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Help meet or exceed Canada's Paris Agreement commitments

List of actions:

Description of actions:

(i)

List of actions:

Policy actions and new programs have supported the Canadian forestry sector to contribute \$24.6 billion to the economy (2017).

Description of actions:

Forest sector employment and other economic benefits are critical to many rural communities, contributing to food security, improved livelihoods and the three pillars of sustainable development. In 2017, the forest sector employed 209,940 Canadians and contributing to an additional 107,380 indirect jobs⁴

(ii)

List of actions:

The following GAC funded projects, [Empowerment of Women for Climate Action in Honduras](#) and the [Creole Garden Revalorisation project](#) are examples of what Canada is doing in developing countries.

identifies opportunities and provides funding to Indigenous groups to pursue forest bioeconomy projects across the Province.

Description of actions:

Looking at the cumulative impacts of development on the landscape to restore habitat for endangered woodland caribou.

Description of actions:

In Canada, woodland caribou is considered an endangered species. The main threat to woodland caribou is habitat deterioration. Human disturbances such as forest harvesting, oil and gas exploration and extraction, and road networks fragment their habitat, creating open areas and extensive young forests that attract species such as moose and deer. This in turn attracts increased numbers of predators, such as wolves. Climate change is also having an impact on woodland caribou by shifting their geographic distribution. Additional factors impacting caribou include hunting and poaching, noise and light disturbances from resource industry development, parasites and disease.^[1]

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) is the federal lead for caribou protection and recovery in Canada and released a caribou [Recovery Strategy](#) in 2012 and an [Action Plan](#) in 2018. Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN) and the Canadian Forest Service (CFS) research informs forest management and caribou habitat restoration standards, and improves predictions about climate change impacts and the future state of caribou critical habitat in Canada. For example, NRCAN-CFS leads several collaborative projects to restore fragmented forest habitat impacted by cumulative impacts of development on the landscape that involve extractive industries, provincial and federal government, academia and Indigenous communities.

Provincial governments and academics also conduct work on endangered woodland caribou to improve conservation and management. For example, geospatial data is used to both detect calving among female woodland caribou and to determine calf survival rates, based on their movements across the landscape. In addition, maternal penning projects captured and protected pregnant caribou until the mother and calf could be released back into the wild, resulting in a more stable and stronger herd over time (GFG 2.5).

Examples of some organizations working to enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits for all Canadians:

In addition, [BC Council of Forest Industries](#), [Alberta Forest Products Association](#), [Forest NB](#) and [Forest Products Association of Canada](#) are few organizations working together to develop public awareness of the industry, fostering a greater understanding of the economic, environmental, and social benefits of Canadian forestry sector (GFG 2.4).

List of actions:

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Collaboration between federal, provincial, territorial governments is key to governing forests in Canada. The [Canadian Council of Forests Ministers](#) (CCFM) was established in 1985 to provide an important forum for the respective 14 provincial/territorial/federal governments to exchange information, work cooperatively, provide leadership and generate actions on forestry related matters of interest to all Canadians. In 2018, the CCFM led a Canada-wide process to refresh the national vision on forests a vision that considers urban forests, climate change, international context, sustainable use of wood

The Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) focuses on transparent and integrated decision-making, a key principle of sustainable development, by making links to economic and social policy. This is achieved, in part, through applying strategic environmental assessment (SEA), which helps the government take environmental impacts into account when developing policy and making decisions.

established in 1972, the [Saskatchewan Forestry Association \(SFA\)](#) is a non-profit organization dedicated to increasing public awareness about forests and their wise use. For over a decade, the SFA has developed and delivered the Focus on Forests program, curriculum-based forest education materials and programming to the public and schools. Similarly, [Inside Education](#) in Alberta supports teachers and inspires students in environmental and natural resource education through

experiential learning programs, while [Love Alberta Forests](#) is a program launched by the Alberta Forest Products Association to increase public awareness regarding forests and sustainable forestry practices. The focus is on communicating how sustainably managed forests contribute to achieving economic, social, cultural and environmental values. Government of Alberta has officially endorsed this program.

In British Columbia, The Great Bear Rainforest Education and Awareness trust sponsors a website to help students in grades 7-12 with lesson plans.¹³ -guided activity

The Federal Budget for 2019 announced substantial investments (\$251 million over three years) to extend existing innovation and diversification programs intended to capitalize on global growth in the bioeconomy and technological advancements that are boosting the demand for wood fibre in markets around the world, such as greener construction materials for use in high-rise and non-residential construction and the use of wood-based by-products to replace more carbon-intensive materials. Canada is revising the project selection criteria and results tracking for this suite of programming to include requirements to address gender and other representation gaps within the forest industry.

In 2018, Canada created a Department for Women and Gender Equality which has allocated significant resources to the Canadian Institute of Forestry to develop an action plan to focus on the barriers to incorporating more women into the forest sector within Canada.

[Feminist International Assistance Policy](#), launched in June 2017, is evidence-based and takes the Sustainable Development Goals and it is also aligned with the Paris Agreement on climate change. Among other things, this new

¹³ Bringing the Great Bear Rainforest to the classroom (February 11, 2019)
<https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2019FLNR0018-000210>

