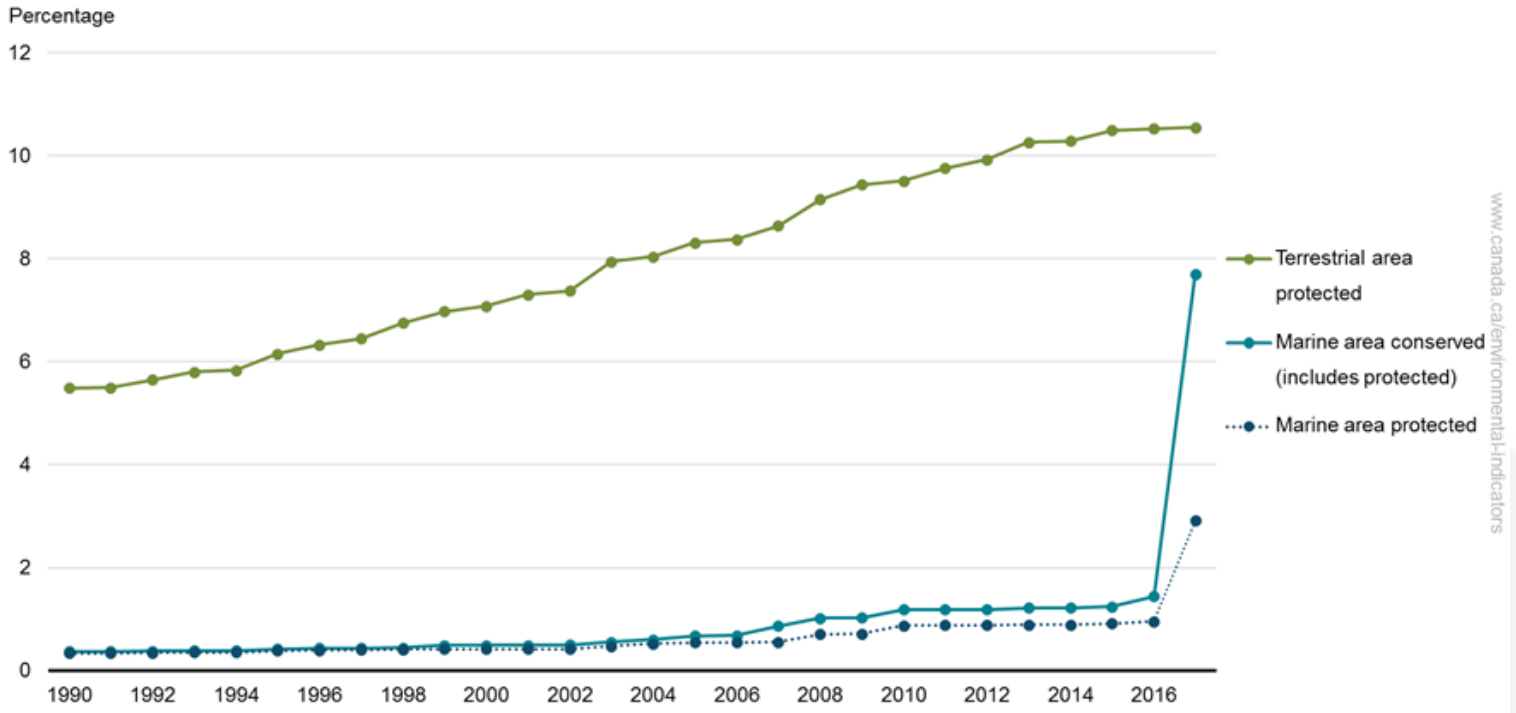
Making Progress towards Aichi Target 1 / Canada Target 1

Tracking Protected Areas

CPCAD continues to develop in response to requirements for conservation planning and reporting, including for Canada's national reporting and its data contribution to the World Database on Protected Areas. ECCC manages the Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database (CPCAD) on behalf of the Pathway.

Trends in proportion of protected and other conserved areas, Canada, 1990 to 2017



International Commitments

Target 11

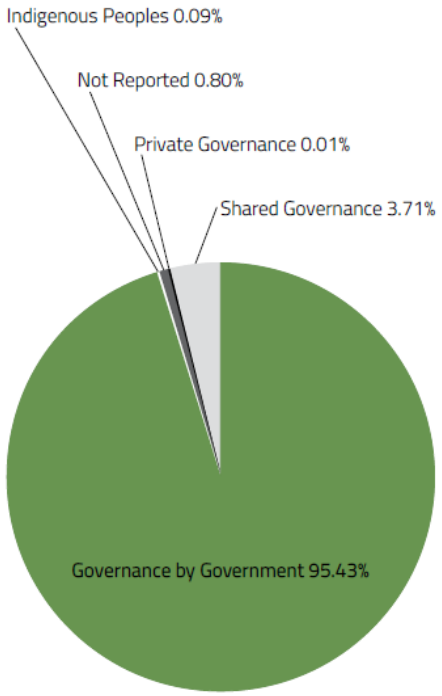
By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems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

Achieving the target with:

- Protected Areas
- Other Effective Conservation Measures

Canadian Tools

55 separate Acts in Canada enable the creation of 77 distinct types of protected areas.



Jurisdiction	Types of protected areas	Number of acts
Federal	6	6
Alberta	8	3
British Columbia	6	5
Manitoba	6	7
New Brunswick	2	2
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	4
Northwest Territories	3	2
Nova Scotia	4	5
Nunavut	1	2
Ontario	4	3
Prince Edward Island	3	3
Quebec	14	5
Saskatchewan	10	5
Yukon	5	3
Total	**77**	**55**

Canada Target 16

- Canada responded with the 2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets for Canada.
  - Target 16: By 2020, Canada has a comprehensive inventory of protected spaces that includes private conservation areas.
- CARTS was the comprehensive inventory of protected areas which has evolved into the Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database, managed by ECCC on behalf of Pathway.

Canada 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."

Defining OECMs

- The CBD accepted the following definition in December 2018 (CBD/COP/14/L9), since adopted by Pathway: "*a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values.*"
- A Protected Area is established with the purpose of conserving nature
- An OECM may be established for other purposes but has conservation outcomes.

Decision Support Tool

- A Decision Support Tool has been developed
  - Includes criteria derived from the definitions and guidance in its interpretation
  - Builds on previous work by CCEA, now in active use by Pathway.
  - Helps jurisdictions determine if a particular area contributes toward Target 1, and whether it is a protected area or an OECM.
  - Many types of areas can be screened, including Indigenous Protected and Conserved Areas
  - Areas with interim protection measures may qualify.
- In general, multiple mechanisms and multiple governing authorities will have to be considered for an individual site.

Screening – Table 1. Standards common to Protected Areas and OECMS

Criteria	Intended Effect of Criterion	Standards for Criteria		
		A. Clearly meets the standard for PA or OECM	B. May meet the PA or OECM standard but requires further evaluation in order to make a decision	C. Does not meet the standard for PA or OECM
Geographical Space	Demarcates the area to facilitate the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The geographical space has clearly defined and agreed-upon borders.	The geographical space is intended to be clearly defined but may not be easily or widely recognizable.	The geographical space is not clearly defined.
Effective means -1	Activities incompatible with the in-situ conservation of biodiversity do not occur and compatible activities are effectively managed.	The mechanism(s) provide(s) the ability to prevent incompatible activities and manage all other activities within the area, such that the in-situ conservation of biodiversity can be achieved.	The mechanism(s) provide(s) the ability to prevent, control and/or manage activities within the area such that the in-situ conservation of biodiversity can be achieved.	The mechanism(s) does/do not provide sufficient ability to prevent and/or manage activities within the area that are likely to have impacts on biodiversity.
Effective means -2		The mechanism(s) compel(s) the authority(ies) to prohibit activities that are incompatible with the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The mechanism(s) does/do not compel the authority(ies) to prohibit activities incompatible with the in-situ conservation of biodiversity but incompatible activities are not likely to occur.	The mechanism(s) does/do not compel the authority(ies) to prohibit activities incompatible with the in-situ conservation of biodiversity and/or incompatible activities are being allowed or are likely to occur.
Long-term	The area is permanently protected or conserved and the mechanism is not easily reversed.	The mechanism(s) is/are intended to be in effect for the long term and not easily reversed.	The mechanism(s) is/are expected to be in effect for the long term and not easily reversed.	The mechanism(s) is/are not intended or expected to be in effect for the long term or may be easily reversed.
Timing	Biodiversity is protected or conserved year-round.	The mechanism(s) is/are in effect year-round.	Seasonal mechanism(s) is/are combined with other mechanism(s) to result in the year-round in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The mechanism(s) is/are not in effect year-round.

Screening – Table 2. Standards that differ between Protected Areas and OECMS

Criteria	Intended Effect of Criterion	Standards for Criteria				
		A. Clearly meets the standard for PA	B. May meet the PA standard but requires further evaluation in order to make a decision	C. Clearly meets the standard for OECM	D. May meet the OECM standard but requires further evaluation in order to make a decision	E. Does not meet the standard for PA or OECM
Primacy of Objectives	Objectives are such that they result in the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Conservation objectives are stated as primary and overriding of other objectives.	Based on evident intent (e.g., management intent, stated or implied conservation objectives, allowable and prohibited activities), conservation objectives are primary and overriding, or are given priority when there is conflict among objectives	Primary and overriding objectives are clear and not in conflict with the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Based on evident intent (e.g., management intent, stated or implied objectives, allowable and prohibited activities), primary and overriding objectives are not expected to result in adverse impacts on the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Based on evident intent the in-situ conservation of biodiversity is likely to be compromised by conflicting objectives, or objectives do not exist.
Scope of Objectives	Objectives have sufficient scope to result in the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The objectives are for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity as a whole, or for indigenous values accomplished through the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The objectives are for the in-situ conservation of a subset of biodiversity or indigenous values, such as particular species or habitats, accomplished through the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The area has objectives consistent with, whether intentionally or otherwise, the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Even though biodiversity conservation is not necessarily a management objective, the area delivers in-situ conservation of biodiversity as a by-product of management.	The objectives are neither for, nor consistent with, the in-situ conservation of biodiversity; or objectives do not exist.
Governing Authorities	The in-situ conservation of biodiversity is not jeopardized by relevant governing authorities.	All relevant governing authorities acknowledge and abide by the conservation objectives of the area.	While not all relevant governing authorities are bound by the conservation objectives, the area is being managed in a manner likely to continue achieving in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	All relevant governing authorities acknowledge and abide by a management regime that delivers the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	While not all relevant governing authorities are bound by a management regime that delivers the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, the area is being managed in a manner likely to continue achieving the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	Not all relevant governing authorities acknowledge and abide by the conservation objectives of the area or by a management regime likely to result in the in-situ conservation of biodiversity. As a result, the area is not managed in a manner likely to deliver the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.
Biodiversity Conservation Outcomes	Biodiversity is conserved in-situ.	The area is achieving the conservation objectives.	The area is being managed with the intent of, and is likely achieving, the conservation objectives.	The area is being managed in a way that delivers the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The area is being managed in a way that is likely to deliver the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.	The area is not being managed in a way that achieves the conservation objectives or is likely to deliver the in-situ conservation of biodiversity.

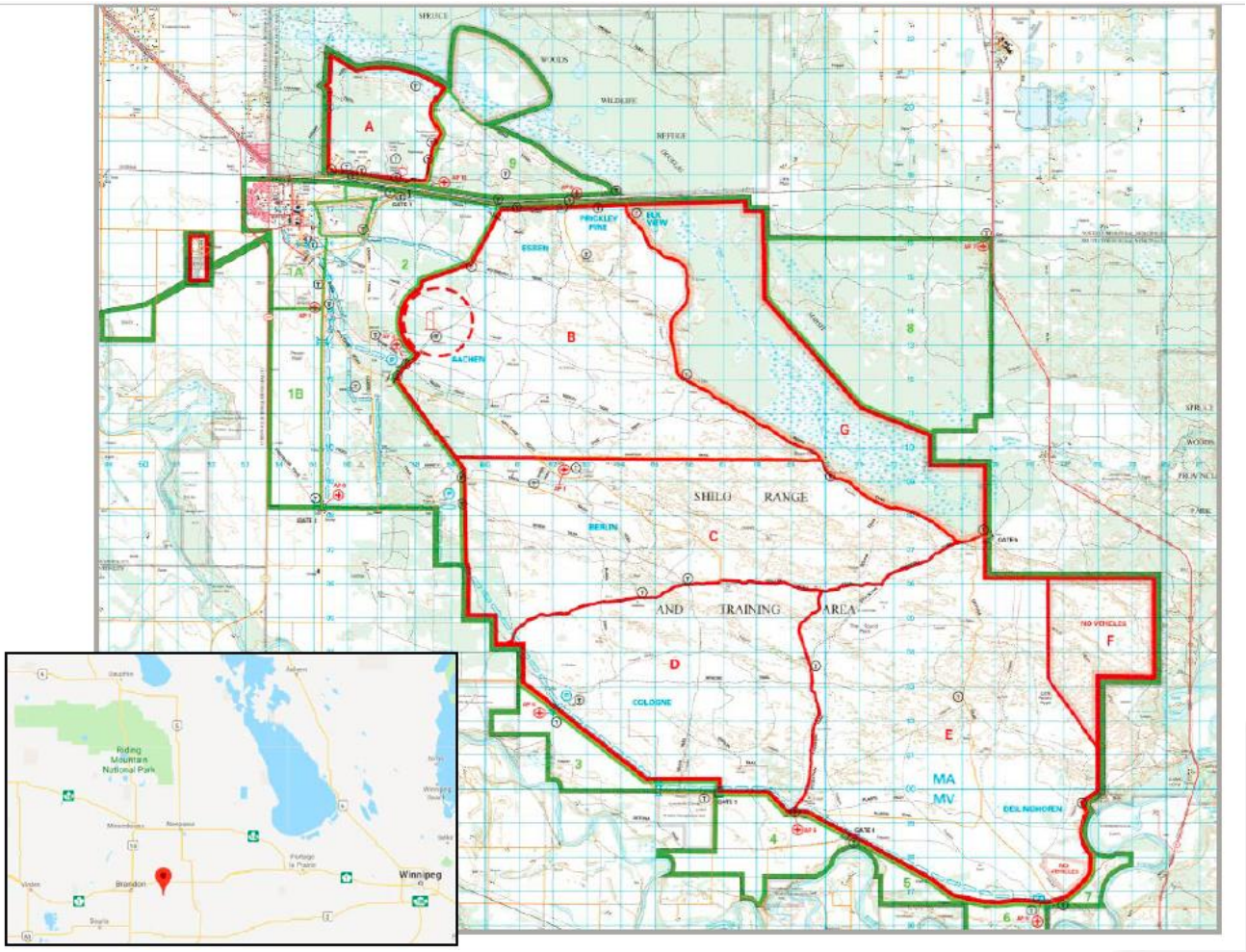
Interim Protected and Conserved Areas

- As part of Canada's accounting framework, Canada will track fully established, interim and candidate protected areas11. However, with respect to reporting against Canada Target 1, Canada will recognize and report fully established protected areas and interim protected areas with:
  - a geographically defined area;
  - a clear public commitment and intent to complete formal establishment as soon as possible; &
  - interim protection measures in place, deemed to be effective and appropriate by the governing body for conserving biodiversity.

Reporting

- Once screened as a PA or OECM, information on an area should be submitted to the appropriate jurisdiction for review and inclusion in their protected areas database.
- Areas need geographic and ancillary data as well as screening information
- The 2018 snapshot of CPCAD is expected to be made public in April.
- Discussions are just beginning on an audit function, which should help provide assurance that assessment of areas is consistent across Canada.

CFB Shilo OECM



Edéhzhíe Dehcho Protected Area - National Wildlife Area (proposed)

(eh – day – shae)

This site is Canada's first Indigenous Protected Area supported by the Nature Fund and an example of reconciliation in action. Covering 14,249km^2 it has been designated as a Dehcho Protected Area and will also be recognized and protected as a National Wildlife Area in 2020.

"Being on the land in a Dene way will protect the land"
"The land protects us and we will protect the land"

<u>Purposes</u>

- Conservation of wildlife and ecological integrity
- Maintain the Dene – Edéhzhíe relationship
- Allow for traditional harvesting
- Incorporate Dene language and culture into decisions

An Edéhzhíe Management Board will make management decisions by consensus. A Dehcho K'éhodi Guardians program will employ local Dene to be the eyes and ears of Edéhzhíe.

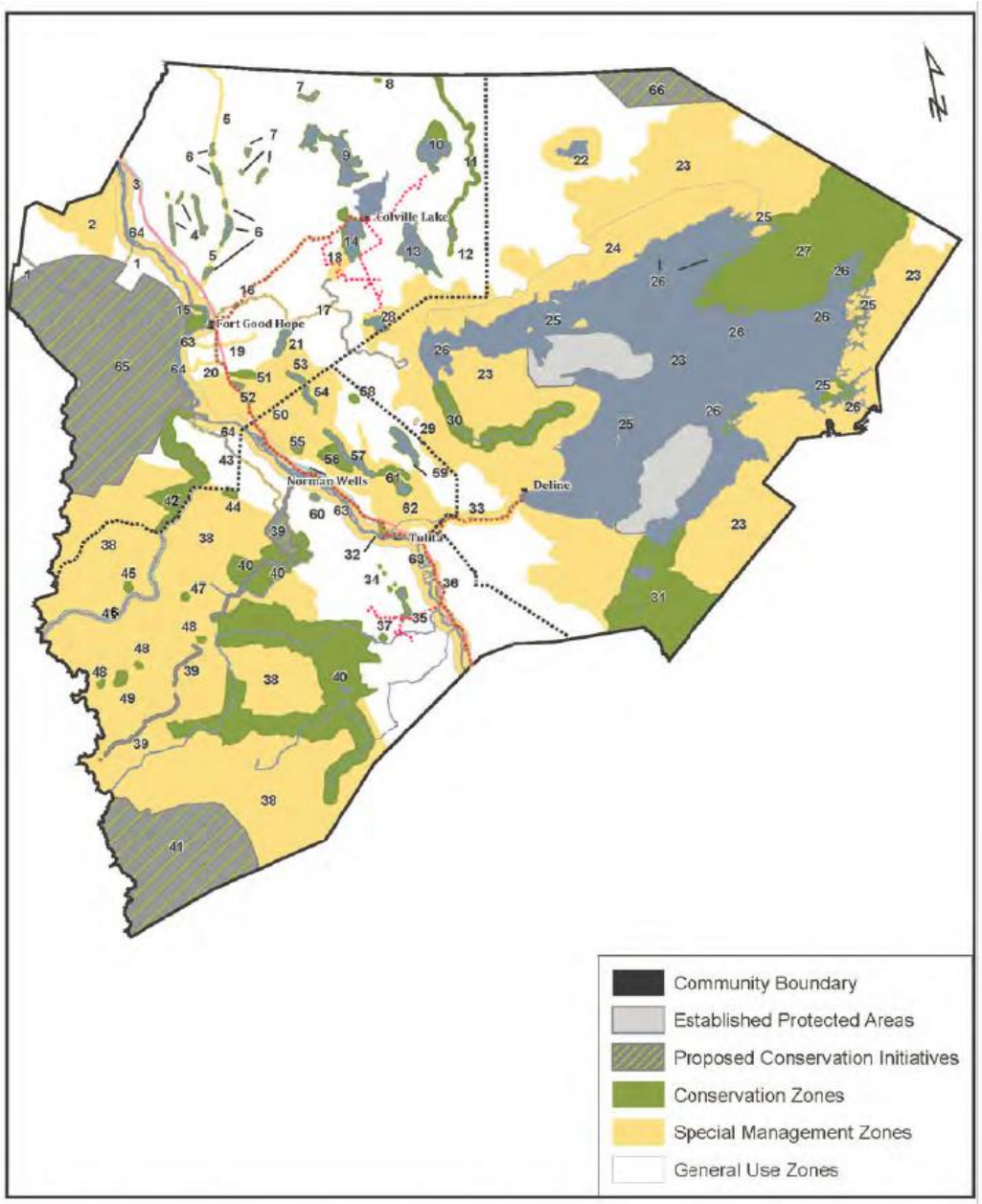
Conservation Zones in the Sahtu Land Use Plan (NWT)

Conservation Zones and legislated protected areas protect the most important places and values for future generations

Conservation Zones (CZ) are significant traditional, cultural, heritage and ecological areas in which specified land uses are prohibited.

3,038,400 hectares (0.3%)

The prohibited land uses in Conservation Zones are mineral exploration and development, oil and gas exploration and development, quarrying, power development, and commercial forestry.



Next Steps

- Review draft OECM screenings (following jurisdictional review)
  - Conservation agreements under the Species at Risk Act (Section 11 agreements)
  - Lands owned in fee-simple by conservation organisations (land trusts)
  - Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan "protected areas" and "special management areas"
  - The Cross Conservation Area in Alberta
  - Forestry set-asides and related measures
  - Flathead River Watershed Conservation Area
  - … and more! ☺