

The Canadian **CED** Network



Towards Strong, Fair, Sustainable Communities

The Canadian CED Network – Manitoba's Policy Resolutions 2013

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



www.ccednet-rcdec.ca

Coordinator's Message

During the fall of 2012, members of the Canadian Community Economic Development Network – Manitoba (CCEDNet-Manitoba) worked together to create a set of policy resolutions that would articulate policy priorities for the network and for our communities. These resolutions describe the current context and conditions in the relevant area of CED activity. They also explain how a policy change would impact those CED activities and the communities who benefit from them. Finally they clearly state a position and/or policy that CCEDNet-Manitoba could advance in the coming years.

An in-person member meeting was held on November 14th, 2012 at St. Matthews Maryland Church. Each resolution was read in full and explained by the member who was moving the resolution. The merits of the resolution were discussed and debated, and then each resolution was voted on by the members of the network who were in attendance.

This document represents the set of policy resolutions that was approved at this meeting. Some address needs that allow communities to participate in CED activities (such as access to housing, child care, and accessibility rights). Others support specific areas of CED activity (such as job creation, education and training, community owned renewable energy, social enterprise, and housing co-operatives). These constitute important pieces of the CED puzzle which represents our members' work of building fairer and stronger local economies, reducing poverty and homelessness, and creating more sustainable communities.

It is not an exhaustive or comprehensive set of policies. However, along with CCEDNet-Manitoba's 2011 and 2012 policy resolutions, it provides a solid collection of ideas that would create significant change in people's lives and in our communities if they were to be implemented. It would also create a more supportive and enabling environment in which our members could more effectively achieve their missions and goals. These are the priorities of our membership for 2013. They will be revisited when we look ahead to 2014 and provide an opportunity once again for the membership to draft resolutions and collectively decide on which to adopt as priorities for our network in Manitoba.



Brendan Reimer, Regional Coordinator – Prairies & Northern Territories



About the Canadian CED Network – Manitoba

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

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

The goal of CCEDNet-Manitoba is to promote CED as a comprehensive and integrated approach to improving economic, social, and environmental conditions in communities. This approach understands that solutions to complex community challenges will be most successful and sustainable when they are community-led. Our focus, as directed by our members, revolves around communications and information brokering, research on innovative and effective practice, network building, promoting CED policy, leadership and skill development opportunities, and building the capacity of non-profit organizations.

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

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

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

Policy Resolutions 2013

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¹ Amendment to 2012-3

2013-1 Community Owned Wind Power

Whereas: Manitoba is one of the windiest jurisdictions in North America.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to developing 1000 MW of wind power before 2015, 50 MW of which would be from community owned wind power projects.

Whereas: Community owned wind power projects are comprised of large wind turbines (rather than small wind turbines), owned by Manitoba residents, usually in a co-op, and well suited to be owned by First Nations and rural community members.

Whereas: Community owned wind power projects generate and sell renewable energy, and are owned directly by Manitobans through their collective investments in the co-operative. This model empowers communities by enabling local residents to own and direct local economic development in a way that ensures profits remain in Manitoba.

Whereas: Manitoba communities seek to keep economic development dollars in the province, particularly in rural communities. Studies have shown that community owned wind power projects produce more than three times the local economic benefits compared to large projects that are owned by outside investors.

Whereas: The capital costs of community owned wind power projects can be partially offset by the bulk purchasing of turbines and by organizing the construction of several projects back to back. In addition, projects can be sized to meet local power needs only and therefore reduce transmission and export costs.

Whereas: There are no known community owned wind power projects that public utilities have voluntarily supported without being regulated, legislated or directed to do so.

Whereas: There are no provisions in the Manitoba Hydro Act directing Hydro to purchase power from community owned wind power projects – therefore there is no market for the power.

Whereas: The most common form of government direction to utilities regarding community owned wind power is called a “Feed-In-Tariff” or FIT. A FIT is a price for community owned wind power that is determined by an independent committee and that utilities have to pay.

Whereas: Many jurisdictions around the world, including Ontario, Nova Scotia, Germany, Spain, and France have implemented FIT policies with great success that have resulted in significant rural economic development.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to amend the Manitoba Hydro Act to recommit Manitoba Hydro to support the development of 50 MW of community owned wind power by:

- (a) Implementing a long-term Feed-In-Tariff along with provisions to appoint an independent committee to set an acceptable price
- (b) Allowing and directing Manitoba Hydro to purchase power from community owned wind power projects and that these projects be developed in consultation by the communities affected.
- (c) Exploring opportunities for community-owned wind power projects on Aboriginal and rural communities.

2013-2 Child Care

Whereas: Investments in child care stimulate the local economy and create jobs. Every \$1 invested in childcare in Manitoba returns \$1.58 to rural and northern economies and \$1.38 to the Winnipeg economy. For every childcare job created, 2.15 other jobs are created or sustained. Childcare affects over 12,700 households in Winnipeg alone, allowing mothers and fathers to work or study, and to earn an estimated \$715 million per year. Accessible and affordable childcare is a major factor in helping women access education, training and paid work and therefore helps to reduce women's poverty and child poverty. Wages for child care assistants and Early Childhood Educators brings money to families and the local economy.

Whereas: High quality early learning and child care services promote healthy child development, identify children with additional support needs and provide enhanced early intervention programs, and assist parents in their important role as their child's first teacher.

Whereas: The Online Child Care Registry indicates demand for child care services by age and by community. According to the Registry, there are at least 11,400 children on the wait list for child care spaces. Wait times range from months to years across all age groups. The distribution of childcare services tends to advantage higher-income neighbourhoods with greater social capital and disadvantage lower-income neighbourhoods.

Whereas: It is difficult to attract and retain a diverse and qualified child care workforce which creates an imbalance between the number of new spaces and the availability of the childcare workforce. The majority of child care centre employees are 3 to 5 years behind in competitive wages."Around 30% of licensed child care centres still cannot recruit employees with the qualifications required by the Community Child Care Standards Act.

Whereas: There is a pressing need for culturally and linguistically appropriate services for Aboriginal, Francophone and other minority communities. This requires more resources and training supports for Aboriginal, Francophone and other minority communities to get into the childcare profession.

Whereas: The Government of Manitoba is committed to reducing poverty through the Poverty Reduction Strategy Act. The All Aboard Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion strategy has identified Early Childhood Development and Parenting Supports as a priority area that the strategy will focus on between 2012-2016.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba work with the child care sector to urge the Province of Manitoba to:

- (a) Create enough new licensed early learning and child care spaces to meet the demand for child care services as determined by the Online Child Care Registry, with priority given to creating child care spaces in lower-income neighbourhoods including in rural and Northern communities.
- (b) Fund a provincial salary scale that is at current market competitive rates and that applies to all child care professionals.
- (c) Invest in resources and training supports to recruit, train and retain Aboriginal, Francophone and Visible Minority communities to the childcare profession.

2013-3 Strong & Effective Provincial Accessibility-Rights Legislation

Whereas: Manitobans with disabilities face a multitude of barriers that prevent their full participation in the economy and in their communities in areas including education, job training, communications, housing, public and private transportation, health care and government services.

Whereas: The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, the Canadian Human Rights Act and the Manitoba Human Rights Code reflect an abiding commitment to equitable access for persons with disabilities as a basic human right.

Whereas: Human rights complaints based on disability discrimination have represented almost 40% of all complaints lodged with the Manitoba Human Rights Commission over the last decade.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has established the objective of making Manitoba a leader in promoting and protecting the human rights of persons with disabilities.

Whereas: Current laws, policies and mechanisms are unable to provide for the timely and comprehensive prevention and removal of barriers.

Whereas: Barrier Free Manitoba is calling for provincial accessibility-rights legislations that will meet the following nine principles:

- Cover all disabilities;
- Reflect a principled approach to equality;
- Move beyond the complaints-driven system to comprehensively address discrimination and barriers;
- Establish a definite target date to achieve a barrier-free Manitoba;
- Require the development of clear, progressive, mandatory and date-specific standards in all major areas related to accessibility that will apply to public and private sectors;
- Establish a timely and effective process for monitoring and enforcement of the standards;
- Incorporate ongoing leadership roles for the disability community;
- Supersede all other provincial legislation, regulations or policies which provide lesser protections; and
- Not diminish other legal and human rights protections.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba support Barrier Free Manitoba's call for strong and effective provincial accessibility-rights legislation in Manitoba.

2013-4 Energy Savings Act: Maximizing Potential through Social Enterprise

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has passed Bill 24, The Energy Savings Act, which is the first legislation of its kind in North America. It makes efficiency improvements accessible to all Manitobans through an innovative on-meter financing mechanism, and creates potential for poverty reduction, community renewal, and social enterprise development.

Whereas: Bill 24 requires Manitoba Hydro to prepare an Energy Efficiency Plan by March 31, 2013 which sets out energy efficiency targets and a strategy for achieving the energy efficiency targets.

Whereas: The establishment of targets for the number of units to be retrofitted by social enterprises will help maximize the economic value of reduced poverty, incarceration rates, and homelessness which is generated by social enterprises who create jobs for individuals with barriers to employment.

Whereas: There are thousands of individuals in Manitoba with barriers to employment who stand to benefit from the training and employment opportunities provided by social enterprises.

Whereas: There is capacity in Manitoba's social enterprise sector and in community organizations to respond to the Energy Savings Act and many non-profits ready to develop social enterprises if there is a strong enough market to enter into and if they are supported in doing so.

Whereas: Manitoba Hydro manages the Affordable Energy Fund which exists to provide support for social enterprises and community organizations that assist people or neighbourhoods to realize efficiency improvements.

Whereas: The social enterprise and community economic development sectors are grounded in the community. They have unique knowledge and expertise regarding existing and potential capacity for social enterprises to carry out efficiency improvements within Manitoba communities. Furthermore, they have the community credibility, local knowledge, and organizing capacity that is required to ensure the Energy Efficiency Plan is developed and implemented in a way that maximizes the benefits generated by Bill 24.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to request that Manitoba Hydro develop the Energy Efficiency Plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders including the social enterprise and community economic development sectors.

Be it Further Resolved That: The Energy Efficiency Plan include targets for the number of units to be retrofitted annually by social enterprises as well as a strategy for achieving those energy efficiency targets which ensures:

(a) Funding for the establishment of new and the growth of existing social enterprises that can assist in the realization of efficiency improvements on a neighbourhood-wide basis.

(b) Funding for community-based organizations to work with their communities and with social enterprises to assist in the realization of efficiency improvements on a neighbourhood-wide basis with the objective of having begun work in 14 neighbourhoods by 2014.

2013-5 Affordable and Social Housing²

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

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

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

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

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

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

Whereas: Providing housing makes economic sense in two ways: First, it can be used to create local employment, using local labour to revitalize communities. These jobs, including the training for these jobs should be linked to low-income Canadians, including social housing tenants, who need these jobs the most. In this way, the creation and maintenance of Canada's social housing can help to provide a pathway out of poverty.

² Amendment to 2012-3

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

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba will continue to work with the Right to Housing Coalition to ensure that:

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

Municipal governments regulate the conversion of rental stock to condominium when vacancy rates fall below 4%.

The City of Winnipeg continue to fund the Housing Rehabilitation and Investment Reserve or subsequent relevant budget reserve and develop a regular and transparent process for reviewing and adjusting its size to ensure it adequately meets housing needs in Winnipeg.

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

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

2013-6 Housing Cooperatives – End of Operating Agreements

Whereas: There are more than 45 housing cooperatives in Manitoba providing more than 2,700 families with safe, affordable homes

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

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

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to increasing the number of safe affordable housing units available to Manitobans and has already developed a Co-op Visioning Strategy and committed to the co-construction and co-production of this strategy with the co-op community;

Whereas: The Government of Canada announced a renewal of the Affordable Housing Initiative to 2014 which provides an opportunity to construct a significant number of additional cooperative homes to address the needs of Manitobans for safe affordable housing.

Whereas: In 2009 The Province of Manitoba signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Cooperative Housing Federation of Canada to support and advance the operations of housing cooperatives in Manitoba and promote a long term, healthy, soundly managed cooperative housing sector.

Whereas: Over the next several years, housing cooperatives are facing the end of existing long term operating agreements which were initially negotiated with the Government of Canada, but are now administered by the Province of Manitoba

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to enter bilateral discussions with a delegation comprised of delegates from Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada, Manitoba housing cooperatives, and representatives from CCEDNet-Manitoba, for the purpose of bringing clarity to:

- (a) Financing options that will be available to housing cooperatives, with an emphasis on co-ops experiencing difficulty;
- (b) Manitoba's plans on how affordability for low-income Manitobans will be preserved when existing subsidies end and how subsidies to support the development of new affordable cooperative housing will occur;
- (c) A framework for achieving the Province of Manitoba's public policy goals for housing cooperatives, including protection of both physical assets and affordability.

2013-7 “Affordable Housing First” Land Use Policy

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

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

Whereas: The Province is committed to the creation of 1500 units of social housing within 5 years and an additional 1500 affordable housing units in the All Aboard Strategy, the Association of Manitoba Municipalities has an active resolution calling for policy measures in support of more affordable housing, and the City of Brandon has recently passed an Affordable Housing First policy for surplus land disposal.

Whereas: Providing affordable housing makes economic sense. It can be used to create local employment, using local labour to revitalize communities. These jobs, including the training for these jobs, should be linked to low-income Canadians, including social housing tenants, who need these jobs the most. In this way, the creation and maintenance of Canada’s social housing can help to provide a pathway out of poverty.

Whereas: A significant constraint for the development of additional affordable housing is the availability of reasonably priced residential land. Current efforts to access surplus government land for affordable housing development are resolved through labour-intensive, time-consuming, and unpredictable “case-by-case” determinations.

Whereas: An “Affordable Housing First” land use policy would ensure that any time government land was determined to be surplus and considered for disposal, full priority would be given to mobilizing potential partners for the creation of affordable housing on that property and only when all possible avenues for affordable housing were exhausted without resolve would the property be disposed of through traditional market means.

Whereas: Non-profit and cooperative housing is more cost-effective than public housing and retains affordability longer than affordable housing initiatives in the private sector.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba and all Manitoba Municipalities to establish “Affordable Housing First” land use policies for all provincial and municipal surplus land disposal and ensure non-profit and cooperative housing providers are prioritized for receiving surplus land for the purpose of creating affordable housing and that social enterprises be prioritized to do the work.

2013-8 Co-operative Housing Land Trust

Whereas: There are more than 45 housing cooperatives in Manitoba providing more than 2,700 families with safe, affordable homes.

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

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

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has committed to increasing the number of safe affordable housing units available to Manitobans and has already developed a Co-op Visioning Strategy and committed to the co-construction and co-production of this strategy with the co-op community;

Whereas: The Government of Canada announced a renewal of the Affordable Housing Initiative to 2014 which provides an opportunity to construct a significant number of additional cooperative homes to address the needs of Manitobans for safe affordable housing.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has a core policy interest in preserving housing affordability for Manitobans in perpetuity.

Whereas: In 2009 The Province of Manitoba signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Cooperative Housing Federation of Canada to support and advance the operations of housing cooperatives in Manitoba and promote a long term, healthy, soundly managed cooperative housing sector.

Whereas: Land acquisition and land ownership are critical components of financing the development of new affordable housing cooperative units.

Whereas: The current approaches to land leases or land purchase to finance expansion results in insufficient leveraging of a major asset, and lacks the required flexibility.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to work with the co-op housing community to ascertain the feasibility of a co-operative-based central land trust as a mechanism to finance the growth of sustainable mixed income housing in Manitoba.

Appendix

Progress Report: CCEDNet-Manitoba's Policy Resolutions 2011/12

The resolutions that follow were adopted at CCEDNet-Manitoba's Policy Summit on in November 2010 and 2011. Each resolution is followed by a brief update on the progress that has been made toward its implementation as of November 14th, 2012 when the 2012 Policy Summit took place. CCEDNet-Manitoba staff and members work individually and as part of various coalitions and working groups to advance these resolutions. CCEDNet-Manitoba will continue to work toward achieving implementation of 2011 and 2012 resolutions that have not yet been implemented.

2011 RESOLUTIONS

➤ 2011-1 Ethical Procurement

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

Actions & Progress:

Manitoba Housing is using a 'Community Forces' clause to mandate the evaluation of contracts that takes into account the added social and economic value of ethical

➤ 2011-2 Local & Sustainable Food Procurement

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province has committed to implementing a pilot initiative that will get government institutions to purchase local and sustainable food.

➤ 2011-3 Winnipeg Food Policy Council

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

Actions & Progress:

While the Winnipeg Food Policy Working Group is no longer focusing on this resolution, the Network continues to recommend its creation in its correspondence with the City of Winnipeg regarding implementation of its latest 25-year development plan, OurWinnipeg. The City has not yet committed to the creation of a Food Policy Council.

➤ 2011-6 Co-operative Vision Strategy

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

Actions & Progress:

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

➤ 2011-7 CED Tax Credit

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province has committed to simplifying the application process, ensuring support from government staff, and promoting the tax credit. Provincial staff have been identified to support community groups applying for the tax credit.

➤ 2011-8 Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation

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

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

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province introduced the Poverty Reduction Strategy Act in 2011 and released poverty reduction indicators in 2012 without accompanying targets and timelines.

2011-9 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations (NRCs)

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

Actions & Progress:

There has been no increase to core funding for NRCs in 2012. A 1% increase was announced in 2011.

➤ 2011-10 Vibrant Communities Charter

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet-Manitoba will work with all levels of government including First Nations and Métis 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.

Actions & Progress:

The Network continues to work with government and non-government partners on a number of initiatives that contribute toward achieving the vision of Vibrant Communities as outlined in the Vibrant Communities Charter.

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

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

Actions & Progress:

Provincial housing-related policies and contracts have contributed to the growth of local social enterprises and employment development programs targeting unemployed low-income individuals, which has created over 235 jobs and generated over 6.5 million dollars of work through Manitoba Housing.

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

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

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

Actions & Progress:

The Network has emphasized the need to strengthen the implementation of the CED policy framework in its correspondence with the Province and used it as leverage for the creation of new policies. At least one government department has prioritized strengthening its implementation of the CED policy framework.

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

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNetManitoba 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.

Actions & Progress:

The Province hasn't articulated a comprehensive strategy for investing in skill development and capacity building for social enterprises, but continues to support CED organizations that build capacity for social enterprises. It has created the Co-op Development Tax Credit, which provides capacity building resources for co-ops. It has confirmed support for a five-year faculty position on Co-ops at the U of W Business School. It is also supporting the creation of ENP – Manitoba which will build skills and capacity in non-profits looking to create and grow social enterprises.

➤ **2011-15 Social Enterprise Animation**

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province continues to support CED organizations that are developing social enterprises. It is also supporting the creation of ENP – Manitoba which will animate, develop, and support social enterprises.

2012 RESOLUTIONS

➤ 2012-1 Multi-stakeholder Co-operative Legislation

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

Actions & Progress:

6 co-ops have incorporated under the multi-stakeholder co-op model since the legislation passed in June 2011. The Province has 3 co-op developers actively educating and supporting groups interested in the multi-stakeholder co-op model.

➤ 2012-2 Co-operative Development Tax Credit

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province continues to fund a tax credit outreach position within the co-operative sector. Since October 2010, MB co-ops have contributed \$215,100 which provides small grants and technical assistance to new and expanding co-ops.

➤ 2012-3 Affordable and Social Housing

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

- **Municipal governments** use the planning tools and powers at its disposal to encourage the creation and preservation of affordable and social rental housing including by providing incentives to the private and social enterprise sectors to create affordable rental housing.
- **Municipal governments** regulate the conversion of rental stock to condominium when vacancy rates are too low.
- **The City of Winnipeg** continue to fund the current HRIR and UNHA, increase allocation to \$3 million to the existing HIZ, and increase the HRIR proportionally to fund any new HIZs.
- **The Province of Manitoba** follow through on its commitment to create social housing and to explore ways that it can increase the supply of affordable rental housing province-wide.
- **The Province of Manitoba** lobbies its provincial counterparts and the federal government to create and fund a national housing strategy.

Actions & Progress:

The Province has committed to the development of more than 1,000 affordable and 1,000 social housing units. The Province's Rental Roundtable is exploring ways it can increase the supply of affordable rental housing province-wide. The City of Winnipeg is in the process of developing a new housing policy and the Network is working to ensure that the priorities in this resolution are integrated into the policy.

➤ **2012-4 Co-operative Housing Development**

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province is developing a co-op housing strategy. A sector-led co-op housing policy forum took place in Sept. 2012 where policy and financing options for co-op housing development were explored for integration into the provincial co-op housing strategy. The Province is also in the process of creating a limited equity co-op housing model that it hopes will lead to the creation of more housing co-ops.

➤ **2012-5-Capacity Building Supports for Housing Co-operatives**

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province is developing a co-op housing strategy. A sector-led co-op housing policy forum took place in Sept. 2012 where capacity building supports for co-op housing development were explored for integration into the provincial co-op housing strategy. The Province has also created a Housing Co-op Developer position hosted at SEED Winnipeg.

➤ **2012-6 Multi-year, multi-program funding and integrated reporting mechanism for community-based non-profits that employ the CED model**

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

Actions & Progress:

The Province has essentially completed implementation of the pilot strategy to establish multi-year funding agreements and consistent reporting templates, and has significantly expanded participation to approximately 135 organizations provincially.

➤ **2012-7 Ensure Basic Assistance Rates Meet Basic Needs**

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

Actions & Progress:

The Network continues to work with Make Poverty History Manitoba to mobilize allies and push the Province to increase the Employment and Income Assistance Housing Allowance to 75% of median market rent.

➤ **2012-8 Enhancing Education and Training Opportunities for Social Assistance Recipients**

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

Actions & Progress:

The Network brought this resolution to a meeting with senior provincial staff and has worked with relevant stakeholders to begin to inform the Province of specific training/education programs this resolution will allow Employment and Income Assistance recipients to access.

➤ **2012-9 Tax Credit in Support of Social Enterprise**

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

Actions & Progress:

At least 2 provincial staff members are available to respond to inquiries about the tax credit, and provide technical support to those who are interested in using it. They have been monitoring its use and developing amendments as necessary to ensure its effectiveness. The tax credit has been used at least three times.

➤ **2012-10 Reducing Utility Bills While Creating Economic Opportunities for Low-Income Manitobans**

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

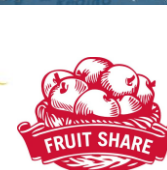
- Mandate Manitoba Hydro to ensure that 40,000 or more homes “where low income families and individuals live” (including where social assistance recipients and renters live) receive deep retrofits in the next 8 years in order to lower their utility bills;
- Take a neighbourhood approach – meaning entire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

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

Actions & Progress:

The Energy Savings Act received Royal Assent on June 14, 2012. The Network will continue to work with members and allies to achieve all components of this resolution.

The Canadian CED Network Manitoba



Together we are creating **stronger, fairer, more sustainable** communities

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