Manitoba Indigenous Housing Capacity Enhancement & Mobilization Initiative

Home Sweet Home

BASIC HOME MAINTENANCE TRAINING

First Nations Building Officers Association

First Nations Housing Professionals Association

L'Association des professionnels de l'habitation des Premières Nations

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Who We Are

The Manitoba Indigenous Housing Capacity Enhancement and Mobilization Initiative (MIHCEMI) welcomes you to your basic home maintenance manual! This manual has been created to help you protect and preserve your most significant investment. While your home was built to meet high standards, it contains numerous systems and components that require periodic and proactive maintenance to function properly for years to come.

By following the simple maintenance procedures and checklists provided here, you can ensure your family's safety, save money on costly, unexpected repairs, and extend the overall life of your house.

This guide offers general advice for common home types and issues. It is not intended to replace specific manufacturer instructions for appliances or systems, which you should consult for detailed information. Always prioritize safety and seek professional help for any complex tasks or emergency situations, such as gas leaks, major electrical issues, or major renovations.

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Introduction to Home Maintenance

Importance of regular home maintenance:
"Keeping the House Alive."

How does a house work?

How Everything is Connected:
- Electricity + Plumbing + HVAC: These systems work together
- Leaks/Fixes: Pipes can burst, wires can fray, roofs can leak—so you repair them.

For example:
- Electricity powers the baseboards/furnace, stove, fridge.
- Plumbing needs electricity to pump water, hot water tank.
- HVAC uses electricity and plumbing (for heating/cooling).

A house is a team effort:
- Structure protects you from the outside.
- Utilities (electricity, water, HVAC) keep you fed, clean and comfy.
- Maintenance keeps the team from falling apart.

If something breaks, it's usually one of these systems; call the housing department if you are a tenant (or grab a toolbox if it's safe).

Overview of common home systems (e.g., plumbing, electrical, HVAC)

1. Structure: The Bones of the House
Walls, Roof, Foundation: These are the skeletons.
- Walls: Hold up the roof, keep out weather and divide rooms.
- Roof: Shields you from rain, snow and sun.
- Foundation: A concrete base that keeps the house from sinking or tilting.
- Windows/Doors: Let light and air in, keep critters/bad weather out.

Creating a home maintenance schedule (fridge magnet included at the end)

Essential tools and safety equipment demonstration (e.g., gloves, goggles)

Tool identification and basic usage

Whether for home, the cottage or a student's first time away from home, you'll always need a toolkit. But what makes up a good starter toolkit?

Basic tool kit recommended

1. **Screwdrivers** – Phillips head (+ shape) and flathead (– shape). Consider a multi bit screwdriver to save space.
    - For tightening loose screws such as cabinet handles, outlet covers.
2. **Adjustable Wrench** – For plumbing fixes (tightening leaky pipe connections, toilet bolts)
3. **Hammer** – For hanging pictures, assembling furniture or tapping nails back into walls.
4. **Pliers** – Needle-nose pliers for gripping small objects and wire-cutting pliers for snipping cables.
5. **Allen Key Set** – For assembling furniture (IKEA, etc.) or adjusting appliances.

Quick Fixes and Safety

6. **Plunger** – Unclog sinks, showers and toilets (keep one specifically for toilets!)
7. **Caulk and Caulk Gun** – Seal gaps around windows, sinks or bathtubs to prevent leaks/drafts.
8. **Duct Tape and Electrical Tape** – Temporary fixes for leaks, loose wires or broken handles.
9. **WD-40 or Lubricant** – Silence squeaky hinges, doors or sliding windows.
10. **Flashlight and Batteries** – Power outages or inspecting dark areas.

Wall and Paint Repair

11. **Spackle/Putty and Putty Knife** – Fill small holes from nails or screws before moving out.
12. **Sandpaper** – Smooth spackled areas before touch-up painting.
13. **Paintbrush and Small Paint Can** – Ask your landlord for leftover paint for touch- ups (avoid mismatched colours!)

Cleaning and Prevention

14. **Microfiber Cloths + All-Purpose Cleaner** – Wipe down surfaces, clean spills or scrub grime.
15. **Drain Snake or Zip-It Tool** – Clear hair clogs in showers/sinks without harsh chemicals.
16. **Fire Extinguisher** – Small ABC rated extinguisher for kitchen fires or emergencies.
17. **Smoke/CO Detector Batteries** – Replace dead batteries immediately (check monthly!)

Optional but Helpful

18. **Cordless Drill** – For mounting shelves, TVs, or heavy decor (check lease rules first!)
19. **Stud Finder** – Locate wall studs to hang heavy items securely.
20. **Level** – Ensure shelves, pictures or items of furniture are straight.
21. **Step Stool/Ladder** – Reach high shelves, light fixtures or smoke detectors.

Storage Tips

- Keep tools in a small toolbox or caddy for easy access.
- Label drawers or containers for quick fixes (e.g., “Plumbing,” “Electrical”)
- Store hazardous items (WD-40, chemicals) away from kids/pets.

Pro Tip
Start with the basics and build your toolkit over time. Many items can be found at dollar stores or thrift shops!

When to call the housing department and avoid DIY for:

- Major plumbing leaks or gas smells (evacuate and call the landlord!)
- Electrical issues beyond replacing light bulbs or outlets.
- Structural problems (cracked walls, ceiling leaks).

Plumbing Basics

Understanding your home's plumbing system

Plumbing

- **Water Supply:** Pipes bring clean water from underground mains or a well.
- **Drainage:** Other pipes carry used water (from sinks, showers, toilets) to sewers or septic tanks.
- **Water Heater:** Warms up water for showers and sinks (like a giant kettle).
- **Common Plumbing Issues** (leaks, clogs, dripping faucets).

How to use a plunger,snake and pipe wrench.

Clean your P-Trap

When to call Housing Department

Hands-On Activity:

- Cleaning a P-Trap
- Unclogging a drain

Scan the QR code to watch a quick video on unclogging your kitchen sink with baking soda and vinegar.
If that does not work, call the Housing Department.

Scan the QR code to watch a video tutorial on unclogging a toilet.
If the clog in the toilet doesn't clear, call the Housing Department.

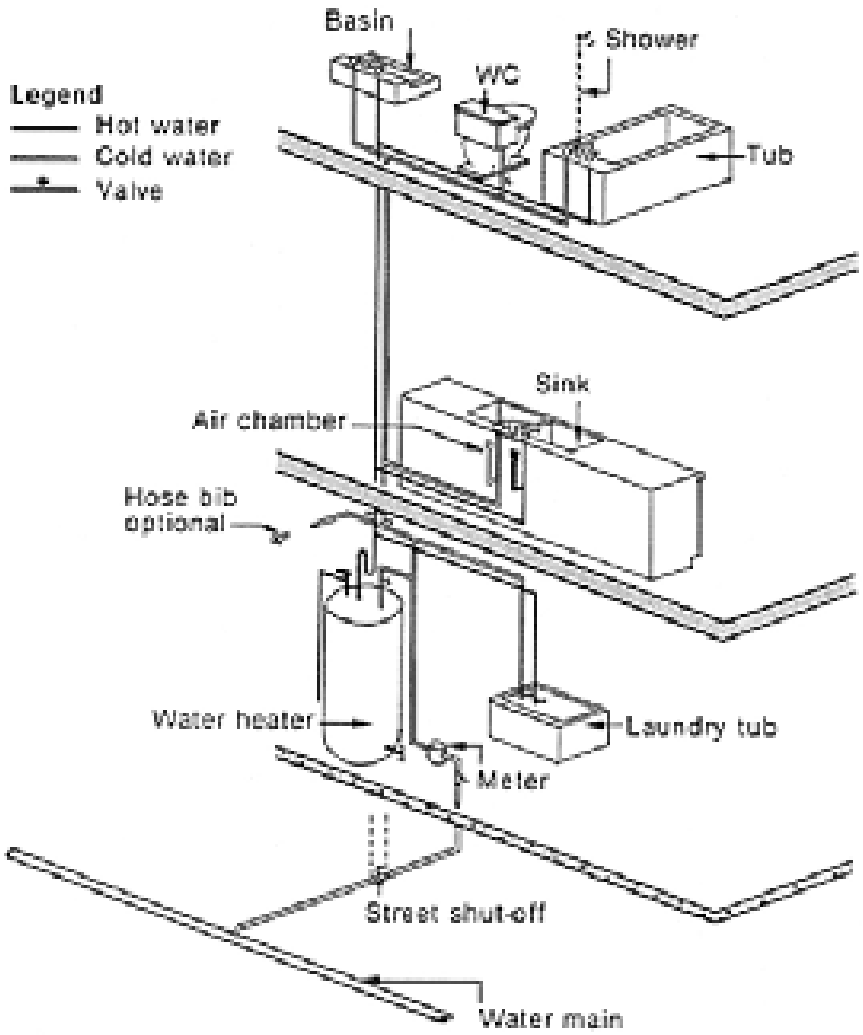
Scan the QR codes for helpful resources on clearing a bathtub drain:

A written guide

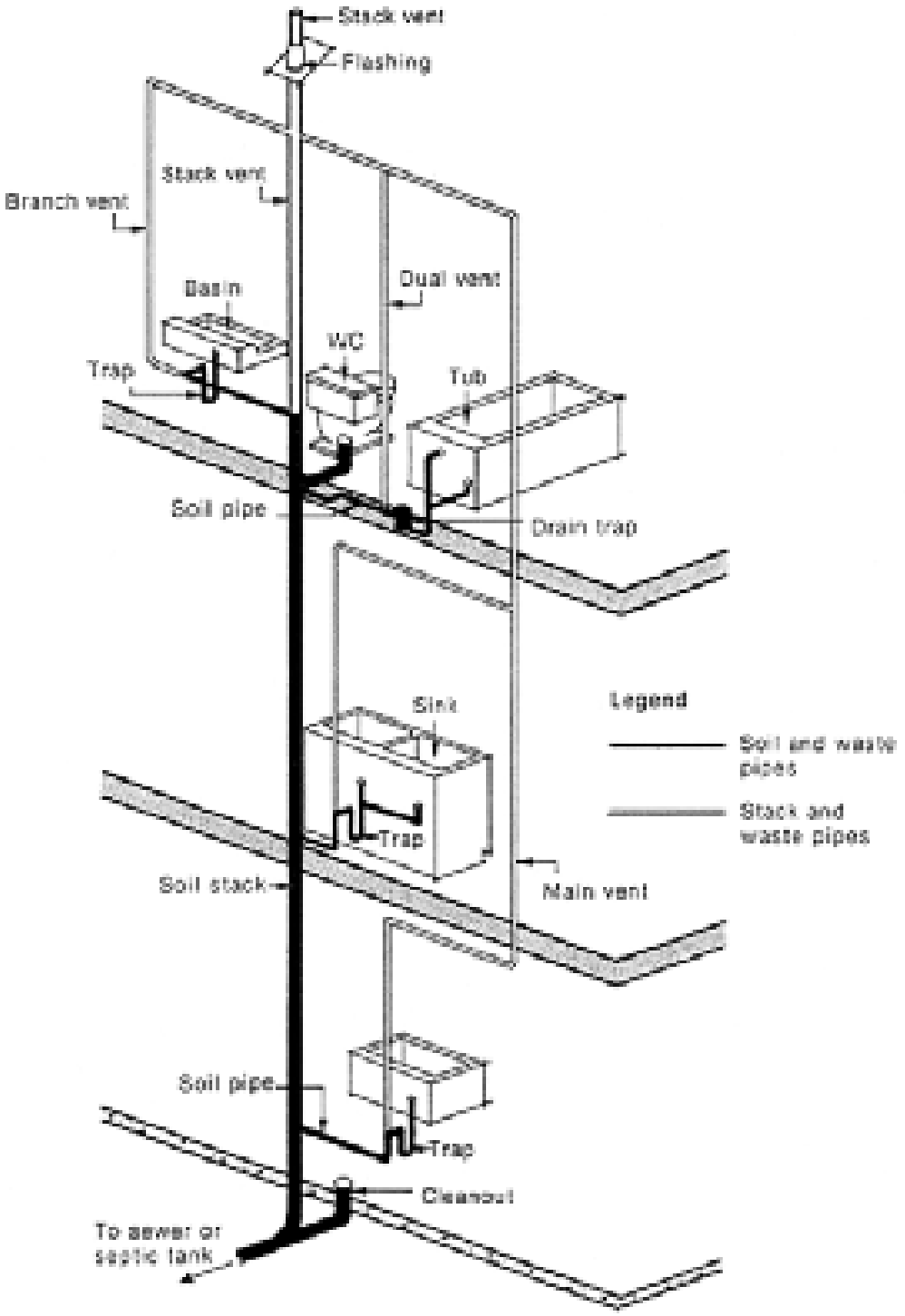
A video tutorial

Plumbing

- **Water Supply:** Pipes bring clean water from underground mains or a well.
- **Drainage:** Other pipes carry used water & wastewater (from sinks, showers, toilets) to sewers or septic tanks.
- **Water Heater:** Warms up water for showers and sinks (like a giant kettle).



Water Supply System



Wastewater Drains

Electrical Systems

Basics of home electrical systems

Utilities: The House's "Organs"

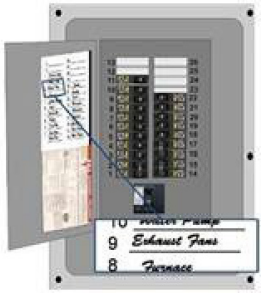
Electricity

- **Wires:** Hidden in walls, delivering power to outlets, lights and appliances.
- **Circuit Breaker:** A safety switchboard that stops wires from overheating (e.g., if you plug in too many gadgets). Circuit breakers and fuses.

Guide to GFCI Outlets

What is a GFCI?

A Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) protects you from electrical shocks in areas where water and electricity could mix, like outdoor outlets, bathrooms and kitchen sinks.



Where is it located?

- **In the outlet:** Look for "Test" and "Reset" buttons on the plug.
- **In your electrical panel:** A special circuit breaker labeled GFCI.

Why does it trip?

It shuts off power if it detects a dangerous electrical fault, such as:

- Damp/wet conditions (e.g., rain, spills
- Damaged/old appliances or frayed cords.
- Overloaded or very long extension cords.

How to reset it:

1. Unplug all appliances/cords from the outlet.
2. Press the "Reset" button (top button) firmly.
3. Plug devices back in one by one.

If it trips again, the last item plugged in may be faulty. How to test it:

- Press "Test" (bottom button) → The "Reset" button should pop out with a click.
- Press "Reset" to restore power.

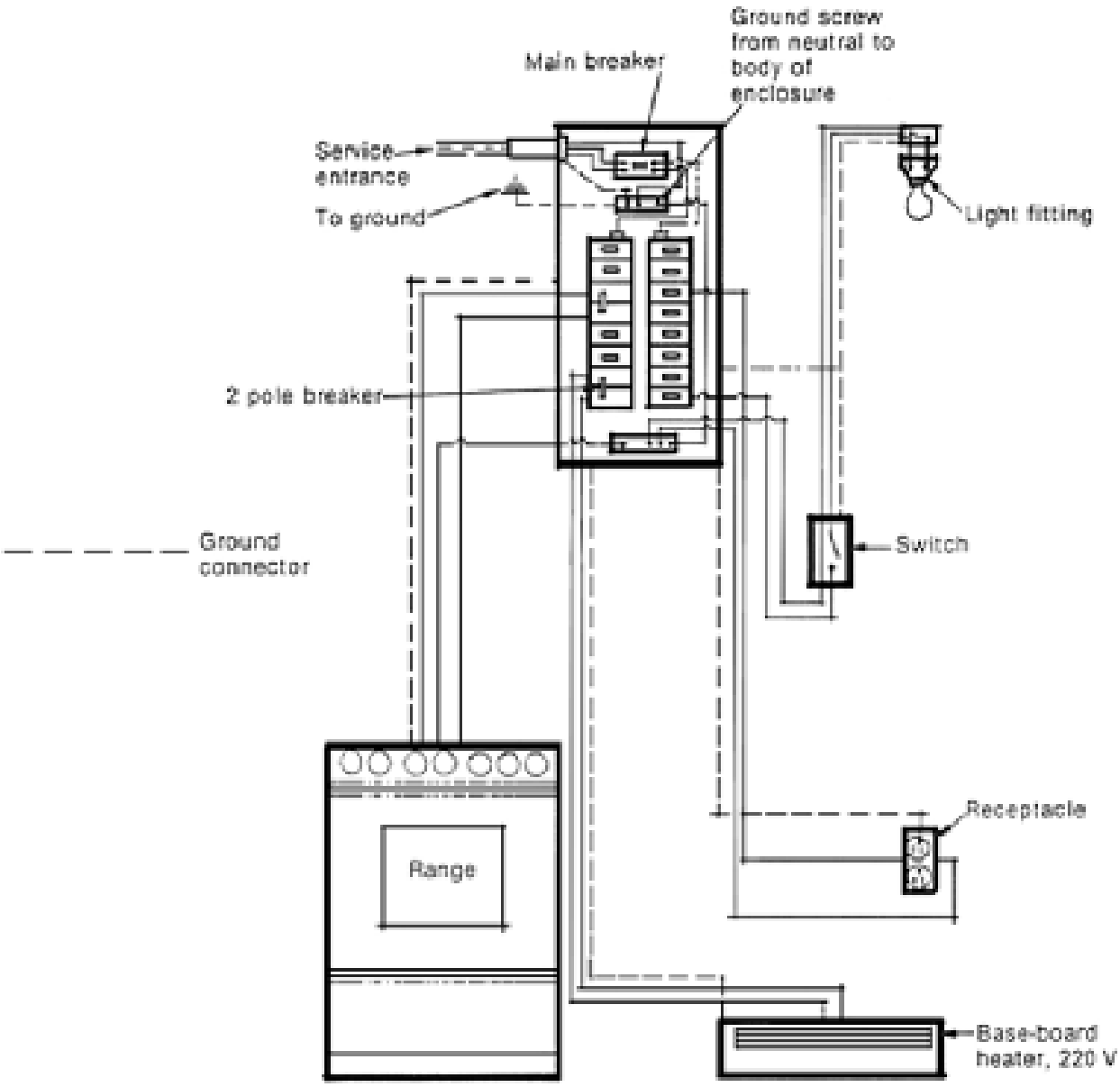
Reset

- Test monthly to ensure it's working!
  Troubleshooting:
  - If resetting doesn't work, the GFCI may be broken or there's a wiring issue (call an electrician).
  - Some outlets are linked to one GFCI—check nearby plugs after resetting.

Scan the QR code to watch a video tutorial on resetting GFCI outlets

Key Tip
Never ignore a tripping GFCI—it's a safety warning! Fix the cause (e.g., replace damaged cords) to stay protected.

Appliances: Use electricity to do work (fridge cools; oven heats; TV entertains).



Typical Circuit connection to a Main Breaker Box
(Electrical Service Panel)

(HVAC) Heating/Cooling, Ventilation, Insulation and Safety

Heating maintains a comfortable temperature. Ventilation moves air in and out of the home Air conditioning keeps the house cool in the summer.

Heating/Cooling:

- Furnace/AC: Blows warm or cool air through vents to keep the house at your desired temperature.
- Thermostat: The "brain" that tells the HVAC system when to turn on/off.

Ventilation:

Fans or vents that swap stale indoor air for fresh outdoor air (so you don't suffocate).

Insulation:

Fluffy material in walls/attic that traps heat (like a winter coat for the house).

Safety:

- Locks keep intruders out.
- Smoke detectors warn you about fires.
- Carbon monoxide (CO) detector: warning of carbon monoxide.

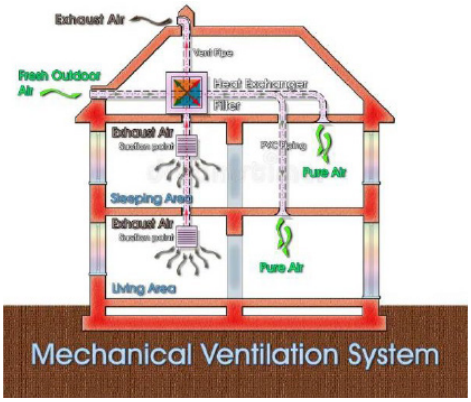
Test smoke alarms once a month by pushing the "test" button. Change the battery twice a year. Scan the QR codes below to learn how to replace the battery:

A written guide

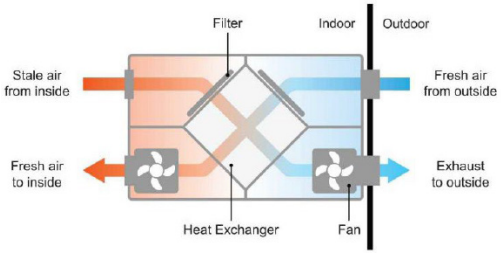
A video tutorial

Additional

What is an HRV (heat recovery ventilator) system? A home ventilation system makes the air in your home cleaner and more comfortable by constantly bringing in fresh outdoor air while simultaneously removing stale indoor air.



Heat Recovery Ventilator



The primary function of the mechanical ventilation or heating recovery (HRV) system is to improve indoor air quality while minimizing energy loss. It is particularly useful in tightly sealed, energy-efficient buildings where natural ventilation might be insufficient.

How an HRV System Works

Air Exchange:
The HRV system has two separate air streams:

1. One for extracting stale air from inside the building.
2. Another for supplying fresh air from outside.

These air streams pass through a heat exchanger, but they do not mix. This ensures that contaminants from the exhaust air are not transferred to the incoming fresh air.

Heat Recovery: The core component of an HRV system is the heat exchanger. As the warm, stale air from inside the building passes through the heat exchanger, it transfers its heat to the cooler, fresh air coming from outside.

In winter, this process pre-warms the incoming fresh air, reducing the need for additional heating.

In summer, the system can work in reverse, transferring coolness from the outgoing air to the incoming air, thereby reducing cooling loads.

Filtration: Both the incoming and outgoing air streams typically pass through filters. These filters remove dust, pollen and other particulates, improving indoor air quality. The filters need to be regularly cleaned or replaced to maintain the efficiency of the system.

Balanced Ventilation: HRV systems are designed to maintain a balanced air flow, meaning the amount of air extracted from the building is equal to the amount of fresh air supplied. This balance helps maintain consistent indoor air pressure and prevents issues like drafts or negative pressure.

Control and Efficiency: Modern HRV systems often come with controls that allow users to adjust the ventilation rate, monitor air quality and even integrate with smart home systems. The efficiency of an HRV system is often measured by its heat recovery efficiency, which indicates how much of the heat from the exhaust air is transferred to the incoming air. High-efficiency HRV systems can recover up to 90 per cent of the heat.

Benefits of HRV Systems

Improved Indoor Air Quality: Continuous supply of fresh air reduces pollutants, allergens and moisture levels inside the building.

Energy Efficiency: By recovering heat from the exhaust air, HRV systems reduce the energy required to heat or cool incoming air, leading to lower utility bills.

Comfort: Maintaining a consistent indoor temperature and humidity level enhances overall comfort.

Condensation Control: By reducing humidity levels, HRV systems help prevent condensation and mould growth, particularly in colder climates.

HRV systems are commonly used in homes, especially in colder climates where windows are often kept closed.

HRV systems are an effective solution for maintaining healthy indoor air quality while conserving energy. By recovering heat from exhaust air and using it to condition incoming fresh air, HRV systems provide a balanced, efficient and comfortable indoor environment.

Troubleshooting

- **Poor Airflow:** Check filters, ducts and vents for blockages.
- **Unusual Noises:** Inspect the fan and motor for issues.
- **Inefficient Heating/Cooling:** Ensure the heat exchanger is clean and the system is set to the correct mode for the season.

Professional Servicing

Schedule an annual inspection by a qualified technician to ensure the system is operating efficiently and to address any potential issues.

Regular maintenance and proper settings are key to maximizing its performance and lifespan.

Operating a Heat Recovery Ventilation (HRV) system in your home is straightforward, but it requires regular maintenance and proper settings to ensure optimal performance. Here's a summary of how to operate and maintain your HRV system.

1. Basic Operation

Power On/Off: Most systems have a simple interface with buttons or a digital display.

Fan Speed Settings: Adjust the fan speed based on your needs:

- **Low:** For normal, energy-efficient operation.
- **Medium/High:** For increased ventilation during cooking, showers or when indoor air quality needs improvement.
- **Boost Mode:** Some HRV systems have a "boost" or "turbo" mode for temporary high ventilation (e.g., during parties or when there's excess humidity).

2. Seasonal Settings

Winter Operation: Set the HRV to heat recovery mode to pre-warm incoming fresh air using heat from the exhaust air.

Ensure the system is balanced to avoid over-ventilating, which can lead to heat loss.

Summer Operation: Use the summer bypass mode (if available) to avoid transferring heat from the exhaust air to the incoming air. This helps keep the incoming air cooler and reduces the load on your air- conditioning system.

3. Regular Maintenance

Clean or Replace Filters: Check filters every two to three months and clean or replace them as needed. Dirty filters reduce air flow and efficiency.

Clean the Heat Exchanger: Inspect and clean the heat exchanger core annually to remove dust and debris.

Check Fans and Ducts: Ensure fans are functioning properly and ducts are free of obstructions.

Inspect Outdoor Vents: Make sure the intake and exhaust vents outside your home are clear of snow, leaves or debris.

4. Monitoring and Adjustments

Humidity Control: In winter, it helps reduce excess moisture; in summer, it can help maintain comfort.

Air Quality Sensors: If your HRV has air quality sensors, monitor them to adjust ventilation rates based on CO2 levels, humidity or pollutants.

Timer Settings: Use the timer function to run the HRV during specific times (e.g., daytime when the house is occupied) to save energy.

Changing air filters

Step-by-Step Process for Changing an HRV Filter *(refer to the user manual if needed)*:

Step 1: Locate the HRV Unit

Step 2: Turn off the HRV System
Turn off the HRV system at the control panel or switch to ensure safety while working on it.

Step 3: Access the Filter Compartment
Open the front panel or cover of the HRV unit to access the filters. This may require unscrewing or unclipping the panel.

Step 4: Remove the Old Filters
Locate the filters (usually one for the incoming air and one for the exhaust air). Carefully slide out the old filters, noting their orientation for proper replacement.

Step 5: Inspect and Clean (if re-usable)
If the filters are reusable, clean them according to the manufacturer's instructions (e.g., vacuuming or washing). If they are disposable, discard them properly.

Step 6: Insert the New Filters
Take the new filters and insert them into the slots, ensuring they are oriented correctly (check for airflow arrows on the filter frame). Make sure the filters are securely in place.

Step 7: Close the Filter Compartment
Action: Close and secure the front panel or cover of the HRV unit.

Step 8: Turn On the HRV System

Step 9: Test the System
Listen for proper operation and check airflow to ensure the system is working correctly.

Basic troubleshooting for heating and cooling systems

Insulation and weatherproofing tips

Smoke and carbon monoxide detectors: Check to see if they are working.

Hands-On Activity:
Weather-stripping doors and windows

Scan the QR code to view an additional resource: Chatting with Bill Crist – FNNBOA

Exterior Maintenance

Roof and gutter maintenance

If a roof leak occurs, ensure the roof is the source of the leaking. Check for the following:

1. Plugged gutters or downspouts
2. Debris on the roof
3. Ice damage
4. Missing roof shingles

Place a bucket under the leak to protect your home.

Contact your Housing Department.

Siding and paint care

Lawn and garden upkeep

Driveway and walkway maintenance

Hands-On Activity:

- Cleaning gutters
- Basic lawn care techniques

Interior/Exterior House Cleaning Maintenance

Maintaining a clean and organized home requires a structured approach.

Below is a comprehensive guide to daily, weekly, monthly and yearly cleaning tasks, designed to keep your living space tidy and functional:

Daily Cleaning Tasks

Quick routines to maintain basic hygiene and order:

1. Make the bed to start the day with a tidy space.
2. Wipe kitchen counters and dining tables after meals.
3. Wash dishes or load the dishwasher to avoid clutter.
4. Sweep high-traffic floors.
5. Quick bathroom wipe-down.
6. Take out trash/recycling if full.
7. Tidy clutter (e.g., shoes, toys, mail).

Weekly Cleaning Tasks

Deeper cleaning to refresh your home:

1. Vacuum carpets and rugs (whole house).
2. Mop hard floors (kitchen, bathrooms, etc.)
3. Dust surfaces: Shelves, electronics, and furniture.
4. Clean bathrooms thoroughly: Scrub toilets, showers, tubs and sinks.
5. Change bed linens and wash used sheets/towels.
6. Disinfect high-touch areas: Doorknobs, light switches, remotes.
7. Clean mirrors and windows (interior).
8. Empty and sanitize trash/recycling bins.

Monthly Cleaning Tasks

Focus on overlooked areas and appliances:

1. Clean kitchen appliances.
2. Dust ceiling fans, light fixtures, and baseboards.

3. Wash shower curtains or liners.
4. Clean vents and air-purifier filters.
5. Organize pantry and check food expiration dates.

Yearly/Seasonal Cleaning Tasks

Major maintenance and deep cleaning:

1. Deep-clean carpets and upholstery (steam-clean or hire professionals).
2. Wash walls, baseboards and doors to remove scuffs/dust.
3. Clean gutters and downspouts (spring/fall
4. Service HVAC systems: Replace filters, inspect ducts.
5. Declutter storage areas: Attic, basement, garage.
6. Check safety devices: Test smoke detectors, fire extinguishers.
7. Clean windows (exterior) and window tracks.
8. Inspect roof and chimney (if applicable).

Notes: Adjust tasks based on lifestyle, household size or specific needs (e.g., pet owners may vacuum more frequently). Spread out yearly tasks seasonally to avoid overwhelm.

Use eco-friendly products where possible to reduce chemical exposure.

By following this plan, you'll maintain a clean, healthy and inviting home year-round!

Keeping your home clean isn't just about appearance, it has profound effects on mental health and overall well-being.

Here's why maintaining a clean home is essential for your mind and emotions, along with practical steps to integrate cleanliness into your routine:

1. Reduces Stress and Anxiety

- Clutter = Cognitive Overload. Studies show clutter increases cortisol (the stress hormone).
- Calm Spaces Promote Calm Minds: Clean, organized rooms create a sense of order.
- ***Action:*** Spend 10 minutes daily tidying up to prevent clutter buildup.

2. Boosts Mood and Productivity

- Accomplishment Triggers Dopamine: Completing small cleaning tasks (e.g., making the bed, wiping counters) releases dopamine, the "reward" chemical, improving motivation.
- Focus and Creativity: A clutter-free workspace or living area minimizes distractions, helping you concentrate and think clearly.
- ***Action:*** Start your day with a five-minute tidy-up to set a positive tone.

3. Enhances Sleep Quality

- Clean Bedrooms = Better Sleep: A neat, dust-free bedroom with fresh sheets promotes relaxation and improves sleep hygiene.
- Reduced Nighttime Anxiety: Falling asleep in a messy room can subconsciously trigger worries about unfinished tasks.
- ***Action:*** Make your bed daily and declutter surfaces before bedtime.

4. Fosters a Sense of Control

- Empowerment in Chaos: Cleaning is a tangible way to regain control during stressful times (e.g., work pressure, life changes).
- Routine Builds Stability: Daily/weekly cleaning rituals create structure, which is grounding for mental health.
- ***Action:*** Use checklists (daily/weekly tasks) to break cleaning into manageable steps.

5. Reduces Social Isolation

- Inviting Spaces Encourage Connection: A clean home makes you more likely to invite friends over, reducing loneliness.
- Avoiding Embarrassment: Fear of judgment over messiness can lead to social withdrawal.
- ***Action:*** Focus on tidying shared spaces (living room, kitchen) for last-minute gatherings.

6. Minimizes Health-Related Stress

- Allergens and Germs: Dust, mould and grime worsen allergies and respiratory issues, which can heighten anxiety about health.
- Physical Safety: Clutter-free floors reduce tripping hazards, easing worries about accidents.
- ***Action:*** Vacuum and sanitize high-touch and traffic areas weekly.

7. Encourages Mindfulness and Self-Care

- Cleaning as Meditation: Repetitive tasks (e.g., sweeping, folding laundry) can be meditative, grounding you in the present moment.
- Self-Respect: A clean space signals self-worth—you deserve to live in a healthy, pleasant environment.
- ***Action:*** Pair cleaning with music or podcasts to make it enjoyable.

8. Prevents Decision Fatigue

- Clutter = Too Many Choices: your brain processes unnecessary stimuli, draining mental energy.
- Organized Systems Save Time: Knowing where items are located reduces daily frustration and decision fatigue.
- ***Action:*** Declutter one area at a time (e.g., junk drawer, closet) to simplify routines.

Practical Tips to Balance Cleaning and Mental Health

- Set Realistic Goals: Aim for “clean enough,” not perfection.
- Involve Others: Share chores to avoid resentment or burnout.
- Celebrate Small Wins: Acknowledge progress, even if it’s just wiping the bathroom sink.
- Use Tools That Help: Robot vacuums, organizing bins or apps like Tody or Sweepy can reduce effort.

Final Thought

A clean home acts as “peace” of mind. By managing and prioritizing cleanliness you create a space that supports your mental clarity, emotional health and a sense of peace. Remember: It’s not about being spotless, it’s about creating an environment where you can thrive.

Mould Education: Key Information and Guidelines

What is Mould?

A type of fungus that thrives in damp environments, reproducing via spores. It plays ecological roles in decomposition but can pose health risks indoors.

Common Types:

- Aspergillus
- Cladosporium
- Stachybotrys (black mould)

Not all moulds are toxic, but some produce allergens or mycotoxins.

Health Risks

- Allergies and Respiratory Issues: Sneezing, coughing, asthma exacerbation.
- Vulnerable Groups: Children, elderly and immunocompromised individuals are more susceptible.
- Toxic Mould: Rare, but prolonged exposure to mycotoxins (e.g., from Stachybotrys) may cause severe symptoms.

Prevention Strategies

- Control Humidity: Keep indoor humidity below 60 per cent (ideally 30-50 per cent) by using dehumidifiers.
- Ventilation: Use exhaust fans in bathrooms/kitchens. Ensure proper air flow.
- Fix Leaks Promptly: Repair roof, pipe or window leaks to prevent moisture buildup
- Regular Cleaning: Clean damp areas (e.g., showers) with mould-inhibiting products like vinegar or EPA-approved solutions.

Mould Remediation

- DIY Cleanup: For small areas (<10 sq. ft.), use protective gear (gloves, N95 mask), scrub with detergent and dry thoroughly.
- Professional Help: Required for large infestations, HVAC systems or suspected toxic mould.
- Address Root Causes: Fix moisture sources to prevent recurrence.

Myths vs. Facts

- ***Myth:*** Bleach kills all mould.
  Fact: Bleach works on non-porous surfaces but may not penetrate materials like drywall.

- ***Myth:*** All mould is dangerous.
  Fact: Most moulds are harmless unless sensitive individuals are exposed.

Scan the QR codes below to learn more:

Mould awareness materials for First Nations communities– FNNBOA

FNNBOA webinar – Moisture Management in Indigenous Housing

Mould in Housing | CMHC

Mould in Housing: An Information Kit for First Nations Communities

Mould in Housing: How to Clean Up Mould in Your Home

Key notes:

- Prevent mould by controlling moisture.
- Use protective gear during cleanup.
- Seek professionals for large or toxic mould.
- Address underlying water issues to avoid recurrence.
- Consult your housing department, local health authorities or a certified mould remediation expert if uncertain.

Consult your housing department, local health authorities or a certified mould remediation expert if uncertain.

Additional Resources

Scan the QR code to access a dedicated course website with video tutorials, FAQs, and additional reading materials.

Community: Private Facebook group or forum for course participants to share experiences, ask questions and post photos of their projects.

In Partnership With

FNNBOA

The First Nations National Building Officers Association (FNNBOA), established in 2003, serves as a strong voice for building officers in First Nations communities. These officers perform a wide range of tasks, including inspections, plans review, technical advocacy and advisory services, going beyond traditional building inspections.

FNNBOA represents professionals who provide technical services for residential, commercial and institutional construction and renovation on reserves. Its primary focus is occupational development, with key objectives including:

- Representing technical service providers in First Nations communities
- Establishing national occupational standards to ensure core competencies
- Creating certification and accreditation processes
- Promoting capacity-building programs and policies
- Advocating for housing policies that improve building practices and housing conditions in First Nations communities

In summary, FNNBOA supports and empowers building officers to enhance construction standards and housing quality in First Nations communities.

FNHPA

The First Nations Housing Professionals Association (FNHPA) is the only Canada-wide organization dedicated to supporting staff and industry professionals working with First Nations communities.

It sets national standards, provides education and certification programs and fosters communication and knowledge-sharing among staff and industry professionals.

FNHPA offers personalized support and resources to help staff and industry professionals serve their communities effectively. It also develops programs, such as sponsorship and upskilling initiatives, to advance the goals of First Nations housing departments.

In short, FNHPA empowers staff and industry professionals through standards, education and support, improving housing outcomes for First Nations communities.

In partnership with:

First Nations Building Officers Association

First Nations Housing Professionals Association

L'Association des professionnels de l'habitation des Premières Nations