A Resource Guide for
Small and Rural BC
Communities in Transition

Companion Guide to
Reversing the Tide: Strategies for Successful Rural Revitalization
Acknowledgements

Thank you to our Advisory Committee (see Appendix I) for their input and feedback on references included in the Resource Guide.

If there are additional references you would like to see included in the Resource Guide, please let us know and we will include in future updates. Contact Jen McCaffrey at jmccaffrey@realestatefoundation.com.
# Table of Contents

Acknowledgements ............................................................................................................................................................................. 2

Table of Contents ................................................................................................................................................................................. 3

1.0 Introduction ................................................................................................................................................................................. 4

2.0 How to Use the Resource Guide ........................................................................................................................................... 5

3.0 Region-based and Place-based Rural Policy and Governance ............................................................................................................ 6

   3.1 International Arena ..................................................................................................................................................... 6

   3.2 North American Arena .............................................................................................................................................. 8

4.0 Economic Issues in Rural Development ........................................................................................................................................... 10

   4.1 Policy Issues ................................................................................................................................................................ 10

   4.2 Economic Development Initiatives .................................................................................................................... 11

   4.3 Community Economic Development ................................................................................................................ 13

   4.4 Housing ........................................................................................................................................................................ 14

5.0 Environmental Issues in Rural Development ........................................................................................................................................... 16

   5.1 Natural Capital ........................................................................................................................................................... 16

   5.2 Climate Change ......................................................................................................................................................... 18

   5.3 Energy ........................................................................................................................................................................... 20

   5.4 Water ............................................................................................................................................................................. 22

6.0 Social and Human Capital ................................................................................................................................................................. 24

7.0 Tools and Resources for Action in Your Community ......................................................................................................................... 27

8.0 Measuring Change, Measuring Success, Measuring Sustainability ........................................................................................................... 38

9.0 Funding Sources ...................................................................................................................................................................... 40

Appendix 1 ........................................................................................................................................................................................... 44
1.0 Introduction

The Real Estate Foundation of BC and the Ministry of Community Development are collaborating on the initiative, *Reversing the Tide: Strategies for Successful Rural Revitalization*, which is comprised of two research projects, a conference to be held October 6-8, 2008, and three post conference events designed to help interior BC communities and regions act on and implement concepts and ideas heard at the conference.

Mountain pine beetle-affected communities have long weathered the cyclical booms and busts that typify resource based economies. While many communities have sustained themselves through decades of these cycles, the beetle infestation brings new short and long term challenges. Nevertheless, many have been hard at work over the past few years developing strategies to address the beetle problem. The Ministry of Forests and Range, the Beetle Action Coalitions and Western Economic Diversification Canada are all contributing strategically to mitigate the socioeconomic and environmental impacts of the mountain pine beetle.

Looking outside of BC, across Canada and globally there is substantial research, policy development, and decades of applied measures aimed at building strong rural economies. In recent years, rural economic and community development strategies are now emphasizing regional perspectives that draw on the collective resources and assets of a cluster of connected communities. As well, there is interest in a holistic approach that considers economic growth together with less tangible elements that contribute to vibrant rural communities; the human and social capital, the built capital, and the natural capital of rural communities. There are many ‘on the ground’ examples that indicate these intangible elements can help maintain and grow community well being.

These two themes, regional and holistic rural revitalization form the basis of the October 2008 conference. The *Resource Guide for Small and Rural BC Communities in Transition* (Resource Guide) is designed as a companion to the conference. While the volume of information on the subject of rural revitalization is vast, the Resource Guide focuses on the theory and practical examples of regional and holistic approaches to rural development. The material should be useful to all conference participants from community leaders to experienced economic development practitioners, and anyone with an interest in creating and sustaining vibrant rural communities.

A Board of Advisors experienced in Northern and Central BC rural revitalization issues provided guidance in the development of this guide. My thanks for their thoughtful assistance. (See Appendix 1 for a list of Advisory Committee members.)

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2.0 How to Use the Resource Guide

The purpose of the Resource Guide is to offer readers a theoretical perspective on regional, holistic rural development. The Resource Guide is also a source of practical tools to assist local government councilors and staff, economic development officers, nongovernmental organizations, community groups, and other interested practitioners in sustaining resilient and vibrant rural communities that are able to navigate future economic, environmental, and social changes.

The Resource Guide is broken down into seven broad topics starting with policy and governance. Sections follow on economic issues in rural development, environmental issues, social and human capital, implementation tools, and ways to measure progress. The Resource Guide concludes with a section on funding sources to help put plans into action. While many of the references touch on several issue areas, references are cited only once, in the section that is most reflective of the subject matter.

Within each section, sources are organized by the source type such as a report, book, or website, and then listed alphabetically by author. Where there is no author the source is listed alphabetically by title. For ease of use, the direct web link is provided for all references.

A précis is offered for a selection of the articles. Due to time constraints, a written summary was not feasible for all sources. The Resource Guide will be posted permanently at www.communitytransition.org.
3.0 Region-based and Place-based Rural Policy and Governance

Place-based rural policy focuses on leveraging the people and assets in a community, in contrast to past policy that promoted sector-based solutions usually in agriculture and resource extraction. A place-based policy approach also tends to favor investment over subsidies.

In Canada, the federal government is supporting a place-based approach through the Canadian Rural Partnership. Coordinated by the Rural Secretariat, the Canadian Rural Partnership serves as the policy framework supporting federal rural policy across Canada. The Canadian Rural Partnership applies a “Rural Lens” to new federal policies, programs and services to ensure the needs and concerns of rural Canadian are considered and to ensure policy coherence between ministries towards achievement of rural objectives. In each province there is a Rural Team responsible for implementing the partnership. In British Columbia, Rural Team BC fills this role. Several provincial ministries participate in the Canadian Rural Partnership and facilitate programs that contribute to rural development. The references below offer additional thinking on region-based policy and governance models internationally and within North America.

3.1 International Arena

Reports

www.oecd.org/document/7/0,3343,en_2649_33735_37015431_1_1_1_1,00.html

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is made up of the governments of 30 countries that support democracy and a market economy. The OECD provides a setting where governments can meet to compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice and coordinate domestic and international policies.

Recognizing a trend across OECD countries towards region-based and place-based rural development policy, the OECD Secretariat has conducted an assessment of several national policies in OECD countries. Comprised of three chapters, this report begins with an overview of the broad global socioeconomic changes facing rural economies. Chapter two considers case studies of place-based policy in several OECD countries, including Canada. Chapter 3 addresses the governance requirements of this new cross-sectoral approach to rural policy. The report finds commonalities in these policy shifts towards a new rural paradigm that include both changes to the policy focus as well as adjustments to governance structures. The report found the following commonalities in policy change and governance structure:

- a shift from an approach based on subsidizing declining sectors to one based on strategic investments to develop the area’s most productive activities;
- a focus on local assets as a means of generating new competitive advantages, such as environmental and cultural amenities;
- support for the “framework conditions” to support enterprise indirectly;
• a shift from a sectoral to a territorial policy approach, including attempts to integrate the various sectoral policies at regional and local levels and to improve coordination of sectoral policies at the central government level;
• decentralization of policy administration and, within limits, policy design to those levels; and
• increased use of partnerships between public, private and voluntary sectors in the development and implementation of local and regional policies.

www.kc.frb.org/PUBLICAT/PowerofRegions/RC02_Deaton.pdf

www.kansascityfed.org/home/subwebnav.cfm?level=3&theID=9782&SubWeb=10658
This document contains proceedings from the 2004 conference New Governance for a New Rural Economy: Reinventing Public and Private Institutions hosted by the Center for the Study of Rural America on May 17-18, 2004 in Kansas City, Missouri. The conference highlighted useful cases of new governance models with examples from higher education, government, the private sector, and nonprofit communities.

www.kc.frb.org/PUBLICAT/ECONREV/PDF/1q06drab.pdf
This paper proposes three recommendations designed to bring a regional approach to federal US rural development policy and to modernize policy approaches to better address the challenges of the 21st century global economy. The recommendations are:
• Make regional competitiveness the goal of federal regional development policy and align federal development programs accordingly;
• Design new efforts to help regions innovate and promote entrepreneurialism;
• Create an effective delivery system for taking federal programs to regions around the nation.

www.oecd.org/dataoecd/33/26/37865696.pdf


www.nwaf.org/Content%5CFiles%5CRC01Stau.pdf
Presentations

http://www.crerl.usask.ca/presentations.php

www.crerl.usask.ca/presentations.php

Websites

Directorate for Public Governance and Territorial Development, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
www.oecd.org/document/0/0,3343,en_2649_34413_19214656_1_1_1_1,00.html
Here is a link to OECD publications on regional competitiveness and rural development including policy analysis and case study reviews.

3.2  North American Arena

Reports


www.bctreaty.net/


www.ace.uiuc.edu/Reap/Papers.htm


www.rupri.org/Forms/RGIreport.pdf

This paper details the results of the Rural Governance Initiative, a collaborative of RUPRI and the Corporation for Enterprise Development (CFED) to identify principles that achieve good governance. The Rural Policy Research Institute notes that while governance is most often associated with government, good governance is important in all organizations. Part 1 of the report defines effective rural governance and outlines 8 principles of effective rural governance that were identified during the project. Part 2 provides the results of the Community Clustering Initiative, a three-site demonstration in Oregon, South Dakota and Washington, where the 8 good governance principles were put into practice.


Presentations

Drabenstott, Mark. “Funding a New Rural Economy” PowerPoint Presentation to the 2007 Community Development Venture Capital Conference.


4.0 Economic Issues in Rural Development

There is an abundance of research and writing on the causes of rural decline and the challenges, and possible solutions to rural economic development. The Resource Guide focuses on materials that reflect the overall conference themes of regional and holistic approaches to revitalization. There is recognition that past federal policy has not been widely successful in creating economically self sustaining rural communities across Canada. For this reason, today there is growing demand for place-based policies and programs that put more control in the hands of locals, building their capacity to weather difficult economic times.

Section 4.0, Economic Issues in Rural Development, is broken down into four subsections begins with a selection of reports analyzing economic development policies in Canada and the US. Section 4.2 provides links to research and analysis on various applied economic development initiatives. Section 4.3 provides a short list of materials on community economic development. Finally, there is a section on attainable housing.

4.1 Policy Issues

Reports


This paper offers a brief history of Canadian regional and rural development strategies with a deeper focus on recent approaches taken in Newfoundland and Labrador. The author suggests that past government programs designed to bolster rural Canadian economies have failed in basic economic terms but that these programs have succeed in retaining our rural communities through social and economic assistance programs. Blake reviews recent place-based rural development strategies in Newfoundland and concludes with six recommendations for governments to consider in better supporting place-based approaches to rural economic development.


www.c-cbac.com/Documents/wdgpdf/RegionalInvestmentFINAL%20April%202008.pdf

www.nga.org/Files/pdf/0203RURALDEV.pdf

This paper reviews economic and demographic trends in rural and urban America during the past 30 years, the kinds of competitive advantages enjoyed by urban and rural regions, and insights offered by the new regional economics concerning exploitation of those advantages. A question and answer section discusses whether urban models are applicable to rural areas, effects of infrastructure and human capital improvements on migration, and questions of efficiency in provision of services.


4.2 Economic Development Initiatives


The authors engaged in an eight month research project in Terrace, Kitimat, and Hazleton interviewing community and regional economic development practitioners about a persistent barrier in economic development strategies - the gap between planning and implementation. Based on interview responses, they conclude that communities and regions “must reorient to readiness by understanding the role of their region in the world while also grounding their strategies in a real, in depth analysis of local and regional assets and aspirations.”


This document provides a summary of the work completed as of February 2008 by the three beetle action coalitions. The summary includes a detailed review of two research documents from the Cariboo-Chilcotin BAC regarding a social development strategy as well as attraction and retention strategies.
www.bcbusinessonline.ca/node/1735

This article considers the future economic sustainability of the ski resort industry in BC. Beginning with a look at the provincial Commercial Alpine Ski Policy as a catalyst for resort development in the 80’s and 90’s, the article considers future demographic trends and climate change impacts on the long term viability of the many new and bustling ski villages in BC.

**Books**


**Websites**

Caribou-Chilcotin Beetle Action Coalition  
www.c-cbac.com

CCBAC has carried out background research to support economic development and social development strategies. The background research reports and sector strategies are available on the website.

Community Futures British Columbia  
www.communityfutures.ca/provincial/bc/upcoming-events.php

Community Futures British Columbia promotes, coordinates, and facilitates community economic development initiatives. Operating from 34 offices throughout the province, Community Futures provides several economic development programs and entrepreneurial development programs.

First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative  
www.fnmpbi.com

FNMPBI has completed strategy maps on community protection, sustainable economy, and ecosystem stewardship. These and supporting background research are available on their website.

Omineca Beetle Action Coalition  
www.ominecacoalition.ca

OBAC has identified 12 key strategies to address mountain pine beetle impacts. They recently completed two, the Minerals and Mining Strategy and the Alternative Energy Strategy. The website also offers archived newsletters and a “Who-Does-What” reference for the region.

Southern Interior Beetle Action Coalition  
www.sibacs.com

SIBAC was established in mid 2007 and is in the early stages of development.
4.3 Community Economic Development

Community Economic Development (CED) is an established method of rural economic development and benefits from a large field of expert practitioners and academic study. The theory and practice of CED includes much of what is encompassed in holistic approaches to community revitalization. Not wanting to duplicate existing materials, this section includes websites that have compiled CED bibliographies. Several CED case studies are included here as well.

Reports


Rather than a compilation of best practices, this report emphasizes the learning opportunities that resulted from 40 different community development case studies. The report was produced by the Fraser Basin Council and BC Rural Team and represents phase two of a three part collaborative project between the BC Government and the Fraser Basin Council.


This report is a summary of outcomes and learning from the 2007 BC First Nations Community Economic Development Forum. The report highlights common challenges and recounts advice offered by BC First Nation participants working to implement CED strategies. Topics covered include governance, strategic planning, and the role of economic enterprise in First Nations communities.

Websites


This web library is a project of the B.C. - Alberta Social Economy Research Alliance. Edited by Mike Lewis of the Centre for Community Enterprise (CCE) and the Canadian Centre for Community Renewal, the materials in this library draw from the extensive collection of journal articles under copyright with CCE.
Canadian Community Economic Development Network – BC/Yukon Regional Network
www.ccednet-rcdec.ca/?q=en/regional_networks/bc_yukon
The BC/Yukon CED Network promotes community economic development through sharing of effective practices, facilitating ongoing learning, and promotion of supportive policies and practices for people engaged in strengthening their communities.

SFU Community Economic Development Gateway
www.sfu.ca/cscd/gateway/contents.htm
This site is well organized and offers an extensive list of CED materials sorted by subject area.

4.4 Housing

Attainable housing is on the minds of many BC communities following a decade of strong real estate growth in the province. Housing prices have outpaced incomes and high land prices have proven a disincentive for the development of new market rental housing. Yet, a stock of affordable and attainable housing is an important asset for communities to attract and retain a diversity of people of all ages and of various income levels. Many communities are undertaking housing needs assessments and investigating affordable housing approaches used in other jurisdictions. This section includes several case studies and best practices to help communities establish new and retain existing attainable housing stock.

Reports


This report offers a useful example and methodology to conduct a community housing needs assessment.


The Tofino Housing Corporation was established by the local community to address the challenges of escalating prices for housing. While not technically a community land trust (CLT), the Tofino Housing Corporation shares the CLT goal of providing housing ownership that is attainable for local employees and families with modest incomes. CLT’s have been successful in separating the cost of land from that of dwellings. Housing corporations favour developing housing for full ownership but with restrictions on potential capital gain. This article shares the story of the Tofino Housing Corporation and how other communities might apply similar tools in their communities to provide attainable housing.

http://icma.org/main/ld.asp?from=search&ldid=19657&hsid=1&it=0

This reference provides a bibliography of materials, targeted at local governments, on the importance of aging in place and the tools to assist local governments in this regard. It includes information about national organizations, newsletters and listservs, reports and fact sheets, funding, and conferences. The list is not exhaustive. Rather, it is designed to provide an introduction to the broad range of resources that are available.

www.realestatefoundation.com/community/fraserftgeorge_housingtrends.pdf

www.smartgrowth.bc.ca/Portals/0/Downloads/SGBC_Affordable_Housing_Report_2007.pdf
5.0 Environmental Issues in Rural Development

In BC today, environmental concerns are growing in prominence. The mountain pine beetle is perhaps the most immediate environmental challenge in interior and northern BC. Scientific studies estimate the beetle population will kill as much as 80% of BC’s pine forests in the next decade before the infestation recedes. The Ministry of Forests and Range is coordinating the provincial response through the Mountain Pine Beetle Action Plan. And as mentioned earlier, the Beetle Action Coalitions are at various stages of strategic planning in their regions.

Notwithstanding the challenge in restoring healthy forests and forest economies there are also broader environmental pressures at work. Communities are beginning to consider the projected long term impacts of climate change and the scope of local government obligations. As well, population growth, tourism development, and resource exploration and development are some of the factors contributing to land use pressures. There are emerging best practice solutions to many of the environmental issues arising today. As communities face a growing number of environmental challenges they can look for ways to balance the benefits of economic growth and land use with the benefits of environmental stewardship. Section 5.0, Environmental Issues in Rural Development is broken down into three subsections on natural capital, climate change, and energy.

5.1 Natural Capital

Section 5.1 provides materials on the theory and methodology of natural capital accounting. Economists and academics are exploring ways to attach financial value to the ecological services provided by ecosystems. Like financial assets, nature contains capital in the form of natural resources and ecosystem services. And like financial capital, natural capital can be conserved, managed, and depleted. A selection of material considers the value of natural capital, how to measure natural capital, and how to include natural capital value in land use planning decisions.

Reports

Environmental Law Clinic, University of Victoria Faculty of Law, and Deborah Curran & Company. Green Bylaws Toolkit: Conserving Sensitive Ecosystem & Green Infrastructure, Ducks Unlimited, GCC, Environment Canada, and Province of BC. 255 pages.
www.greenbylaws.ca

Eigenraam Mark. EcoTender: Paying for Ecosystem Services, not Lemons, Ecosystem Marketplace, posted October 12, 2005.

www.realestatefoundation.com/community/originalresearch/origresearch.html

Nancy Olewiler, Professor of Economics at Simon Fraser University, explores the financial value of natural ecosystems and the goods and services they deliver through several Canadian case studies. Olewiler argues that the costs to restore a damaged ecosystem are significantly higher than the costs of taking immediate measures to conserve ecosystem services. The report begins with a brief overview of accepted methodologies used to measure the economic value of natural capital. While not making explicit policy recommendations, she suggests a role for government in facilitating more research on natural capital valuation methodologies to assist local governments in making more informed land use decisions. Olewiler argues that ignoring the value of natural capital when making land use decisions will likely result in the degradation and destruction of natural capital and lead to outcomes that are very costly to society both now and into the future.


This study offers a financial estimate of the public benefit of farmland in communities. While the study is focused in the Fraser Valley, the general conclusions are applicable to communities looking for ways to balance the demand for more residential development on lands traditionally used as farmland. This study asked urban residents what is important to them about having farmland in their community. What benefits do they see and what value do they place on the benefits? These benefits are often termed ‘public’ or ‘social’ benefits as compared to ‘private’ or market based benefits. The results of this study provide an estimate of the value of the ‘public’ benefit of farmland. It is suggested that the estimated public value of agricultural landscapes can inform land use decision making.


This report proposes an Ecosystem Stewardship Strategy that may serve as a framework for three major objectives: silviculture; forest health; and ecosystem restoration. Over a two month period from September to November 2007, The First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative (FNMPBI) organized meetings with a broad group of stakeholder from all levels of government, industry, and nongovernmental organizations to consider an ecosystem stewardship strategy. While not a specific objective of the project, the resulting process found that effective governance will be critical to an effective ecosystem stewardship response. The report includes a proposed governance model and argues that this strategy is an opportunity for BC First Nations, and the Governments of BC and Canada to harmonize their efforts in addressing common issues facing mountain pine beetle-impacted First Nations territories.

[www.cwf.ca/V2/cnt/f3641ab86c507f7c8725704f00618924.php](http://www.cwf.ca/V2/cnt/f3641ab86c507f7c8725704f00618924.php)
http://landtrustalliance.bc.ca/docs/LTAClimateChangeWebSingleP.pdf

**Journals**

www.cwf.ca/V2/files/DialoguesWinter%202005.pdf

**Books**


**Websites**

Ecosystem Valuation Organization  
www.ecosystemvaluation.org  
This site is an informative first stop for the “non-economist” who would like to better understand ecosystem valuation and the benefits of ecosystem conservation. The website offers a non-technical explanation of ecosystem valuation concepts, methods, and applications.

Stewardship Centre for British Columbia  
www.stewardshipcentre.bc.ca  
The Stewardship Centre is a resource portal for stewardship activities in the province. The website offers case studies of completed stewardship projects in BC, and across Canada.

5.2 Climate Change

While the mountain pine beetle is a substantial and immediate challenge, climate change is a long-term challenge that BC communities are beginning to evaluate and prepare for. BC’s rural communities are obligated to address their greenhouse gas emissions following recent provincial government regulation to cap provincial greenhouse gas emissions. Communities also need to understand how projected climate changes may affect the sustainability of their communities over the long term. For example, rainfall patterns and average temperature in their region may change over time. These types of climate changes may potentially impact economic sectors reliant on the weather such as tourism. This section on climate change includes links to provincial government policy on climate change and tools to assist local governments in mitigating and adapting to projected climate change impacts.
Reports


www.pembina.org/pub/1550

The Pembina Institute has reviewed the BC Government’s *Climate Action Plan* to reduce provincial greenhouse gas emissions by 33% reduction target by 2020. They conclude that the Climate Action Plan will achieve five million tonnes in greenhouse gas reductions leaving a gap of approximately 31 million tonnes. In order to close this emissions reduction gap, Pembina has identified additional opportunities for greenhouse gas emissions reductions suggests measures to achieve these reductions.


www.livesmartbc.ca/plan/


www.env.gov.bc.ca/air/climate/pdfs/cc_resources.pdf


www.davidsuzuki.org/Publications/hot_properties.asp


www.climateactionsecretariat.gov.bc.ca/cat/report.html

The Climate Action Team was formulated to provide advice to the Cabinet Committee on credible and economically viable greenhouse gas emission targets and actions to achieve those targets. In this report the Climate Action Team has identified a gap of 27% between the governments’ established greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and the reductions that will likely be achieved based on the Government’s current action plan. This report makes additional recommendations on how that gap may be closed.


www.c-ciarn.ca/adapting_e.html


Wikipedia offers a concise and neutral discussion about carbon offsets, how they are defined, the benefits they can deliver, and the controversies they suffer.
Books


Websites

BC Climate Exchange

www.bcclimateexchange.ca

Administered by the Fraser Basin Council, the BC Climate Exchange facilitates information exchange and outreach on climate change, its impacts and solutions. Resources are organized by stakeholder group such as local governments or business, as well as by subject matter such as green building or community planning. Local governments may be interested in the *Greenhouse Gas Action Guide* and the *Greenhouse Gas Action Guide Funding List*.

Columbia Basin Trust

www.cbt.org/climatechange/

Columbia Basin Trust recently launched “Communities Adapting to Climate Change”, a regional planning and action initiative with local governments and First Nations to take tangible steps toward preparing for climate change impacts.

Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions

www.pics.uvic.ca

Pacific Climate Impact Consortium

www.pacificclimate.org

5.3 Energy

BC has enjoyed an abundance of cheap hydro power for over half a century. But as our population grows and energy prices rise outside of BC, the province is looking for additional energy sources within the province to meet our future needs. There are opportunities for BC communities to participate in this new sustainable energy future. Below there are links to provincial government policy, as well as references for local governments to help reduce energy consumption, develop alternative energy sources, models of revenue generation from renewal energy, and guidance on how to meet provincial greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets.

Reports


www.energyplan.gov.bc.ca
www.energyplan.gov.bc.ca/bioenergy

www.llbc.leg.bc.ca/public/PubDocs/bcdocs/439485/IRM_report.pdf

Integrated Resource Management (IRM) is a process for waste and water management rather than a technology. The report builds a business case for an IRM approach to waste and water treatment in BC communities that incorporates environmental considerations to reduce the environmental footprint, while also producing revenues and potentially achieving zero waste. The report includes details of an IRM model applied in the Capital Regional District.

http://bc.pembina.org/pub/1540


**Websites**

The Energy Foundation  
www.ef.org

This organization is a partnership of major donors interested in solving the world’s energy problems. The Energy Foundation produces research reports on renewable and alternative energy with a geographic focus in the US and China.

BC Sustainable Energy Association  
www.bcssea.org

BCSEA offers introductory information on all forms of sustainable energy and links to further resources and organizations specializing in sustainable energy research and delivery.

Natural Resources Canada  
www2.nrcan.gc.ca/es/erb/erb/english/View.asp?x=469

Information on renewable and electrical Energy solutions for commercial, industrial, and institutional applications including case studies of solar, biomass, biogas, geothermal in Canada.
Pembina Institute
www.pembina.org

The mission of the Pembina Institute is to advance sustainable energy solutions through innovative research, education, consulting and advocacy. Working primarily in BC, Alberta, and Ontario, Pembina Institute is produces research on energy policy and development in these provinces. Also see the website for Pembina initiatives on renewal energy and sustainable community planning.
www.windustry.org

A US nonprofit dedicated to renewable energy and community driven wind energy development. The website offers a Community Wind Toolbox and links to additional wind-related policy and research materials.

5.4 Water

Storm water and wastewater management have been addressed in some of the resource materials in the preceding sub-sections. This section below provides links to research reports on water policy in Canada, recent provincial water policy and programs, several useful websites on water and governance, as well as examples of existing best practice water management approaches.

Reports

Brandes, Oliver M., Tony Maas, and Ellen Reynolds. Thinking Beyond Pipes and Pumps: Top Ten Ways Communities Can Save Water and Money, University of Victoria, October 2006, 54 pages.
www.waterdsm.org/pdf/ThinkingBeyond_lowres.pdf

http://gordonwatergroup.ca


Websites

Living Water Smart
www.livingwatersmart.ca

Small Community Infrastructure Sustainability
http://rainwater.smallcommunityinfrastructure.ca
The Ministry of Community Services, in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Environment, are developing this webpage as a first stop for information related to smaller community and smaller system issues. The site is organized by water management type, including rainwater management and stormwater management, wastewater, drinking water, and energy. In each of these sections there is information on governance models, physical infrastructure, and best practice examples.

Water Balance Model
www.waterbalance.ca

The Water Bucket
www.waterbucket.ca

The Water Bucket offers extensive information on sustainable approaches to integrated water management in BC. Organized by communities of interest (COI’s), the website is a useful source of information about what is happening on the ground in BC. COI’s include water centric planning, green infrastructure, small community infrastructure sustainability, and more.

Water Sustainability Project – The POLIS Project on Ecological Governance
www.waterdsm.org

The Water Sustainability Project (WSP) is conducting research in four focus areas: new water infrastructure, demand management & soft path, watershed governance, and water law. See the website for recent research and links to other organizations and publications working on related water governance issues.
6.0 Social and Human Capital

There is an intrinsic understanding that who you know may help you achieve certain goals like building your own business or catalyzing community action on a given initiative. These social connections are increasingly recognized as a form of capital – social capital- that can be managed and leveraged to maximize individual and community development. Below is a brief selection of references about the theory of social capital, how governments may consider including social capital in government policy, and recent thinking and case studies linking social capital to sustainable community development.

Related to discussions about social capital and social networking is the concept of amenity migration. Migration is vital for small communities which often struggle to retain their population size. Many BC communities that offer natural amenity benefits are experiencing a growing population of amenity migrants over the past decade or two. While this type of migrant can benefit a community, research also suggests amenity migrants often do not integrate into their new community. Understanding what defines and motivates amenity migrants can help communities plan and manage for this type of growth.

Reports


www.cwf.ca/V2/cnt/publication_200805261112.php

This report details the results of a 2008 survey of 4000 residents in BC, Alberta, and Saskatchewan which polled people on a variety of social and economic issues. The survey indicates that a majority do not intend to move away for work or other reasons. The report suggests this trend towards staying put will have implications for future human capital and job training in each province.


This paper considers the similarities and differences of social capital in rural and urban settings and suggests that the commonly held belief that rural community bonds are tighter than urban community bonds is more a myth than a reality.
http://ssrn.com/abstract=1152913

www.innovativecommunities.ca/frame1.asp

Moss, Laurence A. G., Amenity-led Change in Rural Towns and Regions. Amenity Migration Planning Capacity Building Workshop I, Castlegar, BC, April 9-11, 2008 8 pages.
http://selkirk.ca/documents/SK82144_MossCastlegarPres18.04.08.doc

www2.arts.ubc.ca/rcp/resources/PDFs/shouldIstayorshouldIgo.pdf

http://selkirk.ca/documents/SK50831_Banff_Paper_G_Penfold_26.05.08.doc

**Books**


**Presentations**

*Amenity Migration Planning Capacity Building Workshop 1, Castlegar BC April 9 – 11, 2008.*
http://selkirk.ca/research/ric/planning_for_amenity_migration.html

A workshop was hosted by the Regional Chair in Innovation, Selkirk College for planners, consultants, and local and provincial governments to learn more about the scope of amenity-driven change that is projected to occur and to consider possible solutions. Workshop documents include a demographic analysis in the Kootenay Region, case studies from several BC communities, and a summary of the workshop discussion.
Websites

Community Information Database

The website offers a searchable database of socioeconomic information compiled from Statistics Canada. Information is available for individual communities and multiple geographic regions.

Social Capital and Sustainable Development, Royal Roads University
www.crcresearch.org/node/150/

See this website for case studies and recommended reading on social capital and sustainable development.
7.0 Tools and Resources for Action in Your Community

The references in this section build on the tested strategies and applied examples presented at the October 2008 *Reversing the Tides* conference. The sources below may assist communities in taking action to implement elements of holistic regional revitalization from local government planning strategies, alternative governance models and multi-stakeholder processes, to toolkits that help prioritize sustainable development initiatives.

**Reports**


The Rural Development Institute created this guidebook to assist communities that were involved in their pilot regional roundtables. The guidebook outlines how to establish and participate in regional roundtables, and evaluate success, along with additional tools and resources.


The Brandon Rural Development Institute launched the Community Collaboration Model Project in 2005 establishing and facilitating six regional round tables comprised of eighty-five communities, three Rural Teams, and four academic institutions in Manitoba, Nunavut, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and BC. The regional round tables convened over a three year period seeking to tackle the ongoing challenges of rural development with an emphasis on broad stakeholder participation. The report highlights the activities, successes, opportunities, challenges and lessons learned. It offers useful information on multi-stakeholder capacity building, regional governance, suggestions for effective participation by governments, and how the Community Collaboration Model may be replicated in other communities.


This article describes the process of creating an integrated community sustainability plan under the framework of the natural step. Whistler and the Whistler 2020 Plan are included as case studies.

Community Decision-Making Tool Kit, Canadian Rural Partnership
www.rural.gc.ca/decision/tools_e.phtml
This tool kit outlines twelve decision making tools that communities may use to facilitate decision making in small or large groups. The tool kit explains the pros and cons of each and the suggested situations where a given approach is most useful.

Community Development Institute, A Summary of Trusts in BC, University of Northern BC, January 2007, 102 pages.
www.unbc.ca/assets/cdi/trusts_review.pdf
This report surveys the regional trusts and land trusts in BC, outlining their purpose, governance structure, and the issues they address.

www.naturalstep.ca/books.html

www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/bc/proser/fna/ccp/wspdg/fns/fns_e.html

Gailus, J. Bringing Conservation Home: Caring for Land, Economies, and Communities in Western Canada, Sonora Institute, 2000, 34 pages.
www.chinookinstitute.org/research/index.html#mc
Bringing Conservation Home profiles three community initiatives in Canada that balance people and nature. This report describes tools Canadian citizens can use to enhance economic vitality, protect community character, and secure the long term ecological health of their communities.

www.forrex.org/publications/forrexseries/fs15.pdf
This guidebook offers practical knowledge for municipalities, community organizations, and First Nations communities in small and rural BC interested in applying for community forest licenses or launching community forestry programs. The publication includes information on governance structures, strategic and business planning, conflict management, budgeting, and evaluation. The British Columbia Community Forest Association acknowledges that additional topics unique to First Nations are not covered, but encourage interested First Nations to contribute their experiences and expertise for inclusion in future editions.

http://crcresarch.royalroads.ca/files-crcresarch/File/PlanningTool%281%29.pdf

www.cedworks.com/files/pdf/free/P201.pdf


Directory of BC organizations that work on rural development issues.

**Books**


This book is a comprehensive resource for local governments and interested citizens on how to implement a sustainable development approach in their community. The book covers the full scope of applicable issues needed to establish a sustainable development plan including developing local government policy, mobilizing citizen participation, as well as more applied subjects including housing, energy, and transportation.

**Workshops**

*Open Space Toolkit for South Eastern BC*  
www.chinookinstitute.org/programs/capacitybuilding/OST-BC.html

The Open Space Toolkit for Southeastern BC is a community education workshop series that helps rural residents better understand and practice sustainable land use and conservation of open, natural landscapes. The workshops are designed for municipal officials and land management and development professionals to learn more about the ecological and cultural values of natural landscapes. Workshop participants will be introduced to strategies and tools to help identify, anticipate and address local land use issues. The long term intended outcome is the establishment of collaborative, community based initiatives that result in natural landscape conservation and the preservation of community assets.
Smart Planning for Communities
www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/programs/smart_planning.html

Smart Planning for Communities is a BC-wide collaborative initiative developed to help local and First Nations governments plan for long term sustainability challenges by providing resources and tools for planning socially, culturally, economically and environmentally sustainable communities. Five Sustainability Facilitators are now in place to assist communities in the planning process, sourcing technical expertise, strategic support, and to provide education and training sessions. The program is administered by the Fraser Basin Council on behalf of project partners including BC Hydro, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Ministry of Community Development, BC Ministry of Environment, First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative, Indian & Northern Affairs, and the Real Estate Foundation of BC.

Websites

Appalachian Regional Commission
www.arc.gov

The Appalachian Regional Commission is a federal-state partnership that works with the people of Appalachia to create opportunities for self sustaining economic development and improved quality of life.

Asset-Based Community Development Institute
www.sesp.northwestern.edu/abcd/

Established in 1995 by the Community Development Program at Northwestern University’s Institute for Policy Research, the ABCD Institute shares its findings on capacity building community development in two ways: (1) through extensive and substantial interactions with community builders, and (2) by producing practical resources and tools for community builders to identify, nurture, and mobilize neighbourhood assets. In particular, see workbooks available for purchase on conducting community asset mapping.

BC Rural Network
www.bcruralnetwork.ca/home/

Established in 2004, The BC Rural Network is a coalition of organizations, communities, and individuals who share a commitment to building the capacity of British Columbia to develop responses to rural and remote community issues. The BC Rural Network dialogues with rural communities and organizations across BC through a series of annual regional forums, the Biennial BC Rural Communities Summit, an annual province wide Members’ Workshop, an e-mail list, regular newsletters, and this website.

Canadian Rural Partnership
www.rural.gc.ca

The Partnership’s overall goal is to enhance the quality of life in rural communities and better equip the communities to compete in a global economy. The Partnership complements other Government of Canada activities.
Canadian Rural Revitalization Foundation (CRRF)

www.crrf.ca

CRRF is a National nonprofit society whose mission is to revitalize rural Canada. CRRF achieves its mission through education and research for rural leaders in the community, the private sector and in government. CRRF seeks to broker mutually beneficial relationships built on improved understanding of common interest at all levels, to advance the fortunes of all partners and reduce rural dependency. CRRF assembles creative minds from rural communities, governments, universities and businesses to enable rural populations to succeed with present rural development challenges.

Carsey Institute — University of New Hampshire

www.carseyinstitute.unh.edu

The Carsey Institute is a national centre for policy research on youth, working families, and sustainable development in small cities and rural communities. The Carsey Institute provides tools for policy makers and community leaders working to increase upward mobility, support the middle class, and create sustainable, healthy communities. The Carsey Institute offers three applied and policy research programs include regional and national projects.

The Center for Community and Economic Development — University of Wisconsin

www.uwex.edu/ces/cced/

The Center for Community and Economic Development creates, applies and transfers multidisciplinary knowledge to help people understand community change and identify opportunities.

Centre for Community Enterprise

www.cedworks.com

The Centre for Community Enterprise is a source of expertise and resources to assist communities in establishing and strengthening CED organizations, revitalizations communities, developing community-minded businesses, CED curriculum design and delivery. CCE also produces a quarterly CED magazine, Making Waves.

Centre for Innovation and Entrepreneurial Leadership

www.theciel.com

A nonprofit organization that assists small communities and businesses by way of their unique Business Vitality Initiative (BVI), Community Vitality Initiative (CVI), and the Communities Matrix.

The Center for the Study of Rural America — Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City

www.kansascityfed.org/home/subwebs.cfm?subweb=12

The Center for the Study of Rural America at the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City focuses on the economic and policy issues that are unique to rural America and produces studies on leading economic topics that define the future of the people who work and live in rural America. In particular, see the Regional Economic Publications at www.kansascityfed.org/home/subwebs.cfm?subweb=12
Centre for Sustainable Community Development — SFU
www.sfu.ca/cscd

Established in 1898, the Centre conducts research on sustainable community development and offers professional continuing education as well as academic programs. The Centre's approach to sustainable community development is based upon a "community capital" framework (Roseland 2005) such that education and research programs are community and project oriented.

Community Builders — New South Wales, Australia
www.communitybuilders.nsw.gov.au

This website is an electronic clearing house of resources and case studies in community and rural economic revitalization.

Community Development Institute — University of Northern BC
www.unbc.ca/cdi/

The Community Development Institute at UNBC is interested in two fundamental issues for communities in northern BC: community capacity and community development. By undertaking research, sharing information, and supporting education outreach, the Institute is becoming a vital partner to communities interested in making informed decisions about their own futures.

Community Planning
www.communityplanning.net/index.htm

A useful and easy to use website that outlines the general principles of community planning, and how to undertake a community planning exercise in your community, as well as useful checklists and sample documents to use in the community planning process.

Community and Rural Development Institute — Cornell University
www.cardi.cornell.edu

CaRDI is a centre of dialogue and collaboration addressing needs at the local, state, and national levels. CaRDI offers research in support of identifying solutions to community problems; provides training for elected and appointed officials and community leaders to foster informed decision making; and connects Cornell faculty and staff from various colleges to build collaborative partnerships and to envision community development alternatives in key areas.

Economic Development Association of BC
www.edabc.com

See the member resource section for detailed reports and samples of successful economic development projects. See also the recently released, “Investment Readiness Manual” to help your community determine its investment readiness through a step by step evaluation process. This manual has received positive reviews from several rural communities. Finally, access information and course outlines for the Local Economic Development (LED) program, offered by the University of Waterloo. LED is a continuing education program for practicing economic developers. The Master of Applied Environmental Studies (MAES) degree in Local Economic Development is recognized by the Economic Developers Association of Canada as part of their professional certification.
Ecotrust Canada
www.ecotrust.ca


Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM)
www.sustainablecommunities.fcm.ca/GMF/Examples-of-Sustainable-Community-Plans.asp

The FCM website offers useful examples of sustainable community plans in Canada.

First Nations Development Institute
www.firstnations.org

First Nations Development Institute provides education and advocacy to assist communities towards restoring control and culturally-compatible stewardship of the assets they own - be they land, human potential, cultural heritage, or natural resources - and to establish new assets for ensuring the long term vitality of Native communities.

The Foundation for Rural Living
www.frl.on.ca

The Foundation for Rural Living, founded in 1979, is an initiative to stimulate investment to revitalize rural communities faced with persistent struggles in achieving social, economic and cultural opportunities. Various programs and partnership endeavors aim to advance the role and interests of the voluntary and nonprofit sector for the benefit of rural communities.

Greenhouse Gas Action Guide
www.ghgactionguide.ca

BC Climate Exchange has produced a comprehensive yet easy to use climate change action guide for local governments across BC. The guide is based on an earlier version produces by the Greater Vancouver Regional District. Actions are identified by subject area such as water, waste, education, and more. Each action topic can be further sorted to highlight those actions that offer the most cost savings or greenhouse gas emissions reductions.

Heartland Center for Leadership Development
www.heartlandcenter.info

Heartland Center activities focus on leadership training, citizen participation, community planning, facilitation, evaluation and curriculum development. Programs and publications stress the critical role played by local leadership as communities and organizations build capacity for sustainable development. Each year the Heartland Center works with people from approximately 300 communities, and is recognized internationally as an innovator of creative strategies for community revitalization.
Indian and Northern Affairs
www.aic-inac.gc.ca/bc/proser/fna/ccp/wspdg/marfgr/a_pages3_2_e.html
This web page offers planning and community decision making tools for First Nations.

The International Rural Network
www.international-rural-network.org
The network connects rural-focused organizations in sharing knowledge, best practices, research and experience, building capacities, and establishing mutual assistance. It aims to connect international organizations that support rural communities and represent rural interests.

Lighthouse Sustainable Building Centre
www.sustainablebuildingcentre.com
This website is a central resource for information on green building practices and energy efficiency measures in BC and Canada.

Muniscope
www.muniscope.ca
Access this website for a searchable library on a wide variety of materials for a municipal government audience. For example, see, “Bibliography on Sustainable Development and Smart Growth” for additional materials on rural renewal strategies.

The National Association of Regional Councils
www.narc.org
The Association of Regional Councils (NARC) serves as the national voice for regionalism. NARC advocates for and provides services to its member councils of government and metropolitan planning organizations. In particular, see the Telecasts listed under the Events tab at http://narc.org/events/telecasts.html.

The National Rural Development Partnership (NRDP)
www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp
The National Rural Development Partnership (NRDP) is a multi-faceted organization bringing together partners from all levels of government as well as private for profit and nonprofit organizations to address the needs of rural America.

National Rural Funders Collaborative
www.nrfc.org
NRFC supports community-based empowerment strategies designed to transform poor rural communities and regions into healthy and viable living environments. NRFC seeks to build a movement of support and advocacy for alternative rural economies based on community assets of culture, land and human capital and grounded in relationships and values of equity and justice.
Natural Step Canada
www.naturalstep.ca
The mission of The Natural Step is to develop a genuine commitment to, and competence in, sustainable development throughout society, using The Natural Step Framework as a systems approach for dialogue and decision making. Today, hundreds of organizations, including Fortune 500 companies, government departments, universities, municipalities, and small and medium sized businesses are using the Natural Step Framework to guide their journey to sustainability.

North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center
www.ncruralcenter.org
The mission of the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center is to develop, promote, and implement sound economic strategies to improve the quality of life of rural North Carolinians. Created in 1987, the Rural Center operates a multi faceted program that includes conducting research into rural issues; advocating for policy and program innovations; and building the productive capacity of rural leaders, entrepreneurs and community organizations.

North Central Regional Center for Rural Development
www.ncrcrd.iastate.edu
The North Central Regional Center for Rural Development, located at Iowa State University, is one of four regional centers coordinating rural development research and education throughout the United States.

Regional Innovation Chair – Selkirk College
http://selkirk.ca/research/ric/
Established in 2006, the Regional Innovation Chair (RIC) is undertaking research in rural economic development in support of the 5 year strategic objectives. See the website for current research and reports as well as links to demographic, housing and labour force data in the West Kootenay Boundary Region.

Rural Development Initiatives, Inc.
www.rdiinc.org
Rural Development Initiatives, Inc. (RDI) is a nonprofit committed to building the capacity of rural leaders and to facilitating the development of collaborative partnerships that undertake economic and community development initiatives. RDI works with local community leaders, volunteers, and partners to proactively address opportunities and challenges. RDI facilitates the development of social capital by helping communities build on their own assets, and linking them to resources they need to succeed.
Rural Development Institute – Brandon University
www.brandonu.ca/rdi/

Established in 1989, The Rural Development Institute (RDI) is a nonprofit research and development organization that facilitates, coordinates, and leads multi disciplinary academic and applied research on rural issues. The Institute provides an interface between academic research efforts and the community by acting as a conduit of rural research information and by facilitating community involvement in rural development. RDI projects are characterized by cooperative and collaborative efforts of multi-stakeholders.

Rural Futures
www.ruralfutures.ca

Rural Futures is a nonprofit that specializes in assisting BC communities in preparing for a new energy future.

Rural Information Center — US Department of Agriculture

The Rural Information Center provides services for rural communities, local officials, organizations, businesses and rural citizens working to maintain the vitality of America’s rural areas.

Rural and Remote Canada On-Line
www.rural-canada.ca

Access the Rural and Remote Canada Online website for information on federal programs and services relevant to rural Canadians, as well as rural organization contacts and an online discussion forum.

The Rural Policy Research Institute (RUPRI)
www.rupri.org

Established in 1990, RUPRI’s aim is to spur public dialogue and help policymakers understand the rural impacts of public policies and programs. RUPRI is housed within the Harry S Truman School of Public Affairs at the University of Missouri-Columbia and is a joint program of Iowa State University, the University of Missouri, and the University of Nebraska. RUPRI’s activities encompass research, policy analysis and engagement, dissemination and outreach, and decision support tools.

The RUPRI Center for Rural Entrepreneurship
www.ruraleship.org

The Center for Rural Entrepreneurship is a Rural Policy Research Institute (RUPRI) national research and policy center. The primary goal of the Center is to be the focal point for efforts to stimulate and support private and public entrepreneurship development in communities throughout Rural America.
The Rural and Small Town Programme — Mount Allison University
www.mta.ca/rstp/

The Rural and Small Town Programme prepares people and organizations to adapt to change and to act on opportunities for developing sustainable rural communities and small towns. The Programme links research and action by generating and sharing new knowledge, developing self help tools, and providing information and educational services which lead to innovative approaches and solutions.

Smart Development Partnerships
www.cserv.gov.bc.ca/lgd/intergov_relations/smart_development/index.htm

Administered by the BC Ministry of Community Services, the Smart Development Partnerships support local government partnerships with developers, agencies and others, to research unique land use planning problems and decision making. Partnership projects focus on key priorities, including:

• building cooperation among local governments and between local governments and the province;
• encouraging innovation and capacity building in local government planning and decision making;
• improving housing affordability; and
• promoting efficient and cost effective infrastructure.

See the website for research and resource materials from completed projects such as the Municipal Infrastructure Design Guideline Manual, and the Model Low Impact Development Bylaw.

Smart Growth on the Ground
www.sgog.bc.ca

Smart Growth on the Ground (SGOG) is a collaboration of Smart Growth BC, the Real Estate Institute of BC, and the Design Centre for Sustainability that assists communities in visioning, developing, and implementing a community land use plan based on smart growth principles. The fundamental goal of the SGOG program is to create real, built examples of smart growth in BC communities. See the website for regular updates on current SGOG projects in Oliver, Squamish, Maple Ridge, and Prince George, as well as information on the criteria used to select partner communities.
8.0 Measuring Change, Measuring Success, Measuring Sustainability

Measuring project and program effectiveness is critical to understanding and improving on future performance. For sustainable rural development related projects, the process of developing effective and appropriate indicators can be a difficult task. Many of the elements that require measurement are often qualitative in nature and not easily tracked by conventional quantitative indicators. Nevertheless, today there is much research and many good examples of sustainability indicators that have been used by organizations to track and improve upon their path toward sustainability. In many cases, the effort applied in designing effective indicators was a significant contributing factor to long term program success. This section includes a selection of tested sustainability indicators to get you started as well as the more theoretical discussion about sustainability and development of performance indicators.

Websites

Global Reporting Initiative
www.globalreporting.org
This organization offers reporting indicators for public agencies, nonprofits, and corporations. Indicators are developed through an international multi stakeholder collaborative process.

Sustainable Measures
www.sustainablemeasures.com
A highly accessible website with practical information on how to develop economic, social, and environmental indicators of sustainability in your community. The website offers freely available training materials, a searchable database of existing indicators, links to communities working on sustainability indicators, organizations that may provide assistance in developing indicators, and links to further written materials.

Reports

While technically a rural policy paper, the authors offer a thoughtful perspective on the challenges in defining what we mean by rural, community, and sustainable. The authors suggest we may start by considering what characteristics define unsustainable communities to help arrive at an appropriate set of indicators that a community may use to measure its sustainability. More specifically, the paper mentions a Community Capacity Index, developed by the Highlands and Islands Enterprise as one possible way to measure sustainable communities.

www.worldwatch.org/files/pdf/SOW08_chapter_2.pdf

www.chinookinstitute.org/research/index.html#mc

Taylor, Amy. Genuine Progress Indicator Summary Report, Pembina Institute, September 2005, 2 pages
www.fiscallygreen.ca/gpi/doc.php?id=193

Books

9.0 Funding Sources

The majority of funding sources identified here will consider support for projects that promote regional initiatives as well as environmental, social, and economic initiatives that contribute to holistic responses to rural development. Also included here are links to organization that have produced their own list of funding sources. Effort was made to include the most applicable sources of funding to support regional initiatives and elements of holistic community development. However, please note, the list is not exhaustive and some of the information is time sensitive.

Capacity Building and Integrated Community Planning Projects

Five million dollars over five years (2005-2010) of Gas Tax Agreement funding is available for local governments outside the GVRD to engage in Smart Planning. This program is administered by the Union of BC Municipalities. See the Program Guide in the link provided below for general application details.

Canadian Rural Partnership and Trail Community Futures Funding Sources
www.communityfutures.com/cms/Funding_Sources.2.0.html

Community Futures - Trail Branch and the Canadian Rural Partnership compiled a list of funding sources for rural BC communities.

The Centre for Sustainability
http://centreforsustainability.ca/overview/

This organization offers several grant programs to support capacity building for nonprofit organizations in BC. There are three different Partners in Organizational Development (POD) programs; EnviroPOD, Social ServicesPOD, and ArtsPOD. Environmental nonprofits, health and social service nonprofits, and arts and heritage nonprofits may apply for funding to assist in strategic planning and organizational capacity building. The Technical Assistance Program for Aboriginal Organizations (TAP) provides grants to aboriginal organizations for assistance with leadership development and capacity building. Each program has its own eligibility criteria. See the website for full program and eligibility details.

Civic Info Grants Database
www.civicinfo.bc.ca/18.asp

Civic Info provides a searchable list of grants available to BC local governments.

Community-to-Community Forums (C2C)
www.civicnet.bc.ca/sitenegine/ActivePage.asp?PageID=158

C2C Forums bring together members of municipal councils and/or regional boards with First Nations band council members and other community leaders. A C2C Forum provides a time and place for dialogue on issues of mutual interest and concern. These issues may relate to economic development, land use planning, natural resource management, service delivery and other areas of common responsibility or interest.
There are forty-six community foundations in BC, each with its own funding mandate and eligibility requirements. See the “Community Foundation Finder” for a complete list of community foundations including their contact information and website links. Please visit each foundation’s individual website for details on grant eligibility.

CBT offers several programs to support rural revitalization projects. See the website for full details on each program. The Community Development Program enables CBT to work in partnership with communities to develop projects which build on a shared community vision for the future. The Affected Areas Program and Community Initiative Program are community-based granting programs that incorporate residents’ input in the adjudication process. Both programs are open to Basin residents and organizations. The Basin Business Advocates program assists small and medium sized independent business operators in the Columbia Basin by providing free one on one confidential business counseling and assessment services, and by arranging and cost sharing specialized consulting services if recommended by BBA staff.

Ecotrust Canada Capital is a community development financial institution whose purpose is to support a conservation economy by offering business consulting and lending services to small and medium sized enterprises including corporations, cooperatives, limited liability companies, joint ventures, nonprofits and sole proprietorships in a broad range of sectors in BC. See the “Lending” tab for details on business loans for working capital, equipment and other fixed assets, new production and service capacity or product or market development.

BC based nonprofit organizations with an interest in starting or expanding revenue generating business activities may apply to Enterprising Nonprofits for matching grant funding up to $10,000. The program aims to support nonprofits in developing enterprises that are linked to their charitable mandate and contribute to organizational sustainability while also building the capacity of these organizations to improve local socioeconomic conditions through new employment opportunities and/or through enhanced program offerings in the community.

The Green Municipal Fund offers loans and grants to Canadian municipalities for sustainable community plans, as well as feasibility studies, field tests and capital projects relating to brownfields, energy, transportation, waste, water.
Infrastructure Planning Grant Program
www.cd.gov.bc.ca/lgd/infra/infrastructure_grants/infrastructure_planning_grant.htm

Grants up to $10,000 are available to local governments to help improve or develop long term comprehensive plans that include, but are not limited to: capital asset management plans, community energy plans, integrated storm water management plans, water master plans and liquid waste management plans.

Innovation Clean Energy Fund (ICE)
www.gov.bc.ca/ecdev/popt/innovative_clean_energy_fund.html

ICE priorities include the production of clean or renewable energy, the transmission of energy from producers to consumers, and improving the ways energy is used in British Columbia’s communities and across all sectors of the provincial economy. Municipalities and Regional Districts, First Nations, school boards, hospitals, registered nonprofits, post secondary institutions, crown corporations, public utilities, and registered corporations are eligible to apply.

Island Coastal Economic Trust
www.islandcoastaltrust.ca

The Islands Coastal Economic Trust has nine broad mandate areas: forestry, transportation, tourism, mining, Olympic opportunities, small business, economic development, energy, and agriculture. Local and regional governments, nonprofit societies, industry associations, educational institutions, First Nations, joint public-private ventures or partnerships, improvement districts, special and local authorities and commissions may be eligible for grants to support economic development initiatives related to the nine mandate areas.

New Relationship Trust
www.newrelationshiptrust.ca

The New Relationship Trust may consider supporting First Nations communities and First Nations service organizations via five program areas: education, capacity, culture & language, youth & elders, and economic development.

Real Estate Foundation of BC
www.communitytransition.org and www.realestatefoundation.com

The Real Estate Foundation of BC administers the Communities in Transition program which aims to support values based planning processes that balance social, environmental, economic, and governance concerns to address regional and local land use and conservation issues in non-metropolitan areas of BC. Nonprofit organizations, including local governments are eligible for funding.

Regional Adaptation Collaboratives, Natural Resources Canada
http://adaptation.nrcan.gc.ca/collab/index_e.php

The program will consider support for focused collaboration at the regional level among government, nongovernment decision makers, and technical experts to facilitate regional climate change adaptation planning and decision making.
Northern Development Initiative Trust
www.nditrust.ca

Northern Development Trust may consider funding support for economic development initiatives that can demonstrate measurable economic benefits. Funding is available to local governments, First Nations, and nonprofit organizations for projects addressing cross regional development, regional development, and mountain pine beetle recovery that are implemented within the Trust area.

Southern Interior Development Initiative Trust
www.sidit-bc.ca

The Trust has identified ten key sectors for potential financial support including, agriculture, economic development, energy, forestry, mining, Olympic opportunities, pine beetle recovery, small business, tourism, and transportation. Nonprofit societies, institutions, local and regional governments, industry associations, private interests, First Nations, public-private ventures, and improvement districts in the Thompson Okanagan Region and Columbia Kootenay Region may be eligible for funding. See a map of the SIDIT coverage area as well as the SIDIT Application Guidelines for more information.

Towns for Tomorrow
www.townsfortomorrow.gov.bc.ca

This program is open to incorporated communities with populations of 5000 or less as well as the Central Coast Regional District to assist with capital costs of infrastructure projects. The provincial government will support 80% of project costs to a maximum of $400,000.
### Appendix 1

**Advisory Committee for Reversing the Tide Initiative**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donna Barnett</td>
<td>Mayor, 100 Mile House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eileen Benedict</td>
<td>Chair, Bulkley-Nechako RD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gord Borgstrom</td>
<td>Director, Mountain Pine Beetle Response Team, BC Ministry of Community Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jim Cameron</td>
<td>Director, Regional Economic Development Branch BC Ministry of Community Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirley Culver</td>
<td>CED Coordinator, Community Futures Development Association, Kamloops</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dan George</td>
<td>CEO, First Nations Mountain Pine Beetle Initiative</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ray Gerow</td>
<td>President, Aboriginal Business Development Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brandon Hughes</td>
<td>Regional Policy Advisor, BC Rural Secretariat Canadian Rural Partnership/ Service Canada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tom Hutton</td>
<td>Chair, Centre for Human Settlements, Community &amp; Regional Planning</td>
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<tr>
<td>David Laird</td>
<td>Mayor, Merritt</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Penfold</td>
<td>Chair, Regional Innovation, Selkirk College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tim Pringle</td>
<td>Executive Director, Real Estate Foundation of BC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gail Wallin</td>
<td>Manager, Cariboo-Chilcotin Region, Fraser Basin Council</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dale Wheeldon</td>
<td>Executive Director, Economic Development Association of BC</td>
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