affordable housing and transitional and supportive housing, is required. Build Canada Homes (BCH) was launched on September 14, 2025 as a Special Operating Agency (SOA) housed temporarily within HICC until it transitions to a standalone federal entity. BCH will leverage public lands, offer flexible financial

¹ This indicator, target and associated methodologies will be updated through the upcoming Departmental Results Framework amendment process to more clearly reflect the federal contribution to housing supply, including programs delivered by CMHC under the National Housing Strategy.

² HICC's Departmental Results Framework (DRF) was amended for fiscal year 2025-26, including the addition of two new indicators. As 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 are new indicators, actual results for prior years are presented as not available.

³ The baseline refers to the estimated number of shelter users who were chronically homeless in 2016.

⁴ Data is derived from [the National Shelter Study](#).

⁵ This is the equivalent of a 0% change from the percentage of shelter users experiencing chronic homelessness reported in 2024-25. As the previous results indicate, the percentage of shelter users experiencing homelessness reported in recent years has increased since the baseline set in 2016 due to socio-economic factors including the COVID-19 pandemic, a tighter housing market, and decreased affordable rental availabilities which has increased the cost of living cost and increase housing unaffordability.

⁶ As the Government of Canada does not have sole jurisdiction over homelessness, this expected target is considered a shared one with attribution distributed across a range of stakeholders, community service providers, and other orders of government.

incentives, attract private capital, facilitate large portfolio projects, and support modern manufacturers to build the homes that Canada needs.

BCH will grow the supply of affordable and community housing by working with mission-driven organizations whose core purpose is to advance social, community, or equity-focused goals. These include non-profits, co-operatives, Indigenous housing providers, and organizations supporting women, people with disabilities, newcomers, and those in need of supportive and transitional housing.

BCH will also work closely with community partners and the Canada Lands Company (CLC) to drive a more productive and innovative homebuilding sector, and support the Government of Canada's Buy Canadian Policy by prioritizing Canadian materials, strengthening domestic supply chains, and creating jobs.

In 2026-27, BCH will continue to make investments, build partnerships and advance innovation, while laying the groundwork for a transition from an SOA to an arm's length organization. In particular, the organization will deliver first investments, including building 4,000 Direct Build units on federal lands in Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Longueuil and Dartmouth, deploying \$1 billion to build supportive and transitional units for those experiencing or at risk of homelessness, and advancing partnerships to deliver new homes (e.g., agreement with Nunavut for 750 units).

In 2026-27, HICC will also continue to lead robust, proactive engagement to inform the renewal of the National Housing Strategy to ensure that the design and delivery of federal housing policies and programs meet the needs of Canadians. While BCH will support the critical need to increase the supply of affordable housing across the country, providing advice on the renewal of other important elements of the National Housing Strategy that are scheduled to sunset in March 2028 will be a priority. These include the Canada Housing Benefit and support for existing social housing through provincial and territorial bilateral agreements, as well as critical homelessness supports through Reaching Home.

The Department intends to undertake extensive stakeholder engagement during 2026-27 to inform the renewal of the National Housing Strategy, including by leveraging the FPT Ministerial Forum on Housing and homelessness. Shared priorities amongst PTs, municipalities and indigenous partners include increasing housing supply, with a focus on affordable housing; supporting Indigenous Services Canada and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada as they work with First Nations, Inuit and Métis to develop an indigenous housing strategy; and enhancing the speed and efficiency in delivering housing by scaling up modern methods of construction through accelerating the adoption of modular, prefabricated, and other innovative technologies. Enhanced engagement and intelligence gathering will ensure that housing policy and program design reflects regional realities, emerging market conditions and sector expertise, ultimately strengthening the Department's capacity to improve housing in communities across Canada.

Under the *National Housing Strategy Act*, the National Housing Council provides advice to the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure based on analysis and engagement with the public and subject-matter experts, ensuring participation and inclusion in Canada's housing policy development process. In 2026-27, the Council will focus its advice on a series of papers supporting the renewal of Canada's National Housing Strategy, with an emphasis on improving

housing outcomes, preventing homelessness, and fostering inclusive and complete communities. This year, the Council will also conduct a review focused on inaccessible housing.

The Department is also committed to ensuring that federal infrastructure investments help improve housing supply and affordability across Canada, by prioritizing housing-enabling infrastructure to address housing pressures from coast-to-coast-to-coast.

The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) supports the Government of Canada's commitment to addressing the housing crisis in communities of all sizes. CHIF aims to accelerate the construction and upgrading of drinking water, wastewater, stormwater and solid waste infrastructure, which is essential for new housing and increased densification. The Fund also supports sustainable community growth by improving the capacity, reliability, and efficiency of new and/or existing systems, while aligning with federal environmental and climate priorities. Furthermore, funding is made available to provinces and territories on the condition that they commit to key actions that increase housing supply by lowering the cost of construction and increasing housing density.

In 2026-27, through CHIF's Direct Delivery Stream, HICC will continue negotiating agreements with recipients to fund additional projects. Under the Provincial and Territorial Agreement Stream, HICC will assess submitted projects and engage with PTs throughout the project lifecycle. Provinces must allocate at least 20% of their CHIF funding to rural, northern and Indigenous communities. As well, Indigenous projects are expected to receive due consideration within this envelope.

Increasing housing supply and supporting community growth first requires adequate water and solid-waste infrastructure. For example, the Toronto Waterfront Enabling Initiative supports the next phase of Toronto's waterfront revitalization through two projects: 1) the Housing Enabling Infrastructure Project, which provides \$325 million in federal investment in housing-enabling infrastructure, and 2) the Broadview Eastern Flood Protection Project which provides \$200 million in federal investment towards flood protection infrastructure in the Lower Don Valley area. These projects are expected to enable the future development of over 14,000 housing units. In 2026-27, the Department will continue to work with the Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure, the City of Toronto and Waterfront Toronto on the administration of these projects.

Public transit and active transportation infrastructure support economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social inclusion. They are linked to housing supply and affordability given their benefits depend on housing strategies that allow people to live near and access transit. The greatest impacts are achieved through long-term planning across metropolitan regions that integrate housing, land-use, and transportation. The Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF) provides long-term, stable funding to communities of all sizes to support their public transit and active transportation needs. Recognizing the close link between housing and mobility, the Department will continue working with funding recipients to support transit-oriented community development. Through expanded capacity and resiliency of transit systems and networks, Canadians have access to mobility options, enabling them to reach key amenities, services, community assets and jobs.

HICC's Housing Needs Assessments (HNAs) are key to the Department's ability to integrate infrastructure funding with positive housing outcomes. With HICC's support, more than 100

communities developed HNAs which are providing data that allowed them to identify housing gaps, support local planning, and guide investment decisions. HICC will continue refining pre-populated HNA templates and developing a public platform where they can be easily accessed by Canadians.

Finally, HICC will continue to promote the use of alternative financing, private investment, partnerships, and innovation in housing and infrastructure projects at all levels of government. The Department will also continue to receive advisory support from the Canada Infrastructure Bank to ramp up efforts that address housing needs, including guidance on project development, investment structuring, and due diligence processes.

Result 1.2: Homelessness is reduced across Canada

HICC is helping to ensure vulnerable populations have a roof over their heads. Everyone deserves a safe and stable place to call home, but far too many people in Canada face the daily reality of homelessness. That is why the Department will continue to support communities and partners in their efforts to prevent and reduce homelessness, including chronic homelessness, across Canada.

In 2026-27, Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy will continue to provide crucial funding to urban, Indigenous, rural and remote communities throughout the country. This includes the provision of additional Reaching Home funding, which was provided through Budget 2022 and Budget 2024, that will help organizations deliver vital services to individuals and families experiencing, or at risk of, homelessness. Reaching Home funding will also support capacity building, and Coordinated Access implementation in communities, as well as advance the development of innovative approaches to addressing homelessness.

Given the overrepresentation of Indigenous peoples among those experiencing or at risk of experiencing homelessness, Reaching Home will continue to deliver Indigenous-specific programming streams. HICC will also work with Indigenous partners to identify and advance priorities that meet the unique needs of First Nations, Inuit and Métis individuals across Canada.

Also in 2026-27, the Department will support communities as they sustain and enhance their coordinated, systems-based and data-driven approaches that address local homelessness priorities. This includes providing targeted training and support to help communities maintain and continuously improve Coordinated Access and the Outcomes-Based Approach, and the Homelessness Management Information System. HICC will build on the significant progress achieved by 60 communities (57 Designated Communities outside of Quebec and 3 Territorial Homelessness communities), as the majority will have successfully met Reaching Home minimum requirements. These efforts will help ensure that all communities remain aligned with Reaching Home's objectives and continue to meet program requirements.

Further, the Homelessness Reduction Innovation Fund, for which the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness received \$45 million in funding from HICC, will support communities across the country looking to improve their data capacity and local systems-level interventions throughout 2026-27.

The VHP aims to prevent and reduce homelessness and provides up to \$72.9 million through its Services and Supports Stream. This funding provides rent supplements and wrap-around supports,

such as mental health and substance use assistance. In addition, its Capacity Building Stream provides up to \$6.2 million to support capacity building and research on Veteran homelessness. In 2026-27, projects will continue to support Veterans experiencing or at imminent risk of homelessness.

The Department will expand the availability and timeliness of statistics on homelessness, while supporting communities working to improve their own data quality. By fall 2026, the longitudinal National Shelter Study will be updated to include 2025 data, including chronic homelessness statistics. Reporting will also continue on the nationally coordinated Point-in-Time counts that have taken place over 2024 and 2025, expanding the understanding of how homelessness affects different populations. The Department will also continue to publish regular updates to the National Homelessness Indicators, which track monthly changes in core Reaching Home outcomes.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

Housing Policy and Programming

HICC leads the design and development of federal housing policies, programs and initiatives across the federal housing portfolio, such as the National Housing Strategy (NHS). The cross-sectional nature of GBA Plus analysis is important for ensuring that housing programs and policies consider the varied housing needs of Canadians, including vulnerable populations.

HICC uses a variety of tools to construct a full picture of who is benefitting from interventions in the housing space. GBA Plus principles are incorporated into housing policy and programming, including in the design and reporting of the NHS and BCH.

NHS initiatives focus on interventions for priority groups, such as survivors of gender-based violence, seniors, Indigenous Peoples, young adults, people with disabilities, individuals dealing with mental health and addiction issues, Veterans, 2SLGBTQIA+ communities, racialized groups, recent immigrants and people experiencing homelessness. Additional consideration is given to outcomes that support accessible housing, housing for women and girls, housing for Indigenous peoples and housing for racialized groups and communities. Recipients of social and affordable housing programs, such as the Affordable Housing Fund, are also asked in their applications to identify whether their housing projects will target any NHS priority groups. The commitments, along with progress toward targets, are reported quarterly on the [HICC website](#).

Data on end-users (i.e., occupants) is collected primarily through funding recipients' administrative reporting. To mitigate privacy and reporting burden challenges, HICC relies on two complementary approaches: program evaluations that use voluntary surveys to collect demographic information directly from occupants and national survey data that offers broader insights into program impacts.

By adopting an income-based affordability definition that includes a focus on low and very low-income households, BCH will be better able to target funding to those with the greatest housing need. To track these outcomes, BCH will collect GBA Plus information through administrative data, including application materials and recipient progress reports.

The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) includes measures to collect data on GBA Plus to assess the impact of program funding in diverse communities and populations across Canada. GBA Plus impacts will be monitored through reporting and results data obtained from analysis of project applications and recipient reporting. It will also be monitored by analyzing disaggregated data relative to two identity factors available through Canada's census: geographic (rural and northern communities) and ethnic/culture (Indigenous people). Project geospatial information, including the service area of water and wastewater treatment plants and landfills, will be collected for all CHIF projects through either the intake process or subsequent progress reporting. This information will enable departmental analysis based on identified factors across the country. It will also support analysis of the populations benefiting from these investments. Information collected as part of the Indigenous consultation funding grants will be part of the GBA Plus data capture process.

The Short-Term Rental Enforcement Fund uses recipient-reporting data on enforcement initiatives, as well as Census data, to show where the fund has had impacts on housing supply and households.

Moving forward, HICC will continue to incorporate a GBA Plus lens into housing policy and programming activities and seek to incrementally improve existing methods and approaches. For example, the Modernize Housing Data Initiative will strengthen Canada's housing data to better support GBA Plus reporting by improving visibility into Canada's housing supply changes, especially in smaller communities, and clarifying the impacts of housing programs on households.

Homelessness Policy and Programming

Homelessness is multifaceted and is experienced differently by different groups of people, in different areas of the country. HICC leverages quantitative and qualitative data from a wide variety of sources to ensure homelessness policies and programs are well-informed and respond to the needs of diverse populations.

Reaching Home leverages homelessness data—including emergency shelter data, Point-in-Time counts (snapshots of homelessness in communities on a given day), and program-level information—to improve Canada's understanding of homelessness. Data focuses on the impact federal investments have on demographic groups, including women, gender diverse individuals, youth, seniors, Indigenous peoples, newcomers, Veterans, and people with disabilities.

The VHP funds recipient organizations under the Services and Supports Stream through rent supplements and wrap-around supports which help prevent and reduce Veteran homelessness. The Program gathers data on the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness who receive a rent supplement in order to maintain their housing. On a voluntary basis, Veterans' key demographics are collected, including their gender identity, ethnicity, age, and whether they are a member of an Indigenous community.

Planned resources to achieve results

Table 3: Planned resources to achieve results for Housing and Homelessness

Table 3 provides a summary of the planned spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Resource	Planned
Spending	1,044,870,486
Full-time equivalents	444

[Complete financial](#) and [human resources information](#) for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s program inventory is available on GC InfoBase.

Program inventory

Housing and Homelessness is supported by the following programs:

- Housing Policy and Programming
- Homelessness Policy and Programming

Additional information related to the program inventory for Housing and Homelessness is available on the [Results page on GC InfoBase](#).

Core responsibility 2: Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building

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Description

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada helps build resilient, sustainable and complete communities. The Department invests in safe, modern, and efficient public transit and active transportation, climate-resilient and net-zero infrastructure, and the construction and rehabilitation of other core public infrastructure.

The Department also works with crown agencies, other levels of government, Indigenous partners and the private sector to deliver major infrastructure projects and leverage alternative financing and investment options.

Quality of life impacts

This core responsibility contributes to the “Environment” domain and, more specifically, the sub-domains of “Drinking water”, “Climate change adaptation”, “Access to public transit”, “Active Living Environments” and “Waste management”. It does this through policy solutions that guide how the federal government supports resilience, sustainability, and community building across areas such as public infrastructure, major bridges, public transit, clean water and wastewater, and disaster mitigation, all of which contribute to sustainable communities.

Indicators, results and targets

This section presents details on the department’s indicators, the actual results from the three most recently reported fiscal years, the targets and target dates for Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building. Details are presented by departmental result.

Table 4: Result 2.1: Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure

Table 4 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 2.1: Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
2.1.1: Remaining useful life of public infrastructure	2022-23: 59.4% 2023-24: 59.4% 2024-25: 59.3%	50%	March 31, 2027

Table 5: Result 2.2: Canadians increase the use of public transit or active transportation relative to personal vehicles

Table 5 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 2.2: Canadians increase the use of public transit or active transportation relative to personal vehicles.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
2.2.1: Modal share of public transit and active transportation	2022-23: 14.9% 2023-24: 16.4% 2024-25: 17.4%	19%	March 31, 2027
2.2.2: Proportion of the population living within 500 metres of a public transit stop	2022-23: 78.2% 2023-24: 78.2% 2024-25: 74.6%	75%	March 31, 2027

Table 6: Result 2.3: Communities across Canada are better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals

Table 6 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 2.3: Communities across Canada are better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
2.3.1: Reduction in per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transportation, buildings, solid waste, construction and wastewater sectors since 2005	2022-23: 1.20 tonnes 2023-24: 1.80 tonnes 2024-25: Not available ⁷	Reduction > 0 tonnes	March 31, 2027

Table 7: Result 2.4: Canadian communities are planning for the impacts of climate change

Table 7 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 2.4: Canadian communities are planning for the impacts of climate change.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
2.4.1: Proportion of municipal organizations who factored climate change adaptation into their decision-making process	2022-23: 57.3% 2023-24: Not applicable ⁸ 2024-25: Not available ⁹	80%	March 31, 2027

Table 8: Result 2.5: Canadians have access to community assets

Table 8 provides a summary of the target and actual results for each indicator associated with the results under Result 2.5: Canadians have access to community assets.

Departmental Result Indicators	Actual Results	2026–27 Target	Date to achieve target
2.5.1: Proportion of the population that has access to community, culture and recreation facilities through walking, cycling, transit	2022-23: Not available ¹⁰ 2023-24: Not available ¹⁰ 2024-25: 79%	60%	March 31, 2027

Additional information on the [detailed results and performance information](#) for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s program inventory is available on GC InfoBase.

Plans to achieve results

The following section describes the planned results for Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building in 2026-27.

⁷ The latest [National Inventory Report](#) for greenhouse gas sources and sinks in Canada was published by Environment and Climate Change Canada and included data from 1990 to 2023. Data and estimates for 2024-25 are expected to be published in 2026; therefore, actual results are not available for this indicator.

⁸ As the Canada Core Public Infrastructure Survey is only conducted every two years, actual results are presented as not applicable for 2023-24.

⁹ As Canada Core Public Infrastructure Survey data for 2024-25 is expected to be published in 2026-27, actual results are not yet available for this indicator.

¹⁰ HICC’s Departmental Results Framework (DRF) was amended for fiscal year 2025-26, including the addition of this new indicator. As 2.5.1 is a new indicator, actual results for prior years are presented as not available.

Result 2.1: Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure

HICC continues to ensure that Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure through a number of programs.

Communities and regions across Canada are facing high costs to improve and expand important infrastructure, and upgrades are needed to support growing populations and replace aging systems. The Build Communities Strong Fund will support housing-enabling infrastructure, such as roads, water, wastewater and solid waste management infrastructure, health-related infrastructure, and infrastructure at colleges and universities. As well, the Fund will support regionally significant projects, large building retrofits, climate adaptation, and community infrastructure.

HICC will also support community growth through the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF), which enables the construction and upgrading of housing-enabling drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste infrastructure. These investments support new housing and increased densification. In addition, as part of the CHIF, the Department will work with PTs to address challenges in rural, northern, and Indigenous communities, which are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of degrading water systems. Investing in these systems will be critical in addressing the gaps experienced by these communities, including reliable clean drinking water, leakage controls, waste management, and efficient management of resources.

In addition, HICC will continue to support ongoing projects under the Green Infrastructure Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. These projects contribute to improved environmental quality, including upgraded wastewater treatment or collection infrastructure, as well as drinking water treatment and distribution infrastructure. HICC will also help Canadians through its legacy programming for which funds have been fully allocated, supporting reliable water and wastewater systems and planning for future system improvements that contribute to clean economic growth and long-term prosperity.

The Department will also continue to support communities through the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings (GICB) program, which aims to improve the condition and availability of community buildings across Canada for the benefit of high-needs communities and equity-deserving groups. The program aims to increase the quality of infrastructure through retrofits, repairs, or upgrades of existing and construction of new community buildings that serve these communities across Canada. As GICB funding has been fully allocated, HICC will continue to engage with project recipients throughout their project lifecycle in 2026-27.

The Department will continue supporting the Canadian Infrastructure Council, an arm's length expert advisory body launched in December 2024 which reports to the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure. In 2026-27, the Council will build on the foundation established through its first report to provide a more detailed analysis of infrastructure needs at the community level, and offer guidance for making more informed decision making.

In 2026-27, HICC will continue to engage and work with Indigenous partners to advance priorities and investments in high-quality infrastructure that support the Government of Canada's commitment to closing the infrastructure gap in Indigenous communities and advancing reconciliation. These efforts will be supported through bilateral engagement between the

Department and Indigenous partners, as well as engagement at whole-of-government fora such as the permanent bilateral mechanisms with Indigenous partners, and the Indigenous Climate Leadership Tables. Continued engagement ensures that the realities and priorities of Indigenous partners inform HICC's policy and program development.

HICC also plays a core role in providing governance oversight for organizations within its portfolio including supporting Governor in Council and ministerial appointments and fulfilling annual legislative transparency and reporting requirements. Through strong governance frameworks, the Department supports Crown corporations and other entities—including the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority (WDBA), the Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated (JCCBI), the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB), the CMHC, the CLC, and other organizations within the Department's portfolio such as BCH and Waterfront Toronto (WT) — to deliver results aligned with federal priorities. HICC will support these partners in efforts to improve trade corridors, support economic growth and advance nation-building projects such as bridges, ports, railways in order to make it easier for goods, services and workers to move across Canada.

In 2026-27, the Department will continue to provide strategic leadership and oversight to support the WDBA in advancing the Gordie Howe International Bridge project as it transitions to full operations. HICC will also ensure timely access to funding and approvals, monitor progress, and manage risks through established governance mechanisms. Drawing on lessons learned from other major projects, HICC will provide guidance on commercial and technical matters during the transition to operations, as well as communications and events around bridge opening or toll rate announcements, to ensure project success and alignment with federal priorities.

HICC will also oversee JCCBI's activities to enable the continued safety and resilience of their infrastructure assets. The Department will support JCCBI's ongoing work on the Jacques Cartier Bridge, the federal sections of the Bonaventure Expressway and Honoré Mercier Bridge, the Melocheville Tunnel, and the Estacade. HICC will also continue to support JCCBI as it advances major project work on the Bonaventure Expressway Reconfiguration Project and the rehabilitation of the Québec Bridge.

HICC will continue to manage the Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor Public-Private Partnership Project Agreement to ensure that operations are carried out safely and efficiently, and that structures are maintained in accordance with the terms of the contract. Additionally, HICC will support active and green transportation by facilitating the operation of the Réseau express métropolitain light rail transit project in the bridge's dedicated transit corridor, and the year-round operation of the multi-use pathway. HICC will continue collaborating with key stakeholders such as its private partner, Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec (CDPQ) Infra, and Ville de Montréal to ensure efficient operations of the corridor.

In 2026-27, HICC will continue analyzing and exploring solutions to integrate housing, transit-oriented development and community benefits into the HSR project. In March 2025, the signing of the contract between the private developer partner, Cadence, and Alto was announced, initiating the Co-Development phase. During this phase of the project, HICC will support Transport Canada and Alto, leveraging past insights to guide successful implementation.

HICC will also continue to serve as the federal centre of expertise on alternative financing and increasing greater private sector participation in projects, which can serve as a critical mechanism in addressing Canada's infrastructure, major projects and housing needs. To that end, the Department will provide oversight of, and guidance to, the CIB to ensure alignment with federal priorities, including its support of projects referred to the Major Projects Office and the new BCSF.

Finally, through governance, oversight and strategic leadership on the Intergovernmental Steering Committee, HICC will support Waterfront Toronto projects that promote green building standards, active transportation and a climate-resilient environment, creating healthier communities. These efforts maximize land use for mixed-income housing; catalyze private investment and participation; and deliver modern, net-zero infrastructure and zero-carbon energy systems that strengthen connectivity and resilience.

Result 2.2: Canadians increase the use of public transit or active transportation relative to personal vehicle use

The availability and reliability of public transit and active transportation infrastructure supports Canada's economic prosperity and makes communities more livable and accessible for citizens. HICC is committed to ensuring that public transit is convenient, dependable and efficient, to help Canadians access employment and educational opportunities, community services, and improve their physical and mental health, in an affordable way. Accessible and reliable public transit and active transportation also supports the construction of housing, and reduces healthcare costs, congestion, and GHG emissions, making our air and environment cleaner.

In 2026-27, the Department will continue to invest in Canada's public transit systems by implementing the Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF). The CPTF will provide municipalities, transit authorities and other eligible recipients with stable, predictable funding needed to plan and implement key public transit projects over the long term. The core objectives of this funding are to increase the use of public transit and active transportation; support the development of housing supply and affordability as part of complete, transit-oriented communities; and increase the mobility options of Canadians.

The program's Baseline Funding stream will provide predictable, long-term funding to communities with existing transit systems to support routine investments for system expansions, improvements, and state of good repair. The program's Targeted Funding stream supports the expansion and enhancement of active transportation infrastructure in communities of all sizes across the country; the electrification of bus fleets to promote sustainable mobility, cleaner air, and the reduction of GHG emissions; and the development of locally driven transit solutions that will help people living in rural, remote, northern, and Indigenous communities. The Department will continue to work with recipients under the Active Transportation Fund, the Zero Emission Transit Fund, and the Rural Transit Solutions Fund to ensure that remaining agreements are negotiated and signed for approved and funded projects, and engage with proponents throughout their project lifecycle to ensure the continued oversight and stewardship of approved projects.

As part of the CPTF, the Department will continue to support the development of locally driven transit solutions to address challenges in rural, remote, northern, and Indigenous communities, where people often depend on private vehicles for transportation given the lack of public transit

options. This can lead to challenges accessing education, work, healthcare, leisure, and other activities. The Department will continue to engage with partners – including provincial, territorial, and municipal counterparts, and Indigenous organizations – to implement and deliver programming that meets the needs of Canadians and ensures value for money. Moreover, HICC will identify opportunities to streamline the existing CPTF to accelerate delivery of projects and help cities and PTs build new projects faster and better.

In addition, through the Public Transit Infrastructure Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, HICC delivers on investments to support the state of good repair, expansion, and other service improvements to public transit systems across Canada. These projects improve the access, capacity, quality, reliability and safety of existing and future transit systems, with the aim of increasing the use of public transportation. The Department will continue to work collaboratively with provinces, territories and municipalities to support projects approved under the Program.

In 2026-27, the Canada Community-Building Fund will be rebranded as the Community Stream of the new Build Communities Strong Fund. This stream will continue to provide municipalities across Canada with a stable, predictable source of bankable funds to invest in infrastructure that meets their specific needs, including the enhancement of public transit systems and the development of active transportation networks, such as cycling paths and pedestrian walkways.

With an emphasis on research to support evidence-based decision making, HICC is co-developing and implementing, in partnership with Statistics Canada, a new national household survey. The Canadian Survey of Everyday Travel will be launched in 2026 and provide core data on travel patterns and modal share. Further, HICC will complete guiding research on the harmonization of transit data; support standards development to strengthen accessibility and active transportation in transit systems with the Public Health Agency of Canada; and support the research and development of safety guidance to enable wider integration of e-buses in transit systems.

Result 2.3: Communities across Canada are better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals

Green infrastructure plays a key role in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and pollution. Investing in green infrastructure, such as climate-resilient and energy-efficient buildings, clean energy, solid waste management—water and wastewater systems and environmentally friendly transportation choices—helps build healthy and resilient communities, promotes environmental sustainability, drives economic growth, and supports a net-zero economy.

Through a range of programs and policy tools, HICC continues to ensure that Canadians are better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals. Under the Canada Housing and Infrastructure Fund (CHIF), HICC will require select projects to implement GHG mitigation measures for asset types where significant GHG emissions are expected, thereby contributing to emissions reductions. The Department will also support the Government of Canada’s Buy Clean policy approach by applying measures for a sub-set of projects to reduce emissions from ready-mixed concrete.

In 2026-27, HICC will also continue to invest in public transportation infrastructure, that will help reduce GHG emissions by shifting travel away from personal vehicle use. The Department will further support reducing GHG emissions from transit operations by continuing to invest in zero

emission transit vehicles through the Targeted Funding stream. These investments will support public transit and bus operators across Canada who are electrifying their fleets and building the necessary supporting infrastructure.

Through the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program, HICC is incentivizing new community spaces to be built to net-zero standards and to incorporate low-carbon design elements; in addition, the program is accelerating the rate of retrofits to achieve deeper emissions reductions and energy efficiency savings. HICC will continue to support ongoing projects by engaging with project proponents.

The Department will also support communities across Canada to be better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals through its legacy programming which, in part, support environmental infrastructure projects that promote reduced GHG emissions. HICC will continue to work collaboratively with the proponents to support projects approved under these programs.

In 2026–27, HICC will ensure program applicants and infrastructure practitioners have access to dedicated supports including the Climate Toolkit online platform ([ClimateInsight.ca](https://climateinsight.ca)), and the Roster of Climate and Infrastructure Experts ([ClimateReadyCanada.ca](https://climateredycanada.ca)), enabling stakeholders to deliver resilient, low-carbon solutions nationwide.

HICC supports evidence-based climate action, research and analysis to identify sector needs as well as best practices, barriers, and solutions. For example, the Department supports the implementation of the Cabinet Directive on Strategic Environmental and Economic Assessment within HICC by applying the Climate, Nature and Economy Lens across departmental initiatives. This helps ensure that GHG emissions impacts and climate resiliency considerations are properly assessed. In 2026-27, HICC will also continue to strengthen its internal expertise related to developing effective climate change objectives, ensuring they are included and advanced in proposals, where appropriate. Findings from these assessments will also be actively communicated.

As well, HICC is developing and disseminating evidence tools and research findings that inform responses to climate risks. These include case studies of housing and infrastructure projects that can assess the costs and benefits of building with low-carbon materials and applying re-use and green building practices; and identifying strategies that owners and investors can use to make the business case for advancing climate and affordability outcomes together. The Department will also collaborate with federal partners to streamline disclosure of embodied carbon across federal infrastructure projects, which will support improved data quality and enable analysis for future emissions reduction.

With respect to HICC's oversight role of the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB), HICC measures progress of emissions reductions of its investments in green infrastructure.

Result 2.4: Canadian communities are planning for the impacts of climate change

As Canadians are already experiencing the adverse consequences of a rapidly changing climate, it is vital to ensure that community, cultural and recreation facilities can withstand climate-driven risks and extreme weather events, including flooding, wildfires, intense heat, extreme and unpredictable weather, to erosion and sea-level rise. Our investments are supporting communities

across the country in implementing and improving infrastructure solutions that protect the critical services that Canadians rely on every day. Not only will this ensure that infrastructure is resilient in the face of climate-related events for decades to come, but these investments can also create long-term savings, preventing costly repairs and service disruptions.

HICC will continue to protect communities most at risk by flowing funds to approved projects under the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF). The Fund supports the construction and rehabilitation of public infrastructure to reduce the impacts of climate change, natural hazards, and extreme weather. While DMAF improves resilience for all Canadians, HICC recognizes that small, rural, remote, northern, and Indigenous communities face heightened vulnerability; accordingly, at least 10% of program funding is allocated to Indigenous recipients.

The Department will continue the delivery and oversight of approved projects under the Natural Infrastructure Fund (NIF), including flowing funding and providing program support throughout the project lifecycle. Resilient infrastructure projects funded through the NIF help communities prevent and mitigate climate change impacts, such as flash floods, and also support the protection and recovery of wildlife species, including species at risk. Through the delivery of these projects, the Fund advances Canada's climate and socioeconomic objectives by supporting healthy, inclusive, and resilient communities.

The Department will also continue to help Canadian communities plan for the impacts of climate change through the Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure Stream (RNIS) and the Arctic Energy Fund (AEF) of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP). The RNIS provides funding for the unique and wide-ranging infrastructure priorities of small, rural and remote communities to help improve food security; road, air or marine infrastructure; broadband connectivity; and education or health facilities. The AEF supports energy security in communities in the North, including Indigenous communities, by investing in upgrades to existing fossil fuel-based energy systems. It also supplements or replaces these systems with renewable energy options, to improve reliability, efficiency, and reduce pollution.

In addition, the Department will continue to implement and use the Climate Lens, a horizontal technical requirement within ICIP and DMAF, to ensure that GHG emissions and climate resilience are considered for federally funded infrastructure projects under these programs.

HICC will also continue to implement the federal infrastructure priorities as outlined in the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS). As lead department for the Infrastructure System of the NAS, HICC will report on progress in the NAS Progress Report expected to be published in 2026-27. Guided by the NAS, the Department will continue to implement climate resilience considerations into its major infrastructure programs, such as the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund and the Canada Public Transit Fund.

Under the NAS, HICC will also continue to work with the National Research Council (NRC) and the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) to deliver on the commitment that additional climate change resiliency considerations are incorporated into the National Building Code; the Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code; and Canadian Electrical Code. The Department will further collaborate with the NRC and the SCC to ensure that robust guidance, codes, and standards covering the top climate change risks for key public infrastructure systems are available to all infrastructure

decision-makers by 2030. HICC is also developing several tools to support municipalities and program applicants to implement cost-effective natural infrastructure solutions.

As Canadian communities plan for climate impacts, HICC is offering free, tailored guidance, data, and tools to integrate energy efficiency and resilience into housing and infrastructure projects through the Climate Toolkit for Housing and Infrastructure (CTHI) services. These include the Climate Help Desk, roster of experts, and the Climate Insights platform. These resources enable local leaders to make informed, cost-effective decisions that reduce climate risks, protect residents and stabilize future housing and service delivery. CTHI will also provide capacity building supports to increase awareness and skills related to climate vulnerabilities, such as extreme heat, flooding, and infrastructure gaps—including their intersection with energy poverty and affordability challenges.

Through strong governance, oversight and active participation on the Intergovernmental Steering Committee, the Department will also continue to work with government partners and Waterfront Toronto to deliver sustainable and resilient infrastructure that proactively addresses the impacts of climate change. A key example is the Port Lands Flood Protection Project, which is engineered to protect the area from a regional storm or a 100-year flood event. This transformative initiative not only mitigates flood risk, but also ensures long-term resilience, supports climate adaptation, and creates a foundation for vibrant, sustainable communities.

Result 2.5: Canadians have access to community assets

At the heart of vibrant communities are the buildings and facilities where all Canadians are welcomed. HICC continues to invest in spaces where Canadians can connect with their community, enjoy leisure activities and sports, and participate in cultural activities and expression.

Budget 2025 announced the Government's intention to launch a new Build Communities Strong Fund (BCSF) to provide \$51 billion over 10 years starting in 2026-27 to support a wide range of infrastructure projects and help our local communities build Canada strong. In 2026-27, HICC will undertake the implementation and delivery of this new Fund and its three funding streams.

First, the BCSF's Provincial and Territorial Stream will provide \$17.2 billion over 10 years to support housing enabling infrastructure, such as roads, water and wastewater, and infrastructure at colleges and universities. As part of this funding, \$5 billion will be dedicated to a Health Infrastructure Fund over the next 3 years. This fund will complement existing supports provided to PTs by helping to ensure infrastructure, such as hospitals, emergency rooms, urgent care centres, and medical schools, will be able to respond to the health care needs of Canadians.

Second, BCSF's Direct Delivery Stream (\$6 billion) will support regionally significant projects, large building retrofits, climate adaptation, and community infrastructure.

Lastly, the Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF) will be rebranded as the Community Stream (\$27.8 billion) of the BCSF. It will continue to provide yearly funding to PTs, who in turn flow the funds to their municipalities. Communities have the opportunity to make strategic investments across 19 different project categories which include, in part, investments in recreational facilities, community energy systems, and local and regional airports. Municipalities are able to invest in infrastructure that meets their specific needs, including enhancing and upgrading existing

community assets to improve accessibility for all. The related Administrative Agreements with the PTs are in place until March 2034 and, through these agreements, the Stream will continue to provide communities across Canada with a stable, predictable source of bankable funds to build or enhance core public infrastructure.

The Department will also continue to support ongoing projects under the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings (GICB) Program. The GICB supports the construction, retrofit, repair or upgrade of new and existing publicly accessible community buildings that serve equity-deserving and high-needs communities across Canada. While benefiting all community members, the program is expected to provide particular benefits to Indigenous Peoples, where infrastructure gaps persist. Accordingly, a minimum of 10% of Program funding is allocated to Indigenous recipients. In 2026-27, HICC will work collaboratively with recipients to ensure that contribution agreements are in place for approved and funded projects, and engage with proponents throughout a project's lifecycle.

Under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP), HICC invests through the Community, Culture and Recreation Infrastructure Stream in projects that enhance cultural assets such as museums and Indigenous heritage centres, upgrades to recreational facilities and spaces, and improvements to community centres and libraries. Through the Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure Stream, the Department also supports the diverse infrastructure priorities of small, rural, and remote communities, including projects that strengthen food security; improve transportation, broadband, energy, and community infrastructure; and enhance education and health facilities—consistent with the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action. HICC will continue to work with PTs to deliver approved ICIP projects.

HICC investments are increasing the accessibility of community spaces. An accessible community is one that is barrier-free and does not limit anyone's participation. The Department is dedicated to ensuring that these community spaces exist and thrive for the benefit of all Canadians. Further, in 2026-27, HICC will continue to monitor and implement the 2026-2028 Departmental Accessibility Plan that was published in December 2025. In addition, the Department will continue to ensure that accessibility and inclusion are taken into consideration within the design and delivery of programs. More specifically, current programs will continue to include criteria for infrastructure projects to meet horizontal federal requirements for barrier-free design.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

Public Transit and Active Transportation

Public Transit and Active Transportation funding benefits demographic groups including women, youth, persons with disabilities, seniors, newcomers, and low-income persons living in Canada who tend to rely more heavily on public transit. In addition, several of HICC's programs that support infrastructure and transit, including the Canada Public Transit Fund, have specific features designed to ensure that beneficial impacts are inclusive. For example, the unique needs of communities of all sizes—from large metropolitan areas to mid-size and smaller communities, including rural, remote, northern, and Indigenous communities—are considered in program design.

HICC oversees high-profile, major infrastructure assets that support vehicle traffic, public transit, and active transportation, connecting communities to key public spaces and attractions. Acknowledging that equity-deserving groups often face barriers accessing transportation corridors, the Department prioritizes community needs by incorporating features such as light rail transit and multipurpose paths into bridge infrastructure. Policy and program development are guided by stakeholder engagement, research, market intelligence, and government-wide considerations, including GBA Plus.

Resilient Infrastructure

Resilient Infrastructure programs protect infrastructure, communities, and housing from the negative impacts of climate change. GBA Plus helps to inform investment decisions for communities as they build livable communities and respond to their residents' needs. Further, a Community Employment Benefits reporting framework is applied to several of HICC's funding programs, including the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund, some large-scale projects under the Natural Infrastructure Fund, and the Green Infrastructure Stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. Project proponents can opt to provide employment and/or procurement opportunities for at least three of the groups targeted by the initiative: apprentices; Indigenous peoples; women; persons with disabilities; Veterans; youth; recent immigrants; and small-sized, medium-sized and social enterprises.

In 2026-27, the Climate Toolkit for Housing and Infrastructure (CTHI) will continue to collect GBA Plus data through the use of its core services, including the online ClimateInsight.ca Platform. CTHI will also provide capacity building supports to increase awareness and skills related to climate vulnerabilities, such as extreme heat, flooding, and infrastructure gaps, and their intersection with affordability challenges. These factors significantly impact vulnerable populations and will be central to efforts aimed at strengthening community resilience and equity in planning and decision-making for housing and infrastructure.

Community Building

Community Building programs, project location data, along with other data gathered during the project application process and progress reporting, enable the Department to conduct GBA Plus analysis based on regional and geographic distribution. Projects meeting a minimum threshold, in terms of money value, are also asked to report on their projects to the Community Employment Benefits initiative.

The Department also manages oversight of Waterfront Toronto (WT), a tri-government organization created by the Government of Canada, Government of Ontario, and City of Toronto. HICC provides strategic advice, analysis, and support to the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure on WT's governance and accountability—including through the application of a GBA Plus lens when designing and implementing related projects. This helps ensure WT meets the needs of diverse populations, considers socio-economic factors, and incorporates Indigenous considerations.

Alternative Financing

As part of the Department's oversight role of portfolio Crown corporations, HICC offers guidance to the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) which provides financing for projects in various priority

investment sectors benefiting GBA Plus communities. These priority sectors include, but are not limited to, increasing housing supply and affordable housing capacity, public transit projects, and Indigenous community infrastructure and economic participation. Stakeholder engagement, research, market intelligence data, and government-wide considerations incorporating GBA Plus principles are used to ensure alignment of the CIB’s work and government objectives that leverage the use of alternative financing models in support of obtaining these goals.

Planned resources to achieve results

Table 9: Planned resources to achieve results for Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building

Table 9 provides a summary of the planned spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Resource	Planned
Spending	9,323,760,608
Full-time equivalents	711

[Complete financial](#) and [human resources information](#) for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s program inventory is available on GC InfoBase.

Program inventory

Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building is supported by the following programs:

- Public Transit and Active Transportation
- Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste
- Resilient Infrastructure
- Community Building
- Alternative Financing
- Major Bridges and Projects

Additional information related to the program inventory for Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building is available on the [Results page on GC InfoBase](#).

Internal services

In this section

- [Description](#)
- [Plans to achieve results](#)
- [Planned resources to achieve results](#)
- [Planning for contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses](#)

Description

Internal services are the services that are provided within a department so that it can meet its corporate obligations and deliver its programs. There are 10 categories of internal services:

- acquisition management services
- communications services
- financial management services
- human resources management services
- information management services
- information technology services
- legal services
- material management services
- management and oversight services
- real property management services

Plans to achieve results

This section details the Department’s plans to achieve results and meet targets for internal services, acknowledging that HICC will be operating in a context of finding efficiencies and reducing spending in 2026-27. HICC’s internal services will further contribute to the government-wide Comprehensive Expenditure Review by ensuring that associated savings are effectively realized and sustained.

In 2026–27, HICC will continue strengthening its internal services to enable effective delivery of its expanding mandate and support the implementation of measures announced through Budget 2025. The Department will maintain strong financial stewardship and oversight practices, ensuring that resource management, risk mitigation, and internal controls remain robust as HICC grows strategically. To support evidence-based decision making, HICC will continue to work closely with program areas and recipients to enhance the accuracy of Grant and Contribution expenditure forecasting and improve the alignment of authorities with construction activity and actual spending.

To improve transparency, accountability, and integrated management across the organization, HICC will continue to advance its approach to departmental planning, reporting and oversight. This includes strengthening integrated business planning, enhancing enterprise risk management, and maturing governance of investments and projects to support consistent, well-informed corporate decision making.

Human Resources (HR) will continue to support efforts that emphasize cultivating a healthy, equitable, diverse, inclusive, and accessible work environment—reinforcing HICC’s position as an employer of choice. HR will focus on supporting the launch of Build Canada Homes by optimizing workforce strategies, leveraging data-driven tools for workforce planning and talent management, and continuing to provide employees with the resources and support needed to adapt to change and build organizational resilience. Values and ethics will remain a priority, with continued efforts to strengthen reporting and ensure effective conflicts of interest management. HR will also play a key role in supporting the Department through the implementation of CER.

HICC will continue advancing its efforts under its Equity, Diversity and Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan 2025-28, including under its pillars of leadership culture, inclusive recruitment, sense of belonging, and career development. The Department will foster a culture where employees and senior leaders actively contribute to anti-racism and equity efforts, including through collaboration

with equity-denied groups to identify and address systemic barriers. By continuing to integrate an intersectional lens across internal services, HICC will ensure that its practices support the diverse needs of its workforce and the Canadians it serves. HICC’s internal Accessibility Hub will also continue efforts such as promoting best practices, sharing knowledge and raising awareness about accessibility as well as accelerating departmental actions to address barriers.

HICC’s Information Management and Information Technology initiatives will focus on enabling the delivery of Budget 2025 priorities, including the digital enablement of Build Canada Homes and the Build Communities Strong Fund by providing efficient, streamlined digital services. In support of efficient operations, the Chief Data Office will drive the adoption of Artificial Intelligence tools and techniques ensuring ethical and responsible use through education, awareness, and governance. Action items in the 2025-28 Cyber Strategy, including reducing insider threat and maturing incident response capabilities, will be implemented to reduce departmental risk. Information asset management principles and frameworks will continue evolving to derive new insights that support housing assessments, homelessness programming and deliver results for the Department’s programs. The value of our data will continue to increase as the Department enters the final year of implementing its 2023-26 Data Strategy. The Department will also implement the new Grants and Contributions Information Management System with program migration onto the platform occurring in 2026-27.

The Department will continue improving how it communicates and reports on its priorities, programs, services, initiatives and results to Canadians, stakeholders and the media through a variety of traditional and digital tools and platforms. It will also continue to keep its employees engaged and informed about key departmental and government-wide priorities, initiatives, and guidance through open, transparent, and accessible communications.

In alignment with HICC’s mandate and priorities, the Department will continue to implement its 2025-26 to 2029-30 risk-based Integrated Audit and Evaluation Plan. The Department will also update the Plan to cover a new 5-year period from 2026-27 to 2030-31. The results of the engagements undertaken through this Plan will support continuous improvements in program design and implementation. Departmental internal audit and evaluation activities will continue to provide insight for the development and implementation of policies and programs.

Leveraging specialized expertise, HICC will also continue to support the Minister and the Deputy Minister in the areas of parliamentary affairs and executive correspondence. In addition, the Department will continue to maintain effective core governance to ensure that internal management functions support and enable high-performing policies, programs, and services, all while ensuring HICC meets its obligations under the *Access to Information Act and Privacy Act*.

Planned resources to achieve results

Table 10: Planned resources to achieve results for internal services this year

Table 10 provides a summary of the planned spending and full-time equivalents required to achieve results.

Resource	Planned
Spending	83,839,967

Resource	Planned
Full-time equivalents	459

[Complete financial](#) and [human resources information](#) for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s program inventory is available on GC InfoBase.

Planning for contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

HICC remains committed to identifying and fostering opportunities for Indigenous businesses in all planned procurements. To ensure targets continue to be met and exceeded, HICC has strengthened procurement planning capacity and implemented measures to support immediate and long-term opportunities:

- HICC invites all Indigenous pre-qualified bidders to submit proposals when using mandatory standing offers and supply arrangements.
- When Indigenous capacity exists outside mandatory commodities, HICC applies voluntary set-asides under the Procurement Strategy for Indigenous Business (PSIB) to source requirements while ensuring best value.
- HICC assists Indigenous suppliers by sharing Public Service and Procurement Canada guidance on qualifying for existing supply arrangements and standing offers.
- Internally, HICC works with clients to identify source lists that include Indigenous firms and actively searches the Indigenous Business Directory for non-standard procurements.
- HICC participates in targeted outreach activities, including reverse trade shows, to strengthen relationships and raise awareness of upcoming opportunities.
- Indigenous firms are prioritized in call-ups through the Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements App and included in Requests for Quotation for hardware-related procurements.
- Requests for Information are used to engage Indigenous suppliers early in the procurement process to ensure visibility and accessibility.

While HICC anticipates meeting its targets, barriers such as budget constraints and reductions in professional services spending remain a challenge. HICC will continue to mitigate these barriers with early engagement, prioritization of Indigenous firms, and improved outreach to Indigenous suppliers.

Table 11: Percentage of contracts planned and awarded to Indigenous businesses

Table 11 presents the current, actual results with forecasted and planned results for the total percentage of contracts the department awarded to Indigenous businesses.

5% Reporting Field	2024-25 Actual Result	2025-26 Forecasted Result	2026-27 Planned Result
Total percentage of contracts with Indigenous businesses	7.05%	8%	8.50%

Department-wide considerations

Related government priorities

United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

HICC contributes to the advancement of UN SDGs through planned initiatives under several SDGs. Under SDG 6) Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Canadians, HICC has committed to supporting access to clean water as well as protecting Canada's natural water sources through the construction and rehabilitation of wastewater and stormwater infrastructure. Specifically, HICC funds water and wastewater projects under the Canada Housing and Infrastructure Fund (CHIF), the Green Infrastructure stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, as well as the Clean Water and Wastewater Fund program.

Under SDG 9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, HICC has committed to investing in green infrastructure, and to develop and implement climate resilient codes and standards.

Under SDG 11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, HICC has committed to enabling housing through CHIF and to prevent and address homelessness through continuing to implement Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, and the Veteran Homelessness Program.

HICC's planned initiatives under SDG 11 support the advancement of the UN SDGs through collaboration with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation in the development and delivery of affordable housing programs.

Also under SDG 11, HICC has committed to investing in public transit and active transportation and initiative advancing sustainable cities and communities, through the Zero Emissions Transit Fund, which aims to support Canadian transit agencies and school bus operators in reducing their operating emissions and transitioning to zero-emissions fleets; as well as the Active Transit Fund, and the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, which builds new and expanded networks of pathways, bike lanes, trails, and pedestrian bridges, leading to more sustainable transportation choices.

Under SDG 12) Responsible Consumption and Production, HICC has committed to transform its federal light-duty fleet towards zero emission vehicles and plug-in hybrids, and to strengthen green procurement criteria.

Finally, under SDG 13) Climate Action, through the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund, HICC has committed to structural and natural infrastructure projects aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities affected by natural disasters triggered by climate change, and at bolstering their overall resilience against the effects of climate change.

More information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's contributions to Canada's Federal Implementation Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy can be found in our [Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy](#).

Planned spending and human resources

This section provides an overview of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s planned spending and human resources for the next three fiscal years and of planned spending for 2026-27 with actual spending from previous years.

In this section

- [Spending](#)
- [Funding](#)
- [Future-oriented condensed statement of operations](#)
- [Human Resources](#)

Spending

This section presents an overview of the department's planned expenditures from 2023-24 to 2028-29.

Budgetary performance summary

Table 12: Three-year spending summary for core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Table 12 presents Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s spending over the past three years to carry out its core responsibilities and for internal services. Amounts for the 2025–26 fiscal year are forecasted based on spending to date.

Core responsibilities and Internal services	2023-2024 Actual Expenditures	2024-25 Actual Expenditures	2025-2026 Forecast Spending
1. Public Infrastructure, Communities, Affordable Housing and Homelessness Policy	68,096,685	81,759,398	
2. Public Infrastructure, Communities and Homelessness Investments	40,731,961	39,515,902	
3. Public Infrastructure and Communities Investment, Stewardship and Delivery	7,432,105,423	7,758,605,181	

Core responsibilities and Internal services	2023-2024 Actual Expenditures	2024-25 Actual Expenditures	2025-2026 Forecast Spending
1. Housing and Homelessness			1,158,546,685
2. Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building			7,468,742,464
Subtotal	7,540,934,069	7,879,880,481	8,627,289,149
Internal services	78,791,090	88,997,772	89,084,332
Total	7,619,725,159	7,968,878,253	8,716,373,481

Analysis of the past three years of spending

The increase of spending from 2023-24 to 2025-26 forecasted spending is primarily attributable to the ramp-up of programs such as Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program and the Canada Public Transit Fund. As well as the recently established Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund and Toronto Waterfront Enhancement Initiative programs.

More financial information from previous years is available on the [Finances section of GC Infobase](#).

Table 13: Planned three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Table 13 presents Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's planned spending over the next three years by core responsibilities and for internal services.

Core responsibilities and Internal services	2026-27 Planned Spending	2027-28 Planned Spending	2028-29 Planned Spending
1. Housing and Homelessness	1,044,870,486	1,158,627,939	652,332,538
2. Public Transit, Sustainable	9,323,760,608	10,265,419,471	9,611,418,343

Core responsibilities and Internal services	2026-27 Planned Spending	2027-28 Planned Spending	2028-29 Planned Spending
Infrastructure, and Community Building			
Subtotal	10,368,631,094	11,424,047,410	10,263,750,881
Internal services	83,839,967	82,051,883	68,324,269
Total	10,452,471,061	11,506,099,293	10,332,075,150

Analysis of the next three years of spending

The increase in planned spending from 2026-27 to 2027-28 is primarily attributable to the ramp up of funding under the Canada Public Transit Fund. The decrease of planned spending from 2027-28 to 2028-29 is primarily attributable to funding currently winding down for Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, as well as the reprofile announced in Budget 2025 under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program.

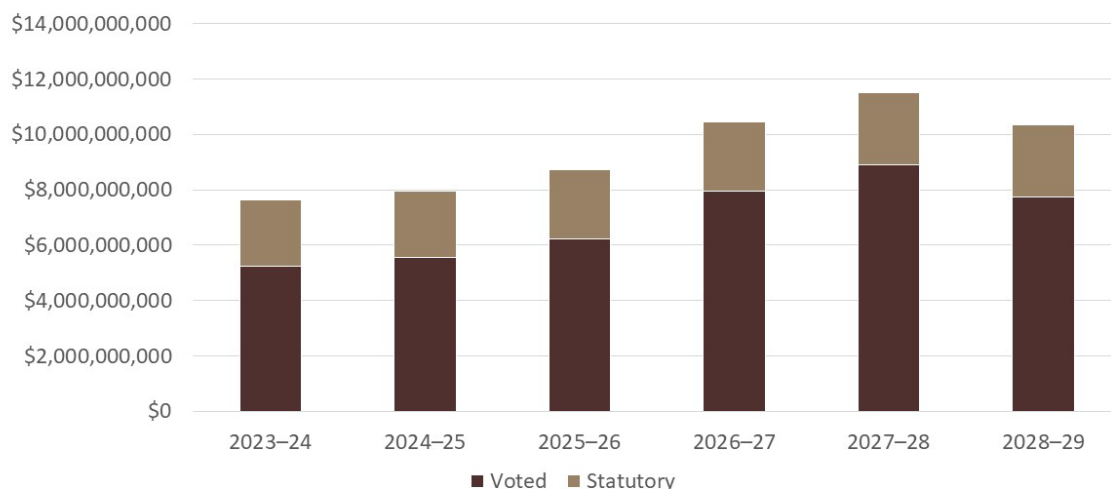
More [detailed financial information on planned spending](#) is available on the Finances section of GC Infobase.

Funding

This section provides an overview of the department's voted and statutory funding for its core responsibilities and for internal services. For further information on funding authorities, consult the [Government of Canada budgets and expenditures](#).

Graph 1: Approved funding (statutory and voted) over a six-year period

Graph 1 summarizes the department's approved voted and statutory funding from 2023-24 to 2028-29.



Text description of graph 1

Fiscal year	Total	Voted	Statutory
2023-24	7,619,725,160	5,226,684,787	2,393,040,373
2024-25	7,968,878,253	5,574,679,984	2,394,198,269
2025-26	8,716,373,481	6,221,322,886	2,495,050,595
2026-27	10,452,471,061	7,957,383,559	2,495,087,502
2027-28	11,506,099,293	8,913,354,718	2,592,744,575
2028-29	10,332,075,150	7,745,952,464	2,586,122,686

Analysis of statutory and voted funding over a six-year period

The change in voted funding is primarily attributable to the continued ramp up of grants and contribution funding primarily related to initiatives such as the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund, the Canada Public Transit Fund and the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. The decrease in 2028-29 is primarily attributable to funding currently winding down for Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, as well as the reprofile announced in Budget 2025 under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. The change in statutory funding is primarily attributable to changes in the allocation for the Canada Community Building Fund.

For further information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's departmental appropriations, consult the [2026-27 Main Estimates](#).

Future-oriented condensed statement of operations

The future-oriented condensed statement of operations provides an overview of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s operations for 2025-26 to 2026-27.

Table 14: Future-oriented condensed statement of operations for the year ended March 31, 2027 (dollars)

Table 14 summarizes the expenses and revenues which net to the cost of operations before government funding and transfers for 2025-26 to 2026-27. The forecast and planned amounts in this statement of operations were prepared on an accrual basis. The forecast and planned amounts presented in other sections of the Departmental Plan were prepared on an expenditure basis. Amounts may therefore differ.

Financial information	2025-26 Forecast results	2026-27 Planned results	Difference (Planned results minus forecasted)
Total expenses	8,738,983,709	10,396,276,802	1,657,293,093
Total revenues	-	-	-
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	8,738,983,709	10,396,276,802	1,657,293,093

Analysis of forecasted and planned results

As noted in the above table, the forecast results total for 2025-26 is \$8.7 billion, and the Planned spending total for 2026-27 is \$10.4 billion, which results in a difference of \$1.7 billion. The planned spending increase is primarily attributable to the ramp-up of programs such as Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program and the Canada Public Transit Fund.

A more detailed [Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and associated Notes for 2026-27](#), including a reconciliation of the net cost of operations with the requested authorities, is available on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s website.

Human resources

This section presents an overview of the department’s actual and planned human resources from 2023-24 to 2028-29.

Table 15: Actual human resources for core responsibilities and internal services

Table 15 shows a summary of human resources, in full-time equivalents, for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s core responsibilities and for its internal services for the previous three fiscal years. Human resources for the 2025–26 fiscal year are forecasted based on year to date.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2023-24 Actual full-time equivalents	2024-25 Actual full-time equivalents	2025-26 Forecasted full-time equivalents
1. Public Infrastructure, Communities, Affordable Housing and Homelessness Policy	399	447	
2. Public Infrastructure, Communities and Homelessness Investments	317	303	
3. Public Infrastructure and Communities Investment, Stewardship and Delivery	365	353	
1. Housing and Homelessness			488
2. Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building			747
Subtotal	1,081	1,103	1,235
Internal services	486	496	492
Total	1,567	1,599	1,727

Analysis of human resources over the last three years

The increase of Full-Time Equivalents from 2023-24 to 2025-26 is primarily attributable to the Department increasing capacity through recent budgets to help deliver on new and renewed programming such as the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund, the Canada Public Transit Fund, and Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy. The Department also continued the transfer of the Housing Policy resources from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Table 16: Human resources planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services

Table 16 shows information on human resources, in full-time equivalents, for each of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s core responsibilities and for its internal services planned for the next three years.

Core responsibilities and internal services	2026-27 Planned full-time equivalents	2027-28 Planned full-time equivalents	2028-29 Planned full-time equivalents
1. Housing and Homelessness	444	428	216
2. Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building	711	681	595
Subtotal	1,155	1,109	811

Core responsibilities and internal services	2026-27 Planned full-time equivalents	2027-28 Planned full-time equivalents	2028-29 Planned full-time equivalents
Internal services	459	447	366
Total	1,614	1,556	1,177

Analysis of human resources for the next three years

The decrease in planned Full Time Equivalents from 2026-27 to 2028-29 is primarily attributable to the Department decreasing its capacity due to the planned sunseting of funding for existing programs such as Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, the Supporting Climate Resilient Infrastructure Initiative, the Veterans Homelessness Program, the oversight support for the Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor and Quebec Bridge, as well as the implementation of Budget 2025 measures.

Supplementary information tables

The following supplementary information tables are available on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's website:

- [Details on transfer payment programs](#)
- [Horizontal Initiatives](#)

Information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's departmental sustainable development strategy can be found on [Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's website](#).

Federal tax expenditures

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's Departmental Plan does not include information on tax expenditures.

The tax system can be used to achieve public policy objectives through the application of special measures such as low tax rates, exemptions, deductions, deferrals and credits. The Department of Finance Canada publishes cost estimates and projections for these measures each year in the [Report on Federal Tax Expenditures](#).

This report also provides detailed background information on tax expenditures, including descriptions, objectives, historical information and references to related federal spending programs as well as evaluations and GBA Plus of tax expenditures.

Corporate information

Departmental profile

Appropriate minister: The Honourable Gregor Robertson, P.C., M.P., Minister of Housing and Infrastructure and Minister responsible for Pacific Economic Development Canada

Institutional head: Paul Halucha

Ministerial portfolio:

- Department of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities
- [Build Canada Homes](#), a special operating agency that will build affordable homes, support builders with financing, and encourage innovative building methods – using Canadian technology, workers and lumber, and sustainable building practices.
- The [Canada Lands Company Limited](#), a self-financing federal Crown corporation specializing in real estate and development, and attractions management. For more than 30 years, the company has developed some of the most sought-after communities in Canada while serving as the innovative steward of some of the country’s most iconic attractions.
- The [Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated](#), a Crown corporation whose mandate is to ensure users’ safe passage on its structures located in the Greater Montréal Area by their proper management, maintenance and repair, while respecting the environment and optimizing traffic flow.
- The [Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority](#), a Crown corporation with the responsibility to design, build, finance, operate and maintain a new publicly owned international crossing between Windsor, Ontario and Detroit, Michigan through a public-private partnership (P3).
- The [Canada Infrastructure Bank](#), a Crown corporation, uses federal support to attract private sector and institutional investment to new revenue-generating infrastructure projects that are in the public interest. The CIB leverages the capital and expertise of the private sector to help government partners build new infrastructure across Canada.
- The [Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation](#), a Crown corporation, is delivering federal initiatives under the National Housing Strategy and legacy programs, which includes providing low-cost loans and contributions for new construction and repairs of existing affordable housing, as well as funding innovation initiatives.
- Waterfront Toronto, a non-share capital corporation established in 2001 to lead and implement the [Toronto Waterfront Revitalization Initiative \(TWRI\)](#). In 2000, the Government of Canada, the Province of Ontario and the City of Toronto each announced a commitment of \$500 million to fund the TWRI. The next phase of the TWRI includes flood protection of the Port Lands for which Canada, Ontario and Toronto are contributing equal funding for a total of \$1.25 billion.

Enabling instruments:

- [Department of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Act](#)
- [National Housing Strategy Act](#)
- The following pieces of legislation related to the Canada Community Building Fund:
 - [Keeping Canada’s Economy and Jobs Growing Act](#), S.C. 2011, c. 24
 - [Economic Action Plan 2013 Act](#), No. 1, S.C. 2013, c. 33, section 233
- The following legislation related to the New Bridge for the St. Lawrence Corridor Project (commonly known as the New Champlain Bridge Corridor Project):
 - [New Bridge for the St. Lawrence Act](#)

- The following legislation and Canada-Michigan Crossing Agreement related to the Gordie Howe International Bridge Project:
 - [Crossing Agreement](#)
 - [Bridge to Strengthen Trade Act](#)
- The following legislation related to the Canada Infrastructure Bank:
 - [Canada Infrastructure Bank Act](#)
- The following legislation related to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation:
 - [Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act](#)

Year of incorporation / commencement: 2024

Departmental contact information

Mailing address:

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Ottawa, Ontario K1P 0B6

Telephone: 613-948-1148

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TTY: 1-800-465-7735

Email: info@infc.gc.ca

Website(s): <https://housing-infrastructure.canada.ca/>

Definitions

appropriation (crédit)

Any authority of Parliament to pay money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

budgetary expenditures (dépenses budgétaires)

Operating and capital expenditures; transfer payments to other levels of government, departments or individuals; and payments to Crown corporations.

core responsibility (responsabilité essentielle)

An enduring function or role performed by a department. The intentions of the department with respect to a core responsibility are reflected in one or more related departmental results that the department seeks to contribute to or influence.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report on the plans and expected performance of an appropriated department over a 3-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament each spring.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A consequence or outcome that a department seeks to achieve. A departmental result is often outside departments' immediate control, but it should be influenced by program-level outcomes.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A quantitative measure of progress on a departmental result.

departmental results framework (cadre ministériel des résultats)

A framework that connects the department's core responsibilities to its departmental results and departmental result indicators.

Departmental Results Report (rapport sur les résultats ministériels)

A report on a department's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

A measure of the extent to which an employee represents a full person-year charge against a departmental budget. For a particular position, the full-time equivalent figure is the ratio of number of hours the person actually works divided by the standard number of hours set out in the person's collective agreement.

gender-based analysis plus (GBA Plus) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus])

Is an analytical tool used to support the development of responsive and inclusive policies, programs, and other initiatives. GBA Plus is a process for understanding who is impacted by the issue or opportunity being addressed by the initiative; identifying how the initiative could be

tailored to meet diverse needs of the people most impacted; and anticipating and mitigating any barriers to accessing or benefitting from the initiative. GBA Plus is an intersectional analysis that goes beyond biological (sex) and socio-cultural (gender) differences to consider other factors, such as age, disability, education, ethnicity, economic status, geography (including rurality), language, race, religion, and sexual orientation.

Using GBA Plus involves taking a gender- and diversity-sensitive approach to our work. Considering all intersecting identity factors as part of GBA Plus, not only sex and gender, is a Government of Canada commitment.

government priorities (priorités gouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2026-27 Departmental Plan, government priorities are the high-level themes outlining the government's agenda in the [2025 Speech from the Throne](#).

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

An initiative where two or more federal departments are given funding to pursue a shared outcome, often linked to a government priority.

Indigenous business (entreprise autochtones)

Requirements for verifying Indigenous businesses for the purposes of the departmental result report are available through the Indigenous Services Canada [Mandatory minimum 5% Indigenous procurement target](#) website.

non-budgetary expenditures (dépenses non budgétaires)

Non-budgetary authorities that comprise assets and liabilities transactions for loans, investments and advances, or specified purpose accounts, that have been established under specific statutes or under non-statutory authorities in the Estimates and elsewhere. Non-budgetary transactions are those expenditures and receipts related to the government's financial claims on, and obligations to, outside parties. These consist of transactions in loans, investments and advances; in cash and accounts receivable; in public money received or collected for specified purposes; and in all other assets and liabilities. Other assets and liabilities, not specifically defined in G to P authority codes are to be recorded to an R authority code, which is the residual authority code for all other assets and liabilities.

performance (rendement)

What a department did with its resources to achieve its results, how well those results compare to what the department intended to achieve, and how well lessons learned have been identified.

performance indicator (indicateur de rendement)

A qualitative or quantitative means of measuring an output or outcome, with the intention of gauging the performance of a department, program, policy or initiative respecting expected results.

plan (plan)

The articulation of strategic choices, which provides information on how a department intends to achieve its priorities and associated results. Generally, a plan will explain the logic behind the strategies chosen and tend to focus on actions that lead to the expected result.

planned spending (dépenses prévues)

For Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports, planned spending refers to those amounts presented in Main Estimates.

A department is expected to be aware of the authorities that it has sought and received. The determination of planned spending is a departmental responsibility, and departments must be able to defend the expenditure and accrual numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

Individual or groups of services, activities or combinations thereof that are managed together within the department and focus on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

Identifies all the department's programs and describes how resources are organized to contribute to the department's core responsibilities and results.

result (résultat)

A consequence attributed, in part, to a department, policy, program or initiative. Results are not within the control of a single department, policy, program or initiative; instead they are within the area of the department's influence.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Expenditures that Parliament has approved through legislation other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose of the expenditures and the terms and conditions under which they may be made.

target (cible)

A measurable performance or success level that a department, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period. Targets can be either quantitative or qualitative.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Expenditures that Parliament approves annually through an appropriation act. The vote wording becomes the governing conditions under which these expenditures may be made.