



**Canada's Report to the United Nations Forum on Forests:
Implementing the UN Strategic Plan for Forests
and its Associated Global Forest Goals**

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Global forest goal 1 and associated targets

Reverse the loss of forest cover worldwide through sustainable forest management, including protection, restoration, afforestation and reforestation, and increase efforts to prevent forest degradation and contribute to the global effort of addressing climate change

Associated targets

1.1 Forest area is increased by 3 per cent worldwide¹

1.2 The world's forest carbon stocks are maintained or enhanced

1.3 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

1.4 The resilience and adaptive capacity of all types of forests to natural disasters and the impact of climate change is significantly strengthened worldwide

1. a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 1.1–1.4?

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

- Canada's 347 million ha of forested land is primarily managed by provinces and territories, many of which have implemented new policies during the reporting period (see below).
- Implementation of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (PCF).

Description of actions:

Canada has 347 million ha of forested land, representing 9% of the world's forests, and these are primarily managed by provinces and territories. Canada's low rate of deforestation (0.01% in 2016) reflects a strong commitment to sustainable forest management practices through strict laws, policies and regulations which require every tree harvested to be regenerated through natural or assisted processes² (GFG 1.2, 1.3).

Canadian provinces and territories have been engaging in vital work to promote new strategies and policies to further the aims of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (PCF), some examples include (GFG 1.2, 1.3, 1.4):

- [British Columbia's Clean-Tech Innovation Strategy for the BC Forest Sector, its Forest Carbon Initiative, Natural Resources Climate Change Adaptation policy, and Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment](#)
- [Nova Scotia's Forest Industry Development Strategy and plans to increase capacity for model forest carbon sequestration](#)

¹ Based on the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015.

² <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/forests-forestry/sustainable-forest-management/canadas-forest-laws/17497>

- [Saskatchewan’s Prairie Resilience climate change strategy](#)
- [Yukon’s development of “Our Clean Future” – climate change, energy and green economy strategy for 2020-2030](#)

The 2018 Synthesis [Report](#) on the Status of Implementation of the PCF highlighted key legislative and policy actions to price carbon pollution, to reduce emissions across the economy, to increase adaptation, to build climate resilience, and to enhance clean technology, innovation, and jobs in Canada³ (GFG 1.3, 1.4).

For example, as of December 2018, [Low Carbon Economy Leadership Fund](#) has five approved proposals that target enhancing forest sinks, including by promoting forest regeneration in disturbed areas that have not recovered from harvest or wildfires, and afforestation of idle land.

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

- Canada is a world leader in sustainable forest management (SFM).
- Most of Canada’s forest is owned and managed by provincial and territorial governments.

Description of actions:

Sustainable forest management (SFM) is a way of using and caring for forests to maintain their environmental, social and economic values and benefits over time. Canada is a world leader in SFM, applying it across the country’s publicly owned forests, which account for most of Canada’s forest land. This is an important commitment and it provides assurance to the international marketplace that Canadian forest products are sourced from forests that are managed sustainably.

Most of Canada’s forest (a little less than 90%) is owned and managed on behalf of Canadians by provincial and territorial governments as public land, just under 2% is federally controlled, 2% is owned by Indigenous Peoples, and the remaining 6% is under private ownership. As a result, federal, provincial and territorial governments have all set legislation and regulations for the protection and management of their respective forests.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- [Low Carbon Economy Fund](#) (LCEF) (2017)

Description of actions:

Recently, Canada announced \$2 billion [Low Carbon Economy Fund](#) (LCEF) as an important part of the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change (GFG 1.3, 1.4). The Fund supports the Framework by leveraging investments in projects that will:

- Generate clean growth
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions

³ <https://www.canada.ca/en/environnement-climate-change/services/climate-change/pan-canadian-framework-reports/second-annual-report/section-1.html>

- Help meet or exceed Canada's Paris Agreement commitments

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

- [Forest Change Program](#) - provides information about the impacts of climate change and mitigation and adaptation advice
- [Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector \(CBM-CFS3\)](#) - core tool for Canada's National Forest Carbon Monitoring, Accounting and Reporting System.
- [National Deforestation Monitoring System](#) – provides systematic monitoring of deforestation in Canada.

Description of actions:

Canada's [Forest Change Program](#) provides information about the impacts of climate change on Canada's forests and advice on how industry, stakeholders, and the public can contribute to climate change mitigation and adapt to changing climate conditions. Tools such as maps, databases, web applications and synthesis reports, have been developed to help support decision-making. The Program provides science and climate change projections that can help decision-makers integrate climate change measures for adaptation and mitigation into forest management planning as well as raises public awareness through reporting indicators that track and project the impacts associated with climate change on Canada's forests (GFG 1.3).

Just as climate is a major influencing factor on forests, forests in turn influences climate. Therefore, how climate change affects the carbon source/sink balance of Canada's forests is closely studied by Canadian researchers. The [Carbon Budget Model of the Canadian Forest Sector \(CBM-CFS3\)](#) is the core tool for [Canada's National Forest Carbon Monitoring, Accounting and Reporting System](#) and generates Canada's annual estimate of forest sector greenhouse gas emissions and removals. It is also used for the projection and analysis of future climate mitigation options in the forest sector. The model is used widely in Canada and internationally to estimate the impacts of forest management, natural disturbances and land-use changes on carbon balances (GFG 1.2, 1.3).

Canada's National Deforestation Monitoring System provides systematic monitoring of deforestation in Canada since 1970. It is also used to project future deforestation rates. The NDMS provides data on drivers of deforestation (e.g. agriculture, mining, oil and gas, et cetera) in all regions of the country in order to enable evidence-based policy-making (GFG 1.1, 1.3).

(b) How do the actions listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

The actions listed above support the following United Nations Forest Instrument:

- UNFI 6a) Develop, implement, publish and, as necessary, update national forest programmes or other strategies for sustainable forest management.
- UNFI 6m) Promote and strengthen public understanding of the importance of and the benefits provided by forests and sustainable forest management, including through public awareness programmes and education.
- UNFI 6r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;

- UNFI 6s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management.

(c) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 1 in your country?

Canada's forests are dynamic in nature with most forest cover loss characterized as temporary due primarily to natural disturbances, such as fire and insects. The leading cause of disturbance in Canada's forests, by area, is insect damage – over 15 million ha were impacted in 2016. In addition, fire burned 3,371,833 ha in 2017. These disturbances are part of the natural cycle in the regeneration of Canada's forests, but climate change is leading to more frequent and severe natural disturbances.

Canada's low annual deforestation rate has declined even further over the last 27 years, dropping from 64,000 hectares per year (ha/yr) in 1990 to about 35,000 ha/yr in 2017. Afforestation is not monitored nationally because the area involved is thought to be very small. Increasing forest area in Canada by 3% would involve afforestation of over 10 million ha. The main barrier to achieving this goal is lack of idle, productive land areas capable of supporting forests that are not forest already.

(d) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 1, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

In April of 2019, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) developed a new vision for Canada's forests, one that reflects the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To ensure the vision reflects Canadian values and priorities, over a six month period, the CCFM engaged stakeholders across the country who expressed appreciation for the wide range of benefits that forests provide and the need for improved collaboration with Indigenous peoples, increased forest resiliency in the face of challenges such as fire and other natural disturbances, and continued forest industry innovation. This work culminated with the recent completion of [4 Shared Vision for Forests in Canada: Toward 2030](#).

(e) Any additional comments on goal 1:

Many of the policies and programs shared under GFG 1 also apply to other Goals.

Global forest goal 2 and associated targets

Enhance forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people

Associated targets

- 2.1 Extreme poverty for all forest-dependent people is eradicated
- 2.2 Increase the access of small-scale forest enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets
- 2.3 The contribution of forests and trees to food security is significantly increased
- 2.4 The contribution of forest industry, other forest-based enterprises and forest ecosystem services to social, economic and environmental development, among other things, is significantly increased
- 2.5 The contribution of all types of forests to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation and adaptation is enhanced, taking into account the mandates and ongoing work of relevant conventions and instruments

2. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 2.1–2.5?

(i) Legislative and policy actions (includes programmes and strategies)

List of actions:

- Policy actions and new programs have supported the Canadian forestry sector to contribute \$24.6 billion to the country's 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 contributed \$24.6 billion to Canada's economy while directly employing 209,940 Canadians and contributing to an additional 107,380 indirect jobs⁴ (GFG 2.4).

Some 70 % of Indigenous communities in Canada are located in forested areas. The forest sector is one of the largest employers of Indigenous peoples in Canada, with 11,565 Indigenous people working in the sector. These jobs are concentrated in the logging industry and wood product manufacturing, accounting for 6.2% of the sector's total employment. [Natural Resources Canada's Indigenous Forestry Initiative \(IFI\)](#) provides funding to support a broadening of Indigenous-led economic development by increasing Indigenous participation in forestry-related opportunities, businesses, careers and governance (GFG 2.2, 2.4).

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

- [Gender Equality in Forestry National Action Plan](#) – addresses barriers and opportunities related to women's participation in the forest sector
- [Indigenous Guardians programs](#) - empowers communities to manage ancestral lands according to traditional laws and values

Description of actions:

In November 2018, the Government of Canada sponsored the Canadian Institute of Forestry initiative to develop the [Gender Equality in Forestry National Action Plan](#). The Plan provides for a focused assessment over three years on the barriers and opportunities related to women's participation in the forest sector with the intent of increasing the recruitment, retention, and promotion of women. The Steering Committee includes the federal government, forestry stakeholders and industry, NGOs, Indigenous communities, and academia from across the country. This directly supports GFG 2's objective to enhance benefits from forests and improve livelihoods for forest-dependent people (GFG 2.4).

In addition, the [Indigenous Guardians Program](#) empower communities to manage ancestral lands according to traditional laws and values. Supported by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), Guardians are employed as the "eyes on the ground" in Indigenous territories to lead in the planning, stewardship, and management of their traditional lands, waters, and ice (GFG 2.4) for an investment of \$4.7 million over three years.

⁴ <http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/pubwarehouse/pdfs/39336.pdf>

Supporting Indigenous leadership in conservation is a central part of Canada's work to double the amount of nature protected in Canada's lands and oceans. Moving forward, the Government of Canada will continue to work closely with Indigenous groups to renew relationships based on the recognition of rights, respect, and cooperation. The Guardians Program directly supports GFG 2.5 with respect to enhancing the contribution of all types of forest to biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation (GFG 2.5).

(ii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- [Indigenous Forestry Initiative \(IFI\)](#) provides funding to support Indigenous-led economic development in Canada's forest sector.
- [Investments in Forest Industry Transformation \(IFIT\)](#) program -- non-repayable contributions to for innovative, first-in-kind technologies in Canadian forest industry facilities
- 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.
- Nova Scotia's [Paving the Way for Success project](#) led by the Confederacy of the Mainland Mi'kmaq will help promote a holistic Mi'kmaw approach to forest management.
- British Columbia's Indigenous Forest Bioeconomy Program (IFBP) identifies opportunities and provides funding to Indigenous groups to pursue forest bioeconomy projects across the Province.

Description of actions:

Since its launch in 2011, the [Indigenous Forestry Initiative \(IFI\)](#) has provided funding for nearly 70 projects in more than 110 Indigenous communities, leveraging an additional \$39M from provincial, community and private investors. As a featured component of Canada's Softwood Lumber Action Plan, an additional \$10 million was announced for the IFI in June 2017 (GFG 2.4).

The [Investments in Forest Industry Transformation \(IFIT\)](#) program offers non-repayable contributions to the Canadian forestry industry to implement innovative, first-in-kind technologies in their facilities. The goal is to provide funding for projects from the pilot to commercialization phase. Since 2010, the Program has issued funding to 34 projects with 67% of them creating new products or diversifying product offerings at Canadian companies, including bioenergy, biomaterials, biochemicals and next generation building products (GFG 2.4).

In September 2018, Natural Resources Canada announced \$873,600 for the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq and Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources to apply traditional knowledge to the economic development of Nova Scotia's forests. The [Paving the Way for Success project](#) led by the Confederacy of the Mainland Mi'kmaq in Nova Scotia will help promote a holistic Mi'kmaw approach to forest management, known as Netukulimk, to ensure forest development consistent with Indigenous values, and create jobs in Indigenous communities. (GFG 2.4).

The B.C. Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development launched the Indigenous Forest Bioeconomy Program (IFBP) to provide support to Indigenous communities and businesses in B.C. The IFBP aims to grow the bioeconomy through innovation and partnerships, provide economic opportunities, and support Indigenous Peoples and self-determination.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List 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's Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-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).

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 2?

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

- [Canadian Institute of Forestry](#) is the national voice of forest practitioners. Its mission is to provide national leadership in forestry, promote competence among forestry professionals, and foster public awareness of Canadian and international forestry issues.
- [Institute on Governance](#) works to advance better governance in the public interest, which is accomplished by exploring, developing and promoting the principles, standards and practices which underlie good governance in the public sphere. It has undertaken several research initiatives involving the forestry sector and Indigenous communities in Canada.
- [Walter and Duncan Gordon Foundation](#) is a private, philanthropic foundation based in Toronto, Canada. The Foundation undertakes research, leadership development and public dialogue so that public policies in Canada reflect a commitment to collaborative stewardship of Canada's freshwater resources and to a people-driven, equitable and evolving North.
- [Women in Wood](#) is an organization that provides a networking opportunity to help women find mentors, seek career advice, or meet other passionate women in the forestry sector.

^[1] https://www.sfmcanada.org/images/Publications/EN/Canadas_Caribou_EN.pdf

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).

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

The actions listed above support the following United Nations Forest Instrument:

- UNFI 6h) Create enabling environments to encourage private-sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;
- UNFI 6y) Enhance access by households, small-scale forest owners, forest-dependent local and indigenous communities, living in and outside forest areas, to forest resources and relevant markets in order to support livelihoods and income diversification from forest management, consistent with sustainable forest management.
- UNFI 7k) Enhance and facilitate access to and transfer of appropriate, environmentally sound and innovative technologies and corresponding know-how relevant to sustainable forest management and to efficient value-added processing of forest products, in particular to developing countries, for the benefit of local and indigenous communities;

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 2 in your country?

A potential challenge in enhancing forest-based economic, social and environmental benefits, including by improving the livelihoods of forest-dependent people is climate change. The effects of widespread warming are evident, through increased intensity and frequency of wildfires and pest outbreaks, in many parts of Canada and are projected to intensify in the future.

Another key challenge in achieving goal 2 for Canada is advancing reconciliation with Indigenous peoples. 70 % of Indigenous communities in Canada are located in forested areas, often dependent on natural resources. Canada's focus on low-carbon transition provides opportunities for Indigenous people to become increasingly engaged in the natural resources sector, including forestry.

(e) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 2, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

See GFG 1.

In June 2017, the Government of Canada announced it would extend the IFIT program with \$55 million in funding over three years (starting in 2017-2018). This continued commitment will help bring the next wave of innovation to market and will solidify Canada's position as a leader in forest industry transformation (GFG 2.4).

Funded projects benefit the environment by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, increasing Canada's green electricity production, creating advanced, energy efficient building materials,

generating renewable alternatives to fossil fuel-based products, and reducing water and waste and creating effluent treatment efficiency, as examples. They also benefit communities by creating new jobs and development opportunities and securing jobs in forest resource-dependent areas.

(f) Any additional comments on goal 2:

This work also supports other GFGs under review.

Global forest goal 3 and associated targets

Increase significantly the area of protected forests worldwide and other areas of sustainably managed forests, as well as the proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests

Associated targets

- 3.1 The area of forests worldwide designated as protected areas or conserved through other effective area-based conservation measures is significantly increased
- 3.2 The area of forests under long-term forest management plans is significantly increased
- 3.3 The proportion of forest products from sustainably managed forests is significantly increased

3. (a) Since 2015, what types of action have been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to advance or contribute to the achievement of targets 3.1–3.3?

(i) Legislative and policy actions

List of actions:

- Third party certified 164M ha of forest.
- Tracking protected areas.

Description of actions:

Long-term forest management plans are in place for most forestry operations in Canada, especially those operating on public (Crown) land. The area of forests under long-term forest management plans has not increased significantly in Canada because it was already high to begin with. Canada has the largest area of certified forest in the world, covering most of the area where forest operations occur⁵. Sustainable forest management practices and certification provide consumer and market assurance that a forest company is operating legally and in compliance with world-recognized standards for sustainable forest management. The area certified has grown remarkably since 2000 (GFG 3.3) and recent fluctuations are mostly caused by market factors rather than changes in forest management practices.

The three forest certification systems in use in Canada are the [Canadian Standards Association](#), the [Forest Stewardship Council](#) and the [Sustainable Forestry Initiative](#).

The [Canadian Council of Ecological Areas](#) maintains a national Conservation Areas Reporting and Tracking System (CARTS), which provides tracking and reporting on the status of Canada's

⁵ <http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/pubwarehouse/pdfs/39336.pdf>

protected areas in a consistent, standardized and reliable manner. About 24 million hectares of forest area is protected in Canada, almost 7% of the country's total forest area⁶. Under the UNFCCC, Canada reports annually on GHGs from managed forests – made up of all forests under direct human influence, including protected forests.⁷ As of 2018, 10.9% of Canada's terrestrial area (land and freshwater) is protected.⁸ The total area protected has increased by about 66% over the past 20 years. Over the past 5 years, it has increased by 6%⁹ (GFG 3.1).

(ii) Institutional actions

List of actions:

- Increasing protected areas.

Description of actions:

The total area designated as protected in Canada continues to grow. Examples of protected areas include national and provincial parks, national wildlife areas, migratory bird sanctuaries, wildlife reserves, and ecological reserves. As of 2016, Canada had 48 national parks, all of which are protected under legislation (GFG 3.1).

The Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Target 11 commits every country to protect 17% of its terrestrial area by 2020. As a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity, Canada is working towards its goal to protect 17% of land and freshwater by 2020. As of November 2019, around 11.2% of Canada's terrestrial area is under some form of protection and the federal government recently reaffirmed Canada's commitment to protect 17% of its terrestrial area by 2020¹⁰ (GFG 3.1).

Provinces and Territories are leading the work on conservation and protection in Canada. For example, the Government of New Brunswick has committed to permanently protect and conserve at least 10 percent of New Brunswick's land and freshwater in response to Target 1. This will more than double the area of conserved land and freshwater in New Brunswick.

(iii) Financial actions

List of actions:

- \$1.35 billion invested in establishment of new protected and conserved areas in Canada.
- [Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities](#) (CERRC) program \$55M over six years.
- [Green Construction through Wood](#) (GCWood) program \$39.8M over four years.
- British Columbia's Rural Dividend Program (described under Goal 2 above)
- The BC Forest Investment Innovation's Wood First program \$2.8M.

Description of actions:

In Budget 2018, the Government invested \$1.35 billion to protect nature, including the establishment of new protected and conserved areas as well as new Indigenous protected and conserved areas (GFG 3.1).

⁶ <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/our-natural-resources/forests-forestry/sustainable-forest-management/conservation-and-protection-canada-s-forests/17501>

⁷ <http://www.ccea.org/carts/>

⁸ <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/environmental-indicators/conserved-areas.html#DSM>

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/press/2019/pr-2019-04-29-Nature-Champions-Summit-en.pdf>

The [Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities program](#) (CERRC) – BioHeat Stream is helping communities across Canada reduce their reliance on diesel fuel used for heat and power. CERRC – BioHeat received \$55M over 6 years (2018/19 – 2023/24) to deploy forest-based bioenergy technologies in rural and remote communities. (GFG 3.3).

The [Green Construction through Wood](#) (GCWood) program was announced in Budget 2017 under the Pan-Canadian Framework on Clean Growth and Climate Change. GCWood has a budget of \$39.8M over four years (2018/19 – 2022/23) (GFG 3.3). See section iv below for additional information.

For 2020-21, BC Forest Investment Innovation’s (FII) total budget for Wood First activities will be \$2.8 million. Of that, up to \$2.4 million is available for non-profit organizations to deliver Wood First activities through the annual Call for Proposals. The remaining portion of the \$400,000 will be for activities undertaken by FII. The budget is allocated across five investment categories: identification of opportunities and barriers, research and innovation, education and skills development, marketing promotion and outreach, as well as strengthening manufacturing and business capability.

(iv) Technical and scientific actions

List of actions:

- [Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities](#) (CERRC) reduces the reliance on diesel and other fossil fuels in rural and remote Indigenous communities and industrial sites.
- Building with wood and revisions to the National Building Code.

Description of actions:

Many rural, remote and Indigenous communities are heavily dependent on diesel and other fossil fuels for reliable heat and power. [NRCan’s Clean Energy for Rural and Remote Communities](#) (CERRC) Program supports projects that:

- demonstrate and deploy renewable energy technologies
- implement energy efficiency solutions and standards
- build community skills and capacity to manage and use new related technologies

The BioHeat Stream of the CERRC program is helping communities across Canada reduce their reliance on diesel fuel used for heat and power through the installation, retrofit or investigation into the feasibility of biomass heating and combined heat and power systems. Support for capacity building and socio-economic development is a cornerstone of transformational change in Indigenous communities.(GFG 3.3)

Wood building

Since 2007, the Government of Canada has supported the research and development of new generations of wood-based products in recognition of the importance of the forest sector in efforts to mitigate climate change. This research has led to the revision of the National Building Code of Canada allowing mid-rise wood frame construction up to six storeys in the 2015 edition (initially limited to four storeys). (GFG 3.3)

At the provincial level, wood construction is important to the following initiatives (GFG 3.1, 3.3):

- [Quebec’s Wood Charter](#) to increase the use of wood in construction and the Development Strategy for Québec’s Forest Products Industry

- [A Made-in-Ontario Environment Plan](#) indicates that Ontario will reduce its GHG emission by 30% below 2005 levels by 2030. The 50 Million Tree Program in Ontario is continuing, now with federal support. As of 2019, more than 27 million trees have been planted through the program, producing 15,000 hectares of new forest.
- British Columbia is the first province in Canada to allow “tall wood” construction for buildings of up to 12 stories.¹¹

(b) What other action is being taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in support of the achievement of goal 3?

Other policies, action and programs under GFGs 1 and 2 also contribute to this goal.

(c) How does the action listed above support the implementation of the United Nations forest instrument?

The actions listed above support the following United Nations Forest Instrument:

- UNFI 6h) Create enabling environments to encourage private-sector investment, as well as investment by and involvement of local and indigenous communities, other forest users and forest owners and other relevant stakeholders, in sustainable forest management, through a framework of policies, incentives and regulations;
- UNFI 6m) Establish or strengthen partnerships, including public-private partnerships, and joint programmes with stakeholders to advance the implementation of sustainable forest management;
- UNFI 6r) Strengthen the contribution of science and research in advancing sustainable forest management by incorporating scientific expertise into forest policies and programmes;
- UNFI 6s) Promote the development and application of scientific and technological innovations, including those that can be used by forest owners and local and indigenous communities to advance sustainable forest management;
- UNFI 6v) Support education, training and extension programmes involving local and indigenous communities, forest workers and forest owners, in order to develop resource management approaches that will reduce the pressure on forests, particularly fragile ecosystems.

(d) What are the main challenges in achieving goal 3 in your country?

Canada has a strong and legislatively supported Sustainable Forest Management record. Climate Change remains a challenge (see Goal 2).

(e) Nil

(f) Any additional comments on goal 3: Nil

Global forest goal 4 and associated targets

¹¹ <https://news.gov.bc.ca/releases/2019PREM0024-000383>

Mobilize significantly increased, new and additional financial resources from all sources for the implementation of sustainable forest management and strengthen scientific and technical cooperation and partnerships

Associated targets

- 4.1 Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- 4.2 Forest-related financing from all sources at all levels, including public (national, bilateral, multilateral and triangular), private and philanthropic financing, is significantly increased
- 4.3 North-South, South-South, North-North and triangular cooperation and public-private partnerships on science, technology and innovation in the forest sector are significantly enhanced and increased
- 4.4 The number of countries that have developed and implemented forest financing strategies and have access to financing from all sources is significantly increased
- 4.5 The collection, availability and accessibility of forest-related information is improved through, for example, multidisciplinary scientific assessments

4. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 4 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

In August 2019, Canada pledged C\$300 million to the [Green Climate Fund's](#) (GCF) first replenishment. Canada had previously contributed the same amount during the GCF's Initial Resource Mobilization period (2015-2018). By supporting the GCF, Canada helps to promote the paradigm shift towards low-emissions and climate-resilient development pathways by providing support to developing countries to limit or reduce their greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to the impacts of climate change, in the context of sustainable development. Canada was proud to co-champion efforts leading to the adoption of the \$500 million pilot programme for REDD+ results-based payments, in 2017 (GFG 4.1 and 4.2).

In addition, Canada is the 4th largest donor to the [Forest Carbon Partnership Facility](#) (FCPF), with a C\$40 million contribution to its REDD+ Readiness Fund and C\$5 million to its Carbon Fund, two separate but complementary funding mechanisms of the Facility. Through trusted collaboration with countries, donors, and partners, the FCPF, initially capitalized at \$160 million in 2008, has grown into a \$1.3 billion fund 10 years later, and is now one of the leading initiatives in the world for the advancement of climate-smart forest and land use. (GFG 4.2)

Landscape-level, multi stakeholder partnerships are now fully accepted as necessary for sustainable development. For nearly 30 years Canada has been promoting an inclusive governance framework for sustainable forest management at a landscape scale through the **International Model Forest Network (IMFN)**.

What began with 10 sites across Canada today totals 61 Model Forests in 31 countries covering an area of more than 68 million hectares, the majority in the developing world. All are linked through the [International Model Forest Network](#) whose Secretariat continues to be funded by the Government of Canada. The Network exists to facilitate knowledge exchange and the sharing of best practices between members to "speed" up implementation. A small secretariat housed at Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service oversees day-to-day operation of the Network. (GFG 4.3)

Canada also actively participates and provides North-South and North-North technical and scientific expertise through the working groups of the **North American Forest Commission (NAFC)**. These working groups are: climate, atmospheric change and forests; [fire management](#), [insects, diseases and invasive plants](#); [silviculture](#); [forest inventory and monitoring](#); [forest genetic resources](#), and; [urban programs](#). (GFG 4.3 and 4.5)

Bilateral cooperation and training form an important part of Canada's forest management approach. Canada has formal and informal forest-related agreements with the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, Chile, Mexico, Indonesia and others. Several of these are driven by a need to share wildland fire resources, or to build capacity for detecting and monitoring forest fires. Estimating the carbon stored in trees is another Canadian scientific advancement available to all interested parties.

These initiatives also support other GFGs under review.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 4, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Nil.

(c) Since 2015, has your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the sources:

Public domestic funding

Private domestic funding

Public international funding, including official development assistance

Private international funding

Blended financing

Please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds in a maximum of 250 words:

N/A

Progress towards target 4.3

(d) Is your country (the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) engaged in international cooperation to promote sustainable forest management?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the entity or entities with which your country is cooperating:

Governments

Intergovernmental organizations/processes

Private sector

Non-governmental organizations

Other

Types of cooperation:

North-South

South-South

North-North

Triangular

Technical

Financial

Other (please specify):

Areas of cooperation:

Forests and climate change

Forest biodiversity

Valuation of the ecosystem services provided by forests

Socioeconomic issues, including livelihoods

Forest degradation and rehabilitation

Scientific cooperation

Forest monitoring/data collection

Technology transfer and capacity development

Production of timber or non-timber products

Other (please specify):

Progress towards target 4.4

(e) Since 2015, has your Government developed or implemented financing strategies to achieve sustainable forest management and to implement the United Nations forest instrument?

Yes No

If yes, what is the time frame for these strategies (multiple answers possible, if there is more than one strategy)?

2–5 years

5–10 years

10–20 years

More than 20 years

Global forest goal 5 and associated targets

Promote governance frameworks to implement sustainable forest management, including through the United Nations forest instrument, and enhance the contribution of forests to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Associated targets

5.1 Number of countries that have integrated forests into their national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies is significantly increased

5.2 Forest law enforcement and governance are enhanced, including through significantly strengthening national and subnational forest authorities, and illegal logging and associated trade are significantly reduced worldwide

5.3 National and subnational forest-related policies and programmes are coherent, coordinated and complementary across ministries, departments and authorities, consistent with national laws, and engage relevant stakeholders, local communities and indigenous peoples, fully recognizing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

5.4 Forest-related issues and the forest sector are fully integrated into decision-making processes concerning land use planning and development

5. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 5 and its associated targets. More detailed information on actions for each target may be supplied below.

The [Federal Sustainable Development Strategy \(FSDS\)](#) is Canada's primary vehicle for sustainable development planning and reporting. It sets out sustainable development priorities, establishes goals and targets, and identifies actions to achieve them. The strategy focuses on 13 aspirational, long-term goals that are a Canadian reflection of the environment-related sustainable development goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Federal departments and agencies report on their sustainable development activities in annual Departmental Plan and Departmental Results Reports, as well as on their websites. Forests and trees figure into several of the FSDS goals, including clean growth and the transition to a low-carbon economy; sustainably managed lands and forests; access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy; effective action on climate change; modern and resilient infrastructure; pristine lakes and rivers, and; healthy communities. (GFG 5.3, 5.4)

As part of Canada's commitment to sustainable forest management, Canada has started to include provisions in new trade agreements highlighting the importance of forest products derived from sustainably managed forests and legally harvested trees. For example, the Comprehensive Economic Trade agreement between Canada and the European Union (CETA), the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) contain commitments to combat illegal logging and the associated illegal trade. (GHG 5.2)

In addition, Canada is a signatory to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Under this Convention, Canadian forest interests include a focus on addressing illegal harvest and illegal international trade in forest commodities, and on development of CITES regulations that support legal and sustainable international trade. (GHG 5.2)

While illegal logging is not a significant issue in Canada, it does remain a challenge for many countries. Canada has been an active participant in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade by chairing and participating in the group's strategic planning process, and by attending yearly meetings. (GHG 5.2)

Canada is also actively building its wood identification capacity, in order to respond to illegal forest product imports by building expertise and networks, tools and methods for wood identification, creating and refining databases, and developing training and materials.

(b) If your Government has announced a voluntary national contribution or contributions relating to goal 5, please provide brief information, including target dates and the progress made thus far.

Progress towards target 5.1

(c) In your country, have forests been integrated into national sustainable development plans and/or poverty reduction strategies?

Yes No

If yes, please specify if integrated into:

- National sustainable development plans ¹²and/or
 Poverty reduction strategies

Progress towards target 5.2

(d) Since 2015, has your Government taken steps to prevent and reduce illegal international trafficking in forest products, wildlife and other biological resources?

Yes No

If yes, please specify the type of action:

- New legislation
 Improved enforcement of existing legislation
 Export controls
 Import controls
 Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
 Other action, for example, public procurement policies and public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Progress towards target 5.3

(e) Are mechanisms in place to ensure cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies?

¹² Federal Sustainable Development Strategy <https://www.canada.ca/en/services/environment/conservation/sustainability/federal-sustainable-development-strategy.html>

<http://www.fsds-sfdd.ca/index.html#/en/detail/all/goal:G08>

NRCan Sust Dev Strategy <https://www.nrcan.gc.ca/plans-performance-reports/sustainable-development/2017-20/19941>

X Yes No

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 products and other priorities, and aligns with the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals.

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.

(f) What types of mechanism are in place to involve stakeholders in forest/ sustainable forest management policy formulation, planning and implementation?

Every year, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) hosts the Forum on the Forests (the Forum) which takes place alongside their annual Ministerial meeting. The Forum is a key mechanism used to engage a variety of stakeholders in Canada’s forest sector beyond national and sub-national governments, including environmental non-governmental organizations, industry and Indigenous peoples. At the Forum, stakeholders have the opportunity to share their perspective and provide input to Canada’s forest ministers on a range of topics, including policy formulation, planning and implementation.

In recent years, discussions at the Forum have focused on a wide range of key topics for the Canadian forest sector, including increasing diversity, supporting Indigenous partnerships, approaches for dealing with the increasing prevalence of wildland fires, the Canadian forest sector’s environmental reputation as well as enhancing competitiveness and innovation in Canada’s forest economy and bioeconomy.

Public consultations on commercial harvesting operations are also mandatory.

Progress towards target 5.4

(g) Are mechanisms in place to involve the forest sector in cross-sectoral coordination among government agencies in charge of land use planning and development?

X Yes No

Similar to the involvement of stakeholders in policy formulation for sustainable forest management, the annual Forum on the Forests (“the Forum”) provides an opportunity for the Canadian forest sector to make connections with ministers in Canada with responsibility for the forest sector. While ministerial responsibilities over land use planning and development may differ across Canada’s sub-national jurisdictions, this event offers a convening forum that can assist Canada’s forest sector in making connections with the officials and ministers responsible for forests. Consequently, these connections will aid the forest sector in coordinating and making connections with other relevant government departments or agencies.

Global forest goal 6 and associated targets

Enhance cooperation, coordination, coherence and synergies on forest-related issues at all levels, including within the United Nations system and across member organizations of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests, as well as across sectors and relevant stakeholders

Associated targets

6.3 Cross-sectoral coordination and cooperation to promote sustainable forest management and halt deforestation and forest degradation are significantly enhanced at all levels

6.4 A greater common understanding of the concept of sustainable forest management is achieved and an associated set of indicators is identified

6.5 The input and involvement of major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the strategic plan and in the work of the Forum, including intersessional work, is strengthened

6. (a) Please describe major actions taken in your country to move towards goal 6 and its associated targets.

Canadian scientists, in cooperation with international experts from Australia and other countries, have developed a dynamic “next generation” platform for estimating emissions and removals of greenhouse gases from the land sector. The [moja global initiative](#) was formed in cooperation with the Linux Foundation to support international collaboration on open-source software tools that are now used in a number of countries, including Canada (remote sensing, forest inventories). The tools provide the platform for the development and implementation of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for use in REDD+, the Paris Agreement and other commitments, and will greatly improve credibility of reporting while reducing the costs for such systems. (GFG 6.3)

In May 2016, Canada and the FAO jointly hosted an international expert workshop on strengthening collaboration on **criteria and indicators (C&I)** to promote and demonstrate sustainable forest management. The workshop produced the six-point Ottawa Collaborative Action Plan to Mobilize the Full Potential of C&I that led to several recent achievements to improve the use of C&I in reporting, including: the Global Core Set of Forest Related Indicators, a knowledge exchange network of about 300 participants, and two scientific articles on the evolution of regional and international C&I frameworks and lessons learned. (GFG 6.3 and 6.4)

Internationally, Canada has been a champion of harmonizing and streamlining reporting among countries. We are a founding member, and active participant in, the **Montreal Process Working Group** – a voluntary intergovernmental process that develops and implements harmonized criteria and indicators that measure progress toward sustainable forest management in boreal and temperate forests across the globe. Individually and through its membership in the Montreal Process, Canada has led or participated in efforts to streamline global reporting on forests, including participating in meetings to finalize the Global Core Set of Forest-Related Indicators, and co-chairing a UNFF workshop on reporting on global forest goals and targets of the UN Strategic Plan for forests. (GFG 6.3 and 6.4)

In addition, the Model Forest concept (see section 4 on the International Model Forest Network) was developed by Canada, where four Model Forests operate to engage stakeholders from across different land uses and values in sustainable forest management. Indigenous participation in forest governance, community forestry, reducing forest fragmentation from extractive industries and species at risk are examples of topics addressed by the Model Forest partnership (GFG 6.3 and 6.5).

Forestry activities must comply with the particular requirements of international agreements that Canada has signed, such as Agenda 2030, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Paris Agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on

International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The provinces and territories have legislation designed to achieve goals under these.(GFG 6.3)

Progress towards target 6.4 (criteria and indicators)

(c) Are criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management used in your country?

X Yes No

If yes, please specify which sets are used:

X National or subnational

X Regional or international

Other (please specify):

For which of the following purposes are they used? (Multiple answers possible)

X To generate information for national reports on forest conditions and management

X To monitor and assess forest conditions and management

X To review and develop national forest policies and tools for sustainable forest management

X To communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders

X To report on forests to regional and international organizations (please specify): FAO GFRA, Montreal Process, State of Canada's Forests report, UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC.

Progress towards target 6.4 (communication and awareness)

(d) Since 2015, have actions been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country to communicate and promote a greater understanding and awareness of sustainable forest management?

X Yes No

If yes, please specify in a maximum of 250 words:

Each year, Canada publishes the *State of Canada's Forests Report*, which provides data and information about social, economic and environmental aspects of Canada's forests and the forest sector. The report is written in a way that is easy to understand and optimized for sharing online. It includes key facts, maps, statistical data and timely articles on hot topics. The report also features indicators that demonstrate progress toward sustainable forest management. In providing the indicators, the report also explains in clear, simple terms, what sustainable forest management is, and why it is important to Canada.

Canada participates in multiple international fora to promote SFM, including the World Forestry Congress, the IUCN World Conservation Congress, IUFRO World Congress and Wood Rise, as examples.

At the provincial level, 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 7-9 explore the area's biodiversity; this website also includes teacher-guided activity plans.¹³

Progress towards target 6.5

(e) Have actions been taken by your Government to involve major groups and other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030?

Yes No

The Indigenous Forestry Initiative and Indigenous Guardians Programs mentioned elsewhere in this report respond to this question, as does our response to 7a below on gender equality.

Other questions

7. (a) Since 2015, has your country taken action to promote gender equality in the forest sector?

Yes No

If yes, please indicate action taken with regard to the following:

Women's effective access to the control and use of forest resources

Women's effective participation in decision-making at the household and community levels

Women's effective participation and representation in forest management institutions

Other

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.

Canada's [Feminist International Assistance Policy](#), launched in June 2017, is evidence-based and takes into account Canada's expertise and comparative advantage. It supports the Sustainable Development Goals and it is also aligned with the Paris Agreement on climate change. Among other things, this new policy supports women's leadership and decision making in climate change mitigation and adaptation

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

efforts, resilience-building and sustainable natural resource management. The [FIAP's Action Area Policy: Environment and Climate Action](#), includes a path to action aiming to strengthen environmental governance and enhance women's participation in decision-making.

(b) What action has been taken (by the Government, the private sector, communities, civil society or others) in your country in observance of the International Day of Forests?

- X Cultural activities (for example, art, music, film and theatre)
- X Educational activities (for example, workshops and symposiums)
- X Media activities (for example, newspapers, magazines, television and radio)
- X Social media activities
- Other

International day of forests:

- <https://treecanada.ca/blog/how-can-you-celebrate-international-day-of-forests/>
- <http://www.fpac.ca/canadians-invited-to-celebrate-our-forests-in-international-contest/>
- <https://www.woodbusiness.ca/canadas-forest-sector-a-source-of-pride-on-international-day-of-forests/>

Success stories

8. Do you have any success stories relating to the implementation of the United Nations strategic plan for forests 2017–2030 in your country? If so, please provide a brief description, with references (such as weblinks, publications and articles), showing how the action contributed to achieving the goals and targets and specifying which goals and targets are relevant. Please provide a maximum of three success stories.

Blueprint for wildland fire science in Canada (2019-2029)

(Directly supports GFGs 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.5, 4.3 and 5.3)

Like much of the world, Canada is experiencing more frequent, extreme, and complicated wildland fire events. Experts agree that this trend will continue. Although fires can play an important role in forest ecosystems, these enhanced events have the potential to put more lives, critical infrastructure and economies at risk.

Enhancing wildland fire science

Preparing and managing for wildland fire events, now and in the future, requires evidence-based decisions, policies, and practices, supported by strong science and technological innovation. As climate change continues to amplify and alter the way wildland fires behave, our national science capacity needs to be strengthened to grow Canada's resilience to wildland fire.

Enhanced science capacity will help us understand the ways fire may be changing. It will also improve how we respond and adapt, including the ways we manage forests and fire events, the ways we plan and build our homes and communities, and the ways we prepare for wildland fire related emergencies.

The Blueprint

Blueprint for Wildland Fire Science in Canada (2019-2029) is a strategic 10-year plan of action focused on building national wildland fire science capacity. It identifies existing research gaps, priority research topics, and recommendations to enhance wildland fire research.

It identifies six themes that require ongoing scientific work:

- Fundamental physical fire science, including fire behavior models and risk assessment
- Recognizing indigenous knowledge in meaningful and collaborative ways
- Building resilient communities, including codes, standards, and Wildland-Urban Interface fire spread modeling
- Ecology, including fire impacts past, present, and future, and integration of silviculture
- Fire management, including decision support, knowledge exchange, and occupational health
- Physical, mental, social, and economic impacts, with a holistic definition of community health

To develop the Blueprint, Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service worked with a pan-Canadian team of government, Indigenous, academic and non-government partners, with input from experts and other stakeholders across the country.

Strong wildland fire science can help make Canada more resilient in the face of new and changing wildland fires.

The report has garnered much international attention. Read the [Blueprint for Wildland Fire Science in Canada \(2019-2029\)](#).