

Welcome to this week's presentation and conversation
hosted by the
Canadian Association for the Club of Rome,
a Club dedicated to intelligent debate and action on global issues.

We can't wait!

Delivering on Canada's land and ocean protection commitments.

Our speaker today is Alison Woodley, who has worked for over two decades with CPAWS championing ambitious conservation action in Canada. She was an NGO rep at the Biodiversity COP15, was recently appointed to the new federal Nature Advisory Committee and was a member of the ministerial National Advisory Panel tasked with recommending how Canada could protect 17% of its land by 2020. Alison started working for Parks Canada in Fundy National Park, which sparked her interest in parks and protected areas. Canada has committed to protect at least 30% of our land and ocean by 2030-- more than doubling current protection levels. A 30% by 2030 global target was adopted at COP15. Ambitious action is urgently needed to address the interrelated crises of biodiversity loss and climate change. She will share insights as to why this target is critically important, as well as a pathway to achieve 30 by 30 in Canada, based on CPAWS' roadmap to 2030 report.

The presentation will be followed by a conversation, questions, and observations from the participants. CACOR acknowledges that we all benefit from sharing the traditional territories of local Indigenous peoples (First Nations, Métis, and Inuit in Canada) and their descendants.



Website: canadiancor.com
Twitter: [@cacor1968](https://twitter.com/cacor1968)
YouTube: [Canadian Association for the Club of Rome](https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC...)



We Can't Wait!
Delivering On Canada's Land and
Ocean Protection Targets



About CPAWS

The Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS) is Canada's only conservation charity dedicated to the protection and effective management of public land, freshwater, and ocean for the benefit of both nature and people.

Our vision is that at least half of land, freshwater, and ocean in Canada is permanently protected to sustain nature and people for current and future generations.



Outline

- Canada's land and ocean protection targets
- Background on why land and ocean protection is important
- The global policy context
- What has been achieved over the past decade and lessons learned
- The roadmap to achieving Canada's land and ocean protection targets
- The new global biodiversity framework



What are Canada's land and ocean protection targets?

Mandate letter: Minister of Environment and Climate Change Canada (2021):

...conserve 25 per cent of our lands and waters by 2025 and 30 per cent of each by 2030, working to halt and reverse nature loss by 2030 in Canada, achieve a full recovery for nature by 2050 and champion this goal internationally. You will ensure that this work remains grounded in science, Indigenous knowledge and local perspectives.



Land and ocean protection must be at the heart of efforts to tackle the biodiversity and climate crises.

Land use change resulting in habitat loss and degradation is the primary driver of biodiversity loss on land and overexploitation in the ocean.

<https://ipbes.net/global-assessment>

At least 30%, and as much as 70% or more of ecosystems need to be conserved to reverse nature's decline and safeguard a healthy planet

https://parksjournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/PARKS-25.2-Woodley-et-al-10.2305-IUCN.CH_2019.PARKS-25-2SW2.en_.pdf











Nature conservation and restoration can contribute over one third of cost-effective climate mitigation needed by 2030

Griscom et al <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1710465114>



Canada is not immune to the biodiversity crisis

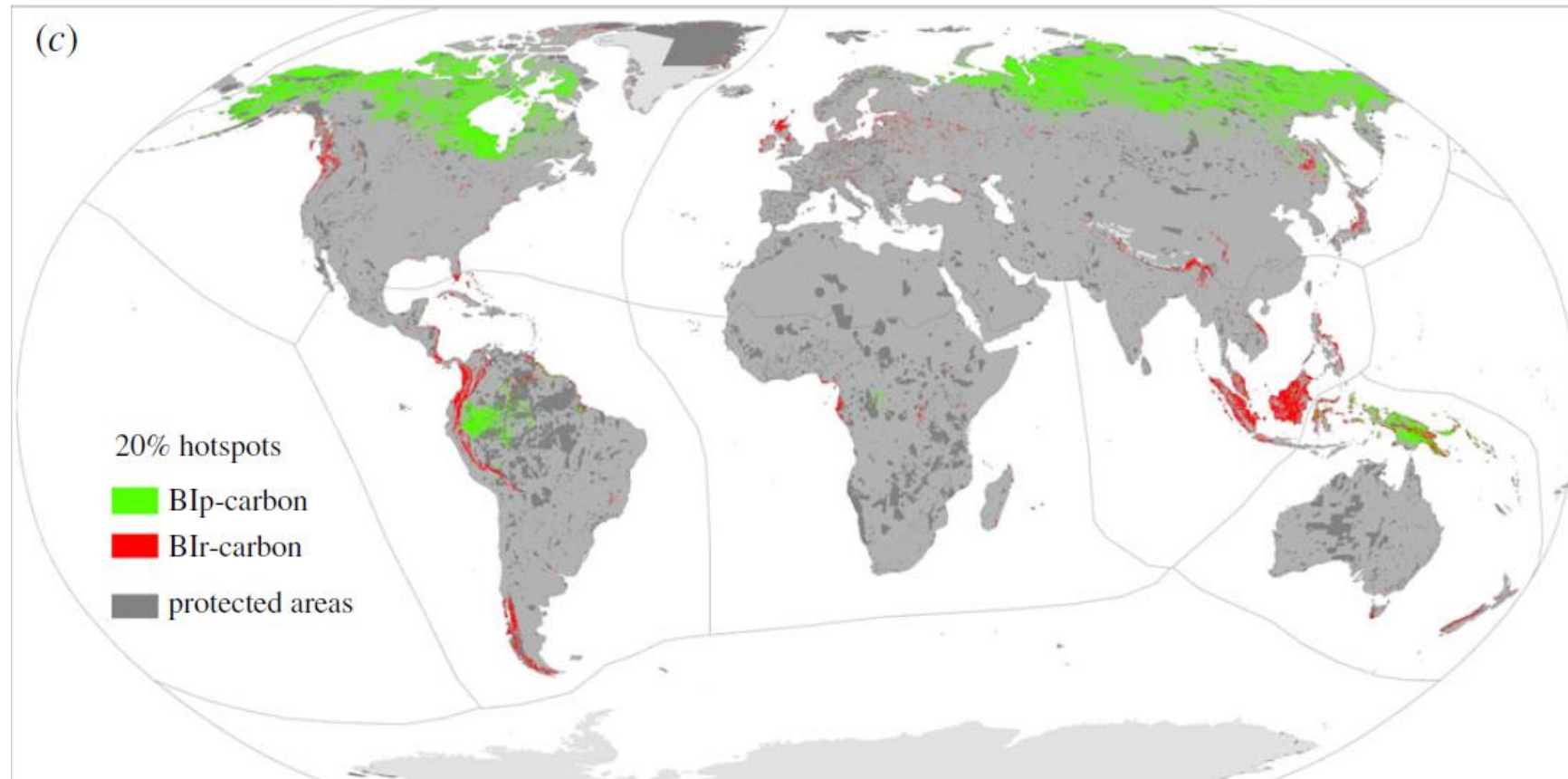
- All Canadian ecosystem types are in decline
- Over 700 species at risk of extinction
- Populations of species at risk in Canada have declined by 59% on average since 1970
 - [World Wildlife Fund Living Planet Report Canada | WWF.CA](http://www.worldwildlife.org/living_planet_report/canada)

Topic	Status and Trends
Forests	 
Grasslands	
Wetlands	
Lakes and rivers	
Coastal	 
Marine	 
Ice across biomes	

Ecosystem Status and Trends in Canada 2010:
<http://www.biodivcanada.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=9CE2301E-1&offset=5&toc=show>



Global “hotspots” where conservation action can make substantial contributions to climate stabilization and biodiversity conservation goals



Soto-Navarro C et al. 2020. Mapping co-benefits for carbon storage and biodiversity to inform conservation policy and action. *Phil. Trans. R. Soc. B* 375: 20190128. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2019.0128>



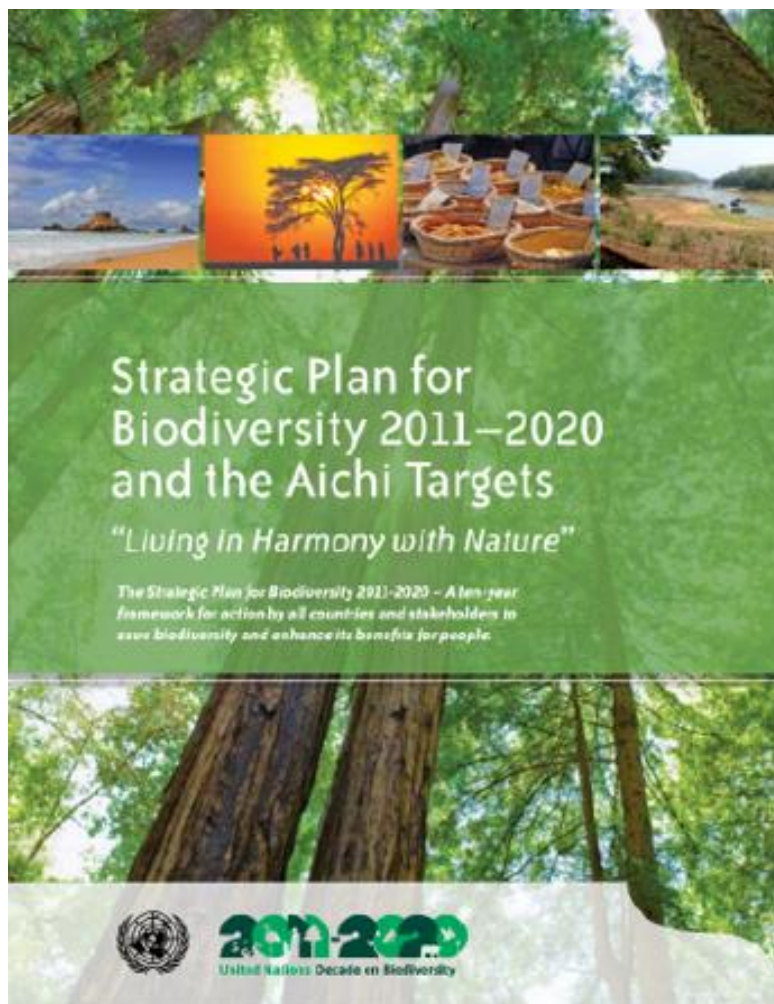
Global policy context



Convention on Biological Diversity

- CBD signed at 1992 Rio Earth Summit (along with UNFCCC)
- Three goals:
 - the conservation of biological diversity,
 - the sustainable use of its components and
 - the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources
- 196 countries – international law – but no enforcement mechanism
- Consensus process
- Governed by a Conference of the Parties (COP)
- Secretariat in Montreal





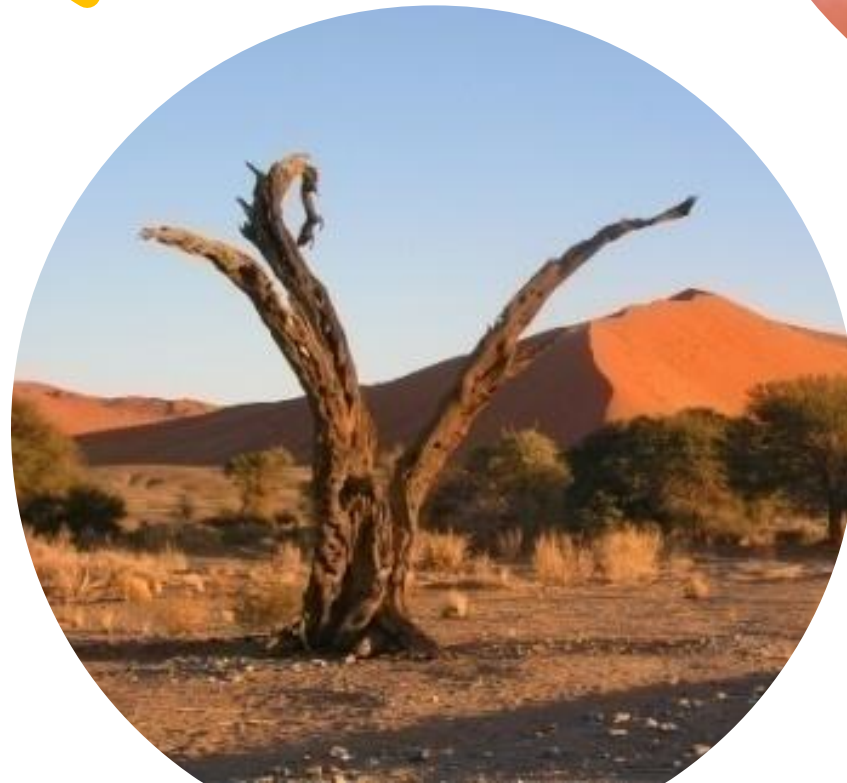
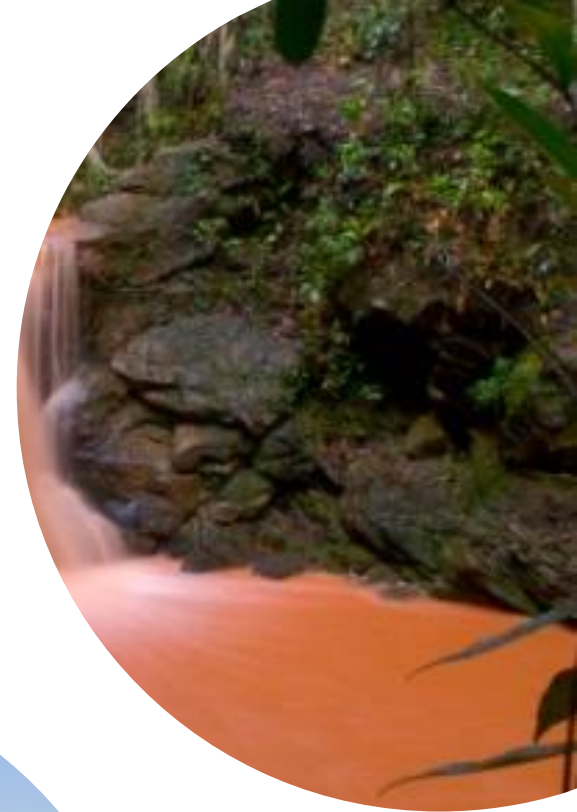
Aichi Targets

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|------------------------|--|----------------------------|
|  | 1 Understand values |  | 8 Reduce pollution |  | 15 Enhance resilience |
|  | 2 Mainstream biodiversity |  | 9 Reduce invasive spp. |  | 16 Implement Nagoya Prot. |
|  | 3 Address incentives |  | 10 Minimize reef loss |  | 17 Revise NBSAPs |
|  | 4 Sustainable production |  | 11 Protected areas |  | 18 Respect and conserve TK |
|  | 5 Halve rate of loss |  | 12 Prevent extinctions |  | 19 Improve knowledge |
|  | 6 Sustainable fisheries |  | 13 Conserve gene pool |  | 20 Mobilize resources |
|  | 7 Manage within limits |  | 14 Restore ecosystems | | |



Aichi Target 11 – Protected Areas

*By 2020, at least **17 per cent** of **terrestrial** and inland water areas, and **10 per cent** of **coastal and marine areas**, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of **protected areas** and **other effective area-based conservation measures**, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.*





Government
of Canada

Gouvernement
du Canada

February 2015

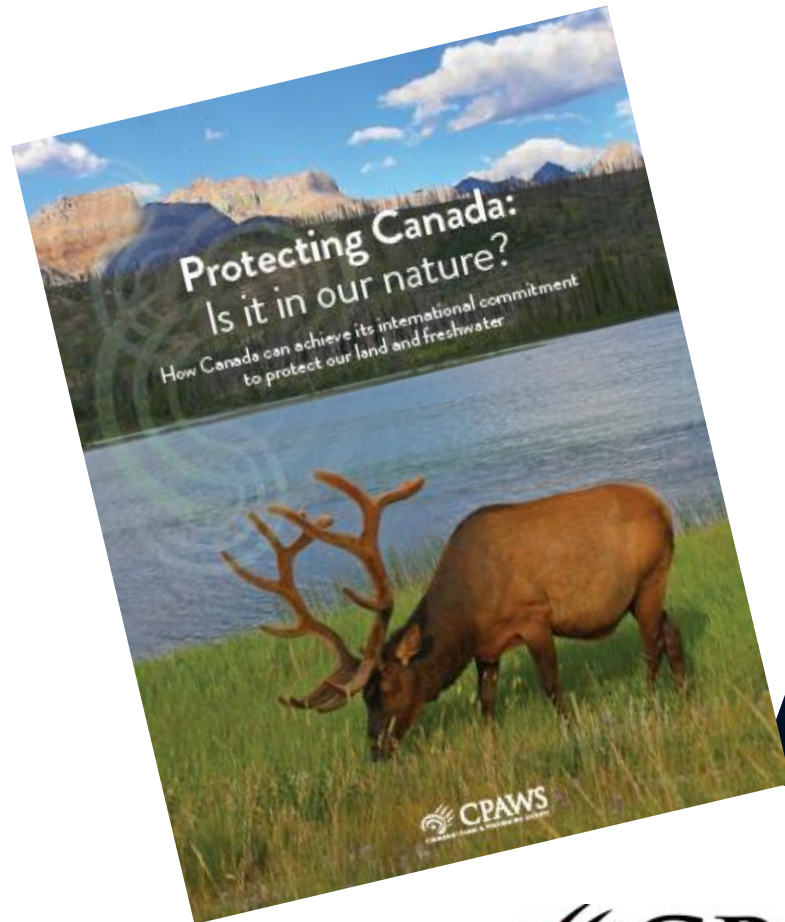
Government of Canada announces 2020 biodiversity goals and targets

Target 1.

By 2020, at least 17 percent of terrestrial areas and inland water, and 10 percent of coastal and marine areas, are conserved through networks of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.



2015 – new federal government commits to implementation of Aichi Target 11





Pathway to Canada Target 1



Jasper National Park
Photo by Ryan Bray
© Parks Canada

Goal:

- ▶ In **partnership** with Indigenous Peoples and relevant sectors of Canadian society, produce a pathway, grounded in science and Indigenous knowledge systems, to establish a **coordinated and connected network of parks and conservation areas** throughout Canada that will serve as the cornerstone for biodiversity conservation for generations to come.

Principles:

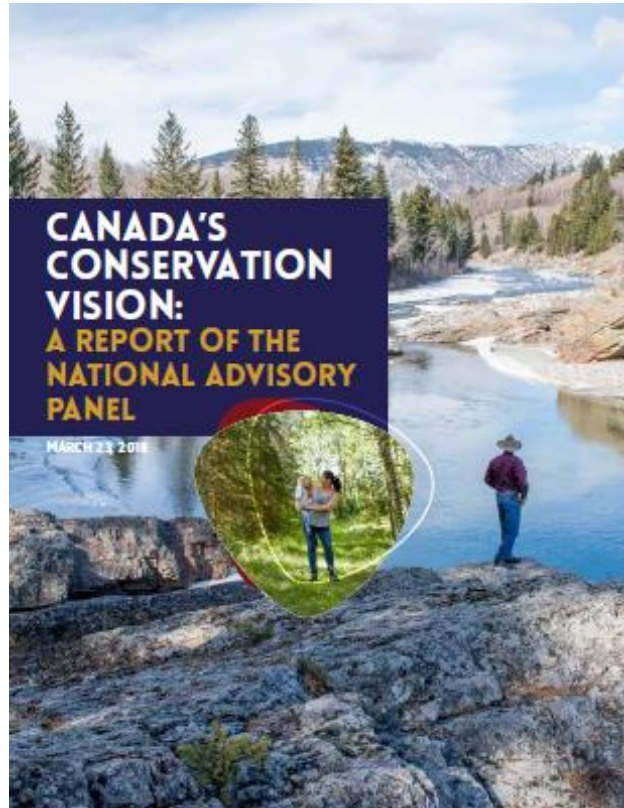
- ▶ **Reconciliation**; Respect; **Inclusiveness and collaboration**; Transparency; Innovation and creativity; Evidence-based decision making, grounded in science & Indigenous knowledge systems





Advisory Panels and Reports

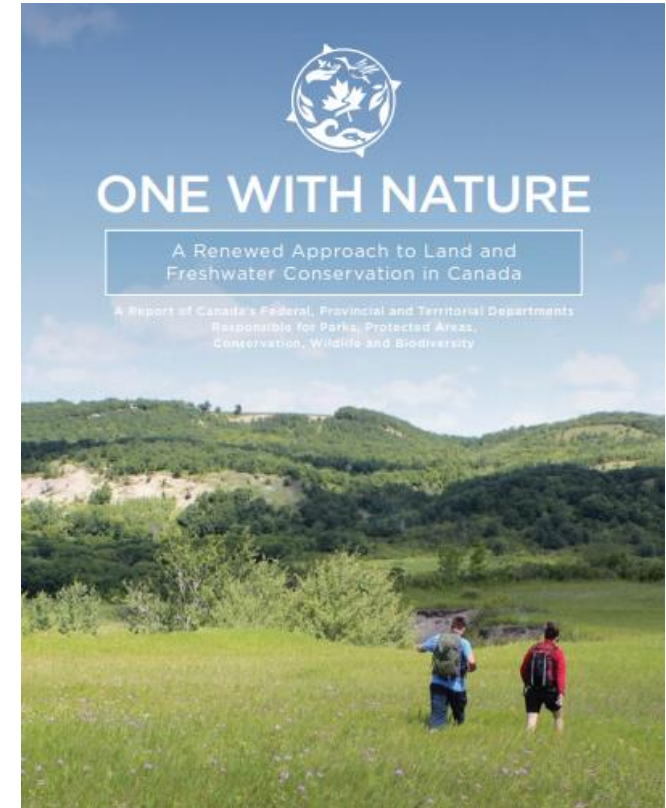
conservation2020canada.ca



National Advisory Panel



Indigenous Circle of Experts



Intergovernmental Steering Committee

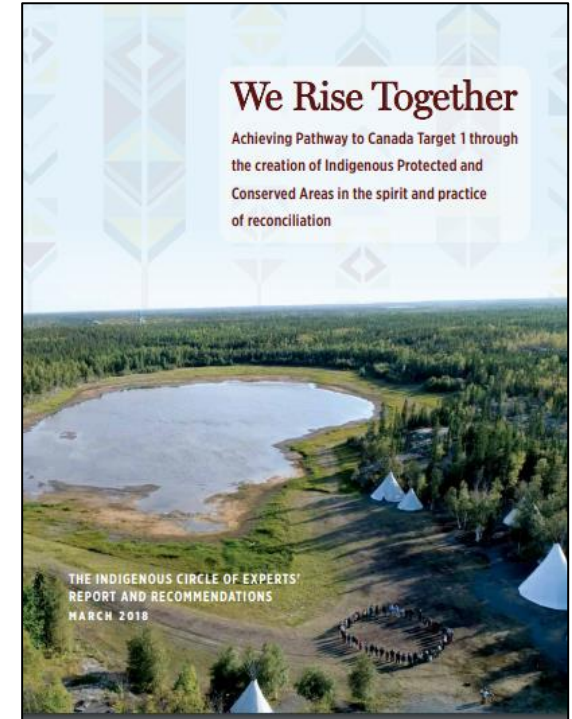
Budget 2018: federal government made the biggest conservation investment in Canadian history: \$1.3 Billion over five years for Protected Areas and Species at Risk



What counts as protected?

IUCN standards, customized to Canadian context

- Protected areas
- Other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)
- Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas



How did Canada do?

THE GRADES ARE IN A REPORT CARD ON CANADA'S PROGRESS IN PROTECTING ITS LAND AND OCEAN

Federal government – land	A-
Federal government – ocean	B+
Yukon Territory	B-
Northwest Territories	B+
British Columbia	C
Alberta	F
Saskatchewan	D
Manitoba	C-
Ontario	F
Quebec	A-
New Brunswick	B-
Nova Scotia	B
Newfoundland and Labrador	F

CPAWS
CANADIAN PARKS AND WILDERNESS SOCIETY

JUNE 2021



Progress – percent protected: 2010 to 2020

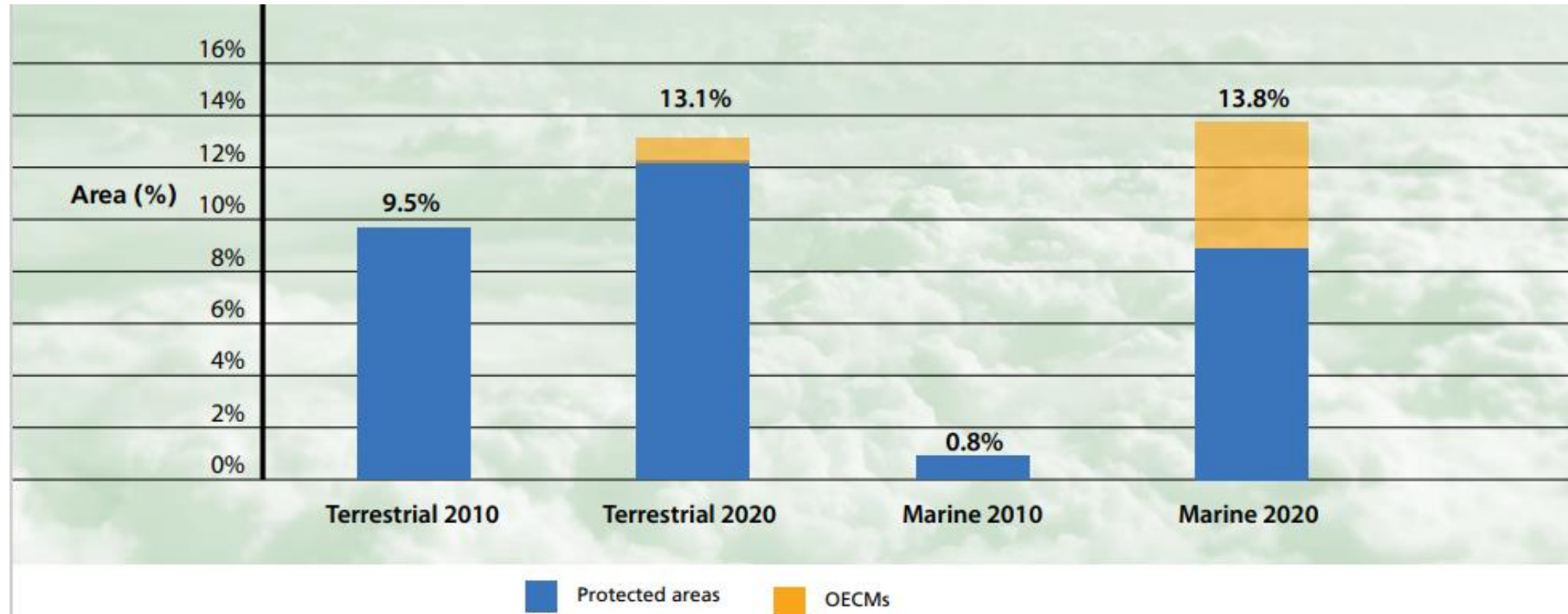


Figure 1. Terrestrial and marine protected areas and OECMs in Canada as of December 2020.

Data sources: Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS) (2010), Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database (CPCAD) (2021), and Registre des aires protégées au Québec (2021).



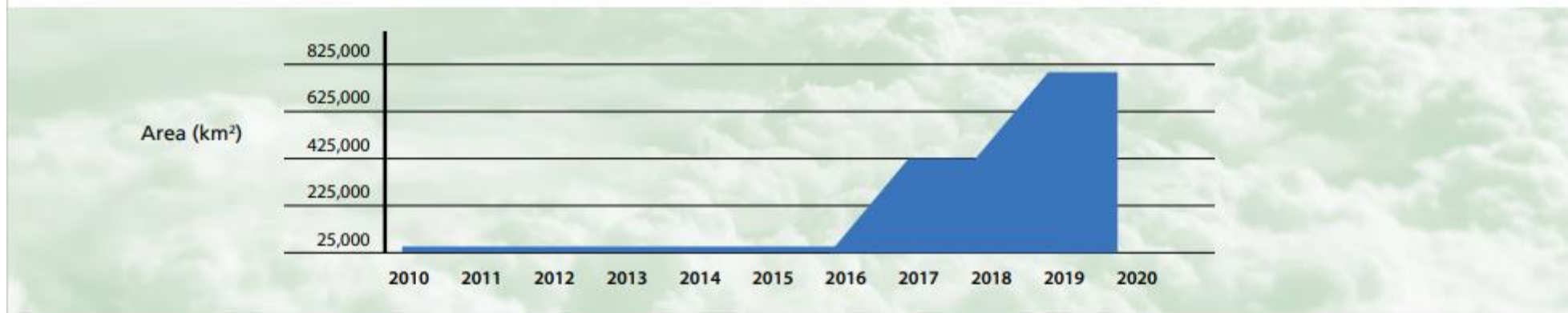


Figure 2. Increase in Canada's marine protected area and OECM coverage (km²) from 2010 to 2020.



Figure 3. Increase in Canada's terrestrial protected area and OECM coverage (km²) from 2010 to 2020.



Grading F/P/T governments

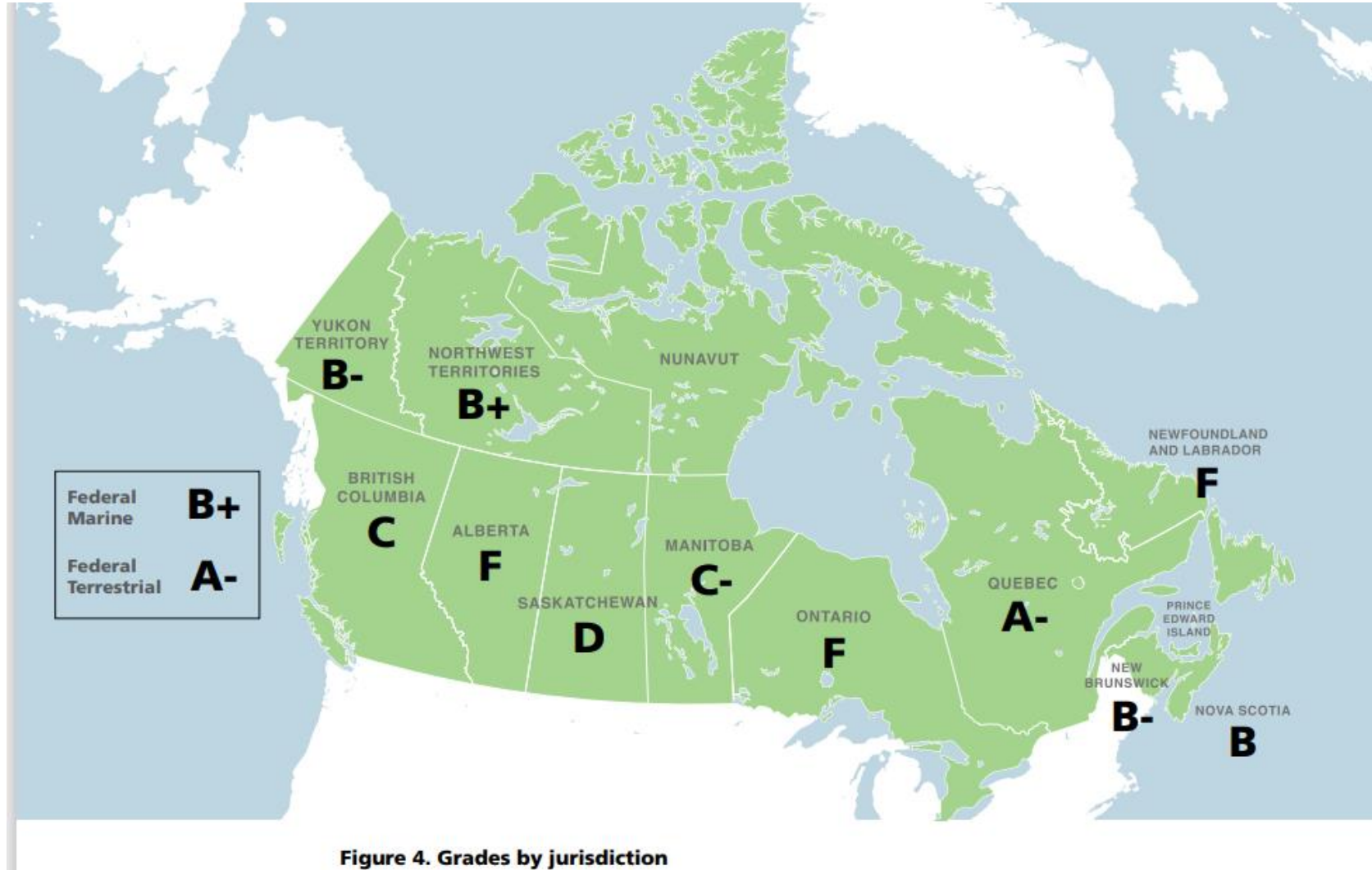


Figure 4. Grades by jurisdiction

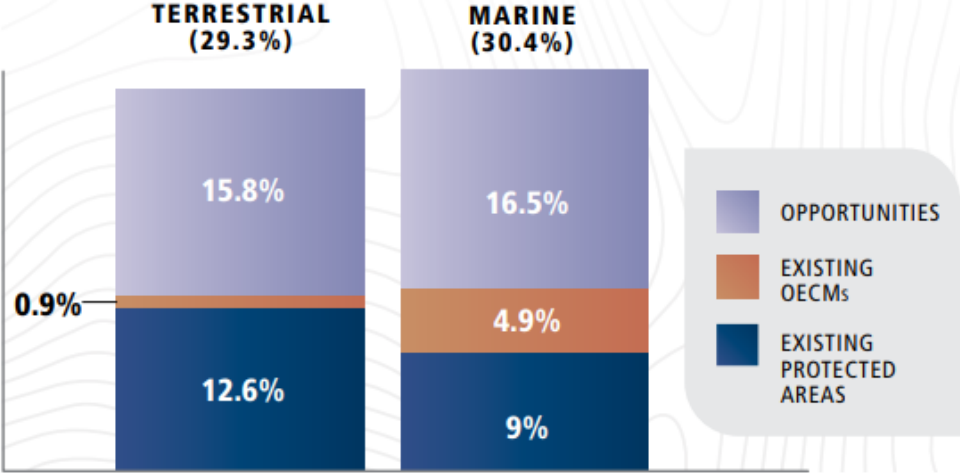
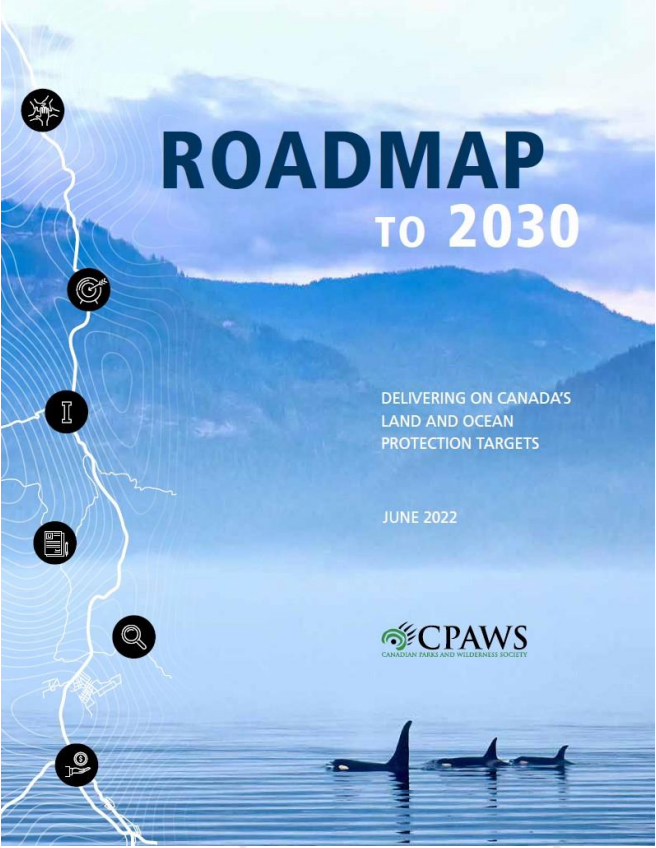


What we learned from the CPAWS Report Card?

1. Political will is essential!
2. Indigenous leadership is driving success
3. Federal leadership and funding is crucial to encourage action by provinces and territories
4. Conservation takes time, so we need to start now to protect 30% of land and ocean by 2030
5. Many provincial governments are still a barrier to advancing conservation – need more public pressure!



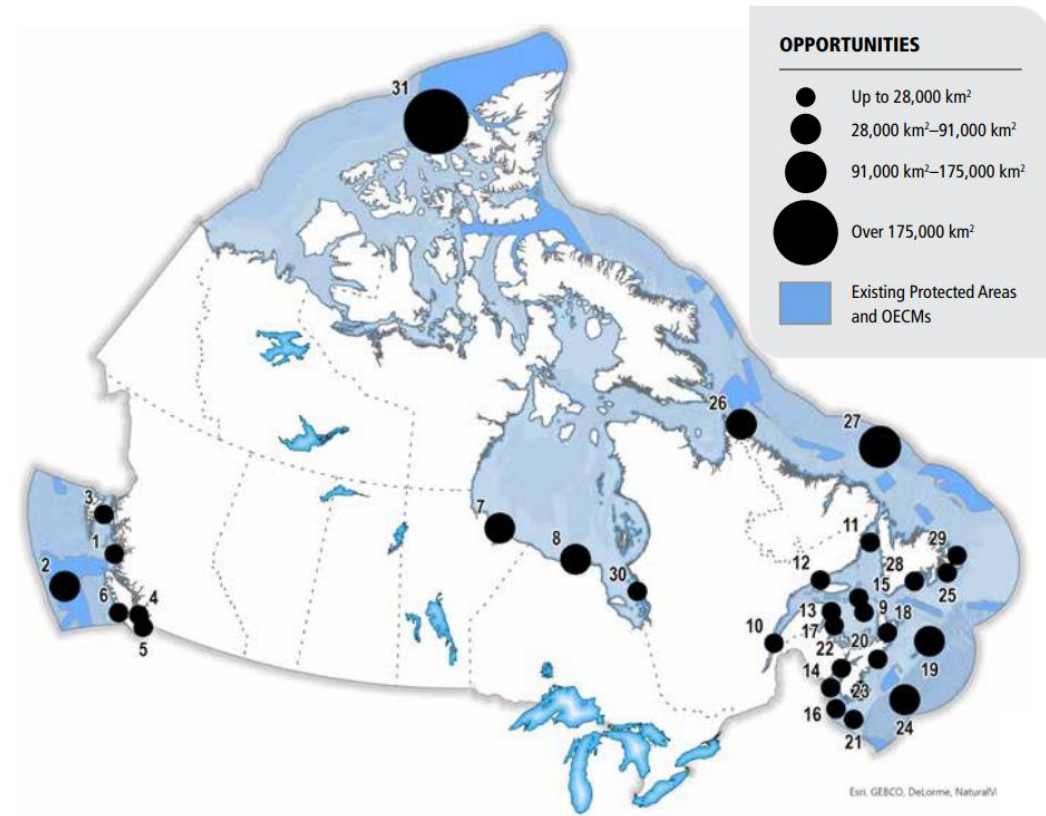
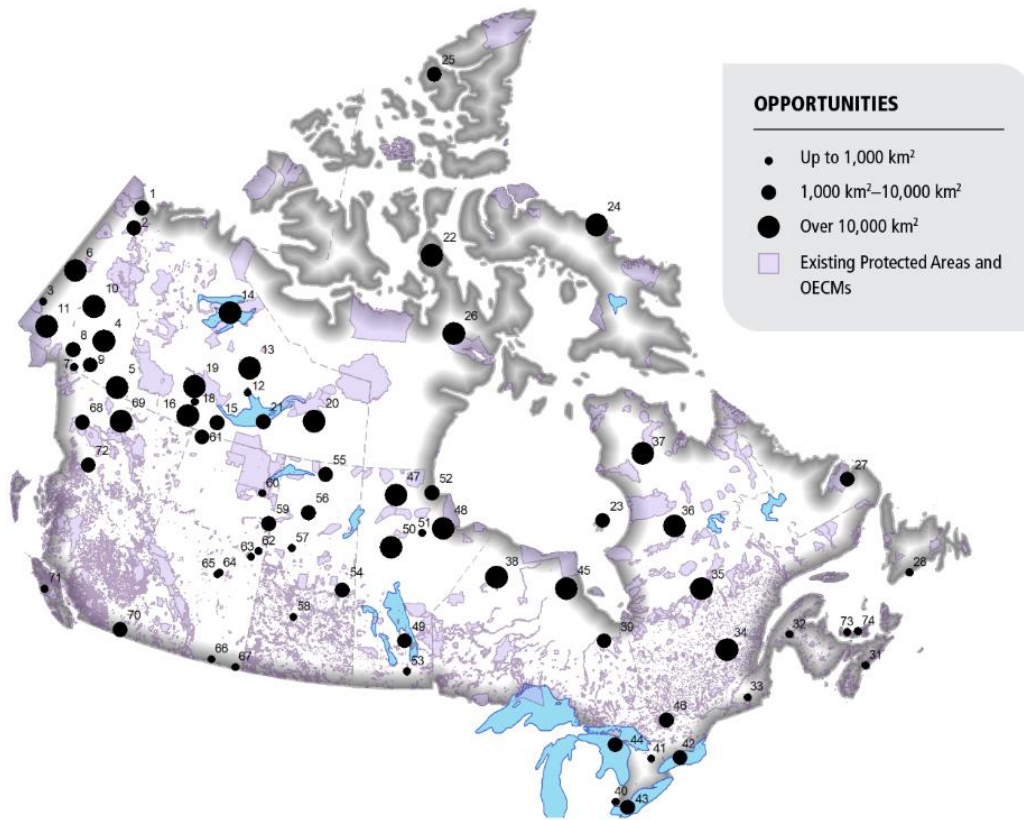
Roadmap to 2030: Is 30% target achievable?



EXISTING PROTECTED AREAS AND OTHER EFFECTIVE AREA-BASED CONSERVATION MEASURES (OECMs) AND TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE PROTECTION OPPORTUNITIES (%). DATA SOURCE: CANADIAN PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS DATABASE (CPCAD¹, 2022), CPAWS.¹



Roadmap to 2030



Esri, GEBCO, DeLorme, NaturalVI



THE YUKON

THE YUKON.
Photo by T Fe
(Unsplash).

CURRENT STATUS

19.1%

IN PROTECTED
AREAS

N/A

IN OECMs

CHANGE

+7.3%

INCREASE FROM
2021 CPCAD
UPDATE

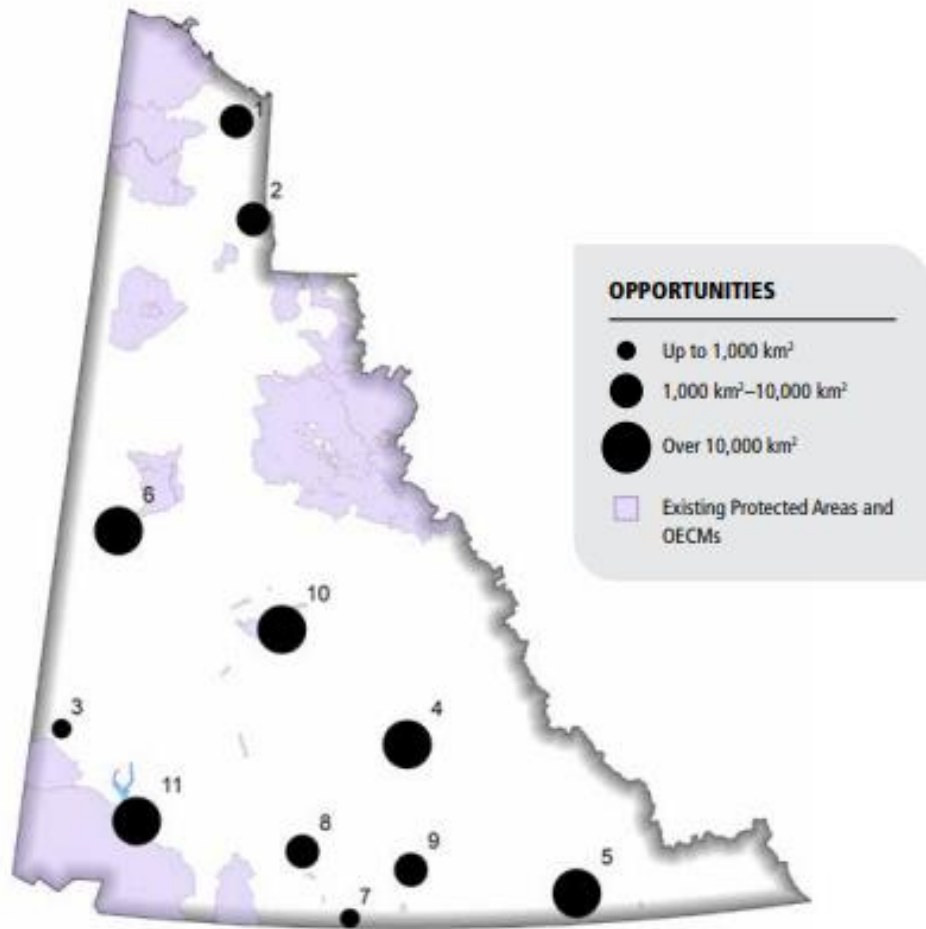
CURRENT OPPORTUNITIES

+22.7%

=42%

POTENTIAL TOTAL
PROTECTION
OF THE
TERRITORY





MAP CODE #	OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEW PROTECTION	TOTAL AREA OF OPPORTUNITY FOR POTENTIAL PROTECTION	% OF TERRITORY FOR POTENTIAL PROTECTION	TOTAL % OF TERRITORY IN EXISTING AND POTENTIAL PROTECTION
1	Eastern Yukon North Slope	~110,000 km ²	~23%	~42%
2	Dáadzǎáí Ván Territorial Park			
3	Pickhandle Lakes			
4	Ross River Dena Territory Unceded Territory			
5	Liard First Nation Unceded Territory			
6	Dawson Planning Region			
7	Agay Mene Territorial Park			
8	Whitehorse Planning Region			
9	Teslin Planning Region			
10	Northern Tutchone Planning Region			
11	Kluane Planning Region			

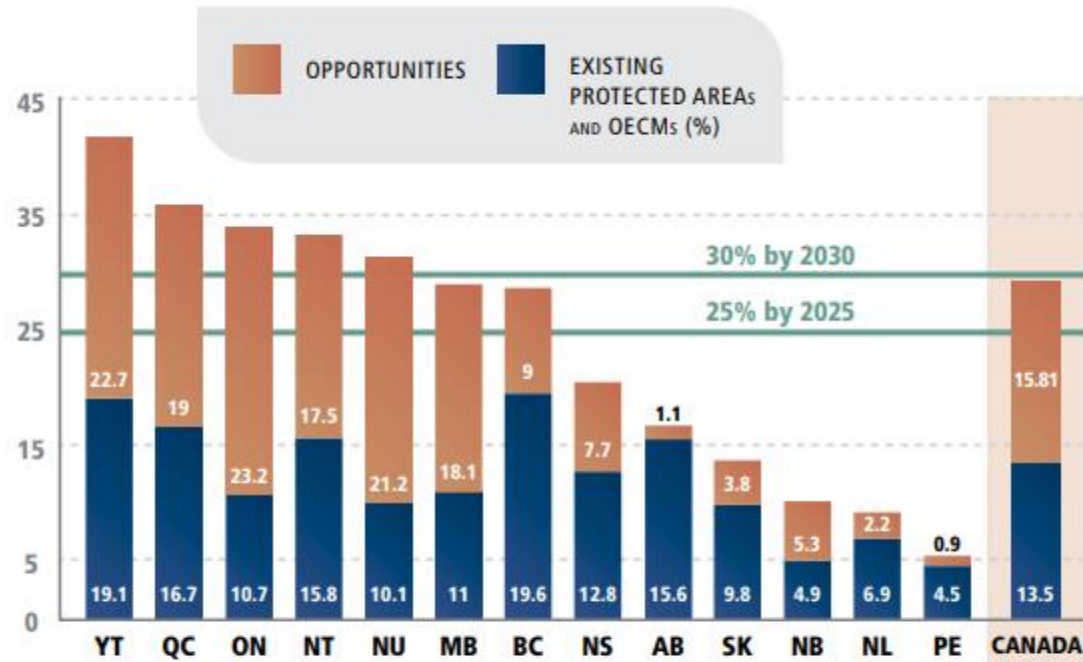


RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF YUKON

- 1** Formally adopt target of protecting at least 30% of the territory by 2030, with a milestone of 25% by 2025.
- 2** Provide funding to First Nations, in advance, for land use planning preparation.
- 3** Commence new land use planning processes as soon as is practical, and run multiple land use planning processes concurrently.
- 4** Work with unceded First Nations to support the establishment of Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas (IPCAs) in their territories.
- 5** Incorporate the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) principles and Calls to Action of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission in all new legislation.



Roadmap to 2030

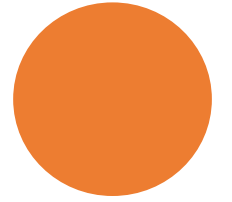


TERRESTRIAL CONSERVATION OPPORTUNITIES BY JURISDICTION (% COVERAGE). DATA SOURCE: CANADIAN PROTECTED AND CONSERVED AREAS DATABASE (CPCAD, 2022), CPAWS.



Key Findings: Indigenous-led conservation

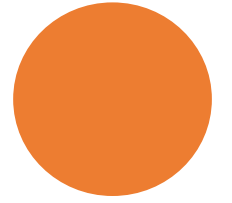
- Indigenous governments are developing leading-edge landscape and seascape-level plans and initiatives to conserve their traditional territories, bringing together western science and Indigenous knowledge.
- **Supporting Indigenous-led conservation is an essential part of reconciliation in Canada.**
- **Support for Indigenous-led conservation is critical to deliver on the targets.**



Key Findings:

Quality and quantity is critical

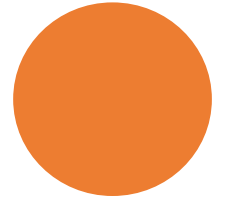
- Important to focus not only on how much area is conserved, but on **which areas to protect and what measures to take** to ensure they are effectively protected in the long term (meeting standards).
- Ensure protected areas are **effectively connected as conservation networks** and that land and ocean areas outside protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) are managed sustainably.



Key Findings:

Need Provinces and Territories on board

- **Achieving Canada's land and ocean protection targets is realistic and possible** if governments at the provincial and territorial level, demonstrate the necessary political will to deliver.



COP15 and the Global Biodiversity Agreement

Kunming-Montreal Agreement

- In December 2022, 196 countries finalized a new Global Biodiversity Framework under the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at COP15 in Montreal. This includes a global target of conserving at least 30% of land and ocean by 2030.



Photos: UN Biodiversity [\[CC BY 2.0\]](#)



Key elements of the new Global Biodiversity Agreement

- **Four goals and 23 targets to be achieved by 2030**
- **Target 3 requires the protection of at least 30% of land and of ocean globally by 2030.** It also includes quality measures to protect areas of ecological importance, and ensure these areas are well-connected, effectively managed, and equitably governed. Of critical importance, it requires Indigenous rights to be respected and Indigenous territories recognized.
- Other key targets: Target 1 – spatial planning and retaining intact ecosystems; Target 2 - restoring 30% of degraded landscapes by 2030
- Plus, targets on pollution, invasive alien species, sustainable management of forests, fisheries, agriculture etc.
- Increased **financing, reforming subsidies** that harm nature, and **mainstreaming** biodiversity across governments and sectors.
- Stronger recognition and respect for **Indigenous rights and leadership** in implementation



Canadian announcements related to COP 15

- YT: Yukon and feds sign Nature Agreement – Yukon commits to 25 by 25 and working towards 30 by 30, secures \$ for Indigenous community planning, etc.
- NWT Deninu Kųé First Nation (DKFN), Fort Resolution Métis (FRMG) \$3.1 million Contribution Agreement for Slave River Delta/Talston IPCA
- BC commits to 30 by 30 target in ministerial mandate letter
- NWT, BC, NU: \$800M funding for 4 Indigenous-led conservation initiatives QC investment of 650M to deliver 30 by 30
- MB: Agreement to advance Seal River IPCA (50,000 sq km) (MB, Parks Canada and Seal River Watershed Alliance)
- NS: 14 new protected areas and \$20M
- NB: new protected areas reach 10% target
- Indigenous Guardians network – Indigenous Leadership Initiative and feds
- Updated Marine OECM guidance
- Commitment to develop an Action plan to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, including new biodiversity accountability act
- Commitment to restore 19M ha in Canada (as a start) to contribute to Bonn Challenge
- Montreal Call: continue to work to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss)
- Commitment to review subsidies that harm nature (start in first half of 2023)

What's next?

- Canada's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to implement the full framework
- Federal Biodiversity Accountability Act
- Implement 30 by 30 target
- CPAWS' *We Can't Wait* campaign



**WE CAN'T
WAIT**
PROTECT. CONNECT. RESPECT.

Want to take action?

Visit www.cpaws.org/wecantwait to learn more.



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Thank you!

