Indigenous Services Canada 2020-21 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy Report

Indigenous Services Canada
Services aux Autochtones Canada

Canada

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1-800-567-9604
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Indigenous Services Canada's 2020-21 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy Report

This report on progress supports the commitment in the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* (FSDA) to make sustainable development decision-making more transparent and accountable to Parliament. It also contributes to an integrated, whole-of-government view of activities supporting environmental sustainability.

The departmental information reported accounts for information previously prepared in accordance with Indigenous Services Canada's 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

1. Introduction to the Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy

The 2019 to 2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) presents the Government of Canada's sustainable development goals and targets, as required by the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*. In keeping with the purpose of the Act, to provide the legal framework for developing and implementing a Federal Sustainable Development Strategy that will make sustainable development decision-making more transparent and accountable to Parliament, Indigenous Services Canada has developed this report to demonstrate progress in implementing its Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

2. Sustainable development in Indigenous Services Canada

Indigenous Services Canada's 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy describes the department's actions in support of achieving: Greening government, Effective action on climate change, Modern and resilient infrastructure, Clean energy, Clean drinking water, Sustainable food, and Safe and healthy communities. This report presents available results for the departmental actions pertinent to these goals. Previous years' reports are posted on Indigenous Services Canada's website.

3. Departmental performance by FSDS goal

The following tables provide performance information on departmental actions in support of the FSDS goals listed in section 2.

Context: Greening Government

ISC is the custodian of buildings, leases space in facilities across the country, manages a fleet of vehicles, and procures goods and services in order to serve Canadians. The commitments under the Greening Government goal outline the areas ISC plans to focus on to continue to reduce the environmental effects associated with the Department's physical operations and procurement decisions. Specifically, ISC will take concrete steps to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its buildings and fleets, divert waste from landfills, undertake clean technology demonstration projects, and support green procurement practices, including through implementing a new directive on green procurement.

Greening Government: The Government of Canada will transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient and green operations

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Starting points Performance indicators Targets	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
Reduce GHG emissions from federal government facilities and fleets by 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 (with an aspiration to achieve this target by 2025) and 80% below 2005 levels by 2050 (with an aspiration to be carbon neutral)	All new buildings and major building retrofits will prioritize low-carbon investments based on integrated design principles, and life-cycle and total-cost-of ownership assessments which incorporate shadow carbon pricing	Undertake a strategic evaluation of the department's real property portfolio to determine the most cost-effective pathway to achieve low-carbon operations. All new federal buildings (including build-to-lease and public-private partnerships), starting at the latest in 2022, should be constructed	**Starting point:** Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) facilities are currently excluded from the department's GHG emissions reporting as they are held for future transfer to First Nations or operated by third parties for First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) operations. ISC does not have significant operational control over these facilities or the ability to report on their energy data, and no emissions for the facilities in question have been reported to date by their former custodian departments	**Result:** ISC developed a new departmental green procurement target for net-zero construction projects during fiscal year 2020-21: *All new buildings (including build-to-lease and public-private partnerships) will be net-zero carbon unless a life-cycle cost-benefit analysis indicates net-zero-carbon-ready construction; all major building retrofits, including significant energy performance contracts, require a GHG reduction life-cycle cost analysis to determine*	**FSDS:** Actions that reduce the demand for energy or switch to cleaner sources of energy will lead to reductions in GHGs from building operations. **UN SDG**: SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

		to be net-zero carbon unless a lifecycle cost benefit analysis indicates net-zero carbon ready construction.	(Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada, and Health Canada). Future opportunities for ISC facility GHG emissions reporting will be identified through the department's forthcoming Carbon Neutral Portfolio Assessment. **Performance indicators:**[1] • GHG emissions from facilities in fiscal year 2005–06 (base year) = **0.029 ktCO2e (estimated)** • GHG emissions from facilities in current reporting fiscal year = **0.003 ktCO2e** • Percentage (%) change in GHG emissions from facilities from fiscal year 2005-06 to current reporting fiscal year = **-90% (estimated)**	*the optimal GHG savings (the life-cycle cost approach will use a period of 40 years and a carbon shadow price of $300 per tonne and be maintained at all project stages); all new federal buildings, infrastructure and major building retrofits, including significant energy performance contracts, require a climate change risk assessment that incorporates both current and future climate conditions in the analysis.* ISC reported facility emissions for the first time in fiscal year 2020-21. Most of the estimated decrease in facility emissions since 2005-06 is attributed to the electricity grid. Future opportunities for ISC facility GHG emissions reporting will be identified through the department's forthcoming Net-Zero Climate-Resilient Real Property Portfolio Plan in consultation with third parties by fiscal year 2021-22.	• Target 12.7
	Fleet management will be optimized including by applying telematics to collect and analyze vehicle usage data on vehicles scheduled to be replaced	75% of new light-duty unmodified administrative fleet vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids, where feasible. All new executive vehicle purchases will	**Starting point:** ISC's fleet GHG base year emissions are being adjusted to include vehicles inherited from the former department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) vehicles transferred from Health Canada to ISC. FNIHB's fleet increased the size of ISC's on-road vehicle fleet by approximately 300%. ISC's adjusted	**Result:** In 2020-21, ISC's adjusted base year (2005-06) fleet emissions were defined at 2.247 kt CO2e based on historical data from INAC and Health Canada (for the FNIHB fleet) and approved by the Centre for Greening Government. • GHG emissions from fleet in current reporting fiscal year	**FSDS**: Actions that reduce the amount of fuel consumed for fleet operation or switch to less GHG intensive sources of fuels will contribute to GHG reductions. **UN SDG**: SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

[1] Base year emissions levels were determined during 2020-21.

		be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids. Promote behaviour change (e.g. anti-idling campaigns, driver training, car-pooling initiatives).	base year emissions are planned for finalization during the 2020-21 fiscal year. **Performance indicators[2]:** • GHG emissions from fleet in fiscal year 2005–06 (adjusted base year) = **2.247 ktCO2e** • GHG emissions from fleet in previous reporting fiscal year (2019-20) = **2.013 ktCO2e** • Percentage (%) change in GHG emissions from fleet from fiscal year 2005-06 to previous reporting fiscal year (2019-20) = **-10.4% decrease (estimated)** • Overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in fiscal year 2005-06 = **969,933 litres** • Overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in previous reporting fiscal year (2019-20) = **872,918 litres** • Percentage (%) change in overall fuel consumption from fleet from fiscal year 2005-06 to previous reporting fiscal year (2019-20) = **-10.0% decrease**	(2020-21) = **1.278 ktCO2e** • Percentage (%) change in GHG emissions from fleet from fiscal year 2005-06 to current reporting fiscal year (2020-21) = **43% decrease** The overall fuel consumption (gasoline litres equivalent) base year amount was also defined in 2020-21 and remained as originally anticipated at 969,933 litres. • Overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in fiscal year (2020-21) = **544,143 litres** • Percentage (%) change in overall fuel consumption from fleet from fiscal year 2005-06 to current reporting fiscal year (2020-21) = **44% decrease**	• Target 9.4 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7
Divert at least 75% (by weight) of non-hazardous operational	Departments will adopt and deploy clean technologies and	Track and disclose our waste diversion rates by 2022.	**Starting point:**	**Result:** The establishment of baseline levels and implementation of	**FSDS:** Actions that reduce the generation of non-hazardous operational

[2] The 2020 to 2023 DSDS included the GHG emissions and fuel consumption results for 2019-20 available at the time of initial development. The current results for 2020-21 can be found in the *Results achieved* column.

waste from landfills by 2030	implement procedures to manage building operation and take advantage of programs to improve the environmental performance of their buildings.[3]	Report building energy and water usage and waste generated using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager in all new domestic office leases and lease renewals for space more than 500 square meters.	All ISC offices are leased. ISC will collaborate with landlords to ensure that waste is tracked and disclosed. **Performance indicators:** ISC will establish baseline levels for the following indicators by fiscal year 2021-22: • Mass of non-hazardous operational waste generated in the year = [X] tonnes • Mass of non-hazardous operational waste diverted in the year = [Y] tonnes • Percentage (%) of non-hazardous operational waste diverted = [Y/X] %	targets is planned for fiscal year 2021-22. Waste tracking and disclosure for department-owned and leased facilities through ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager will be addressed in collaboration with stakeholders during fiscal year 2021-22. The broad adoption of teleworking during the pandemic significantly reduced the volume of non-hazardous waste generated at departmental facilities during fiscal year 2020-21.	waste will help to reduce Scope 3 emissions for the production, transport and disposal of material. Diverting waste from landfill reduces landfill gas and transport hauling emissions. Material recovery via recycling reduces emissions for the extraction and production of virgin materials. **UN SDG:** SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.5
Divert at least 75% (by weight) of plastic waste from landfills by 2030	Departments will adopt and deploy clean technologies and implement procedures to manage building operation and take advantage of programs to improve the environmental performance of their buildings.[3]	Eliminate the unnecessary use of single-use plastics in ISC operations, events and meetings. When procuring products that contain plastics, ISC will promote the procurement of sustainable plastic products and the reduction of associated plastic packaging waste. Track and disclose departmental waste	**Starting point:** ISC has established a departmental green procurement strategy to support the diversion of single-use plastic. **Performance indicators:** ISC will establish baseline levels for the following indicators by fiscal year 2021-22: • Mass of plastic waste generated in the year = [X] tonnes • Mass of plastic waste diverted in the year = [Y] tonnes • Percentage (%) of plastic waste diverted = [Y/X] %	**Result:** ISC developed a new departmental green procurement target to eliminate single-use plastic during fiscal year 2020-21. The establishment of baseline levels and implementation of targets is planned for fiscal year 2021-22. ISC developed draft policy instruments to restrict the procurement of single-use plastic, based on guidance provided by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.	**FSDS:** Actions that reduce the generation of plastic waste will help to reduce Scope 3 emissions for the production, transport and disposal of material. Diverting waste from landfill reduces landfill gas and transport waste hauling emissions. Material recovery via recycling reduces emissions for the extraction and production of virgin materials. **UN SDG:** SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.5

[3] The FSDS corresponding action was originally published as “Other”.

		diversion rates by 2022.			• Target 12.7
Divert at least 90% (by weight) of all construction and demolition waste from landfills (striving to achieve 100% by 2030)	Minimize embodied carbon and the use of harmful materials in construction and renovation.[4]	Track and disclose departmental waste diversion rates by 2022.	**Starting point:** ISC has not tracked or reported departmental construction and demolition waste for greening government to date. **Performance indicators:** ISC will establish baseline levels for the following indicators by fiscal year 2021-22: • Mass of construction and demolition waste generated in the year = [X] tonnes • Mass of construction and demolition waste diverted in the year = [Y] tonnes • Percentage (%) of construction and demolition waste diverted = [Y/X] %	**Result:** ISC developed a new departmental green procurement target to ensure the diversion/recycling of construction and demolition waste during fiscal year 2020-21. The establishment of baseline levels and implementation is planned for fiscal year 2021-22. Tracking of waste generated by construction and demolition will be addressed in collaboration with stakeholders during fiscal year 2021-22.	**FSDS:** Actions that reduce the generation of construction and demolition waste will help to reduce Scope 3 emissions for the production, transport and disposal of material. Diverting waste from landfill reduces landfill gas and transport waste hauling emissions. Material recovery via recycling reduces emissions for the extraction and production of virgin materials. **UN SDG:** SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.5
By 2030, 75% of domestic office lease transactions must be carbon neutral in situations where the federal government represents 75% or greater of the occupied space (square metres), market conditions permit and a competitive environment exists	In all new domestic office leases and lease renewals for space more than 500 square metres, landlords must report building energy and water usage and waste generated using EnergySTAR Portfolio Manager	For all new domestic office leases and lease renewals awarded after April 1, 2025, where the federal government is the majority tenant, market conditions permit and a competitive environment exists, preference will be given to buildings with the highest available	**Starting point:** ISC relies on PSPC for leased office accommodations for departmental regional offices, and the department leases smaller facilities on/near First Nation communities to support program delivery. **Performance indicators:** ISC will establish baseline levels for the following indicators by fiscal year 2021-22:	**Result:** ISC developed a new corresponding departmental green procurement target during fiscal year 2020-21. The establishment of baseline levels and implementation is planned for fiscal year 2021-22. ISC will track the energy efficiency of leased accommodations in EnergySTAR Portfolio Manager starting in fiscal year 2021-22.	**FSDS:** Higher performing buildings with the highest scores will generally minimize energy use and therefore GHG emissions from heating and electricity (where applicable). **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4

[4] The FSDS corresponding action was originally published as “Other”.

		EnergySTAR Portfolio Manager score.	• Percentage (%) of domestic office lease transactions that are carbon neutral • Percentage (%) of domestic office leases and lease renewals awarded having the highest available EnergySTAR Portfolio Manager score • Average EnergySTAR Portfolio Manager score of new domestic office leases and lease renewal buildings		SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7
Our administrative fleet will be comprised of at least 80% zero-emission vehicles by 2030	Fleet management will be optimized including by applying telematics to collect and analyze vehicle usage data on vehicles scheduled to be replaced	75% of new light-duty unmodified administrative fleet vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids. All new executive vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids.	**Starting point:** ISC faces challenges in complying with this target as most departmental vehicles are required to haul equipment on unpaved roads in remote areas to support program delivery, and zero-emission vehicle selections are limited in the heavier vehicle categories. ISC is updating its departmental policies and procedures for fleet purchases to require completion of “right-sizing” charts for new vehicles. **Performance indicators:** • Total number of vehicles in administrative fleet: **443 (fiscal year 2019-20)** • Percentage (%) of annual administrative fleet purchases that are ZEV or hybrid: **0% (fiscal year 2019-20)** • Percentage (%) of ZEV in administrative fleet: **1% (4 vehicles in fiscal year 2019-20)**	**Result:** ISC progressed on this target during fiscal year 2020-21 by increasing the number of zero-emission and hybrid vehicles purchased for routine fleet vehicle replacements across the department, and by deploying zero-emission/hybrid vehicles in isolated areas that have mainly relied on conventional sport utility vehicles and pick-up trucks to date. ISC developed a corresponding departmental green procurement target during fiscal year 2020-21 and will implement updated departmental procedures for fleet management during fiscal year 2021-22 to further update internal controls for land vehicle purchases. In 2020-21, ISC had a total of 441 vehicles in its administrative fleet – a reduction of 2 vehicles from the previous year. Of those purchased in 2020-21, 33% were ZEV or hybrid models (1	**FSDS:** As conventional vehicles are replaced over their lifetimes with ZEVs, and/or the size of the fleet is reduced, a greater proportion of the fleet will be ZEV. **UN SDG:** SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7

				vehicle); bringing the overall percentage of ZEV models in ISC's administrative fleet to 0.002%.	
By 2022, departments have developed measures to reduce climate change risks to assets, services and operations	Increase training and support on assessing climate change impacts, undertaking climate change risk assessments and developing adaptation actions to public service employees, and facilitate sharing of best practices and lessons learned	By 2021, ISC will take action to understand the wide range of climate change impacts that could potentially affect federal assets, services and operations across the country.	**Performance indicator:** Departmental climate risk assessment for departmental assets completed **Target:** 1 risk assessment with a focus on departmental assets completed by March 31, 2021	**Result:** ISC completed a departmental climate risk assessment that considered departmental assets during fiscal year 2020-21. Changing climate conditions were assessed as presenting a moderate impact and moderate likelihood of causing unanticipated changes in the values of assets and real property in the short-term. The likelihood of the risks is expected to increase beyond 2030. ISC will systematize consideration of climate change adaptation in departmental asset management through the forthcoming departmental Net-Zero Climate-Resilient Real Property Portfolio Plan by fiscal year 2021-22.	**FSDS:** Factoring climate variability and change into policy, programs, and operations is one of the most important ways the government can adapt to a changing climate and is consistent with the government's risk management approach of enhancing the protection of public assets and resources and strengthening planning and decision-making. **UN SDG:** SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.3
		ISC is participating in a climate change vulnerability assessment with Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) that will identify high-level risks and vulnerabilities for the health, regional operations, and lands and economic development sectors of the department.	**Performance indicator:** Departmental climate change vulnerability assessment completed **Target:** 1 risk assessment with a focus on regional operations, health and lands, and economic development completed by March 31, 2021	**Result:** ISC completed a departmental climate change vulnerability assessment by March 31, 2021. The results of the assessment are being used to inform adaptation planning.	**FSDS:** This assessment will support the creation of adaptation plans across ISC sectors. **UN SDG:** SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.3

	By 2021, adopt climate-resilient building codes being developed by National Research Council Canada (NRC)	All major real property projects will integrate climate change adaptation into the design, construction and operation aspects. Climate change adaptation will be included in the design, construction and operation aspects of real property or engineered asset projects Construct buildings conforming to the National Research Council Canada's (NRC) code.	**Starting point:** ISC's real property sustainability framework is planned for development during fiscal year 2020-21. This framework will mandate integration of climate change in all real property projects. **Performance indicator:** ISC will begin reporting on the following indicator by fiscal year 2020-21: Percentage (%) of buildings constructed in the reporting year that conform to the NRC climate-resilient building codes	**Result:** In 2020-21, ISC developed a new departmental green procurement target to require all new construction to be net-zero carbon. Implementation and coordination with departmental investment planning is planned for fiscal year 2021-22. Development of ISC's Net-Zero Climate-Resilient Real Property Portfolio Plan was deferred to fiscal year 2021-22.	**FSDS:** Early adoption of the code in the construction of buildings demonstrates federal leadership in climate resilient buildings. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7 SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.3
Use 100% clean electricity by 2025	Departments will use environmental criteria to reduce the environmental impact and ensure best value in government procurement decisions.[5]	In regions with carbon emitting electricity generation, organizations will at a minimum produce or purchase megawatt hours of renewable electricity equivalent to that produced by the high-carbon portion of the electricity grid. This includes the use of renewable electricity generated on-site or purchased off-site. There is a preference, but not a requirement,	**Starting point:** Electricity in ISC's regional offices is provided and purchased by PSPC. ISC only purchases electricity for smaller office accommodations leased directly to the department. **Performance indicators:** ISC will begin reporting on the following indicators by fiscal year 2020-21: • Electricity consumption in the year = [X] kWh • Electricity consumption from non-emitting sources (including	**Result:** In 2020-21, ISC developed a new departmental green procurement target to purchase 100% clean electricity by 2022. Departmental operations that purchase electricity will be identified and required to use 100% clean electricity.	**FSDS:** The use of clean electricity eliminates GHG emissions in jurisdictions with emitting generation sources. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

[5] The FSDS corresponding action was originally published as "Other".

		to buy electricity in the province or territory in which it is consumed.	renewable energy certificates) in the year = [Y] kWh • Percentage (%) of clean electricity = [Y/X] %		
Actions supporting the Goal: Greening Government *[This section is for actions that support the Greening Government Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]*	Minimize embodied carbon and the use of harmful materials in construction and renovation	Specification of low embodied carbon materials in construction and construction contracts. Substitution of low embodied carbon materials in construction and renovation projects.	**Starting point:** ISC's real property sustainability framework is planned for development during fiscal year 2020-21. This framework will mandate integration of climate change adaptation in all real property projects. **Performance indicator:** ISC will begin reporting on the following indicator by fiscal year 2020-21: Percentage (%) of major construction projects in which embodied carbon in building materials was minimized	**Result:** In 2020-21, ISC developed a new departmental green procurement target that supports the use of materials with low embodied carbon in construction and renovation projects. The percentage of major construction projects using building materials with minimized embodied carbon will be identified through ISC's Net-Zero Climate-Resilient Real Property Portfolio Plan during fiscal year 2021-22.	**FSDS:** The use of low embodied carbon materials expands the market and encourages industry to adopt low carbon extraction, production and disposal practices. This will reduce Scope 3 emissions and other harmful environmental impacts. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7
	Departments will use environmental criteria to reduce the environmental impact and ensure best value in government procurement decisions	Include criteria that address carbon reduction, sustainable plastics and broader environmental benefits into procurements for goods and services that have a high environmental impact. Integrate environmental considerations into procurement management processes and controls.	**Starting point:** The new ISC Directive on Green Procurement and twelve departmental green procurement targets were endorsed by the department's Directors General in 2020 and are planned for approval and implementation in fiscal year 2020-21. ISC's new departmental green procurement targets will be reflected in the next update to this strategy. **Performance indicators:** • Volume of expenditure through Standing Offers and Supply	**Result:** In 2020-21, ISC developed a new departmental directive on green procurement and departmental green procurement targets. Implementation is planned for fiscal year 2021-22. In 2020-21: • 100% of ISC's expenditures through Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements included environmental criteria. • 100% of ISC's new common-use procurement instruments included environmental considerations (e.g. reduce,	**FSDS:** Green procurement incorporates environmental considerations into purchasing decisions and is expected to motivate suppliers to green their goods, services and supply chain. GHG reductions are one area of consideration in green procurement. **UN SDG**: SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4

		Incorporate environmental considerations into the development of any common-use procurement instruments. Ensure key officials include contribution to and support for the Policy on Green Procurement objectives in their performance evaluations. Set departmental targets to reduce the environmental impact of specific goods or services.	Arrangements (SOSAs) that include environmental criteria ○ Starting point (2018-19): 100% • Inclusion of environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse, or include environmental criteria) in new common-use procurement instruments ○ Starting point (2018-19): 100% • Inclusion of environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse, or include environmental criteria) in procurements valued over $2 million ○ Starting point (2018-19): Not available	reuse or other environment criteria). • 100% of ISC's procurements valued over $2 million included environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse or other environment criteria).	SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.5 • Target 12.7
	Departments will adopt clean technology and undertake clean technology demonstration projects	Undertake or commission research and development for innovative clean technologies. Address specific departmental needs or increase operational efficiency by testing state-of-the-art innovations not yet available in the marketplace. Lead by example as an early adopter of clean technology innovations. Develop operational innovation proposals	**Starting point:** ISC's greening priorities in recent years have focused on complying with mandatory requirements and the ongoing transformation of the former Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) has impeded the department from progressing on projects to adopt new clean technologies. The department's forthcoming real property sustainability framework and Sustainable Workplace Operations Approach will provide opportunities to deploy clean technologies. **Performance indicator:**	**Result:** ISC consulted all departmental sectors on the feasibility of developing an Expression of Interest for the Greening Government Fund during fiscal year. Internal consultation identified one potential project to be submitted for consideration by 2022. Departmental clean technology projects pertaining to facilities will also be identified and reported through ISC's forthcoming Net-Zero Climate-Resilient Real Property Portfolio Plan by fiscal year 2021-22.	**FSDS:** Actions by individual departments that incent, support, or procure state-of-the-art innovative clean technologies that lower the environmental footprint of government operations while contributing to the success of clean-tech businesses in Canada. **UN SDG**: SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7

		for the Greening Government Fund. Create departmental set-asides or targets for procurement of clean technology goods and services. Incorporate life-cycle assessments and outcomes-based approaches into procurement practices to ensure innovative approaches are considered.	ISC will identify and report projects that adopt clean technology by fiscal year 2020-21.		
	Support for green procurement will be strengthened, including guidance, tools and training for public service employees	Ensure decisions makers, material management and specialists in procurement have the necessary training and awareness to support green procurement.	**Starting point:** Departmental specialists in procurement and materiel management are required to complete the Canada School of Public Service online course on Green Procurement. The completion rate for this course was determined to be 95% in 2017 (21 of 22 employees), but has not been verified since then due to significant organizational changes resulting from the transformation of the former department of INAC into ISC and CIRNAC. ISC has developed updated training for departmental procurement officers on how to record green procurement details in the financial information system that is currently planned for delivery during the 2020-21 fiscal year. **Performance indicators:**	**Result:** ISC developed and provided training on green procurement for departmental procurement officers during fiscal year 2020-21. In 2020-21: • 100% of specialists in procurement and materiel management completed the Canada School of Public Service training course on green procurement (estimated) • The percentage of specialists in procurement who have completed departmental training on recording green procurement in the financial information system will be reported in fiscal year 2021-22, however preliminary information sessions were conducted in fiscal year 2020-21.	**FSDS:** Green procurement incorporates environmental considerations into purchasing decisions and is expected to motivate suppliers to green their goods, services and supply chain. **UN SDG:** SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.7

			ISC will begin reporting on the following indicators by fiscal year 2020-21: • Percentage (%) of specialists in procurement and materiel management who have completed the Canada School of Public Service training course on green procurement • Percentage (%) of specialists in procurement who have completed departmental training on recording green procurement in the financial information system		

Context: Effective Action on Climate Change

Climate change is a critical global problem that could affect future generations' ability to meet their basic needs. ISC's climate change programs support effective action on climate change through reducing GHG emissions and supporting climate resilience. Through the First Nation Infrastructure Fund, First Nations on reserves are provided funding for infrastructure projects to help address and mitigate climate change impacts. In addition, the Emergency Management Assistance Program supports emergency preparedness activities, such as the development of risk assessments, to better support First Nations communities in strengthening their capacity and resilience to the mounting threats associated with climate change. The Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program, which is unique among adaptation programs, focuses on supporting community-driven health research and adaptation strategies, allowing First Nations and Inuit communities to identify the areas of research and vulnerability assessments that are of greatest importance to them. ISC will also be engaging and collaborating with Indigenous Peoples on policies, programs and other priorities, including through the Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects (ICCE). The ICCE is a non-for profit corporation that was created to support the technical and scientific capacity of communities to undertake cumulative effects assessment, monitoring and management, based on the values of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities.

Effective Action on Climate Change: A low-carbon economy contributes to limiting global average temperature rise to well below two degrees Celsius and supports efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
By 2030, reduce Canada's total GHG emissions by 30%, relative to 2005 emissions levels	Support businesses and Canadians in taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions	Through the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), provide funding to First Nations on reserves for infrastructure projects, such as planning and skills development, energy systems and structural mitigation.	**Performance indicator:** Funding that is allocated to First Nations and spent each fiscal year **Target:** 100% of yearly funding is allocated and spent **Starting point:** Current planned funding for FNIF by fiscal year: 2020-21: $97.6 million 2021-22: $59.0 million 2022-23: $59.0 million	**Result:** 100% of 2020-21 FNIF funding was allocated and spent. Planned funding amounts will be revised in the 2022-23 update to ISC's Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.	**FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with infrastructure projects that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and that are tailored to the needs of the community, comparable to off-reserve communities. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4

					SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.3
Actions supporting the Goal: Effective Action on Climate Change *[This section is for actions that support the Effective Action on Climate Change Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]*	Provide support and funding for climate resilience	Provide direct funding, through the First Nations Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), to support First Nation communities, band councils, tribal councils and Indigenous organizations. The FNIF supports First Nation communities in their efforts to have reliable and sustainable infrastructure by providing funding to plan, design, construct, and acquire community infrastructure assets and facilities. This includes the delivery of structural mitigation projects, which will reduce the impacts of natural disasters on First Nation communities (e.g. construction of dykes).	**Performance indicator:** Number of resilient infrastructure projects that are underway or have been completed with the allocated funding **Target:** 56 structural mitigation projects underway or completed by March 31, 2024 **Starting point:** 45 projects underway or completed as of December 31, 2018	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, ISC has already surpassed the target established for 2024 with 61 structural mitigation projects that were underway or completed.	**FSDS:** ISC provides funding to First Nations communities to develop information and tools to support the identification of climate change impacts and adaptation measures. The long-term outcome of these programs is to increase resilience to climate change impacts by implementing adaptation measures. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.1
		Make funding available to First Nations communities through the Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMAP) to support emergency preparedness activities, including the development of risk assessments; the FireSmart program on-reserve; flood protection studies; and developing, updating, and exercising emergency management plans.	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of non-structural mitigation and preparedness funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building **Target:** 100%; forecasting $16M in funding as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point:** Annual target; at 100% of $11M in funding as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)	**Result:** 100% of non-structural mitigation and preparedness funding was allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building by March 31, 2021.	**FSDS:** ISC's EMAP provides First Nations with support through the four pillars of emergency management — preparedness, non-structural mitigation, response, and recovery — as well as forest fire suppression activities. This approach to emergency events, many of which are exacerbated or caused by climate change, enables ISC to better support First Nation communities in strengthening their capacity and resilience to the mounting threats associated with climate change.

			Performance indicator: Percentage of FireSmart funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building **Target:** 100% **Starting point:** Annual target; at 100% as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)[6]	**Result:** 92.4% of FireSmart funding has been allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building by March 31, 2021. The remaining funds were not allocated due to COVID-19 and a reprofile has been requested for 2021-22.[7]	The funding made available through the EMAP facilitates disaster readiness, threat and capability awareness, and also supports individual and community recovery efforts following a disaster event. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • Target 11.5 • Target 11.B SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.1 • Target 13.3
			Performance indicator: Percentage of Response and Recovery funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building **Target:** 100% **Starting point:** Annual target; at 100% as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)	**Result:** 100% of Response and Recovery funding was allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building by March 31, 2021.	
			Performance indicator: Percentage of notional Capacity Enhancement positions funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building[8] **Target:** 100%; forecasting 76 notional Capacity Enhancement	**Result:** 100% of funding for 76 notional Capacity Enhancement positions had been allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building by March 31, 2021. Notional positions are based on a national average of $130,000 per position. Actual	

[6] A total of $10 million is allocated annually for FireSmart funding.

[7] FireSmart was unable to allocate 100% of the 2020-21 budget due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some First Nations were unable to apply or implement FireSmart projects due to the challenges posed by COVID-19. For example, in-person training was not possible due to lockdowns and border closures that prevented trainers from entering communities and community members from participating. Additionally, emergency coordinators, who are typically in charge of preparedness and mitigation projects, were directly responding to the COVID-19 pandemic and did not have additional time or the resources to focus on FireSmart projects.

[8] The Capacity Enhancement Program supports community disaster resilience by providing funding for First Nations to hire emergency management coordinators.

			positions funded as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point:** Annual target; at 100% of the 39 notional Capacity Enhancement positions funded as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)	number of positions hired may vary by jurisdiction, their circumstances and the expressed desires of First Nation partners.	
		Indigenous communities take measures to reduce the health effects of climate change. Provide funding for community-driven projects in First Nations and Inuit communities. Funding will support the development of adaptation plans and actions that identify and prioritize the health impacts of climate change.[9]	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of First Nation and Inuit communities covered by climate change health adaptation funded projects **Target:** 38% of communities as of March 31, 2022 **Starting point:** 8% of communities as of March 31, 2017[10]	**Result:** 34% of First Nation and Inuit communities were covered by climate change health adaptation funded projects as of March 31, 2021. Since the baseline and target were established, the denominator for this indicator has been updated from 477 First Nations and Inuit communities to 463. This denominator better reflects information from the 2019 Indian Registry System, and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami's record of Inuit communities. 158 communities have been supported from a starting point of 36 communities. Communities in British Columbia served by the First Nations Health Authority (FNHA) and Nunavik and Nunatsiavut communities are excluded from the denominator.	**FSDS:** The Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program was established in 2008. The Program is unique among adaptation programs in that it focuses on supporting community-driven health research and adaptation strategies. This allows communities to identify the areas of research and vulnerability-assessments that are of greatest importance to them. Initially the Program targeted northern communities in the territories and has been expanded in 2016-17 to include First Nations communities.[9] Projects funded through this Program include action-oriented projects that help minimize climate change risks and adapt to the impacts of climate change on human health. First Nations and Inuit communities play a leading role in helping to understand and address

[9] The *Corresponding departmental action* and *Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target* have been revised to remove specific references to First Nations in northern communities and those south of the 60th parallel.

[10] The Starting Point percentage of unique communities has been revised to 8% from 12% to align with the updated denominator (as outlined in *Results achieved*).

					vulnerabilities and risks from climate change impacts, identifying economic opportunities arising from clean growth, and reducing emissions. By providing financial support, the Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program creates an opportunity for communities to identify the areas of adaptation research and vulnerability-assessments (e.g., food security and access to traditional food, physical and mental health impacts, extreme weather events, water monitoring) that are of greatest importance to them so they can be prioritized at a regional level. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being • Target 3.9 SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.1 • Target 13.3
	Work with partners on climate change	Engaging and collaborating with Indigenous Peoples on policies, programs and other priorities, including through the Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects (ICCE).	**Performance indicator:** Number of First Nations, Inuit and Metis communities who have accessed services and tools supporting their work on cumulative effects through the ICCE's website or at its conferences/workshops **Target:** 200 communities and/or organizations as of March 31, 2023	**Result:** In 2020-21, 232 First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and/or organizations accessed services and tools supporting their work on cumulative effects through the ICCE's website or at its conferences/workshops. 158 community members were in attendance for a virtual 2-day cumulative effects workshop, which was held March 23-24, 2021.	**FSDS:** The ICCE is a non-for profit corporation that was created to support the technical and scientific capacity of communities to undertake cumulative effects assessment, monitoring and management, based on the values of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. ISC's Lands and Economic Development Sector will continue to support and collaborate with the ICCE to better understand how the cumulative

			Starting point: 0 communities and/or organizations as of December 31, 2019	There were also 74 Indigenous communities who accessed and submitted a proposal via the ICCE website. Communities have the opportunity to apply directly online, using the funding tab of the website.	impacts resulting from development, climate change and other activities affect Indigenous lands, waters, and people. Enhancing Indigenous capacity in this regard is essential for sound environmental stewardship and decision making. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • Target 11.B SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.2 SDG 14: Life Below Water SDG 15: Life On Land

Context: Modern and Resilient Infrastructure

Green infrastructure protects the natural environment, supports healthy and resilient communities, drives economic growth, and improves our quality of life. ISC investments in waste management infrastructure and programming on-reserve seek to work with First Nations to develop solid waste management approaches that meet individual community needs with solutions tailored to the needs of the community comparable to off-reserve communities. The commitments ISC continues to focus on include: diverting waste from reserves whenever possible; supporting recycling, composting, and hazardous waste diversion programming; increasing community awareness; and constructing landfills when appropriate. Land use plans guide the best use of available lands, prevent incompatible land uses, and help protect important conservation areas, cultural resources and traditional grounds. When integrated with infrastructure, environment and economic development planning, the implementation of land use plans can be an effective approach to mitigate against climate change impacts (including the building of climate resilient infrastructure), ensure source water protection and contribute to the overall improvement in socio-economic conditions.

Modern and Resilient Infrastructure**:** Modern, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure supports clean economic growth and social inclusion

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
By the end of 2027-28 fiscal year, invest $26.9 billion in funding for green infrastructure initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate resilience and environment quality	Work with partners on green infrastructure	Invest in waste management infrastructure and programming on-reserve. Work with First Nations to develop solid waste management approaches that meet individual community needs. Activities will include: • diverting waste from reserve whenever possible • supporting recycling, composting, and	**Performance indicator:** Number of First Nation communities with improved infrastructure (i.e. landfills and/or transfer stations upgraded or constructed) **Target:** 209 communities as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point:** 58 communities as of March 31, 2018	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, 139 First Nation communities had improved infrastructure, such as landfills and/or transfer stations that had been upgraded or constructed.	**FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with waste management solutions that are tailored to the needs of the community, comparable to off-reserve communities and provide employment opportunities to Indigenous people. **UN SDG**: SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • Target 6.3
			Performance indicator: Number of First Nation communities with diversion programs (e.g.	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, 119 First Nation communities had diversion	

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
		hazardous waste diversion programming • increasing community awareness • constructing landfills when appropriate	recycling, composting, waste reduction, etc.) **Target:** 147 communities as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point:** 0 communities as of April 1, 2016	programs, such as recycling, composting, waste reduction, etc.	SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • Target 11.6 • Target 11.7 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.5
			Performance indicator: Percentage of First Nation communities with adequate solid waste management systems **Target:** 40% as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point:** 1.4% as of March 31, 2018	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, 37% of First Nation communities had adequate solid waste management systems.	
		Through the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), provide funding to First Nations on reserves for infrastructure projects, such as planning and skills development, energy systems and structural mitigation.	**Performance indicator:** Funding that is allocated to First Nations and spent each fiscal year **Target:** 100% of yearly funding is allocated and spent **Starting point:** Current planned funding for FNIF by fiscal year: 2020-21: $97.6 million 2021-22: $59.0 million 2022-23: $59.0 million	**Result:** 100% of 2020-21 FNIF funding was allocated and spent. Planned funding amounts will be revised in the 2022-23 update to ISC's Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.	**FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with infrastructure projects that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and that are tailored to the needs of the community, comparable to off-reserve communities. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.4 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.3

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
		Through the Lands and Economic Development Services Program and budget investments, provide funding to First Nations for land use planning towards building healthy and sustainable communities.	**Performance indicator:** Number of land use plans developed by First Nations **Target:** 70 new land use plans developed by March 31, 2023	**Result:** In 2020-21, 5 new land use plans were completed, with a further 35 in development. There are 8 First Nations who have made modest progress on land use planning due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Partner organizations hope to re-engage them in 2021-22.	**FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with climate resilient and energy efficient infrastructure projects in part through land use planning that also promotes environmental quality, culture, economic development, and community health and wellbeing. **UN SDG:** SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure • Target 9.1 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • Target 11.3 • Target 11.4 • Target 11.7 • Target 11.A • Target 11.B SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.2

Context: Clean Energy

ISC seeks to ensure that all Canadians have access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy by working with First Nations communities, provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous organizations and other federal departments to plan and support the implementation of projects that reduce dependence on diesel-powered electricity on reserve.

Clean Energy: All Canadians have access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
By 2030, 90% and in the long term, 100% of Canada's electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources	Promote collaboration and work with partners on clean energy infrastructure	Provide direct funding support to First Nations communities to plan and implement projects that reduce dependence on diesel-powered electricity on reserve.	**Performance indicator:** Number of First Nation communities located on reserves that rely on ISC-funded diesel for electricity generation **Target:** At most 24 communities as of March 31, 2025 **Starting point:** 40 communities as of March 31, 2017	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, 38 First Nation communities located on reserves relied on ISC-funded diesel for electricity generation.	**FSDS:** Working with First Nation communities and other governments to reduce dependence on diesel-powered electricity on reserve, and continuing to support First Nations-led efforts to implement renewable electricity options (such as solar, hydro and wind) will promote greater use of clean energy infrastructure. **UN SDG:** SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy • Target 7.2

Context: Clean Drinking Water

ISC has implemented an action plan aimed at eliminating all long-term drinking water advisories affecting on-reserve public First Nations drinking water systems financially supported by ISC.[11] As long-term drinking water advisories are continually lifted, First Nations will have improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water. Capital investments result in a newer and upgraded stock of water assets on reserve that can be more easily operated and maintained and contribute to meeting the priority of improving essential physical infrastructure for First Nations communities. Through investments in facility operation and maintenance, and operator training, First Nations are able to manage water and wastewater assets and ensure ongoing drinking water safety for community members.

Clean Drinking Water: All Canadians have access to safe drinking water and, in particular, the significant challenges Indigenous communities face are addressed

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
By March 31, 2021, all of the long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve are to be resolved	Work with partners on drinking water quality	Provide funding and advice to First Nation communities on the planning, procurement, design, construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance of water and wastewater systems. Assist First Nations in identifying infrastructure needs and submitting capital projects proposals.	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of on-reserve public drinking water systems financially supported by ISC that have low risk ratings **Target:** 65% of on-reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2021 **Starting point:** 27% of on-reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2011	**Result:** The 2019-20 result was previously delayed at the last reporting cycle as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The result for 2019-20 has since been determined at 57% for on-reserve public drinking water systems financially supported by ISC that had low risk ratings As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance	**FSDS:** Funding and technical support will enable delivery of drinking water and wastewater services in First Nations communities to ensure that First Nations public drinking water and wastewater systems financially supported by ISC meet established standards. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being

[11] The COVID-19 pandemic and other delays typical to infrastructure projects have had a significant impact on project schedules. The Department remains committed to ensuring that all long-term drinking water advisories are lifted and continues to actively work with First Nation communities to achieve this goal.

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
		In spring 2017, ISC's Regional Operations Sector created the Strategic Water Management Team to oversee the Department's commitment to end long-term drinking water advisories on public systems financially supported by ISC by 2021. The team coordinates departmental efforts in addressing this commitment and liaises between governmental and non-governmental stakeholders and First Nations Communities on issues pertaining to drinking water.		Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21. Therefore data for the 2020-21 year is unavailable.	• Target 3.9 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • Target 6.1 • Target 6.3 • Target 6.5 • Target 6.B
			Performance indicator: Percentage of on-reserve public wastewater systems financially supported by ISC that have low-risk ratings **Target:** 65% of on-reserve public wastewater systems as of March 31, 2021 **Starting point:** 35% of on-reserve public wastewater systems as of March 31, 2011	**Result:** The 2019-20 result was previously delayed at the last reporting cycle as a results of the COVID-19 pandemic. The result for 2019-20 has since been determined at 48% for on-reserve public wastewater systems financially supported by ISC that had low risk ratings. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21. Therefore data for the 2020-21 year is unavailable.	
			Performance indicator: Number of long-term drinking water advisories affecting on-reserve public water systems financially supported by ISC **Target:** 0 long-term drinking water advisories as of March 31, 2021 **Starting point:** 105 long-term drinking water advisories as of November 2015	**Result:** Since November 2015, and as of March 31, 2021, 106 long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserves have been lifted by First Nations, with support by Indigenous Services Canada, and 53 long-term drinking water advisories are in effect in 33 communities.	

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
			Performance indicator: Percentage of on-reserve public drinking water systems financially supported by ISC that have primary operators certified to the level of the drinking water system **Target:** 70% of on-reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2021 **Starting point:** 51% of on-reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2011	**Result:** The 2019-20 result was previously delayed at the last reporting cycle as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The result for 2019-20 has since been determined at 74% of on-reserve public drinking water systems financially supported by ISC that have primary operators certified to the level of the drinking water system. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21. Therefore data for the 2020-21 year is unavailable.	
			Performance indicator: Percentage of on-reserve public wastewater systems financially supported by ISC that have primary operators certified to the level of the wastewater system **Target:** 60% of on-reserve wastewater systems as of March 31, 2021 **Starting point:** 42% of on-reserve wastewater systems as of March 31, 2011	**Result:** The 2019-20 result was previously delayed at the last reporting cycle as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The result for 2019-20 has since been determined at 60% of on-reserve reserve public wastewater systems financially supported by ISC that have primary operators certified to the level of the wastewater system. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21. Therefore, data for the 2020-21 year is unavailable.	

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
Actions supporting the Goal: Clean Drinking Water *[This section is for actions that support the Clean Drinking Water Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]*	Work with partners on drinking water quality	Support all First Nations communities in ensuring they have ongoing access to a trained Community Based Drinking Water Quality Monitor or an Environmental Public Health Officer (EPHO) to sample and test the drinking water for potential bacteriological contamination. Support First Nations communities in on-going monitoring of drinking water quality in order to minimize potential negative health impacts.	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of First Nation communities that have access to a Community-based Water Monitor or an Environmental Public Health Officer (EPHO) to sample and test drinking water quality at the tap **Target:** 100% of First Nation communities as of March 31, 2022 **Starting point:** 100% of First Nation communities as of March 31, 2009 (maintain percentage)	**Result:** Data available from 2019-20 resulted in 100% of First Nation communities who had access to a Community-based Water Monitor or an Environmental Public Health Officer to sample and test drinking water quality at the tap. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, data for the 2020-21 year has been delayed. Therefore, result for the 2020-21 year is unavailable.	**FSDS:** ISC works together with First Nations communities and provides funding to Chiefs and Councils for drinking water monitoring through its Community-Based Water Monitor program. By working with First Nations communities to ensure they have the technical support and expertise required to monitor drinking water quality, potential concerns can be identified and the appropriate recommendation can be provided to the Chief and Council of the First Nation community for action. These recommendations can include issuing a drinking water advisory. ISC works directly with First Nations to assist communities in monitoring drinking water quality, which includes providing advice and guidance about drinking water safety and wastewater disposal, and reviewing infrastructure project proposals from a public health perspective. These measures contribute to an understanding of drinking water quality issues facing First Nation communities and their resolution. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being
			Performance indicator: Percentage of the recommended number of sampling weeks that public water systems in First Nation communities were monitored for bacteria **Target:** 82% of the recommended number of sampling weeks as of March 31, 2022 **Starting point:** 75% of the recommended number of sampling weeks as of March 31, 2013	**Result:** Data available from 2019-20 resulted in 82% of the recommended number of sampling weeks where public water systems in First Nation communities were monitored for bacteria. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, data for the 2020-21 year has been delayed. Therefore, result for the 2020-21 year is unavailable. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on both normal, planned, and periodic drinking water activities due to restricted access to communities and travel restrictions and other related factors. Therefore, it is	

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
				expected that the average sampling frequency for 2019-20 and 2020-21 be lower compared to the previous years.	• Target 3.9 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • Target 6.1 • Target 6.5 • Target 6.B

Context: Sustainable Food

ISC contributes to creating a world-leading agricultural sector and food economy for the benefit of all Canadians by supporting the Nutrition North Canada program. Through the nutrition education initiatives component of this Program in encouraging healthier food choices, ISC aims to raise awareness of healthy eating and help develop skills in selecting and preparing healthy food in isolated communities.

Sustainable Food: Innovation and ingenuity contribute to a world-leading agricultural sector and food economy for the benefit of all Canadians

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
Actions supporting the Goal: Sustainable Food *[This section is for actions that support the Sustainable Food Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]*	Make healthier food choices easier	Support the nutrition education component of the Nutrition North Canada (NNC) Program to increase the knowledge of healthy eating and to develop skills in selecting and preparing healthy food.	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of communities receiving Nutrition North Canada Program Nutrition Education Initiatives funding that are promoting nutrition education activities **Target:** 100% of funding recipients are promoting and offering nutrition education activities as of March 31, 2021 **Starting Point:** 93% of funding recipients promoted and offered nutrition education activities between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018[12]	**Result:** 69% of funding recipients promoted and offered nutrition education activities between April 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020. ISC continues to fund and support the implementation of NNC Nutrition Education Initiatives to all eligible First Nations and Inuit communities, to increase knowledge of healthy eating and to develop skills in choosing and preparing healthy foods.	**FSDS:** As part of the Nutrition North Canada Program, ISC provides funding to support the delivery of retail and community-based nutrition education initiatives to help promote a safe and accessible food supply in isolated communities, and strengthen retail-community partnerships **UN SDG:** SDG 2: Zero Hunger • Target 2.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being • Target 3.4

[12] The Starting Point was originally published as 93% in 2018-2019. This has been corrected as the Starting Point figure of 93% represents the percentage for 2017-2018.

Context: Safe and Healthy Communities

ISC works with Indigenous communities and organizations to ensure all First Nations, Inuit and Métis live in clean, sustainable communities that contribute to their health and well-being. ISC implements the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan to reduce risks to human and environmental health and safety by completing remediation and risk management activities at known high-priority federal contaminated sites. In addition, to address outdoor air pollutant emissions and harmful substances, ISC manages the Environmental Review Process to ensure that projects on reserve do not cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Safe and Healthy Communities: All Canadians live in clean, sustainable communities that contribute to their health and well-being

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
By 2022, take risk management actions in a timely manner for 100% of substances found to be a risk to the environment or human health	Use legislation and regulations to address outdoor air pollutant emissions and harmful substances	Manage the Environmental Review Process (ERP) to ensure that projects on reserve do not cause significant adverse environmental effects.	**Performance indicator:** An indicator will be developed as part of the ongoing ERP revision process **Target:** An indicator is developed by March 31, 2021 **Starting point:** ISC has the legislative requirement to conduct the ERP under the *Impact Assessment Act*	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, and due to limitations of working through COVID-19, an indicator has not been fully developed. Currently, a complete review of the environmental review process remains in progress. Tools and guidance documents have been revised to comply with new legislation and to streamline the process. Once the review has been completed and the process updated, an indicator will be developed in collaboration with the regional working group to accurately measure the impact of the environmental review process on reserves.	**FSDS:** Through the ERP, ISC ensures that proposed projects on reserve lands comply with all applicable environmental legislation and regulations and determines whether projects have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental effects. The ERP enables ISC to identify potential impacts of projects and their related activities, to what degree reductions of impacts may be achievable, and what types of mitigation may be required. The ERP helps identify potential emissions during project activities as well as mitigation measures that can be implemented to address and reduce issues related to air quality problems, such as the health and wellbeing of community members.

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
					UN SDG: SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • Target 11.6 SDG 14: Life Below Water • Target 14.1 SDG 15: Life On Land • Target 15.9
		In collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada, ISC works with First Nations to co-develop options to address environmental protection regulatory and capacity gaps.	**Performance indicator:** Number of Indigenous representative organizations engaged in the process to co-develop options to address the environmental protection gap on reserve lands **Target:** At least 5 regional Indigenous representative organizations are engaged in the co-development process as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point**: 3 Indigenous representative organizations are funded for initial regional planning work as of March 31, 2020	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, 5 regional Indigenous representative organizations are being engaged with their communities to identify priorities and potential solutions to address the environmental protection gap on reserve lands. Outcomes of this regional engagement would inform the co-development phase.	**FSDS:** Through a multi-phase engagement process with First Nations, ISC will co-develop options to address the environmental protection gap on reserve lands. Such options may include legislation that would better protect reserve land, air and water from pollutants and contamination. **UN SDG:** SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities • Target 10.3 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities • Target 11.6
Actions supporting the Goal: Safe and Healthy Communities *[This section is for actions that support*	Provide information to inform action and decision making	Provide funding to the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources to continue to support the *ClimateTelling* web portal, which was	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of planned funding provided to the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources **Target:** 100%	**Result:** 100% of funding was provided to Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) as planned to maintain the *ClimateTelling* website. The site reflects all project final reports received to date.	**FSDS:** The *ClimateTelling* web portal provides resources and tools for Indigenous communities interested in undertaking climate change and health-related initiatives. It also provides a platform for sharing

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
the Safe and Healthy Communities Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]		established to create awareness about climate change and the impacts on human health facing Indigenous communities in Canada.	**Starting point:** Annual target; at 100% of $10K in funding as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)		knowledge, expertise and experiences and supports collaboration between scholars, professionals and community advocates. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being • Target 3.9 SDG 13: Climate Action • Target 13.3
	Prevent environmental emergencies or mitigate their impacts	Work with First Nations communities to identify and recommend action on potential public health risks that could adversely impact the health of community residents.	**Performance indicator:** Number of confirmed water/foodborne disease cases and outbreaks **Target:** 0 cases and outbreaks as of March 31, 2023 **Starting point:** 0 cases and outbreaks as of March 31, 2016 (maintain)	**Result:** As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, data for 2019-20 and 2020-21 have been delayed. Therefore, results are unavailable. An analysis of qualitative and quantitative data from Environmental Public Health Officers (EPHOs) on the number of Foodborne/Enteric/Waterborne investigations was undertaken for fiscal years 2015-16 to 2018-19. The analysis concluded that, in all enteric illnesses/outbreaks that had involved EPHOs, the issue was food related.	**FSDS:** As part of its prevention and control activities, ISC's Environmental Public Health Program conducts investigations where there are suspected or confirmed foodborne/waterborne or vectorborne outbreaks. Environmental Public Health Officers focus on the elements of environmental risk that could pose health risks by working with First Nations Authorities and other public health workers in Regions and communities to address suspected or confirmed cases or outbreaks of communicable diseases. **UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being • Target 3.9
	Demonstrate leadership on assessing and	Implement the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan and complete remediation	**Performance indicator:** Percentage of high-risk contaminated sites on reserve	**Result:** As of March 31, 2021, 29% of high-risk contaminated sites on reserve	**FSDS:** Contaminated sites are managed to reduce risk to human and environmental health and safety.

FSDS targets	FSDS contributing actions	Corresponding departmental actions	Performance indicators Targets Starting points	Results achieved	Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target
	remediating contaminated sites	and risk management activities at known high priority federal contaminated sites.	where clean-up or containment is occurring to reduce risk **Target:** 41% **Starting point:** Annual target; at 41% of high-risk contaminated sites as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage as additional sites are identified)	had clean-up or containment occur to reduce risk. Many planned remediation work for high-risk (Class 1) sites did not progress as there were COVID restrictions in many communities. Money was redirected to communities where work could be undertaken and therefore increased remediation activities for moderate and low risk sites (Class 2 and 3 sites).	**UN SDG:** SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being • Target 3.9 SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation • Target 6.3 SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production • Target 12.4

4. Report on integrating sustainable development

Indigenous Services Canada will continue to ensure that its decision-making process includes consideration of FSDS goals and targets through its strategic environmental assessment (SEA) process. A SEA for a policy, plan or program proposal includes an analysis of the impacts of the given proposal on the environment, including on relevant FSDS goals and targets.

Public statements on the results of Indigenous Services Canada's assessments are made public when an initiative that has undergone a detailed SEA (see here). The purpose of the public statement is to demonstrate that the environmental effects, including the impacts on achieving the FSDS goals and targets, of the approved policy, plan or program have been considered during proposal development and decision-making.