



*Strengthening Canada's
Communities*

*Des communautés plus fortes au
Canada*

Towards Strong, Fair, Sustainable Communities

The Canadian CED Network – Manitoba's Policy Resolutions 2012

Co-operatives. Employment Development. Energy Efficiency. Housing. Poverty Reduction. Support for CED organizations. Social Enterprise. Ethical Procurement. Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations. Local Food. Vibrant Communities Charter. Green Jobs. CED Policy Framework. Co-operatives. Employment Development. Energy Efficiency. Housing. Poverty Reduction. Support for CED organizations. Social Enterprise. Ethical Procurement. Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations. Local Food. Vibrant Communities Charter. Green Jobs. CED Policy Framework. Co-operatives. Employment Development. Energy Efficiency. Housing. Poverty Reduction. Support for CED organizations. Social Enterprise. Ethical Procurement. Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations. Local Food. Vibrant Communities Charter. Green Jobs. CED Policy Framework. Co-operatives. Employment Development. Energy Efficiency. Housing. Poverty Reduction. Support for CED organizations. Social Enterprise. Ethical Procurement. Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations. Local Food. Vibrant Communities Charter. Green Jobs. CED Policy Framework.



www.ccednet-rcdec.ca

Coordinator's Message

During the fall of 2011, members of the Canadian Community Economic Development Network – Manitoba (CCEDNet Manitoba) worked together to create a set of policy resolutions that would articulate policy priorities for the network and for our communities. These resolutions articulated how each policy would make a difference in our CED activities, described the current context and conditions in that area of work, and a clearly stated a position and/or policy that CCEDNet could advance.

This process culminated with an in-person member meeting on November 25th, 2011 at the University of Winnipeg. Each resolution was read in full and explained by the sponsoring member. The merits of the resolution were discussed and debated, and then each resolution was voted on by the membership of the network.

This document represents the set of policy resolutions that was approved by the membership of CCEDNet Manitoba at this meeting. Some policies speak to providing financial support that will strengthen the work of our members in communities. Some speak to basic needs without which communities will not have the capacity to engage in CED activities (such as access to housing and adequate income). Others support specific areas of activity (such as job creation, education and training, energy efficiency, social enterprise, housing and co-operatives). These constitute important pieces of the CED puzzle that makes up our members' work of building fairer and stronger local economies, reducing poverty, and renewing and creating more sustainable communities.

It is not an exhaustive or comprehensive set of policies. However, along with CCEDNet Manitoba's 2011 policy resolutions, it provides a solid collection of ideas that would create significant change in people's lives and in our communities if they were to be implemented. It would also create a more supportive and enabling environment in which our members could more effectively achieve their missions and goals. These are the priorities of our membership for 2012, and these resolutions will be revisited when we look ahead to 2013 and provide an opportunity once again for the membership to draft resolutions and collectively decide on which to adopt as priorities for our network in Manitoba.



Brendan Reimer, Regional Coordinator – Prairies & Northern Territories

About the Canadian CED Network – Manitoba

CCEDNet Manitoba represents the provincial membership of CCEDNet, a national non-profit organization. CCEDNet Manitoba is a member-led provincial network of community-based organizations that work to build fairer and stronger local economies, reduce poverty and homelessness, and create more sustainable communities.

More than one hundred members are represented by CCEDNet-MB including the Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg, Community Futures of Manitoba, Food Matters Manitoba, Manitoba Cooperative Association, Health in Common, Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations throughout the province, CCPA-Manitoba, Assiniboine Credit Union, SEED Winnipeg, and other social enterprise and CED organizations. Our members represent hundreds of community organizations that are working with thousands of community members across the Province. CCEDNet-MB is also an active participant in many coalitions and working groups including Make Poverty History Manitoba, Right to Housing Coalition, Rural Team Manitoba, the Manitoba Co-op Vision Strategy, and the Social Enterprise Council of Canada.

The goal of CCEDNet Manitoba is to promote CED as an alternative economic development model that takes an integrated, locally-led approach to improving social, economic, and environmental conditions in communities. Our focus as a network, as directed by our members, revolves around communications and information brokering, research on innovative and effective practice, network building, promoting CED policy, leadership and skill development opportunities, and building the capacity of non-profit organizations.

Our wide range of work reflects our diverse membership base, but it is to the common objective of building stronger, fairer, and more sustainable communities that we are most importantly committed. Please refer to the final page of this document for a visual representation of our membership.

For more information about CCEDNet Manitoba, including our policy work, please visit our regional website at www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/manitoba.

You can also contact our office at 204-943-0547 or breimer@ccednet-rcdec.ca

Policy Resolutions 2012

- 2012-1 **Multi-stakeholder co-operative legislation**¹ - Page 5.
- 2012-2 **Co-operative development tax credit**² – Page 6.
- 2012-3 **Affordable and social housing**³ – Page 7.
- 2012-4 **Co-operative housing development** – Page 9.
- 2012-5 **Capacity-building supports for housing co-operatives** – Page 10.
- 2012-6 **Multi-year, multi-program funding and an integrated reporting mechanism for community-based non-profit organizations that employ the CED model** – Page 11.
- 2012-7 **Ensuring basic assistance rates meet basic needs** – Page 12.
- 2012-8 **Enhancing education and training opportunities for social assistance recipients** – Page 13.
- 2012-9 **Tax credit in support of social enterprises** – Page 14.
- 2012-10 **Reducing utility bills while creating economic opportunities for low-income Manitobans** – Page 15.
- **CCEDNet Manitoba’s Policy Resolutions 2011** – Page 17.

¹ Amendment to 2011-4

² Amendment to 2011-5

³ Amendment to 2011-11

2012-1 Multi-stakeholder co-operative legislation⁴

Whereas: There are more than 410 co-operatives, credit unions, and caisses populaires in Manitoba, comprising of over 800,000 memberships and almost \$18 billion in assets.

Whereas: Collective ownership and co-operative development would be strengthened and access to capital would be enhanced if co-operatives could consist of members from various interested stakeholders.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to co-operative development through the Co-operative Visioning Strategy

Whereas: Co-operatives create economic democracy, root ownership locally, distribute profits equitably, and often create jobs and services in communities where they are otherwise lacking

Whereas: The Manitoba Co-operatives Act has recently been changed to allow multi-stakeholder co-operatives

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to support the use of the multi-stakeholder co-operative structure through education and provision of technical assistance where appropriate.

⁴Amendment to 2011-4

2012-2 Co-operative development tax credit⁵

Whereas: There are more than 410 co-operatives, credit unions, and caisses populaires in Manitoba, comprising of over 800,000 memberships and almost \$18 billion in assets. Co-operatives are more sustainable given their collective ownership and community commitment; 62 per cent of new co-operatives are still operating after five years, compared with 35 per cent for other new businesses. After 10 years, the figures are 44 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

Whereas: Co-operatives are committed to co-operating with and supporting other co-operatives, strong co-operative economies occur where strong co-operative sector infrastructure exists, and where co-operatives invest in co-operative development.

Whereas: There currently are insufficient resources to support sector-led co-operative development in Manitoba, and to build the required networks and associations to build a strong co-operative community.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to co-operative development through the Co-operative Visioning Strategy.

Whereas: Co-operatives create economic democracy, root ownership locally, distribute profits equitably, and often create jobs and services in communities where they are otherwise lacking.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has implemented a Co-operative Development Tax Credit for co-operatives in Manitoba who contribute toward co-operative development as carried out through the Manitoba Co-operative Association. For which total contributions were capped at \$250,000 per year for 5 years and implemented a sliding scale which provides a 33% corporate income tax credit for large contributions, a 75% refundable tax credit on contributions of less than \$1000, and various tiers of credit in between.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to continue to support education of all co-operatives on the use of this tax credit and its multiple benefits for the broader community.

⁵ Amendment to 2011-5

2012-3 Affordable and social housing as part of neighbourhood renewal⁶

Whereas: Manitoba is experiencing an affordable housing crisis. Winnipeg's vacancy rate is less than 1%, Thompson's about .2% and Brandon's less than .1%. One third of Winnipeggers and Manitobans who rent, live in core housing need. This means that they are spending more than one third of their income on rent, and/or are living in inadequate or overcrowded homes, putting them at significant risk of losing their housing, their health and their spirit.

Federal tax structures and the lack of a national housing strategy, have, over the past 40 years, acted to shut down the creation of social and affordable rental housing. Our existing stock is aging and is not being replaced. At the same time rental stock is being eroded through conversion to condominium. All of these factors have escalated rents to make them unaffordable to a growing number of people, especially the most vulnerable, (fixed income, disabled, new Canadians and Aboriginal people).

Whereas: Affordable housing is a key piece of neighbourhood renewal and a necessary foundation for neighbourhood and family stabilization. Families are the building blocks of community and stable families create contributing citizens. As housing costs increase, people are forced to spend food money on rent, making personal debt and food banks sad necessities for survival. When housing needs are met, children do not need to move from school to school, parents have reduced stress and the means to provide the necessities for their families (food, winter clothing, transport, school supplies etc.)

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg is currently committed to the creation of affordable housing through its maintenance of the Housing Rehabilitation Investment Reserve (HRIR), however, the HRIR budget allocation of \$1.468 million is 0.18% of Winnipeg's 2010 Operating Budget and is not sufficient to address the current situation given the severity of Winnipeg's affordable rental housing shortage. The HRIR currently provides funding for housing development and renewal to the five Housing Improvement Zones (HIZ) and the Manitoba Urban Native Housing Association, however, numerous non-HIZ communities are at risk of continued decline and are unable to access the HRIR at the current allocation.

Whereas: Two documents direct the city to be more proactive in housing and outline how this could be achieved: first, from the City's Planning, Property & Development Department, Innovative Practices in the Provision of Affordable Housing and second, through its SpeakUp Winnipeg process, the Complete Communities Direction Strategy. In addition, the Right to Housing Coalition wrote Creating Rental Housing – a Role for the City of Winnipeg which proposes many similar measures. This was presented to the City's Housing Steering Committee.

⁶ Amendment to 2011-11

In Budget 2009 The Province of Manitoba committed to the creation of 1500 units of social housing over the next five years

Whereas: Providing housing makes economic sense in two ways: First, it can be used to create local employment, using local labour to revitalize communities. These jobs, including the training for these

jobs, should be linked to low-income Canadians, including social housing tenants, who need these jobs the most. In this way, the creation and maintenance of Canada's social housing can help to provide a pathway out of poverty.

Second, providing housing is cost effective when compared to the cost of dealing with the issues created by a housing shortage such as homelessness. It costs on average \$48,000 a year to leave someone on the street versus \$28,000 a year to house them. Long-term social housing is one of the most cost-efficient ways to house someone.

Be It Resolved That: The Canadian CED Network will continue to work with the Right to Housing Coalition to ensure that:

Municipal governments use the planning tools and powers at its disposal to encourage the creation and preservation of affordable and social rental housing including by providing incentives to the private and social enterprise sectors to create affordable rental housing.

Municipal governments regulate the conversion of rental stock to condominium when vacancy rates are too low.

The City of Winnipeg continue to fund the current HRIR and UNHA, increase allocation to \$3 million to the existing HIZ, and increase the HRIR proportionally to fund any new HIZs.

The Province of Manitoba follow through on its commitment to create social housing and to explore ways that it can increase the supply of affordable rental housing province-wide.

The Province lobbies its provincial counterparts and the federal government to create and fund a national housing strategy.

2012-4 Co-operative housing development

Whereas: Housing is a basic necessity and human right for all individuals.

Whereas: There are 48 housing co-operatives in Manitoba, providing 2,810 units for families in safe, affordable communities.

Whereas: Manitoba is experiencing an affordable housing crisis. Winnipeg's vacancy rate is less than 1%. One third of Winnipeggers and Manitobans who rent, live in core housing need. This means that they are spending more than one third of their income on rent, and/or are living in inadequate or overcrowded homes, putting them at significant risk of losing their housing, their health and their spirit. The demand for more affordable housing is evidenced by the ever increasing waiting lists to become residents in the existing housing co-operatives.

Whereas: Housing co-operatives need access to capital to enable them to finance major repairs, renovations and to construct additional housing to continue to provide safe and affordable homes to an ever increasing population.

Whereas: Housing co-operatives offer housing that is much more affordable than average private sector rental costs, offer security through democratic decision making by the members, and build capacity in members through their participation in the governance structure.

Whereas: Housing co-operatives create stability for people, ease the economic strain market rentals create for low and moderate income people, structure the ownership of housing in a way that puts people before profit and creates a permanent community asset.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to working with the renewed Affordable Housing Initiative of the Government of Canada in order to create more safe affordable housing within Manitoba.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to co-operative development through the Co-operative Vision Strategy, has committed to the creation of new social and affordable housing units in Manitoba and has created the Poverty Reduction Strategy Act to strengthen the ALL Aboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba engage the Province of Manitoba to identify all policy and financing options in support of the creation and maintenance of more housing co-operative units in Manitoba.

2012-5 Capacity-building supports for housing co-operatives

Whereas: There are 48 housing co-operatives in Manitoba providing 2,810 units of affordable housing for over four thousand people living in Manitoba, yet waiting lists for affordable housing continue to grow, the affordable housing deficit in Manitoba is in the thousands and vacancy rates are far below median market rental units near 0%.

Whereas: Housing co-operatives offer housing that is much more affordable than average private sector rental costs, offer security through democratic decision making by the members, and build capacity in members through their participation in the governance structure.

Whereas: Housing co-operatives create stability for people, ease the economic strain market rentals create for low and moderate income people, structure the ownership of housing in a way that puts people before profit and creates a permanent community asset.

Whereas: There are currently an insufficient amount of resources to support sector-led housing co-operative development in Manitoba.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to co-operative development through the Co-operative Vision Strategy, has committed to the creation of new social and affordable housing units in Manitoba and has created the Poverty Reduction Strategy Act to strengthen the ALL Aboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to strengthen the sector's capacity-building supports in Manitoba to provide advice, guidance, and direct technical assistance to existing and emerging housing co-operatives, including co-operative governance, management and development.

2012-6 Multi-year, multi-program funding and an integrated reporting mechanism for community-based non-profit organizations that employ the CED model

Whereas: Many community-based non-profits working toward poverty reduction and community renewal do not have access to multi-year funding that they require to take innovative, long-term, and strategic action through a comprehensive approach.

Whereas: Short-term funding from multiple sources creates an administrative burden that can result in inefficiencies and less time to engage the community in the long-term thinking, planning, and action that is needed to achieve long-term results.

Whereas: Short-term funding tends to provide insecure, low-paying jobs with inadequate benefits that makes it difficult to attract and retain qualified staff, leads to turnover, and diminishes organizational capacity and stability.

Whereas: Multi-year, multi-program funding will enable community-based non-profits to plan and act long-term, attract and retain qualified staff, and improve overall organizational capacity, stability and efficiency.

Whereas: On April 8, 2011 the Province of Manitoba announced a two-year, four-point strategy to cut red tape and make it easier for non-profit organizations in Manitoba to provide valuable services, including by piloting multi-year and multi-program funding with a representative group of non-profits with proven track records of success, and by eliminating duplication in reporting requirements for organizations dealing with multiple provincial programs.

Be it Resolved That: The Province of Manitoba expand support for community-based non-profit organizations that employ the CED model by providing multi-year, multi-program funding that reflects increased costs of program delivery accompanied by an integrated reporting mechanism.

2012-7 Ensuring basic assistance rates meet basic needs

Whereas: All individuals, children, and families in Manitoba should have an income that is sufficient to meet their basic needs and adequate economic resources that enable them to create and participate in solutions to local challenges.

Whereas: It is estimated that almost 60,000 Manitobans use Employment and Income Assistance as their major source of income (as of 2008).

Whereas: Basic assistance rates have not kept pace with inflation and have seen their value fall by as much as 35% since 1992.

Whereas: Social assistance rates in Manitoba are not high enough to enable recipients to meet their basic needs, participate fully in community life, and bring income levels to the poverty line.

Whereas: The ALL Aboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy commits the Province of Manitoba to continuously reduce poverty and increase social inclusion.

Whereas: The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act commits the Province of Manitoba to implement a long-term strategy to reduce poverty and increase social inclusion by addressing various needs, including the need for income supports for persons who are unable to fully participate in the labour market.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba work in concert with Make Poverty History Manitoba to urge the Province of Manitoba to raise basic assistance rates to the present value of 1992 levels (and then index annually to inflation) and to enhance opportunities for social assistance recipients to increase their incomes and build their assets.

2012-8 Enhancing education and training opportunities for social assistance recipients

Whereas: Education, training opportunities, and English as an additional language supports that lead to quality jobs for marginalized individuals helps to stabilize communities, reduce poverty by creating economic opportunities, enable greater participation in the local economy and community.

Whereas: The current two-year limit to training and education may not be long enough for some social assistance recipients to build the skills and knowledge they need to access quality jobs that generate a living wage for their household.

Whereas: Extending the current training and education period limit to four years or aligned with an individual's learning goals will allow social assistance recipients to participate in university and other post-secondary programs.

Whereas: Extending the current training and education period limit for social assistance recipients to four years is cost-effective in the long-term as recipients who participate in long-term training and education programs will be less likely to require assistance in the future.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba's Rewarding Work strategy is meant to improve employability by increasing education and training opportunities for Manitobans.

Whereas: The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act commits the Province of Manitoba to implement a long-term strategy to reduce poverty and increase social inclusion by addressing various needs, including the need for training that prepares persons for employment.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba work in concert with Make Poverty History Manitoba to urge the Province of Manitoba to extend income supports for all social assistance recipients who wish to pursue education and training beyond the current two-year limits for up to four years or aligned with an individual's learning goals.

2012-9 Tax credit in support of social enterprises

Whereas: Social enterprises owned and controlled by charitable organizations reduce poverty and stimulate local economies when they create jobs by hiring hard-to-employ Manitobans facing barriers to employment.

Whereas: Social enterprises struggle to find start-up capital and business mentorship opportunities, while Manitoba corporations have available capital and expertise to support social enterprises.

Whereas: A tax credit incentive would motivate Manitoba corporations to donate capital and expertise in social enterprises that reduce poverty and social exclusion by creating jobs for Manitobans with barriers to employment.

Whereas: The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act and CED Policy Framework express the Province's commitment to reducing poverty and social exclusion, increasing local employment opportunities for marginalized individuals, and supporting the development and growth of social enterprises in Manitoba.

Whereas: Budget 2011 introduced the 30% Neighbourhoods Alive! Tax Credit for Manitoba corporations that contribute a minimum of \$50,000 toward an organization with charitable status for the purpose of starting a new social enterprise that hires Manitobans facing barriers to employment.

Be it Resolved That: The Province of Manitoba support and continue to monitor use of the Neighbourhoods Alive! Tax Credit to ensure its effectiveness in supporting social enterprises.

2012-10 Reducing utility bills while creating economic opportunities for low-income Manitobans

Whereas: Approximately 80,000 Manitoba low income families and individuals live in homes with high utility bills due to inefficient furnaces, inadequate insulation, and high-flow toilets and showerheads.

Whereas: The Manitoba Hydro Act was written in 1961, when energy efficiency was not a priority, and gives no mandate to Manitoba Hydro to lower utility bills for low income families and individuals in Manitoba;

Whereas: The government has directed Manitoba Hydro to insulate some of these low-income homes through the Winter Cost Control Heating Act and the resulting Lower Income Energy Efficiency Program (LIEEP). However, the LIEEP is expensive and ineffective due to the following legislative impediments:

- The Manitoba Hydro Act does not permit the utility to provide on-bill financing tied to an address even though bill reductions would outweigh financing charges (loans don't work for low income customers and/or for renters who don't own the home they are living in).
- The LIEEP is not able to insulate where an Employment and Income Assistance (EIA) recipient lives because EIA pays the bill and would therefore be the beneficiary of the retrofit. This is considered a transfer of dollars from Hydro to Government and contrary to the Manitoba Hydro Act.

Whereas: Renters are currently ineligible for the LIEEP because of a concern that landlords or subsequent non low-income tenants would be the beneficiary of the retrofit.

Whereas: Retrofitting the homes of only 40,000 Manitoba low income families and individuals would:

- Help reduce energy poverty through approximately \$28 million in annual utility bill reductions.
- Significantly reduce the \$30 million a year that Manitoba Hydro loses in unpaid bills in the low income community.
- Create 3,500 person years of employment for some of the 25,000 urban Aboriginal males who live in Manitoba with "multiple barriers to employment"

Whereas: Most inner city academics and front line workers agree that addressing Winnipeg's "employability crisis" would significantly curtail the demands on the justice system and the police service. (Note also that seventy percent of Manitoba's inmates are aboriginal and that the City of Winnipeg's Police Service budget has increased by over \$80 million a year in the last 7 years).

Whereas: There are existing social enterprises such as BUILD and Manitoba Green Retrofit, and BEEP in Brandon that have successfully trained Aboriginal males to perform retrofits and moved them and others who are underrepresented in the trades into that sector.

Whereas: A portion of the 3,500 person years of employment generated from the retrofitting of 40,000 low-income homes could be set aside for training agencies and social enterprises.

Whereas: The Manitoba Construction Sector Council estimates that 10,700 trades jobs are needed to be filled within the next 10 years. Failing to do so will cause significant economic issues for Manitobans and will drive up construction related costs for the Manitoba government and Manitoba municipalities.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba coordinate a province wide endorsement campaign to see a hundred or more organizations provide written support for legislation that will:

- Mandate Manitoba Hydro to ensure that 40,000 or more homes “where low income families and individuals live” (including where social assistance recipients and renters live) receive deep retrofits in the next 8 years in order to lower their utility bills;
- Take a neighbourhood approach – meaning entire low income neighbourhoods and/or communities will be retrofitted at one time;
- Give Hydro all tools necessary to meet their mandate including permitting Manitoba Hydro to finance energy efficiency retrofits in a similar fashion to how they offer energy services via charges on utility bills; and
- Require Hydro to work with social enterprises who hire people that are underrepresented in the trades to do the work.

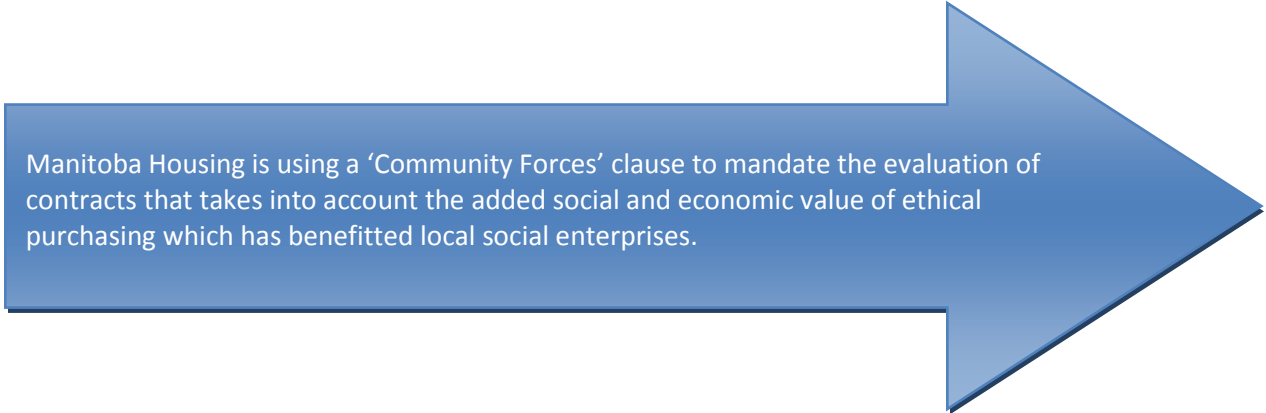
Be it Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the government of Manitoba to pass this legislation.

CCEDNet Manitoba's Policy Resolutions 2011

The resolutions that follow were adopted at CCEDNet Manitoba's Policy Summit on November 16th, 2010. Each resolution is followed by a brief update on the progress that has been made toward its implementation as of November 25th, 2011 when the 2011 Policy Summit took place. CCEDNet Manitoba staff and members work individually and as part of various coalitions and working groups to advance these resolutions. CCEDNet Manitoba will continue to work toward achieving implementation of 2011 resolutions that have not yet been implemented. You can read each resolution in full at <http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/en/node/9726>.

➤ 2011-1 Ethical Procurement

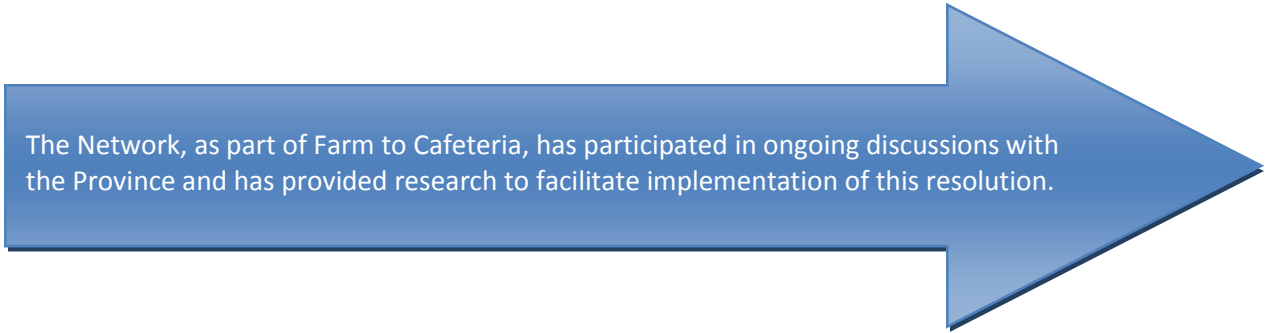
Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to implement a procurement strategy that recognizes and takes into account the added social and economic value of ethical purchasing, and create an accountability mechanism to ensure procurement practices reflect established principles articulated in the CED Policy Framework and Lens.



Manitoba Housing is using a 'Community Forces' clause to mandate the evaluation of contracts that takes into account the added social and economic value of ethical purchasing which has benefitted local social enterprises.

➤ 2011-2 Local & Sustainable Food Procurement

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to create a Local & Sustainable Food Procurement policy and strategy with targets and timelines for incremental implementation.



The Network, as part of Farm to Cafeteria, has participated in ongoing discussions with the Province and has provided research to facilitate implementation of this resolution.

➤ **2011-3 Winnipeg Food Policy Council**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the City of Winnipeg to create a Food Policy Council, a mechanism through which the City of Winnipeg will work through community partnerships to respond to food needs as identified by communities.

The Network, as part of the Winnipeg Food Policy Working Group, met with Councillor Havixbeck, who offered to champion this resolution and other food-related policies at City Hall. Lack of further progress toward implementation of this resolution has led the WFPWG to focus on changing specific food-related policies within the City.

➤ **2011-4 Multi-Stakeholder Co-operative Legislation**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba amend the Manitoba Co-operatives Act to allow for the creation of multi-stakeholder co-operatives in Manitoba.

The Network, as part of the Cooperative Vision Strategy, advanced the need for the Province to amend the Co-operatives Act to allow for the creation of multi-stakeholder co-operatives in Manitoba. The amendment was enacted on June 15, 2011

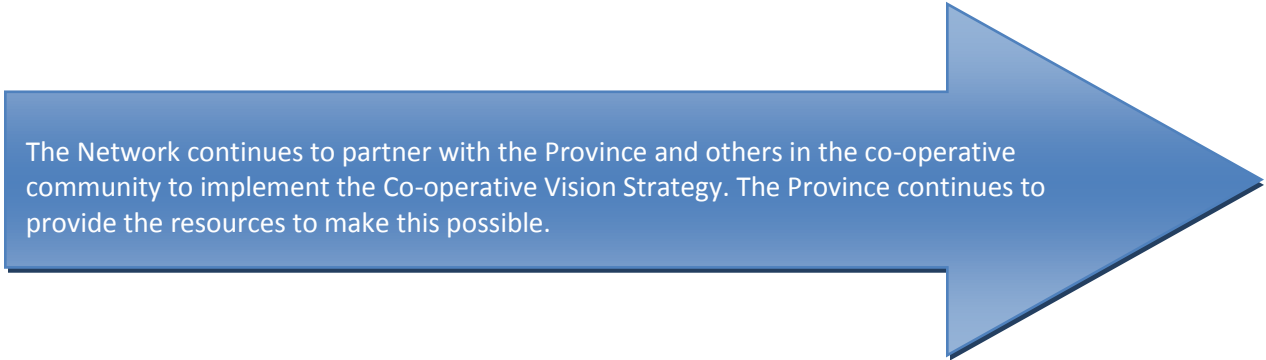
➤ **2011-5 Co-operative Development Tax Credit**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to implement a Co-operative Development Tax Credit for co-operatives in Manitoba who contribute toward co-operative development as carried out through the Manitoba Co-operative Association. Total contributions will be capped at \$250,000 per year for 5 years. A sliding scale will provide a 33% corporate income tax credit for large contributions, a 75% refundable tax credit on contributions of less than \$1000, and various tiers of credit in between.

The Network, as part of the Cooperative Vision Strategy, ensured the full implementation of the Co-operative Development Tax Credit.

➤ **2011-6 Co-operative Vision Strategy**


Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to continue with resourced commitment toward the strengthening of the co-operative community through full implementation of the Co-operative Vision Strategy in full partnership with the co-operative sector.



The Network continues to partner with the Province and others in the co-operative community to implement the Co-operative Vision Strategy. The Province continues to provide the resources to make this possible.

➤ **2011-7 CED Tax Credit**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to strengthen the Manitoba CED Tax Credit by ensuring sufficient capacity to support community groups applying for the CED Tax Credit, and creating an education and promotion strategy to ensure that all those who might benefit from the CED Tax Credit are fully aware of its existence, benefits, and application process supports.



The Network, as part of the Co-operative Vision Strategy, partnered with the Province to provide the first learning forum on the CED Tax Credit for co-operative developers in April 2011.

➤ **2011-8 Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to build upon the existing AllAboard poverty reduction strategy by making it more comprehensive, by identifying outcome based targets and timelines, and by adopting accompanying poverty reduction and social inclusion legislation.

Be it Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the City of Winnipeg to partner with others to develop and implement a comprehensive Winnipeg poverty reduction strategy with targets and timelines.

Be it Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge municipalities in Manitoba to partner with others to develop and implement comprehensive poverty reduction strategies with targets and timelines.

The Network, as part of Make Poverty History Manitoba, advanced the need for the Province to adopt poverty reduction legislation. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act was enacted on June 16, 2011.

➤ **2011-9 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations (NRCs)**

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba will advance the need for an increase to Neighbourhood Development Assistance core funding for NRCs at a level that is mutually agreed upon by the NRCs.

While the Province provided a one percent increase in core funding to all NRCs, core funding levels remain insufficient.

➤ **2011-10 Vibrant Communities Charter**

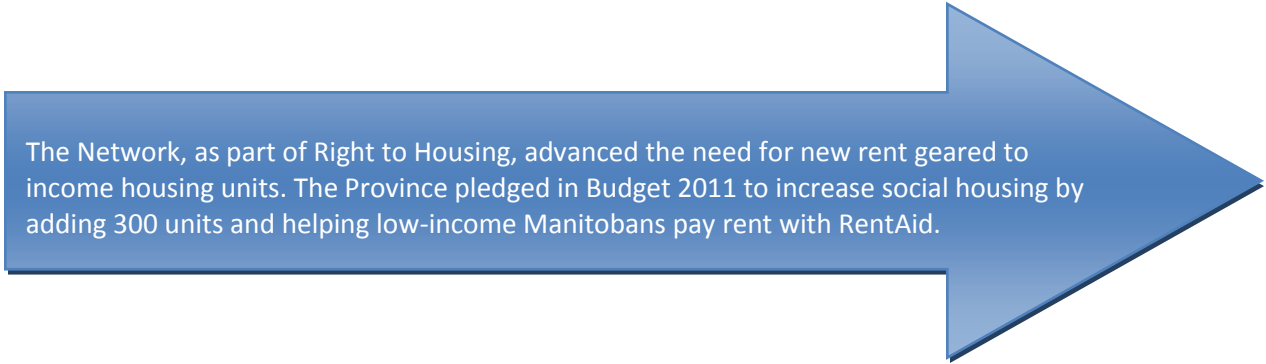
Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba will work with all levels of government including First Nations and Metis and Inuit, the private sector, non-government organizations, and community members to achieve the vision of Vibrant Communities as outlined in the Vibrant Communities Charter.

The Network has promoted the Charter to thousands of contacts in Manitoba, which has been endorsed by fifty organizations.

➤ **2011-11 Housing as a Part of Neighbourhood Renewal**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba will continue to work with the Right to Housing Coalition to advance the following resolutions:


- **The City of Winnipeg** use the planning tools and powers at its disposal to encourage the creation and preservation of affordable rental housing. In addition, the City continue to fund the current Housing Rehabilitation Investment Reserve (HRIR) and Urban Native Housing Assistance, increase allocation to \$2 million to the existing Housing Improvement Zones (HIZs), and increase the HRIR proportionally to fund the new HIZ.
- **Province of Manitoba** follow through on its commitment to create social housing and to explore ways that it can increase the supply of affordable rental housing.
- **The Government of Canada** enact Bill C-304, or if it fails to do so, find another way to create a national housing strategy



The Network, as part of Right to Housing, advanced the need for new rent geared to income housing units. The Province pledged in Budget 2011 to increase social housing by adding 300 units and helping low-income Manitobans pay rent with RentAid.

➤ **2011-12 Housing, Green Jobs – A Pathway Out of Poverty**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge all levels of government to ensure the creation of affordable housing and renovation, maintenance and retrofitting of existing affordable housing is done in tandem with comprehensive employment development strategies that target low-income people and reduce the growing need for housing assistance and income support.



Provincial policies and contracts have contributed to the growth of local social enterprises and employment development programs targeting unemployed low-income individuals, which has created over 120 jobs and generated millions of dollars in wages.

➤ **2011-13 Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba work to strengthen the awareness, understanding, and implementation of the CED Policy Framework and Lens across all government departments at the provincial level.

Be it Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba work to strengthen the awareness, understanding, and implementation of the CED Policy Framework and Lens with municipal governments throughout Manitoba.

The Network has emphasized the need to strengthen the implementation of this policy framework in its correspondence with the Province, and at least one government department has prioritized the strengthening of the implementation of this policy.

➤ **2011-14 Social Enterprise Capacity Building**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to work with the social enterprise community to develop and implement a strategy for investing in skill development and capacity building in social enterprises.

While not having articulated a comprehensive strategy, the Province has invested in skill development and capacity building in social enterprises. It continues to support CED organizations that directly build the capacity of social enterprises and has created the Coop Development Tax Credit, which continues to provide capacity building resources for co-operatives. The Province also provided funds toward the creation of a full-time teaching position on Co-operatives at the U of W Business School.

➤ **2011-15 Social Enterprise Animation**

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to strengthen the capacity of the social enterprise sector to animate, develop, and support social enterprises through the identification of market opportunities, marshalling of resources for the opportunity, and the creation of the framework for the social enterprise.

The Province continues to support CED organizations that are developing social enterprises, but there have not been any new provincial policy developments to support social enterprise animation.

The Canadian CED Network

Manitoba



...and all of our Individual Members

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