



Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte
Elder Care Home Project



First Nations Long-Term Care “Denied Too Long”...

- In 1993 the Ontario Advisory Council on Seniors Citizens, which released its report titled: ***“Denied Too Long: The Needs and Concerns of Seniors Living in First Nations Communities in Ontario”***
- The Council highlighted the lack of Long-Term Care for First Nations seniors and recommended increasing the availability of Long-Term Care for First Nations communities.
- Many of the concerns raised by First Nations communities remain the same today.

Tri-Partite Working Group on First Nations Long-Term Care

- In June 2017, First Nations leaders and senior officials from Ontario and Canada committed to establishing the Tri-Partite Working Group on First Nations Long-Term Care (TPWG) with representatives from:

- Chiefs of Ontario
- Independent First Nations Alliance
- Six Nations of the Grand River
- Anishnabek Nation / Union of Ontario Indians (UOI)
- Nishnawbe Aski Nation (NAN)
- Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (AIAI)
- Grand Council Treaty 3
- Ontario's Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care (MOHLTC)
- Department of Indigenous Services Canada (ISC)
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC)



Mandate:

To examine First Nations access to Long-Term Care and other seniors housing and care options and to make recommendations to both levels of government on opportunities for improvement to existing services and existing and new funding models.

First Nations Population Health Needs

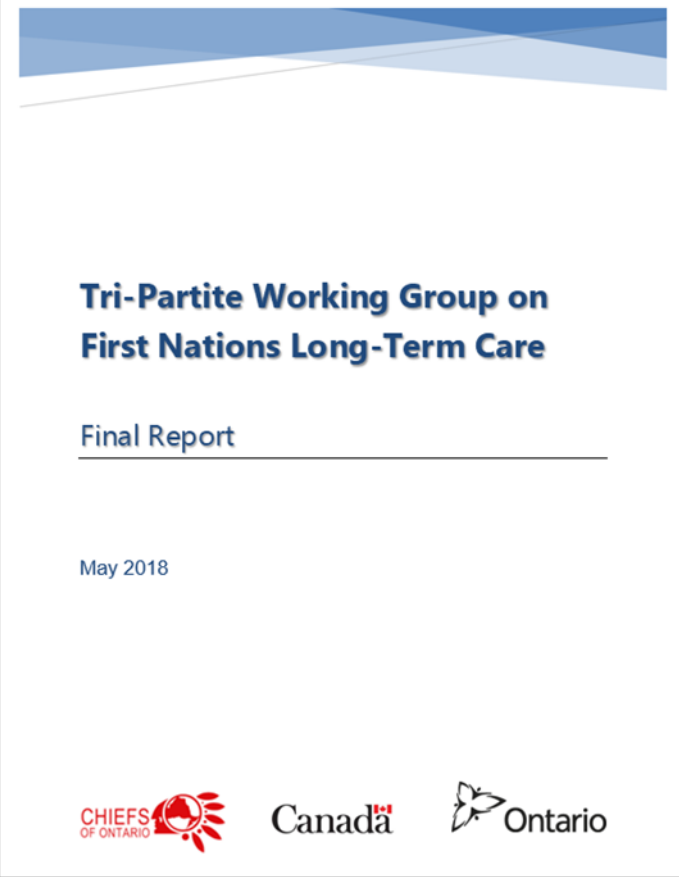
Approximately one quarter (26%) of First Nations adults aged 45-54 are considered “frail” and this rises to 42% by age 55 and older. Compared to the general population, the rise in number of frail adults happens 25-30 years earlier in First Nations communities.

Data from Chiefs of Ontario / Institute for Clinical Evaluative Sciences

Tri-Partite Working Group on First Nations Long-Term Care

The Final Report examined:

- First Nations Social Determinants of Health
- First Nations Population Health Needs
- Long-Term Care for First Nations
- Health and Housing Services Across the Continuum of Care
- First Nations Housing Programs





Investments in Home and Community Care and availability of congregate living options, such as supportive housing that provides assisted living may allow more individuals to stay in their homes or in community for longer.

FIRST NATIONS PRIORITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

FIRST NATIONS PRIORITIES

There were a number of priorities that emerged from TPWG discussions on the needs of First Nations communities, including the need for:

Improved Access to Services

Improved Capital Planning and Financing

Strengthened Community Decision-making

Improved Data Collection

	First Nations Priorities	Tri-Partite Working Group Recommendations
①	<div>Improved Access to Services</div> <div>Strengthened Community Decision-making</div>	New LTC Licenses for First Nations Set aside a portion of the new Long-Term Care Home beds announced in Aging with Confidence: Ontario's Action Plan for Seniors specifically for the delivery of LTC services for First Nations communities. Decisions around how these beds are allocated should be informed by dialogue with First Nations, in order to best meet community needs across the province.
②	<div>Improved Access to Services</div>	New Federal and Provincial Investments Canada and Ontario, in partnership with First Nations communities, make investments across the housing and care continuum (Long-Term Care, home and community care, supportive housing, new housing builds, repairs, etc.), as makes the most sense based on community need. Investments should identify and account for additional cost considerations and potential solutions for operating facilities in First Nations.
③	<div>Improved Capital Planning and Financing</div>	Capital Planning Grant Program Ontario examine expanding its existing planning grant program to help First Nations communities determine what capital investment(s) is/are required to best meet the health needs of their population.
④	<div>Improved Capital Planning and Financing</div> <div>Improved Access to Services</div>	Innovative Capital Funding Arrangements Canada and Ontario, in partnership with First Nations communities, explore opportunities for innovative and alternative funding arrangements for seniors housing infrastructure capital investments across the continuum based on the needs of individual communities – whether that be for Long-Term Care, assisted living or supportive housing.
⑤	<div>Improved Capital Planning and Financing</div> <div>Strengthened Community Decision-making</div>	One-Window Federal-Provincial Capital Financing Canada and Ontario, in partnership with First Nations communities, establish a mechanism for facilitating the federal-provincial-First Nations capital planning process. This process should enable a one-window approach for First Nations to access the resources they need, as opposed to working separately with jurisdictions and/or individual programs.
⑥	<div>Improved Data Collection</div>	Data Improvement Canada and Ontario, in partnership with First Nations communities, improve data collection on First Nations senior's health and access to services, in order to fully understand the need and inform policy making.
⑦	<div>Improved Access to Services</div>	Health Human Resources Ontario to work with the Long-Term Care Homes sector, Health Human Resources sector and First Nations communities, to improve culturally appropriate and safe training and to address staffing challenges around delivering services to First Nations.

Newsroom

News Release

Nearly 500 More Long-Term Care Beds for Seniors in Indigenous Communities

Ontario Supporting Seniors, Caregivers and Families with 30,000 New Beds Across the Province

May 4, 2018 9:00 A.M. | Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care

Ontario is creating nearly 500 new long-term care beds for Indigenous community members across the province. These beds will deliver culturally appropriate care for Indigenous peoples, reduce wait times and meet the demands of an aging population.

Through collaboration and continuous engagement between the province and Indigenous partners, new long-term care beds will be coming to the following communities and organizations:

- Six Nations of the Grand River Elected Band Council - Iroquois Lodge in Ohsweken
- Weeneebayko Area Health Authority (WAHA) in Moose Factory
- Dilico Anishinabek Family Care in Fort William First Nation
- Meno Ya Win Health Centre in Sioux Lookout
- Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte in Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory
- Anishnawbe Health Toronto in Toronto

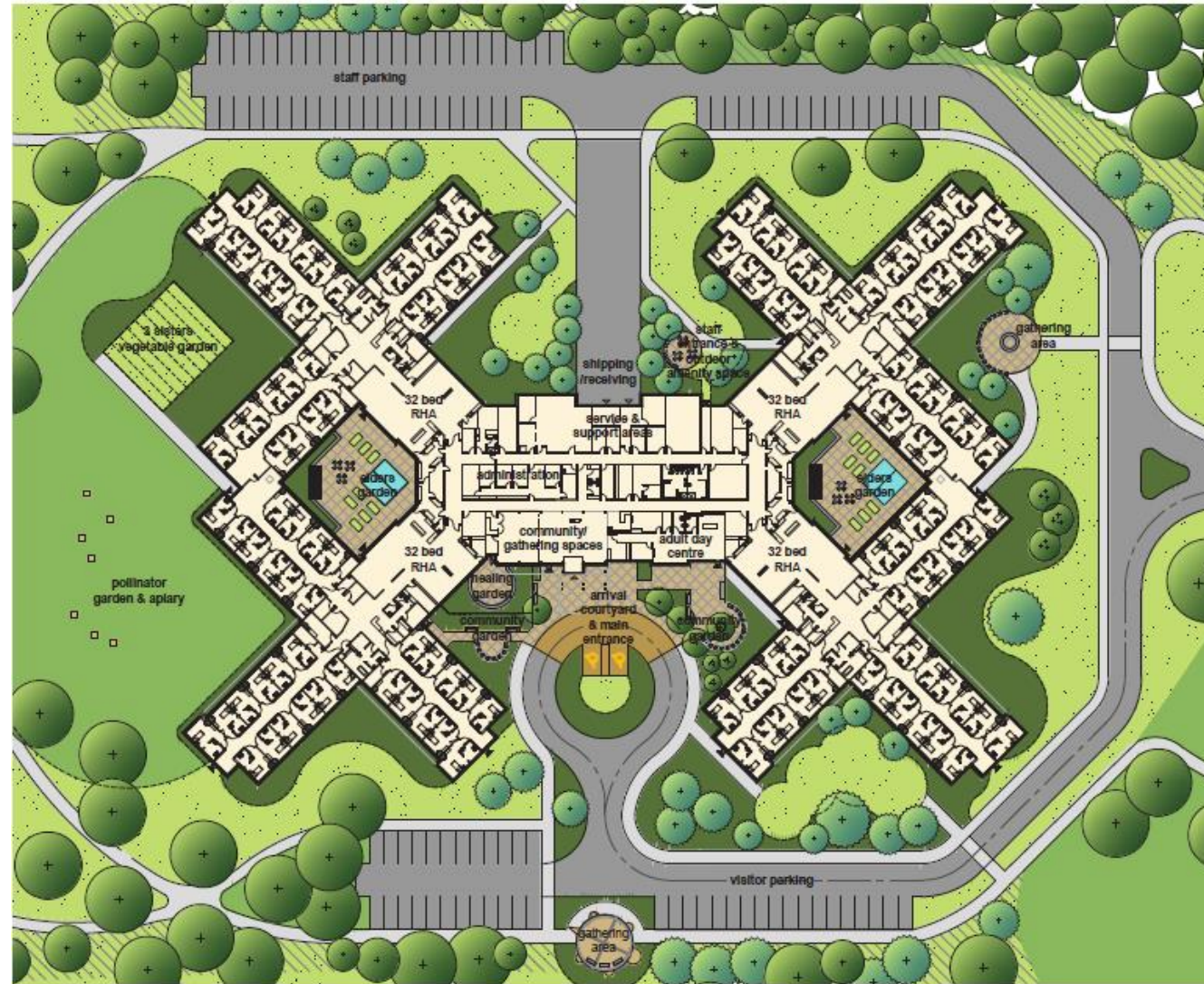
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Long Term Care

- Recognizing the challenges regarding care opportunities for our aging membership the Tyendinaga Mohawk Council obtained Assured Care to complete a feasibility study and business plan for a new Elder Care Home for the Tyendinaga Mohawk Territory.
- In addition to the services of Assured Care, the Project Team obtained Snyder Architect Inc. to provide a schematic layout and design development.
- With these documents in-hand, the MBQ began its lobbying efforts and navigating through the Ministry of Long Term Care's licensing process.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- The project will include the design and construction of new 128-bed, 92,000 ft.² Elder Care Home that will achieve Zero Carbon Building Certification through the Canada Green Building Council (CGBC), making it one of the most green care facilities in Canada.
- The home will be single storey, fully accessible and constructed on the east side of the Territory where municipal services are provided by a MTA with the adjacent township.
- The location is being considered a part of larger development that will also include a seniors (55+) housing development that will propose a mix of single detached and congregated housing options for our seniors who remain able to live independently.
- This 'seniors living hub' will allow a better housing and support opportunities while ensuring our Elders can age-in-place safely and conveniently.

OUR PLAN



PROJECT COST

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST

Hard Construction Cost	\$53,000,000	73%
Soft Construction Cost	\$6,286,000	9%
Financing Costs	\$2,163,212	3%
Contingency	\$3,052,600	4%
Escalation Allowance	\$8,051,800	11%
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENSES	\$72,553,612 [1]	100%

Note:

The above figures are based on the project's Class B estimate completed in December 2022, and should be considered an estimate only. Final project costs will be subject to actual contractor pricing and current market conditions.

FUNDING PARTNERS

REVENUES SOURCES

Infrastructure Canada – GICB Fund	\$25,000,000	34%
CMHC – National Co-Investment Loan ^[1]	\$19,292,124	27%
MLTC – CFS Grant	\$10,368,000	14%
CMHC – National Co-Investment Grant ^[1]	\$6,000,000	8%
Indigenous Services Canada	\$5,000,000	7%
MOH – Construction Grant	\$3,493,488	5%
MBQ Equity [1]	\$3,000,000	4%
ISC – CORP Funding	\$250,000	>1%
CMHC – Seed Funding	\$150,000	>1%
TOTAL REVENUE SOURCES	\$72,553,612	100%

[1] Funding not confirmed.

CURRENT SITUATION

- MBQ is currently working with UniversalCare to assist the Project Team in navigating the final stages of Ministry of Long Term Care's licensing process.
- The Project team is working diligently on the final steps of the approval process for the National Co-Investment Fund, which is the last of the funding that remains unsecured.
- Once the license has been confirmed, the Project Team will begin to work with the team at UniversalCare to review operations setups and staffing needs necessary to be ready for the opening.



QUESTIONS?