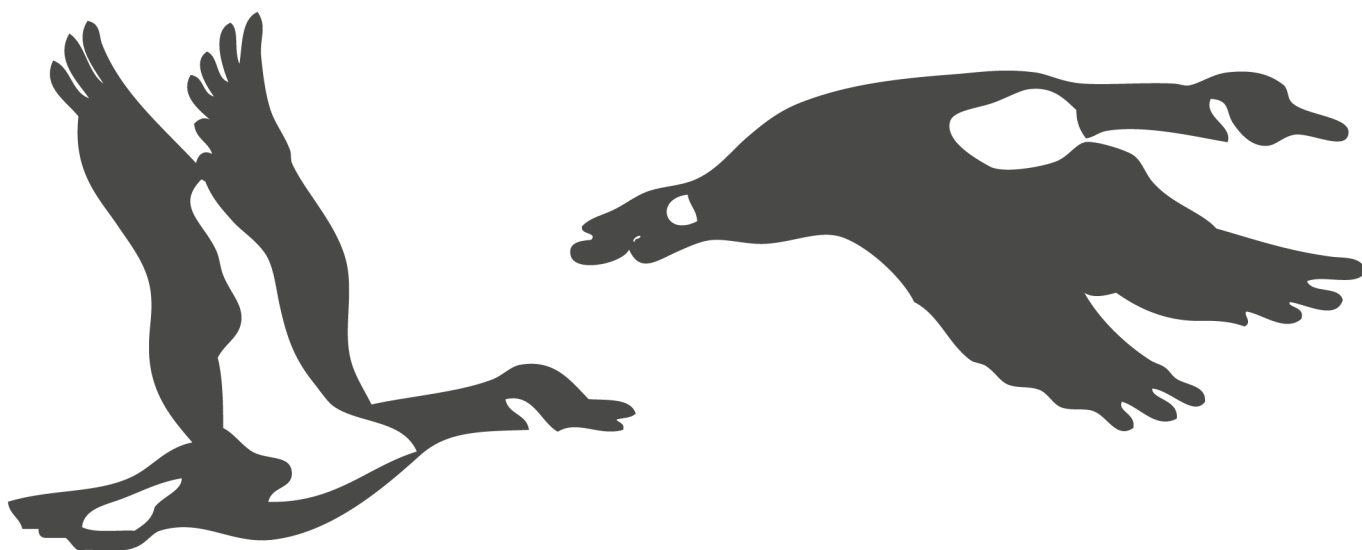


Manitoba Provincial & Municipal
Policy Resolutions 2017



Every year, members of the Canadian Community Economic Development Network – Manitoba (CCEDNet Manitoba) work together to create a pragmatic, wide-ranging and solutions-focused set of public policy resolutions to strengthen their work and address issues related to poverty, social exclusion and fair economies. Each resolution clearly states a position and/or policy change that CCEDNet Manitoba will work to advance in the coming years.

At our annual policy summit, members gather to discuss and ratify these resolutions. The collective process allows for well-rounded discussions, and not only produces smart and helpful policy suggestions, but also increases the knowledge and skills of our Network. This document includes all of CCEDNet Manitoba's current policy resolutions.

Some policy resolutions address the basic 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 and social enterprise. Many urge governments to act through more comprehensive and strategic approaches that integrate solutions to social, economic or environmental challenges. 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.

While not an exhaustive set of policies, this package provides a solid collection of ideas that if implemented, would create significant and positive change in people's lives and in our communities. 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 2017. They will be revisited when we look ahead to 2018, providing an opportunity once again for the membership to draft resolutions and collectively decide on which to adopt as priorities for our network in Manitoba.



Sarah Leeson-Klym, Manitoba Regional Director

CCEDNet Manitoba is the local chapter of the Canadian Community Economic Development Network (CCEDNet) - a national association of several hundred organizations and individuals working in every province and territory to create sustainable and inclusive communities directing their own social, economic and environmental futures. CCEDNet and its members are committed to the values of inclusion, diversity and equity. Our methods are participatory, democratic, innovative and entrepreneurial.

The CED model is action led by people locally to create economic opportunity and improve social conditions in communities, especially those who need it most. Across Manitoba, CED and social economy initiatives foster economic revitalization, local ownership of resources, poverty reduction, labour market development, social development, environmental stewardship and access to capital.

More than one hundred members are represented by CCEDNet Manitoba. Our membership is broad, and works with thousands of community members across the Province. Our membership is diverse, spanning a multitude of methods, models and organizational structures, including non-profits, co-ops, social enterprises, for-profits and individuals. We acknowledge that our work in Manitoba takes place on Indigenous land, particularly noting our offices and events in Winnipeg on Treaty 1 Territory, and the homeland of the Métis Nation.

CCEDNet Manitoba works to strengthen our members' practice, increase knowledge on CED, connect members to each other and resources and build our collective voice to speak clearly to government, the public and new partners. Through this work, CCEDNet Manitoba enables our members to engage in collaborative and efficient strategic action towards achieving their shared vision.

Our wide range of work reflects our diverse membership base, but the common objective of building strong, fair, equitable and sustainable communities is our most important commitment.

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 sleesonklym@ccednet-rcdec.ca.

Every fall, members of CCEDNet Manitoba are invited to submit policy resolutions with the support of our policy staff team. Resolutions include relevant information that clearly articulates the issue, why it matters, how it relates to CED, how it may fit in with government priorities and ends with a clear policy suggestion that outlines what needs to change.

Members gather at the Fall Policy Summit, held every November. Each submitted resolution is moved, debated, possibly amended and voted on. The event produces our final package of policy resolutions, which remain active for three years.

Following the policy summit, CCEDNet Manitoba staff develop a policy action plan taking into account potential impact, achievability, the relevant stakeholders and available resources. This plan identifies the resolutions that are led by our members and partners, and the resolutions that are led by our staff. Our policy actions include formal policy and budget submissions, research, meetings with government partners and public engagement.

CCEDNet Manitoba staff engage with members throughout the year, inviting them to participate in policy actions, and offering learning opportunities to build capacity around government relations and public policy development.

To find electronic copies of the resolutions, and updates on progress, visit www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/mbpolicy.

Our Policy Team

Kirsten Bernas

Policy & Research Manager

kbernas@ccednet-rcdec.ca

204 943 0547 ext. 4

Darcy Penner

Social Enterprise Policy Manager

d.penner@ccednet-rcdec.ca

204 943 0547 ext. 2

2017 Policy Resolutions

2017 – 1 Affordable & Social Housing*	6
2017 – 2 Investing In Community-Led Development	8
2017 – 3 Enhancing Income Supports as part of a Comprehensive Provincial Poverty Reduction Plan**	10
2017 – 4 The Cooperative Loans & Loan Guarantee Board & Housing Co-ops	11
2017 – 5 Elderly & Infirm Persons Housing Act and Tax Treatment	12
2017 – 6 Organics Disposal Ban for Manitoba's Capital Region	13
2017 – 7 Gender-Based Analysis Framework	15
2017 – 8 Reducing Emissions	16
2017 – 9 Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens	17
2017 – 10 CED Tax Credit	18
2017 – 11 Co-op Visioning Strategy	19
2017 – 12 Procurement for Community Benefit	20
2017 – 13 Living/Minimum Wage for all Manitobans	21
2017 – 14 Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy	23

2016 Policy Resolutions

2016 – 1 Creating Jobs and Improving Food Security in Northern & Remote Communities	24
2016 – 2 Poverty Reduction Plan & Legislation	25
2016 – 3 Replaced by 2017 – 3	
2016 – 4 Community Owned Green Energy	26
2016 – 5 Investing in Community Safety, Stability & Prosperity	28
2016 – 6 Rural Economic Development	30
2016 – 7 Cooperative Housing Land Trust	31
2016 – 8 Timely and Effective Implementation of The Accessibility for Manitobans Act	32
2016 – 9 Early Learning & Child Care	33
2016 – 10 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations	34
2016 – 11 Winnipeg-based Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations	35

2015 Policy Resolutions

2015 – 1 Energy Efficiency & Social Enterprise	36
2015 – 2 End of Operating Agreements	37
2015 – 3 Replaced by 2017 – 1	
2015 – 4 Replaced by 2016 – 2	
2015 – 5 Food Policy Councils	38
2015 – 6 Non Profit Organization Strategy	39
2015 – 7 Tax Credit in Support of Social Enterprise	40
2015 – 8 Labour Market Intermediaries	41
2015 – 9 Pre-Development Funding for New Co-operative Housing Projects	43
2015 – 11 Endorsement of “You Hold the Key” Cooperative Housing Campaign	44
2015 – 12 Neighbourhood Improvement Areas	45

Policy resolutions expire after three years, and must be resubmitted as new resolutions.

* Moved to amend 2015 - 3 Affordable & Social Housing

** Moved to replace resolution 2016-3 Endorsement of the “Make Poverty History Manitoba” 2016 Provincial Election Campaign

2017 – I Affordable & Social Housing

Mover: Right to Housing Coalition

Whereas: Although vacancy rates in Manitoba's cities are creeping up (Winnipeg's vacancy rate for a two bedroom apartment has gone from less than 1% to 3.2%, Thompson's from .2% to 2.2% and Brandon's from less than .1% to 2.5%), many Manitobans continue to experience an affordable housing crisis. Far too many households spend 50% or more of their income on rent, putting them at significant risk of losing their housing, their health and their spirit.

Whereas: Federal tax structures and the lack of a national housing strategy have, over the past 40 years, slowed the creation of social and affordable rental housing. Our existing stock is eroding through aging, demolition, expiring federal operating agreements and conversion to condominium, and is not being adequately replaced. These factors have escalated rents to make them unaffordable to a growing number of people, especially the most vulnerable (those on a fixed income, persons with disabilities, newcomers, women and Indigenous people).

Whereas: Affordable housing is a key piece of neighbourhood renewal and a necessary foundation for neighbourhood and family stabilization. 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: All three levels of government have to play a role in affordable and social housing. The Province of Manitoba and the City of Winnipeg can be proactive in working with the federal government as it creates and funds its national housing strategy.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba can add to the supply of social and affordable housing through new builds and new subsidies, however, it has no current commitment to increase supply. Rent Assist continues to be available to support low-income Manitobans in private rental housing. The Province can also help build the capacity of community organizations to take advantage of funding opportunities to create new social housing. Ongoing resources for capital repairs and maintenance in public housing units are needed to preserve the existing stock, as are investments in addressing expiring federal operating agreements. Public housing tenants require access to resources and opportunities (e.g. mental health services, literacy training, job training, education and childcare) that enable them to maintain their tenancy, meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg passed the Housing Policy Implementation Plan in 2014. It commits to the creation of 750 new rental units only 10% of which are to be affordable. Other Canadian cities are developing affordable rental housing at a significantly higher rate.

Whereas: The City Of Winnipeg is committed to supporting neighbourhood renewal and the creation of affordable housing through the Housing Rehabilitation Investment Reserve (HRIR), however, the HRIR budget allocation is not sufficient to address the current rental housing shortage. The HRIR provides funding for housing development and renewal to the five Housing Improvement Zones. The Housing Policy Implementation Plan will expand access to funding for other neighbourhoods. Significant increases to the HRIR allocation are required to ensure the City has sufficient capacity to support neighbourhood renewal and affordable housing development.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg has developed two documents that direct it to be more proactive in housing and that outline how this could be achieved: Innovative Practices in the Provision of Affordable Housing and the Complete Communities Direction Strategy, part of the OurWinnipeg development plan.

** Moved to amend resolution 2015-3 Affordable & Social Housing*

2017 – I Affordable & Social Housing Cont'd

Whereas: The City of Brandon passed an Affordable Housing First policy for surplus land disposal. A significant constraint for the development of additional affordable housing is the availability of reasonably priced residential land. Brandon's policy can help ensure that full priority is given to mobilizing potential partners for the creation of affordable housing on surplus land before the property is disposed of through traditional market means.

Whereas: Providing housing is cost effective compared to the costs associated with 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. Furthermore, housing can be used to create employment and training opportunities for people commonly shut out of the workforce, including social housing tenants. This helps generate new tax revenues and keeps money circulating in the local economy.

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

- a. The City of Winnipeg supports Provincial and National affordable housing initiatives by using the planning, regulatory and financial tools and powers at its disposal to support affordable rental housing and social housing.**
- b. The City of Winnipeg continues 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.**
- c. Municipal governments in Manitoba regulate the conversion of rental stock to condominiums when vacancy rates fall below 4%.**
- d. The Province of Manitoba and all Manitoba municipalities establish a policy for all surplus land disposals that ensures non-profit and cooperative housing providers are prioritized for receiving surplus land for the purpose of creating affordable housing.**
- e. The Province of Manitoba eliminates the further erosion of rent-geared-to-income housing, such that the existing commitment to create 500 each of new social and affordable housing units represents a net increase in social housing, while also planning for further net increases, beyond these existing commitments, to the supply of affordable and social rental housing province-wide for those most in need.**
- f. The Province of Manitoba continue to make Rent Assist available to low-income Manitobans on and off of EIA and maintain the legislated formula for calculating Rent Assist.**
- g. The Province of Manitoba make annual investments of at least \$126M to meet the estimated need for capital repairs and maintenance in public housing units by 2020.**
- h. The Province of Manitoba ensure that all Manitoba Housing tenants have access to tenant-driven resource centres that offer comprehensive supports either on site or nearby.**
- i. The Province of Manitoba builds the capacity of non-profit and co-op housing providers to create new social housing projects in order to ensure that communities in most need of housing have improved access to housing funding.**
- j. The Province of Manitoba lobbies its provincial counterparts and the federal government to create and fund a national housing strategy.**

2017 – 2 Investing In Community-Led Development

Mover: Daniel McIntyre St. Matthews Community Association

Whereas: Neighbourhoods Alive! (NA!) is a unique program that supports a community economic development (CED) approach to neighbourhood revitalization in urban and rural communities across Manitoba. It recognizes that complex community challenges like unemployment, urban and rural decline, poverty, social exclusion and environmental degradation require comprehensive responses, and that those responses have proven to be most effective and sustainable when they are community-led. NA! enables communities to respond to these challenges with a multi-pronged approach that acknowledges the connections between employment, training, education, safety, crime prevention, housing, physical improvements, recreation, food security, social/community bridge building and more.

Whereas: NA! is viewed nationally as a best practice model for supporting targeted and community-driven neighbourhood revitalization. Its targeted approach, which invests in neighbourhoods that are in need of physical, social, economic and cultural revitalization, is reversing trends of underpopulation, poverty, crime and property decline in Manitoba's most marginalized communities. Its community-driven approach recognizes that communities are best suited to take the lead in identifying and addressing their unique challenges, opportunities and solutions.

Whereas: NA! increases the efficiency and efficacy of community-based organizations by streamlining and eliminating the duplication of their services and programming, and by coordinating funding allocations toward initiatives that target community priorities. This is facilitated by the Neighbourhood Development Assistance program (NDA), which provides up to five years of core funding to 13 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations (NRCs) across Manitoba. This funding enables each NRC to develop a community-driven five-year neighbourhood revitalization plan that is consistent with the principles of CED. It also enables NRCs to coordinate community efforts and funding toward achieving the long-term vision set out in the revitalization plan.

Whereas: NA! also offers additional flexible funding programs (e.g. the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, the Community Initiatives Program) that enable community-based organizations to leverage additional non-government resources for innovative initiatives that take a CED approach to addressing community-prioritized challenges and opportunities that are identified in neighbourhood revitalization plans.

Whereas: The last completed evaluation of NA! in 2010 found that NDA funding contributed greatly to improved coordination of neighbourhood revitalization efforts. However, the evaluation found that the original neighbourhoods included in NA! continue to experience issues related to safety, economic hardship and a lack of affordable housing, and that neighbourhood revitalization work is still needed. There is no short-term solution for transforming social, economic and environmental conditions in Manitoba's struggling communities. Community organizations doing this work require sustained, long-term funding that enables them to take corresponding long-term and strategic action.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba passed the Community Renewal Act, which supports community-based planning and renewal initiatives in designated communities. It establishes considerations for designating communities including a requirement for a community-based organization that works with residents to identify their community-renewal goals, priorities and solutions in a community-driven renewal plan. It also requires the organization to provide input on government funding requests for renewal projects within their community, and requires the Minister to take that input into account when making funding decisions. The Act establishes a community renewal office within government to continue the operation of the NA! Program, a deputy ministers committee on community renewal and a citizens-based community renewal advisory committee.

2017 – 2 Investing In Community-Led Development Cont'd

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to make a long-term commitment to:

- a. **Supporting community-led development like the Neighbourhoods Alive! model, especially the following key features:**
 1. **A targeted approach that identifies and invests in key neighbourhoods in the greatest need of physical, social and economic revitalization.**
 2. **A community-driven approach that enables communities to take the lead in identifying and addressing their unique challenges and opportunities.**
 3. **A requirement for Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations to develop community-driven five-year neighbourhood revitalization plans that enhance the efficiency of local revitalization efforts.**
 4. **The Neighbourhood Development Assistance program that provides up to five years of core funding to Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations.**
 5. **Flexible funding programs that enable community-based organizations to take a multi-pronged approach to addressing local challenges and opportunities.**
 6. **A requirement for neighbourhood revitalization plans and community-led development initiatives to demonstrate adherence to the CED principles.**
- b. **Continuing and enhancing funding for community-led development like Neighbourhoods Alive!.**

2017 – 3 Enhancing Income Supports as part of a Comprehensive Provincial Poverty Reduction Plan*

Mover: Social Planning Council of Winnipeg

Whereas: Far too many Manitobans continue to live with inadequate incomes and face multiple barriers, which impacts their health and wellbeing, and prevents their full participation in the community. Indigenous people, newcomers, people with a disability, people who experience mental illness, single parents, seniors, women, Two Spirit, transgender, transsexual, gender variant and non-binary people are more likely to live in poverty.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba passed The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act in 2011 and launched *ALL Aboard: Manitoba's Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy* in 2012, which included seven priority areas for action between 2012 and 2016 and a suite of 21 indicators to track progress. Legislation requires the Strategy to be updated in 2017. Budget 2016 notes the new provincial government's commitment to develop a comprehensive plan to address poverty as part of Budget 2017.

Whereas: A comprehensive and integrated approach must be taken to effectively address the multiple and inter-related causes and consequences of poverty and social exclusion. Such an approach is outlined in *The View from Here 2015*, a community-based poverty reduction plan for Manitoba that was endorsed by more than 100 organizations. It calls for investments in food security, childcare, housing, job training, wages, income supports, education, mental health and other social services.

Whereas: Make Poverty History Manitoba (MPHM) is a collaborative coalition working for the elimination of poverty in Manitoba. It is leading a campaign based on community consultation that is calling on the Province of Manitoba to:

- Include a comprehensive poverty reduction plan in Budget 2017. It is also calling for this plan to be developed in consultation with community and to include targets and timelines for reducing poverty.
- Ensure that Manitoba's comprehensive poverty reduction plan include an increase to the basic needs benefit in Budget 2017.

Whereas: EIA's basic needs budget has barely increased in two decades while the cost of living has gone up by more than 40 percent. Single adults and persons with mental or physical disabilities on EIA have not been supported as much as families, and live in deep poverty with total incomes that equal 53% and 68% of the poverty line, respectively.

Whereas: Replacing EIA's basic needs budget with a new and enhanced portable benefit for low-income Manitobans, on and off EIA, could bring the total incomes of all Manitobans to at least 75% of the poverty line. This enhanced benefit would target single adults and persons with a physical or mental disability as families already have total incomes above 75% of the poverty line.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba:

- Endorse Make Poverty History Manitoba's campaign urging the Province of Manitoba to increase the basic needs benefit through a new and enhanced portable benefit for people on and off EIA, as part of a comprehensive provincial poverty reduction plan.**
- Advance this campaign at every available opportunity.**
- Encourage CCEDNet Manitoba members to consider endorsing the campaign.**

* Moved to replace resolution 2016-3 Endorsement of the "Make Poverty History Manitoba" 2016 Provincial Election Campaign

2017 – 4 The Cooperative Loans & Loan Guarantee Board and Housing Co-ops

Moved by: Cooperative Housing Development Group

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

Whereas: Housing cooperatives are much more affordable than average private sector rental costs and create more permanent community assets. They also offer housing security through democratic decision-making by co-op members and build capacity in members through their participation in the governance structure.

Whereas: Manitoba has continued to see the development of new housing cooperatives that provide quality affordable housing on a non-profit and democratic basis and that such recent developments have required a more innovative approach to financing which includes a higher threshold of member participation through purchase of shares.

Whereas: Conventional credit union financing requires a level of confirmed share purchase that exceeds 80% and often approaches 100% of the target before construction can begin; credit unions have taken a leadership role in financing cooperatives.

Whereas: The Cooperative Loans and Loan Guarantees Board exists to provide “financing of last resort” to assist viable cooperatives in their expansion or development but historically housing cooperatives have not been able to access guarantees.

Whereas: The Cooperative Loans and Loans Guarantees Board recently provided bridge financing in the form of a guarantee to the Springfield Seniors Non-Profit Housing Cooperative, and that financing successfully accelerated the construction of 47 units of housing at negligible risk or cost to the Province of Manitoba or the credit union.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Cooperative Loans and Loan Guarantees Board entrench the inclusion of non-profit housing cooperatives within their eligibility criteria, and maintain this practice as a cost effective means to reducing barriers to the development of affordable housing.

2017 – 5 Elderly & Infirm Persons Housing Act and Tax treatment

Moved by: The Co-op Housing Development Group

Whereas: Social housing saves public money through reduced health, social services, and justice system costs and gives low-income people the ability to live in secure and permanent housing.

Whereas: The provincial government passed the *Elderly and Infirm Person's Housing (E&IPH) Act* in order to provide financial assistance to social housing projects for Manitoba's low and moderate income seniors.

Whereas: This legislation provides an exemption from school tax for eligible E&IPH projects.

Whereas: The provincial assessment department classifies E&IPH projects as "Institutional" rather than "Residential."

Whereas: This reclassification increases the rate of municipal tax for E&IPH projects by 44%.

Whereas: This increase in municipal tax offsets to a large degree the savings due to the exemption in school tax.

Be it Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to permit E&IPH housing projects to retain their "Residential" classification and to recommend that the City of Winnipeg do likewise.

2017 – 6 Organics Disposal Ban for Manitoba's Capital Region

Mover: Green Action Centre

Whereas: In signing the Vancouver Declaration, Premier Pallister has committed Manitoba to implement greenhouse gas mitigation policies that meet or exceed Canada's 2030 target of a 30% reduction below 2005 levels of emissions.

Whereas: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change indicates that the global warming potential (GWP) of methane is 28-36 times greater than carbon dioxide over a 100-year period, and the GWP of nitrous oxide is nearly 300 times that of carbon dioxide.

Whereas: Manitoba's two largest emitters of greenhouse gases are Koch Fertilizer Plant and Brady Road Resource Management Facility. Chemical fertilizers release nitrous oxide into the atmosphere, and the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter in landfills releases methane into the atmosphere. Aerobic composting not only eliminates methane emissions, it creates a natural fertilizer that sequesters carbon from the atmosphere.

Whereas: Statistics Canada and the Compost Council of Canada indicate that up to 50% of the residential waste stream is compostable. Per capita, Canadians are one of the highest waste-producing OECD countries, and Manitobans are the third highest waste producers in this country, exceeded only by Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Whereas: There is a strong correlation between provincial policies and municipal action when it comes to the management of organics. Nova Scotia has the lowest per capita waste generation rate among the Canadian provinces, thanks to a full organics ban introduced in 1998 that diverts all compostable material (including yard waste and food scraps) from the landfill. In the absence of a full provincial organics ban, a regional ban can provide crucial leadership without insisting that a one-size-fits-all approach can address the unique requirements for composting in northern regions of Manitoba.

Whereas: The Manitoba Capital Region includes 16 municipalities and represents roughly two-thirds of the province's population. The Government of Manitoba has a strong commitment to the Manitoba Capital Region, and the Partnership of the Manitoba Capital Region has identified two goals that are directly compatible with an organics ban: i) explore opportunities to implement new technologies and practices for waste management, and ii) reduce greenhouse gases.

Whereas: Winnipeg is the largest city in the Manitoba Capital Region, and the last city of its size in Canada without a residential composting program. Progress on implementing curbside organics collection in Winnipeg has been stalled multiple times, and these delays have indirect costs for taxpayers. Elected officials continue to suggest that composting is an optional route for disposal, rather than an urgent necessity for mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Whereas: The Federation for Canadian Municipalities estimates that composting creates up to seven times the number of jobs as landfilling. As long as composting organics remains optional, most businesses will continue to send compostable waste to the landfill. This discourages the development of composting businesses and social enterprises that can support municipalities by serving the industrial, commercial and institutional (ICI) sector.

Whereas: Local communities and businesses have been diverting organics from the Brady Road Resource Management Facility for at least 15 years, providing employment and improving community volunteerism, yet these efforts are rarely supported by provincial and municipal policies or funding. Requests for waste management proposals continue to rely on outside expertise, stunting the growth of local expertise within existing community and non-profit organizations, social enterprises and small businesses.

2017 – 6 Organics Disposal Ban for Manitoba’s Capital Region

Cont’d

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to announce a deadline of 2020 for a full organics disposal ban in the Manitoba Capital Region.

Be It Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to support the transition to improved organics management by:

- a. Offering a financial incentive to approved transfer stations and facilities that compost organic material in the Manitoba Capital Region.
- b. Introducing and enforcing a phased fine for any organic material that is landfilled in the Manitoba Capital Region after 2020, with an initial threshold of 25% organic matter landfilled and decreasing to 5% by 2023.
- c. Making municipal waste management plans that include the diversion and composting of organic materials mandatory for the Manitoba Capital Region.
- d. Creating a provincial waste management plan that builds on the community expertise gathered in earlier government consultations.
- e. Implementing policies, funding and social procurement programs to support small businesses, social enterprises, and community initiatives that meet environmental, social and economic goals (i.e. diverting organics from landfills, improving community sustainability resources and providing local training and jobs).

2017 – 7 Gender-Based Analysis Framework

Moved by: West Central Women's Resource Centre

Whereas: Women make up 50.2% of Manitoba's population and yet remain significantly underrepresented as elected officials, making up approximately one quarter at all political levels (25% civic, 23% provincial and 26% federal). Women are underrepresented in senior management positions within Manitoba's civil service. They have lower employment rates than men across most age brackets and average weekly earnings that were 76.8% the earnings of men (2014).

Whereas: Women have higher poverty rates (according to the LICO-AT) than men across most age categories and family types. The gender gap is most significant among single Manitobans under 65 years of age – with poverty rates of 22.7% for males and 39.1% for females (2011), and with 57% of single women under 65 living with incomes that are 50% or more below the poverty line compared to 39% of men. Among all family types, female lone-parent families were the most likely to live in poverty with a poverty rate of 34.3%. High rates of poverty and low employment rates are more pronounced for racialized women. The rate of violent crime against women in Manitoba is double the national average and the second highest rate in the country.

Whereas: Women contribute more than double the amount of hours per week than men in unpaid labour both inside and outside the home (50.1 hours for women vs. 24.4 hours per men), including child care, senior care and volunteer work, making valuable contributions to the provincial economy.

Whereas: A gender-based analysis (GBA) framework can improve socio-economic outcomes for women by ensuring that women are taken into consideration in all government policies, programs and legislation. It can lead to greater investment in initiatives that benefit women. Women get left behind when government initiatives fail to factor in their unique circumstances. For example, women's access to training, education and employment is impacted by whether or not a GBA framework is applied to childcare policies. Women's safety is impacted by whether or not a GBA framework is applied to violence prevention policies. Women's poverty rates are impacted by whether or not a GBA framework is applied to poverty reduction strategies.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba and Manitoba municipalities do not appear to apply a GBA framework to government policies, programs and legislation.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has promised to make Manitoba "the most improved province in the country." Applying a GBA framework to all government policies, programs and legislation would improve the lives of women in Manitoba. Winnipeg was the first city in North America to join the UN Women's Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces Initiative to reduce sexual violence against women and girls.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba does not currently recognize that there is more than just women and men, and there is limited socio-economic data available for these demographics. However, it is known that Two Spirit, transgender, transsexual, gender variant and non-binary identifying individuals experience higher rates of poverty and social exclusion.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba and all Manitoba municipalities to apply a gender-based analysis framework to all government policies, programs, and legislation.

Be it Further Resolved: That CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba and all municipalities to recognize Two Spirit, transgender, transsexual, gender variant and non-binary individuals and include in the gender-based analysis.

2017 – 8 Reducing Emissions

Mover: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives – Manitoba

Whereas: Climate change is a defining issue of our time, imposing high and escalating costs on society over the coming decades and centuries. It requires clear, effective and decisive action to reduce emissions. The OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) estimates that every dollar the industrialized world fails to invest in clean energy today will cost more than four dollars down the road.

Whereas: Manitoba is not reducing emissions. Our GHG emissions are approximately 15% higher today than they were in 1990, and 22.3% above the level to comply with the Kyoto Protocol and Manitoba's Bill 15, *The Climate Change and Emissions Reduction Act* (2014 numbers, Climate Change Connection).

Whereas: Imposing a price on carbon is only one policy mechanism by which to reduce carbon emissions. Many experts, including economist Mark Jaccard, prefer strong regulations that set clear and realistic guidelines for various industries.

Whereas: Notwithstanding the above, PM Trudeau has aggressively stated that if provinces don't impose a price on carbon, the federal government will impose its own price by 2018. A variety of other jurisdictions around the world have already imposed a price on carbon.

Whereas: Each province has a unique emissions profile and therefore each province must (a) decide what kind of policy it will implement, and (b) how the collected funds will be used. Manitoba's largest sources of emissions include transportation, agriculture and buildings.

Whereas: While a cap-and-trade system and a carbon tax each have their benefits and drawbacks, a carbon levy (ie. tax) is a flexible, simple, immediate and scalable tool for the government to put a price on carbon.

Whereas: Revenues collected through a carbon pricing system must be recycled in a way that (a) reduces costs for low-income earners through direct transfers or tax credits and; (b) helps to deploy existing technology and best practices for emissions reduction; and (c) assists with adaptation, including urban densification strategies, the adoption of consumer electric vehicles, the improvement of best agricultural management practices and more effective waste management.

Whereas: Emissions reduction presents opportunities to reduce social costs not only in the private sector through waste remediation, but also through inclusive employment and social enterprise.

Be it resolved that: CCEDNet Manitoba work with Transition Winnipeg to urge the Province of Manitoba to:

- a. Consider imposing a carbon levy with a floor of \$30/tonne based on British Columbia's successful model, rising to \$200 over time.**
- b. Complement the carbon tax with a strong set of regulations to reduce emissions from agriculture and transportation.**
- c. Establish a carbon tax credit for Manitobans below the low-income cut-off.**
- d. Recycle the remainder of revenues to deploy low-carbon technology and energy systems that make it easier for the public to reduce their reliance on fossil fuels.**
- e. Give special attention to opportunities for social enterprises (for example, BUILD and Aki Energy) where dollars spent have a higher social impact by making employment more inclusive.**

2017 – 9 Provincial and Municipal CED Policy Framework and Lens

Mover: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives – Manitoba

Whereas: Manitoban communities face complex challenges including poverty, social exclusion, income inequality, unemployment, urban decline, environmental and ecological degradation and community sustainability. 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. In 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:

- Use of locally produced goods and services
- Production of goods and services for local use
- Local re-investment of profits
- Long-term employment of local residents
- Local skill development
- Local decision-making
- Public health
- Physical environment
- Neighbourhood stability
- Human dignity
- Interdepartmental and Intergovernmental collaboration

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has developed a cross-governmental CED Policy Framework and Lens. Manitoba municipalities should adopt and apply a similar CED lens 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.

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.

2017 – 10 CED Tax Credit

Mover: Peg City Car Co-op

Whereas: Communities acting together to create local economic opportunities that also enhance social conditions 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 responsive to local priorities, are more likely to be committed to serving the community rather than simply serving profit and have a much higher rate of sustainability. For instance, 62 per cent of new co-ops are still operating after five years, compared with 35 per cent for other new businesses. After ten years, the figures are 44 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

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

Whereas: Various financing models catered to local contexts are succeeding in supporting CED initiatives across Canada. Some include the mobilization of individuals as investors and the provision of equity investments with financial incentives. A 2013 report by CCEDNet Manitoba analyzes the need for the CED Tax Credit and provides the recommendations below.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has created the CED Tax Credit that has been successfully used to support approximately one dozen community enterprises around Manitoba, with investments of approximately \$2.25 million as of 2012, and there is more opportunity to facilitate more private investment in community initiatives.

Whereas: There is insufficient support for community groups to apply for the Manitoba CED Tax Credit. There is also 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:

- a. Streamlining and simplifying the application process for CED Tax Credit status, removing unnecessary administrative challenges and ensuring the responsible office is positioned in an appropriate government department with sufficient capacity and expertise.**
- b. Creating and implementing marketing tools in consultation with industry stakeholders to ensure community enterprises know the steps required to effectively apply for CED Tax Credit status as well as to sell shares.**
- c. Supporting a central resource housed in the cooperative community to champion the CED Tax Credit, through public promotion, applicant support and increasing capacity within the community economic development network.**
- d. Developing a strategy and tools to educate and train co-op developers, existing cooperatives in Manitoba, economic development officers and others involved in business and co-op development in Manitoba to ensure that they are confident in using and supporting the use of the CED Tax Credit model.**
- e. Create additional tax incentives for investment term renewals after five and ten years to further encourage investing in community enterprises.**

2017 – II Co-op Visioning Strategy*

Mover: Manitoba Cooperative Association

Whereas: There are more than 400 cooperatives, credit unions and caisses populaires in Manitoba, comprising of over 900,000 memberships and more than \$22 billion in assets. Co-operatives are a more sustainable business model 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: Cooperatives create economic democracy, root ownership locally, distribute profits equitably and often create jobs and services in communities where they are otherwise lacking.

Whereas: A comprehensive strategy for the strengthening and growth of cooperatives in Manitoba is required to achieve results for our economy and our communities.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba, in partnership with the cooperative sector, has co-constructed and co-implemented good policy, public education, and co-op development results from a successful first phase of the Co-op Visioning Strategy (2008-2013). The second phase of the Co-op Visioning Strategy (2014-2019) has been co-constructed with the cooperative sector.

Whereas: This strategic action plan for co-op development is most effectively rolled out through the sufficiently resourced co-implementation of its vision, policy and action plans.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to build upon its commitments to strengthening the co-op community by allocating the required resources to pursue the implementation of the second phase of the Co-op Visioning Strategy (2014-2019) in full partnership with the co-op sector.

2017 – 12 Procurement for Community Benefit

Mover: Aki Energy

Whereas: Social enterprises, cooperatives and non-profits use a business model to generate community benefits: employment, reduced poverty, environmental sustainability, reduced crime, improved health outcomes and more inclusive, strong and sustainable local economies.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba, Manitoba municipalities and the broader public sector (including crown corporations, hospitals, academia and schools) purchase significant amounts of goods and services. Increasing purchases from social enterprises, cooperatives and non-profits will scale up their positive economic, social and environmental outcomes and generate a greater return on investment to government and society.

Whereas: One exceptional example is Manitoba Housing's use of social enterprise for the construction, maintenance and energy efficiency retrofits on Manitoba's affordable housing stock. This practice has created jobs for people with barriers and has begun to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty. At the same time, energy efficiency retrofits have decreased the financial burden of rising energy bills to social housing providers and low-income households, while enhancing the sustainability of our environment. There is an immediate, attainable and cost-effective opportunity to scale these outcomes.

Whereas: The broader public sector purchases significant amounts of food for its institutions and food services. This purchasing can be leveraged to strengthen the Manitoba economy while improving health outcomes and environmental sustainability. Social enterprises, cooperatives and non-profits produce goods and services that the broader public sector purchases, with the additional value of positive economic, social and environmental outcomes.

Whereas: There have been significant cost increases in government departments that can be mitigated by social enterprises, cooperatives and non-profits. For instance, the Department of Justice's annual budget was \$586 million in 2016/17, up from approximately \$300 million in 2006. In 2010, the economic burden of diabetes in Manitoba was estimated to be approximately \$86 million in direct costs and an additional \$412 million in indirect costs.

Whereas: The value of public procurement can be greatly enhanced by intentionally generating economic, social and environmental outcomes. This can be done using the following three tools, or a blend of each:

- Demanding social, environmental and economic outcomes when purchasing goods and services by including them in the bid evaluation process, through tools such as Community Benefit Clauses;
- Purchasing the social, environmental and economic outcomes directly as a program (for instance, funding a social enterprise as a training program that also provides goods and services to government);
- Creating set-asides in purchasing that can only be accessed by social enterprises, cooperatives and/or non-profits.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba, City of Winnipeg, Manitoba municipalities and the broader public sector to implement procurement strategies that generate additional value through enhanced economic, social and environmental outcomes. These strategies should include tools for achieving the following objectives:

- a. Increased purchasing from social enterprises, cooperatives and non-profits.**
- b. Increased purchasing of local and sustainable food.**
- c. Increased job and training opportunities for people facing barriers to employment.**

2017 – 13 Living/Minimum Wage for all Manitobans

Mover: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives - Manitoba

Whereas: A living wage is the amount needed for a household to meet its basic needs, taking into account government transfers and deductions. It sets a higher test for quality of life than the minimum wage by reflecting what earners in a family really need to earn based on the actual costs of living.

Whereas: Government programs and services such as Rent Assist, child benefits, subsidized child care and affordable public transit play an important role in calculating a living wage. The more generous these government policies and programs are, the less a family requires in wages to achieve a decent standard of living. For example, the provision of universal child care lowers the effective living wage rate. It is incumbent, therefore, on employers to lobby government to provide such services.

Whereas: The living wage in Winnipeg for a family of four with two parents working full time was \$14.07/hour in 2013. An updated calculation of the living wage is expected in early 2017.

Whereas: The living wage alleviates severe financial stress for families by helping to lift them out of poverty and providing a basic level of economic security. Research has shown that paying a living wage has concrete benefits for employers including: reduced absenteeism; increased skill, morale and productivity levels; improved customer satisfaction; and enhanced employer reputations.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba and Manitoba municipalities have a significant connection with a large number of workers in Manitoba. However not all government employees, either those directly employed or those working for companies that sell goods and services to government, receive a living wage.

Whereas: 140 US cities and a number of municipalities in the United Kingdom have implemented a living wage. New Westminster, BC was the first Canadian city to implement a living wage policy. Recently the City of Vancouver launched a plan to implement a living wage and Quesnel, BC implemented a living wage policy. Both Vancouver's plan and Quesnel's policy include the companies they contract out to. In Manitoba, the Assiniboine Credit Union has adopted a living wage policy that applies to its employees.

Whereas: Paying a living wage is voluntary. By adopting a living wage policy, governments can demonstrate leadership and set an example for other employers in the private sector to emulate on a voluntary basis. This is a different approach compared to the minimum wage, which creates a mandatory 'floor' that every business is legally required to meet. Efforts to raise the minimum wage to at least a living wage are an important part of the discussion about how to end working poverty.

Whereas: From 1999 - 2015 the minimum wage was increased a small amount every October 1st. October 1st, 2016 was the first time in nearly two decades that the minimum wage was not increased. The minimum wage is still not high enough to bring full-time minimum wage workers to the poverty line, according to the Low-Income Cut Off - Before Tax (LICO-BT). Single-parent households are much more likely to live in poverty compared to households with two-parents and two children. Predictable increases to the minimum wage to a level that will bring single-parent households above the poverty line will also close the gap for one-person households and for households with two parents and two children. Predictable increases to the minimum wage ensure that businesses have an opportunity to plan for meeting those increases.

2017 – 13 Living/Minimum Wage for all Manitobans Cont'd

Whereas: Tax measures are needed to assist lower income earners. However, increases to the basic personal income tax exemption, which provide minimum benefit, should not be viewed as an alternative to increasing the minimum wage. The recent increase to the basic personal income tax exemption will provide the lowest income earners with an additional \$16 annually, compared to an additional \$400 that would come from a basic inflationary-adjusted increase to the minimum wage. Minimum wage workers spend their money in the local economy so regular increases to the minimum wage also produce greater benefit to our local economy. Further, the cumulative effect of increasing the basic personal exemption impacts all tax brackets and results in a loss of much needed tax revenue to pay for public services that all Manitobans rely on.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba and Manitoba municipalities to adopt a Living Wage Policy co-constructed with community stakeholders to ensure their employees and contracted services are paid at least a living wage.

Be it Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to incrementally increase the minimum wage through a series of pre-announced steps to the LICO-BT for a one-parent, one child household by 2020, and index annually to the LICO-BT.

2017 – 14 Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy

Mover: Manitoba Green Retrofit

Whereas: Social enterprises strategically use a business model to realize social outcomes such as the creation of jobs for people with barriers to employment, provide important community services, generate revenue for non-profits and are more effective at building fairer, stronger and more sustainable local economies and communities than traditional business models.

Whereas: Social enterprises contribute to economic growth and often prevent costly social and environmental problems.

Whereas: CCEDNet Manitoba co-developed and is co-implementing the Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy in partnership with the Province of Manitoba. The Strategy is a set of policy and programming recommendations to create a robust ecosystem for work integration social enterprises (social enterprises providing job and training opportunities for people facing barriers to employment). It focuses on:

- Identifying opportunities and mobilizing stakeholders to create new social enterprises.
- Developing management capacity, supporting networks, and enabling knowledge exchange to enhance the effectiveness of social enterprise.
- Ensuring social enterprises can access appropriate funding and financing.
- Expanding access to markets to create more jobs and other economic contributions through social enterprise.

Whereas: The Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy is a 3-year agreement between CCEDNet Manitoba and the Government of Manitoba (from 2015/16 to 2017/18). Its implementation is guided by a steering committee comprised of government and community leaders and requires \$250,000 per year.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to support social enterprise development in Manitoba by:

- a. Allocating \$250,000 toward the implementation of the Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy in 2017/18.**
- b. Allocating other financial and non-financial resources toward co-implementing the Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy in full partnership with the social enterprise sector.**
- c. Committing to co-creating and co-producing a second phase of the Manitoba Social Enterprise Strategy beginning in 2018/19.**

2016 – I Creating Jobs and Improving Food Security in Northern & Remote Communities*

Mover: Aki Energy

Whereas: A combination of factors, including but not limited to poverty, geographic remoteness and a history of colonial policies means northern and remote communities in Manitoba have an acute lack of access to healthy, affordable and culturally appropriate food. In 2011, 24% of Manitoban primary caregivers on First Nations reserves reported not being able to afford enough food for the children in their care.

Whereas: Diabetes was rare among the Aboriginal population prior to 1940, but has now reached epidemic levels in some communities across Canada. More than half of all seniors and almost one quarter of adults aged 35 to 54 in Manitoba First Nations report having diabetes. The increasing prevalence of diabetes in Manitoba First Nations is linked to a) the replacement of traditional foods, which provide a protective effect from diabetes, with imported and unhealthy foods that increase the risk of diabetes, and b) high rates of poverty.

Whereas: In 2010, the economic burden of diabetes in Manitoba was estimated to be approximately \$86 million in direct costs and an additional \$412 million in indirect costs.

Whereas: First Nations people living on reserves have access to few employment opportunities, exemplified by a formal unemployment rate for youth living on reserves of almost 50%. Social enterprises can create training and employment opportunities for people who have limited experience in the workforce.

Whereas: Investment and development in northern and remote communities will be most effective if guided by community members, thereby ensuring resources meet community needs and build leadership capacity amongst community members.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba's Northern Healthy Foods Initiative primary focus is to support local food self-sufficiency, and has taken important steps to promote local, healthy food production in many northern and remote communities through increasing opportunities for gardening, poultry raising and the harvesting of traditional foods such as fish and berries.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to support community-led efforts to address local challenges of food insecurity and unemployment in northern and remote communities by:

- a. Increasing investment in the Northern Healthy Foods Initiative to enable expanded support for existing NHFI communities and increase the number of communities able to access support through NHFI partners.**
- b. Supporting the scale up of healthy food production and consumption in northern and remote communities through approaches such as social enterprise.**

* Moved to replace policy resolution 2015 – 10 Creating Jobs and Improving Food Security in First Nations through Social Enterprise.

2016 – 2 Poverty Reduction Plan & Legislation*

Mover: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives – Manitoba

Whereas: Safe and affordable housing, sufficient healthy food, adequate income, access to childcare, education and training at all life stages, supports to attain good jobs, and health services are prerequisites 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: The Province of Manitoba passed The Poverty Reduction Strategy Act in 2011 and launched ALL Aboard: Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion Strategy in 2012, which included seven priority areas for action between 2012 and 2016 and a suite of 21 indicators to track progress. Legislation requires the Strategy to be updated in 2017. Budget 2016 notes the new provincial government's commitment to develop a comprehensive plan to address poverty as part of Budget 2017.

Whereas: Over 100 organizations endorsed The View from Here 2015: Manitobans call for a renewed poverty reduction plan, a comprehensive community-based plan, updated from the original 2009 report, which includes priority recommendations for the provincial government. The Legacy of Phoenix Sinclair: Achieving the Best for All Our Children report included a recommendation that the Province of Manitoba closely examine The View from Here 2009 and implement the outstanding recommendations.

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. Other Manitoba municipalities are taking action to reduce poverty in their communities.

Whereas: A comprehensive poverty reduction strategy 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 make ALL Aboard more comprehensive and effective by implementing the recommendations in the renewed The View from Here and by identifying outcome based targets and timelines for measuring results.

Be It Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the City of Winnipeg and Manitoba municipalities to partner with community based organizations and key stakeholders to create and implement comprehensive poverty reduction strategies with targets and timelines.

* Moved to replace resolution 2015 – 4 Poverty Reduction Plan and Legislation

2016 – 4 Community Owned Green Energy

Mover: Aki Energy

Whereas: First Nations spend large sums of money on heating their buildings on an annual basis, which is money that leaves the community having created little local employment. Some First Nations in Manitoba have to allocate more money towards electricity than is spent on housing and good food initiatives combined.

Whereas: Energy usage on First Nations can be lowered by a) insulating buildings; b) using geothermal or biomass for space heating; and c) generating electricity locally, through solar and wind power, to replace costly imported electricity.

Whereas: Four First Nations in Manitoba are saving a total of \$1 million annually through reduced energy expenses after installing geothermal energy in 400 homes. The 3-year accomplishment and \$8 million investment will be financed by reductions in energy bills. Furthermore, these investments have created approximately 40 jobs on First Nations, as well as developing the two biggest residential geothermal companies in Western Canada.

Whereas: The green energy sector is an internationally booming industry, and in the past 5 years \$25-billion has been invested in Canada's green energy sector, with employment increasing 37% to approximately 26,900 jobs. From 2010-2014, Manitoba invested \$1.7 billion in clean energy.

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

Whereas: Models of collectively owning renewable energy empower Manitoba communities to own and direct local economic development in a way that ensures profits remain in Manitoba. Local ownership of community-scale renewable power produces five times the local economic benefits compared to large projects that are owned by outside investors.

Whereas: Jurisdictions such as Germany, Denmark and Nova Scotia have successfully supported the development of community-sized renewable energy by using supportive legislation, including a "Feed-In-Tariff" (FIT), which sets (through an independent body) a fixed price utilities must pay for community-owned renewable energy, allowing predictable and stable revenue projections for the planning and financing of community-owned renewable energy.

Whereas: Manitoba Hydro allows customer-owned energy generation under 10 MW to tie into its energy grid to meet the customer's own needs and/or possibly sell the excess production to Manitoba Hydro. Generators producing less than 200 kW will be purchased at a standard residential run-off rate, while generators producing 200 kW or greater are negotiated on a case by case basis.

Whereas: Manitoba is a national leader in terms of its clean grid and commitment to renewable energy due to Manitoba Hydro, however has no community-sized wind or solar projects and the Act governing Manitoba Hydro was written in 1961, when climate change and energy-poverty were not known issues.

2016 – 4 Community Owned Green Energy Cont'd

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba and Manitoba Hydro to develop a strategy, and allocate the necessary resources, to initiate the development of renewable energy on all 63 First Nations within 10 years.

Be It Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to update the Manitoba Hydro Act to support the creation and maintenance of community-owned renewable energy, including:

- 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 renewable energy projects and that these projects be developed in consultation with the communities affected.

2016 – 5 Investing in Community Safety, Stability & Prosperity

Mover: Manitoba Green Retrofit

Whereas: The Auditor General of Manitoba reports that the Province of Manitoba has spent \$182 million in capital expenses to increase jail capacity, and will need to allocate another \$600 million to meet projected prison population growth, at a projected \$220,000 per new bed in capital costs. Operating costs are estimated at \$60,000 per year per inmate.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has a political commitment to rebuild the Dauphin jail for a capacity of 100 inmates at a capital cost estimated at over \$200 million, and the Women's Correctional Centre, completed in 2012, cost \$79.5 million for 193 beds – a capital cost of over \$400,000 per bed.

Whereas: Recidivism rates in Manitoba after two years following release are 31% (2013) when tracking new criminal convictions, and 72% (2011) when tracking new criminal charges, meaning nearly 3 out of 4 people released from custody were in contact with the criminal justice system again within two years.

Whereas: A criminal justice system focused on suppression and incarceration has failed to alleviate, and in some cases made worse, the problems of drugs, gangs and violence not only in Winnipeg's inner-city, but in jurisdictions across North America.

Whereas: Incarceration rates in Manitoba disproportionately impact the Indigenous community, in that a) 78% of inmates in Manitoba's correctional institutions are Indigenous, which is more than five times their proportion of Manitoba's population, and b) many Indigenous inmates were at one time wards of Child and Family Services.

Whereas: Living in poverty is a major risk factor contributing to incarceration. 43% of Indigenous people living in Winnipeg – compared to 16% of non-Indigenous people – have recently been estimated to be living under the low-income cut-off.

Whereas: Social enterprises in Manitoba providing employment with wrap around supports for people at high risk of offending or re-offending have demonstrated reductions in recidivism rates to approximately 20%, at a fraction of the cost of incarceration.

Whereas: In 2016/17, Manitoba Housing spent approximately \$6.6 M purchasing from social enterprises employing people involved with the justice system, or at risk of involvement with the justice system. Manitoba Housing worked with the social enterprise community to set a joint goal increasing purchasing from social enterprises to \$10 M by 2017/18.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba and Manitoba municipalities have many opportunities to increase purchasing from social enterprises within their various departments and institutions.

Whereas: The Winnipeg Police Service Strategic Plan 2015-2019: A Culture of Safety For All commits to crime prevention through social development, and the Winnipeg Police Service has been supportive of social enterprises being a component of this strategy.

Whereas: Interventions that address the root causes of crime, focusing on poverty, employment and mental health – as opposed to incarceration – are increasingly receiving bi-partisan support across North America, exemplified by organizations such as the Republican-dominated “Right on Crime” in Texas.

2016 – 5 Investing in Community Safety, Stability & Prosperity Cont'd

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to immediately reverse its trend towards increasing incarceration and instead focus on addressing the root causes of crime, including meaningful employment, through:

- a. Directing the Department of Justice to lead cross-departmental engagement with social enterprises as a component of reintegration for appropriate offenders.
- b. Ensuring social enterprises can access the necessary wrap around supports for their employees, including housing, addictions treatment and cultural healing.
- c. Reinvesting the savings accrued by social enterprise through reductions in recidivism into community-led, poverty reduction priorities.

2016 – 6 Rural Economic Development

Mover: Economic Developers Association of Manitoba

Whereas: Rural communities contributed 35% of Manitoba's GDP each year from 2002 to 2012, and constitute nearly 40% of Manitoba's population.

Whereas: Provincial funding for local economic development organizations and initiatives, such as Regional Development Corporations and Community Development Corporations, has either ceased or been drastically reduced in recent years.

Whereas: Despite the diversity of sectors that exist in rural Manitoba economies (e.g. agriculture, mining, logging, manufacturing) there are significant challenges faced by those who remain committed to maintain and grow the rural economy, including:

- Aging populations and workforces;
- Out-migration of youth;
- Labour shortages;
- Limited access to healthcare services; and
- Limited availability of affordable housing.

Whereas: In 2015 the Province of Manitoba, in partnership with the Association of Manitoba Municipalities, embarked on a consultative process to develop a long-term strategy for rural economic development.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to create, implement and resource a comprehensive rural economic development strategy that recognizes and addresses the diversity of local economies, demographics and geography in Manitoba.

Be It Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to recognize the importance of local decision-making processes and provide adequate support to achieve manageable and sustainable goals, through consultation with stakeholders.

2016 – 7 Cooperative Housing Land Trust*

Mover: Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada

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

Whereas: Housing cooperatives offer housing that is much more affordable and stable than average private sector rental costs, offer security through democratic decision making by the members, build capacity in members through their participation in the governance structure and create a permanent community asset.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has developed a Co-op Community Strategy with the co-op community. Through the Strategy, the Province of Manitoba funded the 2014 “Winnipeg Co-operative Land Trust Research: Opportunities and Barriers” that includes recommendations for further research to address the questions resulting from the research, and to initiate a community outreach component to identify partners and advocates for the development of a land trust.

Whereas: In 2009 The Province of Manitoba signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada to support and advance the operations of housing co-operatives in Manitoba and promote a long term, healthy, soundly managed cooperative housing sector. The province also maintains responsibility for the administration of existing continuing housing cooperatives that were transferred to the province by the federal government in 1998.

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 continue to work with the co-op housing community to implement the recommendations from the 2014 Winnipeg Co-operative Land Trust Research for a cooperative-based central and trust as a mechanism to finance the growth of sustainable mixed income housing in Manitoba.

**Community Land Trusts (CLTs) are locally based, private non-profit organizations that acquire and hold land for community benefit. The philosophy is based on providing perpetually affordable housing to low- and moderate-income households, through the collective sharing of resources, and equitable access.*

2016 – 8 Timely and Effective Implementation of The Accessibility for Manitobans Act

Mover: Patrick Falconer

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: In October 2013 CCEDNet Manitoba supported the call for strong and effective provincial accessibility-rights legislation in Manitoba given that existing laws, policies and mechanisms were unable to provide for the comprehensive prevention and removal of barriers.

Whereas: The Manitoba Legislature passed the landmark The Accessibility for Manitobans Act in December 2013 to provide for the comprehensive prevention and removal of barriers.

Whereas: The Accessibility for Manitobans Act establishes the Minister's responsibility for achieving significant progress toward achieving accessibility by 2023 but does not establish date-specific requirements for measures beyond the tabling of plans and reports.

Whereas: Barrier Free Manitoba is calling for the province to ensure the timely and effective implementation of The Accessibility for Manitobans Act provincial accessibility-rights legislation that will meet the following principles:

- Cover all disabilities.
- Reflect a principled approach to accessibility that respects human rights enshrined in provincial, national and international law.
- Provide for the development and enactment of mandatory and date-specific standards in all major areas related to accessibility that:
 - Apply to the governmental, private and not-for-profit sectors.
 - Provide for the prevention and systemic removal of barriers at the earliest possible date.
 - Establish, operate and report on proactive and comprehensive monitoring and enforcement of these standards.
 - Incorporate and sustain ongoing leadership roles for the disability community, as well as meaningful and timely opportunities for consultations with all persons affected by disabilities.
 - Be as transparent and open as the law allows, including the public availability of clear, accurate, complete, relevant and timely information on both process and outcomes.
 - Provide for public accountability of progress and results.
 - Provide for the completion and publication of an inclusive and independent review of the legislation and its implementation within four years of the passage of the legislation.
 - Not diminish other legal and human rights protections.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba support Barrier Free Manitoba's call for the timely and effective implementation of The Accessibility for Manitobans Act.

2016 – 9 Early Learning & Child Care

Mover: Child Care Coalition of Manitoba

Whereas: Investments in early learning and 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. Child care 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, employment and alleviating child poverty. Wages for child care assistants and Early Childhood Educators brings money to their families and the local economy.

Whereas: High quality early learning and child care services promote healthy child development, help 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 and caregiver.

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 15,000 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 newer infrastructure (i.e schools and community centres) and disadvantage lower-income neighbourhoods. Beyond that, low income families are even less likely to access quality childcare because of the \$2 per day fee for each child in fully subsidized child care unless the family is receiving social assistance.

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. Recruitment of employees with the qualifications required by the Community Child Care Standards Act continues to be a challenge in Manitoba, especially in rural and Northern regions. Some centres are less capable of recruiting and retaining staff due to higher operational costs, including rent and maintenance.

Whereas: There is a pressing need for culturally and linguistically appropriate child care services for Aboriginal, Francophone and other minority communities. This requires more resources and training supports for Aboriginal, Francophone and other minority groups to enter the child care profession. The Université de Saint-Boniface offering the francophone Early Childhood Education diploma program remains the only public post-secondary institution without child care services.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to work with the early learning and child care sector to follow the recommendations from The View From Here 2015:

- a. Add 15,000 new licensed and funded not for profit child care spaces while also investing resources to ensure existing spaces are sufficiently funded. Operating funding should be sufficient to fairly compensate and retain Early Childhood Educators and to enable the delivery of sustainable community-based and culturally-relevant early learning and child care programming for families in high socio-economic needs areas.**
- b. Invest in initiatives to recruit and train enough early childhood educators to meet the legislated requirements for proportion of trained staff in the 12,000 new spaces.**
- c. Immediately eliminate the \$2.00 daily child care fee and increase the income level at which families are eligible for a full fee subsidy, with annual indexing to ensure families do not unfairly lose out on subsidies in the future.**
- d. Establish 30 community-based Aboriginal head start programs in and around high-needs schools across Manitoba by 2020.**

2016 – 10 Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations

Mover: Daniel McIntyre / St. Matthews Community Association

Whereas: Currently in Manitoba there are thirteen 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.

Whereas: NRCs are funded by Neighbourhoods Alive! through the Neighbourhood Development Assistance (NDA) fund within the Province of Manitoba (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, West Broadway, Chalmers). 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 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.

Whereas: The last completed evaluation of the NA! program in 2010 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 NRCs funding from the NDA has not changed significantly since the beginning of this program. Many activities also considered core and ongoing by NRCs are funded through the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund (NRF) and many of these are now included in the NRCs Non-Profit Organization (NPO) Strategy multi-year agreements. This use of the NRF leaves less funding available for new and emerging projects in NRCs and other eligible communities.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba will advance the need for neighbourhood renewal corporation projects funded from the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund and included in their Non-Profit Organization Strategy agreements be moved into the Neighbourhood Development Assistance portion of the agreement, with an administrative increase to match the project (15% per project) so to make more room in the Neighbourhood Renewal Fund for community projects and create greater stability for neighbourhood renewal corporations’ core activities.

2016 – II Winnipeg-based Neighbourhood Renewal Corporations

Mover: Spence Neighbourhood Association

Whereas: Currently there are six neighbourhood renewal corporations (NRCs) doing neighbourhood revitalization work in Winnipeg communities (Central, Daniel McIntyre/St. Matthews, North End, Spence, West Broadway, Chalmers). 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.

Whereas: NRCs are funded by Neighbourhoods Alive! through the Neighbourhood Development Assistance (NDA) fund within the Province of Manitoba. Through the Housing Rehabilitation Investment Reserve, the City of Winnipeg funds \$1 million annually to housing programs and activities (e.g. neighbourhood housing plans and coordinators, repair and rehabilitation) that build community capacity and invest in Winnipeg's housing stock.

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. The last completed evaluation of the NA! program in 2010 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: In 2011, the City of Winnipeg approved the OurWinnipeg plan that outlines land use and development activities for 25 years. The City currently undertakes planning activities for the neighbourhoods served by NRCs and described as Reinvestment Areas. OurWinnipeg outlines its goals for Reinvestment and Vitality to: deliver a coordinated integrated, and seamless service response to address community needs and priorities that contribute to building healthy communities, and to work in partnership with communities to identify and address neighbourhood issues.

Whereas: NRCs undertake extensive, consultative five-year planning processes for these neighbourhoods, and implement activities that align and overlap with OurWinnipeg goals, such as safety and crime prevention, housing, community economic development, transportation, environmental sustainability, recreation, diversity and inclusion and creativity, but are often not recognized by the City's planning processes.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the City of Winnipeg to acknowledge that the NRCs are well situated to take a leading role in implementing OurWinnipeg in their neighbourhoods and to provide core funding to NRCs to help achieve the goals in the plan.

2015 – I Energy Efficiency & Social Enterprise

Mover: Aki Energy

Whereas: There are thousands of Manitobans with barriers to employment who stand to benefit from the training and employment opportunities provided by social enterprises. There are at least eight social enterprises who generate some of their revenue through energy efficiency activities (e.g. installing geothermal and solar thermal systems, insulating, installing high efficient natural gas furnaces, and implementing water retrofits). However, there is much more potential to scale up these activities – further reducing unemployment rates and lowering high utility bills for low-income families and their service providers.

Whereas: There are approximately 15,000 homes in 63 First Nations in Manitoba that are using expensive electric heat. Aki Energy, a social enterprise, has installed geothermal heat systems in 280 of these homes - creating sustainable employment in four First Nations. There are many other cost-saving renewable alternatives to electric heat that can be implemented through partnerships between social enterprises and First Nations businesses to create further employment in First Nations.

Whereas: Manitoba Hydro estimates that there are over 50,000 homes where low-income people live that have not participated in Manitoba Hydro's Affordable Energy Program. As a result, there is a large market for insulating and installing high efficient furnaces in these homes, which creates further potential job growth within Manitoba's social enterprise sector.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has accepted the recommendation of the Public Utilities Board to establish a new arm's-length entity that would be responsible for energy efficiency in Manitoba, and for setting and measuring targets around energy efficiency.

Whereas: Manitoba Hydro has the tools but no mandate to lower utility bills by working with social enterprises who create employment for low-income people. An improved demand-side management program provides an opportunity to rapidly expand the energy efficiency work that social enterprises are doing in low income communities across Manitoba. There is an opportunity to ensure the new program has the tools and a strong mandate to set targets and timelines for achieving energy efficiency in a way that provides work for social enterprises who meet social objectives by creating jobs and lowering utility bills for low-income Manitobans.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba send a letter to the Province of Manitoba in support of a new and improved demand-side management program that will be responsible for energy efficiency in Manitoba.

Be It Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to work with Manitoba Hydro, the private sector, social enterprises and community organizations to:

- a. Ensure that the improved demand side management program has a strong mandate and adequate resources to develop and implement separate strategies to create job opportunities through energy efficiency efforts in low-income neighbourhoods and in First Nations.
- b. Ensure that energy efficiency strategies are accompanied by targets and timelines, including targets for the number of units to be retrofitted annually by social enterprises.

2015 – 2 End of Operating Agreements

Mover: Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada

Whereas: A majority of federal housing agreements for Canada's housing cooperatives and non-profit and Provincial housing providers are scheduled to end between 2014 and 2021.

Whereas: Affordable and social housing saves taxpayers money through reduced health, social services and justice system costs. Housing assistance leads to positive outcomes for our society. It gives low-income people the ability to live in secure and permanent housing. Low-income households include seniors, single-parent working households, people with disabilities, Aboriginal people and new Canadians.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba work with allies to urge the Province of Manitoba to:

- a. Work with governments at all levels to design and deliver a new cost-shared rent subsidy and operational cost supplement program to replace expiring federal subsidies.**
- b. Maintain rent-geared-to-income assistance for all low-income people living in housing co-ops, non-profit housing and Provincial housing units that are no longer in federal jurisdiction.**
- c. Call on the federal government to commit now to reinvest the savings from expiring federal housing agreements to share the costs of funding this rent subsidy and operational cost supplement program. This funding can be phased in over time, as operating agreements expire.**

2015 – 5 Food Policy Councils*

Mover: Food Matters Manitoba

Whereas: There are significant opportunities in Manitoba to enhance food security, engage communities in food solutions, respond to changing urban, rural, and northern environments and create economic opportunities.

Whereas: Chronic diseases related to diet cost our province billions of dollars, with diabetes alone costing \$500 million in 2010.

Whereas: The food economy and food programming are key components of vibrant, healthy communities.

Whereas: Governments can play a key role in facilitating and planning for food secure communities and developing enabling regulatory structures.

Whereas: Other Canadian jurisdictions have developed food policy councils and food security strategies, fostered cooperation between government departments, civil society, and community agencies, and encouraged citizen involvement in the food system.

Whereas: Comprehensive food strategies strengthen food security, improve health and create economic opportunities for producers and processors in a strong local food economy.

Whereas: In 2015, Winnipeg's Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development approved a recommendation that the Winnipeg Public Service "...engage key stakeholders to investigate and provide recommendations related to the formation, role and governance structure of a Winnipeg Food Policy Council", with a mandate of providing continued advice on agricultural and food related policy, including:

- Providing research and advisory support.
- Investigating barriers to food production.
- Exploring opportunities towards improving food production and food security.
- Preparing a report with recommendations about permissible non-invasive agricultural-related uses in Winnipeg; and assisting in the creation of an Agricultural and Food Security Strategy.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba and Manitoban municipalities to create and resource Food Policy Councils mandated to develop and implement a food security strategy in partnership with the local food movement and community agencies.

**Moved to replace resolution 2014 – 10 Municipal Food Policy Councils*

2015 – 6 Non Profit Organization Strategy

Mover: West Central Women's Resource Centre

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

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

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

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

Whereas: An evaluation of the strategy has suggested that multi-year, multi-program funding has helped enable participating community-based non-profits to plan and act long-term, attract and retain qualified staff, and improve overall organizational capacity, stability and efficiency.

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba has not sufficiently communicated information to participating NPO-funded agencies regarding the process for renewing multi-year funding agreements. In particular, the failure to confirm funding agreement renewals in a timely manner has left many agencies in a state of uncertainty about how to plan for operational sustainability. Agencies require sufficient notice of renewal confirmation in order to plan for meeting the application deadlines of alternative government funding sources.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to build upon and improve the NPO Strategy by:

- a. Working with NPO-funded agencies to establish a clear process for renewing multi-year funding agreements, which would include providing a year's notice of renewal decisions to ensure agencies have sufficient time to plan for ongoing operational sustainability.**
- b. Extending the length of funding agreements from the current three years to a maximum of five years including cost of living increases on an annual basis.**
- c. Creating effective communication channels between the Province of Manitoba and NPO-funded agencies so that agencies know where to provide feedback, make recommendations, and raise concerns or support for NPO Strategy initiatives.**
- d. Consulting with NPO-funded agencies when the Strategy is evaluated and when changes to the Strategy are considered.**
- e. Creating a sustainable way to expand the NPO Strategy to support additional community-based non-profit organizations that employ the CED model.**

2015 – 7 Tax Credit in Support of Social Enterprise

Mover: SEED Winnipeg

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

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

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

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

Whereas: The Neighbourhoods Alive! Tax Credit has not been sufficiently utilized by potential funding partners within the corporate community due to a lack of promotion and outreach. There is a need to facilitate partnerships between potential funders and charitable organizations who wish to establish new, or develop existing, social enterprises in Manitoba.

Whereas: There are concerns that the Neighbourhoods Alive! Tax Credit has been insufficiently utilized in part because the minimum corporate contribution (\$50,000) towards organizations with charitable status is set too high.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to ensure the Neighbourhoods Alive! Tax Credit contributes to social enterprise development by partnering with the social enterprise sector and other stakeholders to develop a strategy to:

- a. Support the promotion of the Tax Credit to potential funding partners in the corporate community.**
- b. Build partnerships between the corporate community and charitable organizations that wish to establish new, or develop existing, social enterprises in Manitoba.**
- c. Reassess the minimum amount that needs to be donated to receive the tax credit.**

2015 – 8 Labour Market Intermediaries

Mover: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives – Manitoba

Whereas: Recent research has identified a gap in policies and services that exist to strengthen the long-term labour market attachment of people with barriers to employment. Multi-barriered jobseekers and the employers who hire them often require access to comprehensive supports during and after a transition from training to employment. However, community-based organizations providing employment development supports are not sufficiently resourced to continue to offer comprehensive supports after participants exit their programs. The research has suggested that the policy gap can be effectively addressed by a community-designed and delivered Labour Market Intermediary (LMI) situated within the neighbourhoods that it serves. In addition to deploying caseworkers to provide long-term support to employers and jobseekers through the transition to employment, LMIs simplify relationships between employers and community-based training organizations by bringing them together through a single entity.

Whereas: Recent research supports the notion that employers want to recruit and hire Indigenous people, but don't know how or where to begin. Employers believe cultural awareness education is an important part of reconciliation and the successful recruitment and retention of Indigenous jobseekers. Many have indicated their interest in this type of training. An LMI could provide cultural education for employers to help them retain Aboriginal employees.

Whereas: There are many Manitobans with barriers to employment who are currently shut out of the workforce (e.g. Aboriginal people, new Canadians, persons with disabilities, and persons with low socio-economic status). There is a great potential for these individuals to improve their social and economic wellbeing through employment and to provide a significant source of labour to the local economy. However, without access to ongoing and comprehensive supports, many of these individuals will fall off their path to sustained employment. Given the growing Aboriginal population and its relatively weaker labour market outcomes, it makes sense to focus the activities of an LMI on Aboriginal people and the employers who wish to hire them, while not limiting access to other populations with unique challenges.

Whereas: Current approaches to improving labour market outcomes for people with barriers to employment have been government-centred. Furthermore, they have not provided neighbourhood-based access to the full range of supports that employers and jobseekers need over the long term. Community-based training organizations that do offer these supports have also developed strong relationships with the people who use their services. A community-designed and directed LMI would be situated within the neighbourhood it serves. It would offer a different approach through a comprehensive and long-term model that builds on the collective knowledge existing organizations have about what is needed to support multi-barriered job seekers, and by directing workers to the organization(s) best able to meet their needs.

Whereas: The Truth and Reconciliation Commission Call To Action #92 calls “upon the corporate sector in Canada to ensure that Aboriginal peoples have equitable access to jobs, training, and education opportunities in the corporate sector, and provide education for management and staff on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal–Crown relations. This will require skills based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism.”

Whereas: The Province of Manitoba's Strategy for Sustainable Employment and a Stronger Labour Market recognizes the importance of investing in programs and services to help people with barriers to employment find and keep good jobs and to help employers access skilled workers. The Province's Manitoba Works! initiative contains some features that are similar to an LMI approach, but it can be scaled up more efficiently through the development of an actual LMI.

2015 – 8 Labour Market Intermediaries Cont'd

Whereas: Initiatives that support sustained employment for people with barriers to employment contribute to fairer and stronger local economies, reduced poverty, and safer communities.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to fund the initial set up and operating costs of a community-designed and delivered Labour Market Intermediary in Winnipeg, rural Manitoba, and in the North to improve labour market outcomes for multi-barriered job seekers, with a primary focus on Aboriginal people.

Be it Further Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province to work with the community, including the social enterprise sector, to identify and address gaps in services for multi-barriered job seekers.

2015 – 9 Pre-Development Funding for New Cooperative Housing Projects

Mover: Co-operative Housing Development Group

Whereas: Housing cooperatives offer housing at a cost 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: The Province of Manitoba has developed a renewed Co-op Visioning Strategy and a new Co-op Housing Strategy.

Whereas: Manitoba Housing and Renewal Corporation's (MHRC) present proposal funding guidelines limit the amount of funding available to new cooperatives at the pre-development stage, both in amount and use of funding. These limits prevent new housing cooperatives from undertaking important activities that are needed to properly prepare a proposal for financing, which makes it difficult to produce reliable estimates of project costs.

Whereas: MHRC's present proposal funding guidelines restrict funding to non-profit housing cooperatives, meaning that multi-stakeholder (other than not-for-profit) and limited equity housing cooperatives are ineligible for funding.

Whereas: These factors act as constraints upon the ability of the cooperative sector to increase affordable housing options.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the Province of Manitoba to review and revise the Proposal Development Funding Guidelines applicable to all Manitoba communities with an aim to:

- a. Increase the maximum amount of funding available to new housing cooperatives to amounts that would enable sufficient work to be completed at the proposal stage to allow for more accurate project costing.**
- b. To review the activities for which this funding can be used.**
- c. To allow this funding to be made available to all new housing cooperatives, including all multi-stakeholder and limited equity housing cooperatives.**

2015 – II Endorsement of “You Hold the Key” Cooperative Housing Campaign

Mover: Co-operative Housing Federation of Canada

Whereas: A majority of federal housing agreements for Canada’s housing cooperatives are scheduled to end between 2014 and 2021.

Whereas: Housing cooperatives can 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: CHF Canada has developed a national campaign asking housing cooperatives and allied organizations to speak out to all levels of government to protect affordable housing cooperatives.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba endorse CHF Canada’s “You Hold the Key – Fix the Co-opHousing Crunch” campaign.

2015 – 12 Neighbourhood Improvement Areas

Mover: Richard Dilay

Whereas: Neighbourhood renewal corporations (NRC), resident associations, community centres and other community-based organizations are successfully planning and coordinating community development, community economic development, and neighbourhood revitalization initiatives in communities experiencing issues related to safety, inadequate recreation opportunities, and a lack of affordable housing.

Whereas: These community-based organizations may currently already be receiving operating support from a level of government (e.g. NRCs currently receive operational funding from the Province of Manitoba through Neighbourhoods Alive! and may also receive support for Housing Coordination from the City of Winnipeg), as well as funding for projects from sources such as a level of government and/or charitable foundations.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg has been a leader in neighbourhood renewal including being a partner in tri-partite agreements such as the Winnipeg Core Area Initiatives, Winnipeg Development Agreement, and the Winnipeg Partnership Agreement, as well as current bi-partite agreements such as the Homelessness Partnership Strategy and Building Community Initiatives.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg currently has provision for Business Improvement Zones (BIZ), funded through a special addition to the business tax generating over \$3 Million dollars annually for the existing BIZs, that allow BIZS to make local improvements, operate services such as the Downtown Watch, and generally promote their business communities.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg has provided for Housing Improvement Zones (HIZ), with funding of approximately \$1 Million annually, for selected inner-city neighbourhoods and Aboriginal housing including local housing coordination as well as physical improvement projects with neighbourhood renewal corporations, resident associations and other relevant partners.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg had previously designated 12 inner-city neighbourhoods as Major Improvement Areas (MIA) that have been used by the Province of Manitoba to determine Neighbourhoods Alive! designated neighbourhoods in Winnipeg.

Whereas: The City of Winnipeg has already committed to establishing neighbourhood reinvestment areas.

Be It Resolved That: CCEDNet Manitoba urge the City of Winnipeg to establish Neighbourhood Improvement Areas (NIA), including:

- a. Providing for funding for housing (replacing HIZ), safety and crime prevention, recreation, active transportation, improvement coordination and projects in high-needs neighbourhoods requiring this assistance.**
- b. Annual funding level on par with that of existing BIZs (\$3 Million from the City's operating budget).**
- c. Partnering with neighbourhood renewal corporations, resident associations, community centres and other relevant stakeholders in the planning and delivery of NIAs.**
- d. Partnering with the other levels of government and funders (e.g. Winnipeg Foundation) to better align neighbourhood renewal efforts.**

Canadian CED Network | Manitoba



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

www.ccednet-rcdec.ca

Canadian CED Network - Manitoba Members

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERS

Aboriginal Council of Winnipeg	Manitoba Green Retrofit
Aki Energy	Manitoba Islamic Association
ArtsJunktion MB Inc.	Manitoba League of Persons with Disabilities - MLPD
Assiniboine Credit Union	Mosaic Newcomer Family Resources Network
Belgian Club / Branch 107 R.C.L	Mother Earth Recycling
Brandon Neighbourhood Renewal Corporation	Natural Cycle Federation
BUILD	North End Community Renewal Corporation
Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives MB	North Point Douglas Women's Centre
Change Weavers Consulting	PeaceWorks Technology Solutions
Child Care Coalition of Manitoba	Peg City Car Co-op
Child Nutrition Council of Manitoba	Portage La Prairie Community Revitalization Corporation
Community Futures Manitoba	Pregnancy & Family Support Services
Community Futures Westman	Pulford Community Living Services Inc.
Community Futures Parkland	Reconnaissance Management Consulting Group
Community Unemployed Help Centre	Red Road Lodge
Co-op Housing Development Group inc.	Right to Housing Coalition, Manitoba
Cooperative Housing Federation - CHF Canada	RS-MEDCOM Communications Group Inc.
Daniel McIntyre / St. Matthews Community Association	Rural Development Institute
DASCH	SSCOPE
DSI Tandem Co-op Resources Ltd.	SEED Winnipeg, Inc.
Elmwood Community Resource Centre	Social Planning Council of Winnipeg
Food Matters Manitoba	Spence Neighbourhood Association Inc.
Green Action Centre	St. Matthews Non Profit Housing
Hive Management	Thompson Neighbourhood Renewal Corporation
ImagineAbility Inc	United Way of Winnipeg
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization of Manitoba	Urban Eatin' Landscapes
Investors Group	Volunteer Manitoba
LAHRK Consulting Worker Cooperative	Wa Ni Ska Tan Hydro Alliance
L'Arche Tova Café	West Broadway Community Organization
Local Investment Toward Employment (LITE)	West Central Women's Resource Centre
Manitoba Cooperative Association	
Manitoba Council for International Cooperation (MCIC)	
Manitoba Eco-Network	

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Neil Bailey	Patrick Falconer	Maryna Prystaiko
Elizabeth J. Bend	Catherine Friesen	Margerit Roger
Viniece Blain	Genny Funk-Unrau	Modou Sall
Marleny Bonnycastle	Susan Hardie	Janice Seto
Marianne Cerilli	Jackie Kehler	Carlos Sosa
Brad Crass	Betty Kelly	Holly Steele
Gordon Daman	Lynn Ann Lauriault	Sharon Taylor
Richard Dilay	Garry Loewen	Shirley Thompson
Marty Donkervoort	Ivy Lopez Sarmiento	Mary Van Eerd-Cook
Molly Dunbar	Michael Millard	Erika Wiebe
Janice Edwards	Carole Morris	Rhys Williams
Susan Emerson	Carole O'Brien	Yuan Zhou

Manitoba Office

204 943 0547
www.ccednet-rcdec.ca

202 - 765 Main Street
Winnipeg Manitoba
R2W 3N5

Published January 2017

