



Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

Canada

ACHIEVING A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

**FEDERAL SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

2022 TO 2026

Cat. No.: En4-136/2022E-2-PDF

ISBN: 978-0-660-45825-0

EC22021.03

Unless otherwise specified, you may not reproduce materials in this publication, in whole or in part, for the purposes of commercial redistribution without prior written permission from Environment and Climate Change Canada's copyright administrator. To obtain permission to reproduce Government of Canada materials for commercial purposes, apply for Crown Copyright Clearance by contacting:

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Public Inquiries Centre

12th Floor, Fontaine Building

200 Sacré-Cœur Boulevard

Gatineau QC K1A 0H3

Telephone: 819-938-3860

Toll Free: 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only)

Email: enviroinfo@ec.gc.ca

Photos: © Environment and Climate Change Canada

Additional photos: © Getty Images

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada,
as represented by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, 2022

Aussi disponible en français

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER 4

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 6

INTRODUCTION 8

Goal 1 Reduce Poverty in Canada in All its Forms..... 27

Goal 2 Support a Healthier and More Sustainable Food System..... 33

Goal 3 Support Mental Health and Adopt Healthy Behaviours 41

Goal 4 Promote Knowledge and Skills for Sustainable Development 49

Goal 5 Champion Gender Equality..... 59

Goal 6 Ensure Clean and Safe Water for All Canadians 67

Goal 7 Increase Canadians’ Access to Clean Energy 77

Goal 8 Encourage Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth in Canada..... 89

Goal 9 Foster Innovation and Green Infrastructure in Canada..... 97

Goal 10 Advance Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples and Take Action to Reduce Inequality..... 109

Goal 11 Improve Access to Affordable Housing, Clean Air, Transportation, Parks, and Green Spaces, as well as Cultural Heritage in Canada 121

Goal 12 Reduce Waste and Transition to Zero-Emission Vehicles 135

Goal 13 Take Action on Climate Change and its Impacts..... 149

Goal 14 Conserve and Protect Canada’s Oceans..... 163

Goal 15 Protect and Recover Species, Conserve Canadian Biodiversity 173

Goal 16 Promote a Fair and Accessible Justice System, Enforce Environmental Laws, and Manage Impacts 187

Goal 17 Strengthen Partnerships to Promote Global Action on Sustainable Development..... 197

ANNEX 1: About the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy 206

ANNEX 2: Performance Measurement 209

ANNEX 3: Responsibilities and Contributions of Federal Organizations..... 227

ANNEX 4: Aligning with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals..... 263

ANNEX 5: List of Contributing Federal Organizations 280



MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER

In March 2022, I asked Canadians to help shape the 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (the FSDS, or the Strategy). I am pleased to present the final Strategy that reflects the views and perspectives of those who answered the call.

With the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its frame, the Strategy sets out the Government of Canada's goals, targets and implementation strategies for the next 4 years with a whole-of-government approach that includes, for the first time, input from more than 100 federal organizations.

The principles laid out in the amended *Federal Sustainable Development Act* help guide the FSDS, and the 2022 to 2026 Strategy implements them in novel ways. The principle of collaboration is expressed through a series of stakeholder and partner perspective textboxes that provide examples of how environmental non-government organizations, businesses and community groups are advancing sustainable development in their communities.

It is a pleasure to note that this is the first Federal Sustainable Development Strategy presented to Canadians after the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* came into force. As such, the principle of Indigenous involvement takes a new direction in the Strategy by including reflections from members of National Indigenous Organizations that highlight dimensions of sustainable development such as history, culture and Indigenous rights.

Openness, transparency and a results and delivery approach also remain core principles. Through them, the Strategy provides a framework for the Government of Canada to make progress on sustainable development with specific, measurable and time-bound targets, while fostering intergenerational equity.

Canadians engaged constructively with impressive knowledge of, and commitment to, sustainable development. They shared their thoughts on how the concept of sustainable development should evolve. They offered suggestions to raise our ambition and to build on previous strategies. They also recommended additional areas of focus around green procurement, Just Transition and clean energy.

They asked us to strike more of a balance among all three dimensions of sustainable development by integrating additional social and economic elements. First Nations, Inuit and Métis also encouraged us to take a distinctions-based approach.

We have listened, and the result is a major evolution in the Strategy's approach. It provides a more balanced perspective and incorporates purely social and economic goals and targets. These include targets related to homelessness and housing need, poverty reduction, access to mental health services, and affordable child care.

The Strategy does not stop here. We will update the online version of the FSDS in the future to reflect new or renewed targets. We will add results as data become available and outline more specific actions federal organizations will take to support FSDS goals and targets, as outlined in their individual Sustainable Development Strategies. We encourage all Canadians to share their thoughts on this Strategy and to remain engaged as we implement and monitor progress.

I look forward to continuing the conversation in the coming years as we work to advance sustainable development by promoting clean and inclusive growth, taking action on climate change, working to halt and reverse the loss of biodiversity, and improving the quality of life for all Canadians, now and for future generations.



THE HONOURABLE STEVEN GUILBEAULT, P.C., M.P.
MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE 2022 TO 2026 FEDERAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: WHAT'S NEW

- For the first time, to align with the strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, the scope of the 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) encompasses all three dimensions of sustainable development—social, economic and environmental
- 101 federal organizations will play a role in achieving the strategy's goals and targets, compared with 42 in the previous FSDS
- The strategy features perspectives from National Indigenous Organizations and Indigenous members of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council. They provide distinctions-based examples of local, Indigenous-led sustainable development in action
- Although the FSDS is a domestic strategy, it directly supports 52 targets included in the 2030 Agenda's Global Indicator Framework and indirectly supports an additional 60 targets
- Wherever possible, the FSDS aligns with the Canadian Indicator Framework for the Sustainable Development Goals, the Quality of Life Framework and the Gender Results Framework

The 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS, the strategy) brings sustainable development goals, targets, short-term milestones and implementation strategies from across the Government of Canada together in one place. It provides a whole-of-government view of priorities and actions to advance sustainable development in 101 federal organizations.

While this is Canada's fifth FSDS, it is the first to be developed under a strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act* (the Act), improving accountability through measurable, time-bound targets and whole-of-government participation. It is also the first FSDS to be oriented toward the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the [United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and the first to provide a balanced view of the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development.

The strategy brings together 50 targets supported by 114 milestones (short-term objectives intended to be achieved within the current FSDS cycle) and 162 implementation strategies (actions federal organizations are committed to taking to make progress toward the strategy's goals and targets). It reflects the Government of Canada's sustainable development priorities, including achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions; conserving nature and biodiversity for future generations; advancing reconciliation with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities; promoting gender equality; and supporting innovation and economic growth.

While the 2022 to 2026 FSDS provides a snapshot of the Government of Canada's sustainable development policies and programs, these will continue to evolve over time. To reflect future policy decisions, the online version of the FSDS will be updated to incorporate new or renewed targets. Some of these may be related to economic growth, clean fuel, as well as reflect the forthcoming National Adaptation Strategy, Green Agricultural Plan, and post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. This update may also reflect the work of the new Canada Water Agency, expected to be established by the end of 2023.

Over the next four years, 101 federal organizations, including departments, agencies and selected Crown corporations, will contribute to implementing the strategy in accordance with their mandates. Annex 3 of the strategy, Responsibilities and Contributions of Federal Organizations, specifies the ministers responsible for FSDS targets as well as the specific federal organizations responsible for achieving the strategy's short-term milestones and contributing to its implementation strategies.

Transparency and accountability are central to the strengthened Act and the FSDS. Before the end of the four-year FSDS cycle, the government will table a whole-of-government FSDS progress report that describes how the strategy has been implemented and the progress made toward its goals and targets. To develop the progress report, Environment and Climate Change Canada's Sustainable Development Office will examine the most recent target-level indicator results and propose an assessment of "achieved", "underway", "attention required" or "no new data available" for each target. The ultimate decision on the assessment of progress rests with the organisation/s that are responsible for the targets, based on indicator results. Annex 2, Performance Measurement, provides more information on how progress will be reported, including a list of FSDS target indicators.

Public consultation plays an important role in developing each new FSDS. Consultations on the 2022 to 2026 FSDS ran from March 11 to July 9, 2022. We received more than 700 comments and a reach of more than 3.5 million Canadians, including Indigenous Peoples and other diverse demographics. We accomplished this through public webinars, PlaceSpeak, the online version of the strategy, email and social media. We have carefully considered these comments along with those from the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Advisory Council.

We encourage Canadians to continue the conversation on sustainable development with us throughout the four-year FSDS cycle. We will update the online version of the FSDS on an ongoing basis to reflect new commitments and results. You can also follow what actions federal organizations are taking to support the strategy's goals and targets by looking at their departmental sustainable development strategies, to be tabled in Parliament within one year after the FSDS is tabled, and subsequent reports on results.



INTRODUCTION

The 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS, the strategy) is the first to be developed under a strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act* (the Act). Taking a whole-of-government approach, it brings sustainable development goals, targets, milestones and implementation strategies across 101 federal organizations together in one place. Unless stated otherwise, information in this strategy is current as of September 1, 2022.

The 2022 to 2026 strategy supports Canada's efforts to advance the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the [United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#). With the 17 SDGs as its frame, the strategy highlights federal government actions over the next four years to support their achievement.

Strengthening Transparency and Accountability: The *Federal Sustainable Development Act*

Since 2008, the Act has required the Minister of Environment and Climate Change to table and report on a Federal Sustainable Development Strategy every three years.

Environment and Climate Change Canada has worked with other federal organizations to develop four strategies (covering 2010 to 2013, 2013 to 2016, 2016 to 2019, and 2019 to 2022). Each has built on the one before, reflecting new federal priorities, improved performance measurements, and comments from Canadians, as well as reviews by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Advisory Council and parliamentary committees.



In 2020, amendments to the Act came into force. They responded to a 2016 review of the Act by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development. The committee's review highlighted changes to the Act that could facilitate more effective sustainable development strategies.

The amendments have broadened the Act's scope and reach. Its focus has shifted from the environment alone to include all three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental. The Act's purpose now goes beyond transparency and accountability to include advancing sustainable development in Canada with a view to improving Canadians' quality of life. New principles have been added to guide the development of the FSDS and departmental sustainable development strategies.

The amendments also promote a whole-of-government approach. The number of federal organizations required to contribute to the strategy has increased from 28 to 99. Two further organisations participate on a voluntary basis bringing the total to 101 contributors to the Strategy. This approach provides a comprehensive view of federal sustainable development action and ensures that organizations across government work toward common goals and targets.

Transparency and accountability remain central to the Act. Beginning with the 2022 to 2026 FSDS, all targets must be measurable and include a time frame. Federal organizations will also be required to report on how they are implementing their own sustainable development strategies.

The amendments support an ongoing dialogue with Canadians. The role of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council, originally established under the 2008 *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, has been revised to ensure the council can advise the Minister of Environment and Climate Change on a range of sustainable development issues.

Amendments to the Act double the number of seats on the council reserved for representatives of Indigenous Peoples from three to six. The Act also includes a new requirement for federal organizations to consider public comments when preparing their own sustainable development strategies.

The 2022 to 2026 strategy reflects the strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act*. In particular:

- through a new structure focused on the 17 SDGs, it shows the complex interrelationships among the environment, economy and society, with each chapter corresponding to an SDG goal
- all federal organizations included in the Act's schedule were engaged in developing the strategy and will play a role in its implementation
- each target included in the strategy is supported by an indicator to measure progress, includes a time frame, identifies a responsible minister and is aligned with the seven sustainable development principles set out in the Act
- short-term milestones, representing interim steps to achieve the goals and targets set out in the strategy, highlight results to be achieved within the strategy's 2022 to 2026 cycle
- implementation strategies support achievement of the goals and targets. They describe the actions that federal organizations are committed to taking to make progress. Implementation strategies set out in the FSDS will be complemented by specific commitments in departmental sustainable development strategies.

DEPARTMENTAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

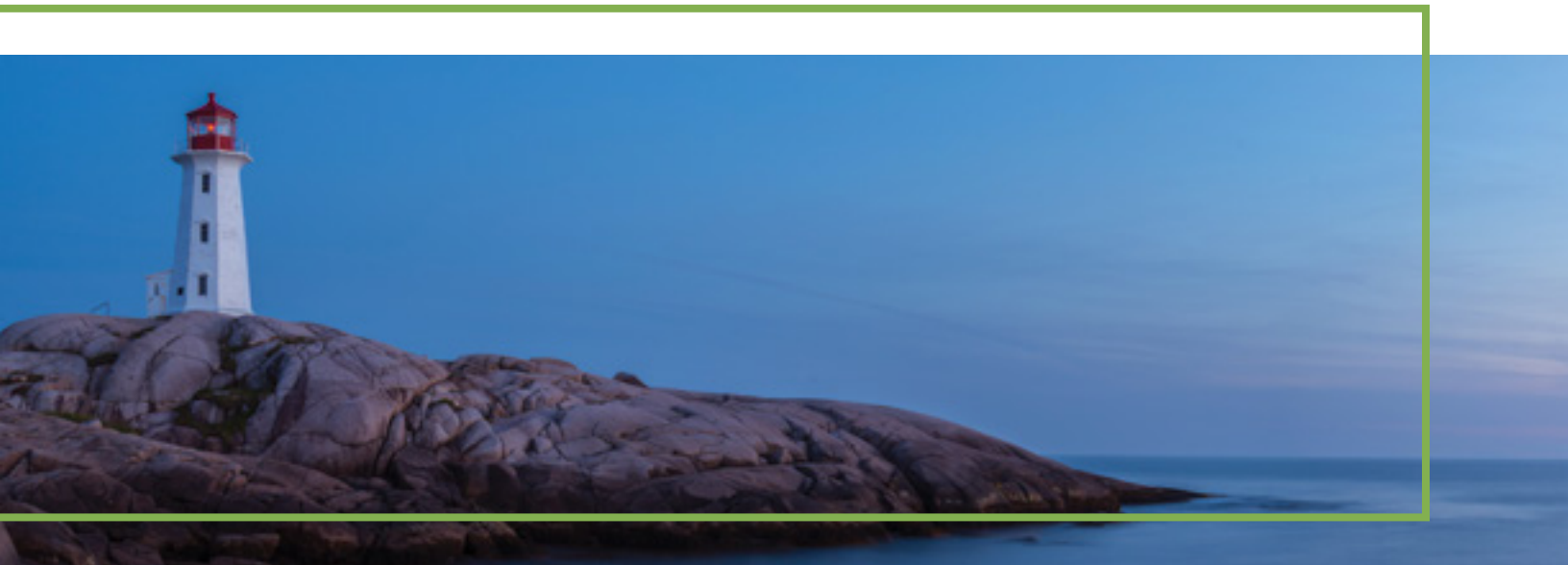
Under the Act, each federal organization that is required to contribute to the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) must prepare its own departmental sustainable development strategy within one year after the federal strategy is tabled. These complement the federal strategy by setting out what individual organizations will do to support its goals and targets. In preparing their strategies, federal organizations must consider comments from partners, stakeholders and Canadians provided during public consultations on the FSDS. Each federal organization must report on its progress in implementing its departmental sustainable development strategy each year for at least two years after it is tabled.

Listening to Canadians

The draft 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy was released on March 11, 2022, for a 120-day public consultation period. The draft strategy took a new approach: it was structured using the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a focus on their environmental aspects. It featured targets based on Canada's Strengthened Climate Plan, A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy; the Greening Government Strategy; and many other initiatives.

During public consultations, Environment and Climate Change Canada's (ECCC) Sustainable Development Office (SDO) asked you to comment on the evolution of the concept of sustainable development; the FSDS frame; its targets and indicators; the linkages between environmental, social and economic issues; the federal government's role in advancing sustainable development; as well as issues that you thought were missing.

The SDO provided multiple options for sharing feedback, including the PlaceSpeak consultation website, the online version of the strategy, public webinars, social media posts, and written/video comments by email. The SDO also held a national photo contest with the winning photos featured in the final strategy.



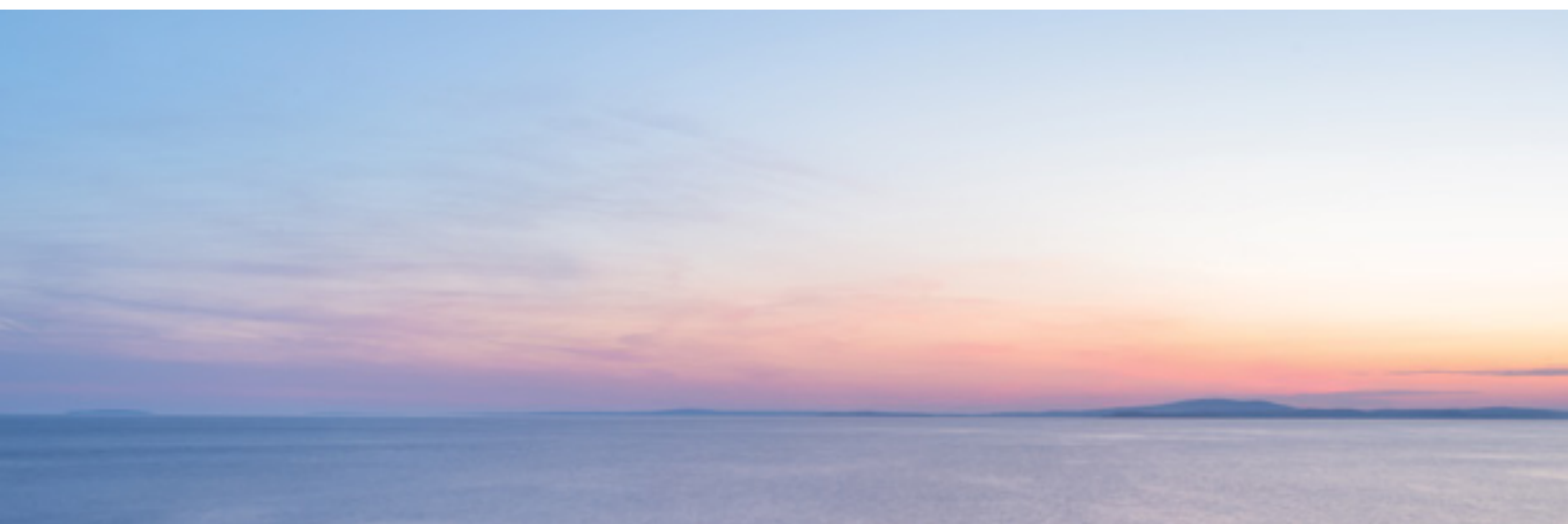
Again, Canadians were engaged and thoughtful in addressing sustainable development challenges. More than 700 people joined the conversation, providing constructive suggestions to strengthen the strategy and better reflect Canadians' aspirations while building on the work of previous strategies.

The SDO heard from partners and stakeholders across the country, including other levels of government, Indigenous governments and organizations (including five National Indigenous Organizations—Assembly of First Nations, Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, Métis National Council, and the Native Women's Association of Canada), environmental nongovernmental organizations, academics, businesses and youth organizations, as well as individual Canadians. The SDO also received detailed comments from the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Advisory Council.

The photo contest provided us with 65 inspiring submissions. The winning photograph is featured on the cover and finalists' photos appear throughout the strategy. The SDO thanks everyone who participated.

PHOTO CONTEST WINNER: RHONDA STEED

Rhonda Steed is a professional photographer in Raymond, Alberta. She captures people and does commercial photography. She also loves capturing landscapes. You can see more of her work at www.rhondasteed.photos or on IG www.instagram.com/rhondasteedphotography.



WHAT WE HEARD

What you liked

Overall, you supported structuring the strategy around the SDGs, as they provide an integrated view of the challenges facing Canada, and a common vocabulary for comparing progress among countries. You also supported the overall frame of the FSDS, with targets, indicators, and implementation strategies to demonstrate a clear trajectory forward. Furthermore, you supported a whole-of-government approach with ministers assigned to and responsible for specific targets.

Many of your comments centered on SDG 13: Climate Action as a top priority. You also wanted to see greater acknowledgment of socio-economic challenges such as inequality, poverty, and the rising cost of living in Canada. Many of you also underscored the necessity to ensure all Canadians have access to clean water and emphasized the strong connections among social, economic and environmental issues.

Reconciliation and respect for Indigenous rights and self-governance were also strong themes in the consultations. Comments highlighted the importance of a distinctions-based approach, which means going beyond a “one size fits all” perspective and accounting for the unique history and lived experience of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. Consultation feedback also emphasized themes of Indigenous self-governance, sustainable management of traditional lands and waters, and intergenerational equity.

Other sustainable development priorities for Canadians included ensuring a just transition to sustainable jobs, securing workers’ rights and livelihoods when transitioning to net-zero, and calling for more action to advance a circular economy in Canada. A number of comments emphasized the role of nuclear energy in Canada’s transition to net-zero, and called for more investments and partnerships among all levels of government. Agriculture was another area that garnered comment, from calls for more stringent controls on the sector to highlighting new developments in agricultural practices.

Your suggestions for improvement

You liked the use of the SDGs as the strategy’s frame but you urged us to strike a better balance among all three dimensions of sustainable development, suggesting that the FSDS would be strengthened by integrating more social and economic targets and indicators. For example, you noted that building new and sustainable housing units will help address affordability while contributing to climate action and other environmental goals. Other issues that you wanted to see in the strategy included the promotion of peace, digital innovation, and increased Indigenous and youth engagement.

During engagement with representatives of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, you advised us to take a distinctions-based approach when discussing Indigenous priorities and challenges in the FSDS. You asked us to incorporate place-based perspectives, underlining Indigenous knowledge systems are inherently built on the land. Some of you encouraged us to consider history, culture and Indigenous rights as dimensions of sustainable development. Finally, you emphasized the importance of recognizing Indigenous self-governance, as well as support for Indigenous ownership and leadership in projects involving renewable energy and conservation.

Canadian youth shared their thoughts about intergenerational equity. Several youth highlighted the importance of youth engagement in decision making, improving sustainable development educational resources, including longer-term goals, and accounting for future generations when measuring policy impacts.

Many of you noted that people and communities lie at the heart of sustainable development, and you wanted to see more emphasis on this in the strategy with examples of projects “on the ground” that are being undertaken to advance sustainable development in Canada. Your comments also urged us to include additional perspectives from equity-seeking groups such as racialized and 2SLGBTQI+ communities.

Finally, you underscored the importance of strengthening targets by making them more outcome-based and ensuring that target time frames go beyond the four-year FSDS cycle, as well as the need for strong accountability and reporting. You also suggested that we could simplify progress tracking and reporting by reducing the number of contextual indicators.



CONSULTATION INPUT FROM THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Sustainable Development Advisory Council is established under the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* and is responsible for reviewing and commenting on drafts of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as providing advice on any matter related to sustainable development, including those referred to it by the Minister of Environment and Climate Change. As part of the consultations on the draft 2022 to 2026 FSDS, the council provided the following advice and recommendations:

- incorporate social and economic targets, and work toward the consolidation of federal sustainable development frameworks
- underscore the importance of a just transition and the need for an industrial strategy to support net-zero by 2050, examined through the lens of full labour involvement and alleviating poverty
- ensure accurate and transparent accounting of Canada's hydroelectricity emissions
- include more context and specificity in targets and indicators, add more content focused on climate change adaptation, and acknowledge regional differences when addressing issues related to disaster mitigation across Canada
- introduce a carbon border tariff, adopt post-consumer material requirements for the purchase of plastics, and strengthen government procurement actions and targets
- strengthen the relationship between federal and local governments through flexible funding structures to directly support access to sustainable transportation, affordable housing, and green spaces for vulnerable populations
- include distinction-based Indigenous perspectives and the importance of Indigenous rights, knowledge, and the need for capacity building and funding for meaningful engagement

WHAT WE DID

Expanding the frame

We have broadened the FSDS' frame to strike a better balance among social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. This includes revising Goal 1 to align more closely with Canada's Poverty Reduction Strategy; taking a broader view of health in Goal 3; incorporating a new gender equality target in Goal 5; adding a housing target in Goal 11; and incorporating new content related to confidence in Canada's criminal justice system in Goal 16. The social and economic dimensions will evolve over the course of this and future strategies.

Strengthening our targets and raising our ambition

The final strategy better reflects the depth and breadth of the federal government's ambition on sustainable development, incorporating content from the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan; mandate letter commitments; and announcements made in Budget 2022. This has led to new targets and milestones in areas such as child care in Goal 4, as well as methane emissions reduction in Goal 13.

We have also improved existing targets by making them more specific and measurable, or more ambitious and long-term. This includes a strengthened target on meeting prescribed standards for First Nations drinking water systems with treated water in Goal 6, a more specific target on increasing the production of clean fuels in Goal 7, and making the zero-emissions vehicle charging infrastructure target in Goal 9 more ambitious and longer-term.

Amplifying Indigenous perspectives

Involvement of Indigenous Peoples is one of the core principles of the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*. In recognition of this, and in response to your requests to elevate Indigenous-led and distinctions-based perspectives, the 2022 to 2026 FSDS includes reflections from members of National Indigenous Organizations. These highlight additional dimensions of sustainable development, such as Indigenous rights-based perspectives and cultural dimensions.

Several National Indigenous Organizations and Indigenous members of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council provided case studies with distinctions-based examples of local, Indigenous-led sustainable development in action. These have provided perspectives on diverse topics such as energy democracy in Indigenous communities and reaffirming traditional understandings of gender diversity in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities.

CONTINUING THE CONVERSATION

Although the final strategy has been tabled in Parliament, this is an ongoing conversation. Sustainable development is a shared responsibility, and it is never too late to share your thoughts on how to build a more sustainable path forward. The Sustainable Development Office wants to hear from you as the government implements the new strategy and plans for the future.

We invite you to provide comments on your sustainable development priorities, goals and targets, and tell us how to improve future strategies. We also encourage you to join the discussion and connect with us on social media using the hashtag: #SustDev, and share our posts. We also enjoy hearing from you so feel free to drop us an email anytime at SDO-BDD@ec.gc.ca.

We also encourage you to come back to the strategy often over the next four years since we will be including indicator results against targets as they become available and, for the first time, will report milestone achievements in real time.

An Integrated View of Sustainable Development

In September 2015, all 193 UN Member States, including Canada, adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It is an ambitious 15-year global framework centred on a set of 17 interrelated and indivisible Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which cover the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, and integrate peace, governance, and justice elements. The 2030 Agenda is universal in nature, meaning that both developing and developed countries are called upon to implement the SDGs, with the aim of eradicating poverty and leaving no one behind.

MOVING FORWARD TOGETHER: CANADA'S 2030 AGENDA NATIONAL STRATEGY

[Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy](#) sets out an approach to accelerate progress toward meeting the SDGs in Canada and contributing to their achievement internationally. Led by Employment and Social Development Canada, the strategy promotes a whole-of-society effort to achieving the SDGs. It also sets out a national vision to help inspire Canadians to build the world envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy is about building an environment that enables everyone and every sector of Canadian society to see how they can be part of achieving the SDGs, and then act in ways that are right for them. It aims to reflect the diversity of experiences, knowledge, strengths and resources of Canada. It seeks to meaningfully engage people and groups, with special attention to those facing systemic barriers—and then drive progress through collaborations for greater impacts.

The *Federal Sustainable Development Act* recognizes that sustainable development is an evolving concept. The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS, the strategy) has also changed over time. For example, the 2019 to 2022 FSDS included 13 goals that supported 12 of the 17 SDGs. The draft 2022 to 2026 FSDS was organized around all 17 SDGs, with a focus on their environmental aspects. The final 2022 to 2026 FSDS includes social and economic targets to provide a more balanced view of the three dimensions of sustainable development.

This change responds to comments from the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Advisory Council, and the public. By focusing on federal action to further the 17 SDGs, the strategy complements the whole-of-society approach of Moving Forward Together: Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy and the Federal Implementation Plan for the 2030 Agenda led by Employment and Social Development Canada. Structuring the FSDS around the 17 SDGs ensures there is a common frame for sustainable development in Canada, and ensures that the strategy respects federal domestic and international obligations related to sustainable development.

To promote policy coherence between the FSDS and the 2030 Agenda National Strategy, FSDS targets and indicators align with the Canadian Indicator Framework wherever possible. The [Canadian Indicator Framework](#) tracks Canada's SDG implementation, translating the SDGs and the [Global Indicator Framework](#) into the Canadian context. Annex 2 sets out the FSDS indicators that will be used to measure progress toward the goals and targets, and identifies indicators that also appear in the Canadian Indicator Framework.

THE GREENING GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

The Greening Government Strategy is a set of commitments that apply to all core government departments and agencies. It shows how the Government of Canada will transition its own operations to reach net-zero carbon and become more climate-resilient, while also reducing environmental impacts beyond carbon, including on waste, water and biodiversity. The strategy is led by the Centre for Greening Government of the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat.

The Greening Government Strategy targets net-zero emissions from operations by 2050, including:

- government-owned and leased real property
- mobility: fleets, business travel and commuting
- procurement of goods and services
- national safety and security operations

The 2022 to 2026 FSDS includes the Government of Canada's commitment to lead by example by greening its operations, achieving net-zero emissions and becoming climate-resilient. Key actions to support the government's 2030 and net-zero emissions target can be found under Goal 13: Take Action on Climate Change and Its Impacts, and Goal 12: Reduce Waste and Transition to Zero-emission Vehicles. For more information on the Government of Canada's targets, actions, inclusions and exclusions for greening operations, please see the [Greening Government Strategy](#).



Sustainable Development Vision And Principles

THE FSDS VISION

The 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS, the strategy) supports the government's vision that Canada's economic, social, and environmental health is secure, and our quality of life continues to improve. Achieving this vision requires addressing today's challenges while investing in activities that improve the quality of life for future generations.

PRINCIPLES FOR THE 2022 TO 2026 FSDS

The Federal Sustainable Development Act sets out seven principles that must be considered when developing the FSDS as well as in departmental sustainable development strategies. The 2022 to 2026 strategy reflects each of these principles.

1. Sustainable development is based on an efficient use of natural, social and economic resources and the need for the Government of Canada to integrate environmental, economic and social factors in the making of all of its decisions

The 2022 to 2026 strategy is a further step by the federal government to integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions into its decision making. For the first time, the FSDS includes social and economic targets and actions without an environmental dimension, including poverty in Goal 1, education in Goal 4, inequality in Goals 5 and 10, and affordable housing in Goal 11.

The strategy is integrated into government decision making through conducting [strategic environmental assessments](#), as required by the Cabinet Directive on the Environmental Assessment of Policy, Plan and Program Proposals. Strategic environmental assessments help ensure that the environment is considered when developing policy, plan and program proposals, while also reporting on how those proposals contribute to the goals and targets of the FSDS.

The Government of Canada is developing an Integrated Climate Lens (ICL), a tool to ensure that climate, economic and social considerations are considered together throughout government decision-making. Announced in Budget 2021, the ICL framework is currently being piloted across a sub-set of federal departments before being applied more broadly across the Government of Canada.

Impact assessment contributes to informed decision making on designated projects in support of sustainable development. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada leads federal reviews of major projects subject to the *Impact Assessment Act*. Impact assessments work to foster sustainability, ensure respect for the rights of Indigenous Peoples, protect components of the environment and human health while taking into account social and economic factors, and provide a fair, predictable, and efficient impact assessment process. Impact assessments also provide opportunities for meaningful public engagement.

In addition to environmental and impact assessments, the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada conducts regional and strategic assessments under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Both regional and strategic assessments can help inform the planning and management of cumulative effects (cases where the combined effects of multiple projects exceeds the effects of each project considered on their own). For more information on impact assessment, regional assessments and strategic assessments, see Goal 16.

The Government of Canada is committed to implementing the Quality of Life Framework for Canada. Introduced in Budget 2021, the Framework is grounded in evidence of the determinants of well-being in Canada. It provides a holistic approach to defining and measuring success and making better use of data and evidence across five domains (i.e., Prosperity, Society, Environment, Health and Good Governance). This supports evidence-based decision-making and ensures we achieve and report on outcomes that improve all Canadians' quality of life (consistent with its cross-cutting lens on Fairness and Inclusion), both now and in the future (consistent with its cross-cutting lens on Sustainability and Resilience).

The Government of Canada is also committed to developing public policies through an intersectional lens. This means taking into account how intersecting factors, such as age, disability, ethnicity, education, geography, gender, language, race, religion, sex, and sexual orientation, shape people's experiences, opportunities and outcomes, as well as their access to programs and services. An intersectional approach allows for the design and development of policies, programs, services and other initiatives that respond to needs and reflect the lived experiences of all people in Canada.

The Government of Canada integrates intersectional factors into its decision making through its commitment to Gender Based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus). For example, federal departments and agencies are required to integrate GBA Plus into all Memoranda to Cabinet, Treasury Board submissions, legislation, regulations, and budget proposals (see Goal 5 for more information). The 2018 *Canadian Gender Budgeting Act* further enshrined gender budgeting in federal budgetary and financial processes.

2. Sustainable development as a continually evolving concept

The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy cycle enables the strategy to reflect new and emerging issues in sustainable development and supports continuous improvement, including through the introduction of a new structure based on the 17 SDGs. It also has a broader scope than past strategies, reflecting economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Further, it has taken initial steps to incorporate broader dimensions of sustainable development, such as culture and Indigenous rights.

The strategy reflects new and emerging sustainable development issues such as environmental equity and environmental justice. These terms generally refer to the [equitable treatment and meaningful inclusion](#) of all people in laws, regulations, and programs to protect them from environmental hazards; avoiding [disproportionate burden of pollution and other environmental harms across identity groups](#); and facilitating everyone's access to environmental benefits and opportunities in the clean economy, regardless of identity factors (which could include gender identity and expression, race, ethnicity, Indigeneity, language, income, or sexual orientation—see Goal 10).

Actions set out in this strategy reflect the diverse ways to advance sustainable development. For example, the Government of Canada's actions to protect the environment and human health are guided by the precautionary principle. The approach to sustainable fisheries (Goal 14) reflects a [precautionary approach](#). Work to ensure carbon pollution pricing systems are in place in Canada (Goal 13) and to establish a principle of no net loss of biodiversity in federal decision making (Goal 15) both reflect the "polluter pays" and "internalization of social and environmental costs" principles.

3. Intergenerational equity

The 2022 to 2026 strategy's goals, targets and implementation strategies reflect a commitment to intergenerational equity, or the principle that the needs of the current generation should be met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The focus of the strategy is on addressing the challenges facing Canada. It is also about sustaining and enhancing the natural and built environment so that future generations inherit a set of assets that are at least as good as the previous generations', and enjoy an improved quality of life.

Actions to promote intergenerational equity in the FSDS include minimizing economic and social risks for future generations by driving down emissions and taking action to minimize current and future harm from climate change (Goal 13); ensuring that Canadians have clean air to breathe and clean water to drink (Goals 6 and 11); conserving Canada's unique ecosystems and the services they provide, including those key to food security such as pollination and access to traditional foods (Goals 14 and 15); and supporting high-quality education (Goal 4) and infrastructure (Goals 7, 9, and 11) so that future generations can prosper and thrive. At the same time, it emphasizes the importance of ensuring a healthy economy and a healthy environment for Canadians today—for example, by supporting businesses and workers so that they can succeed in the clean growth economy (Goals 5 and 8).

In addition to these actions, Canada is promoting intergenerational equity through its measures to assess the state and value of our ecosystems and environment. This includes the [forthcoming Census of Environment](#), and the Natural Capital indicator being developed as part of [Canada's Quality of Life Framework](#).

The Minister of Environment and Climate Change takes into account demographic considerations such as age, gender and diversity when appointing members of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council. This helps ensure that the council reflects the diversity of Canadian society and that the voices of Canadians of all ages can shape this and future strategies.

4. Openness and transparency

The 2022 to 2026 FSDS supports openness and transparency by bringing federal targets and government actions across all 17 SDGs together in one place. It presents a whole-of-government picture of how 101 federal organizations contribute to economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Departmental sustainable development strategies will set out how individual federal organizations are taking concrete action within their own mandates.

The Act requires regular departmental reporting as well as a whole-of-government FSDS progress report in each 3-year period. The Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI) program builds on the principle of transparency by ensuring that the CESI indicators that support the strategy's reporting are updated on an ongoing basis. This enables Canadians to track progress on goals and targets over the course of the strategy's time period.

The strategy provides strengthened transparency and accountability: for the first time, it includes a table that clearly indicates which federal organizations are responsible for the targets, milestones and implementation strategies in each Goal (Annex 3). The table also states how milestones and implementation strategies support FSDS goals and targets.

5. Involving Indigenous peoples

Canada adopted the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UN Declaration Act) in June 2021 as a key step in renewing the Government of Canada's relationship with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. The UN Declaration Act provides a legislative framework to advance the Government of Canada's implementation of the Declaration at the federal level, in partnership with Indigenous Peoples.

The recognition and implementation of section 35, *Constitution Act*, 1982 rights is central to Canada's relationship with First Nations, Inuit and Métis, and to sustainable development. The co-existence and exercise of rights, coordinated through negotiated treaties and agreements, provide a framework for ongoing reconciliation, also advancing implementation of the Declaration. Recent co-developed measures ensure that Indigenous governments with negotiated treaties and agreements have the financial resources to govern and contribute to closing socio-economic and service gaps for their citizens. Adopting measures that ensure Indigenous communities have the resources to appropriately govern themselves is a key component in advancing self-determination and sustainable development, and renewing relationships towards reconciliation.

The Government of Canada recognizes the importance of involving Indigenous Peoples in developing the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy given their inherent rights and treaty rights, Traditional Knowledge and unique understanding of, and connection to, the lands, waters and ice. Indigenous youth will inherit the results of Canada's sustainable development efforts, and play an important role in their communities' social and economic outcomes.

The Sustainable Development Advisory Council (SDAC) advises the Minister of Environment and Climate Change on sustainable development issues. Since 2020, 6 seats on the Council (doubled from 3) are reserved for members representing Indigenous Peoples. The SDAC and five National Indigenous Organizations (the Assembly of First Nations, the Congress of Aboriginal Peoples, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the Métis National Council, and the Native Women's Association of Canada) have played a key role in shaping the strategy through meetings and working group discussions.

Additional steps have been taken to incorporate Indigenous perspectives into the final 2022 to 2026 FSDS. For the first time, the strategy includes reflections from National Indigenous Organizations on what sustainable development means to them (see Sustainable Development: Perspectives from National Indigenous Organizations). SDAC members representing Indigenous Peoples have also provided distinctions-based examples of local, Indigenous-led sustainable development in action throughout the strategy.

This strategy also reflects the broad range of Government of Canada initiatives that are undertaken in partnership and collaboration with Indigenous Peoples. For example, Indigenous Peoples work closely with the federal government to conserve and protect lands and waters and help species at risk recover, through measures such as the Indigenous Guardians Program (Goal 15). Since 2015, First Nations communities have worked with the federal government to eliminate long-term drinking water advisories on reserves (Goal 6). In addition, the Government of Canada co-manages natural resources, collaborates, and engages with Indigenous Peoples (Goal 10), and works closely with remote Indigenous communities to transition them off diesel fuel for electricity and heating (Goal 7). Indigenous Peoples are also taking action in their own lands and communities to protect the environment, their Traditional Knowledge and way of life, and to promote climate resilience.

6. Collaboration

The 2022 to 2026 FSDS promotes collaboration by presenting common goals and targets that apply to departments and agencies across government. Compared with past strategies, the current FSDS enhances collaboration by including contributions from many more federal organizations—101 compared to 44 in the 2019 to 2022 strategy (28 that were required to participate and 16 that participated voluntarily).

While the strategy focuses on federal targets and actions, many of their successful outcomes require collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous Peoples, municipalities, businesses, and non-governmental organizations. For example, the Government of Canada is working with other governments, industry, and Indigenous Peoples on actions promoting sustainable agriculture (Goal 2), improving water quality in the Great Lakes (Goal 6), advancing the development and deployment of clean and renewable energy and increasing energy efficiency (Goal 7), reducing plastic pollution (Goal 12), taking action to mitigate and adapt to climate change (Goal 13), and conserving terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems (Goals 14 and 15).

The strategy also features text boxes on actions to promote sustainable development by provincial, territorial, municipal and Indigenous governments, industry, environmental nongovernmental organizations, and Indigenous communities.

Provincial and territorial environmental ministries were invited to comment specifically on the strategy, as well as a range of partners.

7. Results and delivery approach

As required by the strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, all targets in the 2022 to 2026 strategy are measurable and include a time frame. The 2022 to 2026 strategy also reflects lessons learned through the 4 previous FSDS cycles. For each target, the strategy identifies an indicator, and in some instances more than one, that will be used to measure progress. Baseline data provided for each indicator make the starting point clear and provide a basis for future reporting.

Within one year after tabling the FSDS in Parliament, each federal organization that contributes to it is required to prepare its own departmental sustainable development strategy that supports the goals of the broader federal strategy. Each federal organization must also report on progress in implementing its departmental sustainable development strategy each year for at least 2 years after tabling its strategy. This way, federal organizations will have the opportunity to make course corrections as required throughout the FSDS cycle. Through this reporting, parliamentarians and Canadians will also be able closely track what individual federal organizations achieve over the next 4 years.

A whole-of-government FSDS progress report will complement individual departmental reports and assess the government's progress in delivering on the strategy. It will include a clear rating system to assess progress using the most recent target-level indicator results and provide an assessment of whether each target has been categorized as either "achieved", "underway", "attention required", or "no new data available". Federal organizations will collect data and track progress on content for which they are responsible, contributing to the development of the whole-of-government progress report.

Updates to the online version of the strategy between 2022 and 2026 will support a results and delivery approach. Throughout the FSDS cycle, the strategy's online version will add information on results achieved and on the contributions of individual federal organizations. For the first time ever, the strategy will also report milestone achievements in real time.

Some of the targets in this strategy reflect recent policy announcements, for which target indicators are still being developed, such as new targets under the Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. In these cases, finalized targets and indicators will be incorporated in the online version of the strategy when they become available, and they will also be reported on in the FSDS progress report.

Sustainable Development: Perspectives From National Indigenous Organizations

INUIT TAPIRIIT KANATAMI

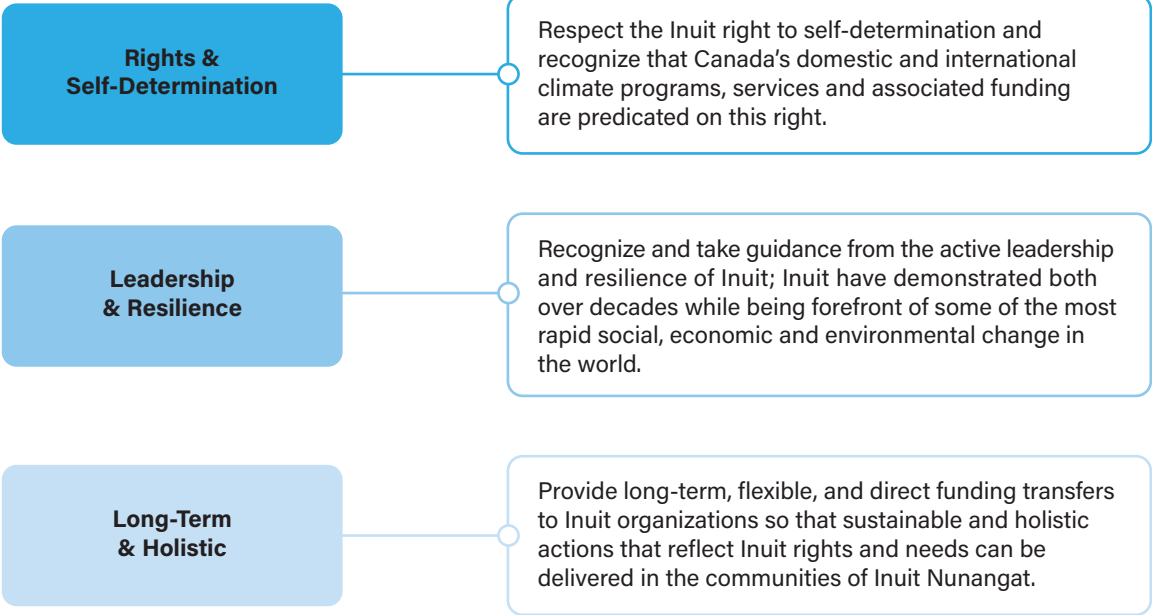
Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) is the national representative organization for the 65,000 Inuit in Canada, the majority of whom live in Inuit Nunangat, the Inuit homeland encompassing 51 communities across the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (North West Territories), Nunavut, Nunavik (Northern Québec), and Nunatsiavut (Northern Labrador).

ITK works to improve the health and wellbeing of Inuit, which includes research, advocacy, public outreach and education on the issues affecting our populations. A major part of ITK’s advocacy work includes drawing attention to the impacts of colonization, prejudice and the inequities being faced by Inuit, and marshalling available resources to work towards eliminating these inequities and promoting sustainable development in Inuit Nunangat.

ITK recognizes the importance of advancing the United Nation’s (UN) 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are guided by the principles of the *Federal Sustainable Development Act (FSDA)*. The FSDA frames sustainable development in terms of three dimensions: social, environmental and economic, which align with the guiding principles of ITK’s National Inuit Climate Change Strategy (NICCS). ITK’s guiding principles from the NICCS are illustrated in the diagram below.

Our guiding principles:

What they mean for partners



These guiding principles emphasize the need for Inuit to be meaningful partners in the development of the sustainable development policies that affect us. As rights holders, any actions to advance the SDGs should apply a rights-based approach premised on partnerships with representatives of Inuit and government.

We envision a future where Inuit communities are self-sufficient and no longer face social, economic, and health inequities compared to other Canadians. This is why ITK continues to serve as the national voice for protecting and advancing the rights and interests of Inuit in Canada. ITK recognizes that Canada's commitment to the UN's SDGs is also a commitment to eliminating the inequalities that exist between Inuit Nunangat and the rest of Canada.

MÉTIS NATIONAL COUNCIL

"The Métis Nation has a strong desire to be a part of the solution for environmental and cultural preservation, and, as Métis people, we have a lot to offer. It is important for all Canadians to understand how the Métis have both historically been involved, and continue to be involved, in sustainable development today."

~ Cassidy Caron, President, Métis National Council

The land, the water, the ice, the plants, the animals, and the Métis Nation are all interconnected. There is a long-standing, inter-woven relationship between the Métis and their environments that has continued throughout generations and will continue into the future. Rooted in this relationship is Métis culture, language, knowledge and traditions. However, as the lands and water change as a result of climate change and unsustainable development, this directly threatens the Métis Nation's knowledge systems and livelihoods; the Métis Nation's way of life and well-being.

For the Métis Nation, the Michif language, family bonds and storytelling are intrinsically tied to the natural environment. Language, cultural traditions and our distinct Métis knowledge systems are passed from generation to generation, and are susceptible to loss if the lands and water are not well stewarded. Métis knowledge is an invaluable tool to support Canada in meeting its sustainability goals and commitments; and more importantly, ensuring a healthy and culturally thriving future for our Métis children.

Sustainability is a concept that has developed over time and continues to evolve as new perspectives and objectives emerge. For the Métis Nation, sustainability involves the efficient use of natural, social and economic resources. Each must be considered in making decisions in the fight for sustainability and environmental protection. As stewards of our ancestral lands, the Métis Nation is advancing our role in the prioritization of environmental and cultural sustainability in Canada.

In advancing sustainable development, the Métis Nation prioritizes an intersectional approach that incorporates the values and priorities and of the past, present and future. The Métis Nation's spirit is entrepreneurial and strives to support sustainable production and economic growth. The skills and innovations present within the Métis Nation have the opportunity to uphold sustainable development throughout the homeland—sustainability has always been the way of the Métis.

The Métis Nation continuously advocates for at-risk populations and those that are being directly impacted, both nationally and internationally, by climate change and unsustainable development. Many of our Métis Nation communities live in areas that are at greater risk to wildland fire, flooding and industrial development. Additionally, our Métis children pose to lose the most from changes to their environment and the loss of traditional Métis knowledge directly tied to it. As the future of the Métis Nation, children are in a unique position to foster sustainable development goals and act as leaders of environmental and cultural change.

Furthermore, our Métis women play an integral role in child development and are the social fabric of our communities. Through the support of our women and children, the Métis Nation can enrich our culture, language and further share our traditional teachings that can inform sustainable development for the future.

Furthermore, when sustainable development goals are co-developed through a Nation-to-Nation process, and informed by the Métis Nation in a respectful partnership, the future for the Métis Nation is bright. A sustainable future for all can be found in Métis knowledge, the Michif language, our unique culture, and our relationship to the land and water; the heartbeat of the Métis Nation's Homeland.



ASSEMBLY OF FIRST NATIONS

First Nations have been practising sustainable development since time immemorial and have demonstrated leadership on environmental protection, conservation and climate change. No relationship is more valuable to First Nations than that with Mother Earth.

However, mainstream development processes have had a detrimental impact on Mother Earth and the health and well-being of First Nations, who depend on it. The degradation of the environment has led to a decline in the way of life and cultural health of First Nations.

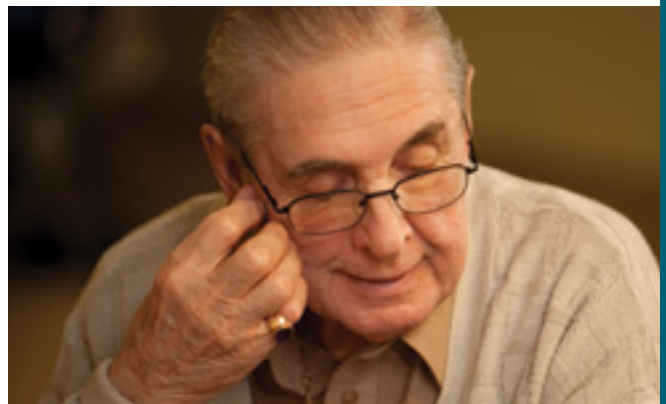
Chiefs-in-Assembly have provided the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) with a direct mandate to advocate for increased participation and inclusion of First Nations in decision-making processes related to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

While the principles of the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* frame sustainable development in terms of three dimensions: economic, social and environmental, First Nations' concept of sustainable development goes beyond these dimensions and recognizes culture as an important pillar of sustainable development, while also viewing sustainable development through a rights-based framework.

This means acknowledging and respecting the inherent, constitutional, human and Treaty, rights of First Nations, including the right to self-determination, self-government and the exercise of jurisdiction associated therewith.

These fundamental rights are also internationally recognized and respected, notably having been incorporated into the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (the UN Declaration) which was recently brought into domestic Canadian law by virtue of Bill C-15, *An Act respecting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*. Bill C-15 further emphasizes that implementing the UN Declaration can contribute to supporting sustainable development and address growing concerns related to climate change and its impacts on First Nations.

The AFN has been directed by Chiefs-in-Assembly through *Resolution 44/2021—Support for a First Nations-led pathway to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*, to call on Canada to work in full partnership with First Nations, to support their self-determination and participation in all efforts related to the SDGs. Sufficient and sustainable funding for First Nations governments is also required to realize the ambitions of the 2030 agenda and for First Nations to exercise their inherent rights.



GOAL 1

**REDUCE POVERTY IN CANADA
IN ALL ITS FORMS**

Federal Perspective on SDG 1

Why This Goal is Important

The Government of Canada is committed to reducing poverty, supporting Canadians working hard to join the middle class, and building a diverse, prosperous and truly inclusive country where everyone benefits from economic growth. This Goal's focus on reducing poverty in all of its forms directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) target 1.2: by 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Poverty can be understood as the condition of a person who is deprived of the resources, means, choices and power necessary to acquire and maintain a basic level of living standards and to facilitate integration and participation in society. While poverty affects everyone differently, when some Canadians are left behind, all Canadians are affected. Poverty influences the strength and resilience of our communities. People living in poverty are more likely to face health-related setbacks, to have difficulty finding and keeping a job, to find themselves in the criminal justice system, and to need various social supports and assistance. In addition, children who grow up in poverty are more likely to be in contact with the child welfare system as well as the justice system, and to remain in poverty as they age.

Data from the 2020 Canadian Income Survey released in 2022 shows that close to 2.7 million fewer people lived in poverty in 2020 compared to 2015. About 2.4 million Canadians, or 6.4% of the population, lived below Canada’s official poverty line in 2020 compared to 14.5% in 2015. The government is making significant progress towards its target to reduce poverty by 50% by 2030, relative to 2015 levels. The poverty rate in Canada has decreased steadily since 2015, but the decrease in poverty between 2019 and 2020 is largely attributed to temporary COVID-19 emergency benefits.

While the overall poverty rate in Canada is falling, not all groups are affected equally. Single-parent families, single people aged 45 to 64, persons with disabilities, recent immigrants and Indigenous Peoples are more likely to have a low income than other groups in Canadian society. Some individuals may also face intersecting challenges that make them more at risk of poverty—for example, individuals from Black or other racialized communities, transgender individuals and persons with disabilities.

According to the Canadian Survey on Disability 2017, 13.5% of persons with a disability live below the poverty line, compared to 10.1% of all Canadians. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, working-aged Canadians with disabilities experienced significant financial hardships, on a systemic basis. They were twice as likely as their peers without disabilities to be living in poverty were and far more likely to live in deep poverty. The pandemic has made this situation worse. In a 2020 Statistics Canada crowd sourcing survey, 61% of participants aged 15 to 64 with disabilities or long-term conditions reported a major or moderate impact from COVID-19 on their ability to meet at least one type of financial obligation or essential need.

Individuals living in northern and remote communities can also experience distinct challenges that make them more at risk of living in poverty, such as high cost of food, barriers to accessing health care and unmet housing needs, which are particular challenges in Nunavut.

A similar proportion of men and women live in poverty, but some women face unique barriers that can make them more vulnerable to poverty than men. For example, 80% of single parents are women, and more than one third of single parent women live in poverty.



Poverty is linked with other sustainable development issues, including climate change. For example, poverty can worsen the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters, while these events can also cause or exacerbate poverty. Over the last 20 years, the world has experienced more floods, wildfires, and other climate-related disasters than in any other documented 20-year period in history. This has affected communities, the environment and the resources it provides, as well as overall poverty levels. (See Goal 13 for more information on extreme weather events and natural disasters).

A similar proportion of men and women live in poverty, but some women face unique barriers that can make them more vulnerable to poverty than men. For example, 80% of single parents are women, and more than one third of single parent women live in poverty.

Poverty is linked with other sustainable development issues, including climate change. For example, poverty can worsen the impacts of extreme weather events and natural disasters, while these events can also cause or exacerbate poverty. Over the last 20 years, the world has experienced more floods, wildfires, and other climate-related disasters than in any other documented 20-year period in history. This has affected communities, the environment and the resources it provides, as well as overall poverty levels. (See Goal 13 for more information on extreme weather events and natural disasters.)

How the Government of Canada Contributes

The Government of Canada is committed to poverty reduction and is making significant investments to support the social and economic well-being of all Canadians. In 2018, the Government of Canada launched its first poverty reduction strategy, [Opportunity for All—Canada’s First Poverty Reduction Strategy](#). Building on a national consultation process with provincial, territorial, municipal and Indigenous governments, academics, people involved in social service delivery, and people who have lived experience of poverty, the strategy committed to the SDG 1 targets of reducing poverty by 20% by 2020 and 50% by 2030.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy seeks to reduce and remove systemic barriers, including for those communities that face unique barriers that can make them more vulnerable to poverty. This includes Indigenous Peoples, single people aged 45 to 64, persons with disabilities, single parents, newcomers, Black Canadians and individuals from other racialized communities, 2SLGBTQI+ (in particular transgender) individuals and Canadians with significant health issues.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy defined Canada’s Official Poverty Line for the first time, based on the Market Basket Measure. It reflects the combined costs of a basket of goods and services that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living. The basket includes items such as healthy food, appropriate shelter and home maintenance, and clothing and transportation. Wherever individuals and families are living across the country, if they cannot afford the cost of this basket of goods and services in their particular community, they are considered to be living in poverty.

The Poverty Reduction Strategy also established the [National Advisory Council](#) on Poverty. The council provides independent advice to the Minister of Families, Children and Social Development on poverty reduction, reports on the progress achieved, and maintains a national dialogue with Canadians. It brings together a committed and diverse group of 10 members, including persons with lived experience, leaders, experts, academics, and practitioners that work in the field of poverty reduction.

The Government of Canada continues to work with National Indigenous Organizations and other partners to co-develop indicators of poverty and well-being from First Nations, Inuit, and Métis perspectives. This will help to better measure poverty among Indigenous populations in Canada in a way that is culturally appropriate.

Following from a commitment in Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy, the [Poverty Reduction Act](#) came into force in 2019. The Act enshrines into law the government's poverty reduction targets, Canada's Official Poverty Line, and the National Advisory Council on Poverty.

A number of initiatives to support low-income individuals and families are contributing to the target to reduce poverty in Canada by 50% by 2030. For example:

- The [Canada Child Benefit \(CCB\)](#), introduced in 2016, provides support for low- to middle-income families with children. The CCB provides support to about 3.5 million families in respect of over 6 million children, providing over \$25 billion, tax-free, each year to Canadian families.
- The [Child Disability Benefit](#) is a tax-free monthly payment made to families who care for a child under age 18 with a severe and prolonged impairment in physical or mental functions.
- The [Canada Workers Benefit](#) is a refundable tax credit that supplements the earnings of low- and moderate- income workers, letting them take home more money while they work. It has two parts: a basic amount and a disability supplement.
- The [On-reserve Income Assistance Program](#) supports eligible First Nations on reserve residents to cover the costs of their daily living and provides funding to access pre-employment supports.
- To support future seniors, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with provincial partners, has [enhanced](#) the Canada Pension Plan (CPP). The enhancement increases the CPP retirement pension, post-retirement benefit, disability pension and survivor's pension that Canadians may receive.
- In July 2022, the [Old Age Security](#) pension increased by 10% for seniors aged 75 years and older to give seniors greater financial security as they advance in their retirement.

Key federal income supports are designed to keep up with inflation. Benefits such as the CCB, Canada Workers Benefit and the GST/HST tax credit, as well as Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, are indexed to the Consumer Price Index, allowing them to keep up with increases in the cost of living.

Through Canada's [COVID-19 Economic Response Plan](#), the government has invested in targeted income support to individuals, business, key sectors, and community organizations on the frontlines of serving Canadians to help reduce social inequalities and support vulnerable groups most affected by the global pandemic.

The federal government is also taking action to reduce homelessness and make housing in Canada more affordable. To learn about commitments and actions on housing, see Goal 11.

CANADA DISABILITY BENEFIT ACT

The Government of Canada has reintroduced the [Canada Disability Benefit Act \(Bill C-22 \(44-1\)\)](#) in the House of Commons on June 2, 2022, which is the framework legislation for the proposed Canada Disability Benefit. The proposed Canada Disability Benefit is similar to the Guaranteed Income Supplement for seniors or the Canada Child Benefit for families with children. The goal of the proposed benefit is to reduce poverty and support the financial security of working-age persons with disabilities.

In the spirit and principle of "Nothing Without Us", the proposed Canada Disability Benefit will be informed through further engagement with the disability community as well as other stakeholders, including Indigenous organizations, and academics.

POVERTY REDUCTION

Target and indicator

By 2030, reduce the poverty rate by 50% from its 2015 level (Minister of Families, Children and Social Development)

Percentage of Canadians below Canada's Official Poverty Line

This indicator tracks the percentage of Canadians whose income is below Canada's Official Poverty Line. Established in 2018, Canada's Official Poverty Line is the first official measure of poverty in Canada's history. It is based on the cost of a basket of goods and services that individuals and families require to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living in communities across the country. In 2020, 6.4% of Canadians lived below Canada's Official Poverty Line.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

Address key gaps in poverty measurement

By the end of 2023, advance the Data and Measurement Plan to address key gaps in poverty measurement in Canada, including by finalizing the methodology for the Market Basket Measure in the Northwest Territories and Yukon and developing a Market Basket Measure methodology for Nunavut.



Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ Improve the measurement of poverty

Strengthen poverty data and measurement, including by expanding the Canadian Income Survey so that Canada's Official Poverty Line can be calculated in the territories, ensuring that the basket of goods and services reflects the unique costs of living in Canada's northern and remote communities, and regularly updating the cost and the items within the basket of goods and services to ensure that it reflects what Canadians require to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living.

◆ Make investments to reduce poverty

Make significant investments that will help Canada meet its official poverty reduction target and make measurable progress toward social and economic well-being for all Canadians, including through the Canada Child Benefit, the proposed Canada Disability Benefit, the Canada Workers Benefit, the Old Age Security pension, the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and the On-reserve Income Assistance Program.

◆ Work with partners to reduce poverty

Support the work of the National Advisory Council on Poverty and work closely with Indigenous Peoples, provinces and territories, municipalities, stakeholders, charities and community groups to ensure that programs and policies are aligned and complementary. Work in partnership with Indigenous organizations to realize a Canada where there is meaningful reconciliation with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, including by recognizing the unique understanding and experience of poverty amongst Indigenous Peoples, supporting autonomy and empowerment, and building on investments to date that take a distinctions-based approach, where programming is designed with and for Indigenous Peoples.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicator below provides additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

◎ Prevalence of asset resilience

As part of [Canada's Official Poverty Dashboard of Indicators](#), this indicator tracks the percentage of Canadians who are asset resilient. Asset resilience is defined as having enough savings to maintain well-being for a specified period of time. In 2019, 67.1% of Canadians were asset resilient for at least 3 months.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: THE CANADIAN POVERTY INSTITUTE

The Canadian Poverty Institute is an inter-disciplinary institute housed within Ambrose University that conducts research and teaching that informs public policy and promotes effective practices to prevent and eradicate poverty. The global pandemic has created massive disruption in life as usual. In particular, it has affected a new group of people termed "newly vulnerable". These are people who were not previously in poverty but have been put at significant risk due to economic and social pressures linked to COVID-19. CPI is currently working on research on the subject of COVID19 and these newly vulnerable households to understand their characteristics and how best to serve this group to prevent even more Canadians from falling into poverty. The research is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).

Source: The Canadian Poverty Institute—www.povertyinstitute.ca



GOAL 2

SUPPORT A HEALTHIER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

Federal Perspective on SDG 2

Why This Goal is Important

Canada's food system helps to provide safe and healthy food and ensure long-term food security both domestically and internationally. This Goal's focus on a healthier and more sustainable Canadian food system directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, Indigenous Peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

Food affects the daily lives of all those living in Canada. It provides the energy and nutrients needed to live a healthy life, brings together communities, and creates economic growth and jobs. Food systems, including the way food is produced, processed, distributed, consumed, and disposed of, have direct impacts on the lives of Canadians and are integral to the well-being of communities. In particular, Indigenous and northern communities have specific needs and challenges in accessing affordable and nutritious food.

The agriculture and agri-food sector is a significant contributor to the Canadian economy. Seizing opportunities in both domestic and international markets is critical to the economic growth and profitability of the Canadian agriculture and agri-food sector. In 2021, the agriculture and agri-food system employed 2.1 million people and generated \$134.9 billion (around 6.8%) of Canada's gross domestic product. Realized net income (RNI) for Canadian farmers has generally [risen](#) since the mid-2000s and has seen particularly strong growth in 2020 and 2021. RNI reached a new record of \$13.5 billion in 2021 as strong growth in receipts offset sharply higher expenses, demonstrating the resilience of the sector in the face of significant disruptions such as wildfires, floods, droughts, and labour shortages.

Agriculture is grounded in nature and depends on a healthy environment, including clean water, healthy soils, and stable pollinator populations. As the planet faces a climate crisis and loss of biodiversity, sustainable agricultural practices and resilient food systems have never been more critical. Farmers and ranchers are stewards of the land and are helping to identify solutions to environmental challenges such as climate change, water quality issues and species at risk. They must also be resilient, responding to climate change, extreme weather events, invasive alien species, and other risks that can affect their ability to continue producing a consistent supply of food while maintaining a decent income and standard of living.

To meet these challenges, Canada's agriculture sector is adopting innovative technologies and practices, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, storing carbon in soils, protecting water, and [supporting wildlife habitat](#). Farmers are adopting clean technologies, climate-smart farming practices and beneficial management practices using techniques such as no-till, low-till, cover cropping, rotational grazing and agroforestry. There is potential to achieve further progress through measures such as increased use of natural climate solutions.

A sustainable and resilient food system is essential for ensuring food security in Canada. Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. When people experience food insecurity, it affects their quality of life, increases nutritional vulnerability and contributes to poor physical and mental health. The COVID-19 pandemic has created a number of challenges in ensuring sufficient access to nutritious food for all, and food insecurity has worsened due to factors such as unemployment rates. In 2020, 11.2% of Canadian households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity. Indigenous, Black, and other racialized households are more likely to experience food insecurity in Canada.

For Indigenous Peoples, access to safe and nutritious food includes both store-bought and traditional or country food. Indigenous Peoples face unique challenges in ensuring food security, including the remoteness and isolation of many Indigenous communities, access to clean water, financial hardship and socioeconomic inequities, climate change, and environmental dispossession and contamination. The Government of Canada is advancing reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples by strengthening traditional food systems, recognizing the importance of food to Indigenous culture and well-being, and, in so doing, supporting Indigenous food self-determination and food sovereignty.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Canada is investing in ways to promote innovative, sustainable food systems and ensure Canadians have access to safe and nutritious food, and is working to maintain the resilience of food systems by managing the spread and introduction of invasive plant and animal species that could pose a risk to livestock, crops, and agricultural production. Programming that promotes food security in Indigenous and remote communities continues through financial assistance for local and community initiatives.

In partnership with provinces, territories, civil society, industry, and Indigenous governments and organizations, the Government of Canada developed [A Food Policy for Canada](#) to tackle food issues that matter to Canadians. The Food Policy serves as a roadmap to healthier and more sustainable food systems in Canada with a vision that all are able to access safe, nutritious and culturally diverse food.

The [Canadian Agricultural Partnership](#) also highlights the importance of collaboration in achieving sustainable food systems. The partnership is a \$3 billion 5-year investment by federal, provincial and territorial governments to strengthen and grow Canada's agriculture and agri-food sector. The Canadian Agricultural Partnership will expire on March 31, 2023, and will be replaced by the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership on April 1, 2023.

Federal, provincial, and territorial ministers, through the November 2021 Guelph Statement, have agreed to a vision for the next policy framework that would see "Canada recognized as a world leader in sustainable agriculture and agri-food production." This includes tackling climate change and environmental protection to support greenhouse gas emissions reductions and the long-term vitality of the sector while positioning producers and processors to seize economic opportunities from evolving consumer demands. Ministers also agreed to a new Resilient Agricultural Landscapes Program, to support carbon sequestration, climate change adaptation, and address other environmental co-benefits.

The Government of Canada has committed to developing a Green Agriculture Plan in consultation with the agriculture and agri-food sector, Indigenous Peoples, and stakeholders. The plan will establish a long-term vision and approach to agri-environmental issues in order to advance the sustainability, competitiveness, and vitality of the sector. It will coordinate efforts between existing programming and targets, while identifying gaps and opportunities for future action. Investments through programs such as the Agricultural Climate Solutions program and the Agricultural Clean Technology program are targeting increased support to farmers to develop and adopt nature-based agricultural management practices to reduce emissions, store carbon in healthy soil and enhance resiliency; adoption of clean tech on farms, including for renewable energy, precision agriculture and energy efficiency; and working with farmers and stakeholders to reduce methane and fertilizer emissions in the agricultural sector.

Different regions and communities have different needs when it comes to accessing safe and nutritious food. In Inuit Nunangat, the government is committed to improving food security through the Harvesters Support Grant and the Nutrition North Canada program. The Harvesters Support Grant, launched in 2020, supports hunting and harvesting related activities in eligible communities to strengthen local food systems and support cultural restoration and revitalization. It is rooted in Indigenous Peoples' self-determination, local and traditional decision-making structures, and the preservation of Traditional Knowledge around Indigenous food cultures and ways of living.

Meanwhile, the Nutrition North Canada Retail Subsidy Program helps lower the cost of nutritious food and other essential items in 121 isolated communities whose food insecurities are heightened because of climate change and environmental dispossession and contamination. This program makes nutritious food and other essential items more affordable and accessible than it would otherwise be. The government also provides targeted social programs and income supplements such as the Canada Child Benefit, Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement that help improve access to essentials, including nutritious food (see Goal 1 for more information).

Internationally, Canada plays an active role in the [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification](#), the [United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity](#), and the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#), and takes part in global conservation programmes such as the [Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture](#). Canada also supports initiatives under the United Nations World Food Program, and has co-sponsored a World Trade Organization statement committing to not using export restrictions or prohibitions on non-commercial humanitarian food purchases by the World Food Programme, which will help to ensure that trade rules support progress toward SDG 2.



Photo credit: Ryan Bray/©Parks Canada

INUIT-CROWN FOOD SECURITY WORKING GROUP

The legacies of colonial policies in Indigenous and northern communities have contributed to a reliance on market foods from the south. High levels of food insecurity are present in these communities, where a lack of access to traditional and market sources of nutritious food is exacerbated by climate change. The government is committed to working with partners to address food insecurity, including through programs developed collaboratively with Indigenous Peoples.

A key partnership is the Inuit-Crown Food Security Working Group, established in 2019 to provide a whole-of-government approach to food security and leverage the contributions of Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami, the 4 regional Land Claim Organizations, Inuit Circumpolar Council Canada, Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, and the National Inuit Youth Council, as well as multiple federal organizations. It is a sub-group of the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee, established as part of the [Permanent Bilateral Mechanism](#) process to advance shared priorities between Inuit and the Government of Canada.

FOOD SECURITY IN AN INDIGENOUS CONTEXT

Food security for First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples is a direct result of the protection of their environment, waters and lands and of the management of their territories. While food insecurity particularly affects Indigenous communities, food security in these communities requires support for initiatives that promote respect for Indigenous rights, sovereignty, self-determination, values and cultures. These initiatives are an important part of food security because traditional foods and local food systems, as sources of sustenance, have a highly sacred value. Food insecurity needs to be addressed in a holistic manner, including assessing the cumulative impacts of climate change and other environmental impacts on food security.

Research aimed at improving food security and food sovereignty has grown in recent years in Indigenous communities. These studies, conducted by and for Indigenous people, are fundamental to ensuring the integration of their knowledge to enhance traditional foods. It is also crucial to stress the importance of wildlife conservation and hunter support programs for food security.

The promotion of food security, food systems and food sovereignty offers a unique opportunity to work with Indigenous actors in the communities, as no single organization, sector or approach can address the complex issues at hand.

Source: Perspective provided by a member of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council



SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

Target and indicator

By 2030, support improvement in the environmental performance of the agriculture sector by achieving a score of 71 or higher for the Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability (Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food)

▾ **Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability for water, soil, air and biodiversity**

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has developed a set of science-based agri-environmental indicators that integrate information on soils, climate and topography with statistics on land use and crop and livestock management practices. The indices are divided in 5 “health classes”. Specifically, 80–100 is defined as “desired”; 60–79 is “good”; 40–59 is “moderate”; 20–39 is “poor”; and 0–19 is “at risk”. As of 2016 the water index was 77, the soil index was 77, the air index was 63 and the biodiversity index was 54, for a combined index of 68.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

▣ **Publish a “what we heard” report on reducing emissions from fertilizer use**

In fall 2022, publish a “what we heard” report following engagement with farmers, provinces, territories, Indigenous Peoples, local authorities, the private sector, non-government organizations, and the public to inform policy development and the government’s next steps to reduce greenhouse gas emissions arising from fertilizer use in Canadian agriculture.

▣ **Develop a Green Agriculture Plan**

In 2023, develop a Green Agriculture Plan that will set ambitious goals for improving environmental outcomes in the agricultural sector.

▣ **Promote and support the Agricultural Policy Frameworks**

By March 31, 2023, conclude the Canadian Agricultural Partnership and by April 1, 2023, launch the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership, which will build on current programming to address climate change and foster resiliency and growth in the food supply chain, in order to support Canada as a world leader in sustainable agriculture and agri-food production.

▣ **Publish Canada’s National Pathways document**

By the end of 2022-23 fiscal year, publish the Pathways document that summarizes current steps being taken across food systems in Canada to support the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Food Policy for Canada vision and priority outcomes.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

▣ **Develop a National School Food Policy**

In 2022 to 2023, work with provinces, territories, municipalities, Indigenous partners, and stakeholders to develop a National School Food Policy and to explore how more Canadian children can receive nutritious food at school.

❑ **Contribute to growing the economy**

By December 2025, increase the amount of agri-food products sold by at least 4.5% compared to 2017 amounts.

❑ **Improve the affordability of nutritious food in northern communities**

Between 2022 and 2026, annually improve the affordability of nutritious food in communities eligible for the Nutrition North Canada program by 3 to 5% over the previous year.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Build knowledge for sustainable agriculture**

Conduct research on the environmental effects of and impacts on agriculture, as well as ways the sector can help combat climate change and become more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable.

◆ **Promote clean technology in the agriculture sector**

Promote the development and adoption of clean technology solutions that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions while maintaining productivity and competitiveness, including through an expanded Agricultural Clean Technology program.

◆ **Promote sustainable agricultural practices**

Support research, development and knowledge transfer for the adoption of beneficial management practices that enhance climate resiliency, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve carbon sequestration, regenerate soil, water and air, improve biodiversity and protect sensitive habitat and natural resources on agricultural landscapes.

◆ **Support agricultural climate solutions in Canada**

Use nature-based solutions to improve agricultural land management to fight climate change, while achieving environmental and human well being co-benefits.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Enhance Indigenous and northern food security**

In collaboration with Indigenous partners, improve Indigenous and northern food security by supporting local, community-led and defined projects that reduce dependence on the southern food industry and the associated costs for northern communities. In addition, support research that advances Canada's food policy and is relevant to northern programming.

◆ **Ensure the safety of Canada's food system**

Ensure the safety of Canada's food system through regulations, monitoring and programming.

◆ **Help Canadian communities access healthy food**

Invest in projects that increase access to food and support food security, with the potential to provide social, health, environmental, and economic benefits in support of vibrant communities across Canada.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

🕒 **Greenhouse gas emissions from Canada's agriculture sector**

This indicator tracks emissions for 3 greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide) in the agriculture sector. It includes all greenhouse gas emissions generated in this economic sector, including from on-farm fuel use. Emissions from Canada's agriculture sector were 69 megatonnes in 2020, accounting for 10% of Canada's total emissions. In 2020, agricultural soils stored 9.6 Mt CO₂e meaning that agricultural soils offset approximately 14% of the total agricultural emissions in 2020.

🕒 **Prevalence of food insecurity**

This indicator tracks the percentage of families in Canada living with food insecurity. In 2020, 11.2% of households experienced moderate to severe food insecurity.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: OUR FOOD FUTURE

Located in Guelph and Wellington County, Ontario, Our Food Future is an Infrastructure Canada-funded Smart Cities initiative committed to creating a regional circular food economy that increases access to nutritious food, fosters innovative circular collaborations, reduces food waste and affects positive system-level change. Our Food Future's more than 40 collaborator organizations are working on 50+ innovative projects across an urban-rural testbed with the goal of developing solutions that deliver new economic, social and environmental benefits, and that can scale across the country. In the first two years, Our Food Future projects delivered 77,000+ meals and 57,100+ food boxes to community members; developed new technologies and business models that upcycle food waste; and diverted more than 6,400+ tonnes of food waste from landfill.

Source: Circular Opportunity Innovation Launchpad



GOAL 3

SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH AND ADOPT HEALTHY BEHAVIOURS

Federal Perspective on SDG 3

Why This Goal is Important

The Government of Canada recognizes that maintaining healthy lives and promoting the well-being of Canadians is essential to sustainable development and building prosperous, peaceful and inclusive societies. This includes providing support for positive mental health and promoting healthy lifestyles and healthy eating. This Goal's focus on good health and well-being upholds [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 3.4: By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

- 3.5: Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol (in the Canadian context, the terminology used is substance use related harms)
- 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

In general, Canada is a healthy nation; however, not all groups in Canada enjoy the same level of health and well-being. These inequalities are influenced by social, economic and political factors that in turn shape access to resources and opportunities necessary to support well-being. Identity factors, including race, ethnicity, religion and age, and the interaction among these factors also influence the way diverse groups of Canadians experience health and the conditions that impact health. Achieving good health and wellbeing for all Canadians requires integration of health equity and intersectionality in decision making and taking action on factors outside of the health care system ('social determinants of health') such as income, employment, education, childhood experiences, and racism and discrimination.

About 1 in 3 Canadians will be affected by a mental illness during their lifetime. The Government recognizes the significant and unique mental health challenges experienced by youth, Indigenous Peoples, Black and racialized Canadians, and members of the 2SLGBTQI+ community. Perceived mental health has been impacted during the COVID-19 pandemic and an increase in Canadians screening positive for symptoms of depression, anxiety or posttraumatic stress disorder was observed.

Currently, older adults represent 19% of the population. By 2030, the proportion of the population that is 65 and older will increase to approximately between 21% and 23%. Over the next 20 years, seniors will make up about 25% of the population. Those over 75 are among the fastest growing age groups in Canada. Among all older adults, about 73% live with at least one chronic disease and between April 2017 and March 2018, almost 452,000 people over 65 in Canada were living with diagnosed dementia. Healthy behaviours (for example, a healthy diet and physical activity) and communities that are age-friendly and dementia-inclusive can help with managing chronic conditions, decrease the risk of developing new diseases or conditions, and contribute to older adults' mental and physical health and wellbeing.

Gaps in health outcomes are significant for Indigenous Peoples in Canada. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people often have poorer health status and outcomes than the general Canadian population, as shown across indicators such as mortality, incidence of communicable and chronic diseases such as tuberculosis and diabetes, as well as higher rates of HIV infection and dementia. In addition, certain communities such as Indigenous people and Black Canadians are less likely to seek medical assistance due to reasons of historic medical racism, which leads to poorer health outcomes. Poor mental health outcomes in Indigenous communities is also a long-lasting and intergenerational effects of residential schools. Health inequalities are also experienced by rural communities, and particularly Indigenous communities.

Climate change, including extreme weather events, wildfires, changes in air quality and vector distribution, and increased risks to food and water safety, is also causing significant impacts to the health and well-being of Canadians as well as health systems. Climate change is having stronger and longer-lasting impacts on people, which can directly affect their mental health and psychosocial well-being. Impacts can occur after an acute event such as a flood or wildfire and can cause mental health impacts such as anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and depression.

Extreme heat is a significant health issue in Canada with higher temperatures impacting the physical and mental health of Canadians (for example, dehydration, heat exhaustion, heat stroke, fatigue and death). In addition, as the climate changes, certain pathogens and vectors for infectious diseases can establish in new areas, expand and shift in geographic range, or become more abundant.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Provincial, territorial and federal governments share roles and responsibilities for health services. The Government of Canada has engaged with provinces and territories to address key health priorities and has made substantial investments to improve mental health and substance use services.

In 2016, the Positive Mental Health Surveillance Indicator Framework was developed to monitor the state of positive mental health and well-being in Canada and to inform programs and policies to improve the mental health of Canadians. This includes updated estimates for positive mental health outcomes, and associated risk and protective factors at the individual, family, community and society levels for youth (aged 12 to 17 years) and adults aged 18 years and older. Data are also broken out by key demographic and socioeconomic variables.

In April 2020, the Government of Canada launched the Wellness Together Canada portal to provide Canadians with free access to live and confidential online mental health and substance use resources, available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week in more than 200 languages and dialects. Budget 2022 provided \$140 million over two years, starting in 2022–23, to Health Canada for the Wellness Together Canada portal so it can continue to provide Canadians with tools and services to support their mental health and well-being.

Funding of \$14.2 million was also provided to the Mental Health Commission of Canada to advance specific priorities in the area of mental health, substance use and suicide prevention. In Budget 2021, the Government of Canada provided \$150 million over three years to support the mental health of those most affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Budget 2021 also provided funding for a distinctions-based mental health and wellness strategy with First Nations, Inuit and the Métis Nation. The Government of Canada is committed to addressing anti-Indigenous racism in Canada's health systems, through funding from Budget 2021, which provided \$126.7 million over 3 years to take action to foster health systems free from racism and discrimination.

The Government of Canada continues to collaborate with provinces and territories to develop national standards for access to mental health and substance use.

In June 2019, the Government of Canada launched Canada's first national dementia strategy, [A Dementia Strategy for Canada: Together We Aspire](#). One national objective is to improve the quality of life of people living with dementia and their caregivers. This objective focuses on eliminating stigma and promoting measures that create supportive and safe dementia-inclusive communities, as well as supporting family/friend caregivers. The Government of Canada is committed to supporting older adults to remain healthy, safe and socially connected, and helping them stay in their homes longer.

The Government of Canada also encourages Canadians to adopt and maintain healthy behaviours, and tracks progress through a number of key indicators such as smoking prevalence, healthy eating and movement behaviours, and substance use harms. The government takes action to champion healthy behaviours and prevent causes of premature death from tobacco use by implementing [Canada's Tobacco Strategy](#). This strategy aims to help Canadians who smoke to quit or reduce the harms of their addiction to nicotine, as well as protect the health of young people and non-smokers from the dangers of tobacco use. The government is also addressing youth vaping by, among other actions, reducing the appeal of and access to vaping products among young Canadians.

The [Canadian Drugs and Substances Strategy \(CDSS\)](#) reflects a comprehensive, collaborative, compassionate and evidence-based approach to drug policy. Guided by the CDSS, the Government of Canada has taken significant actions and made commitments of more than \$800 million to address the opioid overdose crisis and substance-use-related harms. This includes:

- more than \$282 million to the Substance Use and Addictions Program through the 2020 Fall Economic Statement, Budget 2021 and Budget 2022 to support community-based projects addressing substance use prevention, harm reduction and treatment initiatives across the country
- \$150 million through the Emergency Treatment Fund to assist provinces and territories in improving access to evidence-based treatment services for substance use disorders
- \$200 million to enhance the delivery of culturally appropriate addictions treatment and prevention services in First Nations communities

The [Healthy Eating Strategy](#) aims to improve the food environment to make it easier for consumers to make healthier choices by improving healthy eating information, improving the nutritional quality of foods and protecting vulnerable populations. Health Canada introduced new [nutrition labelling regulations](#) for packaged foods requiring a symbol on the front of packages indicating that a food is high in saturated fat, sugars and/or sodium, on July 20, 2022. Evidence is clear that high intakes of saturated fat, sugars and/or sodium can contribute to various diseases, such as heart disease, type 2 diabetes and obesity.

The Government of Canada supports community-based interventions that target priority populations facing health inequalities and higher rates of chronic disease. It encourages healthy behaviour changes and creates physical and social environments known to enable better health. Further, while health is the primary focus, [Canada's Dietary Guidelines](#) acknowledge potential environmental benefits to improving current patterns of eating. For example, there is evidence supporting a lesser environmental impact by eating plant-based foods. Benefits include helping to conserve soil, water and air.



Photo credit: Dale Wilson/®Parks Canada

Climate change poses significant risks to Canadians' health, their communities and their health systems and these risks will grow. The Government of Canada led a [National Assessment Process](#) to examine how and why Canada's climate is changing; the impacts of these changes on our communities, environment and economy; and how communities are adapting across the country. This information can help Canadians make sound decisions and take action to adapt.

In particular, the report about the [Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate](#), released in 2022, details the effects of climate change and growing risks on health and health systems, the populations most at risk, how health care authorities are adapting to climate change, and effective measures to protect health. Findings from the mental health and well-being chapter of this report support decision-makers in taking actions to protect mental health in a changing climate and adaptation options to consider. The Infectious Disease and Climate Change Program also assists decision-making by health professionals as well as advances education and awareness raising activities to reduce the impact of climate-sensitive diseases on human health in Canada, with a focus on vector-borne diseases such as Lyme disease and West Nile virus.

MENTAL HEALTH

Target and indicator

By March 2027, reduce the percentage of Canadians (aged 15+) with a mental disorder who have expressed that they have an unmet care need to 22% at most (Minister of Health)

↘ Percentage of Canadians with a mental disorder with unmet care

This indicator tracks access to mental health care, as a key priority. Mental health disorders include the following six: depression, bipolar disorder, generalized anxiety disorder, alcohol use disorder, problematic cannabis use or dependence, and other substance use disorders. In 2020, 24.7% of Canadians aged 15 or over with a mental health disorder expressed that they have an unmet mental health need.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

■ Implement the Federal Framework on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

By the end of 2025, complete a review of the effectiveness of the Federal Framework on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder in a report to Parliament as mandated by the *Federal Framework on Post-traumatic Stress Disorder Act*.

■ Support the mental health of those most affected by COVID-19

By the end of 2025, fund projects that address post-traumatic stress disorder and trauma in health care workers, front-line and other essential workers and others affected by the pandemic.

■ Fund mental health projects aimed at vulnerable populations

By the end of 2026, fund projects that promote mental health and prevent mental illness in populations disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic including youth, seniors, First Nations, Inuit, and Métis, and Black and other racialized Canadians.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Collect data and information to inform evidence-based decisions**

Undertake research activities; and monitor, collect and analyze scientific evidence to inform strategies, address emerging issues, and identify data gaps.

◆ **Support distinctions-based approaches to mental wellness for First Nations, Inuit and Métis**

Continue to work closely with Indigenous partners to support distinctions-based, Indigenous-led, culturally-relevant and community-based approaches to mental wellness for First Nations, Inuit and Métis. This includes continuing to be guided by Indigenous-led frameworks such as the First Nations Mental Wellness Continuum Framework, Honouring Our Strengths and the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy.

◆ **Work with partners and stakeholders to expand access to mental health services**

Work with provinces and territories, partners and stakeholders to improve access to community-based mental health and substance use services, including access to virtual mental health services, for children and youth, and those living in rural and remote areas.

ADOPTING HEALTHY BEHAVIOURS

Target and indicator

By March 2035, at most 5% of Canadians (aged 15+) are current cigarette smokers (Minister of Health)

↘ **Percentage of Canadians who are current cigarette smokers**

This indicator measures smoking prevalence among Canadians aged 15 years and older. In 2020, 13% of Canadians aged 15 years and older were cigarette smokers.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

▣ **Reduce prevalence of smoking (aged 15 and older)**

In 2023, an interim target will be established to assist in attaining the long-term goal of reducing the prevalence of smoking among Canadians (aged 15 and older) to less than 5% by 2035.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

▣ Address substance use harms

By March 31, 2023, publish an updated Canadian Drugs and Substances Strategy to address substance use in Canada.

▣ Reduce vaping use in students (grades 7 to 12)

By the end of 2023, less than 10% of students (grades 7 to 12) have used a vaping product (e-cigarettes only) in the past 30 days.

▣ Increase use of dietary guidance

By the end of 2025, at least 50% of Canadians use dietary guidance provided by Health Canada.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ Promote healthy behaviours

Support Canadians in making healthier and more informed choices by: investing in multi-sectoral community based projects; providing access to tools and information; developing targeted public education campaigns and resources to help support healthy behaviours (for example, physical activity, healthy eating and tobacco cessation) and understand health risks; engaging in outreach activities; and fostering international collaboration and coordination on issues related to healthy living. (Note: This implementation strategy includes activities that support both the target and the goal.)

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ Address substance use harms

Support prevention, harm reduction and treatment initiatives in communities across the country. Work with partners to improve access to services for people who use drugs and to counteract stigma.

◆ Collect data and information to inform evidence-based decisions

Undertake research activities; and monitor, collect and analyze scientific evidence to inform strategies, address emerging issues, and identify data gaps and opportunities for disaggregated data to improve outcomes.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

🕒 **Incidence of selected diseases**

This indicator measures the incidence of 10 selected diseases. This refers to the rate incidence of a specific disease per 100,000 population. The last reportable year for data on all 10 selected diseases was 2016. The selected diseases are: cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob, dementia including Alzheimer's disease, diabetes, HIV and AIDS, hypertension, ischemic heart disease, salmonella and tuberculosis.

🕒 **Percentage of Canadians who perceived their overall health and social well-being as very good to excellent**

This indicator measures the percentage of Canadians aged 12 and over who reported perceiving their own health status as being either excellent or very good or fair or poor. Perceived health refers to the perception of a person's health in general, either by the person himself or herself, or, in the case of proxy response, by the person responding. Health means not only the absence of disease or injury but also physical, mental and social well-being. In 2020, 62.5% of Canadians perceived their overall health and social well-being as very good to excellent.

🕒 **Percentage of the population that is overweight or obese**

This indicator measures the percentage of the population that is overweight or obese. The indicator uses the body mass index (BMI) which is calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared. BMI correction equations, which adjust self-reported height and weight to measured data, are applied. In 2019, 35.8% of Canadians aged 18 years and over are overweight and 27.7% are considered obese.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: TELUS HEALTH

TELUS Health, a business unit of the social-purpose driven TELUS Communications Inc., is a Canadian provider of digital health technology that focuses on improving access to health care including mental health services by connecting health teams, and empowering patients to manage their health proactively. TELUS Health offers virtual and in-person physical and mental healthcare through an array of products, services and clinics such as: TELUS Health MyCare, TELUS Health Virtual Care, TELUS Health Virtual Pharmacy, and its 14 TELUS Health Care Centres. There are currently 10 million Canadians covered by TELUS Health and 19 million users covered by virtual care, health benefits management, personal health and preventive care services.

Source: [TELUS Health](#)



GOAL 4

PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Federal Perspective on SDG 4

Why This Goal is Important

Education is a primary driver of progress across all 17 SDGs. This Goal's focus on training and skills development as well as research and development related to sustainable development supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 4.4: By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.7: By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles

Education supports social and economic mobility and enables paths out of poverty. It helps to reduce inequalities and is crucial to fostering tolerance and more peaceful societies. Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for Canadians of all ages are essential for Canada's economic and social prosperity, and for the well-being of all Canadians. This includes striving for high education attainment rates, quality early childhood development, and high levels of literacy to support developing the relevant skills for employment including well-paying jobs in the clean technology sector and participating in the clean economy.

Knowledge and education are also critical to increasing climate literacy and supporting climate action. Accordingly, [climate change education](#) is recognized as a priority in the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. Preliminary research by Environment and Climate Change Canada indicates Canadians' knowledge and awareness of climate change, environmental and nature conservation topics is increasing; as is the perception that individual actions have a positive impact on environmental change; and actions to help fight climate change, conserve nature and achieve a cleaner and safer environment are possible.

At the same time, a [study on climate change curricula in Canadian secondary schools](#) found that learning objectives tend to focus on climate change mechanisms, increases in temperature, and human impacts on climate change, with less focus on scientific consensus, the negative impacts of climate change, and potential solutions to its related problems. Meanwhile, [the Canada Climate Change and Education report](#), released in 2019 by [Learning for a Sustainable Future](#), showed that while the majority of Canadians are concerned about climate change, 86% indicated that they need more information.

Achieving sustainable development requires action across Canadian society. Schools, universities and other educational institutions are contributing to these efforts by [taking action](#) for sustainable development. A Canada-wide census by the Sustainability and Education Policy Network in 2019 showed that 43% of school divisions had participated in a sustainability certification program, and 25% had sustainability staff. Further, in a 2018 survey undertaken for Canada's 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity, 10 out of 10 participating provinces and territories reported that biodiversity had been incorporated into elementary and secondary school curricula. The report also underscores the importance of Indigenous Knowledge in contributing to the effectiveness of Canada's various biodiversity initiatives, providing information regarding the sustainable use of plants and animals, as well as the relationships and current stresses in ecosystems.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

While provinces and territories are responsible for organizing, delivering and assessing all levels of education, the Government of Canada supports quality education and lifelong learning and recognizes the external benefits of a well-educated population to the prosperity and well-being of all Canadians. In addition, the Government of Canada supports elementary and secondary education for First Nation students ordinarily resident on reserves. The Federal Government is continuing to work with First Nations partners to address the needs of First Nations students being educated on reserves.

The Government of Canada is working with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous partners to build a Canada-wide, community-based Early Learning and Child Care system so that all families have access to high-quality, affordable, flexible and inclusive early learning and child care. This includes an investment of more than \$27 billion over five years as part of Budget 2021. Combined with other investments, including in Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care, up to \$30 billion over five years will be provided to assist early learning and child care.

Taking into account previous investments announced since 2015, this means that as of 2025–2026, the Government of Canada will provide a minimum of \$9.2 billion every year—permanently—for Early Learning and Child Care and Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care. This investment allows governments to work together towards achieving an average parent fee of \$10-a-day by March 2026 for all licensed child care spaces, starting with a 50% reduction in average fees for regulated early learning and child care spaces by the end of 2022. These targets apply everywhere outside of Quebec, which already has an affordable, well-established system.

The Government of Canada contributes to sustainable development knowledge and education by funding research, including through the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. The government is also implementing the [Roadmap for Open Science](#), which will make federal science publications and data more accessible and understandable to Canadians. It also aims to accelerate discovery by enabling others to build on previously validated research.

The Government of Canada will continue to provide access to data and scientific publications through initiatives such as the [Open Science and Data Platform](#). The platform will support cumulative effects assessments for federal regulatory processes by providing access to authoritative data and information on topics related to development activities, the environment, and communities.

Actions related to sharing information and making sustainable development available to Canadians can also be found throughout the FSDS. For example, Goal 7: Increase Canadians' Access to Clean Energy, describes how the Government of Canada is sharing information related to energy. Goal 13: Take Action on Climate Change and Its Impacts, describes how the government is sharing information related to climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. The Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators program plays a role in providing a suite of reliable and publicly available indicators that are also used to support targets throughout this strategy.

The Government of Canada is committed to promoting civic engagement among youth while providing opportunities to build knowledge and skills. The [Canada Service Corps program](#) funds approximately 100 organizations to deliver volunteer service opportunities for youth aged 15 to 30, and micro-grants for youth-led projects. These opportunities engage youth in building a culture of service and provide opportunities to gain essential life skills and experience while contributing to local action to improve the social, economic and environmental well-being of their communities.

The government is committed to helping young people, particularly those facing barriers to employment, get the information and gain the skills, work experience and abilities they need to make a successful transition into the labour market, including in environmental and clean technology sectors. The [Youth Employment and Skills Strategy](#) supports this objective through funding programs that help young Canadians gain meaningful work experience while providing access to, among others, mentorship, mental health supports, equipment such as computers, child care services, and transportation. The Outbound Student Mobility Pilot, also branded as [Global Skills Opportunity](#), provides students, particularly underrepresented students (Indigenous students, students with disabilities, and students from low-income families) with opportunities to study and work abroad to develop global skills, competencies, and international networks to successfully transition to the labour market.

Finally, the Government of Canada works with provinces and territories through the [Council of Ministers of Education in Canada](#) (CMEC). [This council](#) provides leadership in education at the pan-Canadian and international levels. CMEC has included education for sustainable development as one of the key activity areas in [Learn Canada 2020](#), its framework to enhance Canada's education systems, learning opportunities, and education outcomes.

UNDERSTANDING AND ADDRESSING INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

Indigenous knowledge forms a body of knowledge representative of a vision of the world. It is strongly connected to the identity of knowledge holders and Indigenous communities. Indigenous knowledge is multi-dimensional, dynamic, and constantly adapting, which makes it difficult to collect. Indeed, Indigenous knowledge can sometimes take the form of traditional land use data or biophysical data, but it is not exhaustive. It is therefore unrealistic to collect all the Indigenous knowledge related to a subject since it consists, for example, of practices, oral histories, observations, and perceptions that are associated with attending a particular place, for one.

In addition, beyond constituting an accumulation of atomized data, the body of knowledge of an individual, or a First Nation can constitute an arrangement of interrelated principles. These can be used within the framework of the governance of the First Nation to make decisions related to the management of the territory, for example via codes of practice which define, among other things, the methods of harvesting a species (period, method, quantity, etc.).

Indigenous knowledge is also part of a system of representation of the world that is different from the Western system, and that also carries its own coherence. Indigenous knowledge is inseparable from the context in which it is constructed or transmitted. This context is like a web of values, norms and symbols that underlie Indigenous knowledge and enable it to be interpreted and given meaning. This context does not take place in a specific, limited period of time, as Indigenous knowledge can be recent, yet very valid. Note that the impacts of climate change also accelerate the evolution process of Indigenous knowledge. The interpretation and inclusion of knowledge must therefore take the entirety of the system into account.

Lastly, Indigenous knowledge is often transmitted orally, which in academic or official reports, is not referenced nor considered as equal to Western scientific knowledge. Templates have been created to cite Indigenous Elders and knowledge holders, the former of which highlight the individual's nation and/or community.

Here are some recommendations for the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge:

- Preserve the context surrounding Indigenous knowledge
- Do not fragment the knowledge
- Remember that Indigenous knowledge is varied and cannot be standardized
- Take into account the intangible dimension of Indigenous knowledge, that is to say the system of values in which it is built
- Recognize knowledge holders as experts
- Recognize Indigenous knowledge as an equal to scientific knowledge
- Use more respectful and inclusive templates to cite Indigenous knowledge¹

Source: Excerpted from First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Sustainable Development Institute (FNQLSDI) and First Nations members. (2022). *Guide to Best Practices for the Inclusion of Indigenous Knowledge—For Federal Departments*.

¹ Read the report “More Than Personal Communication: Templates for Citing Indigenous Elders and Knowledge Keepers” to learn more about templates for citing Indigenous knowledge.



CHILD CARE

Target and indicator

By March 31 2026, regulated child care fees will be reduced to \$10 a day, on average, everywhere outside of Quebec (Minister of Children, Families and Social Development)

📌 Number of provinces and territories with \$10-a-day average child care costs

This indicator tracks the number of provinces and territories with \$10-a-day average child care costs across Canada with the exception of Quebec. The federal government is working with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous partners to build a Canada-wide, community-based early learning and child care system. As of 2022, Yukon had average daily child care costs of \$10-a-day, with Nunavut on track to reaching this target by the end of 2022. By the end of 2022, this new system is expected to reduce fees for parents with children in regulated child care by 50% on average, everywhere outside of Quebec.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

📌 Reduce child care fees

By the end of 2022, Canadian families will have seen their child care fees reduced by an average of 50%.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

📌 Work with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous partners to build a Canada-wide, community-based system of quality child care

The Government of Canada has now reached agreements with every province and territory to implement a Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care system. The Government of Canada is working with provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments to ensure these agreements are implemented and that high-quality, affordable, flexible, accessible, culturally appropriate and inclusive child care is accessible to all.

TRAINING AND SKILLS

Target and indicator

By December 2025, Canada's pool of science talent grows by 175,000 science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates (Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry)

📌 Number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates in Canada

This indicator tracks the number of post-secondary graduates in the science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields in Canada each year. In 2017, 124,974 Canadians graduated from these fields.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

📌 Waive student loan interest until March 2023 and enhance repayment assistance

Until March 2023, make post-secondary education more affordable by waiving interest on Canada Student Loans. As of November 1, 2022, increase the repayment assistance threshold to ensure that no person making \$40,000 or less will be required to make payments on their federal student loans.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

□ Continue support for K-12 fundamental skills

By the end of fiscal year 2024 to 2025, 3 million training opportunities will be offered to Canadian students, with a focus on those from underrepresented groups, from kindergarten to grade 12 and 120,000 teachers will have access to training and professional development as part of [CanCode 3.0](#) to provide skills that will be essential in a net-zero carbon economy.

□ Provide training and support to youth

By the end of 2023, the number of youth receiving training, employment supports, or taking part in a job placement includes 12,000 placements for Employment and Social Development Canada's Youth Employment and Skills Strategy Program and 100,000 for Canada Summer Jobs.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ Support youth skill development in environmental sectors

Continue to work with partners to deliver programming for youth, such as the Science Horizons Youth Internship Program, including programs specifically for Indigenous youth, as well as youth that may face barriers to employment such as those from racialized communities or youth with disabilities, to prepare young Canadians for success in high-growth sectors such as the green economy.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ Continue support for elementary and secondary education for First Nations students ordinarily living on reserves

Continue to support First Nations control of First Nations education so that students living on reserves receive a high-quality and culturally relevant education, including by co-developing and implementing transformative models with First Nations, such as regional education agreements.

◆ Support capacity in Indigenous communities

Increase economic and infrastructure capacity supports, including specialized training delivered by Indigenous organizations, to ensure that all Indigenous communities are well positioned to plan and administer infrastructure, and benefit from opportunities in high-growth sectors, such as the green economy.

RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Target and indicator

By 2025, Canada's Average Relative Citation (ARC) in natural sciences and engineering ranks within the top 10 of OECD countries, increasing from a ranking of 18 in 2020 (Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry)

📌 **Canada's ranking for Average Relative Citation in natural sciences and engineering**

This indicator tracks the Average Relative Citation factor, a measure of research excellence. In 2020, Canada's ranking for average relative citations was 18th in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. It compares countries by how frequently their average publication in a specific field is cited. Average Relative Citation factor does not reflect the quantity of a country's research output. While Canadian publications in natural sciences and engineering have been cited more frequently since 2002, Average Relative Citation factors in some other OECD nations have increased at higher rates, thereby decreasing Canada's relative ranking.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

📌 **Support research excellence**

By the end of 2025, reinforce Canada's competitive advantage as a destination of choice for world-class researchers by supporting the three granting councils in having additional investments in sustainable development research through their programming, including new Canada Excellence Research Chairs, New Frontiers Research Fund, and their core programming.



Short-term milestones supporting the goal

□ Roll out the Science Literacy Promotion Initiative

By the end of 2023, achieve a critical mass of trained scientists able to support partners' activities as part of the Science Literacy Promotion Initiative. The initiative aims to improve understanding of the science behind environmental issues related to a changing climate and what the future climate will look like, including by connecting Environment and Climate Change Canada scientists with the Canadian public through speaking opportunities and other communications activities.

□ Implement an environmental marketing campaign

By the end of 2025, develop and implement a multi-year marketing campaign to generate increased awareness and incite behavioural change on climate change, nature conservation, and a cleaner, safer environment.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ Work with partners on sustainable development research initiatives

Support environmental research through increasing capacity and leveraging Canadian and international research partnerships and fund projects that address identified research gaps in areas such as plastic pollution, climate change science and behavioural science.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ Conduct research supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation

Implement the [Program of Applied Research on Climate Action \(PARCA\)](#), a cross-departmental research initiative that combines behavioural science and robust policy analysis to improve policy, program and engagement efforts that advance climate and environmental action. A core component of this initiative is PARCA's longitudinal study, which leverages a large and nationally representative sample of Canadians to explain and promote changes over time in how Canadians think, feel, and act in response to climate change and its impacts. In parallel, in-depth studies identify key barriers to specific climate actions and rapidly test scalable solutions in randomized trials.

◆ Promote environmental knowledge and data sharing

Provide Canadians with access to information related to biodiversity, ecosystems, air quality, nature conservation, climate change action and adaptation on both land and marine spaces, as well as environmental and weather prediction services through reports, interactive platforms, communication activities, and applications such as WeatherCAN.

◆ Provide information to help consumers make more sustainable choices

Support education, information sharing, and labelling initiatives that provide individuals with the appropriate skills and competencies to become sustainable consumers, and improve transparency for supply chain managers and enhance labelling for consumer products, giving Canadians greater access to information about the substances to which they are exposed. These actions will also provide consumers with greater assurance about the accuracy of environmental claims.

◆ **Support knowledge in the Arctic and Antarctic**

Advance Canada's knowledge of the Arctic, strengthen Canadian leadership in polar science and technology, and promote the development and distribution of knowledge of other circumpolar regions, including Antarctica.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicator below provides additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

◎ **Funding invested in research related to the environment and sustainable development**

This indicator tracks the amount of funding invested each year in research related to the environment and sustainable development by the 3 federal granting agencies: the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. In 2020 to 2021, the amount invested in research related to the environment and sustainable development by the 3 federal granting agencies was \$293.9 million.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: THE BC COUNCIL FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In recent years (2017–2021), the British Columbia Council for International Cooperation (BCCIC) organized a Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Bootcamp for groups of motivated youth who were interested in becoming active SDG change makers in their own communities. The Bootcamp was a dynamic and practice-based training program that educated, mentored, and inspired its participants to promote social change and sustainable practices. With its focus on public engagement, the course helped participants foster the skills needed to effectively communicate and create dialogue to promote social change related to the SDGs. Building on this foundational work, BCCIC is committed to centering the lived experiences and expertise of grassroots, Indigenous and Global South activists and practitioners in a new intergenerational global partnership program. The program will connect youth activists (particularly belonging to marginalized and under-represented groups) from British Columbia and the Global South for collaborative learning, insights, and public engagement on sustainable global development issues.

Source: www.bccic.ca



Photo credit: Fritz Mueller/©Parks Canada



GOAL 5

CHAMPION GENDER EQUALITY

Federal Perspective on SDG 5

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on increasing Canadian women's representation in leadership roles and participation in the broader economy supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.5: Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life
- 5.c: Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

While substantial gains have been made over the past several decades, women in Canada and around the world are still significantly underrepresented in decision-making processes, are less likely to be employed or participate in the labour force, and have lower average annual earnings than men. Women are also often underrepresented in particular economic sectors and occupations, including cleantech and environmental sectors and occupations. Women held 41% of jobs in the Canadian clean technology sector in 2019, and two thirds of Canadian post-secondary graduates in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) were male in 2019, with an even greater disparity in engineering and computer science programs and skilled trades. Women are also less likely than their male counterparts to enter and remain employed in STEM occupations, despite studying in the same fields.

Social, economic and environmental issues are experienced differently by women, men, and gender-diverse people due to intersectional factors such as gender identity and expression, race, ethnicity, class, age, sex, physical or mental disability, and many others. In the context of the environment for example, studies have found links between natural disasters, deteriorating mental health, and increases in [gender-based violence](#), especially among women and gender-diverse people. In addition to the different lived experiences of women and gender-diverse peoples, attitudes concerning the environment, biodiversity and climate change also differ along [gender lines](#), which makes equitable representation in environmental governance crucial for ensuring that policies and actions reflect the population.

Addressing societal inequities can increase the capacity of a community or group to prepare for disruptions, recover from unforeseen shocks, and adapt to or manage a disruptive experience. In this regard, Canada's ambitions under the 2030 Agenda to advance SDG 5, notably through efforts to eliminate gender-based violence and harassment, increase gender equality in leadership roles and at all levels of decision-making, and have Canadians share responsibilities within households and families, also increase Canadians' capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Rates of violence towards women remain high, and Indigenous women [are much more likely to be victims of violence](#) compared to non-Indigenous women. Nearly six in ten (56%) Indigenous women have experienced physical assault and almost half (46%) of Indigenous women have experienced sexual assault in their lifetime, compared to a third of non-Indigenous women having experienced physical assault (34%) or sexual assault (33%) in their lifetime. Violence and harassment at work are also serious and pressing issues that disproportionately affect women and marginalized groups and have been exacerbated in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Ending gender-based violence is a key component to advancing all of the targets under SDG 5, including those relating to increasing leadership roles and participation in the economy.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Canada is taking domestic and international action to address systemic barriers to equality for all women, girls and gender-diverse people. [Gender-based Analysis Plus](#) (GBA Plus) and the [Gender Results Framework](#) are two key tools for the Government of Canada to advance gender equality. GBA Plus applies an intersectional lens to all policies, programs, and initiatives, taking into account (but not limited to), identity factors such as sex, gender identity and expression, age, ethnicity, class, religion, sexual orientation, and physical ability. It helps assess and address systemic inequalities and risks experienced by diverse individuals and groups in Canada. The [Gender Results Framework](#) is a whole-of-government approach to tracking how Canada is performing on gender equality, defining what is needed to improve equality, and determining how progress will be measured.

The Government of Canada is also working to eliminate systemic barriers to women's participation in federally regulated workplaces. This target is being supported by concrete action. The Government of Canada is working to implement the [Pay Equity Act](#) across federally regulated workplaces to address systemic gender-based discrimination in compensation practices and pay systems. Additionally, a review of the *Employment Equity Act* that seeks to remove systemic barriers to employment will be completed, with a report to the Minister of Labour in fall 2022.

It also plans to amend the [Canada Labour Code](#) to provide up to five new paid leave days for federally regulated employees who experience a miscarriage or still birth, and to strengthen provisions to better support working women who need to be accommodated or re-assigned during pregnancy and while breast-feeding. The Government of Canada is also proposing regulations to provide menstrual products in federally regulated workplaces to support and ensure all employees' participation at work, including gender-diverse employees.

The Government of Canada is also showing leadership in promoting gender equality in the federal public service. For instance, it has set a target to ensure that each year the federal public service meets or surpasses the workforce availability for women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority group (see Goal 10 for more details).

The Government of Canada recognizes that gender equality cannot be achieved if nearly half the population lives in fear of violence. The federal government is committed to ending gender and race-based violence against all women and gender-diverse people, especially Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQI+ people. In response to the [Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#) and its [Calls for Justice](#), the Government of Canada, alongside Indigenous families, survivors and partners, and, provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments developed and launched, on June 3 2021, the [2021 National Action Plan: Ending Violence Against Indigenous Women, Girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People](#). As part of the National Action Plan, the federal government also released the [Federal Pathway](#), outlining the federal government's commitments. On June 3 2022, Indigenous families, survivors, organizations and partners, the 13 provinces and territories and, the federal government released the 2022 Progress Report on the National Action Plan, which included a progress report on the federal commitments.

Canada is also working to strengthen its relationship with Indigenous women's organizations, including the 3 national Indigenous women's organizations: the [Native Women's Association of Canada](#), [Pauktutit Inuit Women of Canada](#), and [Les Femmes Michif Otipemisiwak](#). The government is also working with grassroots Indigenous women's and 2SLGBTQI+ organizations to help them bring forward their voices to ensure that government policies, programs, legislation, and services are reflective of grassroots priorities and perspectives.

Internationally, Canada supports a number of initiatives that advance gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. Canada established the first Group of Seven (G7) Gender Equality Advisory Council, which helps integrate gender equality and gender-based analysis across all G7 themes.

Canada has also taken a leading role in advocating for including gender issues in implementing the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Canada supports the [Convention on Biological Diversity's Gender Plan of Action](#), and actions to advance gender perspectives in the process to develop the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. In addition, Canada is a leader in advancing gender issues in the context of the [United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development \(2021–2030\)](#), with a particular focus on supporting projects that aim to inspire and empower women in ocean science.

Canada continues to support implementation of the [Gender Action Plan adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#), which aims to increase women's participation and leadership in climate action and to better integrate gender considerations in climate plans and policies. Canada's international climate finance commitment aligns with Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, which targets gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. See Goal 17 for more details.



Photo credit: Ryan Bray/©Parks Canada

TAKE ACTION ON GENDER EQUALITY

Targets and indicators

By 2026, at least 37% of the workforce in the environmental and clean technology sector are women (Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry)

➤ **Percentage of women working in the environmental and clean technology sector**

This indicator measures women's participation in the environmental and clean technology sector and comes from Statistics Canada's [Environmental and Clean Technology Products Economic Account](#). In 2019, 36% of the sector's workforce were women.

By 2026, reduce self-reported rates of intimate partner violence by up to 5% (Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth)

➤ **Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence**

This indicator tracks the proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the last 12 months. In a 2018 survey, 12.1% of women and girls aged 15 years and older said they had experienced physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

▣ **Support Indigenous, culturally-competent GBA Plus**

By the end of 2024, support the development and inclusion of Indigenous, culturally-competent Gender-based Analysis Plus frameworks and perspectives across the Government of Canada.

Implementation strategy supporting the gender-based violence target

◆ **Prevent gender-based violence and support survivors**

Launch a National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence in partnerships with provinces and territories and provide funding to enable provinces and territories to supplement and enhance services and supports within their jurisdictions to prevent gender-based violence and support survivors.

Implementation strategies supporting the women in clean technology target

◆ **Invest in women's skills, employment, and leadership**

Fund and support women's involvement in fields such as the environment, clean technology, intellectual property, agriculture, energy, and natural resources, including through the Women's Entrepreneurship Strategy and funding for the National Aboriginal Capital Corporations Association's Indigenous Women's Entrepreneurship Initiative. Eliminate barriers and promote women's employment and participation in decision-making through skills, training, and mentorship initiatives, such as the Science Horizons Youth Internship Program led by Environment and Climate Change Canada.

◆ **Reduce systemic barriers to gender equality**

Take action on systemic barriers to gender equality through measures such as collaborating with other governments, National Indigenous Leaders and Representatives, the private sector, and civil society organizations; and promoting economic participation and prosperity, leadership and democratic participation, and poverty reduction, as well as health and well-being.

Implementation strategy supporting the goal

◆ **Disaggregate data**

Improve understanding of the context in which economic, environmental and social programs affect diverse groups of women, men, and gender-diverse people through robust data from a variety of sources, and disaggregated by many factors. These include, but are not limited to, sex, gender identity and expression, race, national and ethnic origin, Indigenous origin, age, sexual orientation, socioeconomic condition, place of residence, and disability.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

⊙ **Persistence and representation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) programs**

This indicator examines the pathways of women and men with postsecondary credentials in STEM fields, in which women are underrepresented. It supports Canada's Gender Results Framework pillar of Education and skills development. The proportion of women among STEM graduates or sixth-year students in 2015 was 43%.

⊙ **Proportion of leadership roles held by women**

This indicator consists of 6 separate sub-indicators which measure the proportion of women in various leadership roles. The leadership roles include members of national Parliament and federal cabinet, federal and provincial judges, various types of management position, Chiefs in First Nations communities and First Nations band council members. In 2020, 29% of members of national Parliament, 48.6% of members of federal cabinet and 35.9% of all management occupations were women. In 2019, 18.5% of Chiefs in First Nations communities and 27.4% of First Nations band council members were women. In 2016, 39.3% of federal and provincial judges were women.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: WOMEN IN RENEWABLE ENERGY (WiRE)

WiRE's mission is to advance the role and recognition of women and other under-represented groups working in the energy sector. Inclusive of all renewable energy and clean energy technologies, WiRE's programming includes national and international chapters, student chapters, capacity-building field trips, networking meet-ups, awards recognition programs, student bursaries, speed mentoring, speed interviewing, spotlights, conferences, workshops, and more! One way that WiRE fulfills its mission is through Student Bursaries that support women, Indigenous Peoples, and minorities, to attend conferences, seminars on current energy issues, view state-of-the-art technology at exhibitions, meet professionals in the energy sector, and connect with employers to explore opportunities for internships and permanent positions.

Source: [Women in Renewable Energy](#)





Photo credit: Scott Munn/©Parks Canada



GOAL 6

ENSURE CLEAN AND SAFE WATER FOR ALL CANADIANS

Federal Perspective on SDG 6

Why This Goal is Important

Canada has about 20% of the planet's freshwater resources and 7% of the world's renewable fresh water. This Goal's focus is on restoring freshwater ecosystems and ensuring clean and safe water for Canadians, which directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.3: By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

- 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Canada's waters are an irreplaceable natural heritage that Canadians should use sustainably and be able to access equitably. In Canada, lakes and rivers supply drinking water to millions of Canadians and sustain a rich variety of plants and animals. Groundwater resources also provide drinking water to Canadians, sustain base flow in streams and rivers during dry periods, and support ecological services.

Addressing sources of water pollution and contamination, such as under-treated wastewater and run-off from cities and farms, can help ensure that lakes and rivers continue to provide opportunities for swimming, boating, and recreational fishing and support economic activities such as tourism, commercial fisheries, agriculture, shipping, manufacturing, and energy production over the long term. Fresh water is often sacred and at the centre of all life for Indigenous Peoples. For many, water permeates every aspect of existence.

Protecting and restoring water resources requires collaboration and partnership among the Government of Canada and provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, municipalities, conservation authorities, and other governments and organizations. Notably, Canada and the United States have a long history of effective cooperation in managing shared waters. More than 40% of the Canada-U.S. border is water, and more than 300 rivers and lakes (some of the largest in the world) lie along, or flow across, the border between Canada and the United States.

Finally, while Canada's drinking water is among the safest in the world, access to clean drinking water remains a challenge in some small and remote First Nations communities on reserves. The Government of Canada is committed to working in partnership with First Nations to eliminate all remaining long-term drinking water advisories on reserves and make sure that long-term investments and resources are in place to prevent future ones.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Freshwater management in Canada is a responsibility shared among federal, provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments. The Government of Canada has jurisdiction in areas such as fisheries, pollution prevention, shipping and navigation, international relations, transboundary waters, creating and managing protected areas and managing freshwater on federal lands. It also plays a leadership role in freshwater science and research to ensure that Canadians have the necessary information for evidence-based decision making on Canadian freshwater resources. For example, the government develops Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality in partnership with the provinces and territories.

Protecting and conserving Canadian waters is a key priority for the Government of Canada. The pollution prevention provisions of the *Fisheries Act* prohibit the release of pollution in waters frequented by fish. These provisions are some of the federal government's strongest tools for reducing pollution to water. Environment and Climate Change Canada manages these responsibilities by developing regulations, such as the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations*, that set strict requirements on any releases to water, and by applying and enforcing the *Fisheries Act* prohibition where there are no regulations.

The [Canada Water Act](#) provides a framework for collaboration among federal, provincial, and territorial governments in matters related to water resources. The Government of Canada also has agreements with provinces to work collaboratively on water issues, such as the Canada-Quebec Agreement on the St. Lawrence 2011 to 2026 (St. Lawrence Action Plan), the 2021 Canada-Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health, and the Canada-Manitoba Memorandum of Understanding Respecting Lake Winnipeg and the Lake Winnipeg Basin (2021 to 2026).

The [Boundary Waters Treaty](#) of 1909 is the basis for collaborative management of Canada-U.S. boundary and transboundary waters. Canada is also a signatory to other international agreements with the U.S. to manage boundary and transboundary waters, such as the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the Columbia River Treaty. This work includes actions to restore and protect Lake Erie and other Great Lakes, as well as the 2016 commitment to reduce annual phosphorus loadings into Lake Erie by 40% from 2008 levels.

The Government of Canada has adopted [protocols and guidelines](#) to support First Nations in providing community water and wastewater services comparable to the levels of service that would generally be available in off-reserve communities of similar size and circumstances, as well as to set out clear standards for the design, operation and maintenance of drinking water systems.



Photo credit: Scott Munn/©Parks Canada

SUPPORTING ACCESS TO CLEAN DRINKING WATER IN FIRST NATIONS COMMUNITIES ON RESERVES

The solutions to addressing drinking water in First Nations are unique to each community, and Indigenous Services Canada works closely with each community to find the most appropriate solution. On reserves, providing safe drinking water is a shared responsibility among First Nations communities and the Government of Canada. First Nations own and operate their water and wastewater systems and design and construct facilities. The Department provides advice and financial support to First Nations communities for their public water and wastewater systems and ensures that drinking water quality monitoring programs are in place.

Indigenous Services Canada is supporting First Nations partners to achieve sustainable access to safe drinking water, including by:

- committing \$5.6 billion in funding from 2016 to 2024 to First Nations to upgrade water and wastewater infrastructure on reserves, to better support the operation and maintenance of systems, and to improve the monitoring and testing of community drinking water
- supporting First Nations to address and prevent long-term drinking water advisories
- advancing reconciliation through the approval of the Safe Drinking Water Settlement Agreement

Between November 2015 and August 10, 2022, 135 Long-Term Drinking Water Advisories and 222 Short-Term Drinking Water Advisories have been lifted from public systems on reserves. Indigenous Services Canada continues to partner with First Nations to develop new approaches that will ensure that on-reserve water and wastewater systems are safe and adequately meet the needs of each community.



Photo credit: Ethan Meleg/©Parks Canada

HEALTHY LAKES AND RIVERS

Target and indicator

By 2027, action plans are in place to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers in Canada (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

📌 **Number of action plans to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers**

This indicator tracks the number of action plans in place to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers in Canada—specifically, the Great Lakes, Lake Winnipeg, Lake of the Woods, St. Lawrence River, Fraser River, Mackenzie River, the Wolastoq/St. John River and Lake Simcoe. As of January 2022, 3 action plans were in place.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

❑ **Advance freshwater science and data**

By March 2024, ensure that the National Freshwater Data Strategy and National Freshwater Science Agenda are established.

❑ **Restore the Great Lakes Areas of Concern**

By the end of 2026, complete all actions required to restore 6 Areas of Concern in the Great Lakes, as outlined in the 2021 to 2026 [Canada-Ontario Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality and Ecosystem Health](#).

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

❑ **Create a new Canada Water Agency**

By the end of 2022, create a new Canada Water Agency to work together with the provinces, territories, Indigenous communities, local authorities, scientists and others to find the best ways to keep Canada's water safe, clean and well-managed.

❑ **Publish reports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River**

- By the end of 2024, publish the 2024 State of the St. Lawrence River report
- By the end of 2025, publish the Great Lakes Progress Report of the Parties
- By the end of 2025, publish the State of the Great Lakes report

❑ **Report on the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement**

By the end of 2025, report on all 9 objectives to be achieved for the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement outlines [9 general objectives](#) on issues such as clean drinking water; consumption of fish and wildlife; pollutants in quantities or concentrations that could be harmful to human health, wildlife, or aquatic organisms; and other conditions that may negatively impact the waters of the Great Lakes.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Develop knowledge of water sustainability in Canada**

Take action to build knowledge and scientific understanding of freshwater resources, including lakes and rivers, aquifers and groundwater, as well as water usage, consumption, and evaporation rates.

◆ **Implement water quality and ecosystem partnership programs**

Take action to improve water quality in freshwater ecosystems, including by reducing nutrient loading to lakes and basins in Canada, restoring degraded environments in transboundary watersheds, and better understanding the impacts of climate change and other stressors to inform priority setting and decision making.

DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER

Targets and indicators

By March 31, 2026, 97% of Indigenous Services Canada-funded First Nations public drinking water systems produce treated water meeting prescribed bacteriological standards in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (Minister of Indigenous Services)

↘ **Percentage of First Nations drinking water systems that meet the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality**

This indicator measures the percentage of Indigenous Services Canada-funded First Nations public drinking water systems, with treated water exiting the treatment plant, as monitored by the water operator, which meet prescribed bacteriological standards in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality. As of fiscal year 2019 to 2020, 94% of these drinking water systems met the established standards. The measurement of this indicator and its baseline may vary slightly as new data becomes available.

By March 2030, 85% of wastewater systems on reserves achieve effluent quality standards (Minister of Indigenous Services)

↘ **Percentage of wastewater systems on reserves where effluent quality standards are achieved**

This indicator tracks the percentage of wastewater systems on reserves that meet the effluent quality standards of the [Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations](#) or an equivalency agreement. As this is a new indicator, no baseline data is available.

By December 2040, 100% of wastewater systems achieve effluent quality standards (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

↘ **Percentage of wastewater systems where effluent quality standards are achieved**

This indicator tracks the percentage of wastewater systems that meet the effluent quality standards of the [Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations](#) or an equivalency agreement. In 2015, 77% of wastewater systems achieved effluent quality standards.

Short-term milestones supporting the first nations public drinking water systems target

■ Repeal and replace the *Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act*

As part of the [Safe Drinking Water Class Action Settlement Agreement](#), make all reasonable efforts to repeal the *Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act*, and to develop and introduce replacement legislation, in consultation with First Nations, by December 31, 2022.

■ Reduce risk to public water systems on reserves

By March 31, 2026, ensure 70% of public water systems in First Nations communities have a low risk rating, up from a baseline of 57% in 2019 to 2020.

Short-term milestone supporting the first nations wastewater effluent quality target

■ Reduce risk to public wastewater systems on reserves

By March 31, 2026, ensure 69% of public wastewater systems in First Nations communities have a low risk rating, up from a baseline of 48% in 2019 to 2020.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

■ Complete approved water and wastewater projects

By March 31, 2026, more than 90% of the 385 water and 449 wastewater projects approved, but not yet completed, under the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program are expected to be completed.

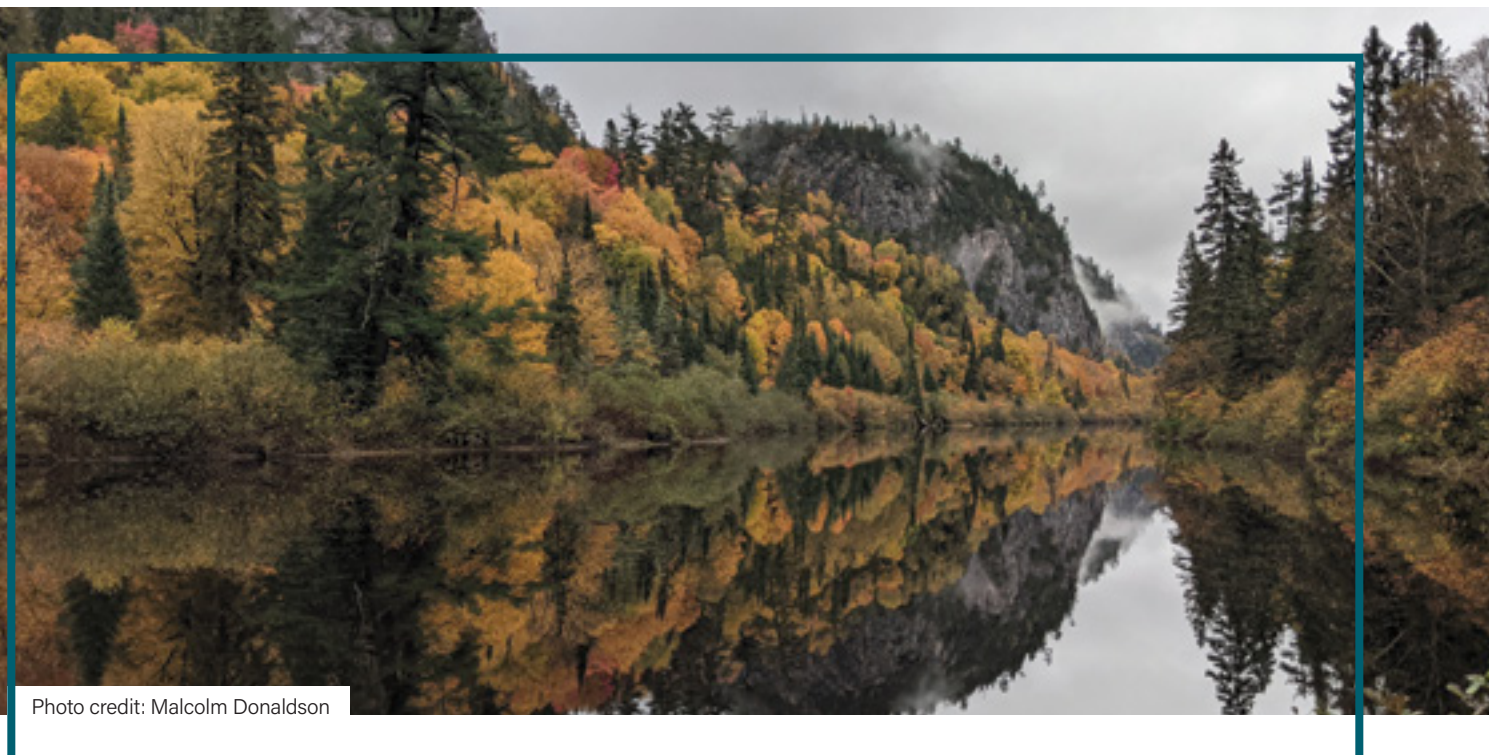


Photo credit: Malcolm Donaldson

Implementation strategies supporting the first nations public drinking water systems target

- ◆ **Continue to take action towards eliminating remaining long-term drinking water advisories on reserves**
Working with First Nations, continue to take action in support of the commitment to eliminate remaining long-term drinking water advisories on reserves and increase efforts to ensure that long-term investments and resources are in place to prevent future ones. For example, continue to take measures to support Indigenous-led engagement processes, co-develop long-term strategies for sustainable drinking water and wastewater, and invest in water and wastewater assets, including their operation and maintenance.
- ◆ **Support First Nations control of water delivery**
Support First Nations communities to assume control and delivery of water and wastewater services, including by transferring water and wastewater services in communities to the Atlantic First Nations Water Authority.

Implementation strategy supporting the first nations wastewater effluent quality target

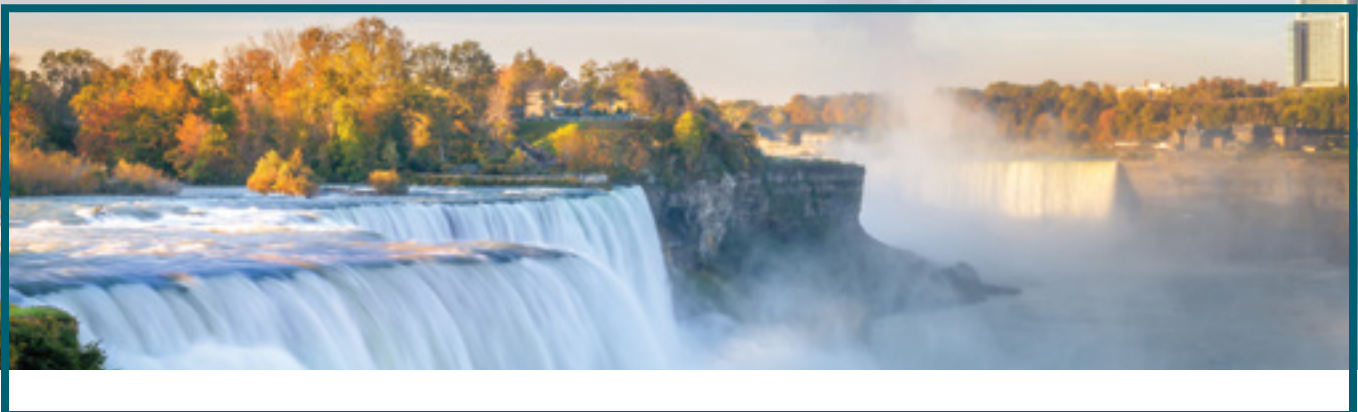
- ◆ **Implement the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations* on reserves**
Implement the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations* mandatory minimum effluent quality standards through secondary wastewater treatment and other federal activities.

Implementation strategy supporting the wastewater effluent quality target

- ◆ **Implement the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations***
Implement the *Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations* mandatory minimum effluent quality standards through secondary wastewater treatment and other federal activities.

Implementation strategy supporting the goal

- ◆ **Work with partners on drinking water quality**
Work with provinces and territories to develop the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality, which set out maximum acceptable concentrations of specific contaminants in drinking water. All provinces and territories use the guidelines as the basis for their regulations and requirements for drinking water quality and safety, ensuring that Canadians benefit from evidence-based decisions on Canadian fresh water.



BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

☉ **Boil water advisories**

This indicator tracks why boil water advisories are issued. The indicator also shows the relationship between community size and the frequency of boil water advisories. In 2021:

- 2% of boil water advisories were due to the detection of Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- 8% were due to other microbiological water quality parameters
- the remaining 90% were due to equipment and process-related problems

☉ **Sustainable water use**

This indicator provides a measure of water withdrawal from rivers, lakes, groundwater and oceans as well as water consumption by human activities in Canada. The indicator will provide national and regional information and by economic sector. The objective is to have this indicator released by the end of fiscal year 2022–23.

☉ **Water quality in Canadian rivers**

This indicator provides a measure of the ability of river water across Canada to support plants and animals. For the 2017 to 2019 period, indicator results rated water quality in rivers in Canada as fair to excellent at 82% of the monitored sites.

☉ **Water quantity in Canadian rivers**

This indicator provides information about water flows in Canada. From 2001 to 2017, most Canadian rivers had normal water quantity.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: PORTSTORONTO TRASH TRAPPING PROGRAM

In an effort to combat and study single-use plastics and microplastics in waterways, PortsToronto launched its award-winning [Trash Trapping Program](#) in 2019. The University of Toronto Trash Team, as project partners, count and characterize the materials captured by PortsToronto Seabins in order to further understand the origination of floating plastic and litter in the Toronto Harbour. This informs technological and behavioural solutions to prevent these materials from entering Lake Ontario in the first place. PortsToronto and the University of Toronto Trash Team report that the Trash Trapping Program diverted tens of thousands of small pieces of plastic pollution from Lake Ontario over the course of a seven-week field season in 2021. Individual Seabins removed an estimated 209 pieces of small plastic per day, with the entire network capable of diverting 33-kilograms of litter throughout an entire season—the weight of approximately 3,400 plastic water bottles.

Source: [PortsToronto](#)



Photo credit: Olivier Dulude



GOAL 7

INCREASE CANADIANS' ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY

Federal Perspective on SDG 7

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on increasing Canadian's access to clean energy supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 7.1: By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2: By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3: By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency

Access to affordable and reliable energy is essential to eradicating poverty and enabling economic growth and improved living standards. At the same time, energy production and use is currently the dominant contributor to climate change, accounting for around 78% of total global greenhouse gas emissions. In Canada, as in the rest of the world, greenhouse gas emissions primarily come from activities such as non-renewable electricity production, oil and gas production, transportation, and heating and cooling of buildings using fossil fuels.

Clean and affordable energy is essential to Canada's and the world's aspirations to decarbonize the economy and achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. There are 3 key pathways to decarbonize how Canadians use energy: electrification, efficiency, and clean fuels.

Canada reduced its [energy consumption per dollar](#) of economic activity by approximately 17% from 2000 to 2018 but remains one of the world's largest per-capita consumers of energy and approximately 81% of its greenhouse gas emissions come from energy production, including for export, and domestic use. Canadians use more energy per capita due to the country's extreme temperatures, vast landscape and dispersed population. Energy efficiency has an important role in meeting Canada's emissions reduction targets, while also helping individual Canadians and businesses save money on energy costs, improving competitiveness, and creating jobs.

Canadians have access to some of the world's cleanest electricity. Between 2016 and 2020, the electricity generated in Canada that came from non-greenhouse-gas-emitting sources increased about 2% to reach 83% of the total electricity produced in Canada, including 68% from renewables and 15% from nuclear. However, remote and northern communities are not afforded equal access to reliable sources of clean energy and typically rely on diesel fuel for electricity and heat. Increasing access to reliable and affordable clean energy is vital for enhancing the economic development and well-being of remote and northern communities, and for meeting the Government of Canada's climate change targets.

Electrification provides a foundation for decarbonization strategies such as electrifying transportation, heating and cooling of buildings, and certain industrial applications. It also underpins digitization, smart technology, and the internet of things, all of which play a critical role in managing energy and increasing demand.



Energy efficiency standards and labelling programs are among the most cost-effective greenhouse gas emission reduction policies and are the cornerstone of energy efficiency and climate change programs in more than 80 countries. According to the International Energy Agency, improvements to the energy efficiency of products are some of the lowest-cost options available today for reducing energy consumption and associated emissions (with benefit-cost ratios of 4:1 for Canadian society), while providing net financial benefits to individuals and the community.

Clean fuels produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions than traditional fuels. Growing Canada's clean fuels market will help reduce its carbon footprint by cutting emissions from hard-to-abate sectors. Canada is rich in a variety of feedstocks that can be used to make clean fuels like hydrogen, cellulosic ethanol, renewable natural gas, and renewable diesel. Even our abundant fossil fuel resources can be converted to clean hydrogen when coupled with carbon capture and storage technologies. These fuels can be used to power our transportation and industrial sectors, supporting Canada's energy sector transition to a net-zero economy.

Nuclear energy, and small modular reactors (SMRs) in particular, will be part of the "all-options" approach to achieve the Government of Canada's ambitious commitments to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, and by 2035 in the electricity sector. This technology can position Canada as a clean energy leader; support the decarbonization of provincial electricity grids; facilitate the transition away from diesel power in remote communities; and help decarbonize heavy emitting industries. As a baseload, dispatchable and non-emitting source of energy, SMRs could also play a vital role in enabling deeper integration of variable renewables (for example, wind and solar) into Canada's energy mix, especially in regions without significant hydro resources.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

In March 2022, the Government of Canada tabled its first [2030 Emissions Reduction Plan](#) (ERP) under the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*. The ERP continues to build on the climate actions outlined in Canada's previous climate plans, the strengthened climate plan—[A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy](#), and the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change, released respectively in 2020 and 2016. The 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan is the next major step in taking action to address climate change and create good, sustainable jobs. This \$9.1 billion plan outlines a sector-by-sector roadmap for Canada to reach its emissions reduction target of 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2050.

Through this plan, Canada is working towards net-zero electricity by 2035 and will expand non-emitting energy across Canada, connect regions to clean power, and foster more clean, reliable, and affordable electricity supply. In addition, Budget 2022 provided \$250 millions to support pre-development activities of clean electricity projects of national significance, such as inter-provincial electricity transmission projects and small modular reactors. The 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan will also help reduce emissions from industry, buildings, and transportation. With these climate plans, the Government of Canada, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, will continue to improve the energy efficiency of Canadian homes and buildings; incent the uptake of technologies that reduce the carbon intensity of liquid fuels and invest in clean fuels production capacity; and support the transition of Indigenous and northern communities to clean, renewable and reliable energy.

To speed up the transition to clean fuels, technologies and processes across Canada, the Government of Canada is supporting the development of a clean fuels sector in Canada through a series of investments and initiatives that complement the [Clean Fuel Regulations](#). The Government of Canada collaborated with stakeholders including industry, other levels of government, Indigenous organizations, non-government organizations and academia to develop the [Hydrogen Strategy for Canada](#). The [Clean Fuels Fund](#), a \$1.5 billion investment in the clean fuels sector, is one of many federal initiatives supporting this strategy.

The Regional Energy and Resource Tables have been launched, a collaborative initiative with the provinces and territories designed to identify, prioritize and accelerate opportunities for sustainable job creation and economic growth for a low-carbon future in the energy, electricity, mining, forestry and clean technology sectors across all of Canada's regions.

Canada is also working to enhance energy security and efficiency and to accelerate the pace of the clean and inclusive energy transition around the world. As a founding member of the International Energy Agency (IEA), Canada actively supports developing net-zero roadmaps—tracking progress, enhancing its assistance to priority countries, leveraging its expertise through data, supporting modelling and analysis, and providing policy advice to IEA member governments and key emitters. Recognizing the importance of an inclusive and equitable clean transition, Canada is an active member of the IEA's Global Commission on People-Centred Clean Energy Transitions.

Canada is a member of the [Clean Energy Ministerial](#), which brings together 28 countries and the European Commission to accelerate progress on energy efficiency, clean energy supply and clean energy access. Canada also advances its clean energy agenda through the [Group of Seven](#) (G7) and [Group of Twenty](#) (G20).

[The Powering Past Coal Alliance](#), co-founded and co-chaired by Canada and the UK, is the world's leading initiative seeking to accelerate clean growth and climate protection through the rapid phase-out of unabated coal power. As of July 2022, the alliance has more than 165 members. It is committed to just transition and an economically-inclusive phase-out of coal through its Just Transition Taskforce. Domestically, Canada has committed to phasing out traditional coal-fired electricity by 2030 and with new regulations in place, will end exports of thermal coal by 2030.

Canada continues to play a leadership role in [Mission Innovation](#), an initiative among 23 governments launched in 2015 to enhance collaboration and catalyze action and investment in research, development and demonstration to make clean energy affordable, attractive and accessible for all. Mission Innovation 2.0 was launched in June 2021 and Canada is co-leading the Carbon Dioxide Removal Mission, and participating in the Green Power and Clean Hydrogen Missions.

The *Energy Efficiency Act* provides the authority to regulate energy efficiency standards and labelling for energy using products. The Government of Canada is reviewing this Act to maximize its legislative authority to better support innovation in energy efficiency products and services, promote effective decision-making, minimise burden, manage market challenges, and facilitate voluntary approaches. It also recognizes the importance of aligning regulatory policies with provinces and territories, who share authority in this area.

In December 2020, the Government of Canada released the [SMR Action Plan](#) to enable the development, demonstration, and deployment of Small Modular Reactors or SMRs to reduce emissions, decarbonize heavy industry, and spur economic development. The plan now includes 119 participating organizations and over 500 actions. The government is supporting the plan through demonstration and deployment projects, as well as developing policy, legislation and regulation, such as inaugurating the SMR Leadership Table, engagement and capacity building and working to develop international partnerships.

Finally, Canada is a member of the [International Renewable Energy Agency](#), an intergovernmental organization dedicated to producing energy from clean, sustainable energy sources. Canada recently contributed to the launch of a Multi-stakeholder Platform for Transitioning Remote Communities to Renewable Energy.

ACCESS TO ENERGY IN INDIGENOUS AND NORTHERN COMMUNITIES

About 200 communities across Canada rely completely on diesel fuel for heat and power. The vast majority are Indigenous or have significant Indigenous populations. Remote communities consume more than 680 million litres of diesel per year and close to two thirds of this are used for heat, as many remote communities are located in harsh environments. The Government of Canada is investing in several clean energy projects in Indigenous communities that are seeking to transition from diesel to clean energy. For example, the Fort Chipewyan Solar Project has received \$4.5 million toward building a 2.2-megawatt solar energy and energy storage project in northern Alberta. The project, Canada's largest off-grid solar project, is owned by 3 neighbouring Indigenous groups in Fort Chipewyan. It will produce 20% of the community's electricity, displacing 650,000 litres of diesel fuel per year and reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 1,743 tonnes annually. In 2021, the federal government announced an additional investment of \$300 million, starting in 2022, to continue to support community-driven solutions to reducing diesel reliance in remote communities.



RENEWABLE AND NON-EMITTING SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY

Target and indicator

By 2030, 90%, and in the long term 100% of Canada's electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources (Minister of Natural Resources)

➤ **Proportion of electricity generated from renewable and non-greenhouse gas-emitting sources**

This [indicator](#) tracks electricity generation from renewable sources, such as solar, tidal, geothermal, biomass, wind, and hydroelectricity, as well as from non-emitting sources such as nuclear energy. Between 2016 and 2020, the share of electricity produced from renewable and non-emitting sources increased about 2% to reach 83% of the total electricity produced in Canada. This share combines 68% from renewable and 15% from nuclear sources.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

▣ **Demonstrate and deploy the next generation of smart grids**

By the end of 2023, complete 22 projects that demonstrate the next generation of smart grid technologies and/or deploy smart grid integrated systems.

▣ **Develop the Clean Electricity Regulations**

By the end of 2023, develop, in collaboration with provinces, territories, environmental non-governmental organizations, industry, academics, and Indigenous partners, the Clean Electricity Regulations in support of a net-zero electricity grid by 2035 while continuing to deliver clean, reliable and affordable electricity to Canadians.

▣ **Install renewable energy in Indigenous and northern communities**

By the end of 2026, install up to 40 megawatts of renewable energy in rural and remote communities and off-grid industrial sites.

▣ **Support smart renewables**

By the end of 2026, support 1,000 megawatts of new renewable energy projects, capable of providing essential grid services.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

▣ **Provide access to more efficient sources of electricity**

By March 31, 2026, at least 11 communities have access to more efficient sources of electricity as a result of infrastructure investments under Infrastructure Canada's Arctic Energy Fund.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Implement and enforce regulations and legislation**

Develop, implement, harmonize and enforce regulatory measures that keep energy moving safely and efficiently to protect people, the environment, energy markets and the economy. This includes developing environmental protection and safety regulations for offshore renewable energy projects with the [Offshore Renewable Energy Regulations initiative](#).

- ◆ **Invest in research, development and demonstration of clean energy technologies**
Invest in research, development and demonstration of clean technologies for energy generation, storage and distribution.
- ◆ **Play a leading role to promote clean and renewable energy**
Continue to play a leadership role in international agreements on clean and renewable energy policies, innovation and program design, and in international organizations focused on clean and renewable energy.
- ◆ **Support renewable energy deployment**
Invest in renewable energy (for example, hydro, solar, tidal, wind, biomass, and geothermal), grid modernization, and regional transmission projects to replace greenhouse-gas-emitting energy sources and support grid decarbonization.
- ◆ **Support voluntary action to adopt clean energy technologies**
Encourage businesses to adopt clean energy technologies to reduce greenhouse gas and air pollutant emissions through the accelerated capital cost allowance for clean energy and energy conservation equipment.
- ◆ **Work with partners on clean and renewable energy**
Work with other governments, the private sector and Indigenous Peoples to advance the development and deployment of clean and renewable energy.

Implementation strategy supporting the goal

- ◆ **Streamline federal investments to advance clean, reliable energy in rural, remote, and Indigenous communities**
Work with partners to advance the Indigenous Climate Leadership Agenda to support the clean energy transition for diesel-reliant remote and Indigenous communities, support capacity and development of economically sustainable clean energy projects.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Target and indicator

By 2030, 600 petajoules of total annual energy savings will be achieved as a result of adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices from a baseline savings of 20.0 petajoules in 2017 to 2018 (Minister of Natural Resources)

➤ **Total annual energy savings resulting from adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices**

This indicator tracks annual energy savings resulting from adopting energy efficiency codes, standards and practices. By the end of fiscal year 2020–2022, by adopting energy efficiency codes, standards, and practices, Canada had achieved total annual energy savings of 80.0 petajoules.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

■ Support greener homes

- By March 2023, expand the eligibility of the Canada Greener Homes Grant to include more climate resilience measures
- By March 2024, homeowners complete 450,000 pre-retrofit EnerGuide evaluations under the Canada Greener Homes Grant initiative

■ Develop the Canada Green Buildings Strategy

By the end of 2023, develop the Canada Green Buildings Strategy that will include initiatives that lay the foundation for achieving a net zero buildings sector by 2050, including initiatives related to promoting ambitious building codes and regulations; fostering the use of lower carbon construction materials; and increasing the climate resilience of existing buildings.

■ Demonstrate energy-efficient and net-zero energy building technologies

By the end of 2026, support at least 12 projects demonstrating energy-efficient and net-zero energy building technologies.

■ Promote ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®

By the end of 2026, ENERGY STAR® performance scores are available for 21 building types and 480 million square metres of commercial and institutional building floor space are captured in the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager® benchmarking tool.



Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Develop and implement energy efficiency codes and regulations**

Work with provinces and territories to develop and adopt more ambitious model building codes, and develop, implement, and enforce energy efficiency regulations in Canada to incrementally improve energy efficiency and standardization across industries, homes, businesses and products in Canada.

◆ **Invest in research, development and demonstration of energy efficiency technologies**

Invest in research, development and demonstration of energy efficiency technologies to overcome barriers to large-scale adoption and unlock solutions to complex and persistent problems.

◆ **Support use of energy efficiency technologies and practices**

Invest in large-scale deployment of energy-efficient technologies and practices—for example, through deep building retrofits.

◆ **Support voluntary action to adopt energy efficiency technologies and practices**

Encourage businesses and organizations to adopt energy efficiency technologies and practices.

◆ **Work with domestic and international partners on energy efficiency**

Work with provinces, territories, municipalities, Indigenous Peoples, utilities, industry, and non-profit organizations to increase energy efficiency in Canada, and continue to play a leadership role in international agreements and initiatives involving energy efficiency.

CLEAN FUELS

Target and indicator

By March 2030, increase Canada’s capacity to produce clean fuels by 10% over 2021 levels (Minister of Natural Resources)

↘ **Percentage increase in clean fuels production capacity**

This indicator will track the percentage increase in clean fuels production capacity in Canada.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

▣ **Support the development of clean fuel production facilities**

By the end of 2026, at least 10 hydrogen facilities (expansion or conversions), and up to eight other clean fuel facilities, are commissioned across the country.

▣ **Support biomass supply chains**

By the end of 2026, Canada has at least 7 sustainable biomass supply chains across the country, complementing growth in new clean fuel production.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

□ **Develop codes, standards and regulations**

By 2026, develop at least 24 new or revised codes and standards in collaboration with industry, provinces and territories, as well as international entities, ensuring alignment and harmonization where possible.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Deliver the Clean Fuels Fund**

Invest \$1.5 billion to de-risk the capital investment required to build new or expand existing clean fuel production facilities, establish sustainable biomass supply chains, and address gaps and misalignment in codes, standards and regulations related to the production, distribution and use of clean fuels.

◆ **Develop and update codes and standards**

Work with domestic and international partners to ensure needed codes and standards are in place to support the safe and efficient use of clean fuels.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Invest in research, development and demonstration of clean fuels**

Invest in research, development and demonstration of cleaner fuels pathways to decarbonize the sectors and sources of emissions that are more challenging and less cost-effective to electrify.

◆ **Work with stakeholders to advance the Hydrogen Strategy for Canada**

Work with stakeholders to position Canada as a supplier of choice to the world for clean hydrogen and the technologies that use it by advancing the Hydrogen Strategy for Canada, including implementing measures that align with it.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicator below provides additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

◎ **Number of projects funded to support First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities' clean energy capacity and readiness**

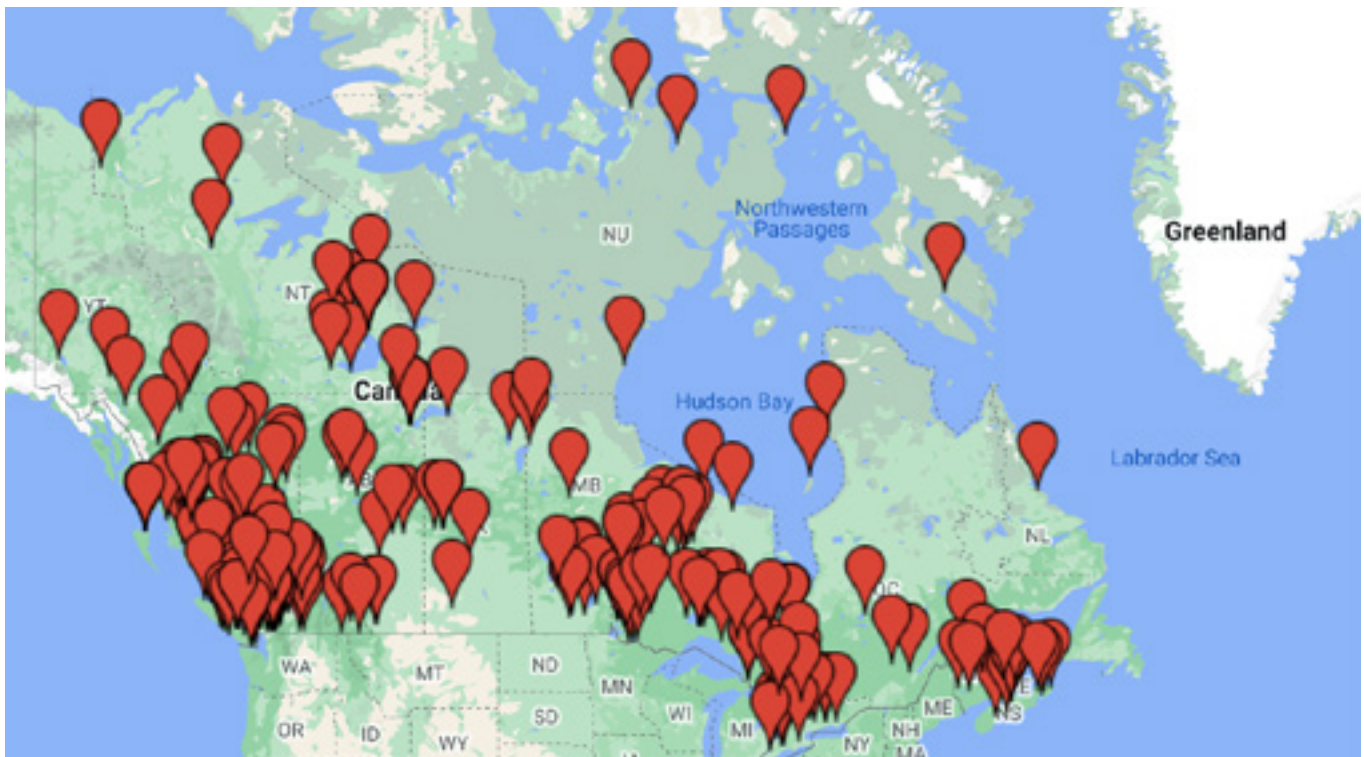
This indicator is to capture new programming under the Strategic Partnerships Initiative from 2021 to 2024. It will help to build capacity for local, economically sustainable clean energy projects in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities and support economic development opportunities. As this is a new indicator, no current data is available.

PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: ENERGY DEMOCRACY IN INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Some Indigenous communities are generating wealth from a range of renewable energy assets and have full employment of their membership as a result. These trends provide a stepping stone towards [energy democracy](#) in Indigenous communities. “Energy democracy” refers to systems where both the sources (for example, solar panels) and ownership of energy generation are distributed widely, where the energy system is governed by democratic principles that allow ordinary citizens to have a say, and access to governance of the energy system is equitable regardless of socioeconomic status or other factors.

[As of 2017](#), as many as 152 clean-energy projects featured Indigenous community involvement or were Indigenous-owned, with an estimated production capacity of 19,516 megawatts and an estimated \$2.5 billion in profits for involved Indigenous communities over 15 years. The economic benefits of Indigenous-owned clean-energy generation are also estimated to be [three times greater than absentee-owned systems](#). Greater institutional completeness (or the ability to meet human needs for survival and cultural expression) through energy security in Indigenous communities is also sparking the resurrection and reinforcement of internal moral authorities such as clan mothers, Elders’ councils, and Indigenous governance structures. The map below visualizes [Indigenous Clean Energy projects that were active or which had undergone feasibility studies as of 2016](#). For more information on Energy Democracy in Indigenous communities, see [Scott \(2020\)](#).

Source: Perspective provided by a member of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council



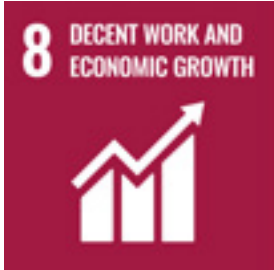
PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: STUDENT RESIDENCE DEEP ENERGY RETROFIT IN IQALUIT, NUNAVUT

Nunavut's infrastructure is aging, as most of its buildings were constructed in the 1970s. The old building designs, coupled with the cold environment, means that building retrofits could have a high impact on energy savings. [Qikiqtaaluk Properties Inc.](#) is renovating a building constructed in 2006 that functions as a student residence for Nunavut Arctic College. It is a demonstration project to support national and territorial building energy codes and will verify the feasibility of Arctic deep energy retrofits.

This retrofit project features significant improvements to the building envelope (including triple pane windows), upgrades to LED lighting, low flow fixtures, heat recovery systems, and a 100kW rooftop solar installation. Energy modelling projects that the retrofits will reduce energy consumption by an estimated 62 percent. This is estimated to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 352 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent annually, equal to taking 65 cars off the road annually. The project also creates training and career opportunities for highly qualified clean energy personnel, and includes an occupant education project to educate the students on how to improve their energy use-behaviours.

Source: Perspective provided by a member of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council





GOAL 8
ENCOURAGE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CANADA

Federal Perspective on SDG 8

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on encouraging inclusive and sustainable economic growth in Canada directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 8.2: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

- 8.3: Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.5: By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Opportunities exist across all sectors for businesses to increase their competitiveness and become more sustainable. To transform the economy, Canada will need to decarbonize and reduce the environmental impacts of existing sectors while growing and supporting clean technology and emerging sector jobs. Doing so requires both large-scale national and place-based approaches. Canada will also need to respond to evolving workforce needs by upskilling and reskilling workers, increasing workforce participation, and diversifying local economies. As governments, industry, and labour attempt to plan ahead for the changing skills and occupational requirements needed for the clean economy, there is an opportunity to address emerging skills gaps, undervaluing of labour, and potential labour shortages.

At the same time, the transition toward clean energy sources and clean technology poses risks of disruption, especially for vulnerable workers and those with fewer marketable skills. The shift to a clean economy needs to be pursued in a just and inclusive manner so that no one is left behind. This requires collaboration among governments, industry and organized labor to provide affected workers and communities with new opportunities for training, skills development and well-paid employment.

Canada's environmental and clean technology sector accounts for 3% of gross domestic product (GDP) and nearly 2% of jobs in Canada. It includes diverse occupations in sub-industries such as clean electricity, solar panel research, nature conservation, and waste management. Jobs in this sector are well paid, with annual salaries about 33% higher than the average Canadian wage. At 3.5% GDP growth, Canada ranked first in the G20 for clean technology innovation in the 2017 [Global Cleantech Innovation Index](#), and fourth overall. Thirteen Canadian companies are highlighted on the 2022 index, giving Canada more companies on that list than any country other than the US.



In order to benefit from the environmental and clean technology sector and the transition to a net-zero carbon economy more broadly, Canadians will need access to the requisite infrastructure, which includes access to fast internet. Canadians from all communities, both urban and rural, rely on access to reliable, affordable, high-speed internet and mobile connectivity. It is essential for personal and professional communications, to grow a business, to apply to jobs, and to access education and government services. Overwhelmingly, rural and remote communities have identified challenges accessing affordable, high-speed internet as the number one issue impeding their economic growth.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

The Government of Canada is taking action to promote decent work and well-paid jobs by growing the clean technology sector, promoting skills development and training, and diversifying local economies. The government is committed to sustainability across the economy, including through the creation of sustainable jobs so that all Canadians can enjoy the benefits of a clean economy.

The Government of Canada's [Innovation and Skills Plan](#) is a major redesign of the innovation policy landscape in Canada put in place to make Canada a world-leading centre for innovation, to create well-paying jobs and foster the participation of traditionally underrepresented groups, such as women and Indigenous people, in the innovation economy. The Plan targets investments at all points along the innovation continuum, starting with people and skills and extending to fundamental science, to commercial applications and new technology adoption, and to accessing markets at home and abroad.

The internet and its physical infrastructure are the foundation on which Canada's digital economy rely. The sustainable, well-paying and essential jobs promised as part of a just transition to a net-zero carbon economy are all reliant on it. The [High-Speed Access for All: Canada's Connectivity Strategy](#) is the government's plan to coordinate investments along with complementary measures to connect every Canadian to affordable, high-speed internet no matter where they live, and to improve mobile cellular access from coast to coast to coast.



THE JUST TRANSITION IN CANADA

The Paris Agreement on climate change called on signatories to take into account “the imperatives of a [just transition](#) of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities.” The just transition involves preparing the workforce to fully participate in the low-carbon economy while minimizing the impacts of labour market transitions, identifying and supporting inclusive economic opportunities for workers in their communities, and putting workers and their communities front and centre in discussions that affect their livelihoods.

In support of a just transition, in 2018 the Government of Canada established the Task Force on Just Transition for Canadian Coal Power Workers and Communities. Its mandate was to engage relevant stakeholder groups including labour, provinces and municipal governments, report what was heard and provide recommendations on how the government can support coal power workers and communities. The task force released its [final report in March 2019](#).

In response, the government committed \$185 million to support affected communities, including \$35 million for the [Canada Coal Transition Initiative](#) focused on skills development and economic diversification, as well as \$150 million for a dedicated infrastructure fund. As of June 2022, about \$91.9 million had been approved in [88 projects across New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta](#).

The concept of just transition is not limited to the energy sector, and will be needed across many other sectors whose business models cannot adapt to incorporate the full cost of environmental impacts. It will be important to engage meaningfully and often with partners and stakeholders to ensure appropriate supports are in place.

At COP26, Canada was a signatory to the [Declaration Supporting the Conditions for a Just Transition Internationally—Green growth, decent work, and economic prosperity in the transition to net zero](#). This includes a commitment to support and promote stakeholder engagement, and recognition that the development of locally driven just transition plans are dependent on social dialogue that includes secondary industries built around those that are carbon intensive.

In July 2021, Natural Resources Canada, the federal lead on the just transition, launched [public consultations](#) to develop sustainable jobs legislation that could inform government decision making on climate action and establish an advisory body to advise the government on regional and sectoral strategies, and support the creation of sustainable jobs.

Canada is developing regional strategies through the newly established Regional Energy and Resource Tables. These tables will bring the federal, provincial and territorial governments together with Indigenous partners, municipalities, industry, workers, unions and experts to advance the top net-zero growth priorities in the natural resources space in every region of Canada. These discussions will result in the development of place-based economic strategies that will include analysis of the skills needed to seize these opportunities across regions.

SUPPORT FOR GREEN JOBS IN INDIGENOUS AND NORTHERN COMMUNITIES

The Government of Canada is helping Indigenous and northern communities access green job opportunities through the Indigenous Skills and Employment Training (ISET) Program and the Skills and Partnership Fund (SPF). ISET is a distinctions-based program designed to help First Nations, Inuit, Métis and urban/non-affiliated Indigenous Peoples improve their skills and meet their long-term career goals. It funds a network of more than 110 Indigenous service delivery organizations providing Indigenous Peoples with training and supports to improve their skills and secure employment. Meanwhile, the SPF funds partnerships between Indigenous organizations and employers to provide skills training for Indigenous Peoples linked to economic opportunities at the local, regional, and national level. SPF has the flexibility to adjust to government priorities and address emerging economic opportunities, including in the environmental sector. For example, the 2022 Call for Proposals targeted five priority sectors: the Green Economy; Information and Communications Technology; Infrastructure; the Blue Economy (ocean-based); and the Indigenous Public Sector.



The government also supports access to green jobs through the [Strategic Partnerships Initiative](#), which allows federal organizations to coordinate their efforts, reduce administrative burden and pool resources in support of Indigenous communities. It fills gaps in other funding programs that might create a barrier to Indigenous involvement in economic opportunities.

SUPPORT FOR WORKERS AND BUSINESSES

Target and indicator

By 2026, there are at least 245,000 jobs in the cleantech products sector, an increase from 2019 (Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry)

📌 Jobs in the clean technology products sector

This indicator reflects the estimated employment growth of the clean technology sector. The target was established using the average annual growth rate from 2012 to 2020. This represents 11% growth in the clean technology products sector from 220,138 workers employed in 2019.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

📌 Expand support for apprenticeships and workers

By March 31, 2024, help up to 55,000 first-year apprentices in construction and manufacturing Red Seal trades connect with employment opportunities at small and medium-sized employers through the Apprenticeship Service.

▣ **Train and re-skill workers**

By the end of 2025, create at least 500,000 new job and training opportunities, including by helping midcareer workers transition to in-demand jobs, supporting Canadians, including those who face multiple barriers, to improve their foundational and transferable skills, and helping young Canadians, as well as persons with disabilities, gain valuable work experience.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

▣ **Introduce sustainable jobs legislation to support a just transition**

By the end of 2023, introduce legislation to ensure an inclusive and locally-driven just transition that supports sustainable jobs for Canadians. Sustainable Jobs legislation will be guided by public consultations that will conclude by Fall 2022.

▣ **Deliver on the two coal-transition programs**

By March 31, 2025, design and implement the two coal-transition programs aimed at supporting affected coal workers and communities as part of a just transition.

▣ **Develop regional net zero growth strategies**

By end of 2026, develop regional net zero growth strategies through the Regional Energy and Resource Tables.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ **Support job growth in the clean tech products sector**

Support job growth in the clean tech products sector.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Collaborate with provinces and territories through the Regional Energy and Resource Tables**

The Regional Energy and Resource Tables are a collaborative initiative that will bring together the federal, provincial and territorial governments together with Indigenous partners, municipalities, industry, workers, unions and experts to identify, prioritize and pursue opportunities for sustainable job creation and economic growth for a low-carbon future across all of Canada's regions. The Regional Tables aim to align priorities, funding and financing opportunities, and policy and regulatory approaches on a regional basis to accelerate economic activity and position every region in Canada as a leader in areas where we have or can reasonably create a comparative advantage in the net-zero future.

◆ **Implement a mines-to-mobility approach to grow strategic supply chains**

Leverage Canada's competitive advantage in mining to build the Canadian battery and critical mineral supply chains needed to supply the electric vehicle market and support the wider clean energy transition.

◆ **Increase labour market participation of Persons with Disabilities**

Help Persons with Disabilities improve their employability across all economic sectors, including in the clean technology sector. The Opportunities Fund for Persons with Disabilities program will continue supporting this goal by preparing Canadians with disabilities to obtain good quality in-demand jobs, while also working with employers to make their workplaces more inclusive and accessible for the integration of Persons with Disabilities.

◆ **Support workers, businesses and communities**

Support workers, businesses and communities in their transition to a greener and more inclusive economy through economic development and diversification, skills and training investments (where jurisdictions allow), and project development and growth assistance.

◆ **Take a sector-by-sector approach to investing in workforce support**

Invest in sectoral projects that focus on a range of industry-driven activities that support training and reskilling to help workers gain new skills and transition to in-demand jobs in key sectors, and to help employers attract and retain a skilled and diverse workforce.

◆ **Test community-based approaches to national and regional priorities**

Help communities recover, improve resiliency, and diversify local economies through workforce planning and skills training, through the Community Workforce Development Program. This pilot program will test innovative community-based approaches that aim to address regional and national priorities such as decarbonization and supporting a just transition for workers through the creation of sustainable jobs in transforming sectors such as energy.

CONNECTIVITY IN CANADA

Target and indicator

By 2030, ensure that 100% of Canadians have access to broadband speeds of at least 50 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload (Minister of Rural Economic Development)

➤ **Proportion of households that have access to broadband Internet service at speeds of 50/10 Mbps**

This indicator tracks the percentage of Canadians with access to the Internet at speeds that meet the minimum deemed necessary to take advantage of the new resources available online, including learning resources, digital market places, cloud-based solutions, and high-definition entertainment. In 2017, only 38% of rural households had access to 50/10 megabytes per second (Mbps), compared with 97% of urban homes. Only about 29% of households in Indigenous communities had access to 50/10 Mbps. By 2020, these figures had already improved to 56% connectivity for rural households, 99% for urban households, and 40% for First Nations reserve areas.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

□ **Provide access to broadband that meets minimum download and upload speeds**

By the end of 2026, ensure that 98% of Canadians have access to broadband speeds of at least 50 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ **Invest in broadband capacity across Canada**

Continue to invest in building broadband capacity across Canada through programs such as the [Universal Broadband Fund](#).

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

⊙ **Environmental and clean technology sector compensation**

This indicator tracks the compensation provided to workers in the environmental and clean technology sector in Canada. Wages and salaries in this sector were typically higher than the average salary in the Canadian economy, reaching \$80,834 in 2020, compared to the national average of just over \$68,678.

⊙ **Year-over-year employment growth of Strategic Innovation Fund-supported firms**

This indicator tracks whether Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) clients continue employment growth past the work phase of their projects. This data will be collected for all clients that have projects in a rolling window from their first year post-work-phase, until their third year post-work-phase (measures sustained post-project employment growth of SIF-supported firms). This indicator will be restricted to SIF-supported cleantech projects for this report. The SIF Net-Zero Accelerator initiative was just recently launched and projects are in their early stages. Preliminary data are expected for FY2022–23.

PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: INUIT-OWNED LAND CLEAN ENERGY MICROGRID

[Nunavut Nukkiqsautiit Corporation](#) has initiated a smart energy microgrid initiative on Inuit-Owned Land in Iqaluit, Nunavut. It will demonstrate a new approach to efficient clean energy development and operation in Canada's North. With construction slated to begin in 2023, the [power system will integrate](#) 300 kW of combined heat and power diesel generators, 250 kW of solar photovoltaics, 300 kWh of battery energy storage, and a microgrid controller.

In addition to reducing fossil fuel consumption and generating approximately \$200,000 in estimated annual energy savings, this innovative power arrangement will produce reliable and affordable energy for the Aqsarniit Hotel & Conference Centre initially, as well as any future buildings to be constructed within the Inuit-Owned Land development area. This will promote new businesses and economic development opportunities otherwise considered cost prohibitive.

Source: Perspective provided by a member of the Sustainable Development Advisory Council



GOAL 9

FOSTER INNOVATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN CANADA

Federal Perspective on SDG 9

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on fostering innovation and green infrastructure in Canada directly supports several [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 9.1: Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

- 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.4: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes

Canada's industrial sector is a major driver of economic activity, including income, jobs and exports. While industry is a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, many sectors are taking action to green their industries. For example, between 2008 and 2019, Canada's aviation industry improved its fuel efficiency by 17.8% through actions such as fleet renewal and operational improvements. Canadian ports are also taking action to reduce emissions, including investing in green infrastructure and pursuing the creation of green shipping corridors.

Green infrastructure plays a key role in conserving natural resources and addressing climate change impacts by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and pollution. Upgrading infrastructure and retrofitting industries is part of a more sustainable approach, and [investing in green infrastructure](#), such as low-carbon transportation, climate-resilient and energy efficient buildings and clean energy, helps build healthy and resilient communities, protects against a changing climate, promotes environmental sustainability, drives economic growth and supports a net-zero economy.

As climate change continues, green infrastructure will be increasingly important to sustain economic, environmental and social well-being. For instance, a growing network of zero-emission vehicle chargers will make low-carbon transportation options more accessible to Canadians. At the same time, natural infrastructure such as conserved and restored wetlands and marshes can help prevent climate change impacts such as flash floods and support the conservation and recovery of wild species, including species at risk.

Meanwhile, investing in innovation supports the transition to a net-zero economy while increasing Canada's competitiveness. Innovation can have benefits in areas such as water, air quality, plastic waste and biodiversity, including through increased adoption of clean energy technology, increased resource efficiency and increased demand for low-carbon materials. Research, development and demonstration continues to be needed to develop new technologies and integrate them into existing systems, and to lower capital costs of solutions nearing commercial scale. Sustained innovation over the next decade and beyond will be critical to reduce the costs of technologies and processes that could enable substantial emissions cuts beyond 2030 and support future economic competitiveness.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

While the federal government owns approximately [3%](#) of the country's infrastructure, it plays a major role in funding, regulating and setting policies and standards for infrastructure projects. The Government of Canada recognizes the importance of green and resilient infrastructure to achieve a net zero-economy by 2050.

In the spring and summer of 2021, the government led an engagement process on Canada's first-ever [national infrastructure assessment](#) and is considering this advice in launching this initiative. The National Infrastructure Assessment will provide an evidence-based and expert-driven assessment of Canada's infrastructure needs over the coming decades to tackle climate change, support the quality of life for Canadians, and enable the country's economy to flourish.

The government has also launched the [Green and Inclusive Community Buildings](#) program, which aims to improve energy efficiency in existing buildings and support the construction of new net-zero carbon ones, particularly in areas with populations with higher needs. This 5-year program will support the construction and adaptation of community buildings across Canada to reduce carbon emissions, advance greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation measures, and encourage best practices in building design for climate change resilience.

NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

The Government of Canada has established the [Natural Infrastructure Fund](#) to support natural and hybrid infrastructure projects to further Canada's commitment to climate change resilience while contributing to national biodiversity goals and targets. The program is being implemented through a two-stream approach that supports projects of diverse sizes, which will increase the use and awareness of the opportunities for natural or hybrid infrastructure to deliver multiple community services and co-benefits.



To lay the foundation for a net-zero buildings sector, the government committed to develop a national net zero by 2050 buildings strategy, the Canada Green Buildings Strategy. The strategy will build off existing initiatives and set out new policies, programs, incentives and standards needed to drive a massive retrofit of the existing building stock, and construction to the highest zero carbon standards, while strengthening the climate resilience of the sector. Actions related to the net-zero building sector can be found in Goal 7 under the energy efficiency theme.

GREEN BONDS

In March 2022, the Government of Canada issued its first-ever green bond. The inaugural issuance is a 7.5 year, \$5 billion green bond, the first of many issuances. Green bonds are a specific type of bond in which the proceeds are used exclusively to fund projects with environmental and climate benefits. These investments will be used for projects such as green infrastructure, clean tech innovations, nature conservation, while also growing Canada's economy and creating new, good-paying jobs across the country.

The deployment of innovative and efficient technologies and processes remains critical to unlocking transformational change and achieving decarbonisation in Canada. Industrial emission reduction is essential for Canada to stay competitive and requires investment by and partnership with all levels of government.

To support innovation and clean technologies, the federal government is proposing to establish the Canada Growth Fund to attract private sector investments, reduce emissions, invest in low-carbon industries and support the restructuring of critical supply chains. Meanwhile, the [Strategic Innovation Fund's Net Zero Accelerator](#) is investing \$8 billion in support of projects targeting technology adoption or development in 3 priority areas: decarbonization of large emitters, shifting Canada's industrial base in sectors such as automotive and aerospace towards a low-carbon model, and development of clean technologies, including a battery ecosystem. Further, at the COP26 climate summit in 2021, Canada joined 22 countries to commit to advance ambitious actions to reduce international aviation emissions and joined 19 countries committed to establish zero-emission green shipping corridors.

In addition, the government has committed to introduce a new Buy Clean Strategy to support and prioritize the use of made-in-Canada low-carbon products in Canadian infrastructure projects.

The government has put in place several tax measures to support the adoption of clean technologies. It has expanded Classes 43.1 and 43.2 to include more properties eligible for an accelerated capital cost allowance for investments in specified clean energy generation and energy conservation equipment. The government has also introduced a measure to reduce corporate income tax rates for qualifying zero-emission technology manufacturers. Finally, the government has proposed to establish an investment tax credit of up to 30%, focused on net-zero technologies, battery storage solutions, and clean hydrogen.

Sustainable Development Technology Canada helps Canadian companies develop and deploy clean technology innovations by delivering critical funding support and promoting the development of a robust Canadian market. Since its inception in 2001, Sustainable Development Technology Canada has committed approximately \$1.38 billion to almost 540 projects. The Strengthened Climate Plan included continued support to Sustainable Development Technology Canada with an additional \$750 million to support start-ups and to scale-up companies to enable pre-commercial clean technologies to successfully demonstrate feasibility as well as to support early commercialization efforts.

Finally, to advance a critical pathway in Canada's transition to a net-zero economy, Canada is supporting the development and deployment of Carbon capture, utilization and storage (CCUS) technologies, including through research, development, and deployment funding support and laboratory research as well as the development of a CCUS Strategy and a CCUS Investment Tax Credit.

THE CLEAN GROWTH HUB

The [Clean Growth Hub](#) is a whole-of-government focal point for clean technology focused on supporting companies and projects, coordinating programs and tracking results. It helps clean technology developers and adopters identify the federal programs and services most relevant to their needs, simplifying access to government programs and reducing duplication of effort. Services are available to firms of all sizes in the clean technology space and across all sectors of the economy.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Sustainable finance refers to the incorporation of climate and environmental considerations throughout financial decision making. In turn, this enables the mobilization and alignment of private sector investments in climate and environmental objectives. In May 2021, the Government of Canada launched the Sustainable Finance Action Council (SFAC) to help lead the Canadian financial sector towards integrating sustainable finance into standard industry practice. SFAC will make recommendations on critical market infrastructure, with an initial focus on climate-related financial disclosure, green and transition investment standards, and climate data for the financial sector.

In Budget 2022, the Government of Canada announced that the SFAC will develop and report on strategies for aligning private sector capital with the transition to net-zero, with support from the Canadian Climate Institute and in consultation with the Net-Zero Advisory Body. It also announced that the federal government is committed to moving towards mandatory reporting of climate-related financial risks across a broad spectrum of the Canadian economy, based on the international Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework.

Subsequently, in May 2022, the Sustainable Finance Action Council Terms of Reference were updated, seeking advice on a variety of issues. These include: aligning private sector investment with the transition to net-zero and developing a net zero capital allocation plan; highlighting the remaining obstacles to bringing mandated climate-related financial disclosure into the mainstream in Canada; and, coordinating input to the global baseline standards of the of the International Sustainability Standards Board and adopting the standards in Canada.

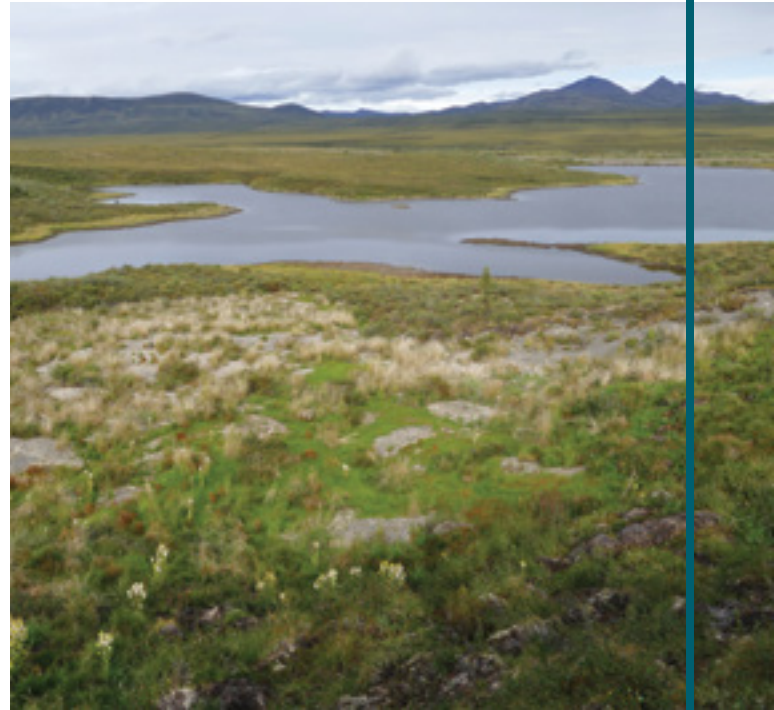
Canada's Crown corporations will also demonstrate climate leadership by adopting the TCFD standards, or complying with more rigorous and acceptable standards as applicable to the public sector at time of disclosure, as an element of their corporate reporting. To ensure Crown corporations are transparent about issues that matter to Canadians, Budget 2021 announced that Crown corporations are required to implement gender and diversity reporting beginning in 2022.

Recognizing the importance of nature, the Government of Canada has joined the Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, which will provide a similar framework to the TCFD, but with an aim to support corporate and financial institutions to assess, manage and report on their dependencies and impacts on nature.

The federal government welcomed the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation's selection of Montreal to host one of the two central offices of the new International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB). The government is committed to supporting the start-up of the Montreal office and positioning Canada as a leader in sustainability reporting.

THAWING PERMAFROST IN CANADA'S ARCTIC COASTAL COMMUNITIES

Warming caused by climate change will have a disproportionate impact on infrastructure in Canada's [Arctic coastal communities](#) due to the thawing of permafrost. Permafrost is a layer of earth beneath the surface that remains frozen for more than 2 consecutive years. As permafrost thaws, it can cause the surface to shift and destabilize. This in turn causes the foundation of buildings and other forms of infrastructure such as roads and airports to sink and crack, impacts water flow and absorption, and leaves shorelines more susceptible to erosion from wave activity. In regions such as Nunavut, where infrastructure has been designed specifically for stable permafrost conditions, significant investments will be needed to meet the infrastructure challenges posed by climate change.



GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND INNOVATION

Targets and indicators

By 2023 and each year thereafter until 2026, 30% of Sustainable Development Technology Canada's portfolio of SD Tech Fund-supported technologies are commercialized annually (Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry)

➤ **Percentage of SD Tech Fund-supported technologies commercialized (revenue derived from project technology)**

This indicator tracks the percentage of SD Tech Fund supported technologies commercialized (revenue derived from project technology). As of March 31, 2021, 32% of Sustainable Development Technology Canada's supported technologies have been commercialized. Commercialized projects represent those that have entered or were ready to enter the market, as of March 31 of the given fiscal year.

By March 31, 2026, 34,500 new electric vehicle chargers and 25 hydrogen refueling stations are completed where Canadians, live, work and play, including in public places, on-street, at multi-unit residential buildings, rural and remote locations and the workplace (Minister of Natural Resources)

➤ **Number of zero-emission vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations completed**

This indicator tracks the number of chargers and hydrogen refueling stations completed along major highways, and in rural and urban areas across Canada as a result of investments committed to in four previous budgets between 2016 to 2021. As of 2016, when electric vehicle and hydrogen refuelling infrastructure deployment programming was initiated, no Government of Canada funded chargers and stations were in place.

By March 31, 2027, contribute to the deployment of 50,000 new zero-emission vehicle chargers and refueling stations (Minister of Natural Resources)

The indicator below tracks the results of additional investments made through Budget 2022 to Natural Resources Canada and the Canada Infrastructure Bank to expand Canada's network of zero-emission vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations.

↳ **Number of zero-emission vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations added to Canada's network**

This indicator will track the number of chargers and hydrogen refueling stations added across Canada as a result of investments announced in Budget 2022 for Natural Resources Canada and the Canada Infrastructure Bank. No baseline data is available given this is new funding announced in 2022.

Natural Resources Canada will report on the results of this indicator in collaboration with the Canada Infrastructure Bank.

By fiscal year 2027 to 2028, the federal share of the value of green infrastructure projects approved under the Investing in Canada Plan will reach \$27.6 billion (Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities)

↳ **Value of green infrastructure projects approved under the Investing in Canada Plan**

This indicator tracks the Green Infrastructure Stream portion of the funding from the Investing in Canada Plan, which includes greenhouse gas mitigation, adaptation, resilience and disaster mitigation and environmental quality. As of April 29, 2022, 70% (\$19.4 billion) has been committed to approved projects under the Green Infrastructure Stream of the Investing in Canada Plan.

Short-term milestone supporting the electric vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations target and the new-zero emission vehicle chargers and refueling stations target

□ **Demonstrate electric and hydrogen vehicle infrastructure**

By the end of 2024, complete 5 to 8 demonstration projects to address barriers and create innovative solutions related to the implementation of electric and hydrogen vehicle infrastructure.

Short-term milestones supporting the green infrastructure target

□ **Publish national model codes**

By the end of 2025, on behalf of the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes, publish new versions of national model construction codes (National Building Code of Canada, National Fire Code of Canada, National Plumbing Code, and National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings). These new versions will continue to support adopting increasingly stringent model codes leading to adopting net-zero energy codes.

□ **Deliver standardization strategies**

By the end of 2026, more than 30 standardization strategies will be delivered under the Standards Council of Canada's renewed Standards to Support Resilience in Infrastructure Program (2021 to 2026), to boost infrastructure resilience and create stronger communities for Canadians.

■ **Enable new and revised codes, standards and guidelines and decision support tools for climate-resilient infrastructure**

By the end of 2026, enable additional climate change resiliency considerations to be incorporated into 3 Canadian Codes (National Building Code, Canadian Highway Bridge Design Code, and Canadian Electrical Code), and develop 4 new standards for resilient infrastructure, decision support tools for designing and manufacturing public infrastructure, and new guidance documents in flooding infrastructure and nature-based solutions.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

■ **Support research, development and demonstration of carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies**

By the end of 2026, support 65 to 100 research, development and demonstration projects related to CCUS technologies.

Implementation strategy supporting the electric vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations target

◆ **Invest in the deployment of electric vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations**

Support the deployment of zero-emission vehicle charging infrastructure in support of the commitment to add 34,500 new electric vehicle chargers and 25 hydrogen refueling stations along major highways, freight corridors, key metropolitan centres, and in public places, on-street, at apartment buildings, retail outlets, and the workplace.

Implementation strategy supporting the new-zero emission vehicle chargers and refueling stations target

◆ **Invest in the deployment of zero-emission vehicle and refueling infrastructure**

Support the deployment of large-scale zero-emission vehicle charging and refueling infrastructure in support of the commitment to add 50,000 new electric vehicle chargers and hydrogen stations to Canada's network.

Implementation strategies supporting the green infrastructure target

◆ **Develop and implement climate-resilient codes and standards**

Develop, update and implement national model construction codes for energy-efficient buildings, and codes, standards, and guidance for improved climate resilience of new and existing core public infrastructure.

◆ **Invest in green infrastructure**

Support and adopt green infrastructure, natural infrastructure projects to mitigate and adapt to climate change, protect the natural environment and drive the economy.



Implementation strategies supporting the SD tech fund target

◆ **Invest in deployment and adoption of clean technologies**

Support innovative clean technologies ready for deployment at commercial scale to strengthen Canadian innovation capacity, support small and medium sized clean technology companies to take Canadian ideas to market, and accelerate adoption of clean technologies across all sectors of the economy.

◆ **Invest in research, development and demonstration of clean technologies**

Support innovative projects and clean technologies across the economy, including in the heavy industry, life sciences, building materials, automotive, aerospace and agriculture sectors, to stimulate innovation and reduce domestic greenhouse gas emissions.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Attract and scale up sustainable finance in Canada**

Continue to take policy action to foster growth of a sustainable finance market in Canada.

◆ **Develop knowledge of clean technologies**

Develop understanding of the impact and benefits of clean technologies on the Canadian economy to ensure evidence-based policies and programs.

◆ **Implement the National Standards Strategy**

Engage stakeholders on key related standardization priority areas including climate change, mitigation, adaptation and resilience, as well as environmental, social and corporate governance. Engagements will occur through existing programs as well as the implementation of the newly approved National Standards Strategy.

◆ **Support voluntary action to adopt clean technologies**

Encourage businesses and organizations to adopt clean technologies and practices.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

◎ **Average percentage growth in R&D expenditures over pre-project baseline for Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) projects in their work phase**

The indicator consists of a calculation of the growth rate of R&D expenditures, from a 3-year pre-project baseline, to a point in time during a project's work phase. This growth rate is then averaged across SIF projects. For the FSDS, this rate will be produced only for a subset of SIF projects (for example, the cleantech projects where it is applicable). The SIF Net-Zero Accelerator initiative was just recently launched and projects are in their early stages. Preliminary data are expected for FY2022-23.

◎ **Capital expenditures directly related to Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF)-funded clean technology adoption projects**

On-project capital expenditures (CAPEX) will be measured for all SIF clients; this indicator will report specifically on on-project CAPEX for SIF projects that focus on cleantech adoption (for example, large emitter projects). The SIF Net-Zero Accelerator initiative was just recently launched and projects are in their early stages. Preliminary data are expected for FY2022-23.

◎ **Greenhouse gas emissions per dollar of value-added from the production of infrastructure assets**

This indicator tracks the greenhouse gas emissions per value-added of infrastructure construction. In 2020, the greenhouse gas emissions per value added in Canada for all assets was 0.3862 tonnes per thousand dollars.

◎ **Percentage of SIF projects that result in intellectual property (IP) protection**

SIF projects are on average around 3 to 5 years long (that is, the work phase is 3 to 5 years long). This indicator looks at the percentage of SIF-supported firms that, between 3 and 6 years following the beginning of their work phase, have filed for IP protection related to their project (that is, have sought IP protection for a project-related innovation). For the FSDS, the calculation of this indicator will be restricted to SIF-supported clean tech projects. The SIF Net-Zero Accelerator initiative was just recently launched and projects are in their early stages. Preliminary data are expected for FY2022–23.

◎ **Value of investments leveraged in clean technologies**

This indicator tracks the value of additional investments (public and private) that clean technology innovation projects receive as a result of funding from Sustainable Development Technology Canada. As of March 31, 2021, Sustainable Development Technology Canada had achieved a co-investment ratio of \$2.60 per \$1.00 invested.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: UPCYCLED ONIONS

The circular economy offers tremendous opportunities to turn waste into a new economic resource! In southern Ontario, the [RePurpose Incubator](#)—a program within Circular Opportunity Innovation Launchpad (COIL)—successfully identified a new upcycled value chain for 6,000 megatonnes of onion byproduct that was going to waste. Through several months of research, nutritional and environmental analysis as well as workshops, it was determined that an upcycled concentrated onion juice would be the highest-value economic and environmental opportunity that would address a previously-unidentified gap in the market. This innovative value chain has the potential—when fully implemented—to generate additional value of \$1.7 million per year. Also, the upcycled product will return 897,000 meal equivalents to the food system, and reduce (Scope 3) greenhouse gas emissions by about 795 tonnes per year of carbon dioxide equivalent based on the footprint used to grow the onions.

Source: Circular Opportunity Innovation Launchpad





GOAL 10

ADVANCE RECONCILIATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE INEQUALITY

Federal Perspective on SDG 10

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on taking action on inequality and advancing reconciliation with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities draws inspiration from [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 10.2: By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3: Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Social, economic, and environmental inequalities persist in Canada. These inequalities disproportionately affect people with multiple intersecting identity factors such as gender identity and expression, race and ethnicity, faith community, Indigeneity, disability, sexual orientation, and low socioeconomic status.

Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples is essential to addressing social, economic and environmental inequalities and achieving substantive equality. Urgent action is needed to close the social, economic, health, environmental protection, and educational gaps between Indigenous Peoples and the rest of Canada to ensure that everyone in Canada can enjoy the same quality of life, regardless of who they are or where they were born.

Achieving reconciliation goes beyond closing these gaps. First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities hold inherent, unique and constitutionally protected Aboriginal and Treaty rights under section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*. First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities must always be engaged in decisions about environmental management, infrastructure and natural resource development within their territories on a nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown and government-to-government basis, and in keeping with negotiated treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements that recognize and implement Indigenous rights.

Racialized Canadians ('visible minorities'), Black Canadians, and people with disabilities also face a number of socio-economic inequities. For instance, [Black Canadians](#) and [several other racialized groups](#), and [people with disabilities](#) generally have lower average earnings and higher unemployment rates compared to people in Canada who are neither visible minorities nor have disabilities.

Environmental inequality and injustice are also key manifestations of inequality within Canada. While climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution affect everyone in Canada, their effects are not evenly distributed. Low-income people in large urban centers will be disproportionately impacted by amplified heat waves. People employed in the agriculture sector may experience heat exhaustion and crop failures. Indigenous Peoples, particularly those who rely on land, water and ice for their traditional ways of life may experience catastrophic disruption. Persons with disabilities are disproportionally impacted by extreme weather events. Mitigating the effects of a changing environment in an inclusive manner will benefit everyone in Canada, especially people who are marginalized or at risk.

INTERGENERATIONAL EQUITY

Intergenerational equity—or the ability to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs—is a principle of the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*. It is about ensuring that future generations inherit a set of economic and environmental assets that are at least as good as those of the previous generation.

A stable climate, clean air and water, and healthy ecosystems (including sustainably managed forests, wildlife, and fisheries) provide the essential building blocks for all generations to meet their needs. Future generations in Canada (especially Indigenous Peoples and northerners) and around the world are at risk of inheriting many of these environmental assets in a worsened state due to climate change, pollution, and the destruction of species and ecosystems. Urgent action is needed to halt and reverse these trends so that future generations can meet their needs and aspirations.

Canada is promoting intergenerational equity through its measures to assess the state and value of ecosystems and the environment, among other actions. These include the [forthcoming Census of Environment](#), and the Natural Capital indicator being developed as part of [Canada's Quality of Life Framework](#).

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS ON 2SLGBTQI+ COMMUNITIES

Two Spirit, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Questioning and Intersex Plus (2SLGBTQI+) communities in Canada face social, economic, health, and legal inequalities as well as discrimination and stigmatization, all of which affect their ability to adapt and respond to a changing environment. Moreover, given that 25 to 40% of youth experiencing homelessness in Canada identify as belonging to 2SLGBTQI+ communities, extreme weather patterns related to climate change may disproportionately affect these groups.

Studies report that 2SLGBTQI+ people are more likely than others to be severely impacted by disasters, and may need extra help to cope with them. Prior to a disaster, members of the 2SLGBTQI+ and communities may not have access to the same supports and information as the general population because of potential exclusion, isolation, restricted social networks, and socioeconomic status. Following disasters, they may have difficulty finding access to shelters or face disrespect or harassment within them.

For these and other reasons, climate change adaptation, disaster prevention and response activities need to be accessible and appropriate for 2SLGBTQI+ communities. An important early step in preparing for these events is to ensure active engagement with local groups that represent and have experience working with 2SLGBTQI+ populations.



How the Government of Canada Contributes

The Government of Canada is moving forward on reconciliation with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, promoting diversity, equity and inclusion for groups facing discrimination and marginalization, and advancing environmental justice.

Canada's commitment to implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples reflects the importance of working collaboratively with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities to advance reconciliation and promote greater equality and prosperity for Indigenous Peoples and all Canadians. The Declaration notably affirms rights relating to conserving and protecting the environment on the lands and territories of Indigenous Peoples. It also highlights the importance of free, prior and informed consent and the effective and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples in all points of decisions that affect them, their communities and territories. Free, prior and informed consent is about the federal government working together with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities in good faith, partnership and respect, to achieve consensus on decisions affecting their rights and interests.

For Canada, treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements are a preferred means of advancing reconciliation. To reach agreements, Canada and Indigenous groups are exploring new ways of working together, including co-developing new approaches to recognize and implement Indigenous rights. This includes a shift toward negotiating incremental agreements that can address specific issues, such as the collaborative management of lands and resources. Canada is focused on flexible solutions that are responsive to the distinct needs of Indigenous groups and advance their visions for self-determination.

On June 21, 2021, [the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) (UN Declaration Act) received Royal Assent and immediately came into force, in keeping with [the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action](#) and [the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls' Calls for Justice](#). Through consultation and cooperation with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities on the development of an action plan, and through measures to ensure the consistency of federal laws with the UN Declaration Act, more specific approaches to implementing the UN Declaration Act will be developed over time.

In alignment with Canada's commitments under the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*, the Transformational Approach to Indigenous Data was approved, with \$81.5 million in 2021, to advance Indigenous data capacity and Data Sovereignty in support of the inherent strengths, resilience, and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples as a foundational component of Indigenous self-determination. In addition, the Government of Canada is taking action in the areas of health, education, water and wastewater on reserves, housing, and overrepresentation in the criminal justice system. See goals 3, 4, 6, 11 and 16 for more information.

The Government of Canada is also taking action to promote equality for Black, racialized, religious minority and 2SLGBTQI+ communities, and for persons with disabilities. In 2019, it established [Building a Foundation for Change: Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy, 2019–2022](#), which led to the creation of the Federal Anti-Racism Secretariat and to increasing the availability of disaggregated data. It recently launched [Canada's first Federal 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan... Building our future, with pride](#), and is currently developing a new Anti-Racism Strategy and National Action Plan on Combatting Hate, as well as a Disability Inclusion Action Plan. The latter includes the creation of a new Canadian Disability Benefit, a robust employment strategy for Canadians with disabilities, and ongoing work to develop a better process to determine eligibility for federal disability programs and benefits.

These efforts are supported by Statistics Canada's [Disaggregated Data Action Plan](#), which provides detailed statistical information and analyses to better understand the experiences and inequities facing groups such as women, Indigenous Peoples, racialized populations and people with disabilities. Statistics Canada's Centre for Gender, Diversity and Inclusion Statistics also [recently released a dataset](#) with nearly 100 indicators related to socioeconomic aspects of inclusion among racialized Canadians.

The Government of Canada is integrating anti-racism, equity and diversity and inclusion principles into its recruitment and promotion practices. These commitments are reflected in the Clerk of the Privy Council's [Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion in the Federal Public Service](#). This Call to Action has committed to hiring 5,000 new public servants with disabilities, and to ensuring that the proportion of visible minorities, Indigenous people, persons with disabilities, and women in [Government of Canada positions](#) meets or exceeds their [workforce availability](#).

The Government of Canada is taking steps to incorporate environmental equity considerations into legislation. On February 9, 2022, the Government of Canada [introduced a bill to enact a strengthened *Canadian Environmental Protection Act \(CEPA\)*](#), which recognizes that every individual in Canada has a right to a healthy environment (as provided under CEPA). As well, the government has [committed](#) to legislating the development of an environmental justice strategy, and to examining the links between race, socioeconomic status and exposure to environmental risk. This includes [expressing support](#) for [a private members' bill](#) that proposes to develop an environmental justice strategy that assesses, prevents and addresses environmental injustice.

PROMOTING OPPORTUNITY FOR BLACK CANADIANS AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN CANADA

As part of its agenda to address racial inequality, the Government of Canada is providing resources for Black and Indigenous business owners to engage in entrepreneurship through programs such as the [Black Entrepreneurship Program](#) and the [Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program](#).

In 2021, Canada launched its first-ever Black Entrepreneurship Program with an investment of more than \$400 million. Budget 2021 allocated an additional \$51.7 million over 4 years to support the program. Led by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and Canada's regional development agencies, the program provides loans of up to \$250,000 for Black business owners and entrepreneurs. It also provides financial support for not-for-profit organizations to offer training and mentorship to Black entrepreneurs, and to conduct research on barriers and limitations to business growth.

As part of the Government of Canada's recognition and support for the United Nations International Decade for People of African Descent, Budget 2019 allocated \$25 million over 5 years to establish the [Supporting Black Canadian Communities Initiative](#) to build capacity and foundational infrastructure and take measures to address inequities and systemic barriers faced by Canada's Black Communities. Budget 2021 allocated an additional \$100 million to this initiative to continue to support Black-led, Black-serving community-based organizations and \$200 million to endow a new Black-led Philanthropic Fund. An additional \$50 million, over two years, was allocated through Budget 2022 to continue empowering Black-led and Black-serving community organizations and to promote inclusiveness.

Budget 2021 allocated \$42 million to Indigenous Services Canada over 3 years to grow the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program. This Program enables Indigenous individual and community entrepreneurs to access affordable loans through Indigenous financial institutions (Aboriginal Financial Institutions and Métis Capital Corporations) to support them to start and grow their businesses. The program also provides non-repayable equity support for Indigenous entrepreneurs to meet the requirements for commercial loans, and provides business support services for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis entrepreneurs.

ADVANCING RECONCILIATION WITH FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS COMMUNITIES

Target and indicator

Between 2023 and 2026, and every year on an ongoing basis, develop and table annual progress reports on implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada)

📌 **Publication of annual progress reports on implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act***

This indicator tracks the publication of annual reports regarding progress made on implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UN Declaration Act). The Government of Canada will work with First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities to develop and complete the second annual progress report by June 2023. These reports will take stock of progress made in implementing the UN Declaration Act, including measures outlined in the Action Plan as well as measures to ensure federal laws are consistent with the UN Declaration.

Short-term milestone supporting the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* target

■ **Co-develop an Action Plan for the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* with Indigenous Partners**

By June 2023, co-develop an Action Plan for the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UN Declaration Act) with First Nations, Inuit and Métis partners. The Action Plan will advance the objectives of the UN Declaration and is expected to include measures to ensure that federal laws are consistent with it.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

■ **Collaborate with Indigenous Peoples in fisheries management**

By the end of 2026, and reported annually, implement at least 382 fisheries agreements or arrangements involving Indigenous communities/organizations, and ensure that at least 506 Indigenous people receive training and at least 4,760 Indigenous people receive employment through these fisheries agreements or arrangements.

Implementation strategy supporting the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* target

◆ **Implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act***

The Government of Canada will work to implement the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#), in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Peoples. Federal organizations will support and implement the measures identified in the UN Declaration Act Action Plan, in accordance with their own mandates and the guidance provided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act Implementation Secretariat.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Co-manage natural resources, collaborate, and share benefits with Indigenous Peoples**

Work with Indigenous Peoples on a nation-to-nation, Inuit-Crown and government-to-government basis to sustainably co-manage the environment, natural resources, and heritage spaces, including through negotiated treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements that recognize and implement Indigenous rights. This includes measures such as: natural resource ownership agreements and partnerships; Indigenous-led economic development projects; establishing cooperative management structures; involving Indigenous Peoples in the impact assessment of designated projects; promoting collaborative fisheries agreements; and undertaking collaborative research and innovation.

◆ **Increase Indigenous employment in the federal public service**

Implement the [Many Voices One Mind: a Pathway to Reconciliation](#), a whole-of-government strategy for reducing and removing barriers to public service employment encountered by Indigenous Peoples. The Government of Canada will continue its efforts under the Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion to appoint, sponsor, support, and recruit Indigenous employees and candidates to leadership roles in the federal public service.

◆ **Publish the National Pollutant Release Inventory Indigenous Series**

Continue to communicate with Canadians through the National Pollutant Release Inventory Indigenous Series to better understand the environmental challenges facing Indigenous communities across Canada related to air, water, and land pollutants.

◆ **Support economic development and entrepreneurship in Indigenous communities**

Provide financial support, business advisory services, mentorship, and training opportunities for Indigenous entrepreneurs. Work in collaboration with First Nations to ensure an enabling regulatory and legislative environment for economic development on reserves. Use federal programming to advance economic opportunities in Indigenous communities, and increase economic capacity supports, including specialized training opportunities delivered by Indigenous-led organizations. Support a new Indigenous Tourism Fund to help the Indigenous tourism industry recover from the pandemic and position itself for long-term, sustainable growth. Continue to implement the first Social Innovation and Social Finance Strategy to support social purpose organizations—including Indigenous economic actors—to access flexible financing opportunities that enable them to grow and enhance their impacts.

TAKING ACTION ON INEQUALITY

Target and indicator

Each year, the federal public service meets or surpasses the workforce availability for women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority (President of the Treasury Board)

➤ **Percentage of employees who are women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority**

This indicator tracks the percentage of employees (compared with workforce availability) who are women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority. On March 31, 2021: women represented 55.6% of employees when the workforce availability was 52.7%, Indigenous employees represented 5.2% of employees when the workforce availability was 4.0%, persons with a disability represented 5.6% of employees when the workforce availability was 9.0%, and members of a visible minority represented 18.9% of employees when the workforce availability was 15.5%.

Short-term milestone supporting the diversity, equity, and inclusion target

□ **Hire 5,000 new public servants with disabilities**

By the end of 2025, hire 5,000 new public servants with disabilities to help improve the representation rate of employees with disabilities at all levels of the federal public service.

Implementation strategies supporting the diversity, equity, and inclusion target

◆ **Advance gender equality in the Government of Canada**

Take action on gender equality in the federal government through measures such as: advancing a modernized senior leadership strategy for the federal public service that reinforces equity, diversity, and inclusion in leadership culture; advancing the implementation of the *Pay Equity Act* across federal public service workplaces; and continuing to take action to ensure that federal public service workplaces are free from harassment and violence.

◆ **Foster diversity, inclusion and accessibility in the federal public service**

To foster greater diversity, inclusion, and accessibility in the public service, the Government of Canada will focus on generating and publishing data for a more accurate picture of representation gaps; increasing the diversity of senior leaders of the public service; ensuring the right benchmarks for diversity; addressing systemic barriers; and engagement and awareness. The Government of Canada will also continue its efforts under the Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion to appoint, sponsor, support, and recruit visible minority employees and candidates to leadership roles in the public service. It will also continue to implement the Accessibility Strategy for the Public Service of Canada.

◆ **Implement the Disaggregated Data Action Plan to fill data and knowledge gaps on inequalities**

Support more representative data collection, enhance statistics on diverse populations, support efforts to address systemic racism and gender gaps—including the power gaps between men and women—and bring equity and inclusion considerations into decision making.

◆ **Invest in targeted scholarships**

The three federal granting councils will provide ongoing support to targeted scholarships and fellowships for promising Black student researchers.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Implement the 50–30 Challenge**

Support diversity and inclusive workplaces through the 50–30 Challenge. The program asks that organizations aspire to two goals, while highlighting the benefits of giving all Canadians a seat at the table:

1. Gender parity (“50%” women and/or non-binary people) on Canadian board(s) and/or senior management
2. Significant representation (“30%”) of other equity-deserving groups on Canadian board(s) and senior management: Racialized, Black, and/or People of Colour (“Visible Minorities”), Persons with disabilities (including invisible and episodic disabilities), 2SLGBTQI+ and/or gender and sexually diverse individuals, and Indigenous Peoples, including those that identify as First Nations Peoples, Métis communities, and Inuit

◆ **Implement the Federal 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan**

Support a fairer and more equal Canada for 2SLGBTQI+ Canadians by implementing the Federal 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan.

◆ **Invest in targeted scholarships**

The three federal granting councils will provide ongoing support to targeted scholarships and fellowships for promising Black student researchers.

◆ **Support accessibility and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities**

Through the Enabling Accessibility Fund, provide funding to support the capital costs of construction, renovation, and retrofit projects that improve physical accessibility and safety for persons with disabilities in Canadian communities and workplaces. Implement an employment strategy for persons with disabilities, resourced through Employment and Social Development Canada’s Opportunities Fund for Persons with Disabilities. The Opportunities Fund financially supports projects offering a range of activities and supports for persons with disabilities to find and maintain good jobs, become self-employed, or advance in their careers.

◆ **Support entrepreneurship and community development in Black communities**

Financially support and empower Black-led and Black-serving entrepreneurs, businesses and community organizations, through measures such as the Black Entrepreneurship Program, the Supporting Black Canadian Communities Initiative, and the Black-led Philanthropic Endowment Fund.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicator below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

◎ **Proportion of the population reporting discrimination or unfair treatment**

This indicator measures the proportion of the population reporting discrimination or unfair treatment (specifically, hate crimes). Hate crimes refer to criminal offences motivated by bias, prejudice, or hate based on race, national or ethnic origin, language, colour, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor, such as profession or political beliefs. As of 2019, police reported that 5.2 out of every 100,000 Canadians were victims of hate crimes.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: TAMARACK INSTITUTE

For over 20 years, Tamarack Institute has supported communities to reduce and ultimately end poverty locally through collaborative strategies that engage across sectors and [centre the voices of people with lived/living experience](#). Inspired by the success of the [Communities Ending Poverty](#) campaign, Tamarack launched a new initiative in 2021 focused on Climate and the SDGs to support communities to adopt a shared vision and common agenda when it comes to advancing a just and equitable climate transition locally. Climate change is disproportionately affecting equity deserving groups and communities, meaning that any climate action pursued needs to intentionally reduce inequalities and centre equity, justice and reconciliation. This approach is central to the work of [Community Climate Transitions](#), which in 2022 brought 19 communities together from across Canada through the [Climate Transitions Cohort](#) and co-hosts a [Community of Practice on Localizing the SDGs](#) alongside [Sustainable Development Solutions Network Canada](#). The City of Victoria, a member Tamarack's Climate Transitions Cohort, is embedding equity into climate action through engagement for development of the City's forthcoming Climate Change Adaptation Plan. This work involves collaborating across City departments through a newly formed Climate and Equity Community of Practice as well as connecting with the broader community through targeted and purposeful engagement on how organizations and individuals can be empowered to lead climate adaptation actions.

Source: [Tamarack Institute](#)

PARTNER PERSPECTIVE: NATIVE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (NWAC) ON REAFFIRMING TRADITIONAL UNDERSTANDINGS OF GENDER DIVERSITY IN FIRST NATIONS, INUIT, AND MÉTIS COMMUNITIES

Gender diversity and equality are important components to First Nations, Inuit, and Métis cultures, yet are understood in different ways across cultures and communities. While NWAC does not speak for all Indigenous women or Indigenous communities, it believes in the importance of reaffirming traditional understandings of gender diversity in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities.

“Two spirit” is a translation of the Anishinaabemowin (Ojibwe) term *niizh manidoowag*, referring to a person who identifies as having both a feminine and a masculine spirit and is used by some Indigenous people to describe their sexual, gender and/or spiritual identity. “Two spirit” is an umbrella term that may encompass same-sex attraction and a wide variety of gender variance, including people who might be described in Western culture as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, genderqueer or who have multiple gender identities.

Historically, two spirit people were seen, loved, and respected in most Indigenous communities, and many held important roles within their tribes such as chiefs, medicine people, marriage counsellors, caregivers, protectors, and knowledge keepers.

First Nations

The teachings, meanings, roles, and responsibilities related to being two spirit are specific to individual First Nations communities. The diverse understandings of being two spirit are also reflected in language: the Lakota's *winkt* or the Diné's *nàdleehé* both refer to men who fill social roles associated with women, while the Mi'kmaq phrase *Geenumu Gessalagee* refers only to sexuality, translating into “he loves men”

Inuit

In Inuit culture, the focus is on the roles and responsibilities of the individual rather than the notion of roles based on sexual or gender identification. Historically, Inuit have not identified as two spirit as many First Nations have done, but there is a legacy of “third genders” in Inuit culture. A man who dressed as a woman was called a *choupan*, and these individuals often became shamans. Although some aspects of Inuit culture, gender equality and diversity have been lost due to colonization and Christianization, Inuit women and girls are reclaiming various aspects of sexuality and gender equality through revitalization of language, drum dancing, tattooing, and throat singing.

Métis

The traditional Métis language, Michif, is a unique and complex blend of French and Cree languages. Emerging from Métis core values, Métis culture was historically egalitarian: Métis women were the key pillars of their communities and were the providers for their immediate and extended families. Gender-diverse and two spirit people also held important community roles and positions. Colonization deprived Métis women and gender-diverse people of these valued social roles. However, Métis two spirit people and organizations such as Two Spirit Michif are revitalizing Métis understandings of gender and sexual diversity.

Source: Native Women's Association of Canada

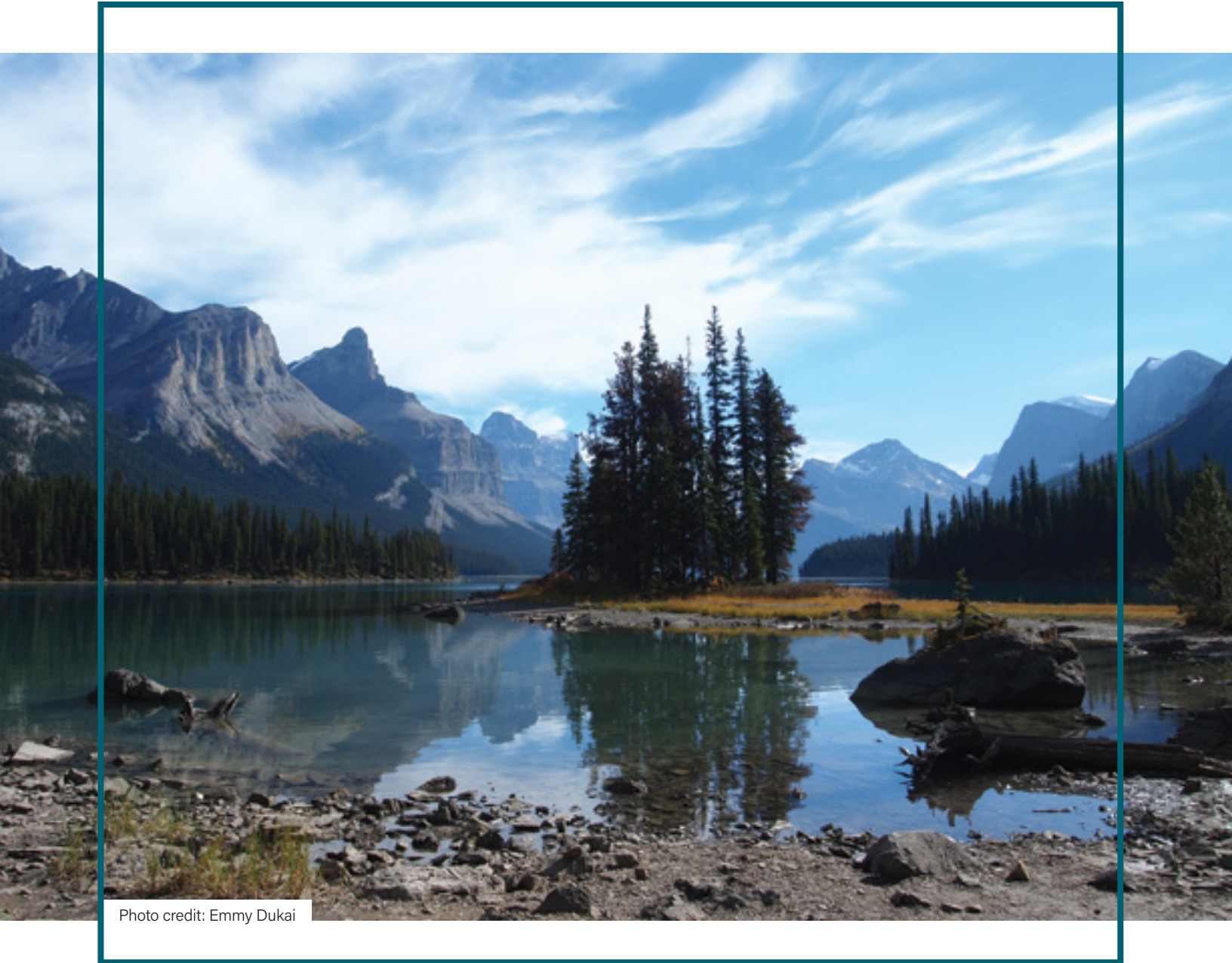


Photo credit: Emmy Dukai



Photo credit: Sophie Deschamps/©Parks Canada



GOAL 11

IMPROVE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CLEAN AIR, TRANSPORTATION, PARKS, AND GREEN SPACES, AS WELL AS CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CANADA

Federal Perspective on SDG 11

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on promoting public transit and active transportation, providing access to affordable housing, maintaining and improving air quality, and helping Canadians get out in nature supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

- 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.3: By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4: Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage
- 11.6: By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 11.7: By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

In Canada, making cities and communities sustainable means improving access to transportation, parks and green spaces, as well as cultural heritage, clean air and affordable housing.

The percentage of households in core housing need, which measures progress against Sustainable Development Goal 11.1, shows housing challenges across Canada. A household is said to be in “core housing need” if its housing falls below at least one of the adequacy, affordability or suitability standards and the household would have to spend 30% or more of its total before-tax income to pay the median rent of alternative local housing that is acceptable (i.e., meets all three housing standards). In 2018, more than 11% of Canadian households were living in Core Housing Need. [Many Canadians](#) today experience or are at risk of homelessness, and otherwise face challenges with accessing acceptable housing. These challenges are exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has disproportionately negatively affected disadvantaged groups, and have continued to worsen since the COVID pandemic began.



Increased public transit and opportunities for active transportation support the transition to a net-zero economy by reducing air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and urban congestion. They also support economic growth by enabling greater access to employment as well as other opportunities and services. The COVID-19 pandemic has affected transit systems across Canada. Transit ridership dropped significantly in spring 2020 and has remained below pre-pandemic levels, reducing revenues for many cities and communities. Nevertheless, public transit and opportunities for active transportation are improving in Canada, with several light rail transit projects currently underway in Canadian cities. Cycling networks are also expanding and pedestrian-friendly streets are becoming more common.

Improving air quality is an important part of making cities more sustainable. In 2020–2021, it was estimated that air pollution contributed to 42 premature deaths per 100,000 Canadians every year. [Air pollution](#) also worsens health issues, such as asthma, for millions of Canadians. The total economic cost of all health impacts attributed to air pollution is an estimated \$120 billion per year from issues such as medical costs and reduced workplace productivity. Reducing air pollution is also important for protecting food security, land use, and cultural activities, which are critical to the mental and physical health of Canadians.

Making cities and communities more sustainable also means providing access to green spaces. [Most Canadians](#) agree that access to community green space is important to their quality of life and three quarters say that their local green space could benefit from improvement. Canadians living in communities with populations of less than 10,000 experience more [barriers](#) to accessing physical activity than those in larger communities with populations of 250,000 or greater. This means that rural Canadians currently experience greater barriers to accessing green spaces than urban Canadians do, including lack of sidewalks, lack of street lighting, and lack of access to facilities and transportation. These gaps in infrastructure make it harder for those living in rural areas to undertake active transportation. Nature trails are generally free to use, making them an excellent opportunity to advance equity of access to green spaces. Improving access to green spaces also promotes co-benefits for mental and physical health and quality of life, as well as a natural way to cool cities from extreme temperatures as well as promote and maintain biodiversity.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

The Government of Canada is committed to addressing homelessness and ensuring affordable housing for all Canadians. It launched the [National Housing Strategy](#) in 2017 and introduced Canada's first [Poverty Reduction Strategy](#) in 2018 (updated in 2020) to reduce poverty and homelessness.

In April 2022, the federal Budget introduced [new measures](#) that will address homelessness and make housing more affordable across the country by:

- putting Canada on the path to double housing construction over the next decade
- helping Canadians buy their first home
- protecting buyers and renters
- curbing unfair practices that drive up housing prices
- continuing to prevent and reduce homelessness and support housing affordability, particularly for the most vulnerable
- addressing the housing needs of Indigenous Peoples

Everyone should have a place to call home, yet access to affordable and acceptable housing is becoming increasingly challenging for many Canadians. Housing affordability issues disproportionately impact low-income and equity-seeking groups. Demand for all types of housing has increased, and more housing, including affordable housing, must be created to address housing needs, especially in fast-growing cities.

Building more homes and making housing more affordable across the country are priorities for the Government of Canada, and will contribute to inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable communities. The federal government has re-engaged in affordable housing through the National Housing Strategy, which provides a platform for the public, private and non-profit sectors to work together to provide more Canadians with a place to call home.

In the Indigenous context, during the spring and summer of 2022, the government led a distinctions-based engagement process to understand infrastructure needs in Indigenous communities. The results of this engagement will provide a community-defined assessment of the gap between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities in Canada and support the co-development of infrastructure plans to address critical needs in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities. Budget 2022 also announced \$4 billion over seven years, starting in 2022–23, to accelerate work in closing Indigenous housing gaps for First Nations on reserve communities, First Nations Self-Governing and Modern Treaty Holder communities, as well as Inuit and Métis communities.



Photo credit: Rhonda Steed

The Government of Canada is working with partners to ensure that cities and communities are resilient and sustainable. The [Permanent Public Transit Fund](#) will support new subway lines, light-rail transit and streetcars, electric buses, active transportation infrastructure, and improved rural transit. This will create affordable commuting options and reduce Canada's emissions. It will also provide local governments with predictable transit funding.

Electrification of public transit fleets can be challenging due to the complexities of converting transit systems to a new technology, which involves significant upfront costs associated with zero emission buses and related infrastructure. To bridge this gap, the \$2.75 billion [Zero Emission Transit Fund](#) offers support to public transit and school bus operators electrifying their fleets.

In addition, the Government of Canada has released its first [National Active Transportation Strategy](#) and launched the Active Transportation Fund, which will help build new and expanded networks of pathways, bike lanes, trails and pedestrian bridges and undertake planning studies. This will provide tangible benefits to communities by shortening commute times for families, promoting healthier lifestyles, cutting air and noise pollution, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The new [Natural Infrastructure Fund](#) supports projects related to local parks, green spaces, and waterfronts as well as design elements that enhance access to nature. Design elements may include walkways, ramps, signage, lighting, garbage bins, benches, and multi-functional piers. Natural features will also support biodiversity goals and targets by providing wildlife habitat, resources, and connectivity, and these projects can provide public education opportunities related to natural processes and species.

[The Green Municipal Fund](#) (GMF) supports innovative and replicable municipal environmental projects through grants, loans, capacity building, and knowledge sharing. With GMF support, municipalities and their partners can pursue plans, studies, pilots, and capital projects across energy, transportation, waste and land use, improving energy efficiency, reducing pollution, and delivering triple bottom line benefits to communities across Canada. Since its original endowment in 2000, the GMF has grown into a \$1 billion revolving fund administered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. GMF used the investment of \$950 million from Budget 2019 to create three new energy efficiency funding offers and endow 7 local climate hubs through the Low Carbon Cities Canada initiative.

BACK TO THE LAND

Back to the Land initiatives help further a connection between Indigenous communities and their ancestral land. By bringing Indigenous Peoples closer to the land culturally, socially and spiritually, Back to the Land initiatives aid in maintaining sustainable land-use practices, support environmental conservation, and even promote social and psychological well-being. By supporting Back to the Land initiatives the Government of Canada can ensure these benefits are maintained, while also helping to preserve Indigenous cultural heritage and practices. The Mental Health Innovation Network's Going Off, Growing Strong program has helped socially-isolated Inuit youth connect with their community and cultural heritage and build strong relationships. This has resulted in drastically reduced rates of youth suicide through land-based activities such as hunting, fishing, and gathering, all of which build connections between Indigenous Peoples with their communities and the land. Back to the Land initiatives respect the rights, responsibilities, needs, and unique perspectives of Indigenous Peoples.



The Government of Canada is also committed to improving air quality through the Air Quality Management System. A key element of this approach is the [Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards](#), which are in place for 4 air pollutants—sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, fine particulate matter, and ground-level ozone—to protect human health and the environment and to drive continuous improvement in air quality across Canada. The Government of Canada also works to address air pollutant emissions from industrial sectors and equipment, the transportation sector, and consumer and commercial products that are used every day.

The Government of Canada works with other countries to address air pollution originating from outside its borders through international agreements such as the Canada-United States Air Quality Agreement and the [Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution and its Gothenburg Protocol](#).

The Government of Canada also provides opportunities for Canadians to get out into nature and experience Canada's cultural heritage, including through Canada's network of national parks, national wildlife areas, migratory bird sanctuaries, national historic sites, and other protected areas. The government has launched a new [National Urban Parks](#) program to create a network of national urban parks in collaboration with local authorities, Indigenous groups, and stakeholders with the goal of protecting biodiversity, supporting health and well-being, advancing reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples, and connecting Canadians with nature.

Internationally, the Government of Canada adopted the [New Urban Agenda](#) at the United Nations 2016 Habitat III Summit in Ecuador. This will strengthen the commitment to make a meaningful contribution to the sustainable development of towns, cities and human settlements for the next 20 years.

DIFFERENCES IN EXPOSURE TO AIR POLLUTANTS

Canadians are exposed to varying levels of [air pollution](#) that depend on factors such as the proximity to emissions sources and the long-range transport of pollutants by wind. The highest concentrations of most [air pollutants](#) are found around Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas, with the Windsor to Québec City corridor generally having the highest levels of air pollution. This is primarily due to the [large concentration of population](#) and associated emissions sources, such as cars, trucks and industry, as well as the transport of air pollutants over long distances by wind from the United States. Exposure to air pollutants is particularly felt amongst visible minority and immigrant populations living in Canada's largest cities. Additionally, those living in areas impacted by wildfire smoke can experience higher levels of air pollution.

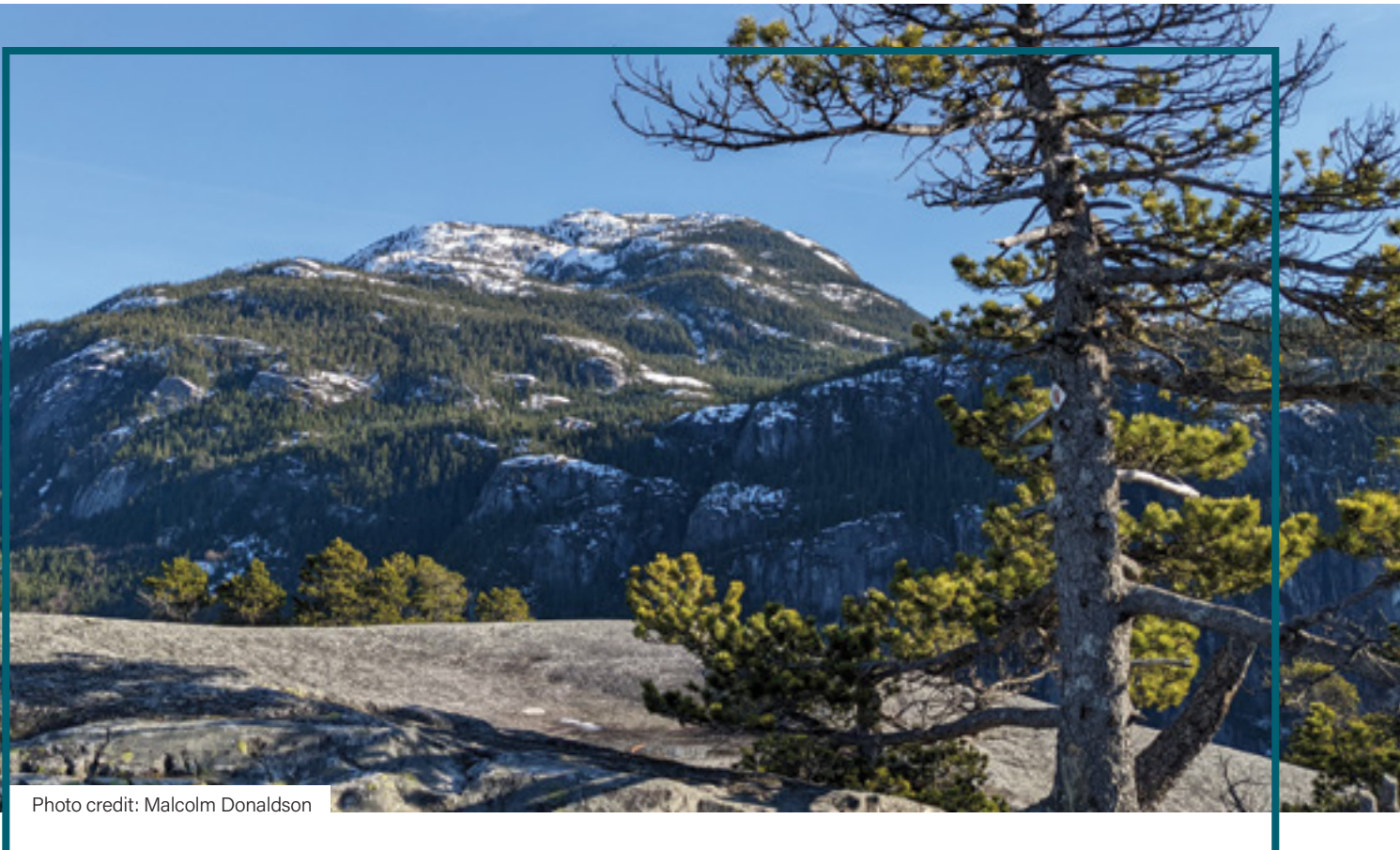


Photo credit: Malcolm Donaldson

AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS

Targets and indicators

By 2028, reduce chronic homelessness by 50% (Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion)

➤ Growth rate of people experiencing chronic homelessness

This indicator measures the growth rate of people experiencing chronic homelessness. It refers to individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness and who meet at least one of the following criteria:

- they have had a total of at least 6 months (180 days) of homelessness over the past year
- they have had recurrent experiences of homelessness over the past 3 years, with a cumulative duration of at least 18 months (546 days)

The number of people who are estimated to be chronically homeless increased by 14.7% between 2016 and 2019 (26,083 to 29,927).

By 2028, reduce or eliminate housing need for 530,000 households (Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion)

➤ Households whose housing need was reduced or eliminated

The Housing Need indicator is used to measure the change in severity of need of a household with respect to affordability, suitability, and adequacy resulting from a program intervention, where:

- Affordability: housing costs to the household with a goal of less than 30% of the total before-tax household income
- Suitability: housing has enough bedrooms for the size and composition of households, according to the National Occupancy Standard
- Adequacy: condition of the housing does not require any major repairs

As of June 30, 2022, the National Housing Strategy (NHS) has reduced housing need for 204,725 households.

Short-term milestones supporting the reducing chronic homelessness target

❑ Launch a new Veteran Homelessness Program

By the end of 2023–2024, launch a new Veterans Homelessness program that will provide services and rent supplements to veterans experiencing homelessness in partnership with community organizations.

❑ Make progress on reducing chronic homelessness

Reduce chronic homelessness by at least 31% by March 2024.

Implementation strategy supporting the reducing chronic homelessness target

◆ Prevent and address homelessness

Ensure that urban, Indigenous, territorial, rural and remote communities have the support they need to continue to prevent and reduce homelessness by investing in programs and research that help in addressing homelessness.

Implementation strategies supporting the reduction or elimination of housing need for 530,000 households target

◆ Implement the National Housing Strategy

In addition to providing direct assistance to households in housing need, programs support innovative housing solutions, share knowledge and research, seek to learn from those with lived experience in housing need and adopt a “whole-of-government” approach that aligns housing with other important goals like creating jobs, increasing access to healthcare and education, and preventing violence against women. Funding through the National Housing Strategy also supports improved homeownership options for Canadians.

◆ Support affordable housing and related infrastructure for Indigenous communities and communities in the North

Work with provincial, territorial, federal and Indigenous partners to ensure long-term, sustainable and predictable funding to support affordable housing and related infrastructure both north and south of 60, and accelerate work to close gaps in Indigenous housing and infrastructure.

PUBLIC TRANSIT AND ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION

Target and indicator

By 2030, 22% of commuters use public transit or active transportation (Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities)

↘ Population using public transit or active transportation

This indicator tracks the percentage of the population using public transit or active transportation for commuting. In 2016, 19.3% of commuters used public transit or active transportation.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

□ Support the purchase of zero-emission buses

By the end of 2026, support the purchase of 5000 zero-emission buses and the necessary supporting infrastructure.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ Invest in public transit and active transportation

Invest in long-term public transit, rural transit and active transportation solutions to provide reliable, fast, affordable and clean ways for people to get around.

AIR QUALITY

Target and indicator

Increase the percentage of the population across Canada living in areas where air pollutant concentrations are less than or equal to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards from 60% in 2005 to 85% in 2030 (Minister of Environment and Climate Change; Minister of Health)

▾ Population exposure to outdoor air pollutants

This indicator tracks the proportion of the Canadian population living in areas where outdoor concentrations of air pollutants are less than or equal to the 2020 Canadian Air Ambient Quality Standards. Between the first (2005 to 2007) and most recent (2016 to 2018) reporting periods, the percentage of Canadians living in areas where outdoor concentrations of air pollutants were less than or equal to the 2020 Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards increased from 60 to 68%.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

▣ Maintain reduced air pollutant emission levels

Canada has achieved its 2020 air pollutant emission reduction commitments under the amended Gothenburg Protocol. These commitments are for 2020 and beyond, and must be maintained on a yearly basis. Over the course of this strategy and beyond, air pollutant emission levels will therefore be maintained at or below the targets in the amended Gothenburg Protocol for sulphur dioxide (55% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020), nitrogen oxides (35% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020), volatile organic compounds (20% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020), and fine particulate matter (25% reduction from 2005 levels by 2020).

▣ Strengthen Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards

By the end of 2025, strengthened Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards will be in place for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone and fine particulate matter.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ Develop, administer and enforce measures addressing air pollution

Develop, administer, and enforce regulatory and non-regulatory measures that reduce the impacts of air pollution on the environment and human health.

◆ Work with partners to address air pollution

Work collaboratively with provinces, territories, and stakeholders to develop and regularly update the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards and associated tools and guidance.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ Encourage communities across Canada to innovate

Empower communities to adopt technology, data and innovative solutions to make improvements in quality of life and community infrastructure.

◆ Inform Canadians about air quality

Help Canadians make informed decisions related to their health and the environment by providing them with up to date and accurate information on local outdoor air quality and strategies to improve their indoor air quality.

◆ Research the impacts of air pollution

Support research that will enable Canadians and scientists to gain a better understanding of the impacts of air pollution on ecosystems, wildlife, and human health.

GREEN SPACES, CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Targets and indicators

Designate national urban parks as part of a network, with a target of up to 6 new national urban parks by 2026 and a total of 15 new national urban parks by 2030 (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

↘ Designation of new national urban parks

This indicator tracks the designation of national urban parks as part of a national network. The Rouge National Urban Park in the Greater Toronto Area was established in 2015 by Parks Canada, and as of January 2022, is Parks Canada's only federally owned and operated national urban park.

By 2026, support at least 23.7 million visitors annually to Parks Canada places (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

↘ Number of visits to Parks Canada places

This indicator tracks the number of visitors to Parks Canada places. In 2019 to 2020 Parks Canada places hosted 24.9 million visitors, however visitation declined to 17 million in 2020 to 2021 as a result of COVID-19 public health measures and closures. This number began trending upwards again in 2021 to 2022 with 21.6 million visitors reported.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

□ Increase visitation to national wildlife areas

By March 31, 2023, increase annual visitation to the 10 national wildlife areas that are part of the Connecting Canadians to Nature Initiative.

Implementation strategy supporting the designation of national urban parks target

◆ Develop green spaces close to urban centres

Develop green spaces in or close to urban centres and facilitate access to them.

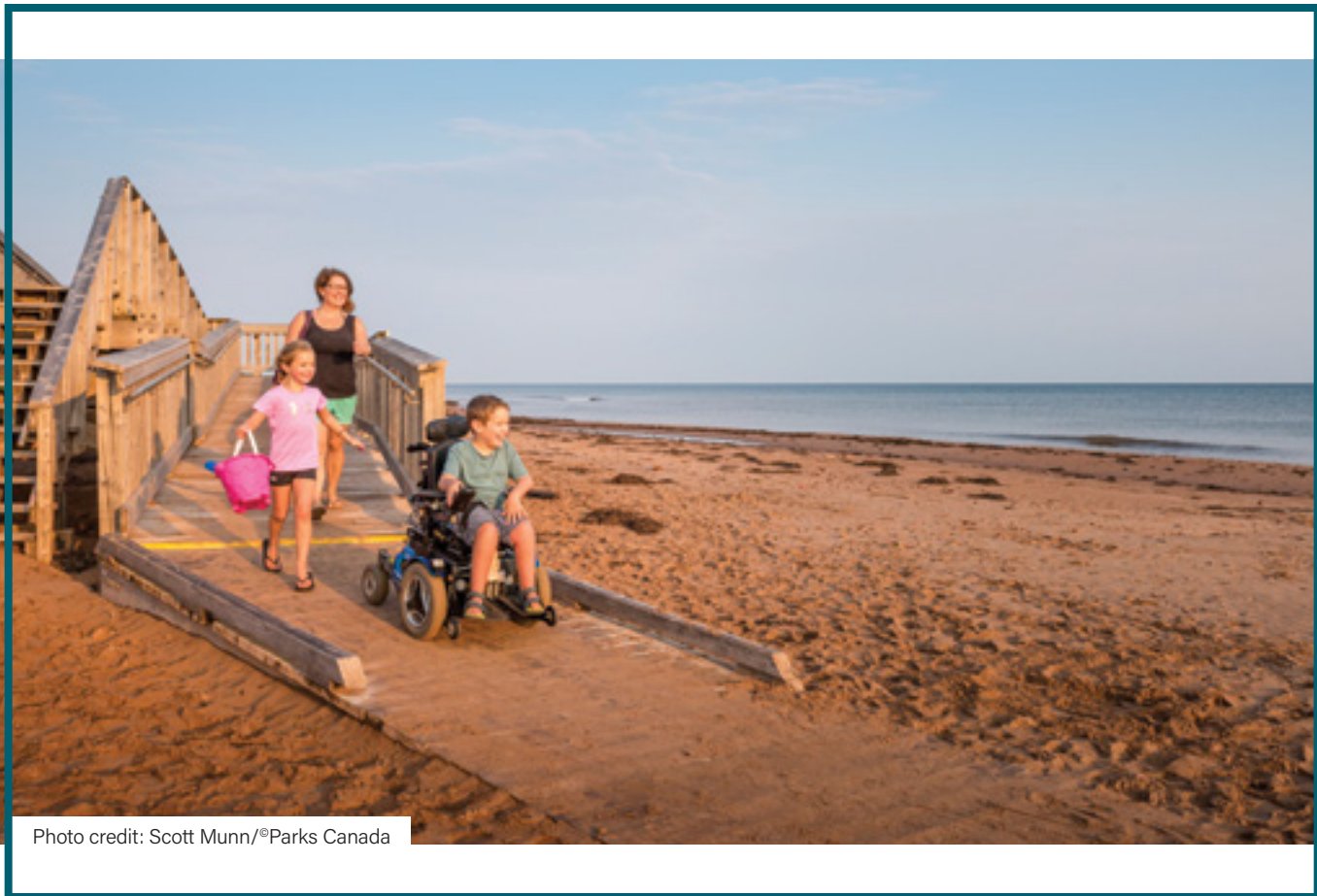


Photo credit: Scott Munn/©Parks Canada

Implementation strategies supporting the visitation to parks Canada heritage places target

◆ Enhance visitor experience in parks and historic places

Encourage Canadians to visit their national parks and historic places, experience the outdoors and learn more about the environment, history and culture. Provide opportunities to foster a connection to nature and culture by expanding and enhancing programs and services (for example, citizen science and conservation management programs) that meet the needs of visitors and facilitate positive and memorable experiences.

◆ Promote access to green space, cultural and natural heritage

Provide opportunities to connect with nature, green spaces, trail networks and culture.

Implementation strategy supporting the goal

◆ Work with partners on conservation

Engage with Indigenous Peoples, partners and the public and in stewardship activities to protect and conserve cultural and natural space as well as wildlife species and their habitat.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

🕒 **Air quality**

Air quality indicators present the concentrations of 5 key air pollutants for Canada. Between 2002 and 2016:

- nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, volatile organic compounds, and peak ground-level ozone concentrations decreased
- average ground-level ozone concentrations showed almost no change
- fine particulate matter concentrations exhibited variable results

🕒 **Emissions of harmful substances to air**

This indicator tracks human-related emissions to air of mercury, lead, cadmium, and their compounds. These substances may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment and constitute a danger to human life or health.

- mercury, lead and cadmium emissions decreased by 91%, 89% and 95%, respectively, between 1990 and 2020
- the decrease in emissions came mostly from large reductions in the non-ferrous refining and smelting industry

🕒 **Population living close to a public transit stop**

This indicator tracks the percentage of the population living within 500 metres of a public transit stop. In 2016, 86.5% of Canadians living in large urban centres (those with a population of at least 100,000 with at least 50,000 living in the core; referred to as census metropolitan areas) had access to public transportation.

🕒 **Proximity to neighbourhood parks**

This indicator tracks proximity to neighborhood parks. In 2019, 90% of Canadians reported having a park or green space within a 10-minute journey from their home (93% in large urban areas, and 82% in smaller cities, towns, and rural areas).

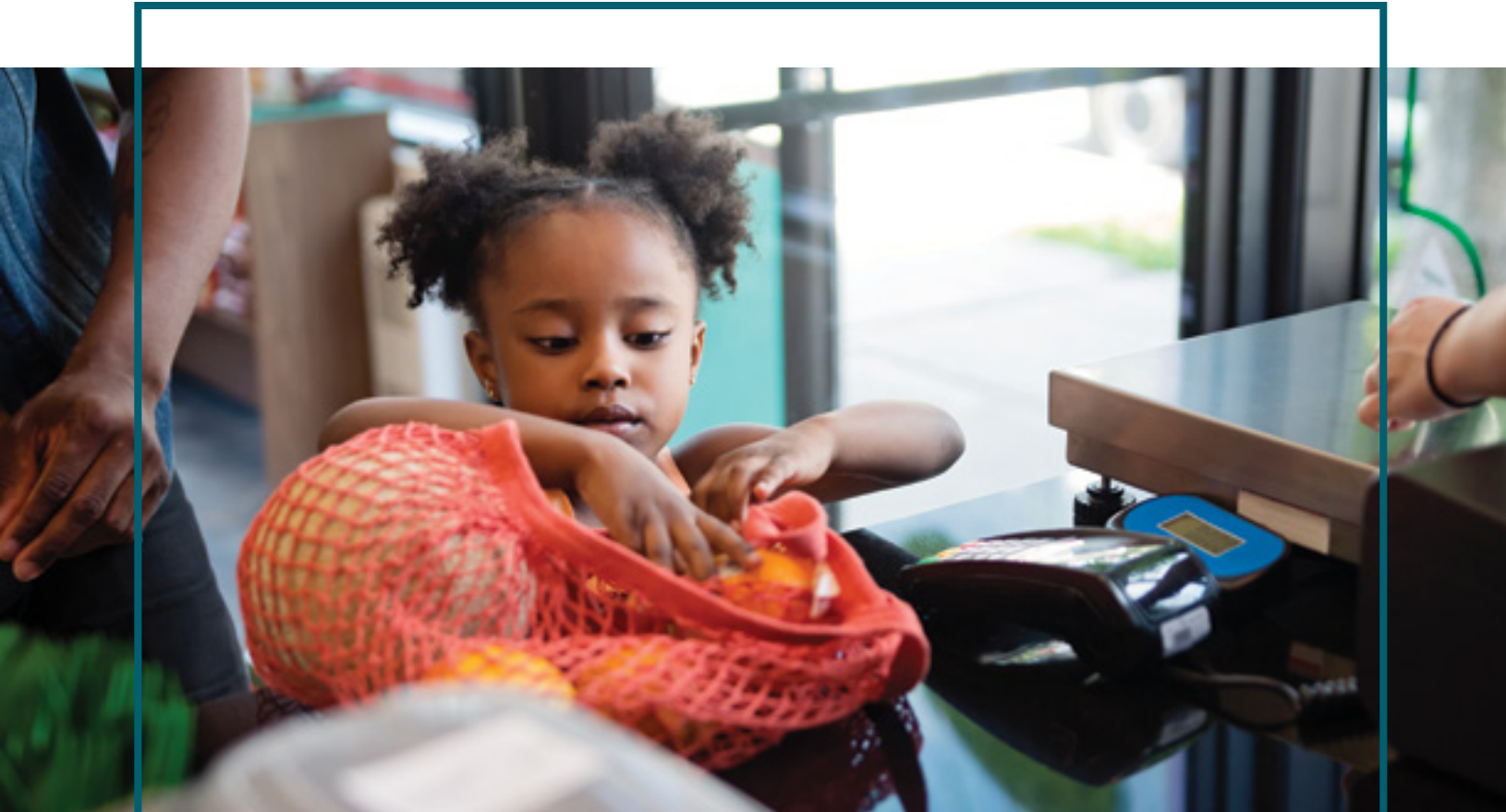
🕒 **Visits to parks and public green spaces**

This indicator tracks trends in the percentage of Canadian households that report that they visited parks or public green spaces. In 2019, 85% of Canadian households that lived close to a park or green space reported that they had visited it within the past 12 months.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: LE PÔLE SUR LA VILLE RÉSILIENTE DE L'UNIVERSITÉ DU QUÉBEC À MONTRÉAL

The Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) created the Pôle sur la ville résiliente to develop, in collaboration with urban partners, innovative solutions to improve living environments, limit the impact of the urban environment on natural ecosystems, and cope with potential crises and extreme events. The research areas of the Pôle's members include urban forests, urban water, habitat and living environments, nourishing cities, and mobility. For example, in the "Soft and collective mobility" research project, a research team from the Urban and Tourism Studies department of ESG-UQAM was mandated to design a transit-oriented development (TOD) area project for the municipality of Bois-des-Filion. This work allowed for the design of development scenarios that will increase the density of the built environment according to TOD criteria. This will be accomplished while promoting walkability in the sector and the use of bicycles and public transit, respecting the natural environment while focusing on the development of quality public spaces, and finally increasing the canopy and green spaces to avoid heat islands and soil permeabilization.

Source: [Pôle sur la ville résiliente, UQAM](#)



GOAL 12

REDUCE WASTE AND TRANSITION TO ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

Federal Perspective on SDG 12

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal's focus on reducing waste and transitioning to zero-emission vehicles directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses
- 12.4: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

- 12.5: By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 12.7: Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

By transitioning to a cleaner and more circular economy that prioritizes reducing consumption and waste generation, reusing the resources already extracted, and finding processes and technologies that take a holistic systems-based approach to minimizing waste throughout the economy, we can help reduce negative impacts on the environment. Doing this also improves resilience to resource shortages, rising or volatile prices, and supply chain interruptions.

The circular economy is founded on 3 principles: design pollution and waste out of the economy, keep products and materials in use (through sharing, reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, repurposing and recycling), and work with nature to regenerate and enhance ecosystems. Using these principles, we can sustainably manage our economy for the benefit of current and future generations.

Developing the circular economy provides opportunities for innovation in the way that material resources are able to be reclaimed and reused throughout supply chains as well as changing the norm of throwing out old or broken products. As Canada aims to reduce the amount of waste produced, it will be important to look at circularity sector by sector to overcome unique barriers and take advantage of existing and emerging opportunities. In a 2021 study published by the Council of Canadian Academies, Canada's circularity rate, a measure of the contribution of recycled content towards the overall use of materials, was estimated at 6.1% in 2020. When compared to the average circularity rate of 12.8% reported by Eurostat for the European Union countries in 2020, Canada has room to improve how efficiently it utilizes resources.

RIGHT TO REPAIR

[Bill C-244](#), *An Act to amend the Copyright Act (diagnosis, maintenance and repair)*, was re-introduced in the House of Commons in February 2022. This Bill would amend the *Copyright Act* to allow people to work around a technological protection measure in a computer program for the purpose of diagnosis, maintenance or repair of a product in which the program is used. It also allows people and businesses to manufacture, import, distribute, sell, rent, and provide services to that effect.

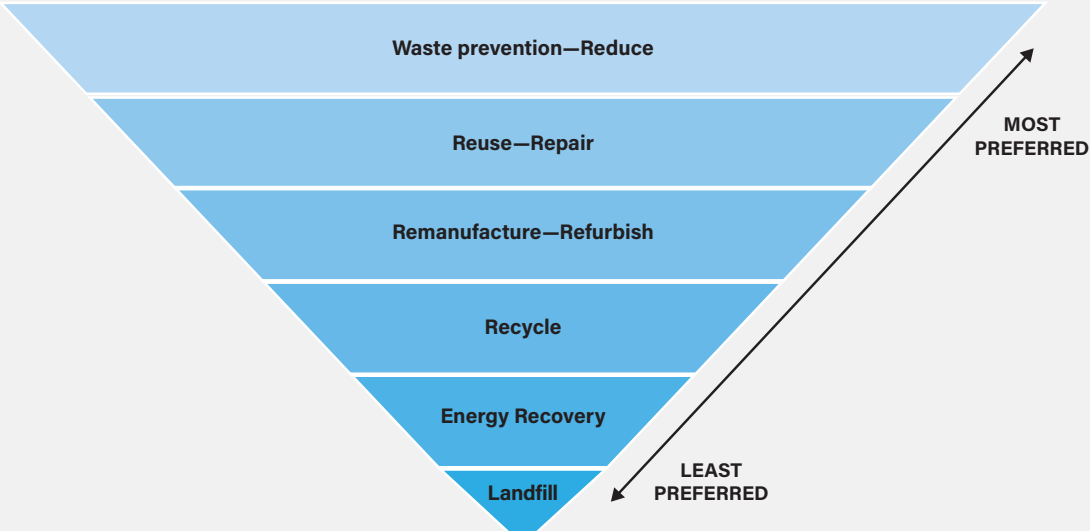
This is a first step towards a broader respect for the Right to Repair—the use of legislative and regulatory means to require manufacturers to make devices easier for users to service and to make replacement parts, tools and repair manuals available and affordable. These efforts support a transition to a circular economy by including reuse capability, reparability, and service economy as well as reducing waste, specifically e-waste, and lowering costs for consumers.

Many efforts by the public and private sectors as well as individual Canadians have focused on addressing [plastic waste and pollution](#). Globally, roughly 8 million tonnes of plastic enter oceans each year from land and sea-based activities, causing an [estimated USD \\$13 billion](#) in damages annually to marine ecosystems. By improving the processes involved in [plastic production](#), Canada has the opportunity to limit a large contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Finding solutions to plastic pollution and waste has emerged as a global priority, increasing momentum for a circular plastics economy.

THE WASTE MANAGEMENT HIERARCHY

The waste management hierarchy outlines the set of preferred actions for preventing and managing waste. It is a means for all Canadians, from civil society to governments, to make purchase and use decisions that will contribute to a circular plastics economy, by reducing, repairing, reusing and recycling plastic items.

Working with its provincial and territorial colleagues, the Government of Canada supports the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment in taking this approach nationally, as described in the [Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste](#).

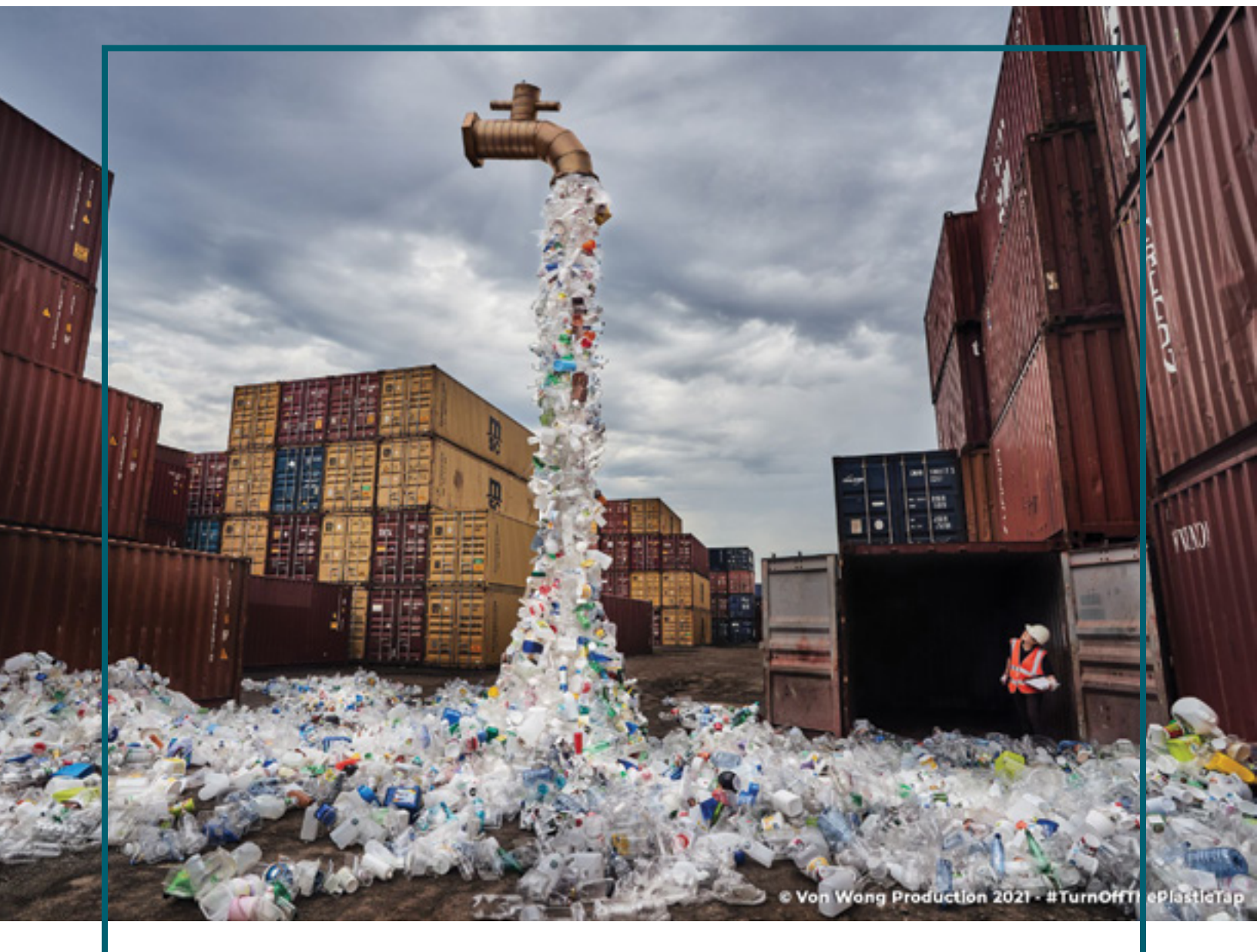


Food loss and waste is also a global problem of enormous economic, environmental, and societal significance. A [2020 study](#) estimates that food waste made up about 23% of the waste landfilled in Canada in 2016. Food waste disposed of in landfills produces methane, a short-lived but powerful greenhouse gas many times more potent than carbon dioxide. Emissions from Canadian municipal solid waste landfills account for 24% of national methane emissions. Canada’s landfills present an opportunity to turn these emissions into a source of biogas, or refined further into renewable natural gas that can be blended into natural gas pipelines, decarbonizing Canada’s natural gas consumption.

[Critical minerals](#) are the building blocks for the clean and digitized economy. They are essential for renewable energy and clean technology applications (batteries, permanent magnets, solar panels and wind turbines); they are also required inputs for advanced manufacturing supply chains, including defence and security technologies, consumer electronics, agriculture, medical applications and critical infrastructure. Canada is already a top global producer of many critical minerals and has the capacity to produce much more.

Transportation accounts for a quarter of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions, of which the majority comes from the on-road sector, including light-duty vehicles and medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. One way to reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions is to replace vehicles powered by fossil fuels (internal combustion engines, or ICEs), with zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs). In doing so, it will be important to ensure that the life-cycle carbon footprint associated with producing, powering and recycling zero-emission vehicles (and their component parts, such as lithium-ion batteries) is lower than that of ICE vehicles.

Reducing the number of cars needed to support living across Canada by investing in public transportation, walkable communities, and car-sharing can also reduce emissions and support sustainable cities and communities. Efforts will also be required in other transportation modes, including air, rail, marine, and off-road engines, all of which have opportunities for efficiency improvements and electrification or other zero or low carbon alternative fuels.



How the Government of Canada Contributes

The Government of Canada has committed to reduce plastic pollution and waste, with an approach that works at each stage of the plastics life cycle, and follows the waste management hierarchy. It is promoting a circular economy that fosters sustainable design of plastic products and materials so that they can be reused, remanufactured or recycled and therefore retained in the economy for as long as possible.

Canada continues to be recognized as an international leader in combatting plastic pollution, stemming from both its 2018 Group of 7 (G7) Presidency and its ongoing championing of the [Ocean Plastics Charter](#). The charter, now endorsed by 28 governments and 75 Canadian, global and regional businesses and organizations, takes a comprehensive lifecycle approach to tackling plastic pollution. It lays the groundwork to ensure that plastics are designed for longer product life and increased recovery, such as through reuse and recycling.

Domestically, the government is working with provinces and territories through the [Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment](#) (CCME) to implement the Canada-wide Strategy and Action Plans on [Zero Plastic Waste](#). The CCME is currently implementing phase 2 of the Action Plan. As part of the commitments under the Ocean Protection Plan, new regulations banning 6 single-use plastics were published in June 2022, and includes items such as checkout bags, cutlery, and foodservice ware made from or containing problematic plastics. The new Regulations will eliminate more than 125,000 tonnes of hard-to-recycle plastic products in the first year of implementation and 1.3 million tonnes over the next ten years. It is contributing to the appropriate management of single-use items that are harmful in the environment, developing recycled content regulations so more plastic remains in the economy, and proposing labelling requirements to help Canadians better recycle and compost.

Meanwhile, the Chemicals Management Plan aims to reduce risks posed by chemicals, polymers, and organisms. These substances are assessed for potential effects on human health and the environment. Risk management actions are developed and implemented to mitigate these impacts if substances are found to be harmful to human health or the environment.

Canada is party to legally binding international agreements that prevent waste and litter, control the transboundary movements of hazardous wastes and other wastes, and ensure such wastes are disposed of in an environmentally sound way, including the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal.

Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan outlines Canada's commitment to develop a light duty vehicles [zero-emission vehicle](#) (ZEV) sales mandate that will set annually increasing requirements towards achieving 100% of their sales by 2035. The Emissions Reduction Plan also signaled the Government's plan to launch an integrated strategy to reduce emissions from medium-and heavy-duty vehicles with the aim of reaching 35% of their total sales being ZEVs by 2030. The government has committed to develop a medium-and heavy-duty vehicles ZEV regulation to require 100% medium-and heavy-duty vehicles sales to be ZEVs by 2040 for a subset of vehicle types based on feasibility, with interim 2030 regulated sales requirements that would vary for different vehicle categories based on feasibility, and explore interim targets for the mid-2020s. To support the uptake of these vehicles, the Government of Canada has launched both the Incentives for Zero-Emission Vehicles and Incentives for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicles Programs.

The federal government is committed to boosting the supply of critical minerals. A Critical Minerals Center of Excellence and targeted research and development will be supported for upstream critical minerals processing and battery precursors and related materials engineering. The Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy aims to speed up development of Canada's critical mineral resources and expertise, by adding value to each stage of the development process, further solidifying Canada's global leadership. In addition, the Canadian Minerals and Metals Plan envisions a circular economy where mine waste is reprocessed to improve sustainability and derive additional economic value.

MANAGEMENT OF WASTE, RESOURCES AND CHEMICALS

Targets and indicators

By 2030, the amount of single-use plastics that is entering the environment as pollution will be reduced by 5% and that is sent to landfill by 3% (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

👉 **Compliance with the *Single-Use Plastic Prohibition Regulations***

This indicator tracks whether or not industry is compliant with the *Single-Use Plastic Prohibition Regulations*, meaning single-use plastic checkout bags, cutlery, foodservice ware made from or containing problematic plastics, ring carriers, stir sticks and straws are not manufactured, imported, or sold in Canada by 2025, and are no longer manufactured in Canada for export to another country by 2026. It is expected that increasing the rate of compliance with these regulations will directly result in less single-use plastic entering the environment as pollution and being sent to landfills. Reporting will begin in March 2026.

Reduce the amount of waste Canadians send to disposal from a baseline of 699 kilograms per person in 2014 to 490 kilograms per person by 2030 (a 30% reduction); and to 350 kilograms per person by 2040 (a 50% reduction) (Minister of Environment and Climate Change, as federal lead in the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment)

👉 **Solid waste diversion and disposal**

This indicator tracks the total quantity and the quantity per person of non-hazardous solid waste disposed by municipal governments and businesses in the waste management industry. Total solid waste disposal per person decreased from 768 to 694 kilograms between 2002 and 2018. Note that data is updated every 2 years, and may result in a change in the baseline.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

👉 **Finalize the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy**

By the end of 2022, finalize the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy. In the following years, launch and start implementing associated initiatives to ensure that Canada's natural resources are developed sustainably, competitively and inclusively.

👉 **Implement the Chemicals Management Plan**

Between 2022 and 2024, assess and manage risks posed by substances to the environment and human health:


- Each year, from 2022 to 2024, 100% of new substances (chemicals, polymers, and animate products of biotechnology) are assessed within prescribed timelines
- Each year, from 2022 to 2024, 100% of actions are taken in a timely manner to protect Canada's environment and the health of Canadians from substances found to be a risk to the environment and/or human health
- By 2024, 100% of the 4,363 existing chemicals that were prioritized under the Chemicals Management Plan have been addressed

■ **Reduce food loss and waste**

By fall 2023, announce the grand prize winners of the Food Waste Reduction Challenge, a \$20-million initiative to spark new ideas and challenge innovators to deliver game-changing solutions that prevent, divert or transform food waste into new foods or other value-added products. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada will also be creating a No-Waste Food Fund to help all players along the food supply chain to commercialize and adopt ways to eliminate, reduce or repurpose food waste.

■ **Regulate plastics in the economy**

In 2023, the Government of Canada will publish proposed regulations, and set a target, that will build upon existing regulations to support zero plastic waste goals. Proposed regulations will:

- prohibit the use of the chasing-arrows symbol  unless 80% of Canada's recycling facilities accept and have reliable end markets for those products
- set minimum recycled content requirements for certain plastic manufactured items to strengthen the market demand for recycled plastics, reduce the amount of plastic waste that ends up in landfills, incinerators, and that enters the environment as pollution, and decrease greenhouse gas emissions associated with plastic production

■ **Use mining waste to produce critical minerals**

By March 2024, develop 5 technologies to recuperate critical minerals from mining waste.

■ **Build Indigenous community capacity to participate in critical minerals and metals projects**

Engage and partner with Indigenous communities to ensure they benefit from investments in critical minerals and natural resource development:

- By the end of 2024, create a National Benefits-Sharing Framework
- By the end of 2025, expand the Indigenous Partnerships Office and the Indigenous Natural Resource Partnerships program



▣ **Address contaminated sites**

By March 31, 2025, 60% of Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan eligible sites are closed or in long-term monitoring.

Implementation strategy supporting the single-use plastics target

◆ **Implement the *Single-Use Plastics Prohibition Regulations***

Implement regulations that aim to prevent plastic pollution by prohibiting the manufacture, import and sale of 6 categories of single-use plastics that pose a threat to the environment: checkout bags, cutlery, certain foodservice ware, ring carriers, stir sticks and straws.

Implementation strategy supporting the waste reduction target

◆ **Work with provinces and territories through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) to implement the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste**

Continue to implement, and accelerate implementation where possible, the CCME's Phase 1 and 2 Action Plans on Zero Plastic Waste, for completion by 2025.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Advance the circular economy in Canada**

Work with industry, other governments and stakeholders to advance a more circular economy in Canada to reduce emissions and waste, and promote more sustainable consumption and production.

◆ **Assess and manage risks from chemicals and harmful substances**

Assess new substances and address existing substance priorities to determine risks to Canadians and the environment, develop and implement regulatory and non-regulatory instruments to manage those risks, and communicate relevant information in a timely and clear way to Canadians, the private sector and governments.

◆ **Deliver efficient food systems**

Reduce food loss and waste at all stages of the food supply chain, helping to make our diverse food systems more efficient and more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.



◆ **Boost the supply of critical minerals for the green and digital economy**

Through the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy, work with provinces and territories, Indigenous organizations, key industry stakeholders and international partners to advance the development of critical mineral resources and value chains to power the green and digital economy in Canada and around the world.

◆ **Continue review of pesticides**

Re-evaluate pesticides currently on the Canadian market by applying modern, evidence-based scientific approaches to assess whether they are still acceptable, and when alerted to potential issues, conduct a special review to determine continued acceptability. Implement regulatory decisions to protect the health of Canadians and the environment from risks associated with the use of pesticides.

◆ **Reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills**

Through the development of new federal regulations, increase the number of landfills across Canada that collect and treat methane.

◆ **Remediate high-priority contaminated sites**

Reduce environmental and human health risks from known federal contaminated sites and associated federal financial liabilities, focusing on the highest priority sites.

◆ **Research innovative solutions for plastics**

Undertake innovative approaches, including conducting new research and fostering domestic capacity to reduce and better manage plastic waste. Conduct studies to identify gaps, challenges and best practices related to circular economy for plastics to inform decision making that will result in implementing regulatory measures around the circularity of plastics in Canada.

ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

Targets and indicators

For the 2030 model year, at least 60% of new light-duty vehicle sales are zero-emission vehicles, and 100% of vehicle sales will be zero-emission vehicles for the 2035 model year* (Minister of Transport; Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

▾ Proportion of new light-duty vehicle registrations that are zero-emission vehicles

This indicator tracks the number of new zero-emission light-duty vehicles that are registered in Canada annually and will be used as a proxy for the number of vehicles of a given model year that are offered for sale. In 2021, there were 86,032 new zero-emission light-duty vehicles registered in Canada, up (+31,679) from 2020. Zero-emission vehicle market share increased to 5.6% in 2021 from 3.8% in 2020 and 3% in 2019.

*Note that the regulatory structure may allow for variations in vehicle numbers from one model year to the next.

Aim is to have 35% of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles sales being zero-emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040 for a subset of vehicle types based on feasibility (Minister of Transport; Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

▾ Proportion of new medium- and heavy-duty vehicle registrations that are zero-emission vehicles

This indicator tracks the number of new medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles that are registered in Canada annually and will be used as a proxy for the medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target. Baseline data to come.

Short-term milestone supporting the light-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target

▣ Make progress toward the light-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target

For the 2026 model year, at least 20% of the new light-duty vehicles that are offered for sale will be zero-emission vehicles.

Short-term milestones supporting the medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target

▣ Decarbonize on-road freight

By the end of 2022 to 2023, develop a strategy to decarbonize on-road freight.

▣ Establish interim zero-emission vehicle sales targets

Develop a regulation to require 100% of new medium- and heavy-duty vehicles offered for sale be zero-emission vehicles by 2040 for a subset of vehicle types based on feasibility, with interim 2030 regulated requirements that would vary for different vehicle categories based on feasibility, and explore interim targets for the mid-2020s.

Implementation strategy supporting the light-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target

◆ Develop regulations and programs that support light-duty zero-emission vehicles

Develop regulations and programs to support the deployment of new zero-emission light-duty vehicles in Canada. Continue to deliver the Incentives for Zero-Emission Vehicles Program and the 100% tax write-off for business investments in eligible zero-emission vehicles. These measures will help make these technologies more affordable and more accessible to Canadians and Canadian businesses.

Implementation strategies supporting the medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target

- ◆ **Accelerate regulatory readiness through the Zero Emission Trucking Program**
Undertake safety testing and support provinces and territories to develop, modernize, and align codes, standards and regulations for zero emission trucking. Evaluate emerging technologies in Canadian conditions to inform regulatory development and invest in facility upgrades at the Motor Vehicle Test Centre to increase MHZEV testing capabilities.
- ◆ **Develop regulations that support medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles**
Develop regulations to support the deployment of new medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles in Canada.
- ◆ **Make zero-emission vehicles more affordable and improve supply**
Accelerate the adoption of medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles by implementing a new purchase incentive program. These measures will help make these technologies more affordable and more accessible to Canadians and Canadian businesses.

Implementation strategy supporting the goal

- ◆ **Work with partners in the transportation sector**
Work with partners, including industry, non-governmental organizations and other levels of government on issues related to the transportation sector, such as zero-emission vehicles and the battery value chain.

FEDERAL LEADERSHIP ON RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

Targets and indicators

By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 75% by weight of non-hazardous operational waste (All Ministers)

➤ **Percentage of non-hazardous operational waste diversion from landfill by weight**

This indicator tracks the annual diversion of waste from landfill of non-hazardous operational waste from internal federal operations.

By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 90% by weight of all construction and demolition waste (All Ministers)

➤ **Percentage of construction and demolition waste diversion from landfill by weight**

This indicator tracks the annual diversion of waste from landfill for construction and demolition waste from internal federal operations.

The Government of Canada's procurement of goods and services will be net-zero emissions by 2050, to aid the transition to a net-zero, circular economy (All Ministers)

The Greening Government Strategy outlines specific measures to ensure responsible consumption for internal operations. Federal organizations are responsible for implementing the Greening Government Strategy, and may report progress as appropriate in their departmental sustainable development strategy. Consideration of environmental impacts will be incorporated into the procurement of goods and services, prioritizing high impact categories including light-duty on-road vehicles, low carbon fuels, construction materials and electricity.

Percentage of standing offers and supply arrangements available to federal departments for the purchase of goods and services that include criteria that address environmental considerations such as greenhouse gas emissions reduction, plastics waste reduction and/or broader environmental benefits

This indicator shows the extent to which the procurement instruments of central procurement organizations target sustainably produced goods and services.

Percentage of light-duty on-road fleet that comprises zero-emissions vehicles, including battery electric, plug-in hybrid and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles

This indicator shows the extent to which zero-emissions vehicles are being purchased annually for the conventional light-duty on-road fleet to achieve a 100% zero-emission vehicle fleet by 2030. The conventional fleet does not include national safety and security vehicles.

Percentage electricity consumption from clean electricity generation

This indicator shows the extent to which clean electricity is being purchased for internal operations.

Short-term milestones supporting the net-zero procurement target

Purchase zero-emission vehicles

Each year, at least 75% of purchases of new light-duty, on-road fleet vehicles for the conventional fleet will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids, where suitable options are available and meet operational feasibility. Priority is to be given to purchasing zero emission vehicles.

Purchase low-carbon intensity fuels for air and marine fleets

Between fiscal year 2023 to 2024 and fiscal year 2030 to 2031, a cumulative total of at least 300 million litres of low-carbon intensity fuels will be purchased for federal air and marine operations.

Achieve total clean electricity use in federal real property

By 2025, use 100% clean electricity in federal real property including producing or purchasing renewable electricity.

Short-term milestone supporting both waste diversion targets

▣ Characterize the waste stream

- Complete waste audits for a representative sample of most major facilities, to enable quantification and characterization of operational waste
- Complete planning and tracking for applicable projects to enable quantification of construction and demolition waste

Implementation strategies supporting the net-zero procurement target

◆ Disclose embodied carbon in construction

Starting in 2022, beginning with concrete, disclose the amount of embodied carbon in the structural materials of major construction projects.

◆ Incentivize supplier disclosure

Starting in 2023, incentivize major suppliers to adopt a science-based target in line with the Paris Agreement, and to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and environmental performance information.

◆ Transform the federal light-duty fleet

Fleet management and renewal will be optimized with the objective that the conventional light-duty on-road fleet comprises 100% zero-emission vehicles by 2030, including battery electric, plug-in hybrid, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

◆ Strengthen green procurement criteria

Develop criteria that address greenhouse gas emissions reduction for goods and services that have a high environmental impact; ensure the criteria are included in procurements; and support green procurement, including guidance, tools and training for public service employees.

Implementation strategy supporting both waste diversion targets

◆ Maximize diversion of waste from landfills

Analyze waste streams and implement waste diversion measures.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

◎ Human exposure to harmful substances

The federal government monitors concentrations of many substances, including mercury, lead, cadmium and bisphenol A in the Canadian population through the Canadian Health Measures Survey. For the 5 survey cycles from 2007 to 2017:

- the average concentrations of mercury remained stable
- the average concentrations of lead showed a declining trend, with a decrease of 28% between Cycle 1 and Cycle 5

- the average concentrations of cadmium showed a declining trend in the total population, with a decrease of 18% between Cycle 1 and Cycle 5
- the average concentrations of bisphenol A showed a declining trend, with a decrease of 33% between Cycle 1 and Cycle 5

🕒 **Plastic packaging**

This indicator will track the average percentage of resins commonly used in packaging that are recycled (Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), Low-density polyethylene (LDPE), High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) and Polypropylene (PP)), beginning the year after the regulation comes into force. The percentage rates will be determined through regulatory development, which is currently underway. This indicator will provide additional context to the plastic pollution target.

🕒 **Total waste diversion**

This indicator covers only companies and local waste management organizations that reported non-hazardous recyclable material preparation activities, refers only to that material entering the waste stream and does not cover any waste that may be managed on-site by a company or household. In 2018, the total from all sources of all diverted materials was 9,817,607 tonnes in all of Canada.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: CIRCULAR OPPORTUNITY INNOVATION LAUNCHPAD

Operating across southern Ontario, [Circular Opportunity Innovation Launchpad](#) (COIL) is a circular business and innovation accelerator aimed at developing and scaling transformative solutions that will move Canada toward a more resilient, climate-smart economic model. A collaborative project of the City of Guelph, County of Wellington, Innovation Guelph and 10C Shared Space, COIL contains a suite of programs and resources to embed and accelerate circularity across businesses, supply chains and material streams. COIL programming includes: accelerators, incubator, innovation challenges, learning and training curriculums, material flow analyses—just to name a few.

Since launch in 2021, more than 65 organizations have participated in COIL programming; more than 230 new circular collaborations have been supported; more than \$750,000 in organization funding and mentorship has been provided to support circular transition; 17 new pieces of Intellectual Property (IP) have been nurtured; and hundreds of tonnes of organic byproducts have been upcycled to new high-value goods. This project is funded by the Government of Canada through the [Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario](#).

Source: [Circular Opportunity Innovation Launchpad](#)



GOAL 13

TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Federal Perspective on SDG 13

Why This Goal is Important

Taking action on climate change by reducing emissions of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants and building resilience directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries
- 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning
- 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

The effects of human-caused climate change are being felt across our country. Canadians are seeing more extreme temperatures and precipitation as well as more frequent and severe wildfires, heatwaves, droughts and flooding. Canada is warming at two times the global rate, and this rate is even greater in the Canadian Arctic. Meanwhile, rising sea levels, along with less-visible effects such as increased acidity and reduced levels of oxygen in the oceans, are damaging ecosystems and industries such as fisheries.

Climate change is one of the top drivers of global biodiversity loss, which further threatens ecosystems and the beneficial services they provide to society. It affects the health of Canadians, especially the most at-risk populations such as youth, seniors, Indigenous populations, those with chronic health conditions, and marginalized low-income, and racialized communities. It also puts increased strain on the country's health systems during extreme weather events. Climate change has also been linked to the increased spread of invasive species and intensity of zoonotic (animal-borne) and vector-borne (mosquitos, tick or flea-borne) diseases.

While Indigenous communities account for less than 1 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions per year across the country, or less than 1% of Canada's total emissions, Indigenous Peoples face disproportionate impacts from climate change due to cultural, socioeconomic, historical and geographical factors. Impacts such as wildfires, permafrost thaw, changing wildlife patterns, diminishing access to traditional food sources, and flooding can exacerbate existing socioeconomic challenges and systemic barriers created by the legacy of colonization, core infrastructure deficits, lack of adequate housing, and other challenges and health stressors facing Indigenous Peoples in Canada.

At the same time, Indigenous Peoples' leadership is key to Canada achieving its climate objectives. Indigenous Peoples' contributions to climate efforts far exceed the emissions directly attributed to their communities. The territorial stewardship of more than 680 communities, the exercise of constitutionally protected Aboriginal and Treaty Rights, and the participation in co-management regimes for natural resources and major infrastructure projects all position Indigenous Peoples as indispensable and influential contributors to climate policy. Targeted efforts to address climate change play an integral part in addressing these inequities and advancing reconciliation.



Effective and urgent action on climate change requires transitioning to a net-zero economy by reducing greenhouse gas and short-lived climate pollutant emissions while continuing to grow prosperity, and by realizing opportunities in emerging markets such as renewable energy and clean technology. At the same time, Canada needs to adapt to the changing climate by building resilience and reducing vulnerability to impacts in communities, regions, ecosystems, and economic sectors. Action taken today can reduce costs and overall impacts [on health and well-being](#). Nature-based climate solutions can also help to mitigate and adapt to climate change while providing benefits for biodiversity, nature conservation and human health. For example, land management decisions related to agricultural lands, wetlands, settlements, and managed forests can help mitigate climate change by [creating carbon sinks or decreasing greenhouse gas emissions from the land](#).

Increasing efforts to mitigate further emissions of greenhouse gases and short-lived climate pollutants, and adapting to changes in the climate, contribute to sustainable development and help to ensure that future generations will be able to provide for their needs.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Canada was a strong voice in the international negotiations leading to establishing the Paris Agreement in 2015, and it continues to play an active and constructive role in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Paris Agreement goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius guides Canada's actions to address climate change at home and abroad. To achieve this long-term goal, the Paris Agreement requires countries to increase their ambition every 5 years. This is why, in July 2021, Canada announced an enhanced target committing Canada to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 40 to 45% below 2005 levels by 2030.

This emissions reduction target is enshrined in Canadian law under the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, which received Royal Assent in June 2021. This Act establishes the 2030 greenhouse gas emissions target (40 to 45% below 2005 levels by 2030) as Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement, and requires the Minister of Environment and Climate Change to set the subsequent 2035, 2040 and 2045 targets at least 10 years in advance. It also requires a series of plans and reports to support accountability and transparency and help ensure Canada meets its milestones on the way to achieving net-zero emissions by the year 2050. The Act also ensures that the public will have opportunities to participate in target setting and planning.

Canada's efforts to take coordinated, national climate action predate the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*. In 2016, the Government of Canada introduced its first-ever national climate plan, the [Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change](#) (PCF) that was developed with provinces and territories, and in consultation with Indigenous Peoples. It was an important first step for Canada to achieve its Paris Agreement target, and included a pan-Canadian approach to pricing carbon pollution along with measures to achieve emissions reductions across all sectors of the economy, such as the Low Carbon Economy Fund. The aim of the PCF was to drive innovation and growth by increasing technology development and adoption to ensure Canadian businesses are competitive in the global low-carbon economy. It also included actions to advance climate change adaptation and build resilience to climate impacts, such as enhancing access to climate information and support through the [Canadian Centre for Climate Services](#).

NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS FUND

Progress will be made towards unlocking the power of Canada's natural landscape to increase carbon sequestration and storage as well as reduce emissions in the atmosphere through the Natural Climate Solutions Fund. This will be accomplished by planting trees, restoring grasslands, peatlands, wetlands, croplands, coastal zones and urban forests, and by improving agricultural land management to fight climate change, while achieving environmental and human well-being co-benefits.

In December 2020, the Government of Canada introduced [A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy—Canada's strengthened climate plan](#). The plan builds on the efforts that are currently underway through the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change to cut more pollution, to create more good jobs, and to support a healthier economy and environment. It does this through five pillars: cutting energy waste from homes and buildings; providing clean, affordable transportation and power; pricing carbon pollution; building a clean industrial advantage; and embracing nature-based solutions to support healthier and resilient communities. Enhancing local and regional capacity and solutions to prepare for climate extremes and changes is key. Complementary to this plan, the importance of a strong foundation of knowledge to inform action was outlined in the [Climate Science 2050: Advancing Science and Knowledge on Climate Change Report](#), led by Environment and Climate Change Canada.

As part of Canada's strengthened climate plan, the Government of Canada committed to developing Canada's first [National Adaptation Strategy](#) by working with provincial, territorial and municipal governments, Indigenous Peoples, and other key partners. The National Adaptation Strategy will build upon the Pan-Canadian Framework and adaptation strategies led by provinces, territories, local governments, Indigenous Peoples and others, to unite actors across Canada through shared priorities, cohesive action, and a whole-of-Canada approach to a more climate resilient Canada. The strategy will establish a shared vision for climate resilience in Canada, identify goals and objectives, and establish a framework for measuring progress. The strategy is expected to be released in fall 2022.

Building on the foundation set by the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change and Canada's strengthened climate plan, the Government of Canada published Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan (ERP) in March 2022, providing a roadmap for Canada to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution of 40–45% greenhouse gas emissions reductions below 2005 levels by 2030. Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan is the first greenhouse gas emissions reduction plan established under the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* and is a key milestone on the pathway to net-zero by 2050.

The 2030 ERP describes many actions that are already driving significant greenhouse gas emission reductions, as well as the new measures to reach Canada's emissions reduction target. It includes \$9.1 billion in new investments and includes economy-wide measures such as carbon pollution pricing, greenhouse gas emission offset credit system and Clean Fuels Regulations, while also targeting actions by sector, ranging from buildings to transportation, and from waste to industry and agriculture. These actions include reducing energy costs for homes and buildings; empowering communities to take climate action; making it easier to switch to electric vehicles; driving down carbon pollution from the oil and gas sector; increasing the supply of renewable electricity; helping industries to develop and adopt clean technologies; investing in natural climate solutions; supporting a sustainable future for farmers, and maintaining Canada's approach to pricing pollution. The ERP also expands the Low Carbon Economy Fund that was initially established under the [Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change](#).

An Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Special Report on the impact of Global Warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius concludes that all pathways that limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius require deep cuts in black carbon, methane and other short-lived climate pollutants, alongside action on carbon dioxide. In order to achieve this, as well as the benefits of improved air quality that arises from such action, Canada has been implementing the [Strategy on Short-Lived Climate Pollutants](#), which is complementary to action on carbon dioxide. In 2021, Canada also joined the Global Methane Pledge, which aims to reduce global anthropogenic methane emissions across all sectors by at least 30% below 2020 levels by 2030. In support of the Pledge, Canada committed to developing a plan to reduce methane emissions across the broader Canadian economy and to reducing oil and gas methane emissions by at least 75 percent below 2012 levels by 2030.

Canada is now positioned to achieve its 2030 Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement and has the building blocks in place to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.

In 2019, federal, provincial, and territorial governments endorsed the [Emergency Management Strategy for Canada: Toward a Resilient 2030](#). This strategy helps fulfill the Government of Canada's commitment under the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) for a pan-Canadian disaster risk reduction strategy. Its purpose is to build resilience in Canada by guiding governments, and their respective partners, in carrying out priorities aimed at strengthening Canada's ability to assess risks and to prevent/mitigate, prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.

In 2021, the Government of Canada launched the [Program of Applied Research on Climate Action \(PARCA\)](#), a cross-departmental multi-year research initiative on climate change. PARCA combines behavioural science insights and methods with robust policy analysis to promote climate action by Canadians, recognizing the relationship between individual behaviours and system-level change. PARCA demonstrates a commitment by the Government to use evidence from Canadians gathered in close to real time to inform policy, program and engagement efforts. For more information on PARCA, see Goal 4.



INDIGENOUS CLIMATE LEADERSHIP

The Prime Minister of Canada and the national leaders of the Assembly of First Nations, Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and the Métis National Council established three distinctions-based, Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change in 2016. More than five years later, these tables continue to demonstrate the benefits of sustained collaboration.

Highlights from Canada's partnership with Indigenous Peoples on climate change include:

- More than \$1.3 billion in targeted investments since 2020 to support Indigenous communities to transition to clean energy, advance nature-based solutions, build new or retrofit green community buildings, promote resilience of health systems, and undertake major disaster mitigation projects
- More than 20 targeted programs to help support First Nations, Inuit and Métis proponents undertake climate actions, including support for 800+ distinct Indigenous-led climate projects across the country, representing more than \$800 million in federal investments
- The reflection of Indigenous Peoples' perspectives in Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution in June 2021—the first and only jurisdiction of the G20 to do so

The Government of Canada will continue to work with First Nations, Inuit and Métis representatives and rights-holders to develop and implement a model of partnership for climate action that:

- Empowers self-determined climate action and the expression of Indigenous and Treaty rights, jurisdictions, governance, and legal traditions through climate action, and progressively vests authorities and resources in the hands of Indigenous governments
- Leverages the transition to a net-zero economy to support overarching efforts towards self-determination, the alleviation of socio-economic inequities, and the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including free, prior and informed consent
- Supports the expression of Indigenous Knowledge systems in national climate policy through appropriate governance arrangements, the promotion of Indigenous perspectives on climate change, and the weaving together of Indigenous and non-Indigenous knowledge systems

The government will make an additional investment of \$29.6 million to advance Indigenous Climate Leadership. In addition, the renewed and expanded Low Carbon Economy Fund will include a new \$180 million Indigenous Leadership Fund. The fund will support clean energy and energy efficiency projects led by First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities and organizations.



CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

Target and indicators

Achieve 40 to 45% greenhouse gas emission reductions below 2005 levels by 2030, and achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (Minister of Environment and Climate Change supported by all other Ministers)

↘ Greenhouse gas emissions

[This indicator](#) tracks Canada's national emissions of greenhouse gases over time using data from Canada's National Inventory Report, which is based on internationally established guidelines produced by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Emissions estimates are presented at the national level (total emissions and emissions intensity), by economic sector, and by region. According to data published in the 2022 National Inventory Report, Canada emitted a total of 672 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (Mt CO₂ eq) in 2020, the most recent year for which data is available. Recalculations are performed annually on Canada's previously reported greenhouse gas emissions estimates to reflect updates to source data and estimation methodology. As such, previous emissions estimates may be adjusted in future reporting years.

↘ Greenhouse gas emissions projections

This indicator models Canada's emissions projections related to the 2030 target expected from the results of federal policies, programs, and investments. Based on data published in 2022, Canada's emissions in 2030 were projected to be 443 Mt CO₂ eq under Canada's 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan. This represents a [40% reduction below Canada's 2005 emissions](#). Recalculations are performed regularly on Canada's previously reported greenhouse gas emissions projection scenarios to reflect updates to source data and estimation methodology. As such, emissions projections may vary over time.

Short-term milestones supporting the target

▣ Establish a 2030 plan to reduce methane emissions

By the end of March 2023, establish Canada's methane reductions plan to reduce methane emissions across the economy. This is consistent with the Global Methane Pledge and aligned with Canada's methane reduction commitments of 75% reduction in methane emissions from the oil and gas sector by 2030.

▣ Ensure a strengthened price on carbon pollution is in place in Canada

By the end of 2023, the price of carbon pollution in all 13 provinces and territories will continue to meet the minimum national stringency criteria (federal benchmark), and are on track to meet the pricing trajectory of \$170 per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions by 2030.

▣ Implement the *Clean Fuel Regulations*

By the end of 2023, implement the *Clean Fuel Regulations* to reduce the lifecycle carbon intensity of gasoline and diesel by approximately 15% by 2030.

❑ **Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies**

Eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2023, accelerating Canada's G20 commitment to complete this work by the end of 2025.

❑ **Reach the interim greenhouse gas emissions reduction objective**

By the end of 2026, Canada's greenhouse gas emissions will be 20% below 2005 levels.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

❑ **Release a National Adaptation Strategy for Canada**

By the end of 2022, release the first national strategy on climate change adaptation, setting clear goals and indicators to measure progress and strengthen the business case for adaptation.

❑ **Increase Canadians' awareness of disaster risks**

By March 2023, 60% of Canadians are aware of disaster risks facing their household. This will be done through various means, including the publication of biennial reports through the National Risk Profile.

❑ **Take steps to adapt to climate change**

By March 2023, at least 60% of communities and at least 40% of businesses have taken steps to adapt to climate change.

❑ **Reduce black carbon emissions**

By the end of 2025, achieve a 25% reduction in national black carbon emissions compared to 2013 levels.

❑ **Implement evidence-based measures to protect health from extreme heat in health regions**

By the end of 2026, 80% of health regions will have implemented evidence-based adaptation measures to protect health from extreme heat.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Continue to implement Canada's climate plans and actions**

Continue to implement Canada's climate actions and measures identified through the 2030 Emissions Reduction Plan that was released in 2022, the Strengthened Climate Plan from 2020, and the 2016 Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change.

◆ **Implement the Canadian *Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act***

Implement the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act*, which enshrines in legislation Canada's commitment to achieve net-zero emissions by the year 2050, and provides a framework of accountability and transparency to deliver on it. The Act also establishes the 2030 emissions reduction target as Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement emissions reductions of 40–45% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ Collaborate on emergency management and disaster risk reduction

Continue to collaborate on emergency management and disaster risk reduction at the national and international levels by preparing for, and responding to, emergencies and disasters, strategizing cost-effective resilience measures, conducting research and analysis, providing warnings, data, and information, and aiding in recovery efforts.

◆ Strengthen Indigenous leadership on climate action

Co-develop an Indigenous Climate Leadership Agenda that will set the direction and plan to support self-determined action in addressing Indigenous Peoples' climate priorities, including Indigenous Peoples' strengthened and meaningful participation in climate governance and policy, transition to Indigenous-delivered climate programming, and phased implementation of distinctions-based climate strategies.

◆ Support climate change adaptation across Canada

Take action to support adaptation to climate change impacts.

FEDERAL LEADERSHIP ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE

Targets and indicators

The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon operations for facilities and conventional fleets by 2050 (All Ministers)

↘ Percentage change in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions from facilities and conventional fleets relative to fiscal year 2005 to 2006

This indicator estimates the Government of Canada's energy-related greenhouse gas emissions from facilities and conventional fleets over time. Emissions are presented in total and by emitting federal organization.

The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon national safety and security fleet operations by 2050 (Ministers with national safety and security fleets)

↘ Percentage change in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions from national safety and security (NSS) fleets relative to fiscal year 2005 to 2006

This indicator estimates the Government of Canada's greenhouse gas emissions from NSS fleets over time. Emissions are presented in total and by emitting federal organization. For the NSS fleet, the 2050 target will consider availability, affordability and operational feasibility.

The Government of Canada will transition to climate resilient operations by 2050 (All Ministers)

↘ Percentage of departments that have taken actions to address risks identified in their climate risk assessment processes

This indicator estimates the number of Government of Canada organizations that are taking action to reduce climate risks to their assets, services and operations, as a proportion of the total number of organizations responding to the Centre for Greening Government's annual call letter.

Short-term milestone supporting the net-zero carbon operations target

▣ **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in federal real property and conventional fleet**

By 2025, reduce greenhouse gas emissions from real property and conventional fleet by 40% from 2005 to 2006 levels. The conventional fleet does not include national safety and security vehicles.

Short-term milestone supporting the national safety and security fleet operations target

▣ **Develop national safety and security operational fleet decarbonization plans**

By 2023, national safety and security fleet departments will develop operational fleet decarbonization plans that outline how they will reduce their emissions from operations in line with the overall 2050 target.

Short-term milestones supporting the climate resilient operations target

▣ **Identify and incorporate awareness of climate-change-related risks into federal planning**

From 2022, and at regular intervals (not to exceed 10 years) thereafter, all federal departments continue to assess climate related risks and take action to reduce those risks that are most significant. For example, the risks and potential risk reduction strategies are integrated into business continuity or departmental risk planning processes, or equivalent.

▣ **Develop a zero-carbon, climate-resilient office leasing federal portfolio plan**

By the end of 2023, Public Services and Procurement Canada will develop a zero-carbon, climate-resilient office leasing portfolio plan.

Implementation strategies supporting the net-zero carbon operations target

◆ **Apply a greenhouse gas reduction life-cycle cost analysis for major building retrofits**

All major building retrofits, including significant energy performance contracts, require a greenhouse gas reduction life-cycle cost analysis to determine the optimal greenhouse gas savings. The life-cycle cost approach will use a period of 40 years and a carbon shadow price of \$300 per tonne.

◆ **Implement the Greening Government Strategy through measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve climate resilience, and green the government's overall operations**

Departments may report on these and other Greening Government Strategy commitments via their departmental sustainable development strategies.

◆ **Modernize through net-zero carbon buildings**

All new federal 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.

Implementation strategy supporting the national safety and security fleet operations target

◆ Improve environmental performance of national safety and security fleets

National safety and security departments will adopt best practices to reduce emissions and environmental impacts using clean technologies, low carbon fuels and improved operational efficiency.

Implementation strategy supporting the climate resilient operations target

◆ Reduce risks posed by climate change impacts to federal assets, services and operations

Departments and agencies are required to assess risks posed by the impacts of climate change to federal assets, services and operations on a regular basis and ensure that actions to reduce these risks are implemented.



BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

⊙ **Extreme heat**

This indicator describes trends in multi-day extreme heat events across Canada. This indicator will provide information on the number of periods of more than three consecutive days of maximum temperatures at or above a determined temperature by region. The objective is to have this indicator released by end of fiscal year 2022–23 or early 2023–24.

⊙ **Greenhouse gas concentrations**

This indicator shows the trends in concentrations for carbon dioxide and methane. Concentrations are presented on monthly and annual bases for Canada. It also includes global annual average concentrations of these greenhouse gases.

Carbon dioxide

- Globally, annual average carbon dioxide concentrations increased by 22%, from 338.9 parts per million (ppm) to 412.4 ppm between 1980 and 2020
- In 2020, the average concentration of carbon dioxide in Canada was 415.0 ppm, up from 412.3 ppm in 2019

Methane

- Globally, annual average methane concentrations increased by 13%, from 1,670 parts per billion (ppb) to 1,879 ppb between 1986 and 2020
- In 2020, the average concentration of methane in Canada was 1,965 ppb, up from 1,952 ppb in 2019 in Canada

⊙ **Proportion of municipal organizations that factored climate change adaptation into decision-making processes**

This indicator tracks the count of municipal organizations that factored climate change adaptation into decision-making processes, by core infrastructure assets, urban and rural, and population size. In 2018, 2,010 municipalities factored climate change adaptation into their decision-making processes (52% of municipalities). The proportion of municipalities that had factored climate change adaptation into their organization's decision-making process ranged from 28% for public transit infrastructure to 50% for stormwater infrastructure.

⊙ **Sea ice in Canada**

This indicator provides information on the area of sea in Canada covered by ice during the summer season. It also presents trends in total sea ice area and multi-year sea ice area.

- Between 1968 and 2020, summer sea ice area in the Northern Canadian Waters declined at a rate of 7.5% per decade
- The multi-year sea ice area has declined by 8.3% per decade over the period from 1968 to 2020

☉ **Snow cover**

This indicator reports spring snow cover extent and annual snow cover duration. Snow cover extent is presented for the spring months of April, May and June.

- Since the early 1970s, snow cover extent has decreased significantly in Canada during the months of May and June
- The number of days with snow for the year 2019 were above average for most of Eastern Canada, the Prairies and Nunavut; however, a substantial part of Yukon and smaller areas of the Northwest Territories and along the Pacific coast experienced below-average snow cover duration

☉ **Temperature change in Canada**

This indicator shows the yearly and seasonal surface air temperature departures from the year 1948.

- In Canada, the national average temperature for the year 2021 was 1.1 degree Celsius (°C) above the 1961 to 1990 reference value
- From 1948 to 2021, there is a trend in annual average temperature departures, showing 1.9°C of warming over that period
- Annual average temperatures were consistently above or equal to the reference value from 1997 onward

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: YOUTH CLIMATE LAB

Youth Climate Lab's (YCL) mission is to equip youth with skills, financial access and policy knowledge to take leadership in the climate movement. Through the design of innovative tools, programs, and spaces, YCL realizes this mission and enables youth to imagine and build climate-resilient futures. This is exemplified by programs such as the [Canadian SDG Youth Award](#)-winning [RAD Cohort](#), which fostered youth-led radical collaboration to achieve the [Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#) while integrating a justice-oriented approach to the 2030 Agenda. Passion for radical collaboration extends to YCL's work with 30+ partners and collaborators around the globe, including youth, civil society organizations, national governments, and Indigenous communities in over 70 countries. Since establishing in 2017, YCL has designed and piloted 20+ projects, employed 60+ youth in paid positions, and sparked nearly 100 new policy ideas and recommendations by young people!

Source: www.youthclimatelab.org



Photo credit: ©Parks Canada. All rights reserved



GOAL 14

CONSERVE AND PROTECT CANADA'S OCEANS

Federal Perspective on SDG 14

Why This Goal is Important

Recognizing that Canada's coasts and oceans are facing pressures, the focus of this Goal is on conserving and protecting Canada's oceans. This focus directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 14.1: By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

- 14.4: By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics
- 14.5: By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

Climate change is [increasing water levels and temperatures](#) and the loss of marine habitat. With rising sea levels, ocean acidification and thinning sea ice, life is becoming more vulnerable in many coastal, northern and Indigenous communities.

Growing pressure on fish stocks poses challenges for fisheries management. A shortfall in wild-caught fish and seafood is projected for the coming decade. As the world's fastest-growing food production sector, increasing sustainable aquaculture production could potentially relieve harvesting pressure on wild fish stocks. Aquaculture already represents nearly 20% of total seafood production in Canada, and about a third of the total economic value of fisheries. Sound management of aquaculture is also important for protecting ocean ecosystems, such as by preventing the escape of farmed fish into the ocean.

Oceans are not only home to an immense web of marine life, they also generate half of the oxygen we breathe, act as thermostats to regulate the Earth's temperature, and support most of our planet's biodiversity. Dependence on [ocean resources and services](#) will increase as populations grow. Other issues affecting our oceans include increased physical and noise disturbances from marine shipping, human use and development, oil spills and other contaminants, and the introduction and spread of invasive alien species.

As plastics have become part of everyday lives around the world, managing their life cycle becomes critical. Each year, 8 million tonnes of plastic pollution enter the oceans from land, globally. It is found on shorelines, in the water, and even in wildlife. For example, between 2001 and 2018, 69% of Arctic-nesting Northern Fulmars that were examined had plastic particles in their stomach. Abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear, also known as ghost gear, are major contributors to the plastic debris problem and mortality of non-target species. Recent studies indicate that ghost gear may make up to 70% of all macro-plastics in the ocean by weight.

Canada is an ocean-rich country, with the world's longest coastline linking 3 different oceans—Atlantic, Arctic, and Pacific. Canada's oceans are home to many species of marine life, including many at-risk species such as 42 distinct populations of whales. These whales and other marine species at risk, such as seabirds and shorebirds, are vital to marine and coastal ecosystems, and central to ecotourism in coastal communities. They include iconic but endangered species such as the Southern Resident killer whale, North Atlantic right whale, St. Lawrence Estuary Beluga, as well as Pink-footed Shearwater, Ivory Gull, and Red Knot.

Conserving coastal and marine areas helps address these environmental challenges, as do actions Canadians are taking to ensure healthy, resilient, sustainably managed and productive fisheries and ecosystems over the long term. One in five Canadians live in coastal communities and today's ocean industries generate more than \$30 billion a year and more than 300,000 jobs, which reveals the potential of a blue economy.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Protecting Canada's marine ecosystems from the threats of pollution, climate change and overfishing is critical to their long-term health. For the Government of Canada, one of the most important initiatives is the establishment of marine protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, including marine refuges. Marine protected areas are defined geographical spaces in the water that are dedicated and managed in an effort to conserve and protect unique areas, ecologically significant species and their habitats, and representative marine environments. Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECM) are area-based measures that provide long-term biodiversity outcomes, regardless of their original intended objective.

In addition, the Government of Canada in April 2019 announced new protection standards for federal MPAs and federal marine OECMs, including marine refuges. All future federal MPAs are subject to a new federal standard that prohibits oil and gas activities, mining, dumping as well as commercial and recreational bottom trawling.

The Government of Canada has adopted [Marine Spatial Planning](#), an internationally recognized approach to integrated ocean planning and management. By working with provinces, territories, and Indigenous partners in a collaborative and transparent way, Marine Spatial Planning supports the protection of healthy marine ecosystems while fostering sustainable economic growth.

As part of its marine conservation efforts, the Government of Canada has committed to modernizing the *Oceans Act* to explicitly consider climate change impacts on marine ecosystems and species in regional ocean management, ensuring the Act provides for measurable progress indicators and objectives, and to create a national, interdisciplinary working group focused on climate-resilient ocean conservation planning.

The *Fisheries Act* provides the legislative basis for the sustainable management of fisheries and aquaculture in Canada. Modernized in 2019, the *Fisheries Act* now provides stronger protections and modern safeguards for fish and their habitat. The [Sustainable Fisheries Framework](#) also supports sustainable fisheries, establishing a precautionary approach to fisheries management. The federal government also has plans to introduce Canada's first-ever *Aquaculture Act* to support responsible aquaculture production.

The Government of Canada has also made important investments for protecting the biodiversity of marine species, including the Oceans Protection Plan, the [Whales Initiative](#), and the Enhanced Nature Legacy Initiative. These initiatives support the recovery and protection of marine species, including endangered whales, from anthropogenic threats such as physical and acoustic disturbances, vessel strikes, lack of prey, and [contaminants](#). The next phase of the Oceans Protection Plan will invest \$2 billion over 9 years to improve the safe movement and navigation of large and small vessels, keep Canada's supply chains healthy, strong and resilient, expand Canada's marine emergency prevention, preparedness and response, and strengthen marine traffic management. It will also involve amendments to the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*, including to enable the proactive management of marine emergencies and to address a broader range of pollution from vessels.

The Government of Canada is developing a forward-looking Blue Economy Strategy. It seeks to grow Canada's ocean and freshwater economy, and supports the long-term sustainable growth of Canada's fish and seafood sector. It will ensure Canada is positioned to succeed in the fast-growing global ocean sectors of the blue economy and advance reconciliation, conservation and climate objectives.

Reducing plastic waste, marine litter, plastic pollution and marine spills is a priority for the Government of Canada. Canada plays an active role in international efforts to address marine plastic pollution, including through the [Ocean Plastics Charter](#), the [Global Ghost Gear Initiative](#), as well as legally binding international agreements that prevent marine waste and litter and ensure that marine wastes are disposed of in an environmentally sound way. The Government of Canada has committed to promoting Canadian technologies for reducing ocean plastics.

TUVAIJUITTUQ MARINE PROTECTED AREA

On August 1, 2019, Tuvaijuittuq, meaning “the place where ice never melts,” became the first marine protected area established via Ministerial Order under the *Oceans Act*. By limiting human activities in the area for up to 5 years, this measure protects more than 300,000 square kilometres of Arctic water off the coast of Ellesmere Island, Nunavut. Tuvaijuittuq is a testament to a successful collaboration among the Government of Canada, the Government of Nunavut and the Qikiqtani Inuit Association. Future assessment of the region to support longer-term protection will include science and traditional and local knowledge such as Inuit *Qaujimajatuqangit*, a source of information passed down from generation to generation.



OCEAN PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION

Target and indicator

Conserve 25% of marine and coastal areas by 2025, and 30% by 2030, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050 (Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard)

👉 Canada’s conserved areas

This indicator tracks the proportion of Canada’s marine and coastal areas conserved through marine protected areas and [other effective area-based conservation measures](#), including marine refuges. Conserved areas are lands and waters that are managed for the long-term conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. As of the end of 2021, 13.9% of Canada’s marine and coastal area was recognized as conserved.

Short-term milestone supporting the target

❑ Establish new national marine conservation areas

Establish 10 national marine conservation areas by the end of 2026, working with Indigenous communities on co-management agreements for these national marine conservation areas.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

□ Further develop Canada's Ghost Gear Program

- By the end of 2024, obtain data related to reported lost and recovered, abandoned, lost or otherwise discarded fishing gear in Canadian waters and use this information to further develop the Ghost Gear Program and inform fisheries management measures
- By the end of 2025, establish and grow the Ghost Gear Program in the Canadian Arctic and obtain baseline data on lost gear and fishing efforts for the region

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ Build knowledge of coastal and marine ecosystems and marine protected areas

Build knowledge of coastal and marine ecosystems and marine protected areas through collaboration to further develop and sustain meaningful partnerships with provincial, territorial and Inuit and Indigenous governments, industry and local communities, to advance effective ocean planning, including science-based research and enable conservation activities.

◆ Protect, manage, and restore marine and coastal areas

Protect, manage, and restore marine and coastal areas through:

- New site establishment to meet the 25% target by 2025 through new marine protected areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) drawing on existing legislation and regulations to protect coasts and oceans
- Effective site management of existing MPAs and OECMs to ensure they achieve their conservation objectives in accordance with Canada's rights and jurisdiction under international law
- Advancing marine spatial planning to help enable ambitious marine conservation objectives while also allowing for sustainable growth in our ocean sectors for a resilient blue economy
- Implement activities under the renewed and expanded Oceans Protection Plan
- Conduct sustained, coordinated and intensive aerial pollution surveillance over all waters under Canadian jurisdiction through the Aerial Surveillance Program
- Engage in international advocacy to conserve the world's oceans

Implementation strategy supporting the goal

◆ Reduce marine litter and support the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste

Contribute to the implementation of the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste. Build on the Ocean Plastics Charter by working with countries on the development of a new legally binding and effective global agreement on plastics and with international, provincial, territorial and regional partners to develop and implement approaches to manage and reduce marine litter in Canada, including fishing gear. Fill knowledge gaps on the contribution of sea-based activities to marine plastic litter.

OCEAN SUSTAINABILITY

Target and indicator

By 2026, at least 55% of Canada's key fish stocks are in the Cautious and Healthy zone (Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and Canadian Coast Guard)

➤ Status of key fish stocks

This indicator reports the status (Healthy, Cautious, Critical or Uncertain) of key fish stocks. Federal scientists use a variety of scientific methods to assess fish stock levels and assign them a stock status zone (Healthy, Cautious or Critical) by comparing the size of the stocks to reference points. If there is insufficient information to be able to determine which one of the 3 stock zones the stock is in, the status is uncertain. Stock status is an important element of the precautionary approach. Of the 180 key fish stocks assessed in 2020:

- 56 stocks (31%) were in the Healthy zone
- 23 stocks (13%) were in the Cautious zone
- 23 stocks (13%) were in the Critical zone
- 78 stocks (43%) could not be classified and have an uncertain status

Short-term milestone supporting the target

▣ Regulate key fish stocks provisions

By the end of 2025, set fish stocks in regulation, thus making them subject to the Fish Stocks Provisions in the recently amended *Fisheries Act*. By setting certain key stocks in regulation and making them subject to the Fish Stocks Provisions, there will be binding legal obligations to manage these stocks sustainably.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

▣ Manage Canadian aquaculture

From the end of 2022 to the end of 2026, maintain 90% compliance with *Fisheries Act* regulations related to aquaculture.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ Build knowledge to support sustainable fisheries

Improve knowledge of fisheries resources, their productivity and factors affecting them to support sustainable fisheries management.

◆ Implement policies for sustainable fisheries

Implement policies that continue to support sustainable fisheries in Canada and support an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. This includes implementing the Sustainable Fisheries Framework, which provides part of the foundation for an ecosystem approach to fisheries management.



Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Support sustainable aquaculture**

Support sustainable aquaculture research, management, and knowledge transfer. Conduct research on the environmental impact of aquaculture and facilitate industry contributions to climate change mitigation and environmental sustainability. Use legislation and regulations to ensure sustainable aquaculture practices.

◆ **Support the recovery and protection of Canada's endangered whales**

Limit threats to the North Atlantic right whale, Southern Resident killer whale, and St. Lawrence Estuary Beluga by implementing programs and measures that reduce risk of entanglement, protect vital food sources, minimize the impacts from vessels, including collisions and underwater noise, provide near real-time whale detection and surveillance, and decrease contaminant exposure.

◆ **Support the recovery and protection of Canada's marine ecosystem and wildlife**

Inform and strengthen protections for coasts and wildlife, which includes enhancing the protection and restoration of vulnerable marine ecosystems and wildlife.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

🕒 **Eelgrass in Canada**

This indicator tracks compiled information on the distribution of eelgrass sites in Canada, including historical observations. Eelgrass is a common seagrass species in Canadian coastal waters and has been described as an ecosystem engineer because it physically changes its environment, creating habitat and resources for other species. As of 2020, eelgrass was widespread on the Pacific, Atlantic and Arctic (Hudson Bay) coasts of Canada. Most of the mapped eelgrass sites in James Bay (Hudson Bay) were in recovery following major declines.

🕒 **Harvest levels of key fish stocks**

This indicator compares harvest levels with established harvest limits. These limits are based on the best available scientific evidence. This indicator classifies stocks based on 3 elements: stocks harvested at or below a removal reference (or level, for the stock based on an analytical assessment of historical stock productivity data), stocks harvested at or below an approved harvest level, and stocks harvested above a removal reference or approved harvest level. It is one measure of fishing pressure on wild fish stocks. Of the 180 key stocks assessed in 2020:

- 177 stocks (98%) were harvested at or below a removal reference or an approved level
- 3 stocks (2%) were harvested above an approved level

From 2012 to 2020, the percentage of stocks harvested above an approved harvest level or above a removal reference has been consistently low. By 2027, Canada aims to have all key fish and invertebrate stocks managed and harvested at levels considered sustainable.

🕒 **Shellfish harvest area quality**

This indicator tracks the proportion of harvest areas that is classified approved or conditionally approved, reflecting the quality and extent of bacterial contamination in marine coastal waters where shellfish are harvested. In 2018, 68% of Canada's classified shellfish harvest areas were classified as approved or conditionally approved for harvest for human consumption. This has remained relatively consistent since 2010.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: BIRDS CANADA

Birds Canada is a nationwide non-profit, charitable organization built on the contributions of thousands of supporters and volunteer Citizen Scientists. Their mission is to drive action to increase the understanding, appreciation, and conservation of birds in Canada. Data collected by Citizen Scientists, alongside targeted research and outreach projects, are used to identify changes in bird populations and help direct conservation actions. Birds Canada is working with Indigenous communities on both the east and west coasts to help inform and improve the conservation status of several seabird and shorebird species. This work has involved close collaborations with Indigenous communities to find and remove invasive species from remote seabird colonies on Haida Gwaii, British Columbia, as well as partnering with Coastal First Nations to train and equip their Guardian programs to deploy trail cameras on isolated islands to detect threats on coastal, burrow-nesting seabirds.

Source: [Birds Canada](#)



Photo credit: Olivier Dulude



Photo credit: Scott Munn/©Parks Canada



GOAL 15

PROTECT AND RECOVER SPECIES, CONSERVE CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY

Federal Perspective on SDG 15

The Environmental Perspective

As the second-largest country in the world, Canada is one of the few countries that still has relatively large, healthy natural ecosystems. This Goal's focus on protecting and recovering species and conserving Canadian biodiversity directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services
- 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

- 15.3: By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world
- 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 15.8: By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

Canada's forests, wetlands, prairies and tundra provide habitat that all organisms, including humans, need to thrive. Many of these ecosystems are under pressure due to human activities and climate change. For example, wetlands cover about 13% of the land area of Canada. They were once abundantly distributed throughout the country. Recently, however, wetlands have become an increasingly scarce resource in settled areas of the country. Throughout Canada, wetlands have been adversely affected by land use practices that have resulted in vegetation destruction, nutrient and toxic loading, sedimentation, and altered flow regimes. In southern Ontario, 68% of the original wetlands have been converted from their natural state to support alternative uses such as agriculture and housing. Only about 25% of the original wetlands of the "pothole" region of southwestern Manitoba remain in existence.

Conserving these natural spaces helps promote biodiversity and maintain the ecosystem services that we rely on for our well-being, such as pollinating crops and vegetation, controlling floods, and filtering air and water. Managing for resilient forests, grasslands, and other ecosystems also helps to mitigate climate change by sequestering and storing carbon. Improved land use can increase carbon sequestration and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Natural spaces also support adaptation to climate changes like extreme heat by providing shade, which can reduce temperatures.

Canada's lands and fresh water are an integral part of Canadians' natural and cultural heritage. In particular, many natural areas hold cultural, spiritual, and socioeconomic significance for Indigenous Peoples and support life-sustaining activities such as hunting, fishing and gathering. Nature provides physical and mental health and other well-being benefits for all Canadians.

Healthy ecosystems also contribute to our economy, including through nature-based tourism. Canada's national parks and national historic sites generate millions of dollars annually and provide thousands of jobs for local communities. Recreational fisheries, many of which are in inland lakes, rivers and streams, also contribute several billion dollars to Canada's economy.

Canada has a strong commitment to sustainable forest management. [Forests](#) play a central role—culturally, spiritually and economically—in the lives of many Indigenous communities across Canada. According to the 2016 census, 12,000 Indigenous people work in the forest sector, representing about 6% of the sector's workforce.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Budget 2021 committed to invest \$2.3 billion over 5 years for Canada's Enhanced Nature Legacy to continue supporting nature conservation measures across the country, including Indigenous leadership in conservation. Taken together with \$1.3 billion for the Nature Legacy Initiative announced in 2018, this represents the largest investment in nature conservation in Canada's history.

Canada plays an active role in international efforts for biodiversity, including protection of wetlands, mitigating the risk of international trade in endangered species, and collaborating for Arctic flora and fauna conservation. In particular, Canada is working with other Parties to the [UN Convention on Biological Diversity](#) to develop a Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework that is expected to be adopted in December 2022. Following the adoption of a new Framework, Canada will develop a domestic implementation plan in collaboration with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments, and stakeholders.

15TH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (COP15)

Canada will welcome the world to Montréal in December 2022 for the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15), which will focus on protecting nature and halting biodiversity loss around the world. This important international conference will be a landmark event for Canada, with thousands of delegates from around the world gathered in Montréal to take action on protecting nature.



Photo credit: Nigel Fearon/©Parks Canada

The government is committed to creating new national parks, national wildlife areas, freshwater national marine conservation areas, national urban parks, ecological corridors and to co-designate Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas. Collaborating and partnering with provinces, territories, Indigenous Peoples, local jurisdictions, and the private and non-profit sectors is an essential element of this work.

To help protect and restore migratory birds and promote compliance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*, the government has amended the Migratory Birds Regulations (MBR), which were first enacted in 1918, through collaboration and consultation with Indigenous peoples, provinces and territories, partners, hunters, and other stakeholders. The amended MBR ensure that Indigenous peoples are accurately represented and that their existing harvesting rights, recognized and affirmed under the *Constitution Act, 1982*, are reflected. The changes also make it easier for Canadians to understand and comply with the regulations, and improve the government's ability to effectively manage migratory birds in Canada.

Enhancing the implementation of the *Species at Risk Act* is also a priority for the Government of Canada. The Act ensures legal protection for federally listed species at risk, preventing them from becoming extirpated or extinct, and providing for their recovery.

To protect and recover species at risk, the government is implementing the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada in partnership with most provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, and other partners. This approach focuses collaborative action on a national set of priority places, species, sectors, and threats across Canada. It is guided by commitments for increased collaboration between partners, evidence-based decision making, and improved monitoring and reporting. It is yielding results through strengthened partnerships, greater returns on investments, and increased co-benefits for biodiversity and ecosystems. Since 2018, federal, provincial and territorial governments have:

- Collectively established 11 federal-provincial-territorial priority places covering nearly 30 million hectares in habitats and ecosystems with high concentrations of species at risk and other biodiversity. Actions implemented in priority places will support the protection and recovery of hundreds of species at risk and other biodiversity
- Identified 6 priority ecologically important species (Barren-ground Caribou; Greater Sage-grouse; Peary Caribou; Wood Bison; Caribou, Boreal population; and Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population) that are distributed over 561 million hectares of Canada. Protecting and recovering priority species and their habitats will address multiple barriers to recovery and provide co-benefits for species throughout their ranges
- Initiated dialogue for 3 priority sectors (agriculture and the forest sector, as well as urban development). Collaborative action in these sectors will address common broad-based threats to multiple species and promote sustainable practices

For aquatic species, a Framework for Aquatic Species at Risk Conservation is under development to guide multi-species, place-based and threat-based approaches to species at risk recovery and protection. Since 2018, as part of the Canada Nature Fund for Aquatic Species at Risk, 11 priority places, 2 priority marine threats, and 3 priority species have been identified across Canada as a focus for targeted multispecies recovery and protection stewardship actions. In these areas, 36 projects have been funded that target 70 populations of aquatic species at risk.

Work is underway on a shared, national 5-year strategic and operational plan to support and implement the goals identified in a Pan-Canadian Approach to Wildlife Health. The government is also working to promote the implementation of the One Health approach to address emerging risks from the human-animal-environment interface.

The 2020 Wild Species: the General Status of Species in Canada report and associated indicator, which is published every five years with progressively enhanced coverage of Canadian species, will be released in late 2022 and will provide the conservation status of more than 50,000 species from 46 taxonomic groups. The 2025 report is anticipated to cover nearly 60,000 species, representing about three-quarters of the species known to occur in Canada.

At the 2021 UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in 2021, Canada joined 128 nations in a pledge to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation. The countries signed the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use backed by USD\$19.2 billion in public and private funding to help developing nations restore degraded land. In addition, Canada, along with 11 other countries, endorsed the UK-led Global Forest Finance Pledge that aims to provide collectively USD\$12 billion for forest-related climate finance from 2021 to 2025.

Finally, the Government of Canada is taking action to support sustainable forest management and an innovative forest sector, including by supporting provincial and territorial collaboration, promoting innovation in the forest sector, and supporting increased Indigenous participation.

KITASKINO NUWENĚNĚ WILDLAND PROVINCIAL PARK EXPANSION

Through \$5.3 million in funding under the Canada Nature Fund, the Mikisew Cree First Nation is working with the province, industry, and land owners to expand the existing Kitaskino NuwenĚnĚ Wildland Provincial Park in Alberta. This collaboration expands the park by 1,438 square kilometres and significantly adds to the largest connected area of protected boreal forest in the world.

The newly protected area will expand protected habitat for species at risk, including the threatened Ronald Lake wood bison herd and boreal caribou, as well as the endangered whooping crane. The expanded portion of the park also fulfills an objective of the Mikisew Cree First Nation's land use plan to conserve an ecologically and culturally important watershed.



CONSERVATION OF LAND AND FRESHWATER

Targets and indicators

Between 2023 and 2026, Canada's sustainable wood supply level (guided by sustainable forest management policies to reflect the current unique social, environmental and economic characteristics of managed forests), exceeds the annual timber harvests (Minister of Natural Resources)

↘ Sustainability of timber harvest

This indicator compares the amount of timber harvested with the maximum sustainable harvest, also known as the sustainable wood supply. Between 1990 and 2020, timber harvest in Canada range from 48% to 85% of the estimated sustainable wood supply. The most recent data available shows that 141.1 million cubic metres of industrial roundwood was harvested in 2020, well below the sustainable wood supply of 215.3 million cubic metres.

Conserve 25% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2025, working toward 30% by 2030, from 12.5% recognized as conserved as of the end of 2020, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050 (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

↘ Canada's conserved areas

This indicator tracks the percentage of Canadian land and inland waters recognized as conserved. Conserved areas are managed to achieve the long-term conservation of biodiversity, maintaining ecosystems together with their functions and supporting healthy populations of wild species. They include protected areas as well as other effective area-based conservation measures. As of the end of 2021, 13.5% of Canada's land and fresh water was recognized as conserved, including 12.6% in protected areas.

Short-term milestones supporting the terrestrial ecosystem conservation target

▣ Finalize nature agreements

By the end of 2023, finalize nature agreements with at least 6 participating provinces and territories.

▣ Make progress on Canada's commitment to area-based conservation

By the end of 2024, make demonstrable progress on Canada's commitment to protect 25% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2025, and to work toward 30% by 2030.

▣ Establish new national wildlife areas

By the end of 2025, establish 6 new national wildlife areas, finalize the designation of 7 national wildlife areas, and establish at least 5 new marine national wildlife areas.

▣ Establish new national parks

Establish 10 new national parks by the end of 2026 and 4 freshwater national marine conservation areas, working with Indigenous communities on co-management agreements for these national parks.

▣ Support ecological corridors

By the end of 2026, identify and support ecological corridors to improve ecological connectivity between protected and conserved areas.



Implementation strategies supporting the terrestrial ecosystem conservation target

◆ **Conserve natural spaces**

Accelerate the establishment of new protected and conserved areas, including by developing and implementing nature agreements with provinces and territories, and by protecting freshwater spaces; enhance Canadians' access to nature; and create jobs in nature conservation and management.

◆ **Support Indigenous leadership in conservation**

Work with Indigenous Peoples to conserve and protect species, lands, waters and ice, including by working with First Nations, Inuit and Métis to support new and existing Indigenous Guardians initiatives and the establishment of Indigenous Guardians Networks across Canada. Support Indigenous communities to plan for future conservation goals and support protected areas or Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures that contribute to Indigenous Led Conservation, including Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas.

Implementation strategies supporting the sustainable forests target

◆ **Better understand lands and forests**

Continue to conduct scientific research and engage Indigenous Peoples to better understand managed forests and support sustainable land-use planning, including forest management planning and collecting Indigenous Knowledge towards an enhanced understanding of Indigenous forest management practices.

◆ **Promote participation in Canada's forest sector and support the transition to a sustainable economy**

Provide support to increase participation in Canada's forest sector, including from Indigenous communities. Support could include programs such as the Indigenous Forestry Initiative and programs related to the transition to a sustainable economy and forest adaptation and mitigation through sustainable forest practices.

SPECIES PROTECTION AND RECOVERY

Targets and indicators

By 2026, increase the percentage of species at risk listed under federal law that exhibit population trends that are consistent with recovery strategies and management plans to 60%, from a baseline of 42% in 2019 (Minister of Environment and Climate Change; Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard)

📌 Species at risk population trends

This indicator tracks whether the population and distribution trends of species at risk are consistent with the objectives in final recovery strategies or management plans. As of 2021, of the 141 species for which trends could be determined:

- 58 species (41%) showed progress towards meeting their population and distribution objectives
- 67 species (48%) did not show progress
- 16 species (11%) showed mixed evidence, meaning that some information suggests improving trends, but there is also some evidence of decline

By 2030, increase the percentage of migratory bird species whose population sizes fall within an acceptable range—neither too low nor too high—to 70% from 57% in 2016 (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

📌 Population status of Canada's migratory birds

This indicator tracks the proportion of bird species listed in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* whose populations fall within acceptable bounds and provides a snapshot of the general state of birds in Canada. In 2016, of the 358 bird species with adequate monitoring data:

- 57% had populations within acceptable bounds
- waterfowl and forest birds were the 2 groups with the highest proportion of populations within acceptable bounds (74% and 63%, respectively)
- only 12% of grassland and aerial insectivore birds had populations within acceptable bounds
- 12% of waterfowl had populations above acceptable bounds

Short-term milestones supporting the species at risk target

📌 Develop conservation action plans

By the end of 2022, in collaboration with provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners, as well as stakeholders, develop 3 draft conservation action plans for terrestrial species at risk with the agriculture, forest and urban development sectors to achieve better conservation outcomes for species at risk and enhance sector sustainability.

■ **Collaborate on protection and recovery actions for terrestrial species at risk**

- By March 2023, fully implement 50% of actions identified in Parks Canada-led *Species at Risk Act* action plans
- By the end of 2025, in collaboration with provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners, as well as stakeholders, improve timelines for listing species and expand protection and recovery actions for 300 terrestrial species at risk within priority places and for priority species with co-benefits for migratory birds and biodiversity

■ **Partner with provinces and territories on species at risk**

By the end of 2024, maximize efforts for the protection and recovery of terrestrial species at risk and their habitats through partnerships with provinces and territories, including through nature agreements.

■ **Enhance protection and recovery actions for aquatic species at risk**

By the end of 2026, help support the protection and recovery of 50 aquatic species and their critical habitat. This will be done through assessment, listing, stewardship actions, enforcement, monitoring, and reporting for species listed under the *Species at Risk Act*. This will also help support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the protection and recovery of aquatic species at risk; and enable the stewardship actions of partners with contributions funding through the Canada Nature Fund for Aquatic Species at Risk.



Photo credit: Rhonda Steed

Short-term milestone supporting the migratory birds target

▣ Increase the percentage of migratory bird species whose population sizes fall within an acceptable range

By the end of 2022, the proportion of bird species listed in the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* and with population sizes within an acceptable range has increased by more than 2 percentage points over 2013.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

▣ Develop and implement a no net loss of biodiversity policy framework

By the end of 2024, develop and integrate into federal decision making (for example, management of land, authorizations and funding) a policy framework that aims at achieving no net loss of biodiversity (meaning that any loss of biodiversity that cannot be avoided, minimized or restored on site is offset by gains elsewhere) and, wherever possible, achieving a net gain.

▣ Work with Indigenous Peoples on migratory bird monitoring and research

By the end of 2026, the number of Indigenous Peoples participating in migratory bird monitoring and research projects has increased.

Implementation strategies supporting the species at risk target

◆ Deliver enhanced conservation action

Make significant, targeted investments, including under the renewed Canada Nature Fund, that drive partnerships, co-investment, innovation and improved conservation outcomes, with a focus on priority places, species, sectors and threats.

◆ Implement, innovate and modernize the regulatory and policy framework and tools to protect species at risk, other fish and fish habitat

Continue to assess and list species and develop timely recovery strategies, action plans, and management plans under the *Species at Risk Act* and promote compliance with the *Species at Risk Act* and the *Fisheries Act*. Continue to advance new policy and program approaches to modernize and improve the implementation of the *Species at Risk Act*. Continue to pursue bilateral agreements with provinces and territories for the management of species at risk.

◆ Work with partners to enhance foundational knowledge of species, habitats and ecosystems

Carry out research and share information to protect and recover wildlife species using available open data and enhance monitoring of species at risk to allow for adaptive management.

◆ Work with partners to implement the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada and the Framework for Aquatic Species at Risk Conservation

With provincial, territorial and Indigenous partners, as well as stakeholders, strategically focus efforts and resources on multi-species and ecosystem-based approaches to achieve better outcomes for species at risk.

◆ Work with partners to implement the pan-Canadian approach to wildlife health

With partners, focus efforts and resources on priorities and address discrepancies in capacity across Canada, particularly in rural and northern regions, and emerging threats related to climate change.

Implementation strategies supporting the migratory birds target

◆ Ensure key knowledge is available to support migratory bird conservation

Continue to work to make active migratory bird program data openly available to the public to support conservation actions and promote outreach and education.

◆ Implement, innovate and modernize the regulatory and policy framework and tools to protect migratory birds

Promote compliance with the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*. Continue to advance new policy and program approaches to modernize and improve the implementation of the Act.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ Modernize technology for monitoring international wildlife trade

Implement modernized digital technology to better track invasive alien species, vectors of diseases and endangered species at Canada's international borders and to improve monitoring, tracking, and traceability capabilities for all species imported into Canada.

◆ Prevent, detect, respond to, control and manage invasive alien species

Collaborate with provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous Peoples, local jurisdictions, non-governmental organizations and international partners to increase awareness of invasive alien species, better understand their costs and impacts, and prevent, detect, respond to, control and manage them.

◆ Uphold international commitments related to wildlife

Work with international partners to protect and conserve species at risk and fulfill Canada's obligations under international agreements.





BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicators below provide additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

🕒 **Canadian species index**

This indicator shows whether monitored vertebrate species have increasing or decreasing population size trends over time. This provides an integrated measure of the condition of the environment. Between 1970 and 2016:

- the population size of monitored vertebrate species declined by 4% on average
- the population size of monitored mammal and fish species decreased by 42% and 21% on average, respectively

🕒 **Deforestation and afforestation**

This indicator tracks land-use changes from forest to other land uses. Between 1990 and 2018, Canada's already-low deforestation rate declined from 64,000 hectares per year to about 34,300 hectares per year. While the annual area of afforestation is very small relative to the total forest area of Canada, efforts are underway to increase capacity to track the amount of afforestation occurring under urban and rural planting initiatives.

🕒 **Ecological integrity of national parks**

This indicator summarizes the state (good, fair, poor) and trend (improving, stable, declining) of ecosystems within 43 national parks. For the year 2020, of the 119 national parks ecosystems assessed, the ecological integrity of 82% of park ecosystems has been maintained or improved. Most park ecosystems are stable (68%), while 14% are improving and 18% are declining.

🕒 **Status of wild species**

This indicator summarizes the conservation status of 29,848 species in 34 species groups. 16,078 native species were assigned a national extinction risk level. As of 2015:

- 80% or 12,833 species were ranked as secure or apparently secure
- 10% or 1,586 species were vulnerable
- 10% or 1,534 species were imperiled or critically imperiled
- less than 1% or 125 species were presumed extirpated or possibly extirpated (no longer found in Canada)

🕒 **Trends in Canada's bird populations**

This indicator tracks the average population trends of various groups of native Canadian bird species. From 1970 to 2016, the trends in bird species groups varied:

- waterfowl and birds of prey increased by 150% and 110%, respectively
- shorebirds, grassland birds, and aerial insectivores decreased by 40%, 57% and 59%, respectively
- wetland birds, seabirds, forest birds and all other birds showed little to moderate change

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: HABITAT AND BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS

With funding from the Canada Nature Fund, the [Canadian Forage and Grassland Association \(CFGAs\)](#) developed the Habitat and Biodiversity Assessment Tool (HBAT), building upon existing work in Alberta. The HBAT is a province-specific online tool for agricultural producers to assess habitat and biodiversity on their land. It will provide guidance on which beneficial management practices are most relevant to the habitats on their farms and help them integrate the needs of multiple native species in the management of the land. CFGAs has developed and tested the tool for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia, with work underway to expand the tool to Ontario, New Brunswick and British Columbia.

Source: [Canadian Forage and Grassland Association](#)

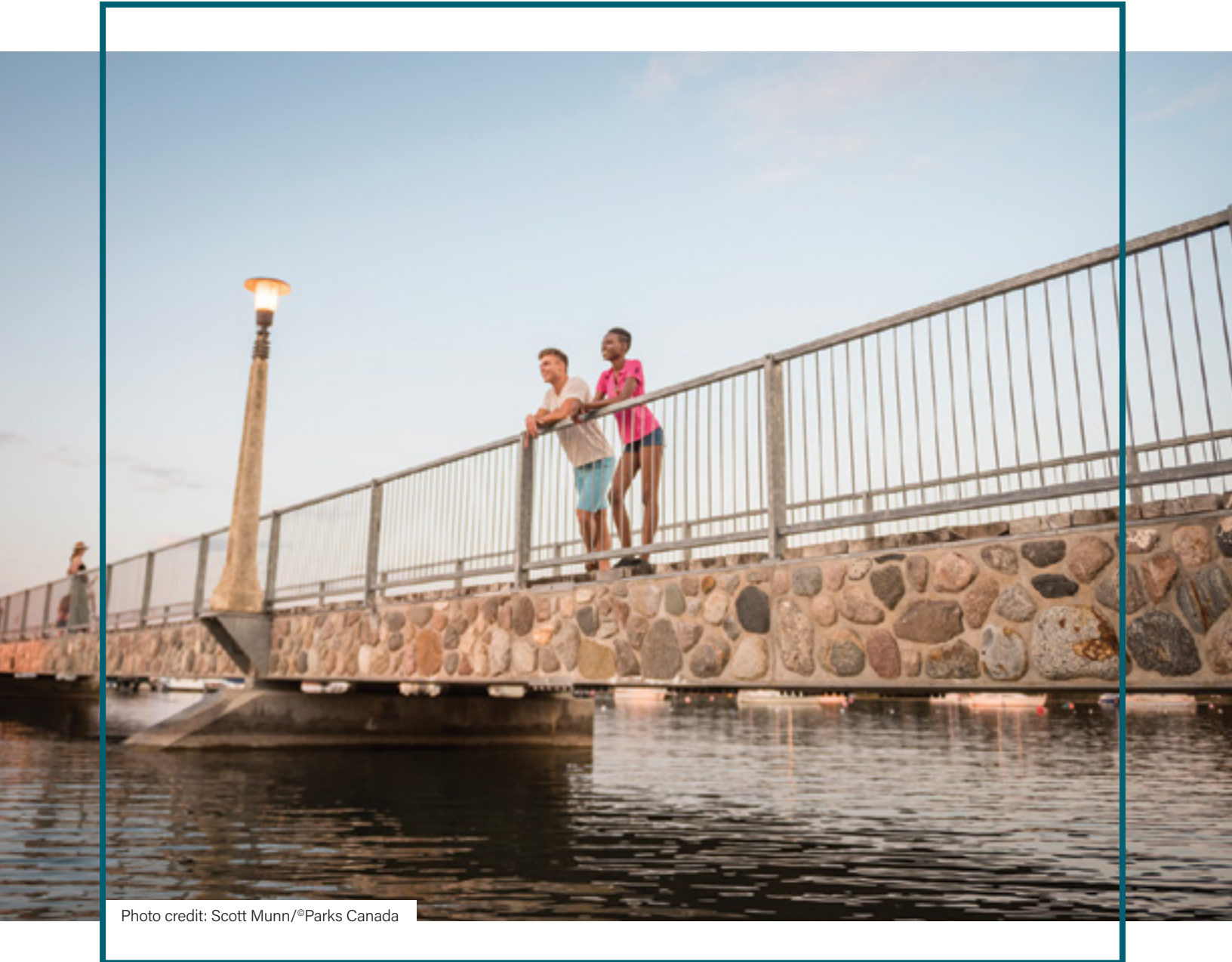
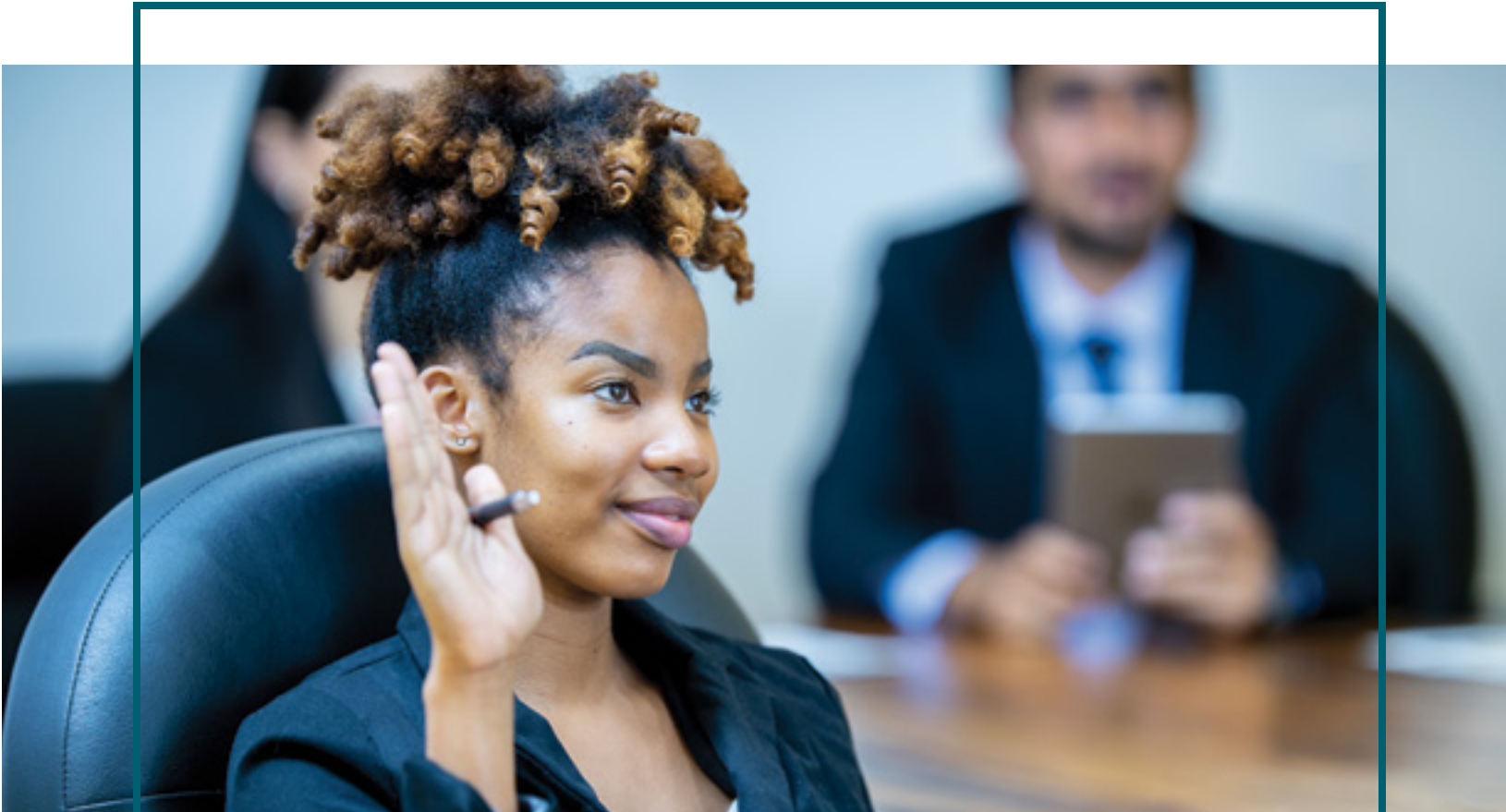


Photo credit: Scott Munn/©Parks Canada



GOAL 16

PROMOTE A FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, AND MANAGE IMPACTS

Federal Perspective on SDG 16

Why This Goal is Important

This Goal focuses on the essential role of strong institutions in solving the interconnected challenges of sustainable development—especially the rule of law, a fair and accessible justice system, effectively and impartially enforcing environmental laws, and managing the impacts of proposed development projects.

This perspective was drawn from the [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 16.3: Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

- 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
- 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

All three branches of government (the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary) that make up representative democracy contribute to sustainable development. Through representative government, the legislative branch ensures that all citizens have a voice in shaping the law and debating its effects on the environment, economy and society. The executive branch develops new policies, regulations, as well as funding and enforcement programs to advance the sustainable development goals. The judiciary interprets legislation and works to ensure that laws are impartially applied and enforced. Finally, the executive and the judiciary work together to uphold the rule of law, a fundamental value of Canadian society as acknowledged in the preamble to the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

The Government of Canada supports transparent, accountable and inclusive institutions, both domestically and internationally. It does this through legislation and regulatory requirements that contribute to the rule of law, a fair and accessible justice system, evidence-based decision making, and strong enforcement, reporting, and oversight.

The [*Department of Justice Act*](#) outlines three roles for the Minister of Justice: ensuring that the administration of public affairs is in accordance with the law; overseeing all matters relating to the administration of justice within federal jurisdiction; and providing legal advisory, litigation and legislative services to government departments and agencies. The Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada also has the mandate to address systemic discrimination and the overrepresentation of Black and racialized Canadians and Indigenous Peoples in the criminal justice system and ensure that all people living in Canada have access to fair and just treatment. This includes work to continue developing an Indigenous Justice Strategy and to develop Canada's Black Justice Strategy.

The Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC) is a national, independent, and accountable prosecuting authority whose main objective is to prosecute cases under federal jurisdiction in a manner that is fair and free from any improper influence. In the three Territories, PPSC also prosecutes all criminal offences under the Criminal Code.

The Law Commission of Canada was revived in 2021. As a federally mandated law reform agency, the Commission will provide independent advice on improvements, modernization and reform that will ensure a just legal system, to allow the role of law to be reconsidered when necessary and to study the impact of the law on communities and individuals.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is taking action to modernize itself through its strategy "Vision150 and Beyond." The strategy sets out an ambitious plan to enhance and modernize critical aspects of the RCMP and its culture. Current focus is on advancing five priority areas: 1) ensuring a safe, equitable workplace; 2) addressing systemic racism; 3) advancing reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples; 4) supporting modern policing; and 5) improving accountability, transparency and conduct.

Enforcing environmental legislation and regulations is a critical component of the government's sustainable development activities. Key federal departments responsible for enforcement include Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Transport Canada, whereas the PPSC is responsible for prosecuting offences under a number of environmental statutes. In cases where offenders are convicted of an environmental crime, sentenced offenders may be subject to a fine or a court order.



The federal government also promotes sustainable development by predicting and mitigating the effects of proposed development projects, while also considering ways to enhance positive effects. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada (IAAC) conducts and administers high-quality assessments that consider the economic, social, health and environmental impacts of designated projects—both positive and negative. The Agency is also placing greater emphasis on considering Indigenous Knowledge and perspectives alongside western science in each assessment.

The Canada Energy Regulator (CER) ensures that pipeline, power line and offshore renewable energy projects are constructed, operated and abandoned in a safe and secure manner to protect people and the environment. Designated projects under the [Canadian Energy Regulator Act](#) are subject to a single, integrated impact assessment led by the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada with the support of the CER. The [Impact Assessment Act](#) and the *Canadian Energy Regulator Act* also specifically commit the Government of Canada to respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during the assessment of designated projects.

The Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) is Canada's sole lifecycle regulator for the use of nuclear energy and materials. It regulates to protect the health, safety, security of people and the environment under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act*. Designated projects related to nuclear facilities and activities are subject to a single, integrated impact assessment led by the IAAC with CNSC providing support. For all nuclear designated projects that require an impact assessment, the CNSC in collaboration with the IAAC are committed to meaningful consultation and engagement with Indigenous Nations and communities that is consistent with the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples.

In addition to environmental and impact assessments, the Impact Assessment Agency of Canada conducts regional assessments and strategic assessments under the *Impact Assessment Act*. Regional assessments go beyond the scale of project-specific assessments by analyzing the effects of multiple current and anticipated physical activities in a specific region. Meanwhile, strategic assessments examine the Government of Canada's existing or proposed policies, plans, or programs relevant to impact assessment. Both regional and strategic assessments can help inform the planning and management of cumulative effects (cases where the combined effects of multiple projects exceeds the effects of each project considered on their own).

The Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD), on behalf of the Auditor General of Canada, promotes transparency and accountability by assessing the performance of government programs, and providing parliamentarians with objective, independent analysis and recommendations. Under the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, the CESD must review and comment on draft federal sustainable development strategies, as well as progress reports on their implementation. As part of an agreement of the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, the CESD also will regularly conduct audits related to Canada's performance in achieving the 2030 Agenda. This includes the 2018 audit report *Canada's Preparedness to Implement the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals*, and the 2021 audit report *Implementing the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals*.

Canada supports the SDG 16 objectives of peace, justice and inclusion through several ways. These include its collaboration with international organizations such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, its participation in international fora such as the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, its multilateral treaty negotiations, and its contributions to international assistance that are guided by Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy. This work includes promoting and protecting human rights; increasing equitable access to a functioning justice system; enhancing participation in public life; and ensuring that public services work for everyone.

GENDER-BASED ANALYSIS PLUS (GBA PLUS) AND THE *IMPACT ASSESSMENT ACT*

The *Impact Assessment Act* requires Gender-Based Analysis (GBA) Plus for projects subject to the Act. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada and project proponents must conduct GBA Plus at each stage of the assessment, including early planning, impact assessment, decision making, and post-decision phases. GBA Plus provides a framework and a set of analytical questions to guide an impact assessment. It is used to identify who is impacted by a project, and assesses how people may experience impacts differently in order to improve project design and develop mitigation measures that address different impacts. Applying GBA Plus to impact assessments helps practitioners and decision makers understand, describe, and mitigate adverse impacts on diverse populations.

INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE IN ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities each have a distinct way of describing their knowledge. While, knowledge-holders are the only people who can truly define Indigenous Knowledge for their communities, many international agencies and instruments have addressed Indigenous Knowledge, including the [United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity](#) and the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#).

Many sections of the Declaration work together to protect Indigenous Knowledge. The Declaration recognizes “that respect for Indigenous Knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and fair development and proper management of the environment.” Canada is obliged to respect and protect the rights articulated in the Declaration.

Indigenous Knowledge is defined in article 31 of the Declaration as: the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, Traditional Knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. Indigenous Peoples also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, Traditional Knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions. [Guides](#) such as the First Nations Principles of ownership, control, access, and possession (OCAP®) can be used to ensure that Indigenous Peoples have more control over their intellectual property.

The [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act](#) mandates Canada to implement the Declaration in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples in a whole-of-government approach. Indigenous Knowledge helps federal organizations improve their understanding of Indigenous worldviews, Indigenous cultures, the environment, issues affecting the environment, impacts those issues are having now and in the future, and ways to address them. The Government of Canada is working to renew its relationship with Indigenous Peoples based on a recognition of rights, respect, cooperation and partnership. This work includes collaborating with Indigenous Knowledge Holders on research projects. Working with Indigenous partners, the Government of Canada is beginning to understand the importance of Indigenous Knowledge systems that have been handed down since time immemorial. The Government of Canada will continue to collaborate with Indigenous partners and Indigenous Knowledge Holders to ensure that Indigenous Knowledge systems are supported and considered in all stages of environmental research and monitoring activities.



A FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE RULE OF LAW

Target and indicators

By 2030, at least 70% of Canadians think the criminal justice system is fair and accessible to all people (Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada)

➤ **Percentage of Canadians with moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system is fair to all people**

This indicator tracks the percentage of Canadians with moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system is fair, as measured by the National Justice Survey. As of fiscal year 2020–2021, 51% of Canadians expressed moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system was fair.

➤ **Percentage of Canadians with moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system is accessible to all people**

This indicator tracks the percentage of Canadians with moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system is accessible, as measured by the National Justice Survey. As of fiscal year 2020–2021, 52% of Canadians expressed moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system was accessible.

Short-term milestone supporting the goal

▣ **Maintain Canada’s international ranking with respect to the rule of law**

From 2022 to 2026, maintain Canada’s international ranking in the top 10% of countries with respect to the rule of law.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

◆ **Take action to improve fairness in law enforcement and the criminal justice system**

Modernize Royal Canadian Mounted Police policing services and operations by taking concrete actions that will build a more modern, inclusive, and trusted national police service, and systematically reporting on improved outcomes. Contribute to eliminating systemic racism and advance improvements to the criminal justice system through measures such as addressing inequities and the overrepresentation of Indigenous persons, Black people, and other racialized or marginalized communities as victims and accused in the criminal justice system. Continued education for prosecutors to incorporate reconciliatory factors in prosecutorial decision-making.

COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND HIGH-QUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Target and indicator

By March 31, 2026, ensure that 100% of Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments have completed risk classifications (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

Percentage of Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments that have completed risk classifications

This indicator tracks the percentage of Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) laws, regulations and enforceable instruments that have completed compliance risk classifications. Completed risk classifications help ensure that the highest risk forms of non-compliance are identified for ECCC's mandate. As of 2020, 20% of ECCC laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments have been risk classified.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

Minimize the adverse effects of projects through impact assessments

From the end of 2024 to the end of 2026, at least 90% of projects report that mitigation measures identified in decision statements are expected to effectively address adverse effects of the project.

Promote evidence-based decision making that considers public and Indigenous community input, including Indigenous Knowledge

From the end of 2024 to the end of 2026, 100% of impact assessment reports provided to decision makers include a science-based assessment of the project and a summary of public comments and how Indigenous Knowledge and perspectives were considered.

Restore and/or enhance the natural environment through Environmental Damages Fund projects

By March 31, 2026, restore and/or enhance a total of 5,000 hectares of natural environment through Environmental Damages Fund (EDF) projects, from a baseline of 568 hectares in 2018. The EDF is a specified purpose account administered by ECCC to direct funds received from fines, court orders and voluntary payments to priority projects that will benefit Canada's natural environment.

Implementation strategy supporting the target

Conduct risk classifications for Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments

Work is underway to complete risk classifications for all Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations and enforceable instruments. Completed risk classifications help ensure that the highest risk forms of non-compliance are identified for ECCC's mandate.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Apply “Best-in-Class” requirements in federal impact assessment of oil and gas projects**

The Government is working on establishing guidance requiring proponents of oil and gas projects subject to a federal impact assessment to provide information about how their projects will have “best-in-class” low-greenhouse gas emissions performance, and if not, why not. Project proponents will also need to explain how their projects are consistent with the overall economic transition to a low-carbon economy.

◆ **Foster research to support high-quality impact assessments**

Create and support research for high-quality assessments, expand the research community focused on impact assessments and bring many subject matter experts together, and share information with all groups who can benefit.

◆ **Implement monitoring, inspection and enforcement activities**

Carry out inspections to verify compliance and conduct investigations when a possible violation of the relevant Acts or Regulations is identified. When an alleged violation is discovered during an inspection or investigation, choose the appropriate enforcement action based on the nature of the alleged violation, effectiveness in achieving desired results, and in maintaining consistency in enforcement.

◆ **Meaningfully consult, engage and accommodate Indigenous Peoples and consider Indigenous Knowledge in impact assessment and regulatory processes**

The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, the Canada Energy Regulator, and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission must ensure Indigenous people have been meaningfully consulted and accommodated, and can require designated project proponents to demonstrate how potentially impacted Indigenous communities whose rights are potentially impacted by a proposed project can have their views heard and their Indigenous Knowledge considered. This includes standards and activities such as considering Indigenous Knowledge alongside western scientific knowledge, and collaborating with Indigenous Peoples to identify and recommend mitigation measures with legally binding conditions, as well as potential accommodation measures needed to address the possible impacts of an approved project on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

◆ **Provide the public and Indigenous Peoples with a voice in impact assessment and regulatory processes**

Provide opportunities for the public, stakeholders, and Indigenous Peoples to participate in consultation activities throughout the assessment processes. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, the Canada Energy Regulator, and the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission are required to consider comments received from the public, stakeholders, and Indigenous Peoples throughout the assessment process, including in Impact Assessment Reports, Canada Energy Regulator project reports, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission project reports, and throughout each phase of licensing. These comments are considered throughout the assessment and regulatory processes to inform decision-making.

◆ **Support fair, transparent, and predictable impact assessment and regulatory processes**

Conduct fair, transparent, predictable, and efficient impact assessment and regulatory review processes for designated projects. This may include the establishment of a review panel of independent experts to ensure that decisions are based on science, Indigenous Knowledge, and other sources of evidence.

◆ **Use a risk-based approach to environmental enforcement**

Use a data-driven, risk-based approach to enforcement planning and priority setting. This approach measures and prioritizes the worst forms of non-compliance in order to quickly and sustainably restore compliance. A stringent performance measurement process is applied and the results inform next year's process.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: CUTTHROAT TROUT IN THE PORCUPINE HILLS ENVIRONMENTAL REHABILITATION PROJECT

The Porcupine Hills are a landform consisting of a montane ecoregion of outlying hills, located in southwestern Alberta near the town of Claresholm. Historically, Trout Creek, a stream that originates from these hills, provided valuable coldwater habitat for Westslope Cutthroat Trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi*) and Bull Trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). However, a range of activities including industrial, agricultural, and recreational land uses within the region, along with natural disturbances, have resulted in changes to how water flows across the landscape and in the creeks which have resulted in habitat degradation and fragmentation.

Financially supported by the Government of Canada's Environmental Damages Fund, Trout Unlimited Canada undertook a restoration program that improved aquatic and riparian habitat in the Trout Creek watershed and assisted in the recovery of Westslope Cutthroat Trout. Trout Unlimited Canada worked with stakeholder groups, resource managers and community members to implement a successful rehabilitation program and increased public awareness of the threats facing native trout populations and measures to address them.

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada and [Trout Unlimited Canada](#)





GOAL 17

STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE GLOBAL ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Federal Perspective on SDG 17

Why This Goal is Important

Diverse and inclusive partnerships are required at the local, regional, national and global levels to achieve the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. This Goal's focus on strengthening partnerships to promote global action on sustainable development directly supports [SDG Global Indicator Framework](#) targets:

- 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing

countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

- 17.3: Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4: Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.10: Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

The impacts of climate change are being increasingly felt around the globe, particularly in developing countries that are least equipped to respond to the consequences. In 2009 as part of the Copenhagen Accord under the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (UNFCCC), developed countries, including Canada, committed to jointly mobilize climate finance from a variety of public and private financial sources, reaching USD\$100 billion annually by 2020 to support climate efforts in developing countries.

This commitment was reaffirmed in the [Paris Agreement](#), where Parties agreed that the USD\$100 billion goal would be continued through 2025. The [Climate Finance Delivery Plan](#), prepared jointly by Canada and Germany and published in October 2021, clarifies when and how developed countries will reach this collective climate finance goal through 2025. Canada and Germany prepared a Climate Finance Delivery Plan Progress Report with developed countries to demonstrate continued progress towards the goal in the lead-up to COP27.

Another aspect of partnership relates to trade. The linkages between trade and the environment are complex and the subject of international discussions and negotiations. Countries and international organizations, such as the World Trade Organization, G7, G20, OECD and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, are working together to promote mutually supportive trade and environment objectives such as environmental protections in bilateral and regional trade agreements and multilateral initiatives on trade and environment.

Any agenda focused on reducing inequalities must consider Canada's role in global affairs and in alleviating inequalities among countries. Despite some global measures that have reduced inequalities, such as international assistance and preferential trade status that benefits low-income countries, inequalities persist worldwide. The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have deepened inequalities, especially where weakened health systems or existing humanitarian crises have increased the risk of people being left behind or dying.

Developing countries are particularly exposed to the effects of climate change and biodiversity loss. They also have fewer financial resources and less technical capacity to implement climate change mitigation and adaptation measures. Canada's international engagement on climate change, including its climate finance commitment to developing countries to support their climate mitigation, and to foster resilience among those most at risk from the effects of climate change, is important to reduce global inequalities.

Climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods, extreme weather events, and food and water insecurity have a greater and differentiated effects on at-risk groups, especially women, girls, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and people with reduced incomes. These groups face greater vulnerabilities, including the burden of managing the shocks of climate change and the health impacts of indoor and outdoor pollution. Therefore, individuals and groups in vulnerable situations stand to benefit the most from climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and from measures to protect and restore nature.

Finally, in a time of constant change, open data is an important mechanism for enhancing transparency, and ensuring evidence-based dialogue and collaboration between governments and civil society. In Canada, open data helps foster multi-stakeholder collaboration to better understand and contribute to solving public challenges. Open data also provides critical information to help achieve the SDGs and to measure progress in meeting them. These insights can inform priorities and help determine the most effective paths for driving innovation and action to resolve issues. The quality and relevance of available open datasets is of particular importance for informed decision making.

How the Government of Canada Contributes

Canada recognizes that meeting the ambitious goals of the Paris Agreement will require a global effort. In 2019 to 2020, Canada contributed more than \$700 million in bilateral international assistance to address climate change. Canada also provides institutional support to multilateral organizations, which support initiatives to address climate change. However, the transition to low-emission, climate-resilient economies will require substantially more financing, from all actors and sources. That is why the Government of Canada has committed to providing \$5.3 billion in climate finance over 2021 to 2026 and is working with partners to tap into the significant potential for investment in climate solutions by the private sector and helping to mobilize additional climate finance in developing countries.

In support of the Paris Agreement, Canada's climate finance commitments encompass a wide range of climate mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable. On June 13, 2021, Canada announced a climate finance commitment of \$5.3 billion over 5 years, including increased support for adaptation as well as nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute to biodiversity co-benefits. Canada's climate finance commitment will be delivered across four main thematic areas: clean energy transition and coal phase-out, climate-smart agriculture and food systems, nature-based solutions and biodiversity, and climate governance.

Canada's commitment is delivered through a variety of bilateral and multilateral initiatives, including the Green Climate Fund, the largest dedicated climate fund in the world. Canada's approach includes partnering with Multilateral Development Banks, such as the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank Group, to establish Canadian climate funds to leverage private sector financing by removing market barriers to private climate investment in developing countries.

To date, under its \$5.3 billion commitment, Canada has announced investments of up to \$372.5 million to help the world's poorest and most vulnerable countries adapt to the climate crisis and increase their resilience, including funding to the Least Developed Countries Fund, Adaptation Fund, National Adaptation Plan Global Network, and Partnering for Climate. Canada is also supporting clean energy transition and coal phase-out in developing countries, including up to \$1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds—Accelerated Coal Transition Initiative.

Canada's climate finance commitment aligns with its [Feminist International Assistance Policy](#), which guides Canada's overall approach to international assistance. Canada's international climate finance has a strong focus on gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. Canada's \$5.3 billion climate finance commitment will ensure that at least 80% of its projects integrate gender equality considerations.

In addition to implementing its climate finance commitment, the Government of Canada pursues an ambitious trade and investment agenda and actively promotes trade and investment in goods and services needed to protect Canada's natural environment. Canada's overall approach to environment in its free trade agreement negotiations is based on the guiding principle that trade and environment should be mutually supportive, incorporating environmental considerations and obligations to ensure that strong environmental standards are upheld by all Parties. Canada also champions trade and environment at the World Trade Organization's Committee on Trade and Environment and the Trade and Environmental Sustainability Structured Discussions, as well as the OECD's Joint Working Party on Trade and Environment.

Through its International Business Development Strategy for Clean Technology, the Trade Commissioner Service is helping more Canadian clean technology firms pursue export opportunities and scale up internationally, including by connecting them with sources of global climate finance to support projects in developing markets.



CANADA'S FEMINIST FOREIGN POLICY

Canada currently applies a feminist approach across all of its international policies and programming, including diplomacy, trade, security, development, and consular services. It is being operationalized through a suite of complementary international policies, programs, and initiatives. These include Canada's Inclusive Approach to Trade; its National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security and Elsie Initiative; and its Feminist International Assistance Policy. These policies place a focus on dismantling persistent systemic barriers, discriminatory norms and practices, and inequalities based on sex and gender—including sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics—as well as on the basis of other intersecting aspects of identity such as race, national or ethnic origin, religion, age, language, or disability.

Canada's feminist foreign policy is the international expression of ongoing, coordinated, and whole-of-government efforts to advance human rights, diversity, inclusion and gender equality domestically. In doing so, it reinforces Canada's overarching objectives of strengthening a rules-based international system, supporting lasting peace and security, fostering prosperity, and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

As communities around the world experience the destabilizing effects of climate change, environmental degradation, and biodiversity loss in different and costly ways, gender-responsive and inclusive action, and diverse partnerships, are necessary to develop strong, inclusive, and sustainable solutions.

Canada is party to a number of international agreements and initiatives to reduce inequality in relation to global climate and environmental challenges. These include the [United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change \(UNFCCC\)](#) and the Paris Agreement. Canada is a strong proponent of international climate action by Indigenous Peoples and played a key role in launching and operationalizing the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform in the UNFCCC. The platform aims to strengthen the capacity of local communities and Indigenous Peoples to address and respond to climate change, exchange best practices and knowledge with respect to mitigation and adaptation, and enhance their engagement in the broader UNFCCC process.

Canada also continues to actively promote 2SLGBTQI+ rights in a number of multilateral fora, and collaborates closely with civil society organizations in Canada and abroad to advance 2SLGBTQI+ rights. In line with the Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada has continued to implement the [LGBTQ2I International Assistance Program](#) which represents \$30 million in dedicated funding over five years (2019-2024) aiming to advance human rights and improve socio-economic outcomes for 2SLGBTQI+ people in developing countries.

To promote inclusive partnerships and collaboration within Canada, the Government Canada maintains the Open Government Portal as a single point of entry for open data and information published by federal organizations, as well as from some provinces and territories. For example, the Federal Geospatial Platform includes a collection of federal, provincial, and territorial geospatial information that provides quick and easy access to economic, social and environmental data on a range of complex issues. Since the Open Government Portal was relaunched in June 2013, more than 80,000 datasets have been published. Following a series of consolidations of small data sets into more comprehensive series, individuals can now access more than 30,000 open data and information assets online. In particular, data for [Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators](#) that are used to measure progress on the FSDS are available through the Open Government Portal.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Environment and Climate Change Canada has a long history of working in partnership and consulting with Indigenous Peoples with the intent to uphold Aboriginal and Treaty rights, such as access to traditional territory and the harvesting of plants and animals. Indigenous Peoples also participate in Environment and Climate Change Canada's international work by informing policy positions and participating in international discussions. This includes work related to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the North American Commission on Environmental Cooperation. Environment and Climate Change Canada also engages with Indigenous groups through other mechanisms, such as:



- Distinctions-based Senior Bilateral Tables on Clean Growth and Climate Change
- the National Steering Committee for Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas
- the Indigenous Guardians Working Group
- the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS

Target and indicator

By 2026, implement Canada's climate finance commitment of \$5.3 billion with at least 40% of funding going toward climate adaptation and at least 20% to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute biodiversity co-benefits (Minister of Environment and Climate Change)

📌 Delivery of Canada's climate finance commitment

This indicator tracks the delivery of Canada's climate finance commitment. Data (disbursements and results) on the first fiscal year of the commitment will be available by the end of April 2023.

Short-term milestones supporting the goal

📌 Advance Canada's priorities on sustainable natural resources and clean technology

Between the end of 2022 and the end of 2026, take part in an average of 40 international engagements per year aimed at ensuring that Canada's sustainable natural resources remain competitive in the market, maintaining relationships with other countries, and promoting Canada's clean technology and sustainable natural resources.

❑ **Engage with priority countries and regions**

By the end of 2023, Canada cooperates with bilateral and regional international partners on the environment, climate change, and clean technology, through negotiation of environment provisions in free trade agreements, engagement under bilateral and regional environmental cooperation instruments, and engagement with partners to advance Canada's priorities.

Implementation strategies supporting the target

◆ **Increase support to and help build capacity in developing countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change**

In delivering Canada's climate finance commitment, provide increased mitigation and adaptation support to developing countries, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, to pursue low-carbon, and climate-resilient, nature-positive, and inclusive sustainable development. Canada's support for mitigation action in developing countries will lead to measurable greenhouse gas emission reductions, and its support for adaptation measures in developing countries will increase climate resilience for the most vulnerable.

◆ **Support a clean energy transition**

Support developing countries' clean energy transition and coal phase-out. Leverage Canada's climate finance to complement its co-leadership with the United Kingdom of the Powering Past Coal Alliance, a coalition of over 165 members leading global efforts to end emissions from unabated coal power.

Implementation strategies supporting the goal

◆ **Advance international collaboration on critical minerals**

Work with international partners and allies, including through implementation of the Canada–U.S. Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration and the Canada-EU Strategic Partnership on Raw Materials to develop sustainable supply chains for the critical minerals needed to enable a transition to a low-carbon, digitized economy and support advanced technology and manufacturing.

◆ **Advance open data initiatives**

The Government of Canada will expand its open data initiatives and make more data available digitally—for example, by aligning its approaches with international best practices and publishing new datasets on the Open Government Portal, including those that Canadians specifically request. It will also continue to demonstrate international leadership in open data and open, inclusive government through its membership and leading roles in the Digital Nations and the Open Government Partnership.

◆ **Promote environmental protection in trade agreements and other engagement mechanisms**

Integrate and implement environmental considerations and provisions in bilateral, regional, and multilateral free trade agreements and environmental agreements, to ensure that environmental standards are upheld as trade and investment are liberalized. Promote cooperation on environmental issues of mutual interest with key trading partners. Support initiatives on trade and environment in multilateral fora such as the World Trade Organization.



◆ **Promote responsible business conduct by Canadian companies abroad**

Implement Canada's new Responsible Business Conduct Strategy (2022 to 2027), including by building awareness and championing action, providing Canadian companies active abroad with the tools they need to mitigate risks and succeed, and strengthening the global responsible business conduct ecosystem.

◆ **Work with partners to monitor and protect our ecosystems through space-based services and technologies**

Collect, monitor and disseminate space-based data and information to protect the environment. Support Earth observation satellites that provide critical services that Canadians rely on, including reliable weather forecasts, while helping to monitor and fight climate change and supporting innovation across sectors, including energy and agriculture.

BEYOND THE TARGETS

The indicator below provides additional context for targets and other commitments supporting the goal.

🕒 **Percentage of international climate finance projects that integrate gender equality**

This indicator tracks the percentage of projects through Canada's \$5.3 billion climate finance commitment that integrate gender equality. In line with Canada's Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada will adopt an inclusive, intersectional and feminist approach to climate finance. Canada's approach includes supporting women's leadership and decision-making in developing countries' transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies, as well as gender-equitable access to the benefits of climate finance investments. As this is a new indicator, baseline data is not yet available.

STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVE: UN GLOBAL COMPACT NETWORK CANADA

The [UN Global Compact](#) is a call to companies to align their strategies and operations with [ten universal principles](#) related to human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance societal goals and the implementation of the [SDGs](#). With more than 16,500 business and 3,500 non-business participants based in over 160 countries, and 69 Local Networks, the UN Global Compact is the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative. The Canadian chapter, the [UN Global Compact Network Canada](#) (GCNC) is dedicated to building the capacity of the Canadian private sector to embrace sustainable business practices by convening and accelerating opportunities for multi-stakeholder collaboration. Their programming delivers a range of activities to guide businesses on how to embed the sustainability principles into core business management and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs. For instance, by signing the [CFO Principles on Integrated SDG Investments and Finance](#), GCNC members can join the CFO Coalition for the SDGs on their mission to develop principles, frameworks and recommendations to integrate the SDGs in corporate finance and create a market for mainstream SDG investments. The United Nations has estimated that the world will need to spend between \$3 trillion to \$5 trillion annually to meet the SDGs by 2030. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has increased those estimates by an additional \$2 trillion annually. Since launching in December 2019, the CFO Taskforce has addressed this financial gap, re-envisioning the role of CFOs as the architects of long-term sustainable value creation.

Source: [UN Global Compact Network Canada](#)

ANNEX 1: ABOUT THE FEDERAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS, the strategy) sets out our sustainable development priorities, establishes goals and targets, and identifies actions to achieve them. Actions to implement the strategy will support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Legislative Basis

The [*Federal Sustainable Development Act*](#) (the Act) establishes the requirement to table the FSDS. Its purpose is to provide the legal framework for developing and implementing a strategy that will:

- make decision making related to sustainable development more transparent and subject to accountability to Parliament
- promote coordinated action across the Government of Canada to advance sustainable development
- respect Canada's domestic and international obligations relating to sustainable development

The Act requires the Minister of Environment and Climate Change to table and report on a whole-of-government strategy at least once in each 3-year period. Amendments to the Act came into force on December 1, 2020.

History of the Strategy

The 1987 Brundtland Report to the World Commission on Environment and Development introduced the concept of sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” In response, in 1995 the Government of Canada introduced amendments to the *Auditor General Act* requiring federal departments and agencies to create their own individual sustainable development strategies. These amendments also established the office of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development (the Commissioner). The Commissioner later identified several weaknesses in this system, including the lack of a coherent, overarching federal strategy, stating it was like trying to put together a puzzle with no picture on the box.

In 2008, a more effective approach was enacted when the Act was passed and came into force. The Act provides the legal framework for the FSDS. At that time, it also tasked 28 departments and agencies with preparing their own departmental sustainable development strategies (DSDSs) that comply with and contribute to the strategy. The 2008 Act also introduced a requirement to consult Canadians on each new FSDS. Four federal sustainable development strategies were tabled under the 2008 act (2010 to 2013, 2013 to 2016, 2016 to 2019 and 2019 to 2022).

In 2016, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development conducted a review of the Act and issued a report containing 13 recommendations. The committee's recommendations identified issues concerning, among other things, the scope of the Act, the need for a whole-of-government approach, and a need for greater transparency and accountability in the development and implementation of sustainable development strategies.

The government responded to the committee's recommendations with the 2017 Bill C-57, *An Act to Amend the Federal Sustainable Development Act*, which came into force on December 1, 2020. The amended Act provides greater flexibility in presenting the view of sustainable development to encompass environmental, economic, and social aspects. It also provides for a whole-of-government approach by increasing the number of federal organizations required to contribute to and report on the FSDS from 28 to 100.

The amended Act also includes mechanisms to make sustainable development decision making more transparent and accountable, including a requirement that targets be measurable and include a time frame, and that departmental sustainable development strategies must be tabled in Parliament and referred to the Senate and House committees that deal with matters relating to sustainable development. The 2022 to 2026 FSDS is the first to be prepared under the amended Act.

Roles and Responsibilities

Environment and Climate Change Canada plays a key role in implementing the Act. It houses the Sustainable Development Office (SDO), which is responsible for coordinating the development of the strategy. The SDO is also responsible for developing and maintaining systems and procedures to monitor progress on implementation of the strategy, and for preparing FSDS progress reports at least once every 3-year period.

Sustainable development cuts across many departmental and agency mandates. The Act reflects this, requiring federal organizations named in Schedule I, I.1 and II of the *Financial Administration Act* to prepare and report on sustainable development strategies that support the implementation of the goals of the FSDS. It also provides for including other federal organizations that wish to participate in the strategy, such as Crown corporations, through an Order in Council. Two such organizations, the National Capital Commission and The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc., are now included in the Act.

The role of federal organizations also includes:

- working collaboratively with Environment and Climate Change Canada to develop the FSDS and progress reports within every 3-year period
- integrating environmental and sustainable development considerations into policy, plan and program development through strategic environmental assessments and the Integrated Climate Lens

The Role of Public Consultation

Public consultation is an important part of FSDS development under the Act. Each draft strategy must undergo a public consultation period of at least 120 days before it is finalized. As part of public consultation, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change provides the draft FSDS to:

- the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development
- the [Sustainable Development Advisory Council](#) (a multi-stakeholder advisory body consisting of 13 members of the Canadian public that represent the views of different provinces and territories, 6 representatives of Indigenous Peoples and 3 from each of the following: environmental non-governmental organizations, business organizations, and organizations representative of labour)
- the appropriate committee of each House of Parliament
- the public

Consultation results inform the final strategy and are summarized in a publicly-available report.

The Structure of the Strategy

The 2022 to 2026 FSDS is organized around the UN 2030 Agenda 17 Sustainable Development Goals, acknowledging Canada's unique responsibilities and circumstances.

One or more targets contribute to each goal. Under the Act, targets must:

- be specific and measurable
- include a time frame
- identify one or more responsible ministers
- be consistent with the Act's principles

To the extent possible, targets should also:

- take a medium-term or long-term view (5 years or longer), to help track progress over multiple cycles of the FSDS
- fall within federal jurisdiction
- align with federal priorities
- be supported by indicators that accurately represent the target and allow for comparison over time
- have a clear connection to an FSDS goal

Short-term milestones complement the strategy's targets. They represent interim steps that will help ensure the Government of Canada stays on track to achieve its longer-term objectives. In general, short-term milestones should be achievable within one FSDS cycle. To the extent possible, milestones should:

- be specific and measurable
- include a timeframe
- take a short-term view (within one FSDS cycle)
- have a clear connection to an FSDS target or to an FSDS goal

Implementation strategies set out what the Government of Canada will do to achieve its goals and targets. They describe the actions that federal organizations are committed to taking to make progress toward the strategy's goals and targets. To the extent possible, implementation strategies should:

- be written in plain, high-level language
- be broad and inclusive to allow for linkages with specific departmental actions
- reflect actions the Government of Canada is taking or plans to take during the FSDS cycle
- have a clear connection to an FSDS target or to an FSDS goal

Implementation strategies set out in the FSDS are complemented by specific commitments in departmental sustainable development strategies. Departmental strategies, which must be tabled within one year of the FSDS tabling date, will include actions and performance measures that contribute to the strategy's implementation strategies.

While provinces and territories, Indigenous Peoples, businesses, the scientific community, non-governmental organizations and Canadian citizens contribute to achieving environmental outcomes and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda, only federal actions are included in the FSDS.

ANNEX 2: PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

Performance measurement is an essential part of the Government of Canada's sustainable development approach. The government tracks and reports on sustainable development actions and results through:

- Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) progress reports
- annual reporting on departmental sustainable development strategies (DSDSs)
- the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators (CESI)
- updates to departmental web pages

FSDS Progress Reports

The *Federal Sustainable Development Act* requires the Minister of Environment and Climate Change to table a Federal Sustainable Development Strategy progress report at least once every 3-year period. These progress reports describe how the government is implementing the strategy and the progress made toward its goals and targets. In response to past recommendations from the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, a simple scorecard rating system approach helps to ensure that Federal Sustainable Development Strategy progress reports are clear and accessible.

Unless otherwise stated, the timeframe for assessing progress against the targets and milestones will be taken to mean the end of the calendar year identified in the target.

The Sustainable Development Office (SDO) uses the rating system to assess progress against each target by examining the most recent target-level indicator results achieved during the FSDS cycle to propose an assessment of "achieved", "underway", "attention required", or "no new data available". All assessments are determined through a comparison of results from target-level indicators as set out in this annex. Assessments do not include contextual indicator results in their determination. Where targets refer to multiple dates (for example, if the target contains one date for medium-term results and another date for long-term results), assessments of those targets will concentrate on progress made toward the first date as a reflection on medium-term results. Assessments are defined as follows:

- **Achieved:** results corresponding to the final year set out in the target demonstrate that the desired result has been achieved.
- **Underway:** results demonstrate that there is a positive trend toward the desired end result as expressed in the target, although there may be some or significant challenges remaining and/or conclusive results are not yet available.
- **Attention required:** work continues on these areas, but there are significant challenges and/or demonstrable negative trends away from the desired end result as expressed in the target. This assessment is also used where conclusive results demonstrate that, by the date set out in the target, the desired result has not been achieved.
- **No new data available:** no results are available that are newer than the data provided in this strategy.

The SDO consults with the federal organizations whose ministers are responsible for each target to determine a fair and balanced assessment.

The progress report has also described progress against the strategy's targets by using additional reporting on contextual indicators and short-term milestones. In some cases, the report notes where activity to date may constitute a newly set baseline against which future progress will be measured. Progress reports are

a snapshot in time that should be read in tandem with departmental reporting on departmental sustainable development strategies. In future, short-term milestones will be reported on in the on-line version of the strategy, as they are achieved to help streamline the progress report, in response to comments on the length and breadth of the report.

While FSDS progress reports provide important information on environmental outcomes, it is important to note that responsibility for the environment and sustainable development is shared, and that the Government of Canada supports sustainable development within the constraints of federal jurisdiction and authorities. As a result, in some instances it can be difficult to link directly federal actions to specific outcomes.

Departmental Sustainable Development Strategies

Departmental sustainable development strategies (DSDSs) provide detailed information on what individual departments and agencies are doing to help meet the aspirational goals and/or targets of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy. Within one year after the 2022 to 2026 strategy is tabled in Parliament, taking into account Canadians' comments and ideas, participating federal organizations will develop DSDSs that support the implementation of the goals and/or targets of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy.

DSDSs include:

- the department's sustainable development vision
- specific departmental sustainability commitments and actions
- performance indicators that show how departments are meeting their commitments
- information on departmental decision making and sustainable development practices, including implementation of strategic environmental assessments

Federal organizations bound by the Act contribute differently to FSDS goals and/or targets depending on their mandate; however, all are responsible for contributing to the greening government content and to the implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*.

Indicators

A number of the indicators that will be used to measure and report on progress are drawn from the Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators ([CESI](#)) program, which provides a wide range of indicators for public availability. The program selects indicators using the following criteria:

- policy relevance (represents the FSDS goals and targets)
- utility (meets the needs of decision makers and the public)
- soundness (provides consistent and solid methodology; comparable over time)
- data availability and integrity (uses existing high-quality data with adequate coverage)

The CESI program produces indicators with the support of programs within Environment and Climate Change Canada and other federal departments and agencies, including Health Canada, Statistics Canada, Natural

Resources Canada, Parks Canada, Transport Canada and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, as well as provincial and territorial governments.

In addition to the indicators drawn from the CESI program, indicators are sourced from reporting structures used in the departmental planning and reporting cycle of contributing federal organizations, as well as from surveys conducted on a regular or semi-regular basis.

The following table lays out the performance measurement framework to be used for reporting and assessing progress on the targets of the strategy. It also details the contextual indicators that are used to provide more information in progress reporting about issues related to the goals and targets of the strategy. Indicators that have also been included in the Canadian Indicator Framework have been marked with: (x).

GOAL 1: REDUCE POVERTY IN CANADA IN ALL ITS FORMS

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2030, reduce the poverty rate by 50% from its 2015 level	Percentage of Canadians below Canada's Official Poverty Line (x)	Statistics Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Prevalence of asset resilience (x)	Statistics Canada	Occasional

GOAL 2: SUPPORT A HEALTHIER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2030, support improvement in the environmental performance of the agriculture sector by achieving a score of 71 or higher for the Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability	Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability for water, soil, air and biodiversity (x)	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Two updates every five years
CONTEXTUAL		Greenhouse gas emissions from Canada's agriculture sector	CESI	Annual
		Prevalence of food insecurity (x)	Statistics Canada	Annual

GOAL 3: SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH AND ADOPT HEALTHY BEHAVIOURS

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By March 2027, reduce the percentage of Canadians (aged 15+) with a mental disorder who have expressed that they have an unmet care need to 22% at most	Percentage of Canadians with a mental disorder with unmet care	Statistics Canada	Annual
TARGET	By March 2035, at most 5% of Canadians (aged 15+) are current cigarette smokers	Percentage of Canadians who are current cigarette smokers (x)	Statistics Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Incidence of selected diseases (x)	Public Health Agency of Canada	Annual
		Percentage of Canadians who perceived their overall health and social well-being as very good to excellent (x)	Statistics Canada	Annual
		Percentage of the population that is overweight or obese (x)	Statistics Canada	Occasional

GOAL 4: PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT


INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By March 31 2026, regulated child care fees will be reduced to \$10 a day, on average, everywhere outside of Quebec	Number of provinces and territories with \$10-a-day average child care costs	Employment and Social Development Canada	Occasional
TARGET	By December 2025, Canada's pool of science talent grows by 175,000 science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates	Number of science, technology, engineering and mathematics graduates in Canada	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2025, Canada's Average Relative Citation (ARC) in natural sciences and engineering ranks within the top 10 of OECD countries, increasing from a ranking of 18 in 2020	Canada's ranking for Average Relative Citation in natural sciences and engineering	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Funding invested in research related to the environment and sustainable development	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Canadian Institutes of Health Research Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada	Annual

GOAL 5: CHAMPION GENDER EQUALITY

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2026, at least 37% of employees in the environmental and clean technology sector are women	Percentage of women working in the environmental and clean technology sector	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
TARGET	By 2026, reduce self-reported rates of intimate partner violence by up to 5%	Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence ⊗	Women and Gender Equality Canada	Occasional
CONTEXTUAL		Persistence and representation of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) programs	Statistics Canada	Occasional
		Proportion of leadership roles held by women ⊗	Statistics Canada	Occasional

GOAL 6: ENSURE CLEAN AND SAFE WATER FOR ALL CANADIANS

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2027, action plans are in place to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers in Canada	Number of action plans to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Annual
TARGET	By March 31, 2026, 97% of Indigenous Services Canada-funded First Nations public drinking water systems produce treated water meeting prescribed bacteriological standards in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	Percent of First Nations drinking water systems that meet the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	Indigenous Services Canada	Annual
TARGET	By March 2030, 85% of wastewater systems on reserves achieve effluent quality standards	Percentage of wastewater systems on reserves where effluent quality standards are achieved	Indigenous Services Canada	Annual
TARGET	By December 2040, 100% of wastewater systems achieve effluent quality standards	Percentage of wastewater systems where effluent quality standards are achieved	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Boil water advisories	CESI	Every 2 years
		Sustainable water use	CESI	Indicator under development
		Water quality in Canadian rivers 	CESI	Annual
		Water quantity in Canadian rivers	CESI	Every 2 years

GOAL 7: INCREASE CANADIANS' ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY


INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2030, 90%, and in the long term 100% of Canada's electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources	Proportion of electricity generated from renewable and non-greenhouse gas-emitting sources ⊗	Natural Resources Canada	Annual
TARGET	By 2030, 600 petajoules of total annual energy savings will be achieved as a result of adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices from a baseline savings of 20.0 petajoules in 2017 to 2018	Total annual energy savings resulting from adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices ⊗	Natural Resources Canada	Annual
TARGET	By March 2030, increase Canada's capacity to produce clean fuels by 10% over 2021 levels	Percentage increase in clean fuels production	Natural Resources Canada	Indicator under development
CONTEXTUAL		Number of projects funded to support First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities' clean energy capacity and readiness	Indigenous Services Canada	Indicator under development

GOAL 8: ENCOURAGE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CANADA

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2026, there are at least 245,000 jobs in the cleantech products sector, an increase from 2019	Jobs in the clean technology products sector (x)	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
TARGET	By 2030, ensure that 100% of Canadians have access to broadband speeds of at least 50 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload	Proportion of households that have access to broadband Internet service at speeds of 50/10 Mbps (x)	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Environmental and clean technology sector compensation	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
		Year-over-year employment growth of Strategic Innovation Fund-supported firms	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual

GOAL 9: FOSTER INNOVATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN CANADA

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2023 and each year thereafter until 2026, 30% of Sustainable Development Technology Canada's portfolio of SD Tech Fund-supported technologies are commercialized annually	Percentage of SD Tech Fund-supported technologies commercialized (revenue derived from project technology)	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
TARGET	By March 31, 2026, 34,500 new electric vehicle chargers and 25 hydrogen refueling stations are completed where Canadians, live, work and play, including in public places, on-street, at multi-unit residential buildings, rural and remote locations and the workplace	Number of zero-emission vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations completed	Natural Resources Canada	Annual

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By March 31, 2027, contribute to the deployment of 50,000 new zero-emission vehicle chargers and refueling stations	Number of zero-emission vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations added to Canada's network	Natural Resources Canada, in collaboration with Canada Infrastructure Bank	Annual
TARGET	By fiscal year 2027 to 2028, the federal share of the value of green infrastructure projects approved under the Investing in Canada Plan will reach \$27.6 billion	Value of green infrastructure projects approved under the Investing in Canada plan	Infrastructure Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Average percentage growth in R&D expenditures over pre-project baseline for Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) projects in their work phase	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
		Capital expenditures directly related to SIF-funded clean technology adoption projects	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
		Greenhouse gas emissions per dollar of value-added from the production of infrastructure assets 	Infrastructure Canada	Annual
		Percentage of Strategic Innovation Fund (SIF) projects that result in intellectual property (IP) protection	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual
		Value of investments leveraged in clean technologies	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	Annual

GOAL 10: TAKE ACTION ON INEQUALITY AND ADVANCE RECONCILIATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	Between 2023 and 2026, and every year on an ongoing basis, develop and table annual progress reports on implementing the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i>	Publication of annual progress reports on implementing the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i>	Department of Justice Canada	Annual
TARGET	Each year, the federal public service meets or surpasses the workforce availability for women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority	Percentage of employees who are women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority	President of the Treasury Board	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Proportion of the population reporting discrimination or unfair treatment (x)	Statistics Canada	Annual

GOAL 11: IMPROVE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CLEAN AIR, TRANSPORTATION, PARKS, AND GREEN SPACES, AS WELL AS CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CANADA

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2028, reduce chronic homelessness by 50%	Growth rate of people experiencing chronic homelessness (x)	Infrastructure Canada	Annual—3-year lag in the availability of data.
TARGET	By 2028, reduce or eliminate housing need for 530,000 households	Households whose housing need was reduced or eliminated	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	Annually
TARGET	By 2030, 22% of commuters use public transit or active transportation	Population using public transit or active transportation (x)	Statistics Canada	Every 5 years

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	Increase the percentage of the population across Canada living in areas where air pollutant concentrations are less than or equal to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards from 60% in 2005 to 85% in 2030	Population exposure to outdoor air pollutants ⊗	CESI	Annual
TARGET	Designate national urban parks as part of a network, with a target of up to 6 new national urban parks by 2026 and a total of 15 new national urban parks by 2030	Designation of new national urban parks	Parks Canada	Annual
TARGET	By 2026, support at least 23.7 million visitors annually to Parks Canada places	Number of visits at Parks Canada places	Parks Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Air quality	CESI	Annual
		Emissions of harmful substances to air	CESI	Annual
		Population living close to a public transit stop ⊗	Statistics Canada	Occasional
		Proximity to neighbourhood parks	Statistics Canada	Every 2 years
		Visits to parks and public green spaces	Statistics Canada	Every 2 years

GOAL 12: REDUCE WASTE AND TRANSITION TO ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES



INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2030, the amount of single-use plastics that are entering the environment as pollution will be reduced by 5% and that are sent to landfill by 3%	Compliance with the <i>Single-Use Plastic Prohibition Regulations</i>	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Indicator under development
TARGET	Reduce the amount of waste Canadians send to disposal from a baseline of 699 kilograms per person in 2014 to 490 kilograms per person by 2030 (a 30% reduction); and to 350 kilograms per person by 2040 (a 50% reduction)	Solid waste diversion and disposal	CESI	Every 2 years
TARGET	For the 2030 model year, at least 60% of new light-duty vehicle sales are zero-emission vehicles, and 100% of vehicle sales will be zero-emission vehicles for the 2035 model year	Proportion of new light-duty vehicle registrations that are zero-emission vehicles ⊗	Transport Canada	Annual
TARGET	Aim is to have 35% of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles sales being zero-emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040 for a subset of vehicle types based on feasibility	Proportion of new medium- and heavy-duty vehicle registrations that are zero-emission vehicles	Transport Canada	Indicator under development
TARGET	By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 75% by weight of non-hazardous operational waste	Percentage of non-hazardous operational waste diversion from landfill by weight	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual
TARGET	By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 90% by weight of all construction and demolition waste	Percentage of construction and demolition waste diversion from landfill by weight	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	The Government of Canada's procurement of goods and services will be net-zero emissions by 2050, to aid the transition to a net-zero, circular economy	Percentage of standing offers and supply arrangements available to federal departments for the purchase of goods and services that include criteria that address environmental considerations such as greenhouse gas emissions reduction, plastics waste reduction and/or broader environmental benefits	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat with data from Public Service and Procurement Canada	Annual
		Percentage of light-duty on-road fleet that comprises zero-emissions vehicles, including battery electric, plug-in hybrid and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual
		Percentage electricity consumption from clean electricity generation	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Human exposure to harmful substances	CESI	Every 3 years
		Plastic packaging	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Indicator under development
		Total waste diversion	Statistics Canada	Every 2 years


GOAL 13: TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	Achieve 40 to 45% greenhouse gas emission reductions below 2005 levels by 2030, and achieve net-zero greenhouse emissions by 2050	Greenhouse gas emissions ☒	CESI	Annual
		Greenhouse gas emissions projections	CESI	Annual
TARGET	The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon operations for facilities and conventional fleets by 2050	Percentage change in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions from facilities and conventional fleets relative to fiscal year 2005 to 2006	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual
TARGET	The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon national safety and security fleet operations by 2050	Percentage change in energy-related greenhouse gas emissions from national safety and security (NSS) fleets relative to fiscal year 2005 to 2006	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual
TARGET	The Government of Canada will transition to climate resilient operations by 2050	Percentage of departments that have taken actions to address risks identified in their climate risk assessment processes	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Extreme heat	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Indicator under development
		Greenhouse gas concentrations	CESI	Annual
		Proportion of municipal organization who factored climate change adaptation into decision-making processes ☒	Infrastructure Canada Statistics Canada	Occasional
		Sea ice in Canada	CESI	Every 2 years
		Snow cover	CESI	Every 2 years
		Temperature change in Canada	CESI	Annual

GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND PROTECT CANADA'S OCEANS

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	Conserve 25% of marine and coastal areas by 2025, and 30% by 2030, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050	Canada's conserved areas 	CESI	Annual
TARGET	By 2026, at least 55% of Canada's key fish stocks are in the Cautious and Healthy zone	Status of key fish stocks	CESI	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Eelgrass in Canada	CESI	Every 3 years
		Harvest levels of key fish stocks 	CESI	Annual
		Shellfish harvest area quality	CESI	Every 2 years

GOAL 15: PROTECT AND RECOVER SPECIES, CONSERVE CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	Between 2023 and 2026, Canada's sustainable wood supply level (guided by sustainable forest management policies to reflect the current unique social, environmental and economic characteristics of managed forests), exceeds the annual timber harvests	Sustainability of timber harvest	CESI	Annual
TARGET	Conserve 25% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2025, working toward 30% by 2030, from 12.5% recognized as conserved as of the end of 2020, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050	Canada's conserved areas 	CESI	Annual
TARGET	By 2026, increase the percentage of species at risk listed under federal law that exhibit population trends that are consistent with recovery strategies and management plans to 60%, from a baseline of 42% in 2019	Species at risk population trends	CESI	Annual
TARGET	By 2030, increase the percentage of migratory bird species whose population sizes fall within an acceptable range—neither too low nor too high—to 70% from 57% in 2016	Population status of Canada's migratory birds	CESI	Every 5 years (last update December 2019)

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
CONTEXTUAL		Canadian Species Index	CESI	Every 3 years
		Deforestation and afforestation	Natural Resources Canada	Annual
		Ecological integrity of national parks	CESI	Annual
		Status of wild species	CESI	Every 5 years
		Trends in Canada's bird populations	CESI	Every 5 years

GOAL 16: PROMOTE A FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, AND MANAGE IMPACTS

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2030, at least 70% of Canadians think the criminal justice system is fair and accessible to all people	Percentage of Canadians with moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system is fair to all people	Department of Justice Canada	Annual
		Percentage of Canadians with moderate-to-high confidence that the criminal justice system is accessible to all people	Department of Justice Canada	Annual
TARGET	By March 31, 2026, ensure that 100% of Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments have completed risk classifications	Percentage of Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments that have completed risk classifications	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Annual

GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE GLOBAL ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

INDICATOR TYPE	TARGET	INDICATOR	SOURCE	UPDATE CYCLE
TARGET	By 2026, implement Canada's climate finance commitment of \$5.3 billion with at least 40% of funding going toward climate adaptation and at least 20% to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute biodiversity co-benefits	Delivery of Canada's climate finance commitment	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Annual
CONTEXTUAL		Percentage of international climate finance projects that integrate gender equality	Global Affairs Canada	Annual

ANNEX 3: RESPONSIBILITIES AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

The 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) includes specific, measurable and time-bound targets linked to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Each federal organization included in the Schedule of the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* is required to prepare its own departmental sustainable development strategy, which must be tabled within one year of the FSDS tabling date. While the FSDS provides a framework for action across government, departmental sustainable development strategies set out and report on specific actions that contribute to FSDS implementation strategies. Environment and Climate Change Canada's Sustainable Development Office provides guidance to support federal organizations in preparing these strategies.

Implementation strategies and short-term milestones may support a broader FSDS goal, or they may support a specific target as well as the goal. For implementation strategies that support both a target and a goal, federal organizations may specify whether their departmental actions support either the goal or the target in their departmental sustainable development strategies.

All federal organizations bound by the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* are responsible for implementation strategies related to specific Greening Government Strategy commitments and the implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People Act*. Through departmental sustainable development strategies, each federal organisation is responsible for identifying their contributions to relevant implementation strategies in line with their mandate. For additional details on these commitments please visit the [Greening Government Strategy](#) and the implementation of the [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People Act](#) websites.

GOAL 1: REDUCE POVERTY IN CANADA IN ALL ITS FORMS

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: POVERTY REDUCTION			
TARGET	By 2030, reduce the poverty rate by 50% from its 2015 level	Supports the goal	Minister of Families, Children and Social Development
MILESTONE	Address key gaps in poverty measurement	Supports the goal and the Poverty Reduction Target	Employment and Social Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Improve the measurement of poverty	Supports the goal and the Poverty Reduction Target	Employment and Social Development Canada Statistics Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Make investments to reduce poverty	Supports the goal and the Poverty Reduction Target	Employment and Social Development Canada Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners to reduce poverty	Supports the goal and the Poverty Reduction Target	Employment and Social Development Canada

GOAL 2: SUPPORT A HEALTHIER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS			
TARGET	By 2030, support improvement in the environmental performance of the agriculture sector by achieving a score of 71 or higher for the Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability	Supports the goal	Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food
MILESTONE	Publish a "What we heard" report on reducing emissions from fertilizer use	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
MILESTONE	Develop a Green Agriculture Plan	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
MILESTONE	Promote and support the Agricultural Policy Frameworks	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
MILESTONE	Publish Canada's National Pathways document	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
MILESTONE	Develop a National School Food Policy	Supports the goal	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Employment and Social Development Canada
MILESTONE	Contribute to growing the economy	Supports the goal	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
MILESTONE	Improve the affordability of nutritious food in northern communities	Supports the goal	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Build knowledge for sustainable agriculture	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote clean technology in the agriculture sector	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote sustainable agricultural practices	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support agricultural climate solutions in Canada	Supports the goal and the Environmental Performance Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Enhance Indigenous and northern food security	Supports the goal	Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Ensure the safety of Canada's food system	Supports the goal	Canada Border Services Agency Canadian Food Inspection Agency
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Help Canadian communities access healthy food	Supports the goal	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

GOAL 3: SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH AND ADOPT HEALTHY BEHAVIOURS

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: MENTAL HEALTH			
TARGET	By March 2027, reduce the percentage of Canadians (aged 15+) with a mental disorder who have expressed that they have an unmet care need to 22% at most	Supports the goal	Minister of Health
MILESTONE	Implement the Federal Framework on Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder	Supports the goal and the Mental Health Target	Public Health Agency of Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
MILESTONE	Support the mental health of those most affected by COVID-19	Supports the goal and the Mental Health Target	Public Health Agency of Canada
MILESTONE	Fund mental health projects aimed at vulnerable populations	Supports the goal and the Mental Health Target	Public Health Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Collect data and information to inform evidence-based decisions	Supports the goal and the Mental Health Target	Health Canada Public Health Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support distinctions-based approaches to mental wellness for First Nations, Inuit and Métis	Supports the goal and the Mental Health Target	Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners and stakeholders to expand access to mental health services	Supports the goal and the Mental Health Target	Health Canada
TARGET THEME: ADOPTING HEALTHY BEHAVIOURS			
TARGET	By March 2035, at most 5% of Canadians (aged 15+) are current cigarette smokers	Supports the goal	Minister of Health
MILESTONE	Reducing prevalence of smoking (aged 15 and older)	Supports the goal and the Cigarette Smoking Target	Health Canada
MILESTONE	Address substance use harms	Supports the goal	Health Canada
MILESTONE	Reduce vaping use in students (grades 7 to 12)	Supports the goal	Health Canada
MILESTONE	Increase use of dietary guidance	Supports the goal	Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote healthy behaviours	Supports the goal and the Cigarette Smoking Target	Health Canada Public Health Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Address substance use harms	Supports the goal	Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Collect data and information to inform evidence-based decisions	Supports the goal	Health Canada

GOAL 4: PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: CHILD CARE			
TARGET	By March 31 2026, regulated child care fees will be reduced to \$10 a day, on average, everywhere outside of Quebec	Supports the goal	Minister of Children, Families and Social Development
MILESTONE	Reduce child care fees	Supports the goal and the Child Care Target	Employment and Social Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous partners to build a Canada-wide, community-based system of quality child care	Supports the goal and the Child Care Target	Employment and Social Development Canada
TARGET THEME: TRAINING AND SKILLS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT			
TARGET	By December 2025, Canada's pool of science talent grows by 175,000 science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates	Supports the goal	Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry
MILESTONE	Waive student loan interest until March 2023 and enhance repayment assistance	Supports the goal and the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Graduates Target	Employment and Social Development Canada
MILESTONE	Continue support for K-12 fundamental skills	Supports the goal	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
MILESTONE	Provide training and support to youth	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support youth skill development in environmental sectors	Supports the goal and the Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics Graduates Target	Canadian Institutes of Health Research Employment and Social Development Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Continue support for elementary and secondary education for First Nations students ordinarily living on reserves	Supports the goal	Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support capacity in Indigenous communities	Supports the goal	Indigenous Services Canada
TARGET THEME: RESEARCH AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING			
TARGET	By 2025, Canada's Average Relative Citation (ARC) in natural sciences and engineering ranks within the top 10 of OECD countries, increasing from a ranking of 18 in 2020	Supports the goal	Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry
MILESTONE	Support research excellence	Supports the goal and the Average Relative Citation Target	Canadian Institutes of Health Research Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
MILESTONE	Roll out the Science Literacy Promotion Initiative	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Implement an environmental marketing campaign	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners on sustainable development research initiatives	Supports the goal and the Average Relative Citation Target	Canadian Institutes of Health Research Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Conduct research in supporting of climate change mitigation and adaptation	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote environmental knowledge and data sharing	Supports the goal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Provide information to help consumers make more sustainable choices	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support knowledge in the Arctic and Antarctic	Supports the goal	Polar Knowledge Canada

GOAL 5: CHAMPION GENDER EQUALITY

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: TAKE ACTION ON GENDER EQUALITY			
TARGET	By 2026, at least 37% of employees in the environmental and clean technology sector are women	Supports the goal	Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry
TARGET	By 2026, reduce self-reported rates of intimate partner violence by up to 5%	Supports the goal	Minister for Women and Gender Equality and Youth
MILESTONE	Support Indigenous, culturally-competent GBA Plus	Supports the goal	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Prevent gender-based violence and support survivors	Supports the goal and the Gender-Based Violence Target	Women and Gender Equality Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in women's skills, employment, and leadership	Supports the goal and the Women in Clean Technology Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Global Affairs Canada Indigenous Services Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Reduce systemic barriers to gender equality	Supports the goal and the Women in Clean Technology Target	Women and Gender Equality Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Disaggregate data	Supports the goal	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Statistics Canada

GOAL 6: ENSURE CLEAN AND SAFE WATER FOR ALL CANADIANS

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: HEALTHY LAKES AND RIVERS			
TARGET	By 2027, action plans are in place to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers in Canada	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Advance freshwater science and data	Supports the goal and the Restoration and Protection of Lakes and Rivers Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Restore the Great Lakes Areas of Concern	Supports the goal and the Restoration and Protection of Lakes and Rivers Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Create a new Canada Water Agency	Supports the goal	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada (lead)
MILESTONE	Publish reports on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Report on the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop knowledge of water sustainability in Canada	Supports the goal and the Restoration and Protection of Lakes and Rivers Target	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement water quality and ecosystem partnership programs	Supports the goal and the Restoration and Protection of Lakes and Rivers Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: DRINKING WATER AND WASTEWATER			
TARGET	By March 31, 2026, 97% of Indigenous Services Canada-funded First Nations public drinking water systems produce treated water meeting prescribed bacteriological standards in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality	Supports the goal	Minister of Indigenous Services
TARGET	By March 2030, 85% of wastewater systems on reserves achieve effluent quality standards	Supports the goal	Minister of Indigenous Services
TARGET	By December 2040, 100% of wastewater systems achieve effluent quality standards	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Repeal and replace the <i>Safe Drinking Water for First Nations Act</i>	Supports the goal and the First Nations Public Drinking Water Systems Target	Indigenous Services Canada
MILESTONE	Reduce risk to public water systems on reserves	Supports the goal and the First Nations Public Drinking Water Systems Target	Indigenous Services Canada
MILESTONE	Reduce risk to public wastewater systems on reserves	Supports the goal and the First Nations Wastewater Effluent Quality Target	Indigenous Services Canada
MILESTONE	Complete approved water and wastewater projects	Supports the goal	Infrastructure Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Continue to take action towards eliminating remaining long-term drinking water advisories on reserves	Supports the goal and the First Nations Public Drinking Water Systems Target	Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support First Nations control of water delivery	Supports the goal and the First Nations Public Drinking Water Systems Target	Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the <i>Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations</i> on reserves	Supports the goal and the First Nations Wastewater Effluent Quality Target	Indigenous Services Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the <i>Wastewater Systems Effluent Regulations</i>	Supports the goal and the Wastewater Effluent Quality Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners on drinking water quality	Supports the goal	Health Canada

GOAL 7: INCREASE CANADIANS' ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: RENEWABLE AND NON-EMITTING SOURCES OF ELECTRICITY			
TARGET	By 2030, 90%, and in the long term 100% of Canada's electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources	Supports the goal	Minister of Natural Resources
MILESTONE	Demonstrate and deploy the next generation of smart grids	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Develop the Clean Electricity Regulations	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Install renewable energy in Indigenous and northern communities	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Support smart renewables	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Provide access to more efficient sources of electricity	Supports the goal	Infrastructure Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement and enforce regulations and legislation	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Canada Energy Regulator Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in research, development, and demonstration of clean energy technologies	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	National Research Council of Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Play a leading role to promote clean and renewable energy	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Indigenous Services Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support renewable energy deployment	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Indigenous Services Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support voluntary action to adopt clean energy technologies	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Department of Finance Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners on clean and renewable energy	Supports the goal and the Clean Power Generation Target	Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Indigenous Services Canada Natural Resources Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Streamline federal investments to advance clean, reliable energy in rural, remote, and Indigenous communities	Supports the goal	Indigenous Services Canada
TARGET THEME: ENERGY EFFICIENCY			
TARGET	By 2030, 600 petajoules of total annual energy savings will be achieved as a result of adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices from a baseline savings of 20.0 petajoules in 2017 to 2018	Supports the goal	Minister of Natural Resources
MILESTONE	Support greener homes	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Develop the Canada Green Buildings Strategy	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Demonstrate energy-efficient and net-zero energy building technologies	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Promote ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop and implement energy efficiency codes and regulations	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	National Research Council of Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in research, development, and demonstration of energy efficiency technologies	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support use of energy efficiency technologies and practices	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support voluntary action to adopt energy efficiency technologies and practices	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with domestic and international partners on energy efficiency	Supports the goal and the Energy Efficiency Target	Canada Energy Regulator Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: CLEAN FUELS			
TARGET	By 2030, increase Canada's capacity to produce clean fuels by 10% over 2021 levels	Supports the goal	Minister of Natural Resources
MILESTONE	Support the development of clean fuel production facilities	Supports the goal and the Clean Fuels Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Support biomass supply chains	Supports the goal and the Clean Fuels Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Develop codes, standards and regulations	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Deliver the Clean Fuels Fund	Supports the goal and the Clean Fuels Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop and update codes and standards	Supports the goal and the Clean Fuels Target	Canada Energy Regulator Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in research, development and demonstration of clean fuels	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with stakeholders to advance the Hydrogen Strategy for Canada	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada

GOAL 8: ENCOURAGE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CANADA

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: SUPPORT FOR WORKERS AND BUSINESS			
TARGET	By 2026, there are at least 245,000 jobs in the cleantech products sector, an increase from 2019	Supports the goal	Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry
MILESTONE	Expand support for apprenticeships and workers	Supports the goal and the Clean Technology Employment Target	Employment and Social Development Canada
MILESTONE	Train and re-skill workers	Supports the goal and the Clean Technology Employment Target	Employment and Social Development Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
MILESTONE	Introduce sustainable jobs legislation to support a just transition	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Deliver on the two coal-transition programs	Supports the goal	Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Prairies Economic Development Canada
MILESTONE	Develop regional net zero growth strategies	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support job growth in the clean tech products sector	Supports the goal and the Clean Technology Employment Target	Employment and Social Development Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Collaborate with provinces and territories through the Regional Energy and Resource Tables	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement a mines-to-mobility approach to grow strategic supply chains	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Increase labour market participation of Persons with Disabilities	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support workers, businesses and communities	Supports the goal	Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency Economic Development Agency of Canada for Québec Regions Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario Fisheries and Oceans Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Natural Resources Canada Pacific Economic Development Canada Parks Canada Prairies Economic Development Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Take a sector-by-sector approach to investing in workforce support	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Test community-based approaches to national and regional priorities	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada
TARGET THEME: CONNECTIVITY IN CANADA			
TARGET	By 2030, ensure that 100% of Canadians have access to broadband speeds of at least 50 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload	Supports the goal	Minister of Rural Economic Development as delegated by the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry
MILESTONE	Provide access to broadband that meets minimum download and upload speeds	Supports the goal and the Access to High-speed Internet Target	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in broadband capacity across Canada	Supports the goal and the Access to High-speed Internet Target	Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada

GOAL 9: FOSTER INNOVATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN CANADA

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE AND INNOVATION			
TARGET	By 2023 and each year thereafter until 2026, 30% of Sustainable Development Technology Canada's portfolio of SD Tech Fund-supported technologies are commercialized annually	Supports the goal	Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry
TARGET	By March 31, 2026, 34,500 new electric vehicle chargers and 25 hydrogen refueling stations are completed where Canadians, live, work and play, including in public places, on-street, at multi-unit residential buildings, rural and remote locations and the workplace	Supports the goal	Minister of Natural Resources

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET	By March 31, 2027, contribute to the deployment of 50,000 new zero-emission vehicle chargers and refueling stations	Supports the goal	Minister of Natural Resources, in collaboration with the Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities
TARGET	By fiscal year 2027 to 2028, the federal share of the value of green infrastructure projects approved under the Investing in Canada Plan will reach \$27.6 billion	Supports the goal	Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities
MILESTONE	Demonstrate electric and hydrogen vehicle infrastructure	Supports the goal and the Electric Vehicle Chargers and Hydrogen Refueling Stations Target, and the New Zero Emission vehicle Chargers and Refuelling Stations Target	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Publish national model codes	Supports the goal and the Green Infrastructure Target	National Research Council of Canada
MILESTONE	Deliver standardization strategies	Supports the goal and the Green Infrastructure Target	Standards Council of Canada
MILESTONE	Enable new and revised codes, standards and guidelines and decision support tools for climate-resilient infrastructure	Supports the goal and the Green Infrastructure Target	National Research Council of Canada
MILESTONE	Support research, development and demonstration of carbon capture, utilization and storage technologies	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in the deployment of electric vehicle chargers and hydrogen refueling stations	Supports the goal and the Electric Vehicle Chargers and Hydrogen Refueling Stations Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in the deployment of zero emission vehicles and refueling infrastructure	Supports the goal and the New Zero Emission Vehicle Chargers and Refueling Stations Target	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop and implement climate-resilient codes and standards	Supports the goal and the Green Infrastructure Target	Infrastructure Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada National Research Council of Canada Standards Council of Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in green infrastructure	Supports the goal and the Green Infrastructure Target	Infrastructure Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in deployment and adoption of clean technologies	Supports the goal and the SD Tech Fund Target	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada National Research Council of Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in research, development and demonstration of clean technologies	Supports the goal and the SD Tech Fund Target	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Attract and scale up sustainable finance in Canada	Supports the goal	Department of Finance Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop knowledge of clean technologies	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the National Standards Strategy	Supports the goal	Standards Council of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support voluntary action to adopt clean technologies	Supports the goal	Department of Finance Canada

GOAL 10: ADVANCE RECONCILIATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TAKE ACTION ON INEQUALITY

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: ADVANCING RECONCILIATION WITH FIRST NATIONS, INUIT AND MÉTIS COMMUNITIES			
TARGET	Between 2023 and 2026, and every year on an ongoing basis, develop and table annual progress reports on implementing the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i>	Supports the goal	Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
MILESTONE	Co-develop an Action Plan for the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i> with Indigenous Partners	Supports the goal and the UN Declaration Act Target	Department of Justice Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
MILESTONE	Collaborate with Indigenous Peoples in fisheries management	Supports the goal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i>	Supports the goal and the UN Declaration Act Target	Department of Justice Canada—supported by whole-of-government implementation
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Co-manage natural resources, collaborate, and share benefits with Indigenous Peoples	Supports the goal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada Impact Assessment Agency of Canada Natural Resources Canada Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Increase Indigenous employment in the federal public service	Supports the goal	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Publish the National Pollutant Release Inventory Indigenous Series	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support economic development and entrepreneurship in Indigenous communities	Supports the goal	Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency Employment and Social Development Canada Indigenous Services Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
TARGET THEME: TAKING ACTION ON INEQUALITY			
TARGET	Each year, the federal public service meets or surpasses the workforce availability for women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority	Supports the goal	President of the Treasury Board
MILESTONE	Hire 5,000 new public servants with disabilities	Supports the goal and the Diversity, Equity and/or Inclusion Target	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Advance gender equality in the Government of Canada	Supports the goal and the Diversity, Equity and/or Inclusion Target	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Foster diversity, inclusion and accessibility in the federal public service	Supports the goal and the Diversity, Equity and/or Inclusion Target	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the Disaggregated Data Action Plan to fill data and knowledge gaps on inequalities	Supports the goal and the Diversity, Equity and/or Inclusion Target	Statistics Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the 50-30 Challenge	Supports the goal	Innovation, Science and Economic Development
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the Federal 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan	Supports the goal	Women and Gender Equality Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in targeted scholarships	Supports the goal	Canadian Institutes of Health Research Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support accessibility and employment opportunities for persons with disabilities	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support entrepreneurship and community development in Black communities	Supports the goal	Employment and Social Development Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Women and Gender Equality Canada

GOAL 11: IMPROVE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CLEAN AIR, TRANSPORTATION, PARKS, AND GREEN SPACES, AS WELL AS CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CANADA

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND HOMELESSNESS			
TARGET	By 2028, reduce chronic homelessness by 50%	Supports the goal	Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion
TARGET	By 2028, reduce or eliminate housing need for 530,000 households	Supports the goal	Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion
MILESTONE	Launch a new Veteran Homelessness Program	Supports the goal and the Reducing Chronic Homelessness Target	Infrastructure Canada
MILESTONE	Make progress on reducing chronic homelessness	Supports the goal and the Reducing Chronic Homelessness Target	Infrastructure Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Prevent and address homelessness	Supports the goal and the Reducing Chronic Homelessness Target	Infrastructure Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the National Housing Strategy	Supports the goal and the Reduction or Elimination of Housing Need for 530,000 households Target	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support affordable housing and related infrastructure for Indigenous communities and communities in the North	Supports the goal and the Reduction or Elimination of Housing Need for 530,000 households Target	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Indigenous Services Canada
TARGET THEME: PUBLIC TRANSIT AND ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION			
TARGET	By 2030, 22% of commuters use public transit or active transportation	Supports the goal	Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs, Infrastructure and Communities
MILESTONE	Support the purchase of zero-emission buses	Supports the goal	Infrastructure Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Invest in public transit and active transportation	Supports the goal and the Public Transit and Active Transportation Target	Infrastructure Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. National Capital Commission
TARGET THEME: AIR QUALITY			
TARGET	Increase the percentage of the population across Canada living in areas where air pollutant concentrations are less than or equal to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards from 60% in 2005 to 85% in 2030	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change Minister of Health
MILESTONE	Maintain reduced air pollutant emission levels	Supports the goal and the Air Quality Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Strengthen Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards	Supports the goal and the Air Quality Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop, administer and enforce measures addressing air pollution	Supports the goal and the Air Quality Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Transport Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners to address air pollution	Supports the goal and the Air Quality Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Encourage communities across Canada to innovate	Supports the goal	Infrastructure Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Inform Canadians about air quality	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Research the impacts of air pollution	Supports the goal	Health Canada National Research Council of Canada Transport Canada
TARGET THEME: GREEN SPACES, CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE			
TARGET	Designate national urban parks as part of a network, with a target of up to 6 new national urban parks by 2026 and a total of 15 new national urban parks by 2030	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
TARGET	By 2026, support at least 23.7 million visitors annually to Parks Canada places	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Increase visitation to national wildlife areas	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop green spaces close to urban centres	Supports the goal, and the National Urban Parks Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. National Battlefields Commission National Capital Commission Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Enhance visitor experience in parks and historic places	Supports the goal and the Visitation to Parks Canada Heritage Places Target	Parks Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote access to green space, cultural and natural heritage	Supports the goal and the Visitation to Parks Canada Heritage Places Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. National Battlefields Commission National Capital Commission Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners on conservation	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada National Capital Commission Parks Canada

GOAL 12: REDUCE WASTE AND TRANSITION TO ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: MANAGEMENT OF WASTE, RESOURCES AND CHEMICALS			
TARGET	By 2030, the amount of single-use plastics that is entering the environment as pollution will be reduced by 5% and that is sent to landfill by 3%	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
TARGET	Reduce the amount of waste Canadians send to disposal from a baseline of 699 kilograms per person in 2014 to 490 kilograms per person by 2030 (a 30% reduction); and to 350 kilograms per person by 2040 (a 50% reduction)	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change, as federal lead in the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
MILESTONE	Finalize the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Implement the Chemicals Management Plan	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Health Canada
MILESTONE	Reduce food loss and waste	Supports the goal	Agriculture and Agri-food Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
MILESTONE	Regulate plastics in the economy	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Use mining waste to produce critical minerals	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Build Indigenous community capacity to participate in critical minerals and metals projects	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Address contaminated sites	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the <i>Single-Use Plastics Prohibition Regulations</i>	Supports the goal and the Single-Use Plastics Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with provinces and territories through the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) to implement the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste	Supports Goal and the Waste Reduction Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Advance the circular economy in Canada	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Assess and manage risks from chemicals and harmful substances	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Deliver efficient food systems	Supports the goal	Agriculture and Agri-food Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Boost the supply of critical minerals for the green and digital economy	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Continue review of pesticides	Supports the goal	Health Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Reduce methane emissions from municipal solid waste landfills	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Remediate high-priority contaminated sites	Supports the goal	Canada Border Services Agency Correctional Service Canada Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Health Canada Indigenous Services Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. National Capital Commission National Defence National Research Council of Canada Parks Canada Public Service and Procurement Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Research innovative solutions for plastics	Supports the goal	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada National Research Council of Canada Statistics Canada Transport Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES			
TARGET	For the 2030 model year, at least 60% of new light-duty vehicle sales are zero-emission vehicles, and 100% of vehicle sales will be zero-emission vehicles for the 2035 model year	Supports the goal	Minister of Transport Minister of Environment and Climate Change
TARGET	Aim is to have 35% of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles sales being zero-emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040 for a subset of vehicle types based on feasibility	Supports the goal	Minister of Transport Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Make progress toward the light-duty zero-emission vehicle sales target	Supports the goal and the Light-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Transport Canada
MILESTONE	Decarbonize on-road freight	Supports the goal and the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Transport Canada
MILESTONE	Establish interim zero-emission vehicle sales targets	Supports the goal and the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop regulations and programs that support light-duty zero-emission vehicles	Supports the goal and the Light-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Accelerate regulatory readiness through the Zero Emission Trucking Program	Supports the goal and the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Develop regulations that support medium- and heavy-duty zero-emission vehicles	Supports the goal and the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Make zero-emission vehicles more affordable and improve supply	Supports the goal and the Medium- and Heavy-Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Sales Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners in the transportation sector	Supports the goal	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Transport Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: FEDERAL LEADERSHIP ON RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION			
TARGET	By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 75% by weight of non-hazardous operational waste	Supports the goal	All Ministers
TARGET	By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 90% by weight of all construction and demolition waste	Supports the goal	All Ministers
TARGET	The Government of Canada's procurement of goods and services will be net-zero emissions by 2050, to aid the transition to a net-zero, circular economy	Supports the goal	All Ministers
MILESTONE	Purchase zero-emission vehicles	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	All federal organizations owning conventional fleets, as reported to Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
MILESTONE	Purchase low-carbon intensity fuels for air and marine fleets	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	Fisheries and Oceans Canada National Defence Royal Canadian Mounted Police
MILESTONE	Achieve total clean electricity use in federal real property	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	All federal organizations owning real property, as reported to Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
MILESTONE	Characterize the waste stream	Supports the goal and both Waste Diversion Targets	All federal organizations owning real property, as reported to Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Disclose embodied carbon in construction	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	National Defence Public Services and Procurement Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Incentivize supplier disclosure	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	National Defence Public Services and Procurement Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Transform the federal light-duty fleet	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	All federal organizations owning conventional fleets

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Strengthen green procurement criteria	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Procurement Target	All federal organizations
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Maximize diversion of waste from landfills	Supports the goal and both Waste Diversion Targets	All federal organizations owning real property

GOAL 13: TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION			
TARGET	Achieve 40 to 45% greenhouse gas emission reductions below 2005 levels by 2030, and achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change - Supported by whole-of-government implementation
MILESTONE	Establish a 2030 plan to reduce methane emissions	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Ensure a strengthened price on carbon pollution is in place in Canada	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Implement the Clean Fuel Regulations	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Reach the interim greenhouse gas emissions reduction objective	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Release a national adaptation strategy for Canada	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Increase awareness of Canadians of disaster risks	Supports the goal	Public Safety Canada
MILESTONE	Take steps to adapt to climate change	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Reduce black carbon emissions	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Implement evidence-based measures to protect health from extreme heat in health regions	Supports the goal	Health Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Continue to implement Canada's climate plans and actions	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada alongside other federal organizations
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the <i>Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act</i>	Supports the goal and the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Collaborate on emergency management and disaster risk reduction	Supports the goal	Canada Border Services Agency Health Canada Indigenous Services Canada Infrastructure Canada Natural Resources Canada Public Safety Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Strengthen Indigenous leadership on climate action	Supports the goal	Crown Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support climate change adaptation across Canada	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada Parks Canada
TARGET THEME: FEDERAL LEADERSHIP ON GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE			
TARGET	The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon operations for facilities and conventional fleets by 2050	Supports the goal	All Ministers
TARGET	The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon national safety and security fleet operations by 2050	Supports the goal	Ministers with national safety and security fleets
TARGET	The Government of Canada will transition to climate resilient operations by 2050	Supports the goal	All Ministers
MILESTONE	Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in federal real property and conventional fleet	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Carbon Operations Target	All federal organizations owning real property and conventional fleets, as reported to Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
MILESTONE	Develop national safety and security operational fleet decarbonization plans	Supports the goal and the National Safety and Security Fleet Operations Target	Fisheries and Oceans Canada National Defence Royal Canadian Mounted Police
MILESTONE	Identify and incorporate awareness of climate-change-related risks into federal planning	Supports the goal and the Climate Resilient Operations Target	All federal organizations, as reported to Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
MILESTONE	Develop a zero-carbon, climate-resilient office leasing federal portfolio plan	Supports the goal and the Climate Resilient Operations Target	Public Services and Procurement Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Apply a greenhouse gas reduction life-cycle cost analysis for major building retrofits	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Carbon Operations Target	All federal organizations owning real property
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement the Greening Government Strategy through measures that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve climate resilience, and green the government's overall operations	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Carbon Operations Target	All federal organizations
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Modernize through net-zero carbon buildings	Supports the goal and the Net-Zero Carbon Operations Target	All federal organizations owning real property
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Improve environmental performance of national safety and security fleets	Supports the goal and the National Safety and Security Fleet Operations Target	Fisheries and Oceans Canada National Defence Royal Canadian Mounted Police
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Reduce risks posed by climate change impacts to federal assets, services and operations	Supports the goal and the Climate Resilient Operations Target	All federal organizations owning real property

GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND PROTECT CANADA'S OCEANS

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: OCEAN PROTECTION AND CONSERVATION			
TARGET	Conserve 25% of marine and coastal areas by 2025, and 30% by 2030, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050	Supports the goal	Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard, in collaboration with the Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Establish new national marine conservation areas	Supports the goal and the Marine Conservation Target	Parks Canada
MILESTONE	Further develop Canada's Ghost Gear Program	Supports the goal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Build knowledge of coastal and marine ecosystems and marine protected areas	Supports the goal and the Marine Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada National Research Council of Canada Natural Resources Canada Parks Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Protect, manage, and restore marine and coastal areas	Supports the goal and the Marine Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Natural Resources Canada Parks Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Reduce marine litter and support the Canada-wide Strategy on Zero Plastic Waste	Supports the goal	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Transport Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: OCEAN SUSTAINABILITY			
TARGET	By 2026, at least 55% of Canada's key fish stocks are in the Cautious and Healthy zone	Supports the goal	Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and Canadian Coast Guard
MILESTONE	Regulate key fish stocks provisions	Supports the goal and the Sustainable Fisheries Target	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
MILESTONE	Manage Canadian aquaculture	Supports the goal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Build knowledge to support sustainable fisheries	Supports the goal and the Sustainable Fisheries Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement policies for sustainable fisheries	Supports the goal and the Sustainable Fisheries Target	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support sustainable aquaculture	Supports the goal	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support the recovery and protection of Canada's endangered whales	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Parks Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support the recovery and protection of Canada's marine ecosystem and wildlife	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada

GOAL 15: PROTECT AND RECOVER SPECIES, CONSERVE CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: CONSERVATION OF LAND AND FRESHWATER			
TARGET	Between 2023 and 2026, Canada's sustainable wood supply level (guided by sustainable forest management policies to reflect the current unique social, environmental and economic characteristics of managed forests), exceeds the annual timber harvests	Supports the goal	Minister of Natural Resources

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET	Conserve 25% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2025, working toward 30% by 2030, from 12.5% recognized as conserved as of the end of 2020, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Finalize nature agreements	Supports goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Make progress on Canada's commitment to area-based conservation	Supports the goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Establish new national wildlife areas	Supports the goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Establish new national parks	Supports the goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Parks Canada
MILESTONE	Support ecological corridors	Supports the goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Conserve natural spaces	Supports the goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support Indigenous leadership in conservation	Supports the goal and the Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Better understand lands and forests	Supports the goal and the Sustainable Forests Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote participation in Canada's forest sector and support the transition to a sustainable economy	Supports the goal and the Sustainable Forests Target	Natural Resources Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: SPECIES PROTECTION AND RECOVERY			
TARGET	By 2026, increase the percentage of species at risk listed under federal law that exhibit population trends that are consistent with recovery strategies and management plans to 60%, from a baseline of 42% in 2019	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change; Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard
TARGET	By 2030, increase the percentage of migratory bird species whose population sizes fall within an acceptable range—neither too low nor too high—to 70% from 57% in 2016	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Develop conservation action plans	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Collaborate on protection and recovery actions for terrestrial species at risk	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Parks Canada
MILESTONE	Partner with provinces and territories on species at risk	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Enhance protection and recovery actions for aquatic species at risk	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Fisheries and Oceans Canada Parks Canada
MILESTONE	Increase the percentage of migratory bird species whose population sizes fall within an acceptable range	Supports the goal and the Migratory Birds Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Develop and implement a no net loss of biodiversity policy framework	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
MILESTONE	Work with Indigenous Peoples on migratory bird monitoring and research	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Deliver enhanced conservation action	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada The Jacques Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc. Parks Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement, innovate and modernize the regulatory and policy framework and tools to protect species at risk, other fish and fish habitat	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners to enhance foundational knowledge of species, habitats and ecosystems	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Natural Resources Canada Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners to implement the Pan-Canadian Approach to Transforming Species at Risk Conservation in Canada and the Framework for Aquatic Species at Risk Conservation	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners to implement the pan-Canadian approach to wildlife health	Supports the goal and the Species at Risk Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Ensure key knowledge is available to support migratory bird conservation	Supports the goal and the Migratory Birds Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement, innovate and modernize the regulatory and policy framework and tools to protect migratory birds	Supports the goal and the Migratory Birds Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Modernize technology for monitoring international wildlife trade	Supports the goal	Canada Border Services Agency Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Prevent, detect, respond to, control and manage invasive alien species	Supports the goal	Canada Border Services Agency Canadian Food Inspection Agency Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Natural Resources Canada Parks Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Uphold international commitments related to wildlife	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada

GOAL 16: PROMOTE A FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, AND MANAGE IMPACTS

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: A FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THE RULE OF LAW			
TARGET	By 2030, at least 70% of Canadians think the criminal justice system is fair and accessible to all people	Supports the goal	Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
MILESTONE	Maintain Canada's international ranking with respect to the rule of law	Supports the goal	Department of Justice Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Take action to improve fairness in law enforcement and the criminal justice system	Supports the goal and the Fair and Accessible Justice System Target	Department of Justice Canada Public Prosecution Service of Canada Royal Canadian Mounted Police
TARGET THEME: COMPLIANCE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS AND HIGH-QUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENTS			
TARGET	By March 31, 2026, ensure that 100% of Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments have completed risk classifications	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Minimize the adverse effects of projects through impact assessments	Supports the goal	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
MILESTONE	Promote evidence-based decision making that considers public and Indigenous community input, including Indigenous Knowledge	Supports the goal	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
MILESTONE	Restore and/or enhance the natural environment through Environmental Damages Fund projects	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Conduct risk classifications for Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments	Supports the goal and the Risk Classification Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Apply "Best-in-Class" requirements in federal impact assessment of oil and gas projects	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Foster research to support high-quality impact assessments	Supports the goal	Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Implement monitoring, inspection and enforcement activities	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada Impact Assessment Agency of Canada Transport Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Meaningfully consult, engage and accommodate Indigenous Peoples and consider Indigenous Knowledge in impact assessment and regulatory processes	Supports the goal	Canada Energy Regulator Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Provide the public and Indigenous Peoples with a voice in impact assessment and regulatory processes	Supports the goal	Canada Energy Regulator Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support fair, transparent, and predictable impact assessment and regulatory processes	Supports the goal	Canada Energy Regulator Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Use a risk-based approach to enforcement	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada

GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE GLOBAL ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

FSDS COMPONENT	TITLE	SUPPORTS GOAL AND/OR TARGET	RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION(S)
TARGET THEME: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS			
TARGET	By 2026, implement Canada's climate finance commitment of \$5.3 billion with at least 40% of funding going toward climate adaptation and at least 20% to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute biodiversity co-benefits	Supports the goal	Minister of Environment and Climate Change
MILESTONE	Advance Canada's priorities on sustainable natural resources and clean technology	Supports the goal	Natural Resources Canada
MILESTONE	Engage with priority countries and regions	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Increase support to and help build capacity in developing countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change	Supports the goal and the Climate Finance Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Global Affairs Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Support a clean energy transition	Supports the goal and the Climate Finance Target	Environment and Climate Change Canada Global Affairs Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Advance international collaboration on critical minerals	Supports the goal	Global Affairs Canada Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada Natural Resources Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Advance open data initiatives	Supports the goal	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote environmental protection in trade agreements and other engagement mechanisms	Supports the goal	Environment and Climate Change Canada Global Affairs Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Promote responsible business conduct by Canadian companies abroad	Supports the goal	Global Affairs Canada
IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY	Work with partners to monitor and protect our ecosystems through space-based services and technologies	Supports the goal	Canadian Space Agency Environment and Climate Change Canada Natural Resources Canada

ANNEX 4: ALIGNING WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Progress against the goals and targets in this Strategy helps to advance Canada’s implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs are integrated and indivisible by design. Every goal in the 2022 to 2026 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy is correlated to a specific SDG, as reflected in the chapters of this Strategy. Progress on the Strategy’s goals (including targets, milestones, and implementation strategies) also supports other SDGs, as is indicated in the table below.

Each of the 17 United Nations SDGs is defined by a list of targets. In total, 232 unique indicators track 169 SDG targets. The table below indicates where progress against the FSDS goals (including targets, milestones, and implementation strategies) supports progress toward these SDG targets either directly or indirectly. These relationships are illustrated in the table below.

Illustration of Relationships Between FSDS Goals (Including Targets, Milestones, and Implementation Strategies) and the United Nations SDGs and SDG Targets

GOAL 1: REDUCE POVERTY IN CANADA IN ALL ITS FORMS

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
By 2030, reduce the poverty rate by 50% from its 2015 level	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 1: No Poverty 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2: Zero hunger 3: Good Health and Well-being 6: Clean Water and Sanitation 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities 13: Climate Action 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance 1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

GOAL 2: SUPPORT A HEALTHIER AND MORE SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEM

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2030, support improvement in the environmental performance of the agriculture sector by achieving a score of 71 or higher for the Index of Agri-Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 2: Zero Hunger 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round ▪ 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment ▪ 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-being ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 7: Affordable and clean energy ▪ 8: Decent work and economic growth ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons ▪ 2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round ▪ 2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

GOAL 3: SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH AND ADOPT HEALTHY BEHAVIOURS

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By March 2027, reduce the percentage of Canadians (aged 15+) with a mental disorder who have expressed that they have an unmet care need to 22% at most</p> <p>By March 2035, at most 5% of Canadians (aged 15+) are current cigarette smokers</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being <p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being ▪ 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol ▪ 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate <p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births ▪ 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes ▪ 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all ▪ 3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks

GOAL 4: PROMOTE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By March 31 2026, regulated child care fees will be reduced to \$10 a day, on average, everywhere outside of Quebec</p> <p>By December 2025, Canada's pool of science talent grows by 175,000 science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) graduates</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 4: Quality Education 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship ▪ 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
<p>By 2025, Canada's Average Relative Citation (ARC) in natural sciences and engineering ranks within the top 10 of OECD countries, increasing from a ranking of 18 in 2020</p>	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 5: Gender Equality ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes ▪ 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university ▪ 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations ▪ 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy ▪ 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

GOAL 5: CHAMPION GENDER EQUALITY

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2026, at least 37% of employees in the environmental and clean technology sector are women</p> <p>By 2026, reduce self-reported rates of intimate partner violence by up to 5%</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 5: Gender Equality 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere ▪ 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life ▪ 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-being ▪ 4: Quality Education ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 10: Reduced Inequalities ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land ▪ 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions ▪ 17: Partnerships for the Goals 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation ▪ 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate ▪ 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences ▪ 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws ▪ 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

GOAL 6: ENSURE SAFE AND CLEAN WATER FOR ALL CANADIANS

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2027, action plans are in place to advance restoration and protection of major lakes and rivers in Canada</p> <p>By March 31, 2026, 97% of Indigenous Services Canada-funded First Nations public drinking water systems produce treated water meeting prescribed bacteriological standards in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all ▪ 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally ▪ 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
<p>By March 2030, 85% of wastewater systems on reserves achieve effluent quality standards</p> <p>By December 2040, 100% of wastewater systems achieve effluent quality standards</p>	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 4: Quality Education ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land ▪ 17: Partnerships for the Goals 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity ▪ 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes ▪ 6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

GOAL 7: INCREASE CANADIANS' ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2030, 90%, and in the long term 100% of Canada's electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources</p> <p>By 2030, 600 petajoules of total annual energy savings will be achieved as a result of adoption of energy efficiency codes, standards and practices from a baseline savings of 20 petajoules in 2017 to 2018</p> <p>By March 2030, increase Canada's capacity to produce clean fuels by 10% over 2021 levels</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy <p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services ▪ 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix ▪ 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency <p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology

GOAL 8: ENCOURAGE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH IN CANADA

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2026, there are at least 245,000 jobs in the cleantech products sector, an increase from 2019</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
<p>By 2030, ensure that 100% of Canadians have access to broadband speeds of at least 50 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload</p>	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5: Gender Equality ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors ▪ 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead ▪ 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value ▪ 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training ▪ 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment ▪ 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products ▪ 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

GOAL 9: FOSTER INNOVATION AND GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN CANADA

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2023 and each year thereafter until 2026, 30% of Sustainable Development Technology Canada's portfolio of SD Tech Fund-supported technologies are commercialized annually</p> <p>By March 31, 2026, 34,500 new electric vehicle chargers and 25 hydrogen refueling stations are completed where Canadians, live, work and play, including in public places, on-street, at multi-unit residential buildings, rural and remote locations and the workplace</p> <p>By March 31, 2027, contribute to the deployment of 50,000 new zero-emission vehicle chargers and refueling stations</p> <p>By fiscal year 2027 to 2028, the federal share of the value of green infrastructure projects approved under the Investing in Canada Plan will reach \$27.6 billion</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure <hr/> <p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all ▪ 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries ▪ 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities <hr/> <p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

GOAL 10: ADVANCE RECONCILIATION WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND TAKE ACTION TO REDUCE INEQUALITY

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>Between 2023 and 2026, and every year on an ongoing basis, develop and table annual progress reports on implementing the <i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act</i></p> <p>Each year, the federal public service meets or surpasses the workforce availability for women, Indigenous persons, persons with a disability, and members of a visible minority</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-Being ▪ 4: Quality Education ▪ 5: Gender Equality ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land ▪ 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average ▪ 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status ▪ 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

GOAL 11: IMPROVE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING, CLEAN AIR, TRANSPORTATION, PARKS, AND GREEN SPACES, AS WELL AS CULTURAL HERITAGE IN CANADA

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2028, reduce chronic homelessness by 50%</p> <p>By 2028, reduce or eliminate housing need for 530,000 households</p> <p>By 2030, 22% of commuters use public transit or active transportation</p> <p>Increase the percentage of the population across Canada living in areas where air pollutant concentrations are less than or equal to the Canadian Ambient Air Quality Standards from 60% in 2005 to 85% in 2030</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums ▪ 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons ▪ 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries ▪ 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage ▪ 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management ▪ 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
<p>Designate national urban parks as part of a network, with a target of up to 6 new national urban parks by 2026 and a total of 15 new national urban parks by 2030</p> <p>By 2026, support at least 23.7 million visitors annually to Parks Canada places</p>	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-Being ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations ▪ 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning ▪ 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

GOAL 12: REDUCE WASTE AND TRANSITION TO ZERO-EMISSION VEHICLES

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2030, the amount of single-use plastics that is entering the environment as pollution will be reduced by 5% and that is sent to landfill by 3%</p> <p>Reduce the amount of waste Canadians send to disposal from a baseline of 699 kilograms per person in 2014 to 490 kilograms per person by 2030 (a 30% reduction); and to 350 kilograms per person by 2040 (a 50% reduction)</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
<p>For the 2030 model year, at least 60% of new light-duty vehicle sales are zero-emission vehicles, and 100% of vehicle sales will be zero-emission vehicles for the 2035 model year</p> <p>Aim is to have 35% of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles sales being zero-emission by 2030 and 100% by 2040 for a subset of vehicle types based on feasibility</p> <p>By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 75% by weight of non-hazardous operational waste</p> <p>By 2030, the Government of Canada will divert from landfill at least 90% by weight of all construction and demolition waste</p> <p>The Government of Canada's procurement of goods and services will be net-zero emissions by 2050, to aid the transition to a net-zero, circular economy</p>	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2: Zero Hunger 4: Quality Education 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 9: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities 13: Climate Action 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle 12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

GOAL 13: TAKE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>Achieve 40 to 45% greenhouse gas emission reductions below 2005 levels by 2030, and achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050</p> <p>The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon operations for facilities and conventional fleets by 2050</p> <p>The Government of Canada will transition to net-zero carbon national safety and security fleet operations by 2050</p> <p>The Government of Canada will transition to climate resilient operations by 2050</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 13: Climate Action <p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-Being ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries ▪ 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning ▪ 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

GOAL 14: CONSERVE AND PROTECT CANADA'S OCEANS

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>Conserve 25% of marine and coastal areas by 2025, and 30% by 2030, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050</p> <p>By 2026, at least 55% of Canada's key fish stocks are in the Cautious and Healthy zone</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 14: Life Below Water 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution ▪ 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans ▪ 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics ▪ 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 15: Life on Land 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels ▪ 14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation ▪ 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets ▪ 14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The future we want"

GOAL 15: PROTECT AND RECOVER SPECIES, CONSERVE CANADIAN BIODIVERSITY

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>Between 2023 and 2026, Canada's sustainable wood supply level (guided by sustainable forest management policies to reflect the current unique social, environmental and economic characteristics of managed forests), exceeds the annual timber harvests</p> <p>Conserve 25% of Canada's land and inland waters by 2025, working toward 30% by 2030, from 12.5% recognized as conserved as of the end of 2020, in support of the commitment to work to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, and achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 15: Life on land 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements ▪ 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally ▪ 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation neutral world ▪ 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species ▪ 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species
<p>By 2026, increase the percentage of species at risk listed under federal law that exhibit population trends that are consistent with recovery strategies and management plans to 60%, from a baseline of 42% in 2019</p> <p>By 2030, increase the percentage of migratory bird species whose population sizes fall within an acceptable range—neither too low nor too high—to 70% from 57% in 2016</p>	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-Being ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development ▪ 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed ▪ 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products ▪ 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts ▪ 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems ▪ 15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities

GOAL 16: PROMOTE A FAIR AND ACCESSIBLE JUSTICE SYSTEM, ENFORCE ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, AND MANAGE IMPACTS

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2030, at least 70% of Canadians think the criminal justice system is fair and accessible to all people</p> <p>By March 31, 2026, ensure that 100% of Environment and Climate Change Canada laws, regulations, and enforceable instruments have completed risk classifications</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all ▪ 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels ▪ 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-Being ▪ 4: Quality Education ▪ 5: Gender Equality ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land ▪ 17: Partnerships for the Goals 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms ▪ 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels ▪ 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

GOAL 17: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS TO PROMOTE GLOBAL ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

FSDS TARGETS	CORRESPONDING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL TARGETS
<p>By 2026, implement Canada’s climate finance commitment of \$5.3 billion with at least 40% of funding going toward climate adaptation and at least 20% to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute biodiversity co-benefits</p>	<p>This FSDS goal primarily supports progress toward:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals 	<p>Progress toward this goal directly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ▪ 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources ▪ 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress ▪ 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
	<p>Progress toward this FSDS goal also supports progress toward other SDGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1: No Poverty ▪ 2: Zero Hunger ▪ 3: Good Health and Well-Being ▪ 4: Quality Education ▪ 5: Gender Equality ▪ 6: Clean Water and Sanitation ▪ 7: Affordable and Clean Energy ▪ 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth ▪ 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure ▪ 10: Reduced Inequalities ▪ 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities ▪ 12: Responsible Consumption and Production ▪ 13: Climate Action ▪ 14: Life Below Water ▪ 15: Life on Land ▪ 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions 	<p>Progress toward this goal indirectly supports progress toward the following SDG target(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence ▪ 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries ▪ 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

ANNEX 5: LIST OF CONTRIBUTING FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONS

As per the *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, federal organisations named in schedules I, II, and III of the *Financial Administration Act* must contribute to the development of the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (strategy). At this time, 101 active federal organisations contribute to the strategy.

List of Mandatory Contributing Federal Organizations

1. Administrative Tribunals Support Service of Canada
2. Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
3. Canada Border Services Agency
4. Canada Emission Reduction Incentives Agency (*not presently active*)
5. Canada Employment Insurance Commission
6. Canada Revenue Agency
7. Canada School of Public Service
8. Canadian Accessibility Standards Development Organization
9. Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
10. Canadian Energy Regulator
11. Canadian Food Inspection Agency
12. Canadian Grain Commission
13. Canadian High Arctic Research Station
14. Canadian Human Rights Commission
15. Canadian Institutes of Health Research
16. Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat
17. Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
18. Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission
19. Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
20. Canadian Security Intelligence Service
21. Canadian Space Agency
22. Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board
23. Canadian Transportation Agency
24. Civilian Review and Complaints Commission for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police
25. Communications Security Establishment
26. Copyright Board
27. Correctional Service of Canada
28. Courts Administration Service
29. Department for Women and Gender Equality
30. Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food
31. Department of Canadian Heritage
32. Department of Citizenship and Immigration
33. Department of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs
34. Department of Employment and Social Development
35. Department of Finance
36. Department of Fisheries and Oceans

37. Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
38. Department of Health
39. Department of Indigenous Services
40. Department of Industry
41. Department of Justice
42. Department of National Defence
43. Department of Natural Resources
44. Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness
45. Department of Public Works and Government Services
46. Department of the Environment
47. Department of Transport
48. Department of Veterans Affairs
49. Department of Western Economic Diversification
50. Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec
51. Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario
52. Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario
53. Financial Consumer Agency of Canada
54. Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada
55. Immigration and Refugee Board
56. Impact Assessment Agency of Canada
57. Invest in Canada Hub
58. Law Commission of Canada
59. Leaders' Debates Commission
60. Library and Archives of Canada
61. Military Grievances External Review Committee
62. Military Police Complaints Commission
63. National Capital Commission
64. National Farm Products Council
65. National Film Board
66. National Research Council of Canada
67. National Security and Intelligence Review Agency Secretariat
68. Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council
69. Northern Pipeline Agency
70. Office of Infrastructure of Canada
71. Office of the Auditor General
72. Office of the Chief Electoral Officer
73. Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs
74. Office of the Commissioner of Lobbying
75. Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages
76. Office of the Correctional Investigator of Canada
77. Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
78. Office of the Governor General's Secretary
79. Office of the Intelligence Commissioner
80. Office of the Public Sector Integrity Commissioner
81. Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions
82. Offices of the Information and Privacy Commissioners of Canada
83. Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada
84. Parks Canada Agency
85. Parole Board of Canada
86. Patented Medicine Prices Review Board
87. Privy Council Office
88. Public Health Agency of Canada

89. Public Service Commission
90. Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada and that portion of the federal public administration appointed under subsection 12(2) of the Supreme Court Act
91. Royal Canadian Mounted Police
92. Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee
93. Secretariat of the National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians
94. Shared Services Canada
95. Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council
96. Statistics Canada
97. The Jacques-Cartier and Champlain Bridges Inc.
98. The National Battlefields Commission
99. Treasury Board
100. Veterans Review and Appeal Board

List of Voluntary Contributing Federal Organizations

1. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
2. Standards Council of Canada