

# An Inventory of Provincial and Territorial Government Support to Community Economic Development in Canada

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# Introduction

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## 1. Purpose

This report summarizes the current support of each provincial and territorial government in Canada for community economic development (CED) activities. It is intended for use by CED practitioners in the public, private and non-profit sectors, as a catalogue or inventory of provincial government support for community economic development organizations, policies, activities and initiatives. It can also be used to compare jurisdictional similarities and differences and to evaluate the overall adequacy of provincial government support for community-led social and economic development initiatives. The report can be used by CED practitioners and advocates to identify areas of government support that could be improved to increase the capacities of communities to create new economic opportunities and improve their social and environmental conditions. Finally, the report will provide baseline data on provincial and territorial policies and programs to support dialogue between governments to further empower CED.

## 2. Rationale

The Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCEDNet), a national non-governmental organization led by over two hundred grassroots community development organizations, recently published a *National Policy Framework* paper and a *National Community Economic Development Financing Initiative* proposal (May 2002). These papers call on the Government of Canada to make a strong commitment to CED as an alternative economic development strategy that strengthens the social, human, financial and natural capital of all communities, including those most disadvantaged or marginalized. Comprehensive support to CED is reliant on strong policy and legislated mandates, horizontal cooperation, and multi-year core funding. This report complements CCEDNet's *National Policy Framework* by identifying ways in which provincial governments in Canada are currently supporting CED and where this support is inadequate and requires the significant financial and technical investment of all levels of government. It also, of course, identifies good examples of government support for community economic development activities which could be tailored into a comprehensive national commitment to CED.

## 3. Scope

The report surveys a number of areas of provincial and territorial government support for CED that characterize its overall commitment to the long-term health and sustainability of community economies, social structures and physical environments. For each jurisdiction, the report notes the presence or absence of a department with a mandate to support CED, legislation that commits the province or territory to support CED and policies that define departmental roles and broader government support for CED and/or devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development. It also establishes four types of CED programs that governments have made varying commitments to supporting. The first are programs that strengthen social capital by building the capacity of communities to address economic problems. The second set of programs strengthen human capital by increasing the skills and knowledge of local peoples to develop businesses and gain new employment opportunities, as well as programs that develop local

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leadership capacity. Thirdly, the report identifies government's commitment to strengthening financial capital by increasing opportunities for small businesses and entrepreneurs to access loans and other sources of funding, improving the investment climate for businesses and entrepreneurs and supporting alternative financial institutions. Finally, the report identifies initiatives that commit governments to more sustainable resource management at a local level, thereby building natural capital.

An additional stage of information collection and analysis is envisioned for this project. Namely, federal government support for CED programs and initiatives will eventually be included, as well as an international comparative analysis of community economic development practices and public policies. An emerging policy and practices report on government commitments to CED in Canada is also planned.

For the purposes of this report, community economic development is defined as locally-led initiatives that enhance the social and economic conditions of communities on a sustainable and inclusive basis. CED is also the process by which communities build long-term capacity to manage socioeconomic change and foster the integration of economic, social and environmental objectives.

#### **4. Method**

Data collection for the initial scan of community economic development programs, policies and legislation was conducted primarily through Internet research. In particular, the business plans and annual reports of government departments and ministries were surveyed. For more detailed information and for those jurisdictions where recent government changes rendered electronic information outdated, data was gathered through telephone interviews and personal correspondence with appropriate government contacts. Various members of the Canadian Community Economic Development Network also assisted in reviewing drafts, recommending changes and sources for further information.

#### **5. Organization of Report**

The body of the report is comprised of an inventory of government-supported CED policies and programs in each of Canada's thirteen provinces and territories. Jurisdictions are arranged alphabetically and begin with a table that summarizes the elements of support for community economic development that are elaborated in the remainder of the document. Four comparative summary tables are the foundation of the report's conclusion, an overall assessment of the adequacy of government support for CED in Canada.

## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development is mandated to support CED in northern and First Nations communities. The mandate of the Ministry of Community Development is to help all Albertans participate fully in the social, cultural and economic life of the province through CED leadership and partnerships. The Ministry of Economic Development supports communities in their economic growth by disseminating information, encouraging development opportunities and facilitating networking through the Regional Development Branch<sup>1</sup>.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The Aboriginal Policy Initiative and Aboriginal Policy Framework require the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development to work with Aboriginal governments/organizations to develop policies, strategies and capacity to deliver and be accountable for programs and services within First Nations communities, including the provision of funding and technical support.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>The Aboriginal Department of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development is working with other Ministries, representatives from industry, Aboriginal organizations and the federal government to develop a cross-government Aboriginal Capacity Building Strategy. It also works with Aboriginal communities to develop capacity to deliver and be accountable for programs and services within their communities. Campus Alberta is an emerging framework through which individuals and communities are able to pursue lifelong learning goals. Campus Alberta and the government's community-based adult learning programs (Ministry of Learning) support</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p>

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>community capacity-building by making learning opportunities more flexible in design, structure and delivery and removing barriers to participation (resulting for geographic location, learning style, etc.).</p>	
d) Co-operative development?	No
e) Aboriginal CED?	Yes
<p>The Aboriginal Department and Aboriginal Initiatives Unit of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development aim to enhance the well-being and self-reliance of Aboriginal governments, communities, and organizations.</p>	
f) Rural development?	No
g) Urban development?	No
h) Regional economic planning?	Yes
<p>The Northern Alberta Development Council is a regional development council of and for northerners. It works to advance the development of the northern economy and acts as a catalyst to identify, prioritize and analyze northern economic issues and opportunities. The Regional Development Branch of the Ministry of Economic Development encourages economic and business growth in all regions of Alberta by providing support to local economic development authorities, municipalities, and other regional stakeholders to facilitate better business decisions and long-term regional economic viability.</p>	
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
a) Youth programs?	No
b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?	No
c) CED leadership development?	Yes
<p>The Volunteer Services Branch of the Ministry of Community Development provides assistance with community development leadership through its regional offices. The Regional Development Branch of the Ministry of Economic Development provides information on business and investment opportunities to community leaders and encourages networking amongst community leaders through the Alberta Economic Development Authority, Economic Developers of Alberta Association<sup>2</sup>, Business Link and Calgary Business Information Centre.</p>	



ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p> <p>The Volunteer Services Branch (Ministry of Community Development) fosters and promotes the use of volunteers and supports volunteer-based community development initiatives.</p>	Yes
<p><b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Support for community development financing institutions?</p>	No
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p>	No
<p>c) Loan funds?</p> <p>The Alberta Opportunity Company provides loans for small business ventures in communities where access to capital is restricted and financing unavailable from conventional financial institutions.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Loan guarantees?</p>	No
<p>e) Tax credits?</p>	No
<p>f) Venture capital funds?</p>	No
<p>g) Community bonds?</p>	No
<p>h) Micro-lending?</p>	No
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
<p>a) Community forestry projects?</p>	No
<p>b) Community fishery projects?</p>	No
<p>c) Other local resource stewardship projects?</p>	No
<p>d) Other sustainable development initiatives?</p>	No
<p>1. Available at: <a href="http://www.alberta-canada.com/dept/trsmind.cfm#rd">http://www.alberta-canada.com/dept/trsmind.cfm#rd</a>  2. Available at: <a href="http://www.alberta-canada.com/dept/aeda-cfm">http://www.alberta-canada.com/dept/aeda-cfm</a></p>	



## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>There is no department with a specific mandate to support community economic development, although a number of Ministries have CED-type activities or programs, including: Competition, Science and Enterprise; Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services; Sustainable Resource Management; Forests; and Agriculture, Food and Fisheries.</p>	No
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding? No</p> <p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations? No</p> <p>c) Support for community capacity-building? No</p> <p>d) Co-operative development? No</p> <p>e) Aboriginal CED? Yes</p> <p>The BC government recently announced the introduction of a new Aboriginal CED program, the Economic Measures Fund (to be administered by the Treaty Negotiations Office of the Ministry of Attorney General). The Economic Measures Fund will provide \$10 million per year for three years to support economic development projects involving First Nations and increasing First Nations' participation in the economy.</p> <p>f) Rural development? Yes</p> <p>The Community Transitions Division (Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services) provides economic development assistance to rural and remote communities that are largely dependent upon a single resource industry and facing severe economic decline due to corporate decisions to downsize, relocate or close.</p>	

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>The Agri-Food Futures Fund aims to support community economic development in rural areas by assisting in the development of direct revenue for local businesses and services, increasing the value of rural landscapes, helping to preserve local traditions, arts and crafts, helping diversify and stabilize the rural economy by creating jobs and increasing family and community incomes and positioning rural regions and communities for tourism markets.</p>	
g) Urban development?	Yes
<p>The Vancouver Agreement, a three-party agreement among the federal, provincial and municipal governments, funds projects that improve the social and economic conditions of all Vancouver communities, particularly the Downtown Eastside. Partners for Economic and Community Help, a \$2.35 million fund administered by the Vancouver Agreement, is designed to give residents of Vancouver's Downtown Eastside the tools to improve their situation by furthering community capacity building, enhancing entrepreneurship and business development, and creating employment and employment training opportunities.</p>	
h) Regional economic planning?	No
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
a) Youth programs?	Yes
<p>The Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries' Youth Development Programs aim to enable youth and other volunteers to enhance their skills and knowledge (particularly about new technologies); become more active citizens and leaders; increase their agricultural awareness; and contribute to their communities.</p>	
b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?	No
c) CED leadership development?	No
d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?	No
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
a) Support for community development financing institutions?	No

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p> <p>The Columbia Basin Trust, a regional government corporation, manages money allocated by the Province for power projects and other investments for the ongoing economic, environmental and social benefit of the region. The provincial government legislates support to the Columbia Basin Trust.</p> <p>The BC-Alcan Northern Development Fund was established as part of an agreement between BC and Alcan in 1997 and received matching deposits of 2.5 million from Alcan and the provincial government between 1998-2000 to accrue the full capital base of \$15 million. This money is used for: business loans, community infrastructure loans, community grants and economic development capacity grants</p> <p>The Agri-Food Futures Fund, a joint federal/provincial initiative (Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries on the provincial side) is a trust fund designed to strengthen agri-food organizations and give rural communities more power to shape their futures by facilitating economic diversification and development, partnership building, capacity building and resource development.</p>	Yes
c) Loan funds?	No
d) Loan guarantees?	No
<p>e) Tax credits?</p> <p>The Employee Share Ownership Program run by the Ministry of Competition, Science and Enterprise is designed to encourage employees to make equity investments in British Columbia companies for the purposes of job creation, job protection and participation in business ownership. The province provides tax credit incentives for investments in the Employee Share Ownership Plan (ESOP) and Employee Venture Capital Corporation (EVCC).</p>	Yes
<p>f) Venture capital funds?</p> <p>The Ministry of Competition, Science and Enterprise manages three provincial venture capital programs (Equity Capital, Community Venture Capital and Green Venture Capital) that encourage investments in BC businesses by providing BC investors with a 30 per cent refundable tax credit. The investments are made through local holding companies called Venture Capital Corporations.</p> <p>The Working Opportunity Fund is an Employee Venture Capital Corporation</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>(under the Employee Investment Act) that is also supported by the Ministry of Competition, Science and Enterprise. The government facilitates the fund's capital raising through tax credits in order to promote BC business development.</p>	
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
a) Community forestry projects?	Yes
<p>The Community Forest Pilot Project, managed by the Ministry of Forests, was created in 1997 to increase the direct participation of communities and First Nations in the management of local forests and create sustainable jobs. Several community forest pilots are currently operating, others are developing management and operational plans and still others have been made an offer, but a signed agreement is not yet in place and the Community Forest Agreement Program is not being expanded at this time.</p>	
<p>As part of the Coast Sustainability Strategy, two ecosystem-based forest management pilot projects are underway in the Central Coast with the Gitga'at and Kitsoo First Nations, Interfor and Western Forest Products.</p>	
b) Community fishery projects?	Yes
<p>An aspect of the government's Coast Sustainability Strategy is to implement coastal and marine planning and move towards sustainable fisheries.</p>	
c) Other local resource stewardship projects?	No
d) Other sustainable development initiatives?	Yes
<p>The Coast Sustainability Strategy commits government to completing three coastal land-use plans, defining and implementing ecosystem-based forest management and economic measures with First Nations and establishing the Coast Sustainability Trust.</p>	
<p>The Georgia Basin Ecosystem Initiative is a federal/provincial government partnership that provides tools, support and a framework<sup>1</sup> for action towards sustainability in the Georgia Basin region of BC.</p>	

**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Yes/No**

The Columbia Basin Trust, a regional corporation of government, aims to maintain healthy ecosystems in a naturally functioning state and improve the functioning of those that have been altered or degraded. It also helps ensure that the management of water issues related to the Columbia River Treaty takes account of the region's interests in a range of values.

The BC-Alcan Northern Development Fund promotes sustainable economic activity in northern communities impacted by the Kitimat-Kemano Project and the creation of the Nechako Reservoir.

1. Available at: <http://www.pyr.ec.gc.ca/GeorgiaBasin/gbi-pdf/frameworkforAction2000.pdf>





## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Province of Manitoba has made a strong commitment to policy and program support for CED. The mandate of the Community and Economic Development Committee of Cabinet (CEDC) is to coordinate all major government initiatives relating to community and economic development in the province. The CED Initiative of the CEDC has developed a CED policy framework, principles, goals, and “lens” that work across government departments and are increasingly integrated into mandates and programs. The Departments of Intergovernmental Affairs, Aboriginal and Northern Affairs and Family Services and Housing are mandated to provide a number of programs that support the development of social, human and financial capital in communities across the province. The Department of Conservation coordinates the Sustainable Development Act (2000) and Healthy Child Manitoba works across departments and sectors to build a community development approach for the well-being of children, families and communities.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>There is ongoing work within government to support a comprehensive, legislated approach to CED in Manitoba. However, the Manitoba CED Lens is not legislated and government departments are simply encouraged to re-evaluate their policies and programs to make them consistent with CED goals and principles.</p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The CED Policy Framework, goals and principles are integrated with the work of all departments.</p> <p>The Canada-Manitoba Immigration Agreement provides a framework for the Department of Labour and Immigration to develop provincial immigration, settlement and multiculturalism policies and activities that integrate community economic development principles.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>The Community Economic Development Policy Framework is a unique component of Manitoba’s economic strategy and was prepared by an interdepartmental working group at the direction of the Provincial Cabinet (CEDC).</p> <p>The CED Lens defines broad government support for CED in the areas of:</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>policy and program development; information sharing; ensuring accountability; and central support.</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Act provides a framework through which sustainable development will be implemented in all public sector organizations, private industry and society in general.</p> <p>Healthy Child Manitoba works across departments and sectors to build a community development approach to enhancing the economic and social well-being of children, families and communities.</p>	
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p> <p>Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs is undertaking a three-phase strategy to review Regional Development Corporations (RDC), community based approaches and departmental support programs in support of CED in rural and northern Manitoba. The RDC renewal requires the RDCs to develop a regional economic strategy based on community priorities (using round table approach) by providing or coordinating the provision of CED resources that include skills development, research, investment, resource sharing, marketing, as well as coordination of priority regional initiatives.</p>	Yes
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>Neighbourhoods Alive! provides project funding for three types of activity that benefit inner city neighbourhoods: Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, Community Initiatives and Neighbourhood Housing Assistance.</p> <p>The Multiculturalism Secretariat (Department of Immigration and Labour) manages the Ethnocultural Community Support Fund, which provides financial support to projects run by community organizations that address concerns about cultural diversity and strengthen individuals, families and community structures.</p> <p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>The government provides core funding to Neighbourhood Renewal Organizations and a few key community organizations like SEED Winnipeg, the Jubilee Fund and North End Housing Project.</p> <p>Regional Development Corporations, serving rural and remote Manitoba,</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>receive annual cost-shared grants from the Province through Intergovernmental Affairs.</p>	
<p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>Regional Development Corporations (RDCs) are required to coordinate the development of and implementation of regional initiatives that are determined to be a priority for CED in the communities in their region. Priorities are determined using the 'round table' approach and include community capacity building.</p> <p>Neighbourhoods Alive! has a Training Initiatives program that funds skills development and education for inner city residents (with the goal of providing new career opportunities).</p> <p>The Aboriginal Justice Inquiry-Child Welfare Initiative will train and hire Aboriginal people to work in the child and family services system and aid in the development of skills that are essential to building communities.</p> <p>Settlement and Labour Market Services offered by the Department of Labour and Immigration assists newcomers in reaching their potentials in the workplace through job skills training, educating employers about newcomer untapped abilities, adjustment counselling, orientation materials, interpretation and translation, volunteer programs, community collaboration, health and wellness and intercultural awareness. The intention of the support services offered to newcomers is to strengthen community capacity as newcomers participate and contribute as active community members.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Co-operative development?</p> <p>The Small Business and Co-operative Development Division of Industry, Trade and Mines, facilitates the development of cooperatives throughout Manitoba by providing information and financial assistance to groups wishing to explore cooperative forms of organization.</p>	Yes
<p>e) Aboriginal CED?</p> <p>Support for First Nations CED is primarily in the areas of child and family services (Aboriginal Justice Inquiry-Child Welfare Initiative) and housing (Northern Housing Strategy). The Northern Housing Strategy is fairly comprehensive in scope, recognizing the relationships between housing, health, education and economic development.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>f) Rural development?</p> <p>The recent Northern Development Strategy (2000) focuses on improving housing, transportation, employment, training and economic development in rural, northern communities.</p> <p>The Northern Housing Strategy aims to address the critical needs associated with inadequate housing in many communities of Northern Manitoba.</p> <p>Regional Development Corporations are required to coordinate the development of and implementation of regional initiatives, development projects and actions plans that support the community economic development efforts of rural communities (e.g. development of strategies for training and skills development, marketing and promotions, research agendas, etc.).</p>	Yes
<p>g) Urban development?</p> <p>Neighbourhoods Alive! provides both a comprehensive framework and programs of action that support community-based efforts to revitalize designated urban neighbourhoods.</p>	Yes
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p> <p>The Immigration Promotion and Recruitment Branch of the Department of Labour and Immigration facilitates regional economic planning activities (led by communities) that aim to ensure immigrant recruitment meets community economic development needs and targets skills and backgrounds of value to a community.</p> <p>Regional Development Corporations are required to assist/coordinate the development and implementation of regional economic initiatives, development projects and actions plans that support CED.</p> <p>A Northern Delivery Management Team has been established to develop a strategic plan for advancing and supporting community and regional economic development in northern and remote areas of Manitoba. Grassroots, community-based approaches will be used (ie. round tables) to define priorities, capacities, capabilities and appropriate ways to provide the support and resources that are required to achieve community and regional goals.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p> <p>The Lighthouses program of Neighbourhoods Alive! supports community-based activities to develop the recreational, educational and social interests of young Manitobans.</p> <p>Healthy Child Manitoba supports programs for healthy child and adolescent development, which is recognized as a fundamental component of CED.</p>	Yes
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p> <p>Through Neighbourhoods Alive! and the Department of Education, Training and Youth, the Government of Manitoba provides opportunities for CED practitioners at a variety of levels. The Government is currently in the process of working with Manitoba's three community colleges to develop CED curriculum in response to the needs identified by CED practitioners and employers. Through a community/government working committee, the Government is also developing of a model to respond to the various training and educational needs of practitioners and community residents.</p>	Yes
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>The Community Choices Program brings together community leaders to define visions and strategies for development that reflect community priorities. The Community Choices Program supports the formation of Community Round Tables and provides grants for team-building seminars and facilitator development.</p> <p>The Communities Economic Development Fund launched a micro-enterprise development program called TEAM in 2000 to work with communities to establish teams of entrepreneurs.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p> <p>See Community Choices Program above.</p>	Yes
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
<p>a) Support for community development financing institutions?</p> <p>The Department of Intergovernmental Affairs provides core funding to the Jubilee Fund, an independent non-profit organization that provides flexible</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>financing in the form of loans and equity to commercial, social and housing projects that contribute to community development.</p>	
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p>	No
<p>c) Loan funds?</p>	Yes
<p>The Communities Economic Development Fund (CEDF) supports CED by providing capital to build community-based businesses, especially in northern Manitoba, the fishing industry and entrepreneurial arena. It provides loans and loan guarantees to individuals and community groups, as well as technical assistance, training and business counselling.</p>	
<p>d) Loan guarantees?</p>	Yes
<p>Communities Economic Development Fund</p>	
<p>e) Tax credits?</p>	No
<p>f) Venture capital funds?</p>	No
<p>g) Community bonds?</p>	Yes
<p>Under provisions of <i>The Community Development Bonds Act</i>, communities plan and manage grow bond offerings to raise capital which is used to finance eligible business opportunities and expansions. Activities are managed through local Development Bond Corporations which market the bond issues, make project investments in new or expanding local businesses and keep investors informed about on-going activities.</p>	
<p>h) Micro-lending?</p>	Yes
<p>Through the Community Works Loan Program (CWLP), the Province lends money to Community Development Corporations to establish a cost-shared pool of funds for micro-lending.</p>	
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
<p>a) Community forestry projects?</p>	No

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>b) Community fishery projects?</p> <p>The Communities Economic Development Fund provides capital to build community-based business in the fishing industry.</p> <p>The Manitoba Fisheries Enhancement Initiative funds projects (led by community groups or associations, youth groups, environmental groups and businesses) that strengthen fish populations, improve fish habitats or raise public understanding of fish and their environment. Projects must be environmentally sounds, encourage local involvement and participation and results in sustainable fisheries.</p>	Yes
<p>c) Other local resource stewardship projects?</p> <p>Through the Conservation Districts Program, established under the authority of <i>The Conservation District Act</i>, neighbouring municipalities work together with the province to develop programs to effectively manage the natural resources of their areas. The program delivers a comprehensive approach to water and soil management, primarily in agro-Manitoba and its success is due to its grassroots approach to balancing environmental concerns and economic growth.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Other sustainable development initiatives?</p> <p>The Sustainable Development Act and Sustainable Development Strategy are both innovative policy initiatives that aim to integrate environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding in government programs. The strategies affect all public sector organizations, and although Manitoba Conservation is the lead agency, all government departments are responsible for implementation. The Department of Conservation also manages the Sustainable Development Innovations Fund, which provides financial support for the development, implementation and promotion of environmental innovation and sustainable development projects delivered by local governments, industry, community and youth groups, Aboriginal organizations, and First Nation communities.</p>	Yes





## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>Business New Brunswick is the lead Ministry in coordinating the provincial government's role in economic development in general and the new Community Economic Development Agencies (CEDAs). BNB provides financial support to small businesses and entrepreneurs and although it does not have a mandate to support community businesses per se, it has partnered with other agencies to support pilot projects in communities in the past. The Regional Development Corporation (provincial Crown Corporation reporting to the Premier) also plays a significant role in coordinating and facilitating regional and community economic development activities in New Brunswick. It provides financial support to CEDAs for operational costs and manages the Community Economic Development Fund. The Department of Training &amp; Employment Development supports CEDAs through its regional offices, while the Departments of Agriculture, Fisheries &amp; Aquaculture and Natural Resources &amp; Energy support CEDAs in their economic development efforts in key regional sectors.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Regional Development Corporation is established by an Act of Legislature (Regional Development Corporation Act, 1987); thus, its mandate to coordinate and guide regional development in New Brunswick is legislated. Although the legislation that creates the RDC doesn't commit the government to support CED in a broad sense, it does direct funding to regional and community economic development activities.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The Regional Development Corporation and Business New Brunswick play significant departmental roles in facilitating and funding CED activities.</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>The province's "New Vision" Policy Framework (2000) defines broad government support for local and regional development and identified the need for CEDAs. The creation of CEDAs is one of the implementation strategies of the government's 10-year <i>Prosperity Plan</i> and is established in the <i>Economic Growth Agenda</i> (2001). The Regional Development Corporation also coordinates and manages services for all federal/provincial agreements related to regional or community economic development and works closely with other provincial departments, entities and partners in support of rural, regional and community economic development initiatives.</p>	<p>Yes</p>

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p> <p>New Brunswick's CEDA framework devolves authority to these regional bodies and aims to provide a vehicle for meaningful input from municipalities and community representatives.</p>	Yes
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Community Economic Development Fund (CEDF) provides funding for the 15 CEDA's to implement regional economic development projects. The Regional Economic Development Agreement (REDA) provides funding for CED projects that diversify or develop local economies. The Economic Development Fund provides financial support for projects that respond to strategic economic priorities, particularly in resource sectors. The Development Assistance Program funds job-creation projects. The Micro Business Program provides financial and management support for projects that lead to the creation of new small businesses. The Environmental Trust Fund supports a number of CED/sustainability-type projects that increase knowledge of ecological sustainability, development community capacity to manage sustainable environmental projects and generally build awareness of sustainable development in New Brunswick's communities.</p> <p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>Funding for the 15 newly-established Community Economic Development Agencies comes from provincial, municipal and federal partners and will assist communities in managing their own futures with the support of government.</p> <p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>CEDAs will fund projects that build local/community capacity, innovation, entrepreneurship, skills development, etc.</p> <p>d) Co-operative development?</p> <p>The government of New Brunswick does not provide specific programs for co-operative development. However, it does support cooperatives as a business model eligible for financial support under regular programming.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>e) Aboriginal CED?</p> <p>The Aboriginal Joint Economic Development Initiative (JEDI) assists First Nations individuals, bands, organizations and communities in business development, training and economic development planning.</p>	Yes
<p>f) Rural development?</p> <p>Rural Community Committees make recommendations to the government on local land and service decisions that directly affect communities.</p>	Yes
<p>g) Urban development?</p> <p>There are no specific urban development CED programs; however, CEDAs can undertake community-led economic development projects in any area of the province.</p>	No
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p> <p>The Regional Development Corporation provides overall coordination and management services for all provincial and federal/provincial agreements and initiatives related to regional economic development and planning. The Regional Economic Development Agreement (REDA) supports economic development and diversification activities on a regional level across New Brunswick. The Acadian Peninsula Economic Development Fund supports economic diversification, infrastructure, education, development and planning on that region of the province. Finally, CEDAs are located in 15 regions of the province and each CEDA will develop a 3-year regional strategic plan beginning in September 2002.</p>	Yes
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p> <p>New Brunswick youth in post-secondary institutions have the opportunity to gain training and work experience with CEDAs through co-operative education programs.</p>	Yes
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p> <p>Mount Allison University was contracted by the “Enterprise Network” (the association of CEDAs), with financial support from BNB, to develop training and orientation for all CEDA volunteers (Board and Forum participants) and staff and government partners (municipal, provincial and federal) to explain</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>the new CEDA mandate and structure and government's role in supporting it. Mount Allison led the education and training, but was overseen by representatives from the CEDAs and Business New Brunswick.</p>	
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>See above</p>	Yes
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p> <p>See above</p>	Yes
<p><b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Support for community development financing institutions?</p>	No
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p>	No
<p>c) Loan funds?</p>	No
<p>d) Loan guarantees?</p> <p>The Entrepreneur Loan Guarantee Program of Business New Brunswick assists unemployed persons to create their own jobs by starting new businesses.</p>	Yes
<p>e) Tax credits?</p>	No
<p>f) Venture capital funds?</p>	No
<p>g) Community bonds?</p>	No
<p>h) Micro-lending?</p> <p>The Peer Group Micro-Lending Program in Restigouche County is operated independently of government, but has received provincial government support for the development of micro-enterprise through small business credits, training and peer-support.</p>	Yes
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
<p>a) Community forestry projects?</p>	No

**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Yes/No**

b) Community fishery projects?

No

c) Other local resource stewardship projects?

No

d) Other sustainable development initiatives?

Yes

The Environmental Trust Fund (ETF) and the Development Assistance Program both provide financial support for various sustainable development community projects. The Development Assistance Program provides support primarily for labour costs and materials, while the ETF provides additional financial and technical support.



# Newfoundland and Labrador

## Government Support for Community Economic Development

The Canadian CED Network

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The mandate of the Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development is to strengthen and diversify the economy on a provincial and regional basis with particular attention to rural areas. Industry, Trade and Rural Development also supports the province's twenty Regional Economic Development Boards.</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat of the Executive Council of Government monitors federal/regional development policy and programs, plays an active role in the negotiation of cost-shared federal/provincial economic development agreements and assists in the design, development, implementation and assessment of policies and programs aimed at reducing economic disparities in Newfoundland and Labrador communities. The Secretariat also implements the government's Strategic Social Plan, which brings together partners in regional steering committees to identify and focus on long-term social and economic development priorities and issues.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The province is not legislated to support CED per se, but it is committed to implementing the <i>Urban and Rural Planning Act</i>, which encourages economic planning and efficient development within the province, particularly the orderly economic development of land.</p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development advances the <i>Renewal Strategy for Jobs and Growth</i>, which commits the department to creating and maintaining a competitive economic environment and supporting long-term sustainable employment opportunities in partnership with communities, businesses and other levels of government.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>The Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat manages the implementation of the Strategic Social Plan (SSP), a government initiative that defines commitment to addressing the province's social challenges and forging a link between social and economic development. The SSP provides an action framework for a broad government approach to social policy development that incorporates community needs and priorities in social and economic programs.</p>	Yes
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No

**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Yes/No**

**6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:**

a) CED project funding?

Yes

The Small Business Development Division of the Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development commits funding to a number of projects that support the growth of small and medium sized enterprises (including community businesses and cooperatives), including funding to pursue new markets, begin value-added manufacturing activities, support independent fish harvesting, diversify the economy and stimulate new private sector job creation in rural areas.

The Canada/Newfoundland Labour Market Development Agreement<sup>1</sup> designs and tailors labour market employment programs that aim to meet the specific needs of communities. The Agreement funds projects that create jobs, support research, innovation, skills development and employment, provide assistance to self-employed individuals, etc.

b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?

Yes

The Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development provides ongoing funding to Newfoundland's 20 Regional Economic Development Boards (REDBs). REDBs provide leadership in the development and implementation of zonal strategic economic plans; coordinate business development support; support organizations and communities within their zones; coordinate social and economic initiatives related to economic development; and promote public participation and community education.

c) Support for community capacity-building?

No

d) Co-operative development?

No

e) Aboriginal CED?

No

f) Rural development?

No

g) Urban development?

No

h) Regional economic planning?

Yes

Community Accounts translate the government's Strategic Social Plan's<sup>2</sup> vision, values, and goals into measurable indicators that provide quantitative evidence for identifying social development needs and opportunities, tracking social well-being, evaluating specific programs and planning for regional or



ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>community economic development.</p> <p>Each Regional Economic Development Board has a strategic economic development plan for its region which includes a list of economic priorities.</p> <p>The Regional Economic Development and Schools program of the Department of Youth Services and Post-secondary Education supports schools and school districts to look at their development within the local community, assess their needs and compare them to the economic needs of the regional economic development zone and implement initiatives based on the awareness of local economic opportunities.</p>	
<p><b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p> <p>The Community Youth Network of the Department of Youth Services and Post-secondary Education invests \$1.8 million annual to assist communities to develop an array of services intended to enhance youth's opportunities for participation in social and economic development by focusing on learning, employment, community building and supportive services.</p>	Yes
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p>	No
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p>	No
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p>	No
<p><b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Support for community development financing institutions?</p>	No
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p>	No
<p>c) Loan funds?</p>	No
<p>d) Loan guarantees?</p> <p>The Fisheries Loan Guarantee Program of the Small Business Development Division of Industry, Trade and Rural Development supports the development of the Province's independent fish harvesting industry by providing government guaranteed loans through local banks for the purchase of new or used fishing vessels, engines or equipment. The Fisheries Loan Guarantee Program is more of a sectoral development program than a community</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>economic development program; however, the Small Business Development Division does support community businesses and cooperatives.</p>	
<p>e) Tax credits?</p> <p>The Direct Equity Tax Credit Program (Industry, Trade and Rural Development) is designed to encourage private investment in new or expanding small businesses as a means of creating new jobs and diversifying the economy. Individuals who invest as shareholders in small business activities receive an investment credit, in the form of a provincial personal income tax credit.</p>	Yes
<p>f) Venture capital funds?</p> <p>The government considers the Direct Equity Tax Credit (above) a venture capital tax incentive that creates a more attractive investment environment for the private sector to meet its own investment capital needs.</p>	Yes
<p>g) Community bonds?</p>	No
<p>h) Micro-lending?</p> <p>The Micro-Business Lending and Counselling Program uses a peer lending concept in which groups of four-to-eight people form a team and make decisions on each other's business loans for amounts ranging from \$500 to \$5000. The funds are borrowed from, and repaid to, either a bank or credit union. The program offers eligible micro-business owners access to a series of small, short-term business loans.</p>	Yes
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
<p>a) Community forestry projects?</p>	No
<p>b) Community fishery projects?</p>	No
<p>c) Other local resource stewardship projects?</p>	No
<p>d) Other sustainable development initiatives?</p>	No
<p>1. Available at: <a href="http://www.gov.nf.ca/itrd/labourmarket_dev.htm">http://www.gov.nf.ca/itrd/labourmarket_dev.htm</a>  2. Available at: <a href="http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/sspbackground.htm">http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/sspbackground.htm</a></p>	

# Northwest Territories

## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1) Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) and its Community Development Branch in particular play the primary role in supporting CED in the Northwest Territories. CED activities are an integral part of MACA's mandate to assist the development of self-reliant and accountable community governments. The Investment &amp; Economic Analysis Division of the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development provides a variety of types of financial assistance (loans, grants, venture capital) to stimulate employment and economic development throughout the NWT. The Northwest Territories Development Corporation (Crown Corporation reporting to the Executive Council of government) promotes CED by creating employment and income opportunities, stimulating the growth of businesses and promoting economic diversification.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The Department of Municipal and Community Affairs (MACA) promotes community development activities that strengthen the capacity of community governments to manage local programs and services. The Community Development Branch of MACA provides programs and services, advice and funding to help increase community capacity to manage economic change.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Building Communities Project, run through the Community Development Branch of MACA, supports projects that increase the rate of volunteerism, help communities plan economic priorities and make more informed financial decisions, research best practices or excellent models in CED, build partnerships with First Nations communities, improve electronic access to information, programs and services and a host of other CED projects. MACA's Community Development Fund supports a range of community and regional projects that promote long-term community economic growth, strategic planning and skills development. The Business Development Fund of the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development,</p>	Yes

**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

**Yes/No**

supports CED projects that assist with business research and planning, start-up, expansion, market and product development and training. In April 2003, the BDF will become part of the new NWT Business Development Agency (BDA). The Grants to Small Business program supports community development by assisting and encouraging business development in the NWT. Both the BDF and the Grants to Small Business program build social capital by default rather than by design. The Northwest Territories Business Corporation supports projects and business development that promote economic diversification and stability. Business Service Centres, joint federal/territorial initiatives, support projects that lead to business development.

b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?

Yes

RWED, through block funding from the federal government, financially supports Community Futures Organizations in all regions of the NWT.

A decade or more ago, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) hired, deployed and supervised economic development officers (EDOs) in most communities in the NWT. RWED's predecessor department, ED&T, went to community councils (hamlets or other non-taxed based communities reliant on GNWT) to transfer funds to the community organization for municipal services. Presently, GNWT gives many community organizations responsible for municipal services about what it costs to staff an economic development officer in the community, and these development officers work under the direction of community councils as per the agreement that defined this work as economic and business development.

c) Support for community capacity-building?

Yes

The Building Communities Project (Community Development Branch of MACA) is a long-term approach to increasing community-based decision making and self-reliance through support to a broad range of initiatives that build the capacity of communities to address economic difficulties. The Community Development Fund (MACA) supports community based planning and training related to community empowerment.

d) Co-operative development?

No

e) Aboriginal CED?

Yes

The Northwest Territories has a total population of about 41,000, of whom 20,600 are Aboriginal; thus, most government programs are targeted to support Aboriginal communities and individuals. In addition, through its Building Communities strategy, MACA is attempting to improve

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>communications with Métis and First Nations organizations to promote community development and increase access to programs and services that help implement community development projects.</p>	
<p>f) Rural development?</p> <p>Most of the government's activities are focused on rural development in the Northwest Territories, as there are very few urban centres.</p>	Yes
<p>g) Urban development?</p>	No
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p>	No
<p><b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p>	No
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p> <p>One of the key activities of MACA's Building Communities strategy is to identify educational and training needs amongst staff and support them in further learning. The School of Community Government, a federal/territorial partnership program, provides opportunities for CED practitioners to gain training and skills development based on specific community needs.</p>	Yes
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>The establishment of Community Governance Project Teams is an aspect of the Building Communities strategy and is aimed at increasing the leadership capacity of community leaders to facilitate meetings, undertake research and organize communities to participation in demonstration projects. The School of Community Government is open to community governments, organizations and individual leaders interested in building local capacity and receiving training and education.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p> <p>The Northwest Territories Volunteer Strategy, a key activity area of the Building Communities strategy, aims to increase the rate of volunteerism throughout the Northwest Territories to build healthier, stronger, more independent, self-governing communities. The Community Volunteer Development Program is an activity of MACA's Community Development Branch. It carries out a number of activities to recognize volunteers and enhance the capacity of the voluntary sector.</p>	Yes

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**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**
**Yes/No**
**8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:**

a) Support for community development financing institutions?

No

b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?

No

c) Loan funds?

Yes

The NWT Business Credit Corporation (BCC) provides term loans, guarantees and contract security bonding, where the services are not available from an alternative financial institution. The maximum amount available to any one business, or group of related businesses, is \$2 million. Services are available to any business in the NWT, whether it is a limited company, partnership, sole proprietorship or co-operative association. The business may be new or existing. In April 2003, the BCC will become a part of the Business Development Agency (BDA).

d) Loan guarantees?

Yes

See above

e) Tax credits?

No

f) Venture capital funds?

Yes

Schedule B - Part 2 of the Business Development Fund provides venture capital funds aimed at expanding the Northwest Territories entrepreneurial base and encouraging private sector investment in less developed communities and regions. The Northwest Territories Development Corporation provides direct venture capital investments to companies that will create employment and income and promote economic diversification and business growth. In April 2003, the NWT Development Corporation will become a part of the BDA.

g) Community bonds?

No

The Business Credit Corporation provides bonds only for contractor security.

h) Micro-lending?

No

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
<p>a) Community forestry projects?</p>	No
<p>b) Community fishery projects?</p>	No
<p>c) Other local resource stewardship projects?</p>	Yes
<p>The Community-Based Small-Scale Foods Program supports the development of small-scale market gardens in the NWT by offsetting specific developmental costs for individual producers, groups, community organizations or businesses.</p>	
<p>d) Other sustainable development initiatives?</p>	No





## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The mandate of the Office of Economic Development (OED) is to lead and manage government activities in support of economic development. OED works with the Nova Scotia Association of Regional Development Authorities, which links the CED activities of the 13 Regional Development Authorities (RDAs) across the province. OED monitors the performance of individual RDAs and shares RDA funding with federal, municipal and other provincial partners.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Regional Development Authorities are enabled by the <i>Regional Community Development Act: An Act to Encourage and Facilitate Community-based Planning for Economic, Social and Institutional Change</i>. The stated purpose of the legislation is to encourage and facilitate community-based planning for economic, social and institutional change.</p>	Yes
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>OED has begun preparation of a new provincial community development policy.</p>	No
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>Nova Scotia's economic growth strategy, <i>Opportunities for Prosperity</i>, explicitly commits the province to building relationships with communities and supporting the work of Regional Development Authorities on projects that build on community assets and strengths.</p> <p>The Nova Scotia <i>Sustainable Communities Initiative (1999)</i> is a joint federal/provincial policy statement that commits the province to supporting communities through the integration of social, cultural, economic and environmental programs.</p>	Yes
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p> <p>Regional Development Authorities are local bodies supported by the private sector and all three levels of government. They work with communities across the province to plan and develop economically sustainable initiatives that are consistent with each community's values and assets.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b>	
<p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Information Economy Initiative of OED supports projects that bring information technologies, Internet connections, technical support and professional development to Nova Scotia schools and communities. Regional Development Authorities provide funding and technical support to community-led development projects. Until 2001, OED had a budget of \$2 million to devote to community-based projects, but only \$400 000 was targeted to projects in strategic communities last year.</p>	Yes
<p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>RDA's are supported by the private sector and all three levels of government (provincial lead is the Office of Economic Development).</p>	Yes
<p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>The Black Business Initiative, a joint federal/provincial program, supports capacity-building, business development, entrepreneurial development, education, training, mentoring and partnership building in Nova Scotia's Black communities.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Co-operative development?</p> <p>One of the key principles of Nova Scotia's economic growth strategy, <i>Opportunities for Prosperity</i>, is that OED staff help develop co-operatives that support sustainable community development.</p> <p>The Co-operatives Branch of Service Nova Scotia &amp; Municipal Relations provides start-up assistance, incorporation, registration, advisory services, inspections and winding-up services to Nova Scotia's 300 co-operatives.</p>	Yes
<p>e) Aboriginal CED?</p> <p>OED co-chairs the Economic Development Committee of the Tripartite (federal, provincial and Mi'kmaq) Forum. OED also helps finance the First Nations Economic Development Fund which supports CED projects developed by the Economic Development Officers Network and approved by the committee.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>f) Rural development?</p> <p>The Rural Development Branch of the Office of Economic Development implements, assists, supports and manages provincial government economic development activity in rural Nova Scotia.</p>	Yes
<p>g) Urban development?</p> <p>Several RDAs work in urban areas, including the Halifax inner city.</p>	Yes
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p> <p>Regional Development Authorities integrate and coordinate the activities of local development groups and undertake regional economic development activities to achieve common objectives, build regional competitiveness and capitalize on market opportunities. One of the core functions of the Rural Development Branch of OED is support for regional planning for economic growth. Le Conseil de Developpement Economique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse (CDENE) is funded by the federal and provincial governments (Acadian Affairs) and works towards regional economic development with Acadian communities.</p>	Yes
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p> <p>The mission of the Centre for Entrepreneurship Education and Development, a provincial government agency, is to nurture entrepreneurship in young people by undertaking, creating, coordinating and acting as a catalyst in entrepreneurship education, research and program design, professional development and community entrepreneurship.</p>	Yes
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p> <p>OED's Community Economic Development Program supports RDAs through staff training, education and capacity building. The Community Economic Development Program also maintains CED Online, a website that informs practitioners and the general public about CED in Nova Scotia and around the world.</p>	Yes
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>See Community Economic Development Program above.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p> <p>RDA's and university business centres and extension departments offer some training for CED volunteers.</p>	Yes
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
<p>a) Support for community development financing institutions?</p> <p>Community Economic Development Investment Funds (CEDIF) are pools of capital formed through the sale of shares or units to persons within a defined community. The funds are created to operate or invest in a business or businesses in that community and investments are partially guaranteed by the Province of Nova Scotia.</p>	Yes
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p>	No
<p>c) Loan funds?</p> <p>The Black Business Initiative (BBI) is committed to fostering the growth of businesses owned by members of the Nova Scotia Black Community. It offers a loan fund that assists the establishment of new businesses.</p> <p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Loan Board of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries promotes, encourages and supports the development of Nova Scotia rural and coastal communities and the fishing industry through developmental loans.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Loan guarantees?</p>	No
<p>e) Tax credits?</p> <p>The Nova Scotia Equity Tax Credit Program is designed to assist small businesses, co-operatives and community economic development (CED) organizations in obtaining equity financing by offering a personal income tax credit to individuals investing in eligible businesses.</p>	Yes
<p>f) Venture capital funds?</p>	No
<p>g) Community bonds?</p>	No
<p>h) Micro-lending?</p>	No

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
<p>a) Community forestry projects?</p>	No
<p>b) Community fishery projects?</p>	Yes
<p>The Community Development Program of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries' Business Management &amp; Economic Development Branch stimulates the development of coastal (fishing) communities and encourages communities to assume ownership and development of their port infrastructure.</p>	
<p>The Fisheries and Aquaculture Loan Board promotes, encourages and supports the development of Nova Scotia rural and coastal communities.</p>	
<p>c) Other local resource stewardship projects?</p>	No
<p>d) Other sustainable development initiatives?</p>	Yes
<p>The federal/provincial Nova Scotia <i>Sustainable Communities Initiative</i> has established field teams of government representatives, municipal representatives and First Nations to build new relationships between governments, businesses and communities. The Initiative commits the province to supporting community-led programs that integrate social, cultural, economic and environmental goals.</p>	



## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Department of Sustainable Development is the principal vehicle of delivery for Nunavut government community economic development programs. Its mandate is to support the development of healthy communities through business development, organizational development and community capacity-building.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The <i>Policy on Program Partnerships</i> establishes the general terms and conditions by which the Department of Sustainable Development establishes partnerships with communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). It also outlines the CED principles and values that the Department's programs should reflect.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>The Department of Sustainable Development's <i>Policy on Program Partnerships</i> defines the steps through which the Department should pursue sustainable community economic development initiatives with communities, NGOs, industry and other Government of Nunavut Departments.</p>	Yes
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Community Initiatives Interim Program (Department of Sustainable Development) contributes funds to initiatives that build on community or regional economic development strategies; address impediments to economic growth; and promote the development of a stable, diversified economy.</p> <p>The Business Development Fund (Grants to Small Business Program) of the Department of Sustainable Development funds a variety of economic development projects that assist with: business planning, pilot or demonstration projects, business creation and expansion, market development and product promotion, the development of business skills and business relief.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?	No
c) Support for community capacity-building?  The Department of Sustainable Development delivers intended to build community capacities to plan, develop, and evaluate their own opportunities.	Yes
d) Co-operative development?  Co-operatives are eligible to receive funding from the Community Initiatives Interim Program for programs that promote community economic development, business development or sectoral development.	Yes
e) Aboriginal CED?  The majority of government programs in Nunavut support Aboriginal community economic, social and human development because 85% of the public is Inuit (and Nunavut is a public government).	Yes
f) Rural development?  There are no real urban areas in Nunavut. As such, all CED activities are rural development activities.	Yes
g) Urban development?	No
h) Regional economic planning?	No
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
a) Youth programs?	No
b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?  The Grants for Business Skills component of the Business Development Fund (Grants to Small Business Program) is designed to assist businesses acquire professional training in specific skills including: bookkeeping, tax law, contracting, bidding, inventory control, and receivables control. The program also assists professional managers to develop training plans that support businesses during periods of expansion or restructuring.	Yes
c) CED leadership development?	No
d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?	No



ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
a) Support for community development financing institutions?	No
b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?	No
c) Loan funds?	No
d) Loan guarantees?	No
e) Tax credits?	No
f) Venture capital funds?	Yes
<p>The Grants for Venture Capital component of the Business Development Fund (Grants to Small Business Program) provides venture capital funds intended to expand the Nunavut entrepreneurial base and encourage private sector investment in less developed communities and regions.</p>	
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No
<b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b>	
a) Community forestry projects?	No
b) Community fishery projects?	No
c) Other local resource stewardship projects?	No
d) Other sustainable development initiatives?	No



## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>There are three-four ministries that have a mandate for economic development, some of which is community based. The Ministry of Enterprise, Opportunity and Innovation has overall responsibility for economic development in Ontario. Its primary focus is sector development. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines has responsibility for CED in northern Ontario. The Ministry of Agriculture and Foods has responsibility for community-focused rural development activities. These programs and policy initiatives will be moving to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat plays a coordination/advocacy type role, requiring all ministries to consider aboriginal issues/needs and ensure aboriginal access to government programs.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines has Cabinet statement that it is responsible for economic development in northern Ontario. Other divisions of responsibilities are less formal i.e. by mutual agreement between the Ministry of Enterprise, Opportunity and Innovation and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food/Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>The Premier's Task Force on Rural Economic Renewal (OMAF) was commissioned in 2000 to identify the issues and challenges affecting renewal of the rural economy and, where possible, to suggest innovative solutions to deal with these issues, including solutions to enhance job creation and retain existing jobs in rural Ontario and encourage partnerships and links between rural communities, government and the private sector that promote rural economic prosperity.</p> <p>The <i>Building Aboriginal Economies</i> Strategy was announced in July 1998, after extensive consultation with over 500 Aboriginal leaders and business people, non-Aboriginal organizations, corporations and financial institutions. Through the strategy, Ontario is working with Aboriginal peoples, the corporate sector and other government partners to promote Aboriginal business development and encourage Aboriginal partnerships with the corporate sector that can create long-term jobs and economic opportunities for Aboriginal people. The <i>Building Aboriginal Economies</i> strategy coordinates more than 35 Ontario government programs and services and focuses on four key areas: increasing partnerships, removing barriers,</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
creating opportunities, and improving access.	
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p> <p>Not in the sense of regional economic development organizations. However, upper tier municipal governments have some authority for CED activities through the Municipal Act.</p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Ontario Small Town and Rural Development Initiative (OSTAR) aims to ensure small towns and rural communities remain viable, healthy and vibrant places to live, work and invest by investing in projects that diversify the business climate in rural Ontario, create long-term jobs, contribute to economic development, create new markets and development information, tools and resources to enhance the rural economy.</p> <p>The Economic Diversification Assistance Program of the Northern Ontario Heritage Fund Corporation (NOHFC) supports projects that lead to new economic growth and assist in the stabilization of local economies. The Far North Assistance Program Supporting the Northern Ontario Economy, also a component of the NOHFC, funds projects that upgrade and develop infrastructure that supports economic growth, enhances a region's ability to attract new investment, and improves the quality of life for its residents.</p> <p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>Business Self-Help Offices (MEOI) aim to build individual's entrepreneurial capacity to start small businesses. MEOI's Small Business Enterprise Centres further support community capacity-building by offering enhanced services to existing businesses during the critical early years of operation, including import and export information; information on patents, copyrights, and trademarks; and mentoring programs.</p> <p>d) Co-operative development?</p> <p>e) Aboriginal CED?</p> <p>The Ontario Native Affairs Secretariat (ONAS) promotes Aboriginal self-</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>No</p> <p>Yes</p>

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>reliance and economic development. The Working Partnerships Advisory Committee advises ONAS with regard to the development of business partnerships and job opportunities for Aboriginal people. The Secretariat also maintains an Aboriginal Economic Development website which provides information to Aboriginal businesses, entrepreneurs, communities and the corporate sector. ONAS also promotes economic partnerships between Aboriginal communities and the corporate sector with its Aboriginal Partnerships Development Resource Kit.</p> <p>The federal/provincial Aboriginal Economic Renewal Initiative encourages growth in Aboriginal businesses in Ontario through strategic partnerships and joint ventures. Program staff conduct workshops, forums, focus groups and seminars, facilitate partnerships between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal businesses and conduct Aboriginal economic development research.</p>	
<p>f) Rural development?</p> <p>The Ontario Small Town and Rural Development Initiative addresses barriers to rural economic growth and aims to ensure small towns and rural communities remain viable, healthy and vibrant places to live, work and invest by promoting a diversified business climate in rural Ontario; the creation and retention of long-term jobs; investment in sectors that contribute to economic development in rural Ontario; the creation of alliances or partnerships and increased quality of participation of rural stakeholders; new markets and export development and economic development projects.</p> <p>The government's Task Force on Rural Economic Renewal is also working to identify barriers to rural economic development, suggest solutions to enhance job creation and retain existing jobs in rural Ontario and otherwise identify opportunities to strengthen the voice of rural Ontario.</p>	Yes
<p>g) Urban development?</p> <p>The Urban Economic Development Branch of the Ministry of Enterprise, Opportunity and Innovation aims to build stronger regional economies in the largest urban centres of Southern Ontario. The Branch supports competitive and effective urban economic development by working with community and business leaders to advance regional development strategies and innovative economic development projects and a number of other services.</p>	Yes
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p> <p>The Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Foods manages Regional Economic Development Teams that work with businesses, entrepreneurs, municipalities,</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>communities and individuals to help them address business and regional economic planning priorities.</p> <p>The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines' Investment Readiness Test is designed to help northern communities and regions test their investment readiness and determine the effectiveness of their planning and economic development processes.</p>	
<p><b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p> <p>OMAF's Rural Summer Jobs Service Program provides rural youth with an opportunity to find summer employment in rural communities across the province.</p> <p>The Ministry of Natural Resources runs a Stewardship Rangers Program for 17 year old youth to work on community-based environmental projects.</p>	Yes
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p> <p>Community Economic Analysis is a new education and training type program offered to CED groups and individual practitioners by OMAF. It focuses on educating practitioners about how to use economic analysis tools to better understand and develop their local economies.</p> <p>Pilot Resource Jump Teams were recently introduced by the Ontario Government to help communities take advantage of emerging opportunities and strengthen their local economies. Resource Jump Teams meet with community members to identify economic development needs and barriers and collaborate on an economic development strategy.</p> <p>The Community and Economic Development Resource website currently maintained by MEOI helps communities identify a range of CED planning strategies available to them.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Food provides education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners on a more ad hoc basis, when the need/request arises (e.g. staff have provided educational programs for municipal and community economic development staff and volunteers).</p>	Yes
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>A component of the joint federal/provincial Business Retention and</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
Expansion Program is building the skills of the volunteers in the areas of economic development and community development.	
d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?	No
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
a) Support for community development financing institutions?	No
b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?	No
c) Loan funds?	No
d) Loan guarantees?	No
e) Tax credits?	Yes
The Ministry of Finance's Community Small Business Investment Fund (CSBIF) allows labour sponsored investment fund (LSIF) corporations to offer 15 per cent tax credits to residents of Ontario who purchase shares of the LSIF. The LSIF is required to invest this capital in growing businesses in Ontario.	
f) Venture capital funds?	No
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No
<b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b>	
a) Community forestry projects?	No
b) Community fishery projects?	No
c) Other local resource stewardship projects?	Yes
Ontario's Living Legacy Stewardship Rangers Program is designed to provide 17 year old the opportunity to work on community-based environmental projects with local conservation groups. The Rangers also learn about sustainable forest and fishery management.	
d) Other sustainable development initiatives?	No





# Prince Edward Island

## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Community and Labour Development Division of the Department of Development and Technology supports a number of CED activities. In particular, it facilitates the development of rural areas of the PEI economy through the management and delivery of programs and services that support small business, entrepreneurship, craft development, employment development and community economic development more generally.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The <i>Canada-PEI Agreement on Regional Economic Development</i> commits the province to support economic development activities in a wide range of strategically important areas, while harmonizing and integrating federal and provincial economic development efforts.</p>	Yes
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>Although there are no current policies that define the role of the Community and Labour Development Division (Department of Development and Technology) in CED specifically, the Division is currently developing policy to fulfill its role of supporting rural economic development.</p>	No
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Community Development Fund of the Community Development Program provides financial support to projects that are locally endorsed.</p> <p>The Community Economic Development Program, a joint federal/provincial initiative, supports community based economic development projects, including: development plans, professional fees, research and limited capital costs.</p> <p>Community Business Development Corporations support projects that create small businesses or expand, modernize and stabilize existing businesses in rural Atlantic Canada.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>The Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency supports projects that cultivate entrepreneurship, develop market and trade opportunities, promote tourism and encourage human resource development in Atlantic communities.</p> <p>Technology PEI, a government/private sector/educational institute partnership, provides funding for Island businesses to develop and purchase information technologies.</p> <p>The Canada/PEI Agreement for the Economic Development Component of the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Initiative (CFAR) supports community-based projects that lay a foundation for investment, development and growth in fishing communities.</p>	
<p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>The Regional Development Support Program assists a variety of community-based economic development organizations with contributions that enable them to support CED projects at the local level.</p>	Yes
<p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>The Community Development Program of the Department of Development and Technology assists communities in developing economic profiles and plans for diversification and development. Communities are also assisted by Community Development Officers to identify health, environmental, educational and economic priorities for CED plans.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Co-operative development?</p>	No
<p>e) Aboriginal CED?</p>	No
<p>f) Rural development?</p>	No
<p>g) Urban development?</p>	No
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p>	No
<p><b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p> <p>The Community Service Bursary program of the Department of Development and Technology encourages youth volunteerism in communities; develops a sense of community responsibility in youth; develops career leadership skills;</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>and provides meaningful services in PEI communities.</p> <p>The IT Generation Program of Technology PEI aims to provide youth with an opportunity to become part of the digital era through grants to communities to purchase IT technologies, create IT Generation websites and youth technology clubs.</p>	
b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?	No
c) CED leadership development?	Yes
<p>Community Development Officers from the Department of Development and Technology work with local community organizations and leaders to organize forums for community development planning and create economic development strategies.</p> <p>Also see Community Service Bursary Program above.</p>	
d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?	Yes
<p>The Community Service Bursary program encourages youth to volunteer with non-profit and non-political community organizations in exchange for a tuition credit.</p>	
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
a) Support for community development financing institutions?	No
b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?	No
c) Loan funds?	No
d) Loan guarantees?	No
e) Tax credits?	No
f) Venture capital funds?	No
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No

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**ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT****Yes/No****9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:**

a) Community forestry projects?

No

b) Community fishery projects?

Yes

The Canada/PEI Agreement for the Economic Development Component of the Canadian Fisheries Adjustment and Restructuring Initiative (CFAR) funds community-led projects that diversify fishery-based economies.

c) Other local resource stewardship projects?

No

d) Other sustainable development initiatives?

No

## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The mandate of the Ministry of Regions is to support social, economic and cultural development at the local and regional levels through partnerships, as well as to coordinate government actions related to local and regional development. The Ministries of Industry and Commerce and Employment and Social Solidarity play subsidiary roles in supporting community development activities in Quebec (e.g. cooperative development and local business development).</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The government is committed to the <i>Policy Supporting Local and Regional Development and the Social Economy</i>, legislation that establishes the composition and responsibilities of local and regional development centres and councils.</p> <p>The province's <i>Companies Act</i> legislates the formation of Regional Development Councils (RDCs), the main political and socio-economic players in Quebec's regions.</p>	Yes
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p> <p>The <i>Policy Supporting Local and Regional Development and the Social Economy</i> defines the role of the Department of Regions to provide financial and technical support to local and regional development activities; promote the drafting of regional development agreements; and advise the government on issues related to local and regional development.</p>	Yes
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p> <p>See <i>Policy Supporting Local and Regional Development and the Social Economy</i> above.</p>	Yes
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p> <p>The policies of the <i>Companies Act</i> devolve authority to the non-profit Regional Development Councils for regional economic development.</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b>	
<p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Ministry of Regions manages a funding program called Development and Social Economy, which supports projects that foster the development of socio-economic businesses. The Ministry of Regions also administers Regional Development Funds for regional economic development projects and agreements.</p> <p>The Secretariat for Non-Government Community Action, overseen by the Ministry of Employment and Social Solidarity, finances community development projects and organizations from a share of Loto-Quebec profits.</p>	Yes
<p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p> <p>The province of Quebec provides ongoing funding to Local Development Centres, which coordinate services to assist small and medium sized businesses develop local economic and employment action plans.</p> <p>The government of Quebec also provides ongoing funding to Regional Development Councils and Regional Development Cooperatives.</p>	Yes
<p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>Local Employment Centers (Ministry of Employment and Solidarity) provide technical and life skills development, employment readiness and professional training programs to unemployed individuals seeking new economic opportunities in their communities.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Co-operative development?</p> <p>The Ministry of Industry and Commerce provides a significant amount of funding for the community and regional economic and business development activities of the Regional Development Cooperatives across Quebec.</p> <p>Development and Social Economy, a Ministry of Regions program, supports the development of socio-economic businesses by co-operatives.</p>	Yes
e) Aboriginal CED?	No
<p>f) Rural development?</p> <p>A 1999 report to the Ministry of Regions outlined the challenges and</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>directions for government on rural issues and led to the creation of the Rural Development Partnerships program. The program makes available 'development agents' to rural communities for CED support, funds rural development projects and hires students in rural areas to research potential development activities.</p>	
g) Urban development?	No
h) Regional economic planning?	Yes
<p>Regional Development Councils (Ministry of Regions) coordinate regional partnerships, define global development issues that affect their regions, draft strategic regional plans according to regional economic development priorities and ensure follow up actions and ongoing evaluation of regional economic activities.</p>	
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
a) Youth programs?	Yes
<p>Youth Promoters, a program coordinated by the Ministry of Regions, provides grants to young entrepreneurs for business establishment and entrepreneurial capacity building.</p>	
b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?	Yes
<p>La Table Quebec-Regions (Quebec Regional Table) is an official consultation mechanism for information and learning exchanges between the provincial government (Ministry of Regions) and regional and community development organizations and practitioners.</p>	
c) CED leadership development?	Yes
<p>See Youth Promoters above.</p>	
d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?	No
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
a) Support for community development financing institutions?	No
<p>The government does not support community development financing institutions; however, it does finance Regional Solidarity Funds in every region of the province for the creation or maintenance of jobs and stimulating the economy.</p>	

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?	No
c) Loan funds?  The Local Investment Fund (Ministry of Regions) makes allocations in the forms of loans or loan guarantees to support expanding businesses.	Yes
d) Loan guarantees?  See Loan Investment Fund above.	Yes
e) Tax credits?	No
f) Venture capital funds?	No
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No
<b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b>	
a) Community forestry projects?	No
b) Community fishery projects?	No
c) Other local resource stewardship projects?	No
d) Other sustainable development initiatives?	No



## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The Department of Industry and Resources plays the primary role in supporting CED in Saskatchewan. It funds the province's network of Regional Economic Development Authorities and a number of other programs that support the development of human and economic capital in the province's communities. The Office of Northern Affairs also has a mandate to support CED in Northern Saskatchewan and operates an Economic and Community Development Division. The Department of Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization has a mandate to support rural community economic development, especially through the Action Committee on the Rural Economy. The Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation offers financial assistance to some community-based organizations for community infrastructure development and programs for children, youth and families and the Department of Social Services has a Community Development and Outreach Unit that supports some CED activities.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The government's <i>Partnership for Renewal</i> economic strategy (1992) commits the province to supporting the development and growth of Regional Economic Development Authorities (REDAs). REDAs are considered a government priority and key component of Saskatchewan's continued economic growth.</p>	Yes
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p> <p>The <i>Partnership for Renewal</i> economic strategy devolves regional and community economic development authority to REDAs, "grassroots" organizations of communities and individuals that coordinate plans for regional economic development.</p>	Yes
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Community Initiatives Fund administered by the Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation distributes a portion of casino profits to the construction/renovation of community cultural facilities, Metis organizations</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>for community-based business development and non-profit community groups providing programs and services to vulnerable children, youth and families.</p>	
<p>The Annual and Summer Community Grants Program (Department of Culture, Youth and Recreation) provides one-time financing for community-based projects and services targeted at vulnerable children, youth, and families.</p>	
<p>The Department of Industry and Resources provides financial and technical support for the development of Regional Business Enterprise Centres, which co-ordinate projects to assist entrepreneurship and small business development in communities or regions.</p>	
<p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p>	Yes
<p>Since 1992, the government has provided cost-shared financial assistance to REDAs to help them develop, operate, build service capacity and form partnerships.</p>	
<p>The Department of Industry and Resources provides ongoing support for the development of Regional Business Enterprise Centres (operated in conjunction with REDAs).</p>	
<p>The Office of Northern Affairs provides funding to Community-based Regional Economic Development Organizations (CREDOs) that increase job and business creation and support economic development sensitive to the local priorities of Northern Saskatchewan.</p>	
<p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p>	No
<p>d) Co-operative development?</p>	Yes
<p>The Co-operative Development Assistance Program of the Department of Industry and Resources assists new and established co-operatives with organizational development costs, feasibility studies, member training and business and marketing plans.</p>	
<p>The Neighbourhood Development Organization program, jointly managed by the Departments of Industry and Resources &amp; Social Services, provides organizational development assistance and funding to undertake community economic development activities – especially cooperative development – in low income neighbourhoods.</p>	

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>The Department of Social Services coordinates two CED programs, <i>Recreations</i> &amp; the <i>Women's Bakery Co-op</i>, both of which provide participants with learning and training opportunities and aim to become non-profit cooperatives that integrate economic, environmental and social goals.</p>	
e) Aboriginal CED?	No
f) Rural development?	Yes
<p>The Action Committee on the Rural Economy (ACRE) addresses various challenges and opportunities for sustainable rural economic development in the province and provides advice and recommendations to government on strategies, programs and services that will enhance sustainable economic opportunities, increase the competitiveness of Saskatchewan products and recognize the social and economic importance of rural communities.</p>	
g) Urban development?	No
h) Regional economic planning?	Yes
<p>One of the primary activities of REDAs is to bring together community organizations and CED practitioners to plan for economic development in Saskatchewan's regions.</p>	
<b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b>	
a) Youth programs?	Yes
<p>The Community Development and Outreach Unit of the Department of Social Services has a Community Development Team that offers supervision in a variety of settings to undergraduate and graduate students, providing them with experience and knowledge about the community development approach to social work.</p>	
<p>The Northern Development Fund provides financial support to northern youth entrepreneurs in the development of their entrepreneurial and business skills.</p>	
b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?	Yes
<p>The government recently outlined plans to provide REDAs with professional and business development services, training and technical expertise to increase their ability to plan and manage regional economic development activities.</p>	

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>The Community Development and Outreach Unit of the Department of Social Services provides training to foster community development skills within the department and within communities. The Unit holds staff workshops, which are opportunities for staff to learn about theories of community development, community work, adult education, leadership and group work.</p>	
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>The Business and Co-operative Services Branch of the Department of Industry and Resources works with community leaders to support and strengthen community economic development in partnership with the province's 28 Regional Economic Development Authorities.</p> <p>Also see the Community Development and Outreach Unit's staff workshops above.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p>	No
<p><b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Support for community development financing institutions?</p>	No
<p>b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?</p>	No
<p>c) Loan funds?</p> <p>The Small Business Loans Association (SBLA) Program encourages economic diversification and supports community economic development by making funding available to beginning and non-traditional entrepreneurs through community-run organizations. SBLAs access an interest-free revolving line of credit of up to \$100,000 from Saskatchewan Industry and Resources. The SBLA in turn uses this line of credit to make loans of up to \$10,000 to new and existing businesses.</p> <p>The Northern Development Fund (administered by the Economic and Community Development Division of Saskatchewan Northern Affairs) stimulates and supports economic and business development in northern Saskatchewan and encourages diversification and job creation. It provides commercial loans to northern businesses, primary production loans to trappers, commercial fishermen and wild rice growers and a number of other grants.</p> <p>The Department of Social Service's Loan Circle (Peer Lending) program is not a loan fund per se. However, it provides training on a variety of business</p>	Yes

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>aspects associated with loan circles and education about the use of loan circles to provide credit to individuals unable to access small business loans from financial institutions or other sources.</p>	
d) Loan guarantees?	No
e) Tax credits?	No
f) Venture capital funds?	No
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No
<p><b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b></p>	
a) Community forestry projects?	No
b) Community fishery projects?	No
c) Other local resource stewardship projects?	No
d) Other sustainable development initiatives?	No



## Government Support for Community Economic Development

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p><b>1. Is there a department with a mandate to support CED?</b></p> <p>The mandate of the Department of Community Services is to strengthen Yukon communities. Towards this end, the Department has a Community Development Branch that works closely with Yukon communities and community groups, helping them obtain tools, skills, and resources for economic and social development.</p>	Yes
<p><b>2. Is there legislation that commits the province to support CED?</b></p> <p>The <i>Yukon Health Act</i> commits the province to support the Health Investment Fund, which is designed to provide financial support for short-term projects aimed at strengthening communities, promoting community well-being and making communities and their residents healthier.</p>	Yes
<p><b>3. Are there policies that define departmental roles in CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>4. Are there policies that define broader government support for CED?</b></p>	No
<p><b>5. Are there policies that devolve authority to local bodies for regional or community economic development?</b></p>	No
<p><b>6. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build social capital through:</b></p> <p>a) CED project funding?</p> <p>The Health Investment Fund, administered by the Department of Health and Social Services, provides funding for projects that foster healthy communities, encourage communities and individuals to take greater responsibility for the health of their communities, its residents and themselves, encourage better coordination of community resources and allow communities to take action on health issues of particular priority in their community, in a way that best suits the community.</p> <p>The Community Development Branch of the Department of Community Services funds land development and community land planning projects.</p> <p>The Rural Electrification &amp; Telecommunications Program of the Department of Community Services provides funding for property owners in rural Yukon communities to access electrical and telecommunications services.</p> <p>b) Ongoing funding to community and/or regional development organizations?</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<p>c) Support for community capacity-building?</p> <p>The Department of Health and Social Service's Health Investment Fund provides financial support to projects that develop health and social leadership skills within communities and community capacity to provide options for healthy, accessible and affordable personal choices.</p> <p>The Marketing Branch of the Department of Business, Tourism and Culture works with communities and tourism organizations across the Yukon to build their capacity to develop and deliver regional tourism marketing programs.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Co-operative development?</p>	No
<p>e) Aboriginal CED?</p> <p>Aboriginal persons comprise about 20% of Yukon's population. As such, many government programs - including community economic development initiatives - are targeted to support Aboriginal communities, organizations and individuals.</p>	Yes
<p>f) Rural development?</p>	No
<p>g) Urban development?</p>	No
<p>h) Regional economic planning?</p>	No
<p><b>7. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build human capital through:</b></p>	
<p>a) Youth programs?</p>	No
<p>b) CED education, training and learning opportunities for practitioners?</p>	No
<p>c) CED leadership development?</p> <p>The Community Development Branch of the Department of Community Services collaborates on an ongoing basis with community leaders and CED practitioners through its Community Development Teams. Teams work collaboratively with communities to help them respond to evolving community concerns.</p>	Yes
<p>d) Programs for CED volunteers or interns?</p>	No



ELEMENTS OF GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Yes/No
<b>8. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build financial capital through:</b>	
a) Support for community development financing institutions?	No
b) Capitalization of local trusts and foundations?	No
c) Loan funds?	No
d) Loan guarantees?	No
e) Tax credits?	Yes
<p>The Department of Business, Tourism and Culture runs a Small Business Investment Tax Credit program intended to create jobs and promote economic growth and expansion in the Yukon by reducing financial risk for investors in Yukon companies.</p>	
f) Venture capital funds?	Yes
<p>The Yukon Venture Loan Guarantee Program (Department of Business, Tourism and Culture) encourages business loans by providing added security to lenders. The Venture Loan Guarantee Program is available to new businesses for start-up or for the expansion of small businesses.</p>	
g) Community bonds?	No
h) Micro-lending?	No
<b>9. Are there CED programs or initiatives that build natural capital through community resource management programs, like:</b>	
a) Community forestry projects?	No
b) Community fishery projects?	No
c) Other local resource stewardship projects?	No
d) Other sustainable development initiatives?	No



# Summary Tables

## Comparative Summary of Government Support for Community Economic Development

POLICY	Is there a department that supports CED?	Legislation that commits province to support CED?	Policies that define departmental roles in CED?	Policies that define broader government support for CED?	Policies that devolve authority to local bodies for CED?
AB	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
BC	No	No	No	No	No
MAN	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
NWFL	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
NWT	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
NS	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
NUN	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
ON	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
PEI	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
QC	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SASK	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
YK	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

CED PROGRAMS: FINANCIAL CAPITAL	CED financing institutions	Capitalization of local trusts and foundations	Loan funds	Loan guarantees	Tax credits	Venture capital funds	Community bonds	Micro-lending
AB	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
BC	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
MAN	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
NB	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
NWFL	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
NWT	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
NS	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
NUN	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
ON	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
PEI	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
QC	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
SASK	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
YK	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

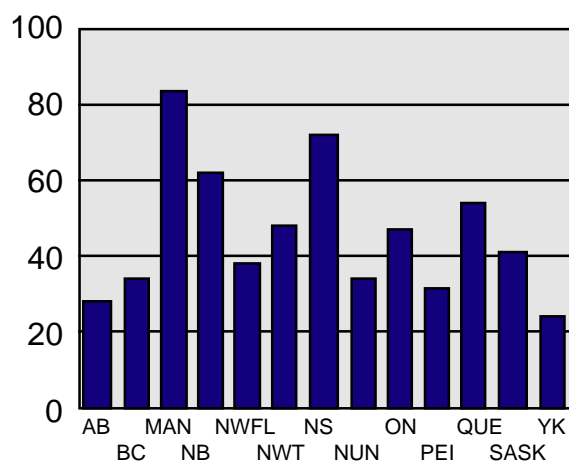
<b>CED PROGRAMS: HUMAN CAPITAL</b>	<b>Youth Programs</b>	<b>CED Education, Training, and Learning Opportunities</b>	<b>Leadership Development</b>	<b>CED Volunteers or Interns</b>
<b>AB</b>	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>BC</b>	Yes	No	No	No
<b>MAN</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NB</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NWFL</b>	No	No	No	No
<b>NWT</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NS</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>NUN</b>	No	Yes	No	No
<b>ON</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>PEI</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<b>QC</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>SASK</b>	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>YK</b>	No	No	Yes	No

<b>CED PROGRAMS: FINANCIAL CAPITAL</b>	<b>CED financing institutions</b>	<b>Capitalization of local trusts and foundations</b>	<b>Loan funds</b>	<b>Loan guarantees</b>	<b>Tax credits</b>	<b>Venture capital funds</b>	<b>Community bonds</b>	<b>Micro- lending</b>
<b>AB</b>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
<b>BC</b>	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>MAN</b>	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>NB</b>	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
<b>NWFL</b>	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<b>NWT</b>	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
<b>NS</b>	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
<b>NUN</b>	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
<b>ON</b>	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
<b>PEI</b>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>QC</b>	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b>SASK</b>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
<b>YK</b>	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No

CED PROGRAMS: NATURAL CAPITAL	Community Forestry Projects	Community Fisheries Projects	Other Local Resource Stewardship Projects	Other Sustainable Development Initiatives
AB	No	No	No	No
BC	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
MAN	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
NB	No	No	No	Yes
NWFL	No	No	No	No
NWT	No	No	Yes	No
NS	No	Yes	No	Yes
NUN	No	No	No	No
ON	No	No	Yes	No
PEI	No	Yes	No	No
QC	No	No	No	No
SASK	No	No	No	No
YK	No	No	No	No

### Percentage of CED Components that Provincial Government Supports

Province	Percentage (%)
AB	28
BC	34
MAN	<b>83</b>
NB	62
NWFL	38
NWT	48
NS	72
NUN	34
ON	48
PEI	31
QUE	55
SASK	41
YK	24



## Specific CED Components Supported by Provincial/Territorial Governments

Ranking	Component	Number of governments
1	Department with a Mandate to Support CED	12/13
2	CED Project Funding	11/13
3	Support for Community Capacity- Building	10/13
3	CED Leadership Development	10/13
4	Youth Programs	9/13
4	Rural Development	9/13
4	Aboriginal Economic Community Development	9/13
5	Regional Economic Planning	8/13
5	Policies that Define Department Roles in CED	8/13
5	CED Education, Training, and Learning Opportunities for Practitioners	8/13
6	Policies that Define Broader Government Support for CED (across departments)	7/13
6	Ongoing Funding to Support Community and Regional Development Organizations	7/13
7	Legislation that Commits the province/territory to Support CED	6/13
7	Loan Funds	6/13
7	Tax Credits	6/13
7	Programs for CED Volunteers or Interns	6/13
8	Policies that Devolve Authority to Local Bodies for Regional or Community Economic Development	5/13
8	Co-operative Development	5/13
9	Loan Guarantees	4/13
9	Venture Capital Funds	4/13
9	Community Fishery Projects	4/13
9	Other Sustainable Development Initiatives	4/13
9	Urban Development	4/13
10	Micro Lending	3/13
10	Other Local Resource Stewardship Projects	3/13
11	Support for Community Development Financing Institutions	2/13
12	Community Bonds	1/13
12	Capitalization of Local Trusts and Foundations	1/13
12	Community Forestry Projects	1/13

## Government Policy Commitments to Community Economic Development

Components of Policy Commitments to CED	% of Governments
Total # of Governments with a Department that Supports CED	12/13 = 92%
Total # of Governments with Legislation that Commits it to Support CED	6/13 = 46%
Total # of Governments with Policies that Define Departmental Roles in CED	8/13 = 62%
Total # of Governments with Policies that Define Broad Government Support for CED	7/13 = 54%
Total # of Governments with Policies that Devolve Authority to Local Bodies for CED	5/13 = 38%

## Ranking of Overall Government Support for Community Economic Development

Ranking	Province/ Territory	% of Identified CED Components that Government Supports
1	Manitoba	83%
2	Nova Scotia	72%
3	New Brunswick	62%
4	Quebec	55%
5	Ontario	48%
5	Northwest Territories	48%
6	Saskatchewan	41%
7	Newfoundland	38%
8	Nunavut	34%
8	British Columbia	34%
9	Prince Edward Island	31%
10	Alberta	28%
11	Yukon	24%





# Conclusion

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## 1. Why Community Economic Development?

In its report, *New Paths to Social Development* (2000)<sup>1</sup>, the World Bank concludes: “The development community now recognizes that it needs greater understanding of community institutions, networks, norms, and values to enable people to capture the benefits of development and build their capacity to help themselves.” This statement is indicative of the growing recognition, in Canada and internationally, for comprehensive responses – like community economic development – to combating poverty, declining economies and health and deteriorating social conditions. CED is gaining momentum as an alternative development model that involves disadvantaged communities, neighbourhoods and populations in economic development strategies on a much greater scale than traditional public sector development approaches. Indeed, community economic development is not only more inclusive of marginalized people and populations, but advocates for sustainable, locally-led approaches to community economic revitalization that are increasingly understood as essential elements of effective social and economic development around the world.

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***“The development community now recognizes that it needs greater understanding of community institutions, networks, norms, and values to enable people to capture the benefits of development and build their capacity to help themselves.”***

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There are presently at least 1000 community organizations engaged in CED in Canada, in urban and rural areas, led by Aboriginal and First Nations organizations, credit unions, cooperatives, women’s groups, labour groups, environmentalists and human service agencies. Many of these organizations face significant challenges because they lack consistent, long-term financing for their work, particularly from municipal, provincial and federal governments. Community economic development is further impeded by the fragmentation of government approaches that are designed to support it. This report attempts to catalogue provincial and territorial government support for community organizations pursuing CED in Canada and initiatives conceived and directed independently by governments. It is also simultaneously a challenge to governments to assume greater leadership roles in the pursuit of CED activities and policies and to create long-term sources of funding targeted at the social, economic and environmental development needs of disadvantaged communities.

## 2. Limitations of Report

We were unable to acquire accurate government budget details at this point to assess per capita investments in community economic development activities. (This stage of information collection is envisioned for the near future to strengthen the inventory). As a result, the report cannot measure government’s relative financial investments in CED initiatives. However, it is able to provide a relative assessment of the scope of each provincial and territorial government’s support for CED, or the range of activities governments are undertaking.

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### 3. Scope of Government Support for CED

As illustrated in summary table 15.2, nearly every provincial/territorial government in Canada has a department with a mandate to support CED and some funding for CED projects, community capacity-building and leadership development. In general, more governments have made a

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***Despite the presence of a department that supports CED in twelve of the thirteen provinces and territories, only seven provinces have made broad, interdepartmental policy commitments to community economic development activities and only six provinces are legislated to support CED.***

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commitment to supporting CED initiatives that build social and human capital than financial or natural capital. Even more indicative of government's overall climate of acceptance, support and engagement with CED, however, is the extent to which governments have made policy commitments to community economic development activities. In this respect, table 15.3 indicates that despite the presence of a department that supports CED in twelve of the thirteen provinces and territories, only seven provinces have made broad, interdepartmental policy commitments to community economic development activities and only six provinces are legislated to support CED. Therefore, it must be recognized that the CED

departments and programs that do exist in most jurisdictions are subject to the vagaries of governments and could be restructured, eliminated or significantly reduced (in budget and staff) in accordance with government's political and financial commitments from year to year.

It is also important to note that the jurisdictions that are legislated to support CED (e.g. Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec), rank very high in their overall commitments to developing social, financial, human and natural capital and supporting integrated approaches to CED. The legislated approach to government support for community economic development appears to be conducive to multi-year project funding, broad governmental policy frameworks and a general commitment to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of communities for future generations.

### 4. Conflicting Definitions of Community Economic Development

The Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCEDNet) defines community economic development in its *National Policy Framework* as a holistic approach to development that integrates the social, cultural, economic and ecological goals of communities and as the actions taken by individuals locally to create inclusive and sustainable economic opportunities and enhance social conditions, particularly for those who are most disadvantaged. This definition of CED is not necessarily shared or reflected by the provincial and territorial governments in Canada that have created departments with mandates to support CED. In fact, many governments seem to consider community economic development as 'economic development locally,' neglecting the social and environmental goals identified by the Canadian CED Network. The degree to which some government definitions of CED actually involve community leadership and collective social benefits is

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***Many governments seem to consider community economic development as 'economic development locally,' neglecting the social and environmental goals identified by the Canadian CED Network.***

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questionable as well.

Ultimately, when using this inventory, one should be careful to consider how governments have defined their involvement in CED. For example, Business New Brunswick, the lead Ministry coordinating the government's role in economic development in that province, provides financial support to small businesses and entrepreneurs, occasionally partnering with other agencies to support pilot projects in community business development. In the Northwest Territories, the Business Development Fund, soon to be a part of the NWT Business Development Agency supports CED by default more than by design, where CED overlaps with business development. A number of other provinces and territories have made similar equations between community economic development and small business development. Very few involve ongoing funding to CED organizations.

An important next step for this project is for CCEDNet to engage its members across Canada in reviewing and assessing the extent to which each province/territory's definition and self-defined support for CED activities is reflective of their experiences as practitioners in the community economic development sector.

## 5. Best Practices & Positive Conclusions

The most comprehensive engagement with CED is clearly taking place in Manitoba which has made a strong commitment to an integrated strategy for the revitalization and renewal of community economies and social and environmental health. The Province of Manitoba has created a Community and Economic Development Committee of Cabinet (CEDC) that coordinates government initiatives relating to community and economic development across departments and the province generally. The CEDC has developed a broad-reaching CED Policy Framework and CED Lens that integrate the principles and goals of community economic development into the mandates and programs of the government's various departments. Although there is ongoing work within the Manitoba government to support a legislated approach to CED, neither the Policy Framework nor CED Lens is committed to legislation to date. Despite this limitation, Manitoba's approach to CED deserves recognition as an excellent model or best practice that could be emulated by other provinces and territories in Canada.

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***Manitoba's approach to CED deserves recognition as an excellent model or best practice that could be emulated by other provinces and territories in Canada.***

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A number of other government programs and policies stand out as best practices in provincial and territorial government support for CED. The Government of British Columbia's support to the Columbia Basin Trust, a regional government corporation, is an excellent example of capitalization of local trusts that strengthens financial capital at the regional and community levels. The BC government invests in the Columbia Basin Trust, which works with residents of the Columbia Basin region to increase the capacity of its communities to identify and meet their own needs, maintain healthy ecosystems in a naturally functioning state and improve the functioning of those that have been altered or degraded, promote access to education and training which will help residents adapt to economic changes, address poverty and social problems, promote learning and sound ecological management of the water supply and hydroelectricity.

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In New Brunswick, the provincial government is currently in the process of establishing fifteen community economic development agencies (CEDAs) that span the entire province. The association of CEDAs, the Enterprise Network, is developing a unique education, learning and training program for CED practitioners and volunteers and community leaders in collaboration with Mount Allison University. Mount Allison University was recently contracted by the Enterprise Network, with financial support from Business New Brunswick (a department of government), to develop training and orientation for all CEDA volunteers, board members and community forum participants and municipal, provincial and federal government staff partners to provide education about the government's new CED strategy, designed to ensure real and meaningful input from communities, create new jobs and develop the capacities of communities to manage their own futures so that they can better respond to the impact of change. The CEDA's approach to education and training is a good example of a CED initiative that builds human capital or the competence of local citizens to attain new jobs, build businesses and become CED leaders.

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***The Government of British Columbia's support to the Columbia Basin Trust, a regional government corporation, is an excellent example of capitalization of local trusts that strengthen financial capital at the regional and community levels.***

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The Government of Nova Scotia, through its Office of Economic Development, allocates funds to the province's thirteen Regional Development Authorities (RDAs) which facilitate and lead community economic development activities. The RDAs belong to the Nova Scotia Association of Regional Development Authorities, which was officially established as a provincial association in 1999 to achieve province-wide economic development compatible with cultural, social and environmental well-being. In addition, the objectives of the organization include fostering cooperation and inter-regional initiatives among RDAs and with other development organizations and professional associations, encouraging and supporting ongoing development, training and

certifying of RDA members and staff; and organizing and implementing ongoing network activities for inter-organizational information sharing. Ultimately, the government's

long-term support to RDAs in Nova Scotia is a best practice in CED programs that build social capital because of its focus on developing the local capacity of communities to address their economic, social and environmental problems.

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***New Brunswick's "Enterprise Network" is developing a unique education, learning and training program for CED practitioners, volunteers and community leaders in collaboration with Mount Allison University.***

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The Quebec Government is committed to the *Policy Supporting Local and Regional Development and the Social Economy*, legislation that establishes the composition and responsibilities of local and regional development centers and councils. The Ministry of Regions manages a funding program called Development and Social Economy, which supports projects that foster the development of socio-economic businesses. It also administers funding to the Regional Development Funds for regional economic development projects and agreements.

In Alberta, the Aboriginal Department of the Ministry of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development is working with other Ministries, representatives from industry, Aboriginal organizations and the federal government to develop a cross-government Aboriginal Capacity Building Strategy. It also works with Aboriginal communities to develop capacity to deliver and be

accountable for programs and services within their communities.

In the Northwest Territories, the Building Communities Project, run through the Community Development Branch of MACA, supports projects that increase the rate of volunteerism, help communities plan economic priorities and make more informed financial decisions, research best practices or excellent models in CED, build partnerships with First Nations communities, improve electronic access to information, programs and services and a host of other CED projects.

Finally, an excellent example of a CED initiative that builds natural capital and supports sustainable resource management and development is the Sustainable Development Innovations Fund in Manitoba. Coordinated by the Department of Conservation in Manitoba, the Sustainable

Development Innovations Fund provides financial support for the development, implementation and promotion of innovative environmental and sustainable development projects delivered by local governments, industry, community and youth groups, Aboriginal organizations, and First Nation communities.

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***What is still needed in most provinces and territories? A broad coordinating framework or legislation to integrate government programs that increase access to capital, encourage social cohesion, active citizenship, lifelong learning, support sustainable environmental development and develop the capacity of communities to manage their own development.***

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In the end, it is encouraging that there is some level of support for community economic development in every province and territory of Canada. There is also evidence of recent growth, support and investment in CED in many jurisdictions. The Province of Nova Scotia, for example, allocated \$1.6 million to the thirteen Regional Development Authorities in May 2002, while the Government of Manitoba has launched a number of CED strategies in the past couple years, including the Sustainable Development Act, Northern Development Strategy and CED Lens. Unfortunately, overall support for CED tends to be fragmented because most provinces and territories do not have a broad coordinating framework or legislation to integrate government programs that increase access to capital, encourage social cohesion, active citizenship, lifelong learning, support sustainable environmental development or develop the capacity of communities to manage their own development.

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***The governments long-term support to RDAs in Nova Scotia is a best practice in CED programs that build social capital because of its focus on developing the local capacity of communities to address their economic, social and environmental problems.***

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<sup>1</sup> World Bank. (2000). New paths to social development: community and global networks in action [On-Line]. Available: <http://econ.worldbank.org/wdr/>.