

Indigenous Services Canada 2021-22 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy Report



Indigenous Services
Canada

Services aux
Autochtones Canada

Canada

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Indigenous Services Canada's 2021-22 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy Report

This report on progress supports the commitment in the *Federal Sustainable Development Act* (FSDA) to make environmental decision-making more transparent and accountable to Parliament. It also contributes to an integrated, whole-of-government view of activities supporting environmental sustainability.

The departmental information reported accounts for information previously prepared in accordance with Indigenous Services Canada's 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy (DSDS).

This report details Indigenous Services Canada's individual departmental actions that support the targets and/or goals of the 2019 to 2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS). For information on the Government of Canada's overall progress on the targets of the FSDS, please see the FSDS Progress Report, which, per the requirements of the strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, is released at least once in each three year period.

1. Introduction to the Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy

The [2019 to 2022 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy \(FSDS\)](#) presents the Government of Canada's sustainable development goals and targets, as required by the [Federal Sustainable Development Act](#). In keeping with the purpose of the Act, to provide the legal framework for developing and implementing a Federal Sustainable Development Strategy that will make sustainable development decision-making more transparent and accountable to Parliament, Indigenous Services Canada has developed this report to demonstrate progress in implementing its Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy.

2. Sustainable development in Indigenous Services Canada

Indigenous Services Canada's 2020 to 2023 Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy describes the department's actions in support of achieving: Greening government, Effective Action on climate change, Modern and resilient infrastructure, Clean energy, Clean drinking water, Sustainable food, and Safe and healthy communities. This report presents available results for the departmental actions pertinent to these goals. Previous years' reports are posted on the [Indigenous Services Canada's](#) website.

This report details Indigenous Services Canada individual departmental actions that support the targets and/or goals of the 2019 to 2022 FSDS. For information on the Government of Canada's overall progress on the targets of the FSDS, please see the FSDS [Progress Report](#), which, per the requirements of the strengthened *Federal Sustainable Development Act*, is released at least once in each three year period.

3. Departmental performance by FSDS goal

The three pillars of sustainable development (social, economic and environmental) are encompassed in ISC's Departmental Sustainable Development Strategy through the design and co-development of services essential to Indigenous communities' wellbeing and critical to their self-determination, as well as in departmental decision-making. The following tables provide performance information on departmental actions in support of the FSDS goals listed in section 2.

Context: Greening Government

ISC is the custodian of buildings, leases space in facilities across the country, manages a fleet of vehicles, and procures goods and services in order to serve Canadians. The commitments under the Greening Government goal outline the areas ISC plans to focus on to continue to reduce the environmental effects associated with the Department's physical operations and procurement decisions. Specifically, ISC will take concrete steps to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from its buildings and fleets, divert waste from landfills, undertake clean technology demonstration projects, and support green procurement practices, including through implementing a new directive on green procurement.



Greening Government: The Government of Canada will transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient and green operations

1. FSDS Target: Reduce GHG emissions from federal government facilities and fleets by 40% below 2005 levels by 2030 (with an aspiration to achieve this target by 2025) and 80% below 2005 levels by 2050 (with an aspiration to be carbon neutral)

- i. **FSDS contributing action:** All new buildings and major building retrofits will prioritize low-carbon investments based on integrated design principles, and life-cycle and total-cost-of ownership assessments which incorporate shadow carbon pricing.

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Develop net-zero climate-resilient real property portfolio plan to determine the most cost-effective pathway to climate-resilient real property operations by 2050, including leveraging opportunities for portfolio rationalization, sharing facilities, maximizing energy efficiency, and switching to lower carbon fuels.
- All new federal buildings (including build-to-lease and public-private partnerships), will be net-zero carbon unless a lifecycle cost benefit analysis indicates net-zero carbon ready construction.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Actions that reduce the demand for energy or switch to cleaner sources of energy will lead to reductions in GHGs from building operations.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 - Target 9.4; SDG 12 - Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point ISC reported facility emissions for the first time in fiscal year 2020-21 for one facility that is planned for transfer in 2022. ISC identified and began reporting emission from a second custodial facility for fiscal year 2021-22. Most facilities used by ISC for operational purposes are leased.¹</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GHG emissions from facilities in fiscal year 2005–06 (base year) 2. GHG emissions from facilities in current reporting fiscal year 3. Percentage (%) change in GHG emissions from facilities from fiscal year 2005-06 to current reporting fiscal year 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 66 ktCO₂e GHG emission from facilities in 2005-06 (baseline year)² 2. 54 ktCO₂e GHG emissions from facilities in 2021-22 3. 18.2% decrease in GHG emissions from facilities from 2005-06 to 2021-22

- ii. **FSDS contributing action:** Fleet management will be optimized including by applying telematics to collect and analyze vehicle usage data on vehicles scheduled to be replaced.

Corresponding departmental actions:

- 75% of new light-duty unmodified administrative fleet vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids.
- All new executive vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids.³

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

¹ The Starting Point was updated in March 2022 to reflect the current state of reporting facility emissions. The original strategy tabled in 2020 reported that ISC facilities were excluded from the department's GHG emissions reporting as they were non-operational or operated by third parties. In 2021-22, this was further refined to reflect the department's forthcoming net-zero climate-resilient real property portfolio plan.

² ISC's 2005-06 baseline year facility emissions were updated in 2022 (from 0.029 kt CO₂e in the prior version) to include one additional custodial facility.

³ In 2021-22, the departmental action regarding behavioral change was removed as it would be advanced separately through employee engagement and fleet reviews. (Updated text adapted from the 2020 Greening Government Strategy)

- **FSDS:** Actions that reduce the amount of fuel consumed for fleet operation or switch to less GHG intensive sources of fuels will contribute to GHG reductions.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 - Target 9.4; SDG 12 - Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point ISC's fleet GHG base year emissions have been adjusted to include vehicles inherited from the former Department of Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada and First Nations and Inuit Health Branch (FNIHB) vehicles transferred from Health Canada to ISC. FNIHB's fleet increased the size of ISC's on-road vehicle fleet by approximately 300%.⁴</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GHG emissions from fleet in fiscal year 2005–06 (adjusted base year) 2. GHG emissions from fleet in current reporting fiscal year 3. Percentage (%) change in GHG emissions from fleet from fiscal year 2005-06 to current reporting fiscal 4. Overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in fiscal year 2005-06 5. Overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in current reporting fiscal year 6. Percentage (%) change in overall fuel consumption from fleet from fiscal year 2005-06 to current reporting fiscal year <p>ISC will reduce fleet GHG emissions by 40% by 2025 and by at least 90% below 2005 levels by 2050. On this emissions reduction pathway, ISC will aspire to reduce emissions by an additional 10% each 5 years starting in 2025.⁵</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2.247 ktCO₂e GHG emissions from fleet in 2005–06 (adjusted base year) 2. 1.534 ktCO₂e GHG emission from fleet in 2021-22 3. 31.7% decrease in GHG emissions from fleet from 2005-06 to 2021-22 4. 969,933 litres overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in 2005-06 (baseline year) 5. 663,236 litres in overall fuel consumption (Gasoline Litres Equivalent) in 2021-22 6. 31.6% decrease in overall fuel consumption from fleet from 2005-06 to 2021-22

⁴ The original strategy tabled in 2020 noted the finalization of the adjusted base year was planned for 2020-21.

⁵ In 2021-22, new language was added regarding longer-term targets towards fleet GHG emissions.

2. FSDS Target: Divert at least 75% (by weight) of non-hazardous operational waste from landfills by 2030

FSDS contributing action: Departments will adopt and deploy clean technologies and implement procedures to manage building operation and take advantage of programs to improve the environmental performance of their buildings.⁶

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Track and disclose our waste diversion rates by 2022.
- Engage employees on waste diversion initiatives.⁷
- Report building energy and water usage and waste generated using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager in all new domestic office leases and lease renewals for space more than 500 square meters.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Actions that reduce the generation of non-hazardous operational waste will help to reduce Scope 3 emissions for the production, transport and disposal of material. Diverting waste from landfill reduces landfill gas and transport hauling emissions. Material recovery via recycling reduces emissions for the extraction and production of virgin materials.

Waste tracking and disclosure for department-owned and leased facilities through ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager will be addressed in collaboration with stakeholders during fiscal year 2021-22.

The broad adoption of teleworking during the pandemic significantly reduced the volume of non-hazardous waste generated at departmental facilities during fiscal year 2021-22.

- **UN SDG:** SDG 12 - Target 12.5

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point All ISC offices are leased. ISC will collaborate with landlords to ensure that waste is tracked and disclosed.⁸</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <p>1. Mass of non-hazardous operational waste generated in the year = [X]</p>	<p>The establishment of baseline levels and implementation of targets were planned for 2021-22. This has been delayed and will be determined in 2022-23. ISC started collecting waste data for one operational facility in 2022:</p> <p>1. 7.6 tonnes of non-hazardous operational waste generated in 2021-22</p>

⁶ The FSDS corresponding action was updated in 2021-22; originally published as “Other”.

⁷ In 2021-22, a new departmental action was adapted from the 2020 Greening Government Strategy.

⁸ In 2021-22, ISC determined that the Sioux Lookout Zone Hospital campus met the criteria as a custodial facility. The Starting Point will be revised to reflect this change in the next iteration of ISC’s DSDS in 2023-24.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
tonnes 2. Mass of non-hazardous operational waste diverted in the year = [Y] tonnes 3. Percentage (%) of non-hazardous operational waste diverted = [Y/X] %	2. 0.18 tonnes of non-hazardous operational waste diverted in 2021-22 3. 2.4% of non-hazardous operational waste diverted

3. FSDS target: Divert at least 75% (by weight) of plastic waste from landfills by 2030

FSDS contributing action: Departments will adopt and deploy clean technologies and implement procedures to manage building operation and take advantage of programs to improve the environmental performance of their buildings.⁹

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Eliminate the unnecessary use of single-use plastics in ISC operations, events and meetings.
- When procuring products that contain plastics, ISC will promote the procurement of sustainable plastic products and the reduction of associated plastic packaging waste.
- Track and disclose departmental waste diversion rates by 2022.¹⁰

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Actions that reduce the generation of plastic waste will help to reduce Scope 3 emissions for the production, transport and disposal of material. Diverting waste from landfill reduces landfill gas and transport waste hauling emissions. Material recovery via recycling reduces emissions for the extraction and production of virgin materials.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 12 - Target 12.5; Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Starting Point ISC has established a departmental green procurement strategy to support the diversion of single-use plastic.	The establishment of baseline levels and implementation of targets were planned for 2021-22. This has been delayed to 2022-23 due to the finalization of ISC's Policy Framework for Materiel and Asset Management.

⁹ The FSDS corresponding action was updated in 2021-22; originally published as "Other".

¹⁰ In 2021-22, updated text was adapted from the 2020 Greening Government Strategy to include the development of departmental policy instruments.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Performance indicators 1. Mass of plastic waste generated in the year = [X] tonnes 2. Mass of plastic waste diverted in the year = [Y] tonnes 3. Percentage (%) of plastic waste diverted = [Y/X] %	

4. FSDS target: Divert at least 90% (by weight) of all construction and demolition waste from landfills (striving to achieve 100% by 2030)

FSDS contributing action: Minimize embodied carbon and the use of harmful materials in construction and renovation.¹¹

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Track and disclose departmental waste diversion rates by 2022.
- Establish departmental green procurement targets to require the diversion of waste from construction and demolition projects.¹²

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Actions that reduce the generation of construction and demolition waste will help to reduce Scope 3 emissions for the production, transport and disposal of material. Diverting waste from landfills reduces landfill gas and transport waste hauling emissions. Material recovery via recycling reduces emissions for the extraction and production of virgin materials.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 12 - Target 12.5

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Starting point ISC has not tracked or reported departmental construction and demolition waste for greening government to date.	The establishment of baseline levels and implementation of targets were planned for 2021-22. This has been delayed to 2022-23 due to the finalization of ISC's Policy Framework for Materiel and Asset Management.
Performance indicators	Tracking of waste generated by construction and demolition will be addressed in collaboration with stakeholders during fiscal year 2022-23.

¹¹ The FSDS corresponding action was updated in 2021-22; originally published as "Other".

¹² In 2021-22, a new departmental action was adapted from the 2020 Greening Government Strategy establishing departmental green procurement targets.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
1. Mass of construction and demolition waste generated in the year = [X] tonnes 2. Mass of construction and demolition waste diverted in the year = [Y] tonnes 3. Percentage (%) of construction and demolition waste diverted = [Y/X] %	

5. FSDS Target: By 2030, 75% of domestic office lease transactions must be carbon neutral in situations where the federal government represents 75% or greater of the occupied space (square metres), market conditions permit and a competitive environment exists

FSDS contributing action: In all new domestic office leases and lease renewals for space more than 500 square metres, landlords must report building energy and water usage and waste generated using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Starting in 2030, 75% of domestic office new lease and lease renewal floor space must be in net-zero carbon, climate-resilient buildings.
- In all new domestic office leases and lease renewals for space over 500 m2, landlords must report building energy and water usage, GHG emissions and waste generated using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.¹³

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Higher performing buildings with the highest scores will generally minimize energy use and therefore GHG emissions from heating and electricity (where applicable).
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 - Target 9.4; SDG 12 - Target 12.7

¹³ In 2021-22, updated text was adapted from the 2020 Greening Government Strategy. The original strategy tabled in 2020 stated preference would be given to leases awarded after April 2025 for buildings with the highest available ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager score.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point ISC relies on PSPC for leased office accommodations for departmental regional offices, and the department leases smaller facilities on/near First Nation communities to support program delivery.</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage (%) of domestic office lease transactions that are carbon neutral = [X]% 2. Percentage (%) of domestic office leases and lease renewals awarded having the highest available ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager score = [Y]% 3. Average ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager score of new domestic office leases and lease renewal buildings = [Z] 	<p>The establishment of baseline levels and implementation of targets were planned for 2021-22. This has been delayed to 2022-23 due to the finalization of ISC's Policy Framework for Materiel and Asset Management.</p>

6. FSDS Target: Our administrative fleet will be comprised of at least 80% zero-emission vehicles by 2030

FSDS contributing action: Fleet management will be optimized including by applying telematics to collect and analyze vehicle usage data on vehicles scheduled to be replaced

Corresponding departmental actions:

- 75% of new light-duty unmodified administrative fleet vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids.
- All new executive vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles or hybrids.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** As conventional vehicles are replaced over their lifetimes with ZEVs, and/or the size of the fleet is reduced, a greater proportion of the fleet will be ZEV.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 12 - Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point</p> <p>ISC faces challenges in complying with this target as most departmental vehicles are required to haul equipment on unpaved roads in remote areas to support program delivery, and zero-emission vehicle selections are limited in the heavier vehicle categories. ISC is updating its departmental policies and procedures for fleet purchases to require completion of “right-sizing” charts for new vehicles.</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of vehicles in administrative fleet 2. Percentage (%) of annual administrative fleet purchases that are ZEV or hybrid 3. Percentage (%) of ZEV in administrative fleet 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 455 vehicles in administrative fleet in 2021-22 2. 64% (7 of 11 vehicles in 2021-22) of annual administrative fleet purchases that are ZEV or hybrid 3. 1% (3 ZEVs in 2021-22) of ZEV in administrative fleet

7. FSDS target: By 2022, departments have developed measures to reduce climate change risks to assets, services and operations

- i. **FSDS contributing action:** Increase training and support on assessing climate change impacts, undertaking climate change risk assessments and developing adaptation actions to public service employees, and facilitate sharing of best practices and lessons learned

Corresponding departmental actions:

- By 2022, ISC will take action to understand the wide range of climate change impacts that could potentially affect federal assets, services and operations across the country.
- ISC is participating in a climate change vulnerability assessment in partnership with Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada (CIRNAC) that will identify high-level risks and vulnerabilities to services offered by this department.¹⁴

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Factoring climate variability and change into policy, programs, and operations is one of the most important ways the government can adapt to a changing climate and is consistent with the government’s risk management approach of enhancing the protection of public assets and resources and strengthening planning and decision-making.

¹⁴ In 2021-22, departmental actions were updated based on the completion of an initial assessment of custodial assets and that additional work would be required. The original strategy tabled in 2020 listed this as a separate departmental action.

- **UN SDG:** SDG 13 - Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point ISC has completed extensive work to date on assessing climate change impacts for departmental program activities, stakeholders, and custodial assets.¹⁵</p> <p>Performance indicator ISC will complete a departmental climate risk assessment for departmental assets, services, and operations by fiscal year 2022-23.¹⁶</p>	<p>ISC completed a departmental climate risk assessment that considered departmental assets during fiscal year 2020-21. Climate risks impacting departmental assets will be considered and managed through ISC's forthcoming net-zero climate-resilient real property portfolio strategy by fiscal year 2022-23.</p>

ii. **FSDS contributing action:** By 2021, adopt climate-resilient building codes being developed by National Research Council Canada (NRC)

Corresponding departmental actions:

- All major real property projects will integrate climate change adaptation into the design, construction and operation aspects.
- Climate change adaptation will be included in the design, construction and operation aspects of real property or engineered asset projects.
- Construct buildings conforming to the National Research Council Canada's (NRC) code.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Early adoption of the code in the construction of buildings demonstrates federal leadership in climate resilient buildings.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 – Target 9.4; SDG 12 – Target 12.7; SDG 13 - Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point</p>	<p>ISC will report on this indicator by 2022-23.</p>

¹⁵ In 2021-22, a Starting Point was added. This was not included in the original strategy tabled in 2020.

¹⁶ In 2021-22, the indicator was updated to include services and operations. The target was also revised to 2022-23 (previously March 2021).

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>ISC's real property sustainability framework is planned for development during fiscal year 2022-23. This framework will mandate integration of climate change in all real property projects.¹⁷</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage (%) of buildings constructed in the reporting year that conform to the NRC climate-resilient building codes</p>	<p>While ISC rarely initiates the construction of new facilities for departmental operations, the target has been revised to be reported by 2022-23. Originally published as 2020-21.</p>

8. FSDS target: Use 100% clean electricity by 2025

FSDS contributing action: Departments will use environmental criteria to reduce the environmental impact and ensure best value in government procurement decisions¹⁸

Corresponding departmental actions:

- In regions with carbon emitting electricity generation, organizations will at a minimum produce or purchase megawatt hours of renewable electricity equivalent to that produced by the high-carbon portion of the electricity grid. This includes the use of renewable electricity generated on-site or purchased off-site.
- There is a preference, but not a requirement, to buy electricity in the province or territory in which it is consumed.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** The use of clean electricity eliminates GHG emissions in jurisdictions with emitting generation sources.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 – Target 9.4; SDG 12

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point Electricity in ISC's regional offices is provided and purchased by PSPC. ISC only purchases electricity for smaller office accommodations leased directly to the department.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISC started reporting facility energy consumption in 2021-22, beginning with data for fiscal year 2020-21. 2,477,793 kWh of electricity consumption in 2021-22 2. 0 kWh of electricity consumption from non-emitting sources

¹⁷ The Starting Point has been updated to reflect a 2022-23 revised timeframe. Originally published as 2020-21.

¹⁸ The FSDS corresponding action was updated in 2021-22; originally published as "Other".

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Performance indicators 1. Electricity consumption in the year = [X] kWh 2. Electricity consumption from non-emitting sources (including renewable energy certificates) in the year = [Y] kWh 3. Percentage (%) of clean electricity = [Y/X] %	(including renewable energy certificates) in 2021-22 3. 0% of clean electricity in 2021-22

9. FSDS target: Actions supporting the Goal: Greening Government

[These actions support the goal Greening Government but do not directly support a FSDS target.]

i. FSDS contributing action: Minimize embodied carbon and the use of harmful materials in construction and renovation

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Specification of low embodied carbon materials in construction and construction contracts.
- Substitution of low embodied carbon materials in construction and renovation projects.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** The use of low embodied carbon materials expands the market and encourages industry to adopt low carbon extraction, production and disposal practices. This will reduce Scope 3 emissions and other harmful environmental impacts.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 – Target 9.4; SDG 12 – Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Starting point ISC's net-zero climate-resilient real property portfolio plan is planned for development during fiscal year 2021-22. This plan will mandate consideration of embodied carbon and integration of climate change adaptation in all real property projects. ¹⁹ Performance indicator	ISC will begin reporting on this indicator by 2022-23. In the original strategy tabled in 2020, the performance indicator and target was set to be established and reported by 2020-21. In 2021-22, the target was reported as a procurement requirement through ISC's Net-Zero Climate-Resilient Real Property Portfolio Plan. This will be adopted as a departmental green procurement target by 2022-23.

¹⁹ In 2021-22, the Starting Point was updated with text adapted from the 2020 Greening Government Strategy. Due to the global pandemic, the finalizing of results was expected to be delayed, but the net-zero climate-resilient real property portfolio plan was to be developed by 2021–22.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Percentage (%) of major construction projects in which embodied carbon in building materials was minimized Target ISC will establish targets on embodied carbon in construction and renovation by fiscal year 2022-23	

ii. **FSDS contributing action:** Departments will use environmental criteria to reduce the environmental impact and ensure best value in government procurement decisions

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Include criteria that address carbon reduction, sustainable plastics and broader environmental benefits into procurements for goods and services that have a high environmental impact.
- Integrate environmental considerations into procurement management processes and controls.
- Incorporate environmental considerations into the development of any common-use procurement instruments.
- Ensure key officials include contribution to and support for the Policy on Green Procurement objectives in their performance evaluations.
- Set departmental targets to reduce the environmental impact of specific goods or services.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Green procurement incorporates environmental considerations into purchasing decisions and is expected to motivate suppliers to green their goods, services and supply chain. GHG reductions are one area of consideration in green procurement.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 – Target 9.4; SDG 12 – Target 12.5; Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Starting point The new ISC Directive on Green Procurement and nine departmental green procurement targets were endorsed by the department's	Approval of ISC's departmental green procurement targets and directive on green procurement was delayed during 2022 to prioritize approval of a superior framework for materiel and asset management and to adjust targets. Approval and implementation are expected in 2022-23. 1. 100% of expenditure through Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements (SOSAs) that include environmental criteria

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Financial Management Committee in 2020 and are planned for approval and implementation in fiscal year 2021-22.²⁰</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Volume of expenditure through Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements (SOSAs) that include environmental criteria 2. Inclusion of environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse, or include environmental criteria) in new common-use procurement instruments 3. Inclusion of environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse, or include environmental criteria) in procurements valued over \$2 million <p>Target</p> <p>ISC's proposed departmental green procurement targets originate from the <i>Greening Government Strategy (2020)</i>:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seventy-five per cent of new light-duty unmodified fleet vehicle purchases will be zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) or hybrid, with the objective that the government's light-duty fleet comprises at least 80% ZEVs by 2030. Priority is to be given to purchasing ZEVs; 2. All unnecessary procurement of single-use plastics will be eliminated for departmental operations, events and meetings, unless required for accessibility, health, safety or security reasons; 3. All new buildings (including build-to-lease and public-private partnerships) will be net-zero carbon unless a life-cycle cost-benefit analysis indicates net-zero-carbon-ready construction; 4. All major building retrofits, including significant energy performance contracts, require a GHG reduction life-cycle cost analysis to determine the optimal GHG savings (the life-cycle cost approach will use a period of 40 years and a carbon shadow price 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 100% of environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse, or include environmental criteria) in new common-use procurement instruments 3. 100% of environmental considerations (e.g. reduce, reuse, or include environmental criteria) in procurements values over \$2 million

²⁰ The original strategy tabled in 2020 noted twelve departmental green procurement targets had been endorsed by the department's Directors General to be implemented by 2020-21. Approval of the directive was delayed during 2021-22 to prioritize essential work on departmental frameworks and policy instruments for materiel and asset management, but is still expected to be completed before 2022-23. In 2021-22, two targets related to paper and travel accommodations were eliminated as the COVID-19 pandemic significantly reduced demand for printing and employee travel.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>of \$300 per tonne and be maintained at all project stages);</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. All new federal buildings, infrastructure and major building retrofits, including significant energy performance contracts, require a climate change risk assessment that incorporates both current and future climate conditions in the analysis; 6. By 2030, 75% of domestic office new lease and lease renewal floor space must be in net-zero carbon, climate-resilient buildings; 7. For all new domestic office leases and lease renewals for space over 500 m², landlords must report building energy and water usage, GHG emissions and waste generated using ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager; 8. Use 100% clean electricity by 2022, and by 2025, at the latest, by producing or purchasing renewable electricity; 9. Divert at least 90% by weight of all construction and demolition waste from landfills and strive to achieve 100% by 2030. 	

iii. FSDS contributing action: Departments will adopt clean technology and undertake clean technology demonstration projects

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Undertake or commission research and development for innovative clean technologies.
- Address specific departmental needs or increase operational efficiency by testing state-of-the-art innovations not yet available in the marketplace.
- Lead by example as an early adopter of clean technology innovations.
- Develop operational innovation proposals for the Greening Government Fund.
- Create departmental set-asides or targets for procurement of clean technology goods and services.
- Incorporate life-cycle assessments and outcomes-based approaches into procurement practices to ensure innovative approaches are considered.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Actions by individual departments that incent, support, or procure state-of-the-art innovative clean technologies that lower the environmental footprint of government operations while contributing to the success of clean-tech businesses in Canada.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 7; SDG 9; SDG 12 – Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point ISC's greening priorities in recent years have focused on complying with mandatory requirements and the ongoing transformation of the former Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) has impeded the department from progressing on projects to adopt new clean technologies. The department's forthcoming real property sustainability framework and Sustainable Workplace Operations Approach will provide opportunities to deploy clean technologies.</p> <p>Performance indicator ISC will identify and report projects that adopt clean technology as feasible.²¹</p>	<p>ISC's internal consultation during fiscal year 2021-22 did not identify any opportunities to adopt clean technologies. ISC is however actively promoting clean technologies among the various groups and communities supported by the department across Canada.</p> <p>ISC's custodial real property portfolio is limited and provides few opportunities to adopt clean technologies. Internal stakeholders are consulted regularly to identify any opportunities for the adoption of clean technology.</p>

iv. **FSDS contributing action:** Support for green procurement will be strengthened, including guidance, tools and training for public service employees

Corresponding departmental actions: Ensure decisions makers, material management and specialists in procurement have the necessary training and awareness to support green procurement.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Green procurement incorporates environmental considerations into purchasing decisions and is expected to motivate suppliers to green their goods, services and supply chain.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 12 – Target 12.7

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point Departmental specialists in procurement and materiel management are required to complete the Canada School of Public Service online course on Green Procurement. The completion rate for this course was determined to be 95% in 2017 (21 of 22 employees), but has not been verified since then due to significant organizational changes resulting</p>	<p>1. 100% of specialists in procurement and material management have completed the Canada School of Public Services training course on green procurement. All departmental specialists in procurement and materiel management are required to complete this training.</p>

²¹ The original strategy tabled in 2020 originally published the target as 2020-21. This will be updated as feasible through updates to the 2020 to 2023 DSDS as the department coordinates internal reviews on opportunities to access the Greening Government Fund.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>from the transformation of the former department of INAC into ISC and CIRNAC. This course is mandatory for functional specialists in federal procurement.</p> <p>ISC has developed updated training for departmental procurement officers on how to record green procurement details in the financial information system that is currently planned for delivery during the 2022-23 fiscal year.²²</p> <p>Performance indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage (%) of specialists in procurement and materiel management who have completed the Canada School of Public Service training course on green procurement 2. Percentage (%) of specialists in procurement who have completed departmental training on recording green procurement in the financial information system 	<p>2. 100% of specialists in procurement have completed departmental training on recording green procurement in the financial information system. All specialists in procurement are trained on recording green procurement in the financial information system as part of the process for issuing contracts. Extended internal training on recording green procurement was updated in 2022 and is planned for delivery to specialists during fiscal year 2022-23.</p>

²² The Starting Point was updated to indicate mandatory training for functional specialists will be delivered in 2022-23. Originally targeted for 2021-22.

Context: Effective Action on Climate Change

Climate change is a critical global problem that could affect future generations' ability to meet their basic needs. ISC's climate change programs support effective action on climate change through reducing GHG emissions and supporting climate resilience. Through the [First Nation Infrastructure Fund](#), First Nations on reserves are provided funding for infrastructure projects to help address and mitigate climate change impacts. In addition, the [Emergency Management Assistance Program](#) supports emergency preparedness activities, such as the development of risk assessments, to better support First Nations communities in strengthening their capacity and resilience to the mounting threats associated with climate change. The [Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program](#), which is unique among adaptation programs, focuses on supporting community-driven health research and adaptation strategies, allowing First Nations and Inuit communities to identify the areas of research and vulnerability assessments that are of greatest importance to them. ISC will also be engaging and collaborating with Indigenous Peoples on policies, programs and other priorities, including through the [Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects \(ICCE\)](#). The ICCE is a non-for profit corporation that was created to support the technical and scientific capacity of communities to undertake cumulative effects assessment, monitoring and management, based on the values of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities.



Effective Action on Climate Change: A low-carbon economy contributes to limiting global average temperature rise to well below two degrees Celsius and supports efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius

1. FSDS Target: By 2030, reduce Canada's total GHG emissions by 30%, relative to 2005 emissions levels

FSDS contributing actions: Support businesses and Canadians in taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions

Corresponding departmental actions: Through the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), provide funding to First Nations on reserves for infrastructure projects, such as planning and skills development, energy systems and structural mitigation.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with infrastructure projects that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and that are tailored to the needs of the community, comparable to off reserve communities.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 - Target 9.4; SDG 11; SDG 13 - Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point Current planned funding for FNIF by fiscal year: 2020-21: \$97.6 million 2021-22: \$59.0 million 2022-23: \$59.0 million</p> <p>Performance indicator Funding that is allocated to First Nations and spent each fiscal year</p> <p>Target 100% of yearly funding is allocated and spent</p>	<p>In 2021-22, 100% of funding under FNIF was allocated and spent.</p>

2. FSDS Target: Actions supporting the Goal: Effective Action on Climate Change

[This section is for actions that support the Effective Action on Climate Change Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]

i. FSDS contributing actions: Provide support and funding for climate resilience

- a. **Corresponding departmental actions:** Provide direct funding, through the First Nations Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), to support First Nation communities, band councils, tribal councils and Indigenous organizations. The FNIF supports First Nation communities in their efforts to have reliable and sustainable infrastructure by providing funding to plan, design, construct, and acquire community infrastructure assets and facilities. This includes the delivery of structural mitigation projects, which will reduce the impacts of natural disasters on First Nation communities (e.g. construction of dykes).

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** ISC provides funding to First Nations communities to develop information and tools to support the identification of climate change impacts and adaptation measures. The long-term outcome of these programs is to increase resilience to climate change impacts by implementing adaptation measures.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 1 – Target 1.5²³; SDG 9 - Target 9.4; SDG 11; SDG 13 - Target 13.1

²³ An additional contribution to SDG 1, Target 1.5 has been identified for this departmental action.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 45 projects underway or completed as of December 31, 2018</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of resilient infrastructure projects that are underway or have been completed with the allocated funding</p> <p>Target 100 structural mitigation projects underway or completed by March 31, 2024²⁴</p>	<p>As of March 31, 2022, 104 resilient infrastructure projects were underway or had been completed with the allocated funding.</p> <p>Since 2016, ISC has invested \$121.1 million (excluding operating expenses) to support these Structural Mitigation projects, 58 of which are complete. These projects will benefit 106 communities serving approximately 116,000 people.</p>

b. Corresponding departmental actions: Make funding available to First Nations communities through the Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMAP) to support emergency preparedness activities, including the development of risk assessments; the FireSmart program on-reserve; flood protection studies; and developing, updating, and exercising emergency management plans.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** ISC’s EMAP provides First Nations with support through the four pillars of emergency management — preparedness, non-structural mitigation, response, and recovery — as well as forest fire suppression activities. This approach to emergency events, many of which are exacerbated or caused by climate change, enables ISC to better support First Nation communities in strengthening their capacity and resilience to the mounting threats associated with climate change. The funding made available through the EMAP facilitates disaster readiness, threat and capability awareness, and also supports individual and community recovery efforts following a disaster event.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 3; SDG 9; SDG 11 - Target 11.5, Target 11.B; SDG 13 - Target 13.1, Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point Annual target; at 100% of \$11M in funding as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of non-structural mitigation and preparedness funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building</p>	<p>In 2021-22, 100% of non-structural mitigation and preparedness funding was allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building.</p> <p>The funding stream supports a wide variety of preparedness initiatives and enhances capacity building within communities and results continued to be maintained in 2021-22.</p>

²⁴ The original strategy tabled in 2020 published a target of 56 structural mitigation projects. The department achieved a result of 61 projects in 2020-21. As such, the target has been increased to 100.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Target 100%; forecasting \$16M in funding as of March 31, 2023</p>	
<p>Starting point Annual target; at 100% as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)²⁵</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of FireSmart funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building</p> <p>Target 100%</p>	<p>By March 31, 2022, 86.7% of FireSmart funding has been allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building.</p> <p>The remaining funds were not allocated due to pressures within the communities due to COVID-19 and a reprofile has been requested for 2022-23.</p>
<p>Starting point Annual target; at 100% as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of Response and Recovery funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building</p> <p>Target 100%</p>	<p>In 2021-22, 100% of Response and Recovery funding has been allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building.</p> <p>In total, the Emergency Management Assistance Program's Response and Recovery funding stream spent \$154.5 million in 2021-22, including \$29.3 million which directly supports on-reserve communities to build capacity and resiliency against emergencies.</p>
<p>Starting point Annual target; at 100% of the 39 notional Capacity Enhancement positions funded as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of notional capacity enhancement positions funding allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building</p> <p>Target 100%; forecasting 76 notional Capacity Enhancement positions funded as of March 31, 2023</p>	<p>In 2021-22, 100% of funding for 139 notional Capacity Enhancement positions has been allocated towards on-reserve emergency resiliency and capacity building.</p> <p>The Capacity Enhancement funding is set to increase over the fiscal years until 2023-24 – after which funding will be ongoing at that amount. This result is in line with the program's expectations. Regions have made use of this funding specifically for Capacity to fulfill the identified needs in communities.</p>

c. Corresponding departmental action: Indigenous communities take measures to reduce the health effects of climate change. Provide funding for community-driven projects in First Nations and Inuit communities. Funding will support the development of adaptation plans and actions that identify

²⁵ A total of \$10 million is allocated annually for FireSmart funding.

and prioritize the health impacts of climate change.²⁶

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** The Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program was established in 2008. The Program is unique among adaptation programs in that it focuses on supporting community-driven health research and adaptation strategies. This allows communities to identify the areas of research and vulnerability-assessments that are of greatest importance to them.

Initially the Program targeted northern communities in the territories and has been expanded in 2016-17 to include First Nations communities. Projects funded through this Program include action-oriented projects that help minimize climate change risks and adapt to the impacts of climate change on human health.

First Nations and Inuit communities play a leading role in helping to understand and address vulnerabilities and risks from climate change impacts, identifying economic opportunities arising from clean growth, and reducing emissions.

By providing financial support, the Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program creates an opportunity for communities to identify the areas of adaptation research and vulnerability-assessments (e.g., food security and access to traditional food, physical and mental health impacts, extreme weather events, water monitoring) that are of greatest importance to them so they can be prioritized at a regional level.

- **UN SDG:** SDG 3 – Target 3.9; SDG 13 - Target 13.1, Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 8% of communities as of March 31, 2017²⁷</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of First Nation and Inuit communities covered by climate change health adaptation funded projects</p> <p>Target 38% of communities as of March 31, 2022</p>	<p>Since program inception and as of March 31, 2022, 40% of First Nations and Inuit communities have been covered by climate change health adaptation funded projects under the Climate Change and Health Adaptation Program (CCHAP), strengthening those communities in their capacity to adapt to the health impacts of climate change.</p>

- d. Corresponding departmental actions:** Engaging and collaborating with Indigenous Peoples on policies, programs and other priorities, including through the Indigenous Centre for Cumulative Effects (ICCE).

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

²⁶ The *Corresponding departmental action* and *Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target* have been revised to remove specific references to First Nations in northern communities and those south of the 60th parallel.

²⁷ The original strategy tabled in 2020 reported a Starting Point of 12%. In 2021-22, this was revised to 8% to align with an updated denominator that was reduced from 477 First Nations and Inuit communities to 463. This denominator better reflects information from the 2019 Indian Registry System, and the Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami's latest record of Inuit communities. 158 communities were supported from a starting point of 36 communities.

- **FSDS:** The ICCE is a non-for profit corporation that was created to support the technical and scientific capacity of communities to undertake cumulative effects assessment, monitoring and management, based on the values of First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities. ISC’s Lands and Economic Development Sector will continue to support and collaborate with the ICCE to better understand how the cumulative impacts resulting from development, climate change and other activities affect Indigenous lands, waters, and people. Enhancing Indigenous capacity in this regard is essential for sound environmental stewardship and decision making.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 3; SDG 6; SDG 11 - Target 11.B; SDG 13 - Target 13.2; SDG 14; SDG 15

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 0 communities and/or organizations as of December 31, 2019</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of First Nations, Inuit and Metis communities who have accessed services and tools supporting their work on cumulative effects through the ICCE’s website or at its conferences/workshops</p> <p>Target 200 communities and/or organizations as of March 31, 2023</p>	<p>In 2021-22, approximately 300 First Nations, Inuit and Metis communities accessed services and tools to support their work on cumulative effects through the ICCE’s website or at its conferences/workshops. This included the ICCE annual conference networking and information-sharing initiatives and 2 workshops to raise awareness on services and tools offered by ICCE (Yellowknife and Iqaluit).</p> <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • funding for approximately 35 projects (\$4.97 million in funding) has been provided to date, to support the assessment, monitoring and management of cumulative effects by Indigenous communities. • The website was updated and improved, including the creation of a “knowledge center”, a repository of information relevant to ICCE mandate. • ICCE launched a major initiative aimed at understanding the needs of Indigenous communities across Canada, as they relate to cumulative effects. The needs assessment is a national project that will provide a picture of what the needs are and how Indigenous communities want to work with ICCE throughout the country. • Received positive responses to participant questionnaires indicating that approximately 90% of communities who received services through the Centre are satisfied with the services they received. • Created an inventory of cumulative effects experts and practitioners accessible on their website through an interactive map to allow Indigenous communities to locate resources on cumulative effects in their area and/or based on their interests. <p>Due to uncertainties around COVID-19, community outreach and engagement activities were modified/adapted according to public</p>

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
	health directives, including a virtual conference as opposed to an in-person meeting.

Context: Modern and Resilient Infrastructure

Green infrastructure protects the natural environment, supports healthy and resilient communities, drives economic growth, and improves our quality of life. ISC investments in waste management infrastructure and programming on-reserve seek to work with First Nations to develop solid waste management approaches that meet individual community needs with solutions tailored to the needs of the community comparable to off-reserve communities. The commitments ISC continues to focus on include: diverting waste from reserves whenever possible; supporting recycling, composting, and hazardous waste diversion programming; increasing community awareness; and constructing landfills when appropriate. Land use plans guide the best use of available lands, prevent incompatible land uses, and help protect important conservation areas, cultural resources and traditional grounds. When integrated with infrastructure, environment and economic development planning, the implementation of land use plans can be an effective approach to mitigate against climate change impacts (including the building of climate resilient infrastructure), ensure source water protection and contribute to the overall improvement in socio-economic conditions.



Modern and Resilient Infrastructure: Modern, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure supports clean economic growth and social inclusion

FSDS Target: By the end of 2027-28 fiscal year, invest \$26.9 billion in funding for green infrastructure initiatives that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate resilience and environment quality

FSDS contributing actions: Work with partners on green infrastructure

a. Corresponding departmental actions:

- Invest in waste management infrastructure and programming on-reserve.
- Work with First Nations to develop solid waste management approaches that meet individual community needs. Activities will include:
 - diverting waste from reserve whenever possible
 - supporting recycling, composting, and hazardous waste diversion programming
 - increasing community awareness
 - constructing landfills when appropriate

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with waste management solutions that are tailored to the needs of the community, comparable to off-reserve communities and provide employment opportunities to Indigenous Peoples.

- **UN SDG:** SDG 6 - Target 6.3; SDG 11 - Target 11.6, Target 11.7; SDG 12 - Target 12.5

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 58 communities as of March 31, 2018</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of First Nation communities with improved infrastructure (i.e. landfills and/or transfer stations upgraded or constructed)</p> <p>Target 209 communities as of March 31, 2023</p>	<p>As of March 31, 2022, 205 First Nation communities have improved waste management infrastructure. This includes 133 completed projects, with the remainder ongoing.</p>
<p>Starting point 0 communities as of April 1, 2016</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of First Nation communities with diversion programs (e.g. recycling, composting, waste reduction, etc.)</p> <p>Target 147 communities as of March 31, 2023</p>	<p>As of March 31, 2022, 403 First Nation communities had a diversion program.</p> <p>Of these, 250 communities divert Household Hazardous Waste, and an additional 153 communities divert some other sort of material (e.g., paper, plastics, composting, etc).</p>
<p>Starting point 1.4% as of March 31, 2018</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of First Nation communities with adequate solid waste management systems</p> <p>Target 40% as of March 31, 2023</p>	<p>As of March 31, 2022, 34.6% of First Nation communities had adequate solid waste management systems.</p> <p>The methodology for calculating this indicator was adjusted in 2021-22. A number of communities were added to the calculation, resulting in an apparent drop in results. These communities were not included in past efforts to calculate the indicator results, but are now being counted against the total number of communities.</p> <p>Kanesatake is a Mohawk settlement on the shore of the Lake of Two Mountains in southwestern Quebec at the confluence of the Ottawa and Saint Lawrence rivers and about 48 km west of Montreal. They were some of the first to apply for the Initiative in 2016 and have received funding from ISC to complete various projects including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circuit Rider Program Development • Solid Waste Management Training Events • Green Patrol – First Nations of Quebec and Labrador Youth Network • Waste Management Regional Advisory Committee • Equipment Purchase and Rentals

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility, Design & Construction of new Ecocentre • Clean-up of Waste within community <p>The First Nations Waste Management Initiative has seen great success in supporting communities across the country to undertake new waste diversion programs like recycling and composting. These efforts reduce the amount of waste going to landfill, thus lengthening the lifespan of these facilities.</p> <p>While communities have had opportunities to access the First Nations Waste Management Initiative since 2016, there still remains a significant challenge in bringing some communities up to the waste management standards of comparable municipalities. Remote access, past substandard waste disposal, and lack of available services are still challenges that communities face.</p>
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b. **Corresponding departmental actions:** Through the First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF), provide funding to First Nations on reserves for infrastructure projects, such as planning and skills development, energy systems and structural mitigation.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with infrastructure projects that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and that are tailored to the needs of the community, comparable to off reserve communities.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 - Target 9.4; SDG 11; SDG 13 - Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 595 completed projects as of September 30, 2020</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of completed other community infrastructure projects</p> <p>Target 1,725 by March 2028</p>	<p>The performance indicator, target and starting point have been revised for 2022-23 to reflect the completion of community infrastructure projects and will be reported at that time. The original strategy tabled in 2020 measured the allocation of funding through the First Nations Infrastructure Fund.</p> <p>As of March 31, 2022, a total of 869 projects were completed. Of these 75 projects support the reduction of GHGs.</p>

- c. **Corresponding departmental actions:** Through the Lands and Economic Development Services Program and budget investments, provide funding to First Nations for land use planning towards building healthy and sustainable communities.²⁸

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Key departmental actions will support First Nations with climate resilient and energy efficient infrastructure projects in part through land use planning that also promotes environmental quality, culture, economic development, and community health and wellbeing.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 9 - Target 9.1; SDG 11 - Target 11.3, Target 11.4, Target 11.7, Target 11.A, Target 11.B; SDG 13 - Target 13.2

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Performance indicator Number of land use plans developed by First Nations</p> <p>Target 70 new land use plans developed by March 31, 2023</p>	<p>In 2021-22, 10 Land Use Plans were completed, with a further 69 in development. This brings the total to 156 completed Land Use Plans.</p>

²⁸ The departmental action has been updated for 2022-23 to expand on the activities included in the funding for First Nations communities.

Context: Clean Energy

ISC seeks to ensure that all Canadians have access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy by working with First Nations communities, provincial and territorial governments, Indigenous organizations and other federal departments to plan and support the implementation of projects that reduce dependence on diesel-powered electricity on reserve.



Clean Energy: All Canadians have access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy

FSDS Target: By 2030, 90% and in the long term, 100% of Canada’s electricity is generated from renewable and non-emitting sources

FSDS contributing actions: Promote collaboration and work with partners on clean energy infrastructure

Corresponding departmental actions: Provide direct funding support to First Nations communities to plan and implement projects that reduce dependence on diesel-powered electricity on reserve and work with partner government departments, such as Natural Resources Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada, to ensure a national approach²⁹

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Working with First Nation communities and other governments to reduce dependence on diesel-powered electricity on reserve, and continuing to support First Nations-led efforts to implement renewable electricity options (such as solar, hydro and wind) will promote greater use of clean energy infrastructure.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 7- Target 7.2

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
Starting point 40 communities as of March 31, 2017	As of March 31, 2022, 37 First Nation communities located on reserves relied on ISC-funded diesel for electricity generation.
Performance indicator Number of First Nation communities located on reserves that rely on ISC-funded diesel for electricity generation	During the third quarter of 2021–22, the Ahtaapq Creek Hydropower facility project construction phase had been substantially completed

²⁹ The corresponding action has been updated for 2022-23 to include ongoing work with partners to ensure a national approach.

Target

At most 24 communities as of March 31, 2025

and the facility was generating power for the Hesquiaht First Nation community in British Columbia.

Budget 2017 and three off-cycle budget proposals are part of a larger \$1.5 billion announcement to support the Northern Ontario Grid Connection Project (also known as the Wataynikaneyap Transmission Project) led by Wataynikaneyap Power to connect 16 First Nations, eliminate dependence on costly diesel fuel, and contribute to improved health, socio-economic and environmental conditions and decreased federal costs over the long term.

Context: Clean Drinking Water

ISC has implemented an action plan aimed at eliminating all long-term drinking water advisories affecting on-reserve public First Nations drinking water systems financially supported by ISC.³⁰ As long-term drinking water advisories are continually lifted, First Nations will have improved access to safe and sustainable drinking water. Capital investments result in a newer and upgraded stock of water assets on reserve that can be more easily operated and maintained and contribute to meeting the priority of improving essential physical infrastructure for First Nations communities. Through investments in facility operation and maintenance, and operator training, First Nations are able to manage water and wastewater assets and ensure ongoing drinking water safety for community members.



Clean Drinking Water: All Canadians have access to safe drinking water and, in particular, the significant challenges Indigenous communities face are addressed

1. FSDS Target: All of the long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve are to be resolved³¹

FSDS contributing actions: Work with partners on drinking water quality

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Provide funding and advice to First Nations communities on the planning, procurement, design, construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance of water and wastewater systems.
- Assist First Nations in identifying infrastructure needs and submitting capital projects proposals.³²

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Funding and technical support will enable delivery of drinking water and wastewater services in First Nations communities to ensure that First Nations public drinking water and wastewater systems financially supported by ISC meet established standards.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 3 - Target 3.9; SDG 6 - Target 6.1, Target 6.3, Target 6.5, Target 6.B

³⁰ The COVID-19 pandemic and other delays typical to infrastructure projects have had a significant impact on project schedules. The Department remains committed to ensuring that all long-term drinking water advisories are lifted and continues to actively work with First Nation communities to achieve this goal.

³¹ ISC remains committed to ensuring that all long-term drinking water advisories are lifted and continues to actively work with First Nation communities to achieve this goal. Between 2022 and 2026, the department will continue to report on an annual basis to Canadians on access to clean drinking water in First Nations communities through Indigenous Services Canada's departmental website as data becomes available. The target was originally published as "By March 31, 2021, all of the long-term drinking water advisories on public systems on reserve are to be resolved".

³² The departmental action has been revised to remove contextual information regarding the function of the Strategic Water Management Team and its ongoing coordination role.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 27% of on-reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2011</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of on-reserve public drinking water systems financially supported by ISC that have low risk ratings</p> <p>Target 68% of on reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2026³³</p>	<p>As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21 and delayed in 2021-22. Updated data for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is not yet available.</p>
<p>Starting point 35% of on-reserve public wastewater systems as of March 31, 2011</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of on-reserve public wastewater systems financially supported by ISC that have low-risk ratings</p> <p>Target 68% of on reserve public wastewater systems as of March 31, 2026³⁴</p>	<p>As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21 and delayed in 2021-22. Updated data for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is not yet available.</p>
<p>Starting point 105 long-term drinking water advisories as of November 2015</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of long-term drinking water advisories affecting on-reserve public water systems financially supported by ISC</p> <p>Target 0 long-term drinking water advisories³⁵</p>	<p>Since November 2015, and as of March 31 2022, 131 long-term drinking water advisories for public systems on reserve have been lifted by First Nations with support from Indigenous Services Canada, and 34 long-term drinking water advisories remain in effect in 29 communities.</p>

³³ In 2022-23, the target was updated to 68% by March 2026. The original strategy published in 2020 stated 65% by March 2021.

³⁴ In 2022-23, the target was updated to 68% by March 2026. The original strategy published in 2020 stated 65% by March 2021.

³⁵ In 2022-23, the target was updated to reflect ISC's commitment to ensuring all long-term drinking water advisories are lifted.

<p>Starting point 51% of on-reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2011</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of on-reserve public drinking water systems financially supported by ISC that have primary operators certified to the level of the drinking water system</p> <p>Target 78% of on reserve public drinking water systems as of March 31, 2026³⁶</p>	<p>As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21 and delayed in 2021-22. Updated data for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is not yet available.</p>
<p>Starting point 42% of on-reserve wastewater systems as of March 31, 2011</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of on-reserve public wastewater systems financially supported by ISC that have primary operators certified to the level of the wastewater system</p> <p>Target 65% of on reserve wastewater systems as of March 31, 2026³⁷</p>	<p>As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, Annual Performance Inspections were cancelled in 2020-21 and delayed in 2021-22. Updated data for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is not yet available.</p>

2. FSDS Target: Actions supporting the Goal: Clean Drinking Water

[This section is for actions that support the Clean Drinking Water Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]

FSDS contributing actions: Work with partners on drinking water quality

Corresponding departmental actions:

- Support all First Nations communities in ensuring they have ongoing access to a trained Community Based Drinking Water Quality Monitor or an Environmental Public Health Officer to sample and test the drinking water for potential bacteriological contamination.
- Support First Nations communities in on-going monitoring of drinking water quality in order to minimize potential negative health impacts.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** ISC works together with First Nations communities and provides funding to Chiefs and Councils for drinking water monitoring through its

³⁶ In 2022-23, the target was updated. The original strategy published in 2020 stated 70% by March 2021.

³⁷ In 2022-23, the target was updated. The original strategy published in 2020 stated 60% by March 2021.

Community-Based Water Monitor program. By working with First Nations communities to ensure they have the technical support and expertise required to monitor drinking water quality, potential concerns can be identified and the appropriate recommendation can be provided to the Chief and Council of the First Nation community for action. These recommendations can include issuing a drinking water advisory.

ISC works directly with First Nations to assist communities in monitoring drinking water quality, which includes providing advice and guidance about drinking water safety and wastewater disposal, and reviewing infrastructure project proposals from a public health perspective. These measures contribute to an understanding of drinking water quality issues facing First Nation communities and their resolution.

- **UN SDG:** SDG 3 - Target 3.9; SDG 6 - Target 6.1, Target 6.5, Target 6.B

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 100% of First Nation communities as of March 31, 2009 (maintain percentage)</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of First Nation communities that have access to a Community-based Water Monitor or an Environmental Public Health Officer to sample and test drinking water quality at the tap</p> <p>Target 100% of First Nation communities as of March 31, 2022</p>	<p>Data for 2020-21 and 2021-22 is expected to be available in fall 2022 since program implementation, including reporting on data, were impacted by COVID-19 public health measures.</p>
<p>Starting point 75% of the recommended number of sampling weeks as of March 31, 2013</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of the recommended number of sampling weeks that public water systems in First Nations communities were monitored for bacteria</p> <p>Target 82% of the recommended number of sampling weeks as of March 31, 2022</p>	<p>The 2021-22 data will be available in Fall 2022. Program implementation, including reporting on data, has been impacted by COVID-19 public health measures.</p> <p>Data for 2020-21 became available and resulted in 70% of the recommended number of sampling weeks where public water systems in First Nation communities were monitored for bacteria.</p> <p>The average sampling frequency for 2020-21 is lower relative to the previous year (82% in 2019-20) due to the public health measures implemented during the reporting year. These measures restricted the ability for public water systems to be accessed and sampled. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on both normal, planned, and periodic drinking water activities because of restricted access to communities and travel restrictions. While all communities continued to have access to an Environmental Public Health Officer, it is expected that this</p>

	<p>would not have resulted in continued sampling and testing of drinking water quality at the tap. It is expected that sampling and testing by Community Based Water Monitors were also impacted due to limitations in access to sampling sites in some buildings.</p>
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Context: Sustainable Food

ISC contributes to creating a world-leading agricultural sector and food economy for the benefit of all Canadians by supporting the [Nutrition North Canada](#) program. Through the nutrition education initiatives component of this Program in encouraging healthier food choices, ISC aims to raise awareness of healthy eating and help develop skills in selecting and preparing healthy food in isolated communities.



Sustainable Food: Innovation and ingenuity contribute to a world-leading agricultural sector and food economy for the benefit of all Canadians

FSDS Target: Actions supporting the Goal: Sustainable Food

[This section is for actions that support the Sustainable Food Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]

FSDS contributing actions: Make healthier food choices easier

Corresponding departmental actions: Through the nutrition education component of the Nutrition North Canada program, encourage healthy food choices by increasing the knowledge of healthy eating and to develop skills in selecting and preparing healthy food.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** As part of the Nutrition North Canada Program, ISC provides funding to support the delivery of retail and community-based nutrition education initiatives to help promote a safe and accessible food supply in isolated communities, and strengthen retail-community partnerships.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 2 - Target 2.1; SDG 3 - Target 3.4

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting Point 93% of funding recipients promoted and offered nutrition education activities between April 1, 2017 and March 31, 2018³⁸</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of communities receiving Nutrition North Canada Program Nutrition Education Initiatives funding that are promoting nutrition education activities</p> <p>Target 100% of funding recipients are promoting and offering nutrition education activities as of March 31, 2021</p>	<p>98% of communities receiving Nutrition North Canada Program Nutrition Education Initiatives funding promoted and offered nutrition education activities between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2021.</p>

³⁸ The Starting Point was originally published as 93% in 2018-2019. This has been corrected as the Starting Point figure of 93% represents the percentage for 2017-2018.

Context: Safe and Healthy Communities

ISC works with Indigenous communities and organizations to ensure all First Nations, Inuit and Métis live in clean, sustainable communities that contribute to their health and well-being. ISC implements the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan to reduce risks to human and environmental health and safety by completing remediation and risk management activities at known high-priority federal contaminated sites. In addition, to address outdoor air pollutant emissions and harmful substances, ISC manages the Environmental Review Process to ensure that projects on reserve do not cause significant adverse environmental effects.



Safe and Healthy Communities: All Canadians live in clean, sustainable communities that contribute to their health and well-being

1. FSDS Target: By 2022, take risk management actions in a timely manner for 100% of substances found to be a risk to the environment or human health

FSDS contributing actions: Use legislation and regulations to address outdoor air pollutant emissions and harmful substances

- a. **Corresponding departmental actions:** Manage the Environmental Review Process (ERP) to ensure that projects on reserve do not cause significant adverse environmental effects.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Through the ERP, ISC ensures that proposed projects on reserve lands comply with all applicable environmental legislation and regulations and determines whether projects have the potential to result in significant adverse environmental effects. The ERP enables ISC to identify potential impacts of projects and their related activities, to what degree reductions of impacts may be achievable, and what types of mitigation may be required. The ERP helps identify potential emissions during project activities as well as mitigation measures that can be implemented to address and reduce issues related to air quality problems, such as the health and wellbeing of community members.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 6; SDG 11 - Target 11.6; SDG 14 - Target 14.1; SDG 15 - Target 15.9

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point ISC has the legislative requirement to conduct the ERP under the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i></p> <p>Performance indicator An indicator will be developed as part of the ongoing ERP revision process</p> <p>Target An indicator is developed by March 31, 2023³⁹</p>	<p>As of March 31, 2021, an indicator has not been developed.</p> <p>A revision of the environmental review process remains in progress. Once the review has been completed and the process operational procedures updated, an indicator will be developed in collaboration with the regional working group.</p>

- b. **Corresponding departmental actions:** In collaboration with Environment and Climate Change Canada, ISC works with First Nations to co-develop options to address environmental protection regulatory and capacity gaps.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Through a multi-phase engagement process with First Nations, ISC will co-develop options to address the environmental protection gap on reserve lands. Such options may include legislation that would better protect reserve land, air and water from pollutants and contamination.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 10 - Target 10.3; SDG 11 - Target 11.6

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 3 Indigenous representative organizations are funded for initial regional planning work as of March 31, 2020</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of Indigenous representative organizations engaged in the process to co-develop options to address the environmental protection gap on reserve lands</p> <p>Target</p>	<p>As of March 31, 2022, 8 First Nations representative organizations were participating in Phase 3 of the engagement process to co-develop options to address environmental protection gaps on-reserve.</p>

³⁹ The target has been revised to be developed by March 2023. The original strategy tabled in 2020 marked a date of March 2021.

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
At least 5 regional Indigenous representative organizations are engaged in the co-development process as of March 31, 2023	

2. FSDS Target: Actions supporting the Goal: Safe and Healthy Communities

[This section is for actions that support the Safe and Healthy Communities Goal but do not directly support a FSDS target]

i. FSDS contributing actions Provide information to inform action and decision making

Corresponding departmental actions: Provide funding to the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources to continue to support the *ClimateTelling* web portal, which was established to create awareness about climate change and the impacts on human health facing Indigenous communities in Canada.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** The *ClimateTelling* web portal provides resources and tools for Indigenous communities interested in undertaking climate change and health-related initiatives. It also provides a platform for sharing knowledge, expertise and experiences and supports collaboration between scholars, professionals and community advocates.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 3 - Target 3.9; SDG 13 - Target 13.3

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point Annual target; 100% of \$10K in funding as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage)</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of planned funding provided to the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources</p> <p>Target 100%</p>	100% of planned funding was provided to Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) to maintain the <i>ClimateTelling</i> website, including the posting of project summaries, and to support the successful facilitation of the First Nation Selection Committee meeting.

ii. **FSDS contributing actions:** Prevent environmental emergencies or mitigate their impacts

Corresponding departmental actions: Work with First Nations communities to identify and recommend action on potential public health risks that could adversely impact the health of community residents.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** As part of its prevention and control activities, ISC’s Environmental Public Health Program conducts investigations where there are suspected or confirmed foodborne/waterborne or vectorborne outbreaks. Environmental Public Health Officers focus on the elements of environmental risk that could pose health risks by working with First Nations Authorities and other public health workers in Regions and communities to address suspected or confirmed cases or outbreaks of communicable diseases.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 3 - Target 3.9

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point 0 cases and outbreaks as of March 31, 2016 (maintain)</p> <p>Performance indicator Number of confirmed water/foodborne disease cases and outbreaks</p> <p>Target 0 cases and outbreaks as of March 31, 2023</p>	<p>The data for 2021-22 is currently unavailable. It is expected to be available Fall 2022 since data is currently being reviewed by regional offices, as part of the approval process.</p> <p>Data for 2020-21 became available and resulted in 1 enteric related illness confirmed for 2020-21.</p>

iii. **FSDS contributing actions:** Demonstrate leadership on assessing and remediating contaminated sites

Corresponding departmental actions: Implement the Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan and complete remediation and risk management activities at known high priority federal contaminated sites.

Contribution by each departmental action to the FSDS goal and target:

- **FSDS:** Contaminated sites are managed to reduce risk to human and environmental health and safety.
- **UN SDG:** SDG 3 - Target 3.9; SDG 6 – Target 6.3; SDG 12 - Target 12.4

Starting point(s) Performance indicator(s) Target(s)	2021-22 Results Achieved
<p>Starting point Annual target; at 41% of high-risk contaminated sites as of March 31, 2020 (maintain percentage as additional sites are identified)</p> <p>Performance indicator Percentage of high-risk contaminated sites on reserve where clean-up or containment is occurring to reduce risk</p> <p>Target 41%</p>	<p>34.9% of high-risk contaminated sites on reserve in 2021-22 underwent clean-up or containment to reduce risk.</p> <p>In 2021-22, the Contaminated Sites on Reserve (CSOR) Program supported remediation efforts at 65 of the 186 open Class 1 (high-risk) sites.</p> <p>Due to a recent change to Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan (FCSAP) eligibility guidelines, the CSOR Program was unable to contribute to the remediation of 41% of high-risk contaminated sites. As of April 2020, to address a need for greater efficiency and flexibility, FCSAP authorized lower Class 2 and Class 3 sites as eligible for expenditures. This expansion of eligibility lead to a greater number of Class 2 and 3 sites being remediated, reducing the percentage in the indicator. Given this change in funding eligibility, the Program is evaluating the creation of an alternative indicator to more accurately capture the full impact of the program.</p>

4. Report on integrating sustainable development

Indigenous Services Canada *will continue to ensure that its decision-making process includes consideration of FSDS goals and targets through its strategic environmental assessment (SEA) process. A SEA for a policy, plan or program proposal includes an analysis of the impacts of the given proposal on the environment, including on relevant FSDS goals and targets.*

Public statements on the results of Indigenous Services Canada's assessments are made public when an initiative that has undergone a detailed SEA ([see here](#)). The purpose of the public statement is to demonstrate that the environmental effects, including the impacts on achieving the FSDS goals and targets, of the approved policy, plan or program have been considered during proposal development and decision-making.