



*Strengthening Canada's Communities*

*Des communautés plus fortes au Canada*

# Toward Strong, Fair, Sustainable Communities

## CCEDNet Manitoba's Policy Resolutions 2011

Ethical Procurement. Local & Sustainable Food Procurement. Winnipeg Food Policy Council. Multi-Stakeholder Co-op Legislation. Co-op Development Tax Credit. Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations. Co-op Vision Strategy. Housing, Green Jobs – A Pathway Out of Poverty. Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation. CED Tax Credit. Housing as a Part of Neighbourhood Renewal. Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens. Vibrant Communities Charter. Social Enterprise Capacity Building. Social Enterprise Animation. Ethical Procurement. Local & Sustainable Food Procurement. Winnipeg Food Policy Council. Multi-Stakeholder Co-op Legislation. Co-op Development Tax Credit. Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations. Co-op Vision Strategy. Housing, Green Jobs – A Pathway Out of Poverty. Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation. CED Tax Credit. Housing as a Part of Neighbourhood Renewal. Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens. Vibrant Communities Charter. Social Enterprise Capacity Building. Social Enterprise Animation. CED Tax Credit.



[www.ccednet-rcdec.ca](http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca)

## Coordinator's Message

During the summer of 2010, members of the Canadian CED Network – Manitoba worked together to create a set of policy resolutions that would articulate policy priorities for the network and our communities. These resolutions articulated the reasons why each policy was required to make a difference in our CED activities, including a description of the current context, and a clearly stated position that CCEDNet could advance.

This process culminated in a member meeting on November 16, 2010 at St. Matthews/Maryland Church where each resolution was read in full by the sponsoring member, the merits of the resolution were debated, amendments were made when appropriate, and each resolution was voted on by the membership of the Manitoba network.

This document now represents the set of policy resolutions that have been developed and endorsed by the membership of CCEDNet Manitoba. Some resolutions speak to broad policy development approaches that encompass all work by our members in communities (such as the CED Policy Framework); some speak to basic needs without which communities will not have the capacity to engage in CED activities (such as access to housing and food); while others support specific areas of activity (such as creating jobs, social enterprises, or co-operatives).

Together, these policy resolutions represent a solid collection of strategies that, if implemented, would create a more supportive and enabling environment in which our members could more effectively do their work in community.

These are the priorities of our membership in 2011, and these resolutions will be revisited for 2012 when there will be an opportunity once again for the membership to draft resolutions and collectively set priorities for our Manitoba network to support.



[Brendan Reimer](#), Regional Coordinator – Prairies & Northern Territories

## About CCEDNet Manitoba

The Canadian CED Network – Manitoba (CCEDNet Manitoba) is a non-profit organization, serving other non-profits in Manitoba. CCEDNet Manitoba is a dedicated, volunteer member-led provincial network of community-based organizations that work to build stronger and fairer local economies, reduce poverty and homelessness, create more sustainable communities, and build the capacity of non-profit organizations to create vibrant communities. Our focus as a network, as requested by our members and other leaders in this field, revolves around communications and information brokering, research on innovative and effective practice, capacity building, sector and network strengthening, and leadership and skill development opportunities.

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

For more information about CCEDNet Manitoba, please visit our regional website.

You can also contact our office at 204-943-0547 or [breimer@ccednet-rcdec.ca](mailto:breimer@ccednet-rcdec.ca)



## Policy Resolutions 2010

- **2011-1 Ethical Procurement**
- **2011-2 Local & Sustainable Food Procurement**
- **2011-3 Winnipeg Food Policy Council**
- **2011-4 Multi-Stakeholder Co-op Legislation**
- **2011-5 Co-op Development Tax Credit**
- **2011-6 Co-op Vision Strategy**
- **2011-7 CED Tax Credit**
- **2011-8 Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation**
- **2011-9 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations**
- **2011-10 Vibrant Communities Charter**
- **2011-11 Housing as a Part of Neighbourhood Renewal**
- **2011-12 Housing, Green Jobs – A Pathway Out of Poverty**
- **2011-13 Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens**
- **2011-14 Social Enterprise Capacity Building**
- **2011-15 Social Enterprise Animation**

## 2011-1 Ethical Procurement

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba purchases significant amounts goods and service, while social enterprises use a business model to build fairer and stronger local economies, create jobs and important communities services, reduce poverty and renew communities, and create more sustainable environments.

**Whereas:** Increasing the purchasing made from social enterprises will scale up their impact and their intended social, economic, and environmental outcomes.

**Whereas:** Province of Manitoba procurement does not currently recognize the social, environmental, and economic value of social enterprises in the valuation systems built into the tendering process.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba has committed to sustainable procurement in the Sustainable Development Act, committed to purchasing from Aboriginal businesses through the Aboriginal Procurement Initiative, created the Community Economic Development Policy Framework and Lens, and signed on as a Purchaser with the Social Purchasing Portal.

**Whereas:** Shifting procurement to social enterprises will result in greater return on investment to government and society, and will result in fairer and stronger local economies, more jobs for people with barriers to employment, important communities services, reduced poverty, renewed communities, and more sustainable environments.

**Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-2 Local & Sustainable Food Procurement

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba purchases significant amounts of food for its institutions and food services, yet does so without an articulated strategy for how to ensure that this is done in a way that strengthens the local economy and supports local producers, or reduces the carbon footprint of the food system.

**Whereas:** Food is connected to not only health, but the environment, the economy and community.

**Whereas:** The viability of local agriculture and rural communities is put at risk by the current food system.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba has committed to sustainable procurement in the Sustainable Development Act, committed to healthy communities through the creation of the Department of Healthy Living, and to the well being of rural communities and our local agricultural producers through the creation of the Department of Manitoba Agriculture, Food, and Rural Initiatives.

**Whereas:** Re-localizing our food economy will create economic opportunities for local families and reduce the carbon footprint of our food system, and enhancing the quality of food will improve our health.

**Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-3 Winnipeg Food Policy Council

**Whereas:** There are significant opportunities in Winnipeg to enhance food security, green our communities, engage neighbours in urban agriculture, and create economic opportunities in our communities.

**Whereas:** Food is connected to not only health, but the environment, the economy and community.

**Whereas:** The viability of local agriculture and the health of our communities is put at risk by the current food system; there is a need to achieve a just and sustainable food system in Winnipeg.

**Whereas:** While several Canadian municipalities have successfully established Food Policy Councils, the City of Winnipeg has no strategy or hub to coordinate municipal work on food security, foster cooperation between municipal departments on food issues, encourage citizen involvement in the food system, and provide key knowledge and expertise to improve food security in Winnipeg.

**Whereas:** The City of Winnipeg has committed to working through community partnerships in order to respond to food needs as identified by communities in Direction 8 of the Our Winnipeg Plan.

**Whereas:** A comprehensive municipal food strategy will strengthen food security in Winnipeg, create opportunities for the neighbourhood building that results from community gardening, and will re-localize our food economy by creating economic opportunities for urban agriculture and our local communities and producers.

### **Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-4 Multi-stakeholder Co-op Legislation

**Whereas:** There are more than 410 cooperatives, credit unions, and caisses populaires in Manitoba, comprising of over 800,000 memberships and almost \$10 billion in assets.

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

**Whereas:** The Manitoba Cooperatives Act currently limits the formation of cooperatives to one class of membership.

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

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

**Be It Resolved That:**

CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba amend the Manitoba Cooperatives Act to allow for the creation of multi-stakeholder co-ops in Manitoba.



## 2011-5 Co-op Development Tax Credit

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

**Whereas:** Co-operatives are committed to cooperating with and supporting other cooperatives, strong cooperative economies occur where strong co-operative sector infrastructure exists, and where co-ops invest in co-op development.

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

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

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

### **Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-6 Co-op Vision Strategy

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

**Whereas:** A comprehensive strategy for the strengthening and growth of cooperatives in Manitoba is required to ensure that results for our economy and our communities are achieved.

**Whereas:** A strategic action plan for co-op development will be most effectively achieved through the sufficiently resourced co-production of the vision, policy, and action plans.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba has already developed a Co-op Visioning Strategy and committed to the co-construction and co-production of this action with the co-op community.

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

**Be It Resolved That:**

CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to continue with resourced commitment toward the strengthening of the co-op community through full implementation of the Co-op Visioning Strategy in full partnership with the co-op sector.

## 2011-7 CED Tax Credit

**Whereas:** Communities acting together to create local economic opportunities to enhance social conditions, employment, and services in their communities face the challenge of access to capital in order to pursue their CED initiatives.

**Whereas:** Locally and collectively owned enterprises are more responsive to local priorities, more likely to be committed to servicing the community rather than simply serving profit, have a much higher rate of sustainability: 62 per cent of new co-ops are still operating after five years, compared with 35 per cent for other new businesses. After 10 years, the figures are 44 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

**Whereas:** Collectively owned community businesses create economic democracy, root ownership locally, distribute profits equitably, and often create jobs and services in communities where they are otherwise lacking.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba has created the CED Tax Credit that has been successfully used to create approximately a dozen community-owned businesses around Manitoba.

**Whereas:** There is insufficient support for community groups to apply for the Manitoba CED Tax Credit and insufficient education and promotion of the CED Tax Credit such that most co-op, community, and economic developers in Manitoba are unaware of its existence and potential.

**Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-8 Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation

**Whereas:** Far too many Manitobans continue to live with inadequate incomes and face multiple barriers that prevent them from participating fully in community life.

**Whereas:** Basic needs for individuals, families, and communities including safe and affordable housing, sufficient healthy food, adequate income, access to child care, education, and health services are a pre-requisite for communities to create solutions to local challenges.

**Whereas:** A comprehensive and integrated approach must be taken to effectively address the multiple and inter-related causes of poverty and social exclusion.

**Whereas:** Outcome based targets and timelines on actions and indicators make governments accountable, provide an incentive to follow through with actions to reduce poverty and social exclusion and provide a basis from which progress can be measured.

**Whereas:** Poverty reduction and social inclusion legislation is essential to making poverty reduction and social inclusion a manifest commitment.

**Whereas:** The existing provincial poverty reduction strategy fails to adequately address the multiple and inter-related causes of poverty, to include outcome based targets and timelines, and to be accompanied by poverty reduction and social inclusion legislation.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba is committed to significantly reducing poverty in Manitoba and the Premier has committed to the creation of anti-poverty legislation.

**Whereas:** In OurWinnipeg, the City of Winnipeg acknowledged its role in working with community partners to foster an inclusive and equitable community; and in working within its service areas as a collaborator on poverty reduction.

**Whereas:** A comprehensive poverty reduction plan with accompanying legislation will help achieve the objectives of community based poverty reduction and neighbourhood renewal efforts and will provide a framework within which various pieces of a CED policy agenda can come together.

### **Be It Resolved That:**

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

### **Be it Further Resolved That:**

CCEDNet Manitoba urge the City of Winnipeg to partner with others to develop and implement a comprehensive Winnipeg poverty reduction strategy with targets and timelines.

### **Be it Further Resolved That:**

CCEDNet Manitoba urge municipalities in Manitoba to partner with others to develop and implement comprehensive poverty reduction strategies with targets and timelines.

## 2011-9 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations

**Whereas:**

Currently in Manitoba there are twelve neighbourhood renewal corporations (NRCs) doing neighbourhood revitalization work in urban and rural communities. NRCs coordinate and plan Community Development (CD) and Community Economic Development (CED) in communities with high incidences of poverty. NRCs coordinate local affordable housing development, community safety, food security, green space development, recreation, healthy living, formal and community-based education on CD and CED, coordination and planning, plus more. The priorities of NRCs are set by the communities they serve.

NRCs are funded by NA! through the Neighbourhood Development Assistance (NDA) fund (Thompson, Brandon, Flin Flon, The Pas, Selkirk, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie; in Winnipeg the following areas are funded: Central, Daniel McIntyre/ St. Matthews, North End, Spence and West Broadway). In May 2010, Elmwood was added as another neighbourhood receiving funding for Neighbourhood Renewal Funding (NRF) only.

**Whereas:**

The work of the NRCs advances CED principles and works to reduce poverty by building community capacity and empowering communities to revitalize these priority neighbourhoods, towns and cities.

NRCs receive core funding from the Neighbourhood Development Assistance (NDA) program from Neighbourhoods Alive!, the Province of Manitoba in the Ministry of Housing and Community Development. This funding should be adequate to meet the needs of existing NRCs and any new funding allocated should be consistent with existing NRCs.

**Whereas:**

The recently completed evaluation of the NA! program found that NDA funding contributed “greatly” to improved coordination of neighbourhood revitalization efforts. However the evaluation found that the original neighbourhoods included in the NA! program continue to experience issues related to safety, economic hardship and lack of affordable housing and that neighbourhood revitalization work is still needed.

**Whereas:**

The level of NDA funding to NRCs has not increased since NA! was founded in 2000 although the costs of operating have increased due to inflation and the growth of CD and CED activities in these communities.

**Be it resolved that:**

CCEDNET Manitoba will advance the need for an increase to NDA core funding for NRCs at a level that is mutually agreed upon by the NRCs.

## 2011-10 Vibrant Communities Charter

**Whereas:** Health care costs – specifically illness – require an ever increasing portion of government budgets, and subsequently tax payer dollars. This means fewer resources available to address the social, economic and environmental factors that impact community wellbeing.

**Whereas:** Living conditions shape the well-being of Manitobans - some people are less healthy than others due to low household income, low levels of education, lack of adequate housing or poor working conditions. These social and economic conditions are the main cause of the huge disparities that exist.

**Whereas:** Social, economic and environmental factors impact well-being, there is a need for a more integrated approach to building vibrant, healthy, sustainable communities. This integration means creating and supporting a process and system that meets locally identified needs, not implementing national or provincial priorities directed at local issues.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba supported further alignment of efforts to build healthy communities which resulted in Vibrant Communities: A Plan for Action.

**Whereas:** The development of Vibrant Communities: A Plan for Action brought together those involved in the development of existing strategies and frameworks and representatives for existing coalitions and networks resulting in a shared vision, mission, guiding principles and priorities for moving forward – community development and healthy public policy.

**Whereas:** The Vibrant Communities Charter, further outlining a shared vision, was developed as part of the Vibrant Communities Plan for Action.

**Whereas:** Achieving this vision will be determined by the ability of those addressing the economic, environmental, and social well-being of communities to work together.

**Whereas:** Vibrant Communities are created when residents and decision makers recognize well-being is a reflection of society's commitment to equity and justice and work toward a shared vision (as outlined in the Charter) which includes:

- Community spaces to connect with others and nature as part of daily life
- Secure and affordable housing for all
- Sustainable transportation, including walkable streets, accessible public transit and places to cycle and wheel safely

- Required goods (e.g. healthy foods) and services (e.g. education and health) available to all
- Infrastructure decisions that protect the environment and save money in the long run
- Sustainable agriculture that is locally-supported - rural and urban
- Healthy, safe and meaningful work that is close to home
- Meaningful participation in community life and decision making by all

**Be it resolved that:**

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

## 2011-11 Housing as a Part of Neighbourhood Renewal

**Whereas:** Canada is experiencing an affordable housing crisis, with Manitoba being one of the provinces hardest hit. Winnipeg's vacancy rate is about 1%, Thompson's about .2% and Brandon's less than .1%.

1.5 million Canadian households are in "core housing need". This means that they are spending more than one third of their income on rent, or are living in inadequate or overcrowded homes, putting them at significant risk of losing their housing, their health and their spirit. One third of Winnipeggers and Manitobans who rent, live in core housing need.

3.3 million Canadian households live in housing that is considered substandard. Canada's housing supply deficit - the gap between the number of new households and the amount of new housing - is growing at 220,000 households annually.

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

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

**Whereas:** To meet the need for affordable housing, the following measures need to be taken.

Provide incentives to the private sector to create affordable rental housing.

Regulate the conversion of rental stock to condominium when vacancy rates are too low.

Create 1500 units of social (RGI) housing in Manitoba each year for five years.

Create a national housing strategy that will reintroduce the federal government into the provision of social housing.

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



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

The Province of Manitoba has committed to the creation of 1500 units of social housing over the next five years and is also in the process of rehabilitating much of their housing stock with a significant investment.

The Government of Canada has had a limited commitment to housing, but if Bill C-304 is passed, the Federal government would be required to develop a national housing strategy.

**Whereas:** Providing housing makes economic sense in two ways: First, it can be used to create local employment, using local labour to revitalize its own community. Additionally, Canada's social housing provides a key market for the quick expansion of green employment, as much of it is aging and has not been retrofitted. These jobs, including the training for these jobs, should be linked to low-income Canadians, including social housing tenants, who need these jobs the most. In this way, the greening of Canada's social housing can help to provide a pathway out of poverty.

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

**Be It Resolved That:** The Canadian CED Network will continue to work with the Right to Housing Coalition to advance the following resolutions:

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

## 2011-12 Housing, Green Jobs – A Pathway out of Poverty

**Whereas:**

Canada's social housing inventory includes over 600,000 homes meeting the needs of low-income people. However, much of the social housing requires substantial condition and energy efficiency upgrades. There is also a great need to build more social housing units across Canada to meet the needs of 1.5 million Canadians in core housing need. Building and energy efficiency retrofits provide the most immediately available, attainable and cost effective green job investment opportunities.

**Whereas:**

Many people who require social housing have shared characteristics. First, they often live in areas where poverty and high unemployment are prevalent. Second, many face multiple barriers to employment and require training and supports in order to successfully move into the work force. Thus, those in need of social housing are also those in need of jobs.

**Whereas:**

When we address the demand for affordable housing and increased energy efficiency it should be developed in conjunction with income-generating poverty reduction strategies for Canadians who face barriers to the labour market to reduce the growing need for housing assistance and income support. This can be achieved through targeted labour market development that links those who most need work with the jobs that most need doing. A particular focus should also be placed on addressing the employment and training deficits experienced by aboriginal communities, which have an especially young population.

**Whereas:**

It is within the priorities of both provincial and federal governments to create employment opportunities and the creation and rehabilitation of public housing can be an engine for employment development.

**Whereas:**

In 2009 the federal and provincial/territorial governments demonstrated that they understood the green job creation potential of upgrading this housing by committing to invest more than \$1 billion over two years. This initial investment should now be followed by a more comprehensive social housing upgrade program that brings the homes to a specific and high standard of both condition and energy efficiency.

**Whereas:**

As energy prices increase, the financial burden to social housing providers, and to other low-income households paying their own utilities, grows and adds to the affordability gap between what low-income Canadians can afford to pay for housing, and the cost of that housing. This in turn is putting pressure on governments' housing and income support programs that often have to bridge the affordability gap.

**Whereas:**

Job creation, particularly when focused on creating opportunities for marginalized populations, helps to stabilize communities and raise people out of poverty. Furthermore, generating local employment can keep money circulating in the local economy, thus improving social and economic conditions for all.

**Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-13 Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens

**Whereas:** Manitoban communities face complex challenges including poverty, social exclusion, income inequality, unemployment, urban decline, environmental and ecological degradation, and community sustainability. CCEDNet recognizes that these challenges must be addressed with a holistic and flexible approach. Community economic development (CED) provides that approach.

**Whereas:** CED is community-led action that creates economic opportunities while enhancing social and environmental conditions. It is flexible in that it allows each community to pursue development strategies that respond to its unique needs and priorities.

**Whereas:** The objective of a provincial and municipal CED policy framework is to ensure that CED principles are incorporated into provincial and municipal government policies so that policies better respond to the economic, social and environmental needs of local communities. By achieving this objective, a provincial and municipal CED Policy Framework would promote strong, inclusive, sustainable and resilient Manitoba communities.

As part of a provincial and municipal CED Policy Framework, the following CED principles should, wherever possible, be incorporated into all government policies and programs:

1. Use of locally produced goods and services
2. Production of goods and services for local use
3. Local re-investment of profits
4. Long-term employment of local residents
5. Local skill development
6. Local decision-making
7. Public health
8. Physical environment
9. Neighbourhood stability
10. Human dignity
11. Interdepartmental and Intergovernmental collaboration

**Whereas:** Manitoba has implemented a cross-governmental CED policy framework with an accompanying lens and has established a Community and Economic Development Committee of Cabinet to oversee this framework.

**Whereas:** Many municipalities in Manitoba should adopt and apply a CED lens and ensure that all departments use it to assist them in applying CED principles to their policies and programs.

### **Be It Resolved That:**

CCEDNet – Manitoba work to strengthen the awareness, understanding, and implementation of the CED Policy Framework and Lens across all government departments at the provincial level and;

### **Be it Further Resolved That:**

CCEDNet – Manitoba work to strengthen the awareness, understanding, and implementation of the CED Policy Framework and Lens with municipal governments throughout Manitoba

## 2011-14 Social Enterprise Capacity Building

**Whereas:** Social enterprises in Manitoba use a business model to build fairer and stronger local economies, create jobs and important community services, reduce poverty and renew communities, and create more sustainable environments. However, most social entrepreneurs lack the required skills to succeed.

**Whereas:** Ensuring that social entrepreneurs have the required skills will strengthen the capacity of social enterprises as well as ensure their intended social, economic, and environmental outcomes.

**Whereas:** Aside from recent initiatives in support of co-op development, the Province of Manitoba currently does not provide adequate resources required to capture opportunities for the creation, growth, and strengthening of social enterprises in Manitoba.

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba has adopted the Community Economic Development Policy Framework and Lens, signed on as a Purchaser with the Social Purchasing Portal, and created a Social Enterprise Working Group in recognition of the need to further develop supports for social enterprise development.

**Whereas:** Strengthening the capacity of social enterprises will result in greater return on investment to government and society, and will result in fairer and stronger local economies, more jobs for people with barriers to employment, important communities services, reduced poverty, renewed communities, and more sustainable environments.

**Be It Resolved That:**

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

## 2011-15 Social Enterprise Animation

**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba invests significant resources in supporting the creation and growth of businesses in Manitoba. Social enterprises in Manitoba use a business model to build fairer and stronger local economies, create jobs and important community services, reduce poverty and renew communities, and create more sustainable environments.

**Whereas:** Creating, growing, and strengthening social enterprises will scale up their impact and their intended social, economic, and environmental outcomes.

**Whereas:** Aside from recent initiatives in support of co-op development, the Province of Manitoba currently does not provide adequate resources required to capture opportunities for the creation, growth, and strengthening of social enterprises in Manitoba.

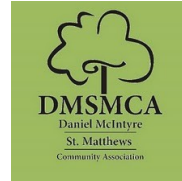
**Whereas:** The Province of Manitoba has adopted the Community Economic Development Policy Framework and Lens, signed on as a Purchaser with the Social Purchasing Portal, and created a Social Enterprise Working Group in recognition of the need to further develop supports for social enterprise development.

**Whereas:** Creating, growing, and strengthening social enterprises will result in greater return on investment to government and society, and will result in fairer and stronger local economies, more jobs for people with barriers to employment, important communities services, reduced poverty, renewed communities, and more sustainable environments.

### **Be It Resolved That:**

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

# The Canadian CED Manitoba



*...and each of our valued Individual Members*

Join the Network at: [www.ccednet-rcdec.ca](http://www.ccednet-rcdec.ca)