Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada
Logement, Infrastructures et Collectivités Canada

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada

2025–26 Departmental Results Report

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 2025-26 Departmental Results Report

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At a glance

This departmental results report details Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's actual accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results outlined in its 2025-26 Departmental Plan.

These results align with the priorities outlined in the May 21, 2025 mandate letter from the Prime Minister, as well as with 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 2025-26:

- Lead federal housing policy and program development to increase housing supply and affordability overall, support the growth of the non-market housing sector, and ensure federal investments in public infrastructure support stronger housing outcomes.
- Deliver impact-focused investments through the next generation of public transit programming that integrates housing, land use and other related needs as part of complete, transit-oriented communities.
- Invest in the construction and rehabilitation of core public infrastructure by delivering programs that support housing goals; moves Canada toward a net-zero, climate resilient future; and, protects our communities most at-risk.
- Continue to support communities, partners, and other organizations and governments, through the development and implementation of policies and programs that prevent and reduce homelessness.
- Proactively engage with stakeholders, partners and Indigenous organizations and communities, as well as advance research and data to inform policy and program development to support local community growth and renewal.
- Support the construction, maintenance and operations of major bridges and projects to promote the efficient movement of people and goods, while facilitating effective governance and stewardship of our portfolio organizations.
- Promote private sector involvement as well as the consideration and development of alternative finance and delivery models and tools early and upstream in planning phases of projects to optimize the use of public funds.

Highlights

In September 2025, the Department supported the launch and early implementation of Build Canada Homes (BCH), a new Special Operating Agency within HICC focused on building and financing affordable housing at scale. Since launching, BCH has begun advancing a pipeline of projects through partnerships with provinces, territories, municipalities, Indigenous partners, non-profit organizations, and the private sector, establishing the foundation for a new federal approach to delivering affordable housing at scale. This included moving forward on six Direct Build sites on federal lands in Dartmouth, Longueuil, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Edmonton, with the combined potential to support up to 4,000 homes.

The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund is also a part of HICC's coordinated approach to supporting the Government of Canada's commitment to address the impacts of the housing crisis on communities of all sizes across Canada. By investing in essential public utilities such as drinking water, wastewater, solid-waste, and stormwater networks, the program helps to manage the significant upfront costs associated with building new homes. In 2025-26, an additional 73 projects were approved under the program, representing over $1.3 billion in federal contributions. These projects are and expected to enable more than 326,000 housing units. This structural foundation enables municipalities and regions to plan for dense, inclusive, and complete neighborhoods, helping unlock housing development and supporting long-term community growth across Canada.

In 2025-26, the Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF) provided stable and predictable funding to help municipalities, transit authorities, and regional groups plan and execute critical infrastructure projects over the long-term. This included building new transit infrastructure, maintaining existing transit systems, and supporting life-cycle costs. This funding is delivered through three distinct pathways: the Strong Transit Fund (formerly the Metro-Region Agreement stream), Baseline Funding, and Targeted Funding, which together support long-term transit planning, system improvements, and sustainable transportation choices across Canada. HICC advanced efforts to streamline the delivery of the CPTF as noted in Budget 2025 and continued to work to support the flow of funding starting in 2026-27 for projects under the Baseline Funding stream by approving 33 Capital Plans, representing $1.4 billion in federal contributions.

In 2025-26, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's total actual spending and total full-time equivalent staff was as follows:

- Total actual spending (including internal services): $8,780,655,234
- Total full-time equivalent staff (including internal services): 1,729

For detailed information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's total spending and human resources, read the Spending and human resources section of this report.

Summary of results

The following provides a summary of the results the department achieved in 2025-26 under its "core responsibilities" (its main areas of activity).

Core responsibility 1: Housing and Homelessness

Actual spending: $1,023,353,063

Actual human resources: 515

For more information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's activities related to Housing and Homelessness, read the "Results: What we achieved" section of this report.

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

Actual spending: $7,672,820,524

Actual human resources: 737

For more information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's activities related to Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building, read the "Results: What we achieved" section of this report.

From the Minister

I am pleased to present Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's Departmental Results Report for 2025-26. This report outlines a year defined by action, partnership, and results, as we continued to build complete, connected, and resilient communities.

Throughout the year, in addition to working towards the Government of Canada's objectives to improve efficiency, ensuring that public resources remained focused on delivering results for Canadians, we prioritized two complementary goals: to increase housing supply and housing affordability in communities of all sizes, and to invest in the generational infrastructure communities need to grow and thrive. To achieve these objectives, the Department prioritized affordable housing and housing-enabling infrastructure, public transit, recreational infrastructure, and climate resilience to deliver results for Canadians. These strategic investments drive a higher quality of life, better health outcomes, and economic opportunity.

The Department worked closely with portfolio partners as well as provincial, territorial, municipal, and Indigenous governments to deliver on its priorities in 2025-26. Alongside these partnerships, HICC also collaborated with not-for-profits, local organizations, and private industries to build a coordinated, effective response to the housing crisis. These partnerships have been instrumental in removing barriers, aligning efforts, and accelerating agreements as we worked on multiple fronts to advance housing goals.

The past fiscal year marked a period of significant transformation as the Department and its portfolio partners took important steps to reshape Canada's housing landscape. In September 2025, Build Canada Homes was launched as a Special Operating Agency within the Department, with an initial capitalization of $13 billion. Mandated to build affordable housing at scale, BCH is driving a more productive and innovative homebuilding sector. HICC, alongside portfolio partners Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Canada Lands Company Limited, played a central role in shaping BCH over the last year. The Department was instrumental in moving BCH quickly from vision to delivery, supporting the launch of six Direct Build projects across Canada and securing six agreements with provincial, territorial, and community partners. Together, these efforts will deliver thousands of new homes. This early momentum was critical to enabling BCH's transition to a Crown corporation.

The Department also continued to drive progress towards a Canada where fewer people experience homelessness and more people have a safe place to call home. Through the Government's investment of $5 billion over nine years to prevent and reduce homelessness, HICC played a key role in supporting those most at risk, including Veterans. An additional $250 million over two years helped communities provide vital services and stable housing to individuals living in encampments. To sustain this progress, the Department strengthened the knowledge and evidence that underpin effective action. Enhanced national data, the first stand-alone national Point-in-Time count, and expanded knowledge-sharing tools like the launch of the Homelessness Learning Hub are helping communities identify emerging challenges, direct resources where they are needed most, and accelerate efforts to end and prevent chronic homelessness.

Our work along the housing continuum is closely aligned with our investments in the foundational infrastructure that supports communities. Reflecting the priorities set out in Budget 2025, HICC focused on investments in generational infrastructure that will build connected communities, support economic growth, and create good jobs for years to come. To this end, the Department laid the groundwork for the new $51 billion Build Communities Strong Fund, enabling its launch and the announcement of the first tranche of projects early in the 2026-27 fiscal year.

This Fund will make investments in generational infrastructure, support modern infrastructure, housing-enabling infrastructure, public transit, recreational infrastructure, health infrastructure, and infrastructure at colleges and universities. The Fund is also positioned to support communities in lowering the cost of construction and increasing housing viability and is already demonstrating high impact with the Canada-Ontario Partnership to Build, which will lower development charges in Ontario. Work continues to advance on other agreements through ongoing collaboration with provinces and territories. The Department enabled the integration of the Canada Community-Building Fund into BCSF's Community stream, which will support the continued enhancement of municipal planning capabilities by investing in capacity-building efforts, such as housing needs assessments, to empower local governments to develop long-term, inclusive communities. These investments will contribute to strong, connected communities and long-term economic growth.

Through the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, the Department supported ongoing public transit, green infrastructure, recreational and community facilities, and rural and northern infrastructure projects across the country. The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund remained a key priority, supporting the drinking water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid-waste infrastructure needed to unlock housing development and accommodate community growth. Moreover, continued investments through the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings Program helped reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency and accessibility, and strengthen community resilience. We also continued to work closely with the Canada Infrastructure Bank to attract investment and accelerate high-impact, nation-building infrastructure projects.

Connected communities also depend on reliable public transit that helps people get where they need to go and supports vibrant, growing neighbourhoods. To advance this vision, the Department continued supporting better public transit for Canadians through investments from the Canada Public Transit Fund, including supporting zero-emission transit and rural transit. A key example is the federal government's support of a major replacement of subway trains in Toronto that will be built right here in Canada, both improving transit and ensuring that Canadian workers benefit from this funding. These investments helped expand public transit and active transportation networks, improve access to jobs and essential services, and support housing development near transit hubs.

At the same time, Canada's economic resilience depends on reliable transportation corridors that connect people, move goods, and support trade. Working closely with its portfolio partners, the Department advanced major crossings that will strengthen Canada's long-term economic competitiveness. In partnership with the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority, the Department supported the completion of the Gordie Howe International Bridge between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, Michigan, paving the way for its opening. As a new crossing in one of North America's most important trade corridors, the Bridge will strengthen supply chains and support economic growth.

The Department also continued to oversee the Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor to support efficient operations and long-term sustainability, and worked with The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated to advance the rehabilitation of the historic Québec Bridge.

I look forward to building on this progress in the year ahead as we continue to meet challenges and deliver for Canadians.



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

Results: What we achieved

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 developing policies and delivering programs that support affordable housing development, address homelessness, and respond to the needs of Canadians and communities while considering finite public resources.

Progress on results

This section details the department’s performance against its targets for each departmental result under Core responsibility 1: Housing and Homelessness.

Table 1 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Result 1.1: Facilitating housing supply in communities across Canada in the last three fiscal years.

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

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
1.1.1: Enabling growth in the supply of housing across Canada	Not available[1]	March 31, 2026	2023–24: Not available[2] 2024–25: Not available[2] 2025–26: +10%[3]
1.1.2: Enabling growth in the supply of Social and Affordable Housing across Canada	2%	March 31, 2026	2023–24: Not available[2] 2024–25: Not available[2] 2025–26: Not available[4]

Table 2 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Result 1.2: Homelessness is reduced across Canada in the last three fiscal years.

Table 2: Result 1.2: Homelessness is reduced across Canada

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
1.2.1: Percentage change from a baseline[5] of shelter users experiencing chronic homelessness	22%[6] increase from 2016 baseline, reflecting no change from 2023-24 chronic shelter use[7]	March 31, 2026	Relative to 2016 baseline: 2023–24: +22% increase 2024–25: +34% increase 2025–26: +46.3% increase

The Results section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

[1] A target was not established for 2025-26 as this is a new indicator intended to monitor year-over-year changes in national housing supply. For the 2027-28 Departmental Plan, the target will be estimated using data on historical trends, housing starts and demolitions, housing program results, and broader housing market conditions, while recognizing that observed changes in housing supply cannot be attributed solely to federal programming.

[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 2025-26 result reflects a 10% increase in seasonally adjusted housing starts between March 2025 and March 2026, from 214,494 to 235,852, based on CMHC data. This measure reflects changes in the rate of new housing starts and should not be interpreted as a 10% increase in Canada's total housing stock.

[4] Data collection for the 2025 Social and Affordable Housing Survey is currently underway with results expected by the end of the year. Results will be updated in the next DRR.

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

[6] This is the equivalent of a 0% change from the percentage of shelter users experiencing chronic homelessness reported in 2023-2024. 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.

[7] 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.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Housing and Homelessness in 2025-26 compared with the planned results set out in Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's Departmental Plan for the year.

Result 1.1: Facilitating housing supply in communities across Canada

Results achieved

HICC continued to lead federal housing policy, program development and reporting, advancing initiatives that increase housing supply, improve affordability, and support communities in addressing local housing pressures.

In 2025-26, HICC supported the oversight, effective coordination, and delivery of housing initiatives under the National Housing Strategy (NHS), increasing Canada's housing supply. Since its inception, the NHS has contributed to the creation of more than 199,000 units and protected over 366,000 community housing units. The NHS also includes the Housing Accelerator Fund, which is incentivizing structural reforms that are expected to result in over 112,000 additional permitted housing units.

The Department, along with its portfolio partners, has also continued to support more efficient and innovative homebuilding through Canada's Housing Plan initiatives, including the Housing Design Catalogue. In 2025, standardized designs with full technical packages for rowhouses, fourplexes, sixplexes and accessory dwelling units were released to help builders, municipalities and communities streamline approvals, reduce costs, and speed up the delivery of gentle density and infill housing across Canada.

In September 2025, the Department supported the launch and early implementation of Build Canada Homes, a new Special Operating Agency within HICC focused on building and financing affordable housing at scale. Since launching, BCH has begun advancing a pipeline of projects through partnerships with provinces, territories, municipalities, Indigenous partners, non-profit organizations, and the private sector. This included moving forward on six Direct Build sites on federal lands in Dartmouth, Longueuil, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton, with the combined potential to support up to 4,000 homes.

HICC also supported the integration of Canada Lands Company Limited (CLCL) into the Department's portfolio following its transfer from Public Services and Procurement Canada in July 2025. CLCL has been positioned as an early delivery vehicle for flagship BCH housing projects and as a foundational partner in establishing BCH as the federal government's central housing delivery institution.

With HICC's support, all 120 municipalities with a population over 30,000 and all three territories, completed their Housing Needs Assessments (HNAs) as required under the Canada Community-Building Fund (now the Build Communities Strong Fund Community stream) agreements. These HNAs provide valuable data on local housing pressures and help communities make evidence-

based decisions on housing priorities, infrastructure needs, and future growth planning. More information about completed HNAs is available online at Completed Housing Needs Assessments.

In 2025-26, the Federal, Provincial and Territorial Forum on Housing and Homelessness provided the opportunity to engage and advance discussions on the renewal of the National Housing Strategy, the First Ministers' commitment to facilitate internal trade, and the design and launch of Build Canada Homes. HICC also worked closely with the National Research Council of Canada and provincial and territorial partners via the Forum to support modern methods of construction. This work will advance regulatory modernization and harmonization, in addition to other initiatives that will support the adoption and scaling of modern methods of construction.

In 2025-26, the National Housing Council provided advice to the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure with the aim of improving housing outcomes and to further the progressive realization of the right to adequate housing. On October 22, 2025, the Council delivered a report titled *"Measuring What Matters"*, which proposes a framework to measure housing outcomes based on the seven elements of adequate housing. On November 24, 2025, after hearing from more than 500 individuals and organizations across the country, the Neha Review Panel on the Right to Safe, Adequate and Affordable Housing for Women, Two-Spirit, Trans, and Gender-Diverse People also delivered its final report and recommendations to the Minister.

Nineteen projects under the Research and Knowledge Initiative were completed during the fiscal year, which generated new knowledge, tools, and partnerships for housing solutions. The research teams established more than 100 partnerships across municipalities, provinces and territories, academia, and non-profits to develop and disseminate a wide range of findings and outputs through more than 200 engagements. These efforts are helping to support decision-making in adaptive re-use and relocation, infill housing, the housing and transit nexus, planning and governance, construction, and homelessness.

In 2025-26, the Department also successfully signed the last of the 3-year Short-Term Rental Enforcement Fund (STREF) agreements with municipalities. STREF is improving long-term housing availability by supporting municipal enforcement of short-term rental regulations, helping shift units from short-term use to stable, long-term housing.

The Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF) supports the advancement of public transit investments towards building complete, transit-oriented communities. The CPTF encourages local governments to increase housing supply, density, and affordability near major transit lines, helping to make homes more attainable and to ensure that a wider range of Canadians have the opportunity to live close to accessible public transit.

The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) also supports the Government of Canada's commitment to addressing the impacts of the housing crisis on communities of all sizes across Canada. By investing in essential public utilities such as drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater networks, the program helps to manage the significant upfront costs associated with building new homes. This structural foundation enables municipalities and regions to plan for dense, inclusive, and complete neighborhoods, transforming core infrastructure into a baseline for safe and attainable housing across Canada.

The Provincial and Territorial (PT) Agreement stream of CHIF uses bilateral allocations to support long-term regional priorities, integrating infrastructure expansion with shared housing objectives and growth targets. In 2025-26, HICC signed a funding agreement with the Province of Quebec, bringing the number of agreements signed under the PT stream to 11, and is advancing discussions with the Province of Alberta towards finalizing an agreement. This year, the Department also approved 71 projects, representing over $902 million in federal contributions. These projects are expected to enable the construction of over 118,000 housing units, approximately 10% of which are expected to be affordable. Provinces must also dedicate a minimum of 20% of their total funding allocations to rural, northern, and Indigenous communities, providing these areas with a dedicated share that does not compete with major urban developments.

Under CHIF's Direct Delivery stream, the Department approved an additional two projects in 2025-26, representing over $411 million in federal contributions. This brings the total number of projects approved under the program to twenty-seven, representing more than $781 million in federal contributions. These approved projects are expected to enable more than 220,000 housing units, including close to 18,000 affordable units. Complementing Provincial and Territorial allocations, at least 10% of the funding envelope is strictly reserved for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis applicants under the Direct Delivery stream. Recognizing the distinct geographic and community realities for rural, northern and Indigenous communities, the scope of eligible infrastructure was expanded to include vital decentralized assets, such as community water trucks, cisterns, and localized wastewater systems, ensuring funding directly builds local service capacity and supports long-term housing development.

Housing-enabling infrastructure financing was also advanced in collaboration with the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB), supporting the integration of the Infrastructure for Housing Initiative (IHI) with the design of the CHIF. Early IHI investments include funding for municipal water infrastructure in Manitoba, which is expected to enable approximately 15,000 new homes. Meanwhile, in Quebec, support for redevelopment planning in Montréal could enable over 10,000 housing units, helping address infrastructure constraints that limit housing development and supporting increased housing supply.

Furthermore, the Canada Community-Building Fund, which was rebranded as the Community stream of the new Build Communities Strong Fund in 2025-26, provides predictable, long-term infrastructure funding that supports provincial, territorial, and municipal priorities, including actions that increase housing supply and improve affordability. HICC strengthened this linkage under the 2024-2034 agreements by ensuring infrastructure investments incentivize housing growth. The impacts of this funding are already being seen in Whale Cove, Nunavut, where the community was able to replace a temporary drinking water system with a new system that provides clean and safe drinking water for residents year round. The increased capacity and dependability positions the community to support new housing development, recreational spaces, and future growth.

In 2025-26, governance oversight of portfolio organizations was strengthened through coordinated actions to support effective board management, accountability, and alignment with federal housing and infrastructure priorities. HICC collaborated with key portfolio partners, including

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, CIB, BCH, and CLCL to advance governance priorities such as Governor in Council appointments and legislative compliance.

The Department also managed the federal relationship with and oversight of Waterfront Toronto, in partnership with the Government of Ontario and City of Toronto, to support infrastructure along Toronto's waterfront that will yield significant social, environmental, and economic benefits, including housing opportunities. This included supporting a $975 million joint investment to accelerate revitalization and catalyze private sector participation in the development of Quayside and Ookwemin Minising projects, and the future delivery of over 14,000 homes, including affordable rental units.

HICC recognizes that a coordinated approach is essential to meeting the diverse housing needs of all Canadians. Through continued engagement with its partners and stakeholders across the country, the Department is keeping housing at the forefront of its infrastructure investments to support the creation of more supply and increase affordability.

Result 1.2: Homelessness is reduced across Canada

Results achieved

In 2025-26, HICC continued its efforts to prevent and reduce homelessness across the country through initiatives such as Reaching Home, the Unsheltered Homelessness and Encampments Initiative, and the Veteran Homelessness Program.

Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy is a community-based program that provides funding to support local efforts to address homelessness. The majority of funding is delivered through a Community Entity model where local organizations (city or municipal governments or not-for-profits) are responsible for identifying, coordinating, and managing homelessness service delivery and Coordinated Access investments based on local needs and priorities. In recognition of the over-representation of Indigenous Peoples among those experiencing homelessness, Reaching Home also includes a dedicated Indigenous Homelessness funding stream and a distinctions-based stream that includes Modern Treaty Holders. In 2025-26, Reaching Home supported local communities to address homelessness by helping upwards of 14,763 people obtain more stable housing, while over 29,565 people benefited from core homelessness prevention and shelter diversion services.

Reaching Home partners also continued to make progress in advancing Coordinated Access and the Outcomes-based Approach to support a coordinated, systems-based, and data-driven approach to reducing homelessness. Preliminary results show that with HICC's support, 46 out of 60 communities had implemented and fulfilled the minimum Reaching Home program requirements by the March 31, 2026 deadline.

The Unsheltered Homelessness and Encampments Initiative continued to support provinces, territories, and municipalities in implementing Community Encampment Response Plans to respond to the immediate needs of people experiencing unsheltered homelessness. In 2025-26, 1,012 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness were placed in more stable housing, while 1,380 people experiencing unsheltered homelessness benefited from core prevention services.

Projects funded through the Veteran Homelessness Program (VHP) also continued to support Veterans in securing and maintaining housing through the provision of rent supplements and wrap-around supports. Leveraging existing partnerships and capacity through Reaching Home, 14 new VHP projects were funded across the country throughout 2025-26, helping the program to reach more Veterans experiencing or at imminent risk of homelessness.

In 2025-26, the VHP assisted 342 Veterans experiencing homelessness to obtain more stable housing, some of whom benefited from other wrap-around supports. Further, 174 Veterans experiencing homelessness, and 229 Veterans at imminent risk of homelessness benefited from rent supplements delivered under the program. As well, 1,632 Veterans at imminent risk of homelessness benefited from a homelessness prevention or shelter diversion service, some of whom also benefited from wrap-around supports.

HICC has also provided funding to the Canadian Alliance to End Homelessness to implement the Homelessness Reduction and Innovation Fund, which is helping to reduce chronic homelessness, increase more housing placements, and reduce new returns and inflows to homelessness. As of March 2026, 25 communities across Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, and Alberta have received funding, contributing to rental subsidies, supportive housing, case management, prevention and shelter diversion, and targeted supports for youth and Veterans.

The Department also continued to provide national statistics and advance knowledge on homelessness through its publication of studies, counts, and other reports. In 2025-26, the 2024 National Shelter Study was published and included statistics like the annual estimate of chronic homelessness. Results from the 2024 Nationally-Coordinated Point-in-Time counts were also published in 2025-26, and included a report on the number of people who experienced homelessness. The Shelter Capacity Report also tracked changes in the number of emergency shelters and beds, as well as capacity in the domestic violence shelter system and the transitional housing system. Further, Homelessness Data Snapshots provided statistics on how chronic homelessness affects different populations in Canada, as well as a new analysis of outflow from the shelter system and how it is changing over time.

Resources required to achieve results

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

Table 3: Snapshot of resources required for Housing and Homelessness

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	910,608,663	1,023,353,063
Full-time equivalents	486	515

The Finances section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase page provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

HICC's housing and homelessness programs use a variety of tools to understand who is using and benefitting from federal interventions in the housing and homelessness space. As the federal lead for housing policy, HICC works closely with portfolio partners including Build Canada Homes and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. 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 the prioritization of vulnerable populations. Overall, the National Housing Strategy (NHS) programs are designed to prioritize Canadians facing the greatest housing challenges. Various reporting tools infer occupant characteristics from housing providers' plans. End recipients that support various GBA Plus target groups, such as accessible housing, housing for women and girls, housing for Indigenous peoples, and housing for Black people, are given additional consideration. Throughout 2025-26, HICC continued to advance a suite of programs and initiatives, informed by GBA Plus, to help Canadians, including those who are most in need, access affordable housing. Collectively, NHS programs and initiatives achieved results that improved housing outcomes for these groups.

Through Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, urban, Indigenous, territorial, and rural and remote communities were supported in delivering projects that address local homelessness needs through data-driven, systems and community-based approaches. Reaching Home leverages homelessness data, including emergency shelter data, Point-in-Time counts (which are snapshots of homelessness in Canadian communities on a particular day), and Reaching Home program-level information, to build an understanding of the state of homelessness in Canada. Included are select demographic groups (such as women, gender diverse individuals, youth, seniors, Indigenous peoples, newcomers, Veterans, and people with disabilities), and the impact of federal investments where possible.

Additionally, the Veteran Homelessness Program funds recipient organizations under the Services and Supports stream to provide rent supplements and wrap-around supports to help prevent and reduce Veteran Homelessness. The Program gathers data on the number of Veterans experiencing homelessness who receive a rent supplement and maintain housing, including, on a voluntary basis, key demographics of these Veterans (such as gender identity, Indigenous identity, ethnicity, age, etc.).

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

Through Core Responsibility 1: Housing and Homelessness, HICC will be contributing to the advancement of UN SDGs through planned initiatives under SDG 6) Clean Water and Sanitation by implementing Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund.

Further, HICC is supporting the advancement of the UN SDGs through the following departmental action implementation strategy: Under SDG 11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, HICC has committed to prevent and address homelessness through continuing to implement Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy and the Veteran Homelessness Program.

Finally, 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.

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 and reports on progress.

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

In this section

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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", and "Waste management". It does this through policy solutions that determine how the federal government supports resilience, sustainability, and community building through public infrastructure development, major bridges, public transit, clean water and wastewater, and disaster mitigation, among other areas, which have impacts on sustainable communities.

Progress on results

This section details the department's performance against its targets for each departmental result under Core responsibility 2: Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building.

Table 4 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and the actual result for each indicator under Result 2.1: Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure in the last three fiscal years.

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

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
2.1.1: Remaining useful life of public infrastructure	50%	March 31, 2026	2023–24: 59.4% 2024–25: 59.4% 2025–26: 59.5%

Table 5 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Result 2.2: Canadians increase the use of public transit or active transportation relative to personal vehicles in the last three fiscal years.

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

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
2.2.1: Modal share of public transit and active transportation	18.1%	March 31, 2026	2023–24: 16.4% 2024–25: 17.4% 2025–26: 18.1%
2.2.2: Proportion of the population living within 500 metres of a public transit stop	75%	March 31, 2026	2023–24: 75.3% 2024–25: 74.6% 2025–26: 75.2%

Table 6 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Result 2.3: Communities across Canada are better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals in the last three fiscal years.

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

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
2.3.1: Reduction in per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from transportation, buildings, solid waste, construction and wastewater sectors since 2005	Reduction > 0 tonnes	March 31, 2026	2023–24: 1.80 tonnes 2024–25: 2.09 tonnes 2025–26: Not available[8]

Table 7 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Result 2.4: Canadian communities are planning for the impacts of climate change in the last three fiscal years.

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

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
2.4.1: Proportion of municipal organizations who factored climate change adaptation into their decision-making process	80%	March 31, 2027	2023–24: Not applicable[9] 2024–25: Not available[10] 2025–26: Not applicable[9]

Table 8 shows the target, the date to achieve the target and actual result for each indicator under Result 2.5: Canadians have access to community asset in the last three fiscal years.

[8] 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 2024. Data and estimates for 2025-26 are expected to be published in 2027; therefore, actual results are not available for this indicator.

[9] As the Canada Core Public Infrastructure Survey is only conducted every two years, actual results are presented as not applicable for 2023-24 and 2025-26.

[10] Canada Core Public Infrastructure Survey data is collected every two years and is available approximately two years after the reference year. As such, results for 2024-25 will be available by the end of calendar year 2026.

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

Departmental result indicator	Target	Date to achieve target	Actual result
2.5.1: Proportion of the population that has access to community, culture and recreation facilities through walking, cycling, transit	60%	March 31, 2026	2023–24: Not available[11] 2024–25: 79% 2025–26: Not available[12]

The Results section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase provides additional information on results and performance related to its program inventory.

Details on results

The following section describes the results for Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building in 2025-26 compared with the planned results set out in Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's Departmental Plan for the year.

Result 2.1: Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure

Results achieved

In 2025-26, HICC continued to invest in programs that help to ensure that Canadian communities have high-quality infrastructure as new housing is built across the country.

The former Canada Community-Building Fund, now the Community stream of the Build Communities Strong Fund, provides predictable, long-term funding that empowers municipalities to invest directly in local priorities that build complete and resilient neighborhoods. It helps to drive progress by funding the revitalization of vital community assets, such as recreational facilities, cultural hubs, and public spaces, ensuring these essential locations remain safe, modern, accessible, and responsive to the evolving social needs of Canadians. For example, in Murray River, Prince Edward Island, a refurbished baseball park has revitalized the facility, allowing the community to once again host visiting teams, increasing visitors and support for the local economy.

In addition, the Fund supports the upgrading of water and wastewater infrastructure. By investing in drinking water treatment facilities, enhanced wastewater systems, and clean water management, the Community stream directly supports the construction and rehabilitation of core public infrastructure. These essential upgrades help to protect public health, improve water quality, and ensure the reliable delivery of daily municipal services.

[11] 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, some actual results for prior years are presented as not available.

[12] Spatial Access Measures, the data source for this indicator, is transitioning to a biennial reporting cycle. As such, the next data release and result for 2025-26 will be available in late 2026.

The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) supports the development of high-quality infrastructure by funding the critical water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste systems required to build complete communities. By financing major wastewater treatment plant upgrades, stormwater decoupling, and localized sewer line improvements, CHIF supports communities to deliver modern, high-capacity, and resilient core public infrastructure. These investments provide the secure, long-term foundation necessary to safely expand Canada's housing supply while protecting local ecosystems and sustaining essential services. For example, in the Town of Riverview, New Brunswick, the Mill Creek Naturalized Stormwater Pond is helping to support community growth by creating a 10,000-square-metre detention pond capable of managing stormwater across a nearly 40-hectare catchment area. The project mitigates local flooding, improves water quality, and supports biodiversity using natural filtering vegetation.

Furthermore, the Green Infrastructure Stream (GIS), under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, is helping to ensure Canadians have access to high-quality, resilient, and sustainable community infrastructure. The GIS supports the construction and rehabilitation of core water and community infrastructure, including vital upgrades to clean water and wastewater systems, ensuring reliable access to safe drinking water and effective environmental protection. For example, the GIS funded the construction of two new drinking water reservoirs in Dawson City, Yukon, replacing the existing failing reservoirs and increasing access to potable water in the community.

In 2025-26, HICC provided secretariat support to the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority (WDBA) through established governance mechanisms and fostered collaboration with key stakeholders, including the International Authority, Michigan Department of Transportation and border agencies. Regular governance meetings and information sharing supported effective oversight, timely decision-making and active risk-management as the Gordie Howe International Bridge project advanced towards substantial completion. HICC also provided strategic advice to WDBA on project agreement management and supported the transition to operations and the early planning for opening-related activities.

HICC also provided oversight support to The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated , notably in relation to the rehabilitation of the Québec Bridge. This included providing technical and engineering support and participating in the implementation of the Advisory Group on the Québec Bridge. As well, HICC delivered strategic advice on the Bonaventure Expressway reconfiguration project. This partnership has been particularly effective in advancing certain key components of the project, resulting in tangible progress and the project advancing on schedule.

The Department continued to actively manage the Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor Public-Private-Partnership Project Agreement, ensuring that the private partner met contractual requirements for safe and efficient operations and the ongoing maintenance of bridge assets. Significant progress was made towards obtaining the Final Completion Certification and all design-build-transfer infrastructure was successfully transferred to project partners, such as the Ville de Montréal. HICC also helped advance the resolution of outstanding design-build matters such as noise issues. In parallel, the Department worked closely with the private partner and CDPQ Infra/REM Inc. to facilitate the operation of the Réseau express métropolitain light rail transit system on the Samuel De Champlain Bridge.

HICC continued supporting Alto and Transport Canada on opportunities to integrate housing, transit-oriented development, and community benefits into the High-Speed Rail (HSR) initiative. HICC worked with BCH to identify potential development areas and housing opportunities to inform Alto's station location decisions. In addition, HICC co-developed a Strategic Policy Framework on community benefits of the HSR initiative with Transport Canada.

In collaboration with HICC, the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) supported the development of high quality infrastructure through the use of alternative financing models to leverage private and institutional capital and complement traditional public funding. This approach supports the delivery of large scale infrastructure projects by enabling access to additional expertise and financing, helping to accelerate project delivery and improve long term sustainability outcomes. Additionally, HICC facilitated the increase of $10 billion to the CIB's available capital, which was approved by Parliament through the Budget Implementation Act, and will help to support high-quality community infrastructure.

HICC also supported the Canadian Infrastructure Council, an arm's-length expert advisory body reporting to the Minister of Housing and Infrastructure, in successfully delivering Canada's first National Infrastructure Assessment (NIA) on November 27, 2025. Informed by extensive engagement with stakeholders across sectors and jurisdictions and summarized in a What We Heard report, the NIA's first report integrated community-level population projections, asset conditions, and climate considerations to establish a national baseline and guide long-term planning and investment in housing-enabling infrastructure in Canada.

In 2025-26, HICC continued to work with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous partners to advance priorities and investments in infrastructure. The FPT Ministers of Infrastructure met in December 2025 to discuss the Build Communities Strong Fund and Buy Canadian policy, which helped ensure that provincial and territorial priorities informed the design and implementation of the program. Engagements through the Inuit Crown Partnership Committee and Indigenous Climate Leadership Tables also helped ensure that the realities and priorities of Indigenous partners inform departmental policy and program development.

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

Results achieved

Recognizing that the foundation for successful public transit systems is reliable funding, the Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF) provides stable and predictable funding which helps municipalities, transit authorities, and regional groups plan and execute critical infrastructure projects over the long-term including: building new transit infrastructure, maintaining existing transit systems, and supporting life-cycle costs. This funding is delivered through three distinct pathways: the Strong Transit Fund (formerly the Metro-Region Agreement stream), Baseline Funding, and Targeted Funding, which together provide the capital foundations needed to encourage Canadians to choose public transit and active transportation options over personal vehicles.

Beyond core public transit infrastructure, the core objectives of the CPTF integrate transit infrastructure with broader community planning. By encouraging collaboration between stakeholders and funding recipients, HICC helps guide the development of complete, transit-oriented communities. This strategic alignment helps ensure that residential developments are closely connected to essential amenities and mass transit hubs. Creating well-connected, walkable neighborhoods reduces the everyday necessity of personal vehicle ownership, helping to manage urban growth while giving Canadians practical and sustainable transportation choices. Additionally, the CPTF works to reduce transport isolation by funding projects under its Targeted Funding Component. This targeted support helps rural, remote, Northern, and Indigenous communities build localized transit systems that fit their specific needs, extending viable mobility options more equitably, regardless of geography.

As new intakes roll out under the CPTF, HICC continues to provide vital funding oversight and ongoing stewardship to existing projects previously approved under the Rural Transit Solutions Fund (RTSF), the Zero Emission Transit Fund (ZETF), and the Active Transportation Fund (ATF).

Investments through the RTSF have made significant impacts in rural and Indigenous communities, such as in the community of Devon, Alberta where local mobility is being strengthened through the addition of a new accessible bus to its community transit fleet. The new bus will broaden service access for seniors and community members with reduced mobility. The service supports local shopping trips twice a week, two weekly trips to the neighbouring City of Leduc for shopping and physical activity, and also plays an active role in Food Bank deliveries.

Shifting away from fossil fuel engines towards zero emission alternatives can be challenging due to the complexities of converting entire transit systems to a new technology, which involves significant upfront costs. To bridge this gap, the ZETF provides support to public transit and school bus operators who are electrifying their fleets. The Fund is closely coordinated with the Canada Infrastructure Bank which has committed $1.67 billion in loans to support the purchase of more than 5,000 zero-emission transit and school buses. By accelerating fleet electrification and continuing oversight of projects initiated under the ZETF, the program helps build a low-emission, climate-resilient green network that makes eco-friendly commuting a viable choice.

To help make sustainable commuting a realistic option across the country, the program also emphasizes expanding practical active transportation pathways and addressing regional mobility gaps. HICC supports Canada's National Active Transportation Strategy through the CPTF's funding for active transportation, providing for the planning and expansion of walking, cycling, and other shared mobility networks. The Stanley Community Pathway is providing residents of Manitoba's Pembina Valley with a safer, more connected way to travel between Winkler and Morden, whether it be for work or recreation. The new 10 kilometre pathway, designed for people of all ages and abilities, is a paved multi-use route linking the growing communities, providing a safer alternative to travelling along high-traffic roadways. The pathway improves access to workplaces, local services, the Boundary Trails Health Centre and also supports daily commuting while encouraging active, healthy lifestyles.

Furthermore, HICC delivered on investments to support projects which invest in the construction, expansion, and improvement of public transit infrastructure through the Public Transit Infrastructure stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. One such project was the

acquisition of 10 long-range battery electric heavy-duty buses and related charging infrastructure in Victoria, British Columbia. This project supports the transition of the BC Transit's fleet of heavy duty buses to zero emissions. The buses will feature improved efficiency, accessibility standards, improved safety amenities for drivers and riders, as well as capacity to enable planned technology upgrades for vehicle location tracking.

The Build Communities Strong Fund Community stream, formerly known as the Canada Community-Building Fund, also supports the increased use of public transit or active transportation relative to personal vehicles by providing funding to build and fix local public infrastructure. This funding supports projects like a new multi-use overpass in Kelowna, British Columbia, which builds improved connectivity between growing communities for pedestrians and cyclists. This Fund also enabled upgrades to the Pine Lake Trail in Yukon, which helps to provide safe, direct access between the Village of Haines Junction and the Pine Lake Campground. The result is a community asset that brings people together, offers an active transportation alternative to vehicle travel for short trips, and makes outdoor activity easier.

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

Results achieved

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada continued to ensure that Canadians are better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals through a number of programs.

The Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program supports communities by providing funding for upgrades and new builds that actively lower carbon emissions and improve energy efficiency. Investing in green infrastructure, such as climate-resilient and energy-efficient buildings, helps build healthy and resilient communities, promotes environmental sustainability, drives economic growth, and supports a net-zero economy. To date, construction for 73 projects has completed, including 6 projects that are net-zero carbon or net-zero carbon ready. A total of 65 retrofits of existing buildings have also been completed, for a reduction of over 6,600 tonnes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

For example, the Awitgati Longhouse & Cultural Centre is a new Indigenous health and social facility in Fredericton, New Brunswick, that will serve as a space for building relationships, intercultural dialogue, and reconciliation. The facility will provide affordable and accessible education, skills training, cultural, health, and Indigenous services for everyone in the community. The facility will also act as a showcase for net-zero design and accessibility, stimulate growth in the regional green economy, and create jobs.

The Department also supported communities across Canada in being better prepared to meet net-zero emissions goals through its Legacy programming. Funds for these programs have been fully allocated and in part support environmental infrastructure projects that promote reduced GHG emissions.

The online Climate Toolkit Platform, ClimateInsight.ca, provides access to a curated library of 834 resources, including 319 new resources added in 2025-26, that support infrastructure planning and

decision-making, a geospatial visualization of climate and socioeconomic indicators, and a solutions finder for climate and infrastructure options. The platform also introduced a new Rapid Risk Assessment Tool, enabling users to complete a preliminary climate risk screening in approximately eight hours.

To ensure compliance with the Cabinet Directive on Strategic Environmental and Economic Assessment, HICC supported the completion of Climate, Nature and Economy Lens assessments of proposed initiatives, ensuring GHG emissions impacts are considered amongst environmental considerations.

The Department also provided governance oversight and performance monitoring of the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB). Through this oversight, HICC provided policy guidance and established investment priorities to support alignment of the CIB's portfolio with federal climate objectives, including a focus on clean energy, low-carbon transportation, and emissions-reducing infrastructure. The CIB has mobilized significant private and institutional capital alongside federal investments, enabling infrastructure projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions while strengthening economic outcomes.

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

Results achieved

As climate change continues to evolve, resilient infrastructure will be increasingly important to sustain economic, environmental, and social well-being. HICC supported communities in strengthening climate resilience by integrating climate considerations into funding decisions and program delivery.

Guided by the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS), HICC continued to implement climate resilience considerations into its major infrastructure funding programs, such as the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) and the Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF). Under these programs, recipients of funding are required to identify natural hazards that may impact the asset over its lifespan, and commit to implementing hazard mitigation measures to reduce risk. HICC developed targeted and robust program guidance to support applicants and recipients in meeting these requirements.

Informed by approaches under CHIF and CPTF, HICC advanced the design of scalable climate resilience requirements for the new Build Communities Strong Fund to ensure that future federal infrastructure investments support projects that are designed and built to last. These efforts, combined with those of CHIF and CPTF, deliver against the NAS target that starting in 2024, resilience to climate change impacts is factored into all new federal infrastructure funding programs.

Throughout 2025-26, HICC also continued to flow funds via the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF) to projects that reduce the impacts of climate change and disasters triggered by natural hazards and extreme weather events. The DMAF aims to strengthen the resiliency of Canadian communities by mitigating impacts to health and safety, protecting critical

infrastructure, reducing disruptions to essential services, mitigating economic impacts and avoiding losses. While DMAF benefits all Canadians, certain groups, such as small, rural, remote, northern and Indigenous communities, are particularly vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change. In this context, the Department allocated a minimum of 10% of the program funding envelope for Indigenous recipients.

DMAF projects are strengthening resilience through projects such as the Highway 55 corridor in Saskatchewan. The project connects the communities of Carrot River, Hudson Bay, and Moose Range No. 486, and is heavily used by the forestry industry and local residents including First Nations communities. The project provides flood mitigation through safety improvements and the upgrading and rehabilitation of approximately 55 kilometres of road on Highway 55 to improve the highway's capacity and resilience.

HICC also supported Canadian communities in increasing their capacity to adapt to climate change impacts through the Green Infrastructure stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program. This stream funds projects that support structural and natural capacity to adapt to climate change impacts, natural disasters, and extreme weather events. One such project, the Coastal Erosion and submersion risk mitigation work in the Perron Boulevard, Des Tournepierres Street and Des Mouettes Street area in the municipality of Maria in Gaspesie, Quebec, aims to prevent erosion and coastal flooding of the shores of the Baie-des-Chaleurs. This project will increase the structural capacity of Maria to adapt and withstand natural disasters and extreme weather events.

With the Natural Infrastructure Fund (NIF), HICC continued to directly support the development of resilient infrastructure, including natural and hybrid infrastructure, through targeted investments intended to protect the natural environment and to contribute to economic growth and jobs. Projects funded through the NIF help prevent climate change impacts on communities, such as flash floods, and also support the conservation and recovery of wildlife species, including species at risk.

Since the NIF began, a total of 68 projects with a federal contribution of over $116 million have been approved. Of these, 23 approved projects have totalled more than $13.6 million in federal contributions for Indigenous recipients as part of the commitment to provide a minimum of 10% of the overall NIF envelope to Indigenous recipients. This includes Honour the Land: A Hybrid Stormwater Management System and Naturalized Greenspace for T'Sou-ke First Nation in British Columbia, which was completed in August 2025. This project improved land, water, and air quality with the construction of a hybrid stormwater management system at naturalized greenspace at the new T'Sou-ke Community Complex and Health Centre. The project remediated the site through replenished soil, natural vegetation, and naturalized water systems.

The Department also advanced collaboration with government partners and Waterfront Toronto to deliver sustainable and climate-resilient infrastructure that mitigates the impacts of climate change. In 2025-26, through the Toronto Waterfront Revitalization Initiative, key milestones were completed including certification of the substantial completion of the Port Lands Flood Protection and Enabling Infrastructure Project. These efforts enhance long-term community resilience, enable safe development in previous at-risk areas, and support integrated, sustainable waterfront growth.

HICC also supported the delivery of 15 key housing and infrastructure resilience products in the past fiscal year, including six National Standards of Canada. This continued investment positioned Canada as the first country to integrate future climate design values into their National Building Code, enabling building design loads that account for projected future climate conditions.

As well, through the Roster of Climate and Infrastructure Experts, communities received direct one-on-one or small-cohort technical advice to identify and validate opportunities to mitigate climate risks and improve energy efficiency. The Roster offered free advisory and technical services to 258 small and low-capacity communities to guide them in assessing and strengthening the integration of low-carbon and resilience in their projects, and has attracted over 130 nationally recognized experts since inception.

Result 2.5: Canadians have access to community assets

Results achieved

In 2025-26, HICC continued to invest in spaces where Canadians can connect with their community, enjoy leisure activities and sports, and participate in cultural activities and expression.

Announced in Budget 2025, the new Build Communities Strong Fund (BCSF) will support Canadians' access to vital community assets by investing $51 billion over 10 years starting in 2026-27 across three targeted funding streams, the Direct Delivery stream, the Community stream and the Provincial and Territorial stream, which includes the Health Infrastructure Fund.

To position the BCSF to support projects in advance of the construction season, HICC worked to advance key operational steps, including designing efficient delivery frameworks for the program, launching negotiations with provinces and territories to secure administrative agreements, and advancing the assessment of applications under the Direct Delivery stream. These foundational steps ensured that funding would be able to be quickly and responsibly invested into communities, accelerating the construction and renewal of the infrastructure Canadians rely on daily.

As work to implement the new BCSF took place, the Department continued to provide $2.5 billion in yearly funding through the Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF), now the Community stream of the BCSF, to provinces and territories who in turn flowed the funds to over 3,700 communities. Communities have the opportunity to make strategic investments across 19 different project categories, which include investments in recreational facilities, community energy systems and local and regional airports.

Communities have been putting their funding to work to ensure their residents have access to community assets, such as revitalizing the Halifax Common Aquatics Facility in Halifax, Nova Scotia. The project included a new pool designed to provide barrier-free access for everyone, as well as a variety of options for recreation and fitness, a water plaza play and relaxation area, a community building which includes a multi-purpose room and facilities, and a covered outdoor space to support gatherings, lessons and events. The entire building is net-zero, with solar panels and natural ventilation throughout the summer, elements which reduce the environmental impact and ensure the facility remains a reliable community asset for decades to come. Another project funded by the CCBF (now the Community stream of the BCSF) includes the Giizhigooweyaabikwe Park in Winnipeg, Manitoba, where a collaboration between partners and community members

created a redesigned space built around shared priorities and local input. The funding was used to add a new community water fountain with a bottle fill station, providing a modern and accessible amenity that provides clean drinking water for residents and visitors.

The Department also continued to support ongoing projects under the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings (GICB) program. The GICB supports retrofits, repairs, upgrades and the construction of new and existing publicly accessible community infrastructure that serves equity-deserving and high-needs communities across Canada. While community infrastructure is accessible and used by all members of a community, this program is expected to have a particular benefit to Indigenous Peoples, for whom infrastructure gaps are persistent. To that end, the Department continued to allocate a minimum of 10% of the program funding envelope for Indigenous recipients. In 2025-26, the Department approved an additional 31 projects totalling almost $211.8 million in federal contributions, including an additional $14.9 million for an Indigenous-led project, fully allocating the GICB funding.

The GICB is having an impact in communities like in Thunder Bay, Ontario, where the Canada Games Complex underwent a retrofit to reduce energy use and emissions, and increase user comfort in the facility through upgrades to the boiler plant, digital control system, and change rooms. In Rankin Inlet, Nunavut, the new 24-bed Kivalliq Seniors Long Term Care Facility is enabling Nunavut elders to age in place within the territory, helping to restore vital familial bonds, facilitate ongoing cultural knowledge integration within communities, and promote the development of clinical capacity in the north.

As part of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, HICC invested in projects under the Community, Culture and Recreation Infrastructure stream that improved cultural infrastructure like museums and Indigenous heritage centres, supported upgrades to recreational facilities like arenas and both indoor and outdoor recreational spaces, and improved community infrastructure like community centres and libraries. These investments are having an impact in communities such as McLeod Lake Indian Band, British Columbia, where a new approximately 12,000 square foot community centre, completed in February 2026, is providing a facility for cultural and recreational activities, as well as an emergency centre and muster point for the entire community. The building includes a gym, a community kitchen, washrooms, fitness room, multi-purpose rooms for meetings and courses, as well as an outdoor space for events and gatherings. It has been a long-term goal of the Tse'khene people of McLeod Lake to have a multipurpose facility for gathering, activities, and to celebrate their culture.

In addition, through the Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure stream, HICC continued to invest in unique and wide-ranging infrastructure projects that improve food security, road, air or marine infrastructure, broadband connectivity, increased access to more efficient or reliable energy sources, and improved education or health facilities. This stream is making a difference in small, rural and northern communities such as Kings, Nova Scotia, where renovations to the West Kings David Morse Memorial Multi-sport field has revitalized and renovated the existing degraded sports fields to a safe, up-to-date, playable one for local soccer, football and rugby use.

Funding provided by HICC for programs is contingent upon the Government of Canada fulfilling both its constitutional duty to consult with Indigenous Peoples as well as federal environmental or impact assessment requirements. In 2025-26, HICC completed 699 project reviews to support the

Government in meeting its legal obligations by identifying Indigenous consultations and federal environmental statutory requirements for 66 projects where these would be required. Meeting these obligations ensures HICC is contributing to the development of community assets sustainably and respecting Indigenous rights.

The Department also remains committed to continuing its efforts to create a barrier-free Canada by 2040. HICC continued to ensure that accessibility and inclusion were taken into consideration within the design and delivery of programs. More specifically, current programs continued to include criteria for infrastructure projects to meet horizontal federal requirements for barrier-free design. This included meeting or exceeding the requirements of the highest published accessibility standards, in addition to any applicable provincial or territorial building codes and relevant municipal by-laws.

Resources required to achieve results

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

Table 9: Snapshot of resources required for Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	8,083,140,124	7,672,820,524
Full-time equivalents	848	737

The Finances section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase page and the People section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Related government priorities

This section highlights government priorities that are being addressed through this core responsibility.

Gender-based Analysis Plus

Public Transit and Active Transportation

Public transit and active transportation funding benefits diverse demographic groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, seniors, newcomers, and low-income persons living in Canada.

The Canada Public Transit Fund is having an impact. For example, the community of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador now has a modern, affordable and sustainable electric bus service. The new bus service reduces barriers and provides dependable and accessible mobility options for residents to reach work, school and essential services. In Alberta, the

purchase of three accessible vehicles to expand fixed route transit services between Canmore, Banff and Lake Louise, Alberta through the RTSF is ensuring residents and visitors have mobility options. The creation of the Apex Corridor Segment Multi-Use Pathway Connection for the Tsleil-Waututh Nation in British Columbia is an example of an active transit initiative funded through the ATF. The project connects two development areas within the community through the construction of multi-use pathways and sidewalks, as well as a bridge over an existing creek. The connection will provide much needed access between the rapidly expanding residential community of Raven Woods, and the newly developed Apex Avenue multi-use residential and commercial zones.

Resilient Infrastructure

Resilient infrastructure programs protect infrastructure, communities, and housing from climate change. While the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund benefits all Canadians by improving resilience to climate change, certain groups are particularly vulnerable to the physical impacts of climate change and will benefit more than other Canadians. These include in part small, rural, remote, northern and Indigenous communities. Under the DMAF, a minimum of 10% of program funding is dedicated to projects led by or for Indigenous recipients.

Projects funded through the Natural Infrastructure Fund can help prevent climate change impacts on communities (including rural, northern and Indigenous communities), such as flash floods and also support the conservation and recovery of wildlife species, including species at risk.

A key objective of Canada's National Adaptation Strategy is to ensure infrastructure decisions benefit marginalized populations and communities at highest risk from the impacts of climate change, helping to achieve systems that are climate-resilient, continuously adapt to future conditions, and deliver reliable, equitable, and sustainable services to all of society.

Through both its composition and engagement, the Canadian Infrastructure Council seeks to ensure diverse perspectives are reflected across its analysis, reports and advice. The Council is an arm's-length advisory body made up of 11 experts from infrastructure-related fields from across Canada who bring different experiences and perspectives on the challenges facing infrastructure in Canada. Its primary focus is developing national infrastructure assessments that provide an evidence-based picture of Canada's long-term infrastructure needs and priorities in the built environment. In advancing this work, the Council engages broadly with industry, academia, not-profit sector, provinces and territories, large municipalities, small, rural, and remote communities, and Indigenous partners. Recognizing the unique infrastructure challenges and climate impacts facing Indigenous and Northern communities, the Council held tailored outreach with Indigenous organizations to seek their insights and feedback on the first National Infrastructure Report (NIA), and will continue to do so moving forward as it works to develop its second NIA report.

Community Building

The Department also continued to support ongoing projects under the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings (GICB) program. While community infrastructure is accessible and used by all members of a community, this program is expected to have a particular benefit to Indigenous Peoples, for whom infrastructure gaps are persistent, with enhanced outcomes related to community infrastructure access. In 2025-26, HICC continued to review applications and approve

projects under this program and worked collaboratively with recipients to ensure that contribution agreements were in place for approved and funded projects.

The Department continued to work with provinces and territories to support projects approved under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP). Under the Community, Culture and Recreation Infrastructure stream, the ʔəʔəms ʔayɛ (Our House) Cultural Facility in the Tla'amin Nation, British Columbia, is increasing access to cultural activities via the construction of a Big House cultural centre as well as a smokehouse building, playground, food gardens, pathways, and bike trails. The facility provides the Tla'amin people a place to gather as well as celebrate and educate on the Tla'amin culture and traditional ways.

Through the Rural and Northern Communities Infrastructure stream (RNIS), HICC continued to invest in the unique and wide-ranging infrastructure priorities of small, rural and remote communities. For example, the Department supported the construction of a new community Wellness Centre that is meeting the needs of the Thunderchild First Nation as well as the surrounding communities of Turtleford, St. Walburg, Edam, Spruce Lake, Mervin, Live Long, Glaslyn, Turtle Lake, Witchekan Lake, Pelican Lake, Makwa Lake, and Loon Lake in Saskatchewan. While primarily serving First Nations communities, the facility is open to all and provides a variety of services including a dental office, a family physician, a pharmacy, social and childcare services (this includes non-profit daycare services), a full-sized ice surface, a field house, and a concession stand. The second floor of the center is built to accommodate a variety of events such as weddings, Band meetings, and other community gatherings. Having these services and amenities in one community center helps to increase the opportunity for healthy lifestyle development, and provide the community with better access to services that would be hard to reach otherwise. The construction of the Centre ties directly to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's call to Action 18 by supporting the improvement of Indigenous wellness, both by increasing general health and by reconciling the intergenerational impact of residential schools.

Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste

The Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund (CHIF) is part of HICC's coordinated approach to supporting the Government of Canada's commitment to address the impacts of the housing crisis on communities of all sizes across Canada.

Through the Direct Delivery stream, CHIF offers a flexible, merit-based avenue that connects federal resources directly with municipal governments and local stakeholders. This stream is designed to encourage community actions that support housing densification and accelerate housing development. Within this delivery model, a tailored framework is incorporated for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis applicants, with at least 10% of the funding envelope dedicated to projects from Indigenous recipients. This specialized design adjusts baseline parameters to reflect unique cultural and regional realities, ensuring all tiers of governance can sustainably expand their service capacities, increase national housing supply, and build the structural resilience needed to prevent long-term homelessness.

Alternative Financing

In alignment with departmental guidance, the Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), as Crown corporations within the portfolio that promote alternative finance mechanisms, continued to advance inclusive investment informed by GBA Plus. CMHC plays a key role in supporting housing supply and affordability through financing approaches that respond to the needs of diverse and underserved populations, and is discussed in further detail under Core Responsibility 1. By integrating GBA Plus, these efforts help identify and address systemic barriers to housing access, particularly for Indigenous, northern, and vulnerable communities.

In parallel, the CIB plays a key role in supporting Indigenous economic participation and addressing infrastructure gaps through its Indigenous Community Infrastructure Initiative and Indigenous Equity Program, which together have supported approximately 34 Indigenous projects to date. These initiatives improve access to capital and enable Indigenous ownership and participation in revenue-generating infrastructure, helping to address systemic barriers such as geographic isolation and limited financing opportunities while promoting more equitable outcomes for diverse groups, including women, youth and individuals in remote and northern communities. The CIB's use of alternative financing models supports evidence-based decision-making by leveraging private and institutional investment, maximizing the impact of finite public resources, and enabling projects that deliver broad socio-economic benefits across Canada.

Major Bridges and Projects

HICC's Major Bridges and Projects division oversees several high-profile infrastructure projects such as the Samuel De Champlain Bridge Corridor project in Montréal as well as Crown corporations responsible for infrastructure management, namely the Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority and The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Incorporated. These major infrastructure projects enable vehicles, public transit, and active transportation for Canadians, and support many equity-deserving groups who are disproportionately affected by the availability of transportation corridors. The division also oversees Waterfront Toronto, a tri-government organization serving as the federal point of contact for this partnership to redevelop strategic waterfront lands, and the Canada Lands Company Limited, a Crown corporation whose mission is to manage key federal attractions and ensure the sustainable redevelopment and reintegration of federal lands within local communities, contributing to increasing housing supply. By applying a GBA Plus lens, the team aims to provide strategic guidance by designing and implementing projects that meet the needs of diverse populations and by integrating socio-economic factors and Indigenous considerations. Stakeholder engagement, research, and market intelligence data and government-wide considerations incorporating GBA Plus are used to inform policy and program development.

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

Through Core Responsibility 2: Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure and Community Building, HICC will be contributing to the advancement of the UN SDGs through the following departmental action implementation strategies:

Under SDG 6) Clean Water and Sanitation, 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 Green Infrastructure stream of the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program as well as the Clean Water and Wastewater Fund and the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund.

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

Under SDG 11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, HICC has committed to investing in public transit, active transportation, and initiatives advancing sustainable cities and communities through both the Canada Public Transit Fund (CPTF) and the Build Communities Strong Fund. CPTF's Targeted Funding stream includes the Zero Emission Transit Fund, which aims to support Canadian transit agencies and school bus operators in reducing their operating emissions and transitioning to zero-emissions fleets. The Targeted Funding stream's Active Transportation Fund builds new and expanded networks to 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 funds structural and natural infrastructure projects aimed at enhancing the resilience of communities affected by natural disasters triggered by climate change, and 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 and reports on progress.

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
- Progress on results
- Resources required to achieve results
- Risk and compliance process
- Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Description

Internal services are the activities and resources that support a department in meeting its corporate obligations and delivering its programs. The 10 categories of internal services are:

- 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

Progress on results

This section presents details on how the department performed to achieve results and meet targets for internal services.

During 2025-26, the Department supported the establishment of Build Canada Homes (BCH) as a Special Operating Agency (SOA) within HICC and worked with portfolio partners to allow for early progress on the delivery of its important mandate. The Department recruited employees, formed interim organization structures, and established key partnership agreements with the Canada Infrastructure Bank and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to capitalize on existing expertise and systems where needed. HICC leveraged this capacity to successfully deliver a BCH portal to enable the acceptance of expressions of interest to be considered for investments. The Department also supported the development of an interim governance, risk management, and internal control framework to support sound stewardship, accountability, and effective program delivery during the BCH-SOA period. The Department also led on all public communications for the BCH-SOA, including launching and maintaining initial web presence and social media channels, as well as coordinating all media relations and public announcements highlighting BCH's initial progress.

In 2025-26, HICC also centralized key grants and contributions (G&C) functions across the Department to create a more cohesive, modernized, and consistent approach to program delivery. The new enterprise Grants and Contributions Centre of Expertise (GCCOE) will provide integrated policy guidance, strategic and risk-based advice, standardized practices, strengthened financial stewardship, and enhanced digital enablement—including continued leadership of the G&C Information System (GCIMS) modernization. GCIMS is an enterprise G&C management platform that will provide a single, integrated, end-to-end solution for all programming, which will help ensure that G&C programs are delivered in a consistent, transparent, client focused, and digitally enabled way. In 2025-26, HICC prepared the first version of the GCIMS, with a mid-2026 target date to launch. The platform is expected to strengthen data quality, improve operational efficiency, and support more consistent delivery of programs for Canadians. Lastly, in support of the launch of the Build Communities Strong Fund (BCSF), HICC designed an IT solution to enable the administration of Direct Delivery Agreements to ensure a successful launch in 2026-27, all while ensuring compatibility and integration with GCIMS.

In order to implement the Government's cost reduction requirements through the Comprehensive Expenditure Review (CER), human resources and finance teams led the establishment of a workforce management committee, responsible for senior level oversight on the implementation of efficiency measures, supporting timely communication to employes, and actively managing implementation risks. Human Resources played a central role in supporting organizational restructuring and providing strategic advice and guidance to management, engaging bargaining agents, supporting employees throughout the transition, and supporting management in identifying and mitigating workforce-related risks. This coordinated effort helped the Department achieve its savings targets while maintaining operational effectiveness and supporting the workforce through change.

During 2025-26, the Department advanced the expansion of its physical office both in the National Capital Region (NCR) and across the country to support the Government of Canada's increased in-office requirements for the public service. Investments include the expansion of approximately 200 seats in the NCR and preparations for the opening of an office in Toronto and a cohabitation office in Edmonton. HICC continued working with Public Services and Procurement Canada to access additional space to support increasing in-office presence requirements, while ensuring the space remains adapted to meet operational requirements and employee accommodation needs.

In 2025-26, HICC advanced its commitment on anti-racism, equity and inclusion. The Department surveyed employees to identify accessibility barriers and solutions, which directly informed the development of HICC's 2026-2028 Accessibility Plan. Building on these efforts, HICC delivered tangible improvements to workplace accessibility and inclusion by eliminating a backlog of accessibility cases and adopting proactive accommodation processes. Investments in the workplace include removing outdated high-density filing systems that were no longer being used in order to create additional enclosed offices for staff who need less distractions and lower lighting. Additional office space means that HICC will also be able to invest in more quiet spaces across its floors, providing employees with more secluded and lower noise work areas. These actions reduced barriers for employees and strengthened HICC's ability to create a more accessible, inclusive, and equitable workplace.

HICC's Chief Data Office (CDO) executed the Departmental Data Strategy throughout the year, improving data maturity and data management and implementation of data hubs, data standards and the Data Asset Inventory. The CDO also focused on Artificial Intelligence (AI), driving education and awareness across the Department through a series of events and challenges, including delivering responsible AI training to over 500 employees. The CDO worked closely with partners to accelerate preparedness for the adoption of AI tools (clean, quality, fit-for-purpose data) and facilitated the use of AI governance.

HICC advanced its Values and Ethics Action Plan by embedding equity, diversity and inclusion commitments into executive performance management, cascading expectations across management levels, and leveraging data, governance, and performance assessment processes to monitor progress and inform decision-making. HICC strengthened initiatives to attract, develop, and retain a diverse workforce while promoting a healthy and inclusive workplace. For example, the implementation of the Internal Mobility Platform created a transparent mechanism for employees to access internal opportunities, supporting career development and retention. Furthermore, the Department met its transparency objectives by producing and launching its first departmental report on disclosures of wrongdoing and misconduct in September 2025. Together, these efforts contributed to a more informed, accountable, and values-driven workplace culture.

Throughout 2025-26, HICC implemented its 2025-2030 Integrated Audit and Evaluation Plan (IAEP), including a risk assessment exercise based on key departmental priorities and risks. Audit engagements were in accordance with the IAEP and the results contributed to improvements in program design and delivery, strengthened operational efficiency, and informed evidence-based decision-making across the Department.

The Department kept Canadians informed about the benefits, progress, and results of priority federal infrastructure and housing initiatives. HICC published timely and comprehensive information on key initiatives such as Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy and the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund. Communications support was also provided to federal representatives through the delivery of speeches, parliamentary committee appearance material, and to the Department by responding to media calls and public enquiries.

HICC also provided strategic and procedural support to the Minister and the Deputy Minister for parliamentary affairs and executive correspondence, including by processing parliamentary returns, coordinating parliamentary committee appearances, and drafting daily reports and committee summaries. Finally, the Department also delivered high quality access to information services for Canadians, with compliance under the Access to Information and Privacy Acts remaining exceptionally strong.

Resources required to achieve results

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

Table 10: Resources required for internal services for 2025–26

Resource	Planned	Actual
Spending	90,584,008	84,481,647
Full-time equivalents	463	477

The Finances section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase and the People section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase provide complete financial and human resources information related to its program inventory.

Risk and compliance process

The Risk and Compliance Process (RCP) is a self-assessment designed to help deputy heads verify that they have controls and practices in place to meet their accountabilities under legislation and Treasury Board policy, and to effectively manage risks in their organizations.

In 2025-26, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada completed the RCP self-assessment.

The results show the department demonstrated appropriate practices and controls in several areas, including values and ethics, workplace health, service management, and security, while also identifying opportunities to further strengthen management practices related to financial and expenditure management, grants and contributions, performance management, data and procurement.

In response, HICC will continue to:

- improve data inventory management and modernize grants and contributions systems to strengthen data sharing, decision-making, and service delivery;
- establish and embed consistent communication, oversight, and follow-up practices to reinforce accountability and support the timely implementation of management action plans;
- enhance the performance management process through improved tools, enhanced tracking and oversight, and earlier timelines to support a high-performing workforce;
- strengthen measures supporting the identification, disclosure, and management of conflicts of interest in grants and contributions administration; and,
- expand procurement governance and organizational capacity through targeted training and upskilling.

Contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Government of Canada departments are required to award at least 5% of the total value of contracts to Indigenous businesses every year.

As shown in Table 11, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada awarded 24.11% of the total value of all contracts to Indigenous businesses for the fiscal year.

Table 11: Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses

Contracting performance indicator	2025–26 result
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses (A)	$3,316,424.78
Total value of contracts awarded to Indigenous and non-Indigenous businesses (B)	$13,756,987.19
Value of exceptions approved by deputy head (C)	$0.00
Proportion of contracts awarded to Indigenous businesses [A / (B–C) × 100]	24.11%

Notes

For the purposes of the minimum 5% target, Indigenous Services Canada defines "Indigenous businesses" as:

- businesses owned and operated by Elders, band and tribal councils
- businesses registered in the Government of Canada's Indigenous Business Directory
- registered on a modern treaty beneficiary business list

A "contract" is a binding agreement for the procurement of a good, service or construction and does not include real property leases. It includes contract amendments and contracts entered into by means of acquisition cards of more than $10,000.

Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC), as a Phase 1 designated organization, has played an active role in advancing the Government of Canada's commitment to increasing procurement with Indigenous businesses. Since 2018-19, HICC has made steady progress, with targets increasing incrementally to reach 5% in 2022-23. By 2024-25, the Department exceeded expectations, awarding 7.05% of its contracts to Indigenous businesses and reinforcing its sustained commitment.

In 2025-26, HICC surpassed its target, achieving 24.11%. This strong performance reflects operational changes, including increased in-office presence requirements. To support these changes, the Department prioritized Indigenous suppliers through mandatory Standing Offers for IT equipment needed to retrofit workspaces. Increased spending in these areas, combined with reduced spending on external professional services, led to a higher proportion of contracts being awarded to Indigenous businesses.

HICC continued to implement key strategies to support Indigenous participation, including:

- Identifying procurement source lists that include Indigenous firms and ensuring all prequalified Indigenous suppliers are invited to bid under mandatory Standing Offers;
- Leveraging set-asides under the Procurement Strategy for Indigenous Business where sufficient capacity exists;

- Supporting Indigenous suppliers by promoting Public Services and Procurement Canada guidance on accessing Supply Arrangements and Standing Offers;
- Engaging with Indigenous businesses through targeted outreach activities, including trade shows.

While Indigenous Participation Plans were not formally used, these above practices supported Indigenous business capacity.

In its 2026-27 Departmental Plan, Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada estimated that it would award 8% of the total value of its contracts to Indigenous businesses by the end of 2025-26. The Department substantially exceeded both targets due to increased use of Indigenous supply channels and shifting spending patterns.

Spending and human resources

In this section

- Spending
- Funding
- Financial statement highlights
- Human resources

Spending

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

Budgetary performance summary

Table 12 shows the money that Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada spent in each of the past three years on its core responsibilities and on internal services.

Table 12: Actual three-year spending on core responsibilities and internal services (dollars)

Core responsibilities and internal services[13]	2025–26 Main Estimates	2025–26 total authorities available for use	Actual spending over three years (authorities used)
1. Public Infrastructure, Communities, Affordable Housing and Homelessness Policy			• 2023–24: 68,096,685 • 2024–25: 81,759,398 • 2025–26: 0

[13] HICC's Departmental Results Framework (DRF) was amended for fiscal year 2025-26, reducing the number of core responsibilities from three (in place through 2024-25) to two.

Core responsibilities and internal services[13]	2025–26 Main Estimates	2025–26 total authorities available for use	Actual spending over three years (authorities used)
2. Public Infrastructure, Communities and Homelessness Investments			• 2023–24: 40,731,961 • 2024–25: 39,515,902 • 2025–26: 0
3. Public Infrastructure and Communities Investment, Stewardship and Delivery			• 2023–24: 7,432,105,423 • 2024–25: 7,758,605,181 • 2025–26: 0
1. Housing and Homelessness	910,608,663	1,023,475,306	• 2023–24: 0 • 2024–25: 0 • 2025–26: 1,023,353,063
2. Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building	8,083,140,124	8,000,562,033	• 2023–24: 0 • 2024–25: 0 • 2025–26: 7,672,820,524
Subtotal	**8,993,748,787**	**9,024,037,339**	• **2023–24: 7,540,934,069** • **2024–25: 7,879,880,481** • **2025–26: 8,696,173,587**
Internal services	90,584,008	93,117,502	• 2023–24: 78,791,090 • 2024–25: 88,997,772 • 2025–26: 84,481,647
Total	**9,084,332,795**	**9,117,154,841**	• **2023–24: 7,619,725,159** • **2024–25: 7,968,878,253** • **2025–26: 8,780,655,234**

Analysis of the past three years of spending

The increase in spending from 2023-24 to 2025-26 is primarily attributable to the ramp-up of programs such as Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, the Canada Public Transit Fund, and the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund.

The Finances section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase provides more financial information from previous years.

Planned spending for next three years

Table 13 shows Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada’s planned spending for each of the next three years on its core responsibilities and on internal services.

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

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 Infrastructure, and Community Building	9,323,760,608	10,265,419,471	9,611,418,343
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 planned 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. Since the publishing of the Departmental Plan, the Build Communities Strong Fund (BCSF) was established as a new program, providing $51 billion in new and existing funding over ten years. Over the next three years HICC is accessing $7.9 billion in new BCSF funding.

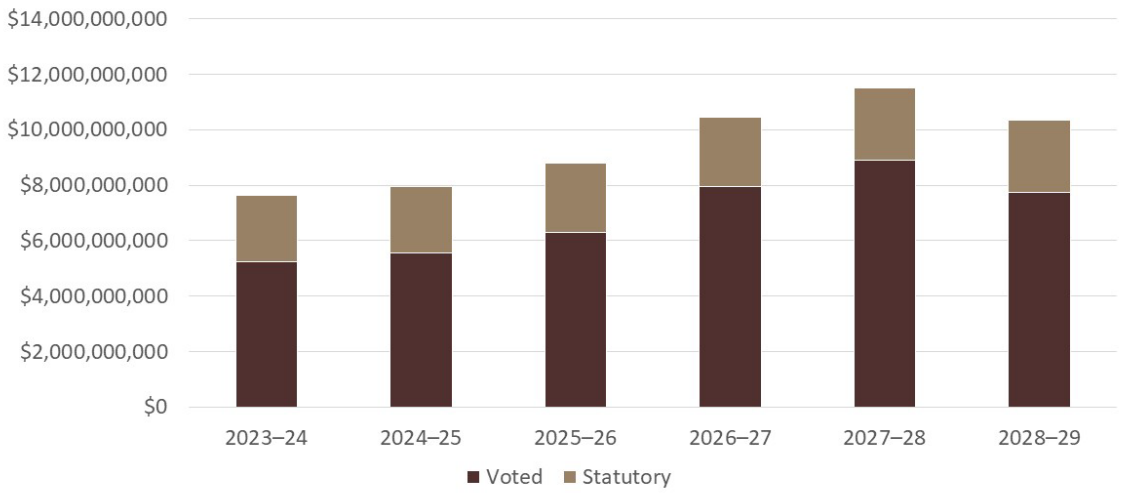
The Finances section of the Infographic for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada on GC Infobase provides more detailed financial information related to future years.

Funding

This section provides an overview of the department’s voted and statutory funding for its core responsibilities and for internal services.

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

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



Text version of Graph 1

Fiscal year	Statutory	Voted	Total
2023–24	$2,393,040,373	$5,226,684,787	$7,619,725,160
2024–25	$2,394,198,269	$5,574,679,984	$7,968,878,253
2025–26	$2,495,587,896	$6,285,067,337	$8,780,655,233
2026–27	$2,495,087,502	$7,957,383,559	$10,452,471,061
2027–28	$2,592,744,575	$8,913,354,718	$11,506,099,293
2028–29	$2,586,122,686	$7,745,952,464	$10,332,075,150

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

Increases in statutory expenditures are mainly attributable to indexed funding for the Canada Community-Building Fund. Fluctuations in voted expenditures are primarily due to programs gaining momentum, such as the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund, the Canada Public Transit Fund, and the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, offset by programs scheduled to sunset such as Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy.

Consult the Public Accounts of Canada for further information on Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's departmental voted and statutory expenditures.

Financial statement highlights

This section presents Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's Financial statements (Audited/Unaudited) for the year ended March 31, 2026.

Table 14 summarizes the expenses and revenues for 2025-26, which net to the cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Table 14: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited or audited) for the year ended March 31, 2026 (dollars)

Financial information	2025–26 actual results	2025–26 planned results	Difference (actual results minus planned)
Total expenses	8,768,628,256	9,076,887,541	(308,259,285)
Total revenues	0	0	0
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	8,768,628,256	9,076,887,541	(308,259,285)

Analysis of expenses and revenues for 2025–26

The net cost of operation before government funding and transfers was $8.8 billion, a decrease of $0.3 billion over the expected planned results. The variance between actual and planned spending in 2025-26 is mainly attributable to lapsed funding in Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC) Grants and Contributions Vote 10 Authorities. Although Vote 10 spending has increased in 2025-26, some funding has lapsed and HICC intends to reprofile required funds to a future fiscal year(s) to ensure that it remains available to the ultimate recipients for approved projects. HICC moves funding to future years via the Estimates process, which is approved through Parliament.

The 2025-26 planned results information is provided in Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's Future-Oriented Statement of Operations and Notes 2025-26.

Table 15 summarizes actual expenses and revenues and shows the net cost of operations before government funding and transfers.

Table 15: Condensed Statement of Operations (unaudited or audited) for 2024–25 and 2025–26 (dollars)

Financial information	2025–26 actual results	2024–25 actual results	Difference (2025–26 minus 2024–25)
Total expenses	8,768,628,256	8,008,536,618	760,091,638
Total revenues	0	0	0
Net cost of operations before government funding and transfers	8,768,628,256	8,008,536,618	760,091,638

Analysis of differences in expenses and revenues between 2024–25 and 2025–-26

The increase in spending from 2024-25 to 2025-26 is primarily attributable to the ramp-up of programs such as the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, Canada Public Transit Fund, and Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund.

Table 16 provides a brief snapshot of the amounts the department owes or must spend (liabilities) and its available resources (assets), which helps to indicate its ability to carry out programs and services.

Table 16: Condensed Statement of Financial Position (unaudited or audited) as at March 31, 2026 (dollars)

Financial information	Actual fiscal year (2025–26)	Previous fiscal year (2024–25)	Difference (2025–26 minus 2024–25)
Total net liabilities	3,630,251,986	3,227,285,458	402,966,528
Total net financial assets	2,872,746,672	2,461,754,908	410,991,764
Departmental net debt	757,505,314	765,530,550	(8,025,236)
Total non-financial assets	2,507,478,827	2,543,765,956	(36,287,129)
Departmental net financial position	1,749,973,513	1,778,235,407	(28,261,894)

Analysis of department's liabilities and assets since last fiscal year

The departmental net financial position is $1.8 billion, which is similar to 2024-25 with a small decrease of $28.3 million between the two fiscal years mainly attributable to capital assets being amortized over their useful life.

Human resources

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

Table 17 shows a summary in full-time equivalents of human resources for Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's core responsibilities and for its internal services for the previous three fiscal years.

Table 17: Actual human resources for core responsibilities and internal services for the last three years

Core responsibilities and internal services[14]	2023–24 actual full-time equivalents	2024–25 actual full-time equivalents	2025–26 actual 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			515
2. Public Transit, Sustainable Infrastructure, and Community Building			737
Subtotal	**1,081**	**1,103**	**1,252**
Internal services	486	496	477
Total	**1,567**	**1,599**	**1,729**

Analysis of human resources for the last three years

The increase in actual FTEs from 2023-24 to 2025-26 is primarily attributable to the launch of the Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund, the ramp-up of the Canada Public Transit Fund, as well as the transfer of housing policy resources from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Table 18 shows the planned full-time equivalents for each of Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada's core responsibilities and for its internal services for the next three years. Human resources for the current fiscal year are forecast based on year to date.

[14] HICC's Departmental Results Framework (DRF) was amended for fiscal year 2025-26, reducing the number of core responsibilities from three (in place through 2024-25) to two.

Table 18: Human resources planning summary for core responsibilities and internal services 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**
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 FTEs from 2026-27 to 2028-29 is primarily attributable to programs scheduled to sunset, including Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, the Supporting Climate Resilient Infrastructure Initiative, the Veterans Homelessness Program, and the oversight of Major Bridges projects. The planned decrease is also attributable to 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
- Gender-based Analysis Plus
- Horizontal initiatives
- Response to Parliamentary committees and external audits

Federal 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, established as a Special Operating Agency within Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada in 2025, has a mandate to accelerate the delivery of affordable housing at scale, support innovative construction approaches, and leverage partnerships with governments, Indigenous organizations, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.
- The Canada Lands Company Limited is a self-financing federal Crown corporation specializing in real estate development and attractions management. CLCL supports federal objectives by transforming surplus federal lands into sustainable communities and managing significant heritage and tourism assets.
- 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. Through its investments and financing expertise, the CIB helps accelerate infrastructure delivery and support innovative financing models 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. A major component of the initiative has been the Port Lands Flood Protection Project, for which three orders of government committed equal funding totalling $1.25 billion. The project has unlocked significant opportunities for new housing, employment and waterfront redevelopment.

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 relates 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 relate 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

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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 of a department. The departmental results listed for a core responsibility reflect the outcomes that the department seeks to influence or achieve.

Departmental Plan (plan ministériel)

A report that outlines the anticipated activities and expected performance of an appropriated department over a three-year period. Departmental Plans are usually tabled in Parliament in spring.

departmental priority (priorité)

A plan, project or activity that a department focuses and reports on during a specific planning period. Priorities represent the most important things to be done or those to be addressed first to help achieve the desired departmental results.

departmental result (résultat ministériel)

A high-level outcome related to the core responsibilities of a department.

departmental result indicator (indicateur de résultat ministériel)

A quantitative or qualitative measure that assesses progress towards 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 outlining a department's accomplishments against the plans, priorities and expected results set out in the corresponding Departmental Plan.

Full-time equivalent (équivalent temps plein)

Measures the person years in a departmental budget. An employee's scheduled hours per week divided by the employer's hours for a full-time workweek calculates a full-time equivalent. For example, an employee who works 20 hours in a 40-hour standard workweek represents a 0.5 full-time equivalent.

Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) (analyse comparative entre les sexes plus [ACS Plus])

An analytical tool that helps to understand the ways diverse individuals experience policies, programs and other initiatives. Applying GBA Plus to policies, programs and other initiatives helps

to identify the different needs of the people affected, the ways to be more responsive and inclusive, and the methods to anticipate and mitigate potential barriers to accessing or benefitting from the initiative. GBA Plus 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.

government priorities (priorités pangouvernementales)

For the purpose of the 2025-26 Departmental Results Report, government priorities are the high-level themes outlining the government's agenda as announced in the 2025 Speech from the Throne.

horizontal initiative (initiative horizontale)

A program, project or other initiative where two or more federal departments receive funding to work collaboratively on a shared outcome usually linked to a government priority, and where the ministers involved agree to designate it as horizontal. Specific reporting requirements apply, including that the lead department must report on combined expenditures and results.

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)

Net outlays and receipts related to loans, investments and advances, which change the composition of the financial assets of the Government of Canada.

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 measure that assesses progress towards a departmental-level or program-level result, or the expected outputs or outcomes of a program, policy or initiative.

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 the amounts presented in Main Estimates. Departments must determine their planned spending and be able to defend the financial numbers presented in their Departmental Plans and Departmental Results Reports.

program (programme)

An Individual, group, or combination of services and activities managed together within a department and focused on a specific set of outputs, outcomes or service levels.

program inventory (répertoire des programmes)

A listing that identifies all the department's programs and the resources that contribute to delivering on the department's core responsibilities and achieving its results.

result (résultat)

An outcome or output related to the activities of a department, policy, program or initiative.

statutory expenditures (dépenses législatives)

Spending approved through legislation passed in Parliament, other than appropriation acts. The legislation sets out the purpose and the terms and conditions of the expenditures.

target (cible)

A quantitative or qualitative, measurable goal that a department, program or initiative plans to achieve within a specified time period.

voted expenditures (dépenses votées)

Spending approved annually through an appropriation act passed in Parliament. The vote also outlines the conditions that govern the spending.