



Preliminary Recommendations for Budget 2018

(for discussion)

Featuring:

- 1. Delivering on Canada's commitment to protect our land, inland waters and oceans*
- 2. Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture*
- 3. Towards Sustainable Fisheries*
- 4. International Climate Financing*

June 9, 2017



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*Likely Lead
Departments*

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This document will also be available at www.greenbudget.ca.

The GBC’s final *Recommendations for Budget 2018* document will be available in French at www.budgetvert.ca and in English at www.greenbudget.ca. It is expected to be released in August or September 2017.

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Executive Summary

Canada's environment is central to Canadian prosperity.

The **Green Budget Coalition (GBC)**, active since 1999, brings together nineteen of Canada's leading environmental and conservation organizations (*listed on front cover*), representing over 600,000 Canadians, to present an analysis of the most pressing issues regarding environmental sustainability in Canada and to make recommendations to the federal government regarding strategic fiscal and budgetary opportunities.

The GBC appreciated the many funding and tax measures in Budget 2017 advancing the GBC's concerns, including reductions in fossil fuels subsidies, and funding for public transit, renewable energy and reduced diesel dependence in Indigenous, northern and rural communities, freshwater, the Indigenous Guardians Initiative, cleantech, and further openness to funding nature-based infrastructure. However many more actions and investments are still needed to put Canada on an effective path towards protecting its air, water, unique biodiversity, and natural heritage and playing a responsible role in addressing climate change.

In Budget 2018 and fiscal announcements in the preceding months, the GBC recommends that the Government of Canada prioritize strategic investments to advance the following four objectives:

- 1) **Delivering on Canada's commitment to protect land, inland waters and oceans** (at least 17% of our land and inland waters and at least 10% of our coastal and marine areas by 2020) , and to plan for the larger scale protection needed to sustain healthy ecosystems in the long term.
- 2) **Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture** - Ensuring the next agricultural policy framework (NPF) includes significant investments in agri-environmental programs, policies, and scientific research, to provide long-term ecological, social, and economic benefits for all Canadians.
- 3) **Sustainable Fisheries** - Investments in fish habitat protection and restoration, and in rebuilding, recovering and sustainably managing fisheries, to ensure sustainable fisheries management across Canada.

and Climate Change and Energy Sustainability, featuring...

- 4) **International Climate Financing** - To support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, the GBC recommends Canada scale up its efforts on international climate finance, provide certainty on funding beyond 2020, and indicate how it intends to mobilize its fair share of international climate financing.

This document also outlines a select number of complementary recommendations, particularly related to climate change and energy sustainability, as well as for environmental laws, water monitoring, infrastructure, and renewing sunsetting funding for conservation and species at risk.

Your advice and opportunities for discussion on how best to improve and implement these recommendations would be welcome. Lead contacts are listed for each recommendation.



Who We Are

The **Green Budget Coalition (GBC)**, founded in 1999, now brings together nineteen leading Canadian environmental and conservation organizations (logos below), which collectively represent over 600,000 Canadians, through our volunteers, members and supporters.

Our Mission

The mission of the Green Budget Coalition is to present an analysis of the most pressing issues regarding environmental sustainability in Canada and to make a consolidated annual set of recommendations to the federal government regarding strategic fiscal and budgetary opportunities.

Our Vision

The Government of Canada contributes to securing and maintaining the environmental sustainability of Canada through appropriate investments in environmental programs, and through the adoption of appropriate policies related to taxation, pricing and subsidies.

Objectives

- To bring together the collective expertise of leading Canadian organizations regarding the important environmental issues facing Canada;
- To prepare and promote prioritized recommendations annually to the federal government on policies, actions and programs whose implementation would advance environmental sustainability and which could be reflected in the federal budget; and
- To monitor federal budget decisions and spending estimates and to track GBC recommendations with a view to assessing the likely effect of budgetary and fiscal decisions on the environment and to evaluating the GBC's impact on fiscal policy and budgetary actions.

The GBC makes its decisions on a consensus basis. Please see back page for a list of the GBC's leadership. Nature Canada hosts the GBC.

The Green Budget Coalition sincerely thanks the Echo, McLean, The J.W. McConnell Family, George Cedric Metcalf, Salamander and Ivey Foundations for their generous financial support. The GBC's efforts are largely funded by its members and these foundations.





Protecting Canada's Land, Inland Waters and Oceans



Delivering on Canada's commitment to protect our land, inland waters and oceans

Canada's natural land, freshwater and ocean environments, and the wildlife they sustain, are the lifeblood of our country and a core part of our national identity.

Recommendation Summary

As part of the global effort to tackle biodiversity loss, Canada has committed to protect at least 17% of our landscape and 10% of our ocean by 2020¹, and to substantially exceed these targets in the long term.²

Investment Required:

To deliver on these commitments a federal investment of \$1.3 billion is needed over the next three years (2018-2021), followed by about \$450 million per year on-going.

Background and Rationale

Canada is a nation deeply connected to nature. It underpins our economy, culture, health and well-being. We are not immune to the unprecedented loss of biodiversity now occurring around the world. All ecosystem types in Canada are declining, and the number of species at risk continues to grow, year after year. The spaces that wildlife and people depend on are being degraded and lost due to ever-expanding industrial and urban development, and growing impacts of climate change.

An adequate network of protected lands, inland waters and ocean provides a foundation for effective nature conservation strategies. The evidence is now clear that much larger-scale protection will be needed in the long term. The current political targets of 17 and 10 % protection are a positive step in the right direction, but the evidence shows that we will need to protect in the range of 30% to 70% of each ecosystem type in the long term to maintain healthy, resilient ecosystems.³

The time has come to prioritize the health of Canada's ecological systems and take action. As many polls have demonstrated, Canadians support much larger-scale protection of our land, freshwater and ocean environments as a cornerstone of our efforts to safeguard nature.⁴

Establishing networks of protected areas is critical for species recovery and to support the social and cultural needs of indigenous and non-indigenous communities. Protected areas also act as "natural infrastructure", for example by providing clean water and air and helping mitigate disasters such as

¹ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/default.shtml>

² <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2016/03/10/us-canada-joint-statement-climate-energy-and-arctic-leadership>

³ Eg. Noss et al (2012) Bolder thinking for conservation, *Conservation Biology* 26(1): <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1523-1739.2011.01738.x/full> ; E.O. Wilson (2016) *Half Earth: Our Planet's Fight for Life*. Liveright Publishing; <http://natureneedshalf.org/how-much-is-enough/> ; IUCN World Conservation Congress motion 053 <https://portals.iucn.org/congress/motion/053>

⁴ Polling: For example, Alberta: <http://cpaws-southernalberta.org/campaigns/survey-albertans-want-more-wilderness>; Manitoba: <http://www.iisd.org/media/manitobans-back-ambitious-targets-conservation-and-sustainable-development-boreal-forest-poll>; <http://www.wwf.ca/newsroom/?22721/Support-near-unanimous-for-marine-protection-new-survey-finds>

flooding and landslides. They also help people and nature adapt to climate change and store significant amounts of carbon.

The GBC welcomes the federal government's interest in nature-based solutions and recommends allocating "green infrastructure" and climate change funding to support nature conservation initiatives, including protected areas.

For protected area networks to be effective in conserving nature and delivering these benefits to society, they must be grounded in strong science- and Indigenous knowledge-based planning and management. Adequate resources are needed to support on-going work with Indigenous peoples, ecological inventories, research and monitoring to inform protected area management.

Canada's Commitment

In 2010, Canada committed under the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to protect at least 17% of our land and inland waters and 10% of our ocean by 2020 and to improve the quality of our protected area networks. This is an essential next step towards the CBD long term vision where "biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people."⁵

An expanded network of protected areas on land and at sea is needed to conserve and restore Canada's biodiversity -- our life support system. These protected areas will also deliver on other important federal priorities, including:

- Species at risk critical habitat protection
- Helping people and nature adapt to climate change
- Providing ecological goods and services like clean water and air, carbon storage and sequestration
- Reconciliation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples
- Economic development in rural and remote communities
- Preventing or reducing the severity of natural disasters (eg. flooding and landslides)
- Improving physical and mental health
- Connecting people with nature

At present, Canada is lagging well behind the rest of the world, with only 10% of land and inland waters and 1% of the ocean protected. However, with strong political leadership, partnerships across all sectors, and federal investment to incent action and leverage additional support, the 2020 target can be reached, and science- and Indigenous knowledge-based plans can be created for continued work beyond 2020.

⁵ <https://www.cbd.int/sp/default.shtml>

Protecting Land and Inland Waters

In February 2017 Canada's federal, provincial and territorial governments launched the "Pathway to Target 1" -- a new collaborative process to deliver on the 2020 protected area target on land and inland waters. Commitment by all levels of government is critical because 90% of Canada's land is publicly owned, and jurisdiction over that land is shared among federal, provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments. In southern Canada, private land dominates, and non-governmental land trusts play an important role in conserving land. The Pathway process brings together government and non-government partners to work together to achieve the target. Successful implementation requires federal investment to deliver a science- and traditional knowledge-based plan, and to support action on the ground to implement it.

Focus: A New Federal Funding Model

We are recommending a new model for funding the protection of Canada's land and inland waters that mirrors the approach used to incent action in other areas of shared jurisdiction, like infrastructure and climate change. This would provide direct funding for areas of federal responsibility, and establish a cost-shared fund that would leverage additional financing, and drive action by governments and non-government partners.

The Green Budget Coalition recommends a federal investment of approximately \$1 billion by 2020 to achieve at least 17% protection of land and inland waters while also planning for, and advancing, a long term plan. Beyond 2020 we recommend \$277 million annually, to deliver on this long term plan.

Recommended Investments:

1. Federal leadership and collaboration: \$3 million/year on-going to support collaboration among government and non-government partners.
2. Protected Area establishment and management:

Federal protected areas (National Parks and Wildlife Areas):

- \$94 million per year on-going for establishment and management of six new National Parks and three new National Wildlife Areas by 2020, and to improve management of existing areas, plus a one time \$50 million investment to resolve third party rights;
- \$3 million/year for three years to review and upgrade federal policy and legislation.

Cost-shared fund to support provincial, territorial, Indigenous, and privately protected areas:

Jurisdiction over land management in Canada is largely within provincial, territorial and Indigenous government jurisdiction. Therefore, a new cost-shared funding model for protected areas planning, establishment and management is needed to incent action in all regions of the country, as follows:

- \$140 million per year ongoing to support protected area planning, establishment and management by provincial, territorial and Indigenous governments;

- \$50 million per year ongoing for NGOs and others to protect private lands.⁶
- \$100 million one time investment to support the resolution of third party rights to enable protected areas establishment.

We suggest the federal government provide up to:

- 100% of funding to support Indigenous governments
 - 50% of funding for provincial, territorial governments
 - 50% of funding for privately protected areas.
3. Connectivity Strategy: \$3 million per year for three years to develop a nationwide strategy to maintain or restore ecologically connected landscapes and waterscapes, as required under the international targets. This is particularly important to enable species to shift and move in response to climate change.
 4. Citizen engagement: \$10 million per year ongoing for a leveraged fund to engage citizens in Canada's work to protect more land and inland waters (similar to the GBC's proposal for protecting more marine areas). This cost-share program would enable NGOs to leverage additional financial support, build greater capacity and broaden their reach.

Protecting the Ocean

In 2016 the IUCN World Conservation Congress passed a motion encouraging the protection of at least 30% of the world's marine environments by 2030⁷, recognizing the growing scientific consensus that this is what's needed to conserve healthy oceans.

Unfortunately Canada has fallen far behind many other nations in the establishment of marine protected areas and must escalate the effort to engage stakeholders, governments and Indigenous communities to negotiate agreements and legally designate areas.

Canada has committed to protect at least 10% of its marine environment by 2020 and to substantially exceed this level of protection by 2030. This commitment will help realize Canada's contribution to the United Nations Aichi Targets for marine protection and as well as obligations under Canada's *Oceans Act* and Canada's Oceans Strategy.

Marine protected areas can also help Canada achieve a broad range of additional goals and commitments including those under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 14, endangered and threatened species protection and recovery as required under the *Species at Risk Act*, and objectives related to reconciliation with Indigenous people.

To live up to this commitment, Canada must invest in expanded marine protection work.

⁶ This \$50M per year, ongoing, includes renewal of the Natural Areas Conservation Program (NACP). The GBC's support for four complementary programs (the first three of which are scheduled to sunset in 2019) - HSP, AFSAR, NWCF, and NAWMP - is primarily addressed in the Complementary, Cross-Cutting Recommendations section of this document.

⁷ IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016, Motion 053 <https://portals.iucn.org/congress/motion/053>

Focus: Accelerating Progress on High Value Marine Protected Areas

Jurisdictional complexity in Canada's oceans means that many different agencies must be engaged in consultation and decision making associated with marine protected areas. Each agency must have adequate capacity to engage in the planning, assessment and designation process to ensure a timely marine protected area network outcome.

In recent years the lack of capacity, engagement, and participation by some federal agencies has resulted in delays, and in some cases, a complete lack of progress on the establishment of marine protected areas. Sufficient funding must be provided to accommodate the required interagency management and decision making processes.

Planning associated with marine protected areas must include a high level of consultation and engagement. Capacity in the form of staff, travel, and meeting budgets must be enhanced to facilitate effective and timely consultation processes so that protection measures are effective, and durable.

In summary, significant capacity investments are required to facilitate a more effective consultation, assessment and designation process for establishing marine protected areas.

The Green Budget Coalition recommends a federal investment of approximately \$300 million by 2020 to achieve 10% protection by 2020 while planning for and advancing a long term plan, as well as about \$170 million annually post 2020 (as detailed below), to deliver on this long term plan.

Recommended investments:

Overall investment of \$303 million to 2021; \$2 billion to 2030

1. Developing new governance arrangements (e.g. upgrading legal and policy framework, supporting co-governance arrangements, integrating MPA network planning with marine spatial planning) - \$5M per year for 3 years (2018-2021)
2. MPA network planning, establishment and management
 - a. Fisheries and Oceans Canada - Bioregional MPA network planning, establishment and management
 - i. Five bioregions where planning is underway - \$25M over three years (2018 to 2021) followed by \$15M per year ongoing
 - ii. Remaining seven bioregions - \$35M over 3 years (2018 to 2021) then ramping up to \$21M per year ongoing
 - b. Parks Canada Agency
 - i. Proposed NMCAs currently underway- \$35M over three years (2018 to 2021), then \$25M per year ongoing
 - ii. New NMCA proposals to complete system by 2030 (14 new sites) - \$145M over three years (2018 to 2021) then \$70M per year, ongoing

c. Environment and Climate Change Canada (CWS)

- i. Developing a clear plan for marine NWA's - \$1.5M/year for two years (2018 to 2020)
 - ii. Implementing the plan -- new marine NWA's
 1. 15 new sites from 2020-2025 - \$15M in 2020, \$30M/year to 2025
 2. Additional 15 sites 2025-2030 - \$60M/year on-going
3. Citizen and stakeholder engagement - a leveraged fund to engage citizens in Canada's work to protect more ocean, similar to the GBC's proposal for protecting more lands and inland waters. This cost-share program would enable NGOs to leverage additional financial support, build greater capacity and broaden their reach. - \$10M per year ongoing

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Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture



Investing in Environmentally Sustainable Agriculture

Recommendation Summary

Federal, provincial and territorial governments will launch Canada's next agricultural policy framework (NPF) in 2018, renewing commitments to invest in this critical sector. The current framework, *Growing Forward 2* (2013-18), includes average total federal-provincial-territorial spending over \$600 million per year.

The Green Budget Coalition recommends the next agricultural policy framework include significant investment in agri-environmental programs, policies and scientific research to provide long-term ecological, social and economic benefits for all of Canada.

Under this Framework, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), in collaboration with other departments and provincial and territorial governments, should facilitate and support the growth of an environmentally sustainable and climate resilient agricultural sector by directing at least \$585 million over five years of federal NPF funding (starting in 2018-19) to:

1. Agri-Environmental Programs to Enhance the Ecological Function of Agricultural Landscapes

Investment Required:

For 2018/19 \$90 million / year

For 2018 to 2023: \$450 million (total)

2. Science Capacity, Research & Monitoring to Enable Strategic Investment and Effective Programming

Investment Required:

For 2018-19 \$27 / year

For 2018 to 2023 \$135 million (total)

Background and Rationale

Canada's agricultural productivity and the environment are closely linked. Biodiversity and wildlife habitats found on sustainably-managed agricultural landscapes generate a number of ecosystem goods and services (EGS) that benefit farmers and society as a whole. Crop pollination, soil health, genetic diversity, water storage and natural pest control are a few examples of EGS that support the production of food and help farmers withstand a range of environmental stresses. When managed sustainably, agro-environmental landscapes contribute to natural water and air purification as well as flood and drought mitigation. Agricultural soils can also act as important carbon sinks, helping Canada and the sector reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Unsustainable agricultural practices and land use can have the opposite effect. For example, continuous wetland and traditional stream drainage as a land conversion practice has resulted in significant habitat and biodiversity loss, water pollution and more severe flooding. Many of these environmental issues are exacerbated by climate change and are already hurting producers, rural communities and wildlife across Canada.

In the *Calgary Statement 2016* on the next agricultural policy framework, Agricultural Ministers recognized the importance of environmental sustainability and climate mitigation and adaptation to the sector's productivity, competitiveness and risk management. The GBC agrees that the future of Canada's agriculture will largely depend on the sector's ability to meet increasing global demand for food at no additional cost to the environment. As such, the Green Budget Coalition agrees that the NPF provides a prime opportunity for the Government of Canada to enable the growth of an environmentally sustainable and climate resilient agriculture sector that will create long-term mutually-reinforcing economic, environmental and social benefits for Canadians.

Recommendation Details

The Green Budget Coalition recommends that the next agricultural policy framework include a federal investment of \$585 million over five years in agri-environmental programs, policies and scientific research to provide long-term ecological, social, and economic benefits while enhancing climate change resiliency and native species diversity. Specifically, AAFC should:

1. Invest \$450 Million over five years in Agri-Environmental Programs to Enhance the Ecological Function and Environmental Performance of Agriculture

Agriculture's environmental performance and its market competitiveness are interrelated. Increasingly, producers are being asked to demonstrate that their farming methods meet several environmental standards or criteria. To better meet these consumer demands, build public trust and take advantage of emerging markets, Canadian farmers need to show measurable environmental improvements on their farms related to water, GHG emissions, land management and biodiversity. The last agricultural policy framework, *Growing Forward 2*, invested a total of \$320 Million over 5 years to support agri-environmental measures on Canadian farms. When divided across Canada's agricultural land area (67.5 million hectares), this investment amounted to less than \$1 per hectare per year. The GBC believes that this level of investment is insufficient to achieve measurable and long-lasting environmental improvements.

As such, the GBC recommends that AAFC increase funding allocations to various incentive tools that would help enhance agriculture's ecological function and on-farm environmental stewardship. The design and delivery of these incentive programs should be supported by results- and systems-based approaches as well as legal and policy frameworks to ensure that maximum environmental and socio-economic benefit is derived from each investment. With enough resources and strategic planning, agri-environmental programming can further several government priorities, including those related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, clean economic growth, species at risk recovery, biodiversity protection, and fisheries sustainability.

- a) **Establish a National Perennial Cover Incentive program** to improve grassland management practices, protect water quality, reduce GHG emissions and enhance biodiversity and wildlife habitat. AAFC can model this investment on the former GreenCover Canada program (2003-2008), which paid producers for converting physically and economically marginal cropland to pasture land or native cover land for at least a decade. (est. \$120M/5 years)
- b) **Establish a National Land Management and Stewardship Program** to restore lost wildlife habitats (wetlands and riparian areas) and their associated EGS on farms and other working lands. In collaboration with Environment Canada and Climate Change (ECCC), AAFC would reward producers for restoring habitat and their incremental EGS that had been previously lost. Using a systems- and results-based approach, this cost-sharing program would be implemented in partnership with other levels of

government and non-government partners, which would match federal contributions at a 1:1 ratio.
(est. \$250M/5 years)

- c) **Leverage insurance mechanisms to promote environmentally Beneficial Management Practices (BMPs) on farmland.**
- i) The GBC recommends that AAFC work with its provincial and territorial counterparts to design a risk management program that would give preferential premium insurance rates to producers who have adopted environmental BMPs, including habitat restoration, in order to increase agricultural resilience against climate change impacts.
 - ii) The GBC recommends that AAFC design, promote and provide financial backing for a new pooled insurance scheme to reduce financial risks to farmers transitioning away from priority pesticides, modelled after the Corn Mutual Fund (Il fondo mutualistico per il mais) program piloted in Italy. This approach reduces the financial risk of significant pest damage to crops, while avoiding the environmental costs of pesticide use and encourage integrated pest management practices (IPM). To be eligible for coverage, farmers must buy into the scheme, avoid the use of priority pesticides and demonstrate rigorous implementation of IPM practices.
- d) **Rebuild education and outreach capacity to deliver BMP incentive programs.** To increase uptake of federal and provincial BMP incentive programs and ensure that they are delivered in a more environmentally strategic and integrative manner, it is recommended that AAFC support the expansion of provincial extension capacity. These well-trained extension specialists would apply the latest scientific research and systems knowledge to provide information and expert advice to producers on how to optimize operational and environmental functionality on their farm.
- e) **Support innovation and competitiveness in organic and agro-ecological methods.** The GBC recommends that AAFC provide adequate funds for timely maintenance of organic standards and their enforcement to ensure Canadian organic producers can depend on the integrity of the Canada Organic Brand.⁸

2. ***Invest \$135 Million over 5 years in Science Capacity, Research & Monitoring to Enable Systems-Based Agri-Environmental Programming & Enhance Agricultural Climate Resilience***

In order to enable the growth of an environmentally-sustainable and resilient agricultural sector, the NPF's policies and programming must be based on, and supported by, sound science, reliable information and comprehensive analysis and evaluation of environmental impacts and benefits. However, budget cuts over the last decade have weakened science capacity in this area. The federal government must maintain - or in some cases, restore - and expand scientific research, monitoring, and continuous evaluation related to the following key environmental issues, as they relate to agriculture: climate change, species and habitat loss, pesticide use, water quality and the need for integrated, landscape-level responses to these challenges. Former scientific research projects, like the National Agri-Environmental Standards Initiative (NAESI)⁹ which developed environmental performance standards for agricultural production, should be

⁸ As advised by Canadian Organic Growers, Canada Organic Trade Association, USC Canada & Organic Federation of Canada.

⁹ The National Agri-Environmental Standards Initiative was a \$25 Million investment (2003-200*) that developed 98 environmental performance standards in support of agri-environmental programming. While the initiative generated state-of-the-art scientific information, it was never applied or implemented in program or policy.

revisited and used to enhance agri-environmental policy and programs. Such research is essential to supporting the development of on-farm sustainability metrics and facilitating access to emerging markets for environmentally sustainable products.

- a) **Support research to evaluate the environmental and economic benefits of implementing BMPs on farmland.** To address knowledge gaps identified by the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development¹⁰, the GBC recommends that AAFC invest in research evaluating the ecological and economic benefits of various BMPs and examining how they can be best applied to generate landscape-scale environmental benefits for society and economic costs and benefits for the producer. This research will support BMP program design and enable their application using a systems-based approach for most effective implementation.
- b) **Support research and knowledge transfer of ecologically sustainable farming practices and approaches (e.g. integrated pest management and organic farming practices¹¹)** that will reduce farmers' heavy reliance on chemical pest management and improve soil health, water quality, biodiversity and habitat. The GBC recommends that AAFC invest in research to find more environmentally-friendly and economically-viable pest management approaches, including: integrated pest management, organic or holistic farming practices (such as diverse crop rotation and shelterbelts), and the use of native wildlife species as pest control.
- c) **Establish the Pollinator Conservation Initiative** to conserve pollinator biodiversity and increase food security, resilience of the agricultural sector and sustainability of natural ecosystems. Under a joint program, AAFC and ECCC should establish a Research Fund (\$8M/year) to coordinate, support and leverage independent scientific research and technological developments in support of managed and wild, native bees and the habitat they need to provide pollination services. This should be accompanied by a Pollinator Protection Program that provides increased scientific capacity operationally (\$4M/year) to deliver national baseline monitoring and reporting, set targets, develop national policy and ensure policy coherence in the context of global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss.
- d) **Contribute to the development of decision-support tools (e.g. National Ecosystem Mapping & Monitoring¹²)** to enable integrated land-use and watershed management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable resource development and biodiversity conservation (est. \$ 5M/year). The GBC also recommends that AAFC, in collaboration with provinces and territories, invests in the **Pesticides Use Data Collection System** to enable monitoring and reporting of pesticide use by applicators. Key upfront costs of \$5 million in 2018. In 2019 and onward, \$2M/year would be required for expert personnel to manage and promote the program to stakeholders.
- e) **Invest in expanded monitoring of environmental exposure to pesticides and development of related guidelines.** The GBC recommends a carve-out under the NPF to revive and expand ECCC's National Pesticides Monitoring and Surveillance Network. This is needed to support effective assessment and regulation of agricultural pesticides and reduce environmental risks. (\$2 M/ year)

¹⁰ 2008 report of the Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development, "Chapter 3: Managing Environmental Programming - Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada".

¹¹ Examples of organic farming practices: diverse crop rotation, hedgerows & shelterbelts, trap crops and roguing)

¹² For more information please see "Complementary Cross-Cutting Recommendations Section - Data tools Supporting Evidence-based Decision Making" later in this document.

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Towards Sustainable Fisheries



Towards Sustainable Fisheries

Recommendation Summary

The Green Budget Coalition (GBC) commends the Government of Canada's commitment to amend the *Fisheries Act* and recommends that it complements this commitment with adequate funding for policies, programs and partnerships that will help protect, restore and sustain Canada's fisheries - and the rivers, lakes and oceans that support them - for generations to come.

As such, the GBC recommends that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans invest \$275 million over the next 5 years (2018-2023) in the following key areas:

1) Fish Habitat Protection and Restoration

Investment Required:

For 2018/19 \$35 million / year

For 2018 to 2023: \$175 million (total)

2) Rebuilding, Recovering and Sustainably Managing Fisheries

Investment Required:

For 2018/19 \$20 million / year

For 2018 to 2023: \$100 million (total)

Background and Rationale: Why is this Important?

Canada boasts one of the most diverse and valuable commercial and recreational fisheries in the world, sourced from three oceans, the Great Lakes, a vast expanse of inland lakes and world famous rivers. These fisheries are economically important, both in terms of value and employment. The latest data shows that commercial fisheries provided an estimated gross value of over \$8.4 billion and recreational fisheries generate approximately \$7.5 billion for local economies annually. Approximately 72,000 Canadians make their living directly from commercial fishing and fishing-related activities, while over 3.2 million Canadians participate in recreation fishing each year.¹³ Managing Canada's fisheries sustainably and equitably is also vital to the livelihoods of rural and Indigenous communities, our outdoor recreation and tourism industries, and the overall health of our oceans, lakes, and rivers[1].

Despite the economic and cultural importance of this natural resources, Canada's fisheries faces a number of significant challenges. For example, marine populations have declined by more than 50% since 1970 and 19 stocks are listed in the critical zone of which only 3 have rebuilding plans. Many recreational fish species in Canada are either in decline or maintained primarily by stocking. Furthermore, DFO does not have a science-based reference point for 80 out of the 154 major fish stocks. This makes assessments of their health and any related management decisions, relatively ineffective.¹⁴ Unabated degradation

¹³ Department of Fisheries and Oceans, [Facts on Canadian Fisheries](#) and [Recreational Fishing](#).

¹⁴ The Commissioner on Environment and Sustainable Development (CESD) report on 'Sustaining Canada's Major Fish Stocks', http://www.oag-bvg.gc.ca/internet/English/parl_cesd_201610_02_e_41672.html

and loss of habitat is also a serious problem, threatening the survival and health of freshwater and anadromous fish across the working landscapes of the country. To date, nearly 70% of total wetland area located in southern Canada have been lost or degraded. To effectively meet these challenges, the federal government needs to fill a number of resource and capacity gaps in areas related to fish habitat protection and restoration, the recovery of depleted fish stocks and marine species at risk as well as evidence-based, adaptive and collaborative fisheries management.

The Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans report on restoring lost protections under the Fisheries Act highlighted a number of needs for enhanced DFO capacity and new program areas. The 2009 report of the Commissioner on Environment and Sustainable Development on Protecting Fish Habitat highlighted several key capacity and program shortcomings that remain a problem almost 10 years later. As the government moves to restore lost protections budget allocations need to be in place to ensure mistakes of the past are not repeated in the renewed habitat protection program.

Recommendation Details

The Green Budget Coalition recommends that the Government of Canada expands, and in some cases restores, funding support for effective fisheries management and implementation of the new *Fisheries Act* with an investment of \$275 Million over five years. Specifically, it is recommended that DFO:

1. ***Invest \$175 Million over five years in habitat protection & restoration*** to support, rebuild and sustain fisheries.

Renewed protection of fish habitat under the Fisheries Act requires a complementary renewal of the fish habitat protection program. The overall goal of the program should be to restore past harm to fish habitat and prevent or compensate for future harm in order to ensure the economic and cultural values of our fisheries for future generations.

Additional funding of \$20 million per year is required to:

- Enhance the capacity of the department to deliver high quality review and advice on authorizations and environmental assessments,
- Establish a public database of projects that cause harm to fish habitat
- Invest in developing world class standard practice for common activities that impact fish and fish habitat
- Create data tools such as habitat quality mapping and restoration opportunity mapping to support industry habitat compensation actions and public habitat conservation efforts
- Establish and support program delivery partnerships with other governments and non-government organizations
- Build new fish habitat protection program components to address cumulative effects
- Fill gaps in compliance monitoring and enforcement

In addition, funding of \$15 million per year is required to:

- Fund partnerships to restore degraded or destroyed fish habitat across Canada,
- Establish regional habitat restoration priorities, and
- Increase the capacity of private and non-government organizations to deliver high quality fish habitat restoration projects.

This funding would represent a renewal and expansion of the existing Recreational Fisheries Conservation Partnership Program (RFCPP) that is scheduled to sunset in 2019.

The Green Budget Coalition commends the Government's recent announcement committing \$75 million over 5 years for the Coastal Restoration Fund under the Ocean Protection Plan. The GBC recommends that the fund support projects and partnerships for fisheries protection and watershed planning, restoration planning support to provinces, integrated coastal zone planning and monitoring and data collection.

2) Invest \$100 Million over five years to rebuild, recover and sustainably manage fisheries

Fisheries must be rebuilt by establishing and implementing science-led conservation plans and rebuilding strategies, with targets and timelines for all depleted fish populations. This must be done through an overall ecosystem approach, and in consideration of regime changes caused by climate change, which also requires management staff and capacity. It will also require a renewed, nation-to-nation relationship with Indigenous Peoples, based on recognition of rights, respect, co-operation, and to work with the provinces, territories, Indigenous Peoples as outlined in the mandate letter to the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard. Federal support is also needed to recover several listed marine species at risk and establish additional protections.

- a) Rebuild Depleted Stocks** to avoid another major fisheries collapse. The GBC recommends that DFO invest \$15 Million a year to restore DFO capacity and establish meaningful harvest control rules, precautionary reference points, and updated catch monitoring approaches. Funding is also required for Canada to fulfill its obligation to provide accessible information about the state of the country's fisheries stocks, and the trends in these stocks. In addition, funds are needed to implement existing and upcoming policies such as the sensitive benthic areas policy, bycatch policy and the catch monitoring policy. Furthermore, funds are needed to increase consultations with Indigenous Peoples on fisheries science, management and recovery.
- b) Recover marine species at risk.** Many species that are implicated in commercial fisheries (e.g., Atlantic cod, American plaice, redfish, porbeagle shark) are also currently within the listing process under the *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). These species require additional protections either through SARA listing or by implementing existing tools and policies. The GBC recommends that the DFO invest \$ 5 million a year to implement Canada's existing sustainable fisheries policies and specific measures for at-risk marine fish through the Integrated Fisheries Management process and through the sustainable fisheries framework.

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Climate Change and Energy Sustainability
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Financing



International Climate Financing

Recommendation Summary

Through the Paris Agreement, Canada and other developed countries committed to continue efforts on climate finance mobilization and set a collective goal of at least USD 100 billion per year. Announcement to date put Canada on the path of scaling up its international climate finance contribution to CAN\$800M per year in 2020. Although this is commendable, the funding is significantly short of Canada's fair share contribution. To support climate mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries, the Green Budget Coalition recommends that Canada scale up its efforts on international climate finance, provide certainty on funding beyond 2020, and indicate how it intends to mobilize its fair share of international climate finance.

Investment Required

At least CAN\$2 billion over the next two years, to be added to the \$800 million already committed by the federal government for 2020, all of which will leverage additional investment by the private sector. Between 2021 and 2025, Canada's annual public contribution should total CAN\$2.8 billion to CAN\$3.7 billion (using an appropriate leverage ratio for private sector financing, and depending on the US-Canada exchange rate).

Background and Rationale

A vital part of all international climate negotiations and agreements is international climate financing. Industrialized countries have acknowledged that they are largely responsible for creating climate change and have the greatest capacity to address its challenges. As such, Canada and other industrialized countries have agreed to provide financing to developing countries to address the impacts they are already facing and to assist them in undertaking low-carbon development. In the Paris Agreement, that commitment was to mobilize at least US\$100 billion per year in financing between 2020 and 2025¹⁵.

1. Level of commitment

Canada's current global contribution ratio is lower than that provided by the previous federal government, when it provided \$1.2 billion of the \$30 billion¹⁶ required for fast-start financing to support mitigation efforts in developing countries between 2010 to 2012. According to The Globe & Mail, former Minister of Foreign Affairs Stéphane Dion referenced Canada's \$4 billion annual share when he announced that his government was extending \$2.65 billion to climate financing in November 2015.¹⁷

A target of \$4 billion per year or a fair share of 3-4%, starting in 2020, would require Canada to significantly scale mobilization of public and private sources. It is also important to note that an OECD report has estimated that \$1 in public financing for climate change leverages an additional \$0.38 in

¹⁵ Paris Agreement. Article 54. Accessed at <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09.pdf>

¹⁶ Environment Canada. (2011). "Minister Kent Announces International Climate Funding." Press Release. Dec. 5. Accessed at: <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=B37E3BE6-5D04-4566-B674-677A20213456>

¹⁷ Clark, C. (2015). "Canada commits \$2.65-billion to climate-change funding." The Globe and Mail. Accessed at: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-commits-265-billion-to-climate-change-funding/article27507453/>

private sector investment.¹⁸ Further noting the lower effort compared to the ratio of funding provided by the previous government, the shortfall in Canada’s global fair share, and the ratio to leverage private sector investment, Canada’s \$800 million per year towards international climate finance is insufficient to leverage enough private sector financing to reach Canada’s fair share.

Year	Announced contribution from federal government	Estimated commitment of public funds (supplemented by private financing)*
2016	CAN\$300M	
2017	CAN\$400M	
2018	CAN\$500M	
2019	CAN\$650M	
2020	CAN\$800M	CAN \$2.8B - \$3.7B
2021-2025	\$0	CAN \$2.8B - \$3.7B annually

*Will depend on the fair share percentage chosen by the Canadian government, the private sector leverage factor, and US-Canada exchange rates.

2. Principles for climate financing

Canada’s climate financing also needs to heed important principles to be most effective *and* meet our commitments. Financing needs to be:

- New and additional: raiding international development funds to finance climate change puts developing countries no further ahead.
- Balanced between mitigation and adaptation: many poor countries need adaptation assistance most, given their level of development and significant impacts they face.
- In the form of grants, not loans: Extending loans that have to be paid back makes often indebted countries even more financially vulnerable.
- Predictable: It is commendable that the Canadian government announced well in advance its contributions for the next five years. In the future, earmarking part of the federal carbon pricing revenue for this purpose would allow the international community to know what financing totals to expect from Canada in 2020 and beyond.

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¹⁸ OECD and Climate Policy Initiative. (2015). “Climate Finance in 2013-14 and the USD 100 billion goal.”

Complementary Recommendations regarding Climate Change and Energy Sustainability

Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform

Changes announced in Budget 2017 on fossil fuel subsidy reform are positive first steps. However, preferential treatment of unsuccessful exploration remains unchanged and preferential treatment of exploration and development expenses for oil and gas through flow-through shares in general is still available.

The Green Budget Coalition (GBC) recommends that the Government legislate a timeline for the phase-out of:

- Accelerated Capital Cost Allowance for Liquefied Natural Gas projects
- Canadian Development Expenses claims
- Canadian Exploration Expenses claims, including for unsuccessful exploration
- Remaining Flow-through Share deductions for oil and gas sector through the acquisition of shares and limited partnerships
- Duty Exemption for Imports of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units in the Atlantic and Arctic
- Canadian Oil and Gas Property Expense
- Foreign Resource Expense, and Foreign Exploration and Development Expense

The GBC further calls on the Government to:

- Disclose costs of all federal direct spending and value of tax measures for exploration, development and production of coal, oil and natural gas. This information should also be provided to the Parliamentary Budget Office.
- Initiate work with partner countries to define “efficient” fossil fuel subsidies.
- Proceed with a volunteer peer review of Canada’s fossil fuel subsidies alongside Canada’s G20 partners who have already taken part in the process.

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Carbon Pricing

A price on carbon is an important element to any climate change plan, applying the polluter pays principle and giving incentives for businesses and individuals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, move towards cleaner energy sources, and contribute to phasing out fossil fuels. Research shows that, along with other strong government measures, a carbon price that continues to ramp up every year to 2030 is needed for Canada to reach its 2030 GHG target. Also, competitiveness issues and carbon leakage has been shown to apply to a very small percentage of Canada’s emissions and GDP; therefore measures to address competitiveness need to be targeted, transparent, and temporary.

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Energy Efficiency

To support energy efficiency, the Green Budget Coalition recommends that the Government of Canada provide annual funding, rising to \$400 million per year over the next five years, to offset the cost of energy efficiency retrofits and construction of energy efficient homes in remote communities, Canada's North and in low-income family homes. These communities, in particular, are adversely affected by higher costs of energy, and funding measures should support reducing energy costs while improving the housing stock. The GBC also recommends the Government establish regional centres of expertise to ensure sustained capacity-building on energy efficiency in these communities over the longer-term. These investments should also include outreach to educate consumers on energy efficiency opportunities and their benefits as well as mandatory labelling of energy efficiency ratings for all buildings marked for sale, lease or rent, and developing regulations that ensure all new building stock meets the highest energy efficiency requirements.

Included in the federal government's 2017 budget is an allocation of \$67.5 million over four years to continue existing energy efficiency programs and a New National Housing Fund of \$5 billion over the next 11 years. However, dedicated funds are needed to address energy and housing challenges faced specifically by remote communities, Canada's North and low-income families. In addition, given that buildings account for 12 per cent of Canada's GHG emissions, consumers need better information on energy efficiency opportunities. Consumers in Canada should have access to the highest energy efficient built quality.

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EnergyStar

Energy STAR is an international standard that is used in seven jurisdictions, including Canada, and marks equipment with high energy efficiency performance in their class. The program is managed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is at risk of being defunded. Energy STAR certified products and homes have been key to the success of energy efficiency gains in Canada, contributing to nearly 4PJ of savings in 2015. U.S. defunding of Energy STAR will have implications for Canadian consumers and manufacturers. The GBC recommends Canada immediately initiate discussions with the EPA and manage Energy STAR for the next five years. GBC recommends a minimum funding of CAN25 million per year over five years.

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Complementary Cross-Cutting Recommendations



Natural Infrastructure

In 2016, the Green Budget Coalition recommended that 30% of the Phase 2 Green Infrastructure funding go to supporting natural infrastructure solutions. Ecosystem protection and/ or restoration are a cost-effective approach to mitigating climate impacts, reducing GHG emissions, improving biodiversity and protecting communities from flooding and other challenges.

As an important step in that direction the Government of Canada indicated they would develop a new Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund for built and natural, large-scale infrastructure projects supporting mitigation of natural disasters and extreme weather events and climate resilience. In addition, green Infrastructure funding dispersed through the bilateral agreements with the provinces and territories can also include natural infrastructure projects and can be put forward by different proponents, including NGOs and Indigenous Peoples.

To maximize the effectiveness of these important steps, the GBC recommends that the Government of Canada create conditions that encourage all jurisdictions to put forward the best possible natural infrastructure projects. This could include developing frameworks for bilateral agreements that draw out and value nature-based infrastructure projects through assessment criteria that promotes the development of related science and innovative solutions, as well as the extent to which projects contribute to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation, and economic productivity.

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Public Transit

The Green Budget Coalition recommends that the federal government invest \$2 billion per year over 10 years – not 11 years, as promised in Budget 2017 – in public transit. Ongoing, predictable funding is crucial if provincial and municipal transit authorities are to engage in long-term systematic planning.

The government should deploy a climate lens, favouring initiatives that promise the greatest emissions reductions. These will often be electrified services such as light rail.

The federal government should contribute 50 per cent of new projects funding – especially important for smaller transit systems that, absent this level of support, could not provide services.

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Arctic Energy Fund

The recently announced Arctic Energy Fund of \$400-million (\$40-million a year over ten years beginning in 2018-19) can help address energy security in the territories, especially if it is designed on a “Renewable Energy First” principle. In other words, when replacing old diesel generators or adding power generation capacity, the Fund should ensure that:

- Renewable energy opportunities are considered first.
- Any purchase of new generators is compatible with future renewable energy development (including variable speed generators).
- Community ownership and capacity development is encouraged.
- Additional investment in renewable energy from the private sector is leveraged.

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Canada's Blue Action Plan

A proposal to invest in world class science and innovation to ensure we can monitor, assess and act on the full suite of environmental stressors to Canada's fresh water including legacy, present and emerging chemicals and mixtures posing risks.

Recommended investment:

2018/19 - 2028/9 - \$72 million/year

The Green Budget Coalition proposes that the Government of Canada develop and deliver a national water monitoring and action plan that includes dedicated long-term funding for science and scientists, innovation, and operations including robust data collection, access and security. It would be delivered over ten years as a multi-departmental initiative led by Environment and Climate Change Canada.

The GBC recommends (with recommended investments for each):

1. A Comprehensive, National Freshwater Pollutant Monitoring Program delivering robust data and information sharing across multiple federal departments and provincial and territorial counterparts

2018/19 - 2028/9 - \$20 million/year

2. A Blue Plan Innovation Fund to support development of new and improved tools, models and methods to assess sources and impacts of water pollution

2018/19 - 2028/9 - \$10 million/year

3. Capital upgrades to ECCC water quality labs and equipment

2018/19 - 2028/9 - \$2 million/year

4. Operation/Administration of the Blue Plan programs, strategies and regulatory action

2018/19 - 2028/9 - \$30 million/year

For more detailed recommendation, see www.greenbudget.ca/2018water

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A New Sustainability Assessment Law

GBC recommends that the government allocate new funding of \$15 million in 2018-19, and \$30 million annually thereafter on an ongoing basis to the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (the Agency) to implement the next-generation assessment law. In addition, GBC recommends that the Agency's existing funding be stabilized at current levels.

The Canadian Environmental Assessment Act 2012 will likely be replaced in 2018 by a new statute to assess the impacts on sustainability of undertakings that affect federal interests. New funding is required by the Agency to prepare for, and implement the new statute.

An independent Expert Panel made numerous recommendations in March 2017 with a view to meeting the new government's objective of restoring public trust in how natural resources are developed by focusing on achieving sustainability, reducing Canada's greenhouse gas emissions, protecting biodiversity, and promoting reconciliation with Indigenous people.

New funding is required in 2018-19, ramping up in subsequent years, to: establish new institutions and/or enhanced capacity of the Agency with regional offices to be located across Canada; provide capacity for an increased number of federal project, strategic and regional impact assessments; provide for early engagement and planning for project impact assessments; engage Indigenous peoples in decision-making at all stages of impact assessments, and ensure consideration of Indigenous rights in all assessments; ensure meaningful public participation in all assessments including updating of the public registry; and provide capacity for scientific research and economic and social analysis in support of impact assessment.

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Renewing Sunsetting Conservation Programs

For many years the federal government has budgeted additional funding to Environment Canada and Climate Change, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and Parks Canada to boost the implementation of the *Species at Risk Act*. The current allocation expires in 2018. In order to ensure that the government meets its commitments to catch up on species listing and achieve species protection, the GBC recommends that the Government of Canada renew and enhance funding for *Species at Risk Act* implementation by committing to \$150 million over three years of B-base funding for the proper implementation of the *Species at Risk Act*.

In addition, we would note that several programs linked to implementing species habitat stewardship and key habitat conservation programs on the ground are currently oversubscribed and will need new funding starting in 2019, and will merit consideration for increased funding, including:

- The Habitat Stewardship Program
- Aboriginal Fund for Species at Risk, and
- National Wetland Conservation Fund.

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Building a Cross-Cutting Decision-Support Tool

To enable cumulative effects management, sustainable development and long-term environmental protection, it is important to understand and monitor land-use, land use change and its cumulative effects on the environment.

Although a number of tools have been developed by various federal departments to track specific land-uses and activities (e.g., agriculture) as well as certain ecosystems (e.g., forests), Canada lacks a coordinated approach to data collection, data dissemination, mapping and monitoring of its landscapes and watersheds. In line with its commitment to “evidence-based decision-making”, the GBC recommends that the Government of Canada invest in the following decision-support tool to support the goals and priorities of numerous departments, including NRCan, AAFC, ECCC and DFO:

National Ecosystem Mapping & Monitoring Framework to assess cumulative effects of land-use change, understand and adapt to climate change, and manage risks.

2018/19 - 2028/9 - \$30 million/year

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Lung Cancer Prevention: Supporting Radon Mitigation

Radon in indoor environments is the leading cause of lung cancer in non-smokers and an important health risk for Canadians. To complement the federal government's programs for radon research, education and outreach, and certification of radon mitigation firms, the GBC recommends consideration of two options for incentivizing radon mitigation for homes with radon above federal guidelines - a tax credit for individuals and small-scale landlords (with positive net tax impacts and health care savings for government) and a direct grant program. For more details, see <http://www.cela.ca/publications/radon-tax-credit>

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Summary Table - Feature Recommendations

Lead Departments and Costs (and Savings) Associated with the GBC's Recommendations for Budget 2018
(in millions of dollars; negative figures represent savings or revenues)

Recommendation Sub-Recommendation	Likely Lead Department(s)	Notes on Costs/Savings	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	ongoing	(end-year)
Protecting Canada's Land, Inland Waters and Ocean									
<i>Land and Inland waters</i>									
Federal leadership and collaboration	ECCC, PC, DFO		3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Protected Areas establishment and management									
Federal protected areas			97	3	3				
Cost-shared fund			290	190	190	190	190	190	190
Connectivity Strategy			3	3	3				
Citizen engagement			10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Marine Environments</i>									
Developing new governance arrangements	ECCC, PC, DFO		5	5	5				
MPA Network planning									
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	DFO		12	24	24	29	29	29	36 (2029-30)
Parks Canada	PC		25	60	95	95	95	95	95 (2029-30)
Environment and Climate Change Canada (CWS)	ECCC		1.5	1.5	15	30	30	30	30->60 (2029-30)
Citizen & stakeholder engagement	ECCC, PC, DFO		10	10	10	10	10	10	10 (2029-30)
Totals - for Protecting Canada's Land, Inland Waters and Ocean			456.5	309.5	358	367	367	374->404	(2029-30)
Sustainable Agriculture									
Agri-Environmental Programs	AAFC		90	90	90	90	90	90	
Science Capacity, Research & Monitoring	AAFC, ECCC, HC		27	27	27	27	27	27	
Sustainable Fisheries									
Fish Habitat Protection & Restoration	DFO		35	35	35	35	35	35	
Rebuilding, Recovering & Sustainably Managing	DFO		20	20	20	20	20	20	
International Climate Financing	ECCC, GAC		2,000 (total) over 2018-2020					2,800 - 3,700 per year over 2021-2025	

Departmental Acronyms:

AAFC: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
 DFO: Fisheries and Oceans Canada
 ECCC: Environment and Climate Change Canada
 Finance: Finance Canada
 GAC: Global Affairs Canada
 HC: Health Canada
 INAC: Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada
 Infco: Infrastructure Canada
 ISEDC: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
 NRCan: Natural Resources Canada
 PC: Parks Canada
 PS: Public Safety
 StatCan: Statistics Canada
 TC: Transport Canada

Summary Table - Complementary Recommendations

Lead Departments and Costs (and Savings) Associated with the GBC's Recommendations for Budget 2018

(in millions of dollars; negative figures represent savings or revenues)

Recommendation Sub-Recommendation	Likely Lead Department(s)	Notes on Costs/Savings	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	ongoing	(end-year)
Climate Change & Energy Sustainability									
Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform									
ACCA for Liquefied Natural Gas	Finance, NRCan		-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	-9	(2024-25)
Duty Exemption-Imports of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units in Atlantic and Arctic	Finance, NRCan		?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Canadian Development Expense	Finance, NRCan	Estimates based on past years.	-1,018	-1,018	-1,018	-1,018	-1,018	-1,018	-1,018
Canadian Exploration Expense	Finance, NRCan		-148	-148	-148	-148	-148	-148	-148
Flow-Through Share deductions	Finance, NRCan		-133	-133	-133	-133	-133	-133	-133
COGPE	Finance, NRCan		-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36	-36
FRE & FEDE	Finance, NRCan		?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Carbon Pricing									
	ECCC	Revenues dependent on specific carbon pricing policies and price.	0 to -24,000	0 to -24,000	0 to -24,000	0 to -24,000	0 to -24,000	0 to -24,000	0 to -24,000
Energy Efficiency									
	NRCan, INAC, CMHC		100	200	300	400	400	400	400
EnergyStar									
	NRCan		25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Complementary Cross-Cutting Recommendations									
Canada's Blue Action Plan									
National Freshwater Pollutant Monitoring Program	ECCC		20	20	20	20	20	20	(2028-29)
Blue Plan Innovation Fund	ECCC		10	10	10	10	10	10	(2028-29)
Capital upgrades	ECCC		2	2	2	2	2	2	(2028-29)
Operation/Administration	ECCC		30	30	30	30	30	30	(2028-29)
New Sustainability Assessment Law									
	ECCC		15	30	30	30	30	30	30
Natural Infrastructure									
	Infrc	Funding previously announced							
Public Transit									
	Infrc	Funding previously announced							
Arctic Energy Fund									
	Infrc	Funding previously announced							
National Ecosystem Mapping/Monitoring Framework									
	NRCan, AAFC, ECCC, DFO		30	30	30	30	30	30	(2028-29)
Renewing Sunsetting Conservation Programs									
Species At Risk Act B-base funding	ECCC		50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Habitat Stewardship Program	ECCC, DFO, PC		8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Aboriginal Fund for Species At Risk	ECCC, DFO, PC		2	2	2	2	2	2	2
National Wetland Conservation Fund	ECCC		10	10	10	10	10	10	10
<i>Note that renewed funding for the Natural Areas Conservation Program and Recreational Fisheries Conservation Partnership Program are addressed with the Protected Areas and Fisheries recommendations, respectively.</i>									
Lung Cancer Prevention:									
	Finance, HC								
		Estimated revenues from tax credit of \$1.6M to \$9.8M annually, ongoing							
Departmental Acronyms:									
AAFC:	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	HC:	Health Canada	PC:	Parks Canada				
DFO:	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	INAC:	Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada	PS:	Public Safety				
ECCC:	Environment and Climate Change Canada	Infrc:	Infrastructure Canada	StatCan:	Statistics Canada				
Finance:	Finance Canada	ISED:	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada	TC:	Transport Canada				
GAC:	Global Affairs Canada	NRCan:	Natural Resources Canada						



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