



A Biodiversity Outcomes Framework for Canada

Following Canada's ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity in December 1992, a Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group was charged by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment with developing the Canadian Biodiversity Strategy. In 1996, all jurisdictions signed a statement of commitment to use the Strategy as a guide to implementing the Convention in Canada.

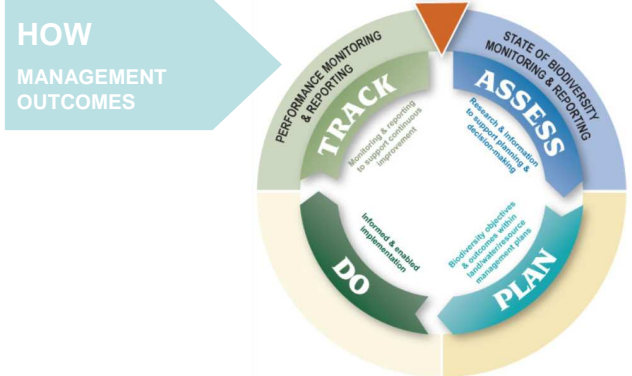
For more than ten years, federal, provincial and territorial governments have been working together to sustain Canada's biodiversity.

The Biodiversity Outcomes Framework approved in 2006 by Ministers, complements and builds on that work. It will be used to identify and link current and future priorities, to engage Canadians in planning and implementation and to report on progress in achieving shared outcomes.

Vision: A society that lives and develops as part of nature, values the diversity of life, takes no more than can be replenished and leaves to future generations a nurturing and dynamic world, rich in biodiversity. (Canadian Biodiversity Strategy)

Mission: Working together to sustain Canada's natural assets and enrich the lives of Canadians

WHAT CONSERVATION AND USE OUTCOMES	Healthy and Diverse Ecosystems 1	Viable Populations of Species 2	Genetic Resources and Adaptive Potential 3	Sustainable Use of Biological Resources 4
WHY BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE	Clean air, water and soil and provision of ecological services essential for human well-being 8	Sustainable yield of food and fibre Cultural, aesthetic, spiritual and recreational values 8	New food varieties, pharmaceuticals, bioenergy Increased production, and resistance to pests and disease 8	Healthy, prosperous communities, sustainable livelihoods, traditional lifestyles 9



Using an Ecosystem and Adaptive Management Approach to Achieve Shared Outcomes

In an ecosystem approach, ecological goals are considered the same time as economic and social goals. It places the trade-offs front and centre when decisions are being made

Adaptive Management is a cyclical process of taking stock, planning and decision-making, and tracking to see whether management responses to problems improve over time based on new knowledge and better information

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

2010 Biodiversity Target

- 1 Promote conservation of ecosystems and habitats
- 2 Promote the Conservation of Species Diversity
- 3 Promote the conservation of genetic diversity
- 4 Promote sustainable use and consumption
- 5 Reduce pressures from habitat loss
- 6 Control threats from invasive alien species
- 7 Address challenges from climate change and pollution
- 8 Maintain capacity of ecosystems to provide services
- 9 Maintain cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities
- 10 Ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing from genetic resources
- 11 Ensure provision of adequate resources

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