

Federal Commitments to Freshwater: Appendices
Sustainable Development Strategies 1997

Table 1 summarises water-related commitments as presented in the first round of departmental Sustainable Development Strategies (SDS) tabled in 1997. The table is organized in 3 parts according to the type of water-related commitments:

- **Part 1** of the table comprises departments/agencies which established water-related commitments not only in the area of water conservation and wastewater management as part of government efforts to green its own operations, but also commitments related to broader range of water issues pertinent to their departmental mandates
- **Part 2** - departments/agencies which established water-related commitments only in the area of water conservation and wastewater management as part of greening government operations efforts
- **Part 3** - departments/agencies which did not present any water-related commitments in their SDSs from 1997.

Legend to the classification of the commitments:

I – internal departmental commitments (greening operations)

E – external commitment (beyond departmental operations)

Additionally, the **external commitments** are divided into the five categories used by the Framework document developed by the Interdepartmental Water ADMs Committee (IWAC):

- Sustainable use and Economy – **S**
- Hazards and Environmental Prediction – **P**
- Ecosystem Health – **E**
- Global Dimension – **G**
- Human Health – **H**

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TABLE 1

1. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH MADE COMMITMENTS RELATED TO BROAD RANGE OF WATER ISSUES (EXTERNAL COMMITMENTS)				
DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS / TARGETS / ACTIONS	CLASSIFI CATION
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	I. Increasing understanding.	1. Enhance the department's capacity to provide appropriate information to encourage integration of environmental factors into sectoral and departmental decision-making.	A. Develop an integrated economic–environmental modeling system to assess and predict impacts of policies and production decisions on water, soil, and climate change (1997-1998).	E/P
	II. Promoting environmental and resource stewardship.	1. Develop mechanisms to encourage adoption within the agriculture and agri-food sector of practices that enhance multiple-use benefits and stewardship of natural resources.	A. Work with sectoral partners to analyse and report on (1998–99): a. The linkages between agricultural practices and water resources; b. Best management practices to improve on-farm and off-farm water quality and water use efficiency.	E/S E/S
			B. Work with sectoral and provincial partners to improve water quality and reduce land degradation in the Prairies by (ongoing): a. Helping to develop and implement water supply and conservation plans; b. Planning and developing water supplies for domestic, industrial, and irrigation purposes; c. Conducting demonstrations and field days, and producing fact sheets on sustainable land use and management practices, and issues of water quality and quantity. C. Work with sectoral partners to implement AAFC's Action Plan for Biodiversity, including actions as developing major systematic treatments, identification guides and taxonomic catalogues on bioindicators of soil and water quality , aquatic plants. (1998-99)	E/S E/S E/S E/E
III. Developing innovations and solutions.	1. Through R&D, increase the availability to industry of systems and technologies to address on- and off-farm environmental effects of agricultural activities. 2. Identify areas at most environmental risk.	A. Continue to collaborate with provinces, universities, and industry to improve water quality and the efficiency of water use through the development of better crop and livestock management practices (ongoing).	E/S	
		A. Provide information and interpretations on the location, quantity, and quality of land and water resources for agriculture (ex. risk map of southern Ontario showing areas that are vulnerable to impact on water quality resulting from agriculture) (ongoing); B. Determine the yield capability and the vulnerability to contamination of specific prairie water resource systems (e.g., aquifer studies, hydrological basin studies) (ongoing); C. Provide farmers, policy makers, and agri-business with information to assess the most appropriate use of land and water resources (ongoing).	E/S E/S E/S	

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Canadian Heritage¹	I. Protect and preserve Canada's natural heritage.	1. Provide leadership in the cooperative stewardship of heritage.	A. Maintain the lead role in the Canadian Heritage Rivers (CHRS) Program – continue to provide assistance for studies to designate Canadian Heritage Rivers, secretariat support for Canadian Heritage Rivers Board .	E/E
	II. Demonstrate exemplary environmental management through Parks Canada operations.	1. Reduce and prevent pollution from facilities and lands; 2. Minimise waste of resources and materials.	A. Ensure that all facilities releasing wastewater conform to Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) guidelines regarding the effluent quality and the treatment of wastewater in federal establishments – monitor effluent quality and upgrade facilities if necessary; A. Reduce the quantity of water used and subsequently the amount of wastewater treated – adopt water saving technologies, awareness of water saving practices.	I I
Canadian International Development Agency	I. Support efforts to provide water and sanitation through development assistance	1. Improved access, quality and reliability of potable water and sanitation services.	Note: In its 1997 SDS, Canadian International Development Agency did not establish specific target regarding water and sanitation.	E/G
Environment Canada	I. Strengthen EC's ability to meet SD goals.	1. In managing toxics, enhance EC's capacity to employ science, socio-economic analysis and market-based approaches.	A. Fifty Canadian environmental quality guidelines for water for toxic substances of national concern (1998).	E/E
	II. Give Canadians the tools they need to make sound decisions in a changing environment.	1. Contribute to the competitiveness of Canadian businesses in the global market; 2. Predict a wider variety of environmental parameters on various time scales.	A. Pilot project for forecasts of water levels and quantity (1997). A. Combine meteorological and hydrological expertise to provide predictions for water levels in basins to minimize flood danger while maximizing the potential of water reservoirs.	E/P E/P
	III. Set a good example in the greening of government operations.	1. Lead by example in implementing sound environmental management; 2. Work with other government departments to share best practices in green government operations.	A. Seventy-five percent reduction of water use (1998). A. Create partnerships to close regulatory gaps in environmental protection within the federal house including the area of wastewater discharges .	I I
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	I. Understanding our oceans and freshwater ecosystems.	1. Acquire, apply and communicate knowledge on Canada's oceans and freshwater resources.	A. Provide more reliable scientific basis for conserving freshwater habitats and fishery resources; B. Communicate freshwater environment knowledge to clients, partners, stakeholders and the public.	E/E E/P
	II. Managing and protecting our fisheries resources, maritime environment and aquatic resources.	1. Achieve an integrated coherent approach to the management of the freshwater and marine environment.	A. Plan and execute ecosystem-wide freshwater research projects using multidisciplinary teams.	E/E

¹ At the time of the tabling the first SDS, Parks Canada was not a separate agency, therefore, the SDS of the Department of Canadian Heritage presented SD priorities for both entities.

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	III. Maintaining maritime safety.	1. Improve safety in the marine and freshwater environments.	A. Modernize and simplify the legislative and regulatory framework of the Canadian Coast Guard by amending the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> to enhance maritime safety and environmental protection , and public right to navigation. B. Develop aerial surveillance program to deter operational discharges from vessels in Canadian waters.	E/S E/P
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	I. Cooperative international action on issues of global concern.	1. Development of instruments and mechanisms to ensure sustainable management of renewable and non-renewable resources.	A. Promote better international coordination of freshwater issues , particularly in developing countries, addressing quality and access concerns.	E/G
	II. Greening departmental operations.	1. Adoption and implementation of environmental protection principles and practices in managing departmental facilities.	A. Adopt and implement the Government's Best Practices Guidelines on the conservation of water.	I
Health Canada	I. Promoting and supporting population health.	1. Support healthy child and youth development.	A. In accordance with the 1997 Declaration of the Environment Leaders of the Eight on Children's Environmental Health, implement actions on protecting children's health with respect to microbiologically safe drinking water.	E/H
	II. Identifying and reducing health risks from the environment	1. Control of toxic substances in the environment.	A. Implement risk reduction or prevention strategies for approximately 50 substances by 2001 (e.g., additional drinking water quality guidelines).	E/H
		2. Environmentally related disease surveillance and control.	A. Continue and enhance the collection and analyse of environmental data on municipal drinking water treatment ; B. Enhance departmental advocacy on behalf of First Nations and Inuit communities to increase their access to potable water.	E/H E/H
III. Integrate SD into departmental physical operations.	1. Implement a systematic approach to managing the environmental aspects of departmental physical operations;	A. Incorporate existing environmental practices into a department-wide environmental management system on the basis of the ISO standards by 1999-2000: address wastewater discharge, water conservation.	I	
	2. Reduce environmental impacts in the operation of departmental facilities;	A. Reduce the water consumption in departmental custodial laboratories and hospitals ; B. Meet all applicable municipal, provincial/territorial standards for wastewater discharge from all major departmental facilities by 1998-1999.	I I	
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	Canada's North I. Facilitating and maintaining effective partnerships.	1. Strengthen partnerships with OGD, northern government, regional boards, Aboriginal organisations to promote SD.	A. New, effective resource systems in the N.W.T. – establish Nunavut Water Board, Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, Gwich'in Land and Water Board, Sahtu Land and Water Board.	E/S

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	II. Maintaining and supporting healthy environments.	1. Ensure that INAC's (DIAND at the time of the preparation of the SDS 1997) residual regulatory activities complement the activities of resource management boards and councils.	A. Rigorous water inspections and compliance system – undertake priority inspections for water licences; B. Management of aquatic ecosystems to conserve and protect water resources: a. Control of point sources of water pollution and transboundary water pollution; b. Help to implement the Mackenzie River Basin Transboundary Waters Master Agreement; c. Review periodically and modify water quality and quantity monitoring networks; d. Implement the government response to the Northern River Basins Study Board recommendations; C. Effective management of non-renewable resource exploration and development- continue water monitoring.	E/S E/E E/G E/G E/P E/S E/P
	Indian and Inuit Affairs Program I. Increasing community capacity for involvement in the management of natural resources.	1. Resolve conflicts between expressed needs and legislative barriers for economic development.	A. Find ways to support First Nation and Inuit priorities where there are conflicts such as yielding some forest rights to protect vital water resource.	E/S
	Internal Operations I. Putting our own house in order.	1. Water conservation.	A. Determine water consumption and management status – review water use by September 30, 1998; B. Promote water conservation – develop awareness program to encourage employees to conserve water by March 31, 1998; C. Determine the feasibility of installing water-saving devices and low-use equipment, and develop action plan for DIAND (INAC) properties by December 31, 1998.	I I I
Natural Resources Canada	I. Minimizing the impacts of natural resource development and use on the environment and the safety of Canadians.	1. Mitigating and adapting to climate change: - research on groundwater to determine the impact of lower water tables.	Note: In the SDS form 1997, NRCan did not establish a target for groundwater research in particular.	E/P
	II. Putting our house in order.	1. Waste management and reduction; 2. Efficient use of water and energy	A. NRCan will survey one laboratory facility per year for wastewater compliance. A. Reduce water consumption by 30 per cent over 1994-95 levels, by 2000.	I I
2. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH MADE COMMITMENTS ONLY IN THE AREA OF WATER CONSERVATION AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AS PART OF GREENING GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS EFFORTS (INTERNAL COMMITMENTS)				
Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	I. Reduce the environmental impact of operations in support of SD objectives.	1. Resource conservation - promote the efficient use of water resources for economic and environmental benefit.	Note: In its SDS from 1997, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency did not establish specific targets regarding efficient use of water.	I
Citizenship and	I. Greening operations.	1. Water conservation – conserving water and improving the quality of water discharged into the	Note: IN its SDS from 1997, Citizenship and Immigration Canada did not establish specific targets regarding water conservation.	I

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Immigration Canada		environment.		
Correctional Service Canada (CSC tabled SDS voluntarily)	I. Sustain and enhance the quality of fresh surface and groundwater. (based on the strategy for the penitentiary-based operations, excluding Corcan)	1. Use as little potable water as possible; 2. Reuse wastewater , use untreated well water, rainwater, and water from lakes and rivers as sources of utility water where this is safe and economical; 3. Where wastewater is treated in CSC's plants, clean it to a standard acceptable for a utility water supply system , and eventually to a tertiary standard.	A. Reduce potable water use to 400 litres/day/occupant in institutions without separate system for utility water supply (by April 2000); B. Modify design guidelines to target potable water use level less than 250 litres/day/occupant in new and renovated institutions (by April 2000). A. Meet provincial standards for secondary treatment at all CSC sewage treatment plants (by April 2000).	
Industry Canada	I. Stewardship and Management.	1. Greening of operations – water conservation.	A. Reduced use of water.	
Justice Canada	I. Improve the department's physical stewardship.	1. Decrease effluent.	A. Reduce effluent output by 30% from 1997 levels by end of 1999: a. Install low-flow faucets to minimize water discharge to sewer systems; b. Segregate grey water from HVAC systems for storm sewer disposal or irrigation; c. Where appropriate, hook-up roof drains to storm sewers rather than sanitary sewers; d. Specify environmentally friendly "green" faucets for new construction and renovations.	
National Defence	I. Pollution prevention opportunities are maximized.	1. Consumption of resources is minimized; 2. Effluents from defence activities and facilities meet applicable standards.	A. Treated water consumption in infrastructure is reduced by 20% from 1989-1990 levels by 2001: a. Design new facilities/retrofits for low water use (e.g., low use fixtures); b. Monitor treated water use on an ongoing basis; c. Install water meters where appropriate; d. Reuse water where practical; e. Maintain water distribution systems and fixtures to minimize water loss. A. Sewage treatment plant and storm sewer discharges are compatible with applicable standards by 2000: a. Complete the Sewage Treatment Plant Optimization Program ; b. Monitor sewage plant effluent quality on a regular basis; c. Conduct a risk assessment of storm sewer effluents ; d. Monitor and manage high-risk storm sewer effluents.	

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Public Works and Government Services Canada	I. Contributing to the efficient use of water as a renewable resource in federal facilities.	1. Work with tenants to promote water conservation practices in their daily activities; 2. Reduce water consumption as the office space inventory is reduced due to government downsizing.	Note: Specific water-related targets were not presented in PWGSC's SDS from 1997.	I
	II. Contributing to a proactive federal program of pollution prevention.	1. Ensure that privately owned wastewater systems serving Crown-owned facilities are constructed and managed in compliance with applicable regulations.	Note: Specific water-related targets were not presented in PWGSC's SDS from 1997.	I
	III. Contributing to protection of natural areas and conservation of biodiversity through management of freshwater activities .	1. Revise the <i>National Master Specifications</i> to incorporate environmental considerations to reflect federal standards related to the conservation of water .	Note: Specific water-related targets were not presented in PWGSC's SDS from 1997.	I
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP tabled SDS voluntarily)	I. Reduce water consumption.	1. Reduce water consumption in RCMP owned facilities.	A. Encourage the replacement of existing water fixtures with water conserving fixtures in owned and leased facilities;	I
			B. Identify and audit six Force owned facilities for water consumption ;	I
			C. Develop specifications on water conserving devices for the property management manual.	I
			D. Examine the possibility of installing grey water holding tanks for landscaping and car washing.	I
Transport Canada	I. Resource use Note: TC identified areas of responsibilities instead of goals.	1. Water reduction .	A. Reduce water consumption by 5% from base year 1997 to 2000.	I
	II. Water	1. Develop monitoring program for all facilities.	A. By year 2000.	I
Veterans Affairs Canada	I. Integrate sustainable development into decision-making processes and the organizational culture of the Veterans Affairs Portfolio.	1. Ensure responsible stewardship of the environment in business functions; 2. Develop environmental management system (EMS); 3. Reduce environmental impacts.	A. Include environmental quality assurance specifications in any lease conditions - as a tenant, require that leased facilities are capable of meeting the Department's physical requirements for environmentally responsible management of water .	I
			A. Create the EMS Procedural Guide and ensure adequate records management of EMS documentation - include procedural guidance on water .	I
			B. Establish mechanisms to measure more accurately Veterans Affairs Canada environmental impacts of operations - install water and electrical meters where feasible by 1999 - 2000.	I
			A. Implement best management practices to reduce water usage : a. Establish more effective measures to quantify water consumption ; b. Post at least four water conservation best practices on EMS intranet web page by 1999 - 2000; c. Work with PWGSC to help reduce water usage by 15% over the next three years , in	I

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federally owned buildings where Veterans Affairs Canada is a 20% or greater tenant.

3. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH DID NOT MAKE ANY WATER-RELATED COMMITMENTS

- Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency** (CEAA tabled SDS voluntarily)
- Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency**
- Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec**
- Finance Canada**
- Human Resources Development Canada**
- Office of the Auditor General** (OAG tabled SDS voluntarily)
- Solicitor General Canada**
- Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat**
- Western Economic Diversification**

Source: Based on departmental Sustainable Development Strategies from 1997.

Table 2 summarises water-related commitments as presented in the second round of departmental Sustainable Development Strategies (SDS) tabled in 2001. The table is organized in 3 parts according to the type of water-related commitments:

- **Part 1** of the table comprises departments which established water-related commitments not only in the area of water conservation and wastewater management as part of government efforts to green its own operations, but also commitments related to broader range of water issues pertinent to their departmental mandates
- **Part 2** - departments/agencies which established water-related commitments only in the area of water conservation and wastewater management as part of greening government operations efforts
- **Part 3** - departments/agencies which did not present any water-related commitments in their SDSs from 2001.

Legend to the classification of the commitments:

I – internal departmental commitments (greening operations)

E – external commitment (beyond departmental operations)

Additionally, the **external commitments** are divided into the five categories used by the Framework document developed by the Interdepartmental Water ADMs Committee (IWAC):

- Sustainable use and Economy – **S**
- Hazards and Environmental Prediction – **P**
- Ecosystem Health – **E**
- Global Dimension – **G**
- Human Health – **H**

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TABLE 2

1. DEPARTMENTS WHICH MADE COMMITMENTS RELATED TO BROAD RANGE OF WATER ISSUES (EXTERNAL COMMITMENTS)				
DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS/TARGETS/ACTIONS	CLASSIFI CATION
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	I. Environmental sustainability of our natural resources.	1. Improve the health of our water.	A. Work with the sector and other stakeholders, targeting areas of intensive crop and live-stock production, to enhance the sector's capacity to reduce the risk of water contamination by manure or nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorus), and to enhance the capacity of primary agriculture and agri-food processing to manage water resources and achieve more efficient water use:	E/S
			a. Decrease in the proportion of farmland at intermediate and high risk of water contamination by nitrogen and phosphorus in susceptible areas (by 2006);	E/S
			b. Increasing trend in the adoption of best practices for water use by farms and food-processing facilities (by 2006).	E/S
			B. Conduct research and development activities related to improving water quality and water management, and to increasing our understanding of factors affecting water quality and availability:	E/P
			a. Undertake or fund research projects related to water quality, sustainable nutrient management, and sustainable irrigation , to increase the understanding of factors affecting water quality and availability (ongoing).	E/P
			C. Engage in education and awareness activities to promote best practices to optimize production and minimize negative effects on the environment:	
			a. Undertake or fund initiatives, including education and awareness activities, to increase the adoption by producers of best practices or technologies that conserve the water resource (ongoing).	E/S
			D. Evaluate policy options that could improve public access to good-quality, secure water supplies:	E/S
			a. Identify, analyze, evaluate, and implement policy options that could enhance the sector's capacity to manage water resources (ongoing).	E/S
	II. Sustainable development integrated into departmental policies, programs and operations – greening operations.	1. Improve water and wastewater management.	A. Incorporate within departmental water-management operations the following best practices:	I
			a. Identify water saving opportunities – conduct water and wastewater audits at AAFC's major facilities (by March 31, 2005);	I
			b. Develop and implement water conservation plans and optimize water efficiency - water and wastewater reduction plans for each identified facility (by March 31, 2006);	I
			c. Consider water-efficient equipment for future purchases, to reduce water use;	I
			d. Use grey water for landscaping and irrigation when feasible.	I

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Environment Canada	I. The capacity of Canadian institutions and individuals to make decisions that support SD is enhanced through the development and sharing of new knowledge and tools.	1. Knowledge and awareness of short term weather hazards and longer term changes in environmental conditions is improved.	A. Make data on weather, climate, and water quantity more accessible to industry and other users.	E/P
	II. Market signals are gradually shifted so they accurately reflect the value of Canada's natural capital such as water , air, nature and wetlands.	1. Market-based incentives and economic instruments are developed and increasingly implemented in coming years.	Note: Specific targets to achieve this objective were not presented in EC's SDS from 2001.	E/S
	III. Environment Canada provides a model to others by reducing the environmental impact of its operations.	1. Environment Canada's EMS is integrated into Environment Canada's operations and Management Framework.	A. Implement action plans and commence annual reporting on six aspects of EC's EMS, including water management (by March 31, 2003).	I
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	I. Sustainable use of marine and freshwater resources and ecosystems through new forms of governance and shared stewardship.	1. Collaborative, integrated approaches to management and use of marine and freshwater resources.	A. Improved stakeholder involvement in shared stewardship of estuarine, coastal and marine ecosystems and resources – for example, to develop a national policy framework for oceans governance. B. Increased stakeholder involvement in delivery of marine services – enhance Canadian Coast Guard's leadership and risk management role in the management and protection of navigable waterways; focus on modernizing the <i>Navigable Waters Protection Act</i> .	E/E E/S
	II. Better knowledge of the nature and use of marine and freshwater resources and ecosystems to support decision-making.	1. Better understanding and more timely scientific information and other knowledge to support decision-making.	A. Improved scientific research - develop an operational framework for incorporating ecosystem considerations within fisheries and oceans management (by end of 2002).	E/E
	III. Application of knowledge and new technologies to support the sustainable and safe use of marine and freshwater resources.	1. Using knowledge, information and new technologies to promote sustainable use of marine and freshwater resources.	A. More effective fisheries management strategies based on the precautionary approach.	E/S
	IV. Reduction of negative physical environmental impacts of departmental operations.	1. Departmental operations consistent with recognized Canadian and international environmental management standards.	A. Environmental performance baselines (ex. water/waste-water) established for major DFO facilities (by end of 2001).	I
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	I. Improve departmental mechanisms to ensure that SD is an operating premise at DFAIT.	1. Develop an environmental management system for physical operations in accordance with ISO 14000 standards.	A. Implement environmental management programs for eleven priority areas, including water management (by March 2003).	I

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	<p>II. Promote SD in the department's international activities.</p>	<p>1. Negotiate multilateral and bilateral agreements to promote the effective conservation and management of natural resources.</p>	<p>A. Complete passage of Bill C-15 (Amendments to the <i>International Boundary Waters Treaty Act</i>) that prohibits bulk removal of boundary waters out of their water basins, with principal effect on the Great Lakes (in 2001).</p>	<p>E/G</p>
		<p>2. Enhance effectiveness of the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), a principal source of multilateral funding to address climate change, biological diversity, ozone depletion and international water issues.</p>	<p>B. Work with other departments, the provinces, the U.S. federal and state governments and binational and regional organizations such as the International Joint Commission to:</p> <p>a. Develop basin-wide measures to address aquatic nuisance species, including the ballast water question;</p> <p>b. Implement the 1997 Binational Toxics Strategy to virtually eliminate the release of certain persistent toxics (although the water is the cleanest it has been in 50 years, challenges such as toxic substances remain);</p> <p>c. Ensure the future security of the ecosystem through national and bilateral measures to protect the quantity of water in the Great Lakes (40 million Canadians and Americans depend on the Great Lakes ecosystem).</p> <p>Note: Specific targets to achieve this objective were not presented in DFAIT's SDS from 2001.</p>	<p>E/E</p> <p>E/G</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/G</p>
<p>Health Canada</p>	<p>I. Helping to create healthy social and physical environments.</p>	<p>1. Use risk assessment/risk management approaches to identify and reduce the risks to population health and the environment.</p>	<p>A. Reduce risks from selected products and environmental hazards - assess the risks to health associated with the human/animal interface and water consumption in an area of high cattle density (by the end of March 2004).</p> <p>B. Develop and/or update selected health-based guidelines, standards, or objectives:</p> <p>a. Develop or update at least six drinking and recreational water quality guidelines, in collaboration with the provinces and territories (by the end of March 2004);</p> <p>b. Enhance our health risk assessments and risk management tools for evaluating and developing drinking water quality guidelines and recreational water quality guidelines, in partnership with provincial and territorial governments and other stakeholders (by the end of March 2004);</p> <p>c. Improve health-based performance standards for drinking water materials and consumer awareness of these materials, in partnership with governments, industries, standards organizations and the public (by the end of March 2004);</p> <p>d. Contribute to the development and maintenance of international drinking and recreational water quality guidelines, in partnership with WHO and other countries (by the end of March 2004).</p>	<p>E/H</p> <p>E/H</p> <p>E/H</p> <p>E/H</p> <p>E/G</p>

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	II. Minimizing the environmental and health effects of the department's physical operations and activities.	1. Adopt a pollution prevention approach in all departmental operations and emulate best practices for conservation efforts from the public and private sectors.	A. Increase water conservation and efficient wastewater management : a. Conduct water audits to investigate water saving initiatives at five Health Canada laboratories (by the end of March 2003); b. Develop water conservation strategies at all Health Canada owned and operated facilities connected to municipal waste water treatment plants (by the end of March 2004).	I I
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	Canada's North I. Healthy human and natural environment.	1. Land and resources are managed using holistic approaches.	A. Increased understanding of water quality and quantity in the North (ongoing): a. Maintain the baseline water-quantity monitoring programs in the three territories and carry out as necessary, water quality studies and monitoring - report on history and current trends (quality and quantity) of specific multiuse sub-basins in the Yukon (by March 2002); b. Develop and implement a water monitoring business plan for the N.W.T. and Nunavut and evaluate its performance.	E/P E/P E/S
	II. Sustainable utilization of northern natural resources.	1. Resolution of regulatory issues associated with the administration and control of natural resources and associated infrastructure (by 2003).	A. Develop resource management legislation for Nunavut - reintroduction of water and surface rights legislation.	E/S
	Indian and Inuit Affairs Program and Administration Program did not establish water-related commitments in INAC's SDS from 2001.			
Natural Resources Canada	I. Provide Canadians with information to make balanced decisions regarding natural resources.	1. Accessible, integrated knowledge.	A. Produce a National Groundwater Strategy outlining federal, provincial and territorial actions, including written agreements with departments and provinces (by 2002); B. Generate a unique national groundwater database that will be used to prepare the national synthesis of the main groundwater reservoirs in Canada (by 2003).	E/P E/P
	II. Provide Canadians with a department that is efficiently and effectively managed.	1. Continuous improvement; 2. SD in NRCan's operations.	A. Improve environmental, health and safety performance by measuring key characteristics of activities and operations and adjusting programs and methods, as needed, according to the results - conduct wastewater compliance evaluations at key NRCan research facilities (by 2003). B. Develop and implement a water conservation strategy for NRCan (by 2002).	I I
Transport Canada	I. Reducing pollution of water. Note: TC identified challenges instead of goals.	1. Improve the effectiveness of existing ocean discharge monitoring and inspection regimes in cooperation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and Environment Canada (by 2002-2003);	A. Follow-up on 100% of pollution reports and aerial sightings in Canadian waters (by 2001-2002); B. Conduct a study to examine Transport Canada's aerial surveillance regime in Atlantic waters (by 2002-2003); C. If deemed necessary based on above study, increase surveillance capacity in Atlantic Canadian waters (by 2002-2003).	E/P E/P E/P

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		<p>2. Work with the marine industry, other government departments and interested stakeholders, to develop new regulations and standards for ballast water management and other issues related to nuisance aquatic species (by 2002-2003);</p> <p>3. In cooperation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Canadian Coast Guard), explore whether implementing a performance standards program for environmentally sound ship operations, and incentives for green ship operations, would have positive impact on reducing pollution of water and air (by 2002-2003);</p> <p>4. Identify third party discharges of effluent and waste at Canadian ports (by 2001-2002).</p>	<p>A. Develop new regulations and standards for ballast water management in Canada (by 2002-2003).</p> <p>A. If deemed beneficial, implement a performance standards/incentives program for environmentally sound ship operations, in cooperation with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and other fee-charging organizations (by 2002-2003).</p> <p>A. Prepare an inventory of problematic sites for TC-owned ports, by reviewing existing audits and environmental baseline studies (by 2001-2002);</p> <p>B. Develop a monitoring framework for TC-owned ports that will include project identification, analysis and timelines for remediation (in 2002-2003).</p>	<p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p>
	II. Improving environmental management for Transport Canada operations and lands.	<p>1. Water monitoring;</p> <p>2. Water consumption.</p>	<p>A. Water monitoring at all facilities by year 2000 (that target was carried through the 1997 SDS and the work is still in progress).</p> <p>Note: As part of the targets established to achieve the water consumption objective, the target of 5% reduction in water consumption from base year 1997 to 2000 was cancelled – collection of water use data not cost-effective.</p>	<p>I</p> <p>I</p>

2. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH MADE COMMITMENTS ONLY IN THE AREA OF WATER CONSERVATION AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AS PART OF GREENING GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS EFFORTS (INTERNAL COMMITMENTS)

Canada Customs and Revenue Agency	I. Green operations to contribute to SD.	<p>1. Demonstrate leadership and commitment to SD by continuing to develop and implement an environmental management system that conforms with the ISO 14001 model;</p> <p>2. Meet or exceed federal environmental legislation and regulations, and implement best management practices for water management.</p>	<p>A. Develop environmental management programs (EMPs) for water quality and conservation (by March 31, 2002).</p> <p>A. Strengthen protocol for water quality management – CCRA-owned facilities using well water (by March 31, 2003);</p> <p>B. Develop and communicate best management practices for water conservation - CCRA-owned facilities (by March 31, 2002);</p> <p>C. Incorporate water conservation measures into major construction and renovation projects where feasible (commencing April 1, 2001).</p>	<p>I</p> <p>I</p> <p>I</p> <p>I</p>
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Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA tabled SDS voluntarily)	I. Support internal and external Agency activities in their contribution to sustainable development.	1. Increase the Agency's environmentally sustainable practices.	A. Implement action plans and annual reporting on the five elements of the Agency's Environmental Management System, including water conservation (by 2002).	
Correctional Service Canada (CSC tabled SDS voluntarily)	I. The integrity of the hydrosphere is protected.	1. CSC's contributions to water pollution are minimal. ²	A. Releases of leachate and runoff containing chemicals from contaminated sites are reduced 50% by March 2004; ³ B. Releases of effluent containing bacteria, fertilizers, and/or pesticides from farm operations are reduced 10% by March 2004; C. Releases of effluent from lands treated with pesticides are reduced 50% by March 2004; D. Releases of sewage from buildings to municipal systems where the sewage is not treated are reduced 20% by March 2004. ⁴	
	II. The availability of natural resources is maintained.	1. CSC's contribution to depletion of individual physical resources is minimal.	A. Use of water is reduced 20% by March 2004 (from 600 L/day/occupant to 480 L/day/occupant): a. Confirm the baseline of amounts of water being used ; b. Confirm practical alternatives for reducing water consumption , concentrating on processes where water may be wasted; c. Revise processes and/or install water-saving devices based on priorities of volume.	
Human Resources Development Canada	I. Green HRDC's internal operations.	1. Increase water and energy conservation in HRDC buildings.	A. Ensure that energy and water conservation awareness is integrated into the general environmental awareness program. The target is to reach: a. 10% of personnel by March 31, 2002; b. 35% of personnel by March 31, 2003.	
Industry Canada	Note: Industry Canada did not identify specific water-related goals in its SDS from 2001.	1. Improve the integration of sustainable development objectives into decision-making, including the development and delivery of departmental policies, plans and operations.	A. Enhancing implementation and operationalization of sustainable development: a. Improving SD training and awareness – distribution of water saving tips ; b. Greening operations - baseline studies of key environmental issues (e.g. water audits) will be undertaken every two years in custodial facilities, while cooperative agreements with PWGSC-led initiatives will be arranged for the leased facilities.	
National Defence	I. Protect human health and the environment.	1. Minimize the consumption of renewable and non-renewable resources;	A. Reduce treated water consumption by 3% by 31 March 2004 from 2000-2001: a. Monitor treated water use on an ongoing basis; b. Maintain water distribution systems ; c. Incorporate water saving methods in renovation and construction projects; d. Review industrial processes that use large volumes of treated water for water efficiency alternatives and implement preferred options.	

² For all targets, quantities of effluent considered to contain particular substances will be judged in relation to local background levels in receiving waters and the most stringent standards for release to such waters. (Source: CSC's SDS 2001)

³ These releases include materials that flow untreated or partly into receiving waters. They do not include releases of fully treated effluent from treatment plants that meets regulatory limits. (Source: CSC's SDS 2001)

⁴ These releases include materials that flow untreated or partly into receiving waters. They do not include routine releases of fully treated effluent from sewage treatment plants that meets regulatory limits. Existing regulatory compliance programs deal with this latter type of release. (Source: CSC's SDS 2001)

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		2. Minimize the sources for introducing pollutants into the natural environment.	A. Liquid effluents conform to applicable standards at point of discharge: a. Complete sewage treatment plants optimization plan by 31 March 2002; b. Issue national guidance on effluent monitoring by 31 March 2002 (Assistant Deputy Minister (Infrastructure & Environment)); c. Develop and implement an effluent monitoring plan for storm sewers ; d. Test discharges to municipal systems for conformance with local standards.	I I I I
Public Works and Government Services Canada	I. PWGSC will green its operations as a custodian and provider of facilities and office space to federal departments/agencies	1. Reduce water consumption.	A. Implement water conservation measures at all PWGSC Crown-owned facilities , when it is feasible and cost-effective to do so (reflects SDGO target) (by March 31, 2004). Continue implementation of water efficiency measures in the remaining inventory (assess, identify opportunities, develop work plans, budget and implement).	I
Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP tabled SDS voluntarily)	Note: RCMP did not identify specific water-related goals in its SDS from 2001.	1. Reduce water consumption and ensure water quality in RCMP owned facilities.	A. Reduce water consumption by 10% by March 31, 2003, from 2000 baseline: a. Audit all RCMP Category A buildings and implement water retrofits where feasible; b. Training and communication of water conservation initiatives. B. Regularly test well water and septic systems on RCMP property, and take appropriate action based on test results.	I I I I
3. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH DID NOT MAKE ANY WATER-RELATED COMMITMENTS				
<p>Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency Canadian Heritage Canadian International Development Agency Citizenship and Immigration Canada Economic Development Agency of Canada for the Regions of Quebec Finance Canada Justice Canada Office of the Auditor General (OAG tabled SDS voluntarily) Parks Canada Solicitor General Canada Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat Veterans Affairs Canada Western Economic Diversification</p>				

Source: Based on departmental Sustainable Development Strategies tabled in 2001.

Table 3 summarises water-related commitments as presented in the third round of departmental Sustainable Development Strategies (SDS) tabled in 2004. The table is organized in 3 parts according to the type of water-related commitments:

- **Part 1** of the table comprises departments/agencies which established water-related commitments not only in the area of water conservation and wastewater management as part of government efforts to green its own operations, but also commitments related to broader range of water issues pertinent to their departmental mandates;
- **Part 2** - departments/agencies which established water-related commitments only in the area of water conservation and wastewater management as part of greening government operations efforts;
- **Part 3** - departments/agencies which did not present any water-related commitments in their SDSs from 2004.

Legend to the classification of the commitments:

I – internal departmental commitments (greening operations)

E – external commitment (beyond departmental operations)

Additionally, the **external commitments** are divided into the five categories used by the Framework document developed by the Interdepartmental Water ADMs Committee (IWAC):

- Sustainable use and Economy – **S**
- Hazards and Environmental Prediction – **P**
- Ecosystem Health – **E**
- Global Dimension – **G**
- Human Health – **H**

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TABLE 3

1. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH MADE COMMITMENTS RELATED TO BROAD RANGE OF WATER ISSUES (EXTERNAL COMMITMENTS)				
DEPARTMENT/ AGENCY	GOALS	OBJECTIVES	OUTPUTS / TARGETS / ACTIONS	CLASSIFI CATION
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	I. Achieving environmental sustainability of the sector and progress in the areas of soil, water, air and biodiversity.	1. Improved stewardship by agricultural producers of the soil, water, air and biodiversity	<p>By 2008:</p> <p>A. Reduction in the risk of nitrogen water contamination from agriculture:</p> <p>a. Identify and understand activities by agriculture producers which negatively impact on water by measuring the impact of nutrients, all manures, other organic residues and pesticides;</p> <p>b. AAFC scientists will identify and assess state-of-the-art technologies in cooperation with the private sector to minimize the contamination of water;</p> <p>c. Provide financial assistance to producers to support appropriate livestock and cropping management practices within riparian areas, to mitigate the impact of agricultural contaminants (e.g. manure from livestock operations, pesticides from annual cropping) on water courses;</p>	<p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/S</p> <p>E/S</p>

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			<p>d. In cooperation with Health Canada, AAFC scientists will develop and implement more effective control mechanisms to reduce risks to human health (Water Quality Surveillance component).</p> <p>B. Reduction in the estimated average rate of water erosion on crop land:</p> <p>a. Support the use of trees and shrubs for non-forestry purposes by agriculture producers across Canada to achieve agricultural and environmental benefits related to water conservation;</p> <p>C. Completion of a basic environmental scan covering all farms to identify farms and/or agricultural regions posing significant risk to the environment;</p> <p>D. Completion of an environmental farm plan for all farms where agricultural activity is found to pose significant risk to the environment as identified through the aforementioned process;</p> <p>E. Implementation of an environmental farm plan on a minimum of 75% of farms where agricultural activity is found to pose significant risk identified through the aforementioned process and, in so doing, adopt the necessary measures needed to improve the management of nutrients, land and water:</p> <p>a. Provide land use decision makers with the best land and water information and decision support systems that encourage improved decision making;</p> <p>b. Provide funding to producers to encourage the adoption of beneficial management practices on farms in areas of nutrient management, land and water management;</p> <p>c. Provide technical and financial assistance to rural Canadians for the development of water supply infrastructure in all provinces;</p> <p>d. Undertake strategic work that will improve the knowledge base of the water resource and improve the water development decision-making capacity by people in rural agricultural areas.</p>	<p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/S</p> <p>E/S</p> <p>E/S</p> <p>E/S</p> <p>E/S</p> <p>E/S</p>
	II. AAFC will strive to lead by example to reduce its ecological footprint.	1. Minimize the impact of AAFC's operations on the environment.	<p>A. Incorporate within departmental water-management operations the following best practices:</p> <p>a. Identify water saving opportunities – conduct water and wastewater audits at all AAFC's major facilities (by March 31, 2006);</p> <p>b. Develop and implement water conservation plans and optimize water efficiency - water and wastewater reduction plans for each major facility audited (by March 31, 2007);</p> <p>c. Consider water-efficient equipment for future purchases, to reduce water use;</p> <p>d. Use gray water for landscaping and irrigation when feasible.</p>	<p>I</p> <p>I</p> <p>I</p> <p>I</p>
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency	I. Support to Communities.	1. To contribute to improving water and sewer infrastructure through the Infrastructure Canada Program.	A. Fund up to 175 water and/or sewer infrastructure projects - work in partnership with provincial and municipal governments and other delivery agencies to support projects involving water supply and distribution systems as well as wastewater systems.	E/S

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Canadian International Development Agency	I. Economic well-being - strengthen investment in agriculture/rural development.	1. Improved management of natural resources (land and water) used by agriculture.	Note: Specific water-related targets not established for this objective in CIDA's SDS from 2004.	E/S
	II. Social development - strengthen programming in health and nutrition.	1. Improved health policies, programs and systems including in the area of water and sanitation.	A. Access to water and sanitation services – projects in Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco, Jordan, Benin, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritania, and Ethiopia;	E/G
	III. Environmental sustainability - contribute to increasing capacities to address environmental issues such as water and sanitation.	1. Increased capacity to develop and implement sustainable integrated water resources management approaches , including equitable access to clean water and sanitation .	A. Country or regional-level investments to address: a. Access to water and sanitation services – projects in Cameroon, Ghana, Morocco, Jordan, Benin, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritania, and Ethiopia;	E/G
			b. Strengthening the capacity of governments, NGOs, and communities to manage land and water in a sustainable manner that promotes soil conservation in countries affected by desertification, such as Ghana, Malawi, Nigeria, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania; c. Supporting improved water resources policies and proper watershed management in countries such as Ghana, Mozambique, and those in the Nile Basin region;	E/G
IV. Governance - increased attention to conflict prevention, post-conflict reconciliation, peace building, and security.	1. Increased capacity to develop and implement sustainable natural resources management approaches, including sharing, management, and development of transboundary waters that contribute to the resolution and/or prevention of conflict.	A. Investments to support the development of skills, both in the identification of potential water-related conflicts and the ability to negotiate and resolve water conflicts using a peace-building approach, in El Salvador;	E/G	
		B. Institutional initiatives - work toward strong international regimes, e.g. Nile River Basin;	E/G	
Environment Canada	I. Canadian institutions and individuals make informed decisions that support sustainable development.	1. EC contributes to a strong, integrated environmental science system in Canada that supports sustainable development.	A. Enhance water science and understanding through new collaborative approaches with stakeholders to develop tools for integrated analysis and implementation of water quality, quantity and sustainable use issues and strategies.	E/P
		2. EC effectively integrates socio-economic, natural capital, environmental information and indicators and disseminates this information to influence decision makers.	A. Develop national agri-environmental standards related to water quality, water conservation , pesticides, air quality and biodiversity.	E/E
		3. Strengthened predictive capacity and information sharing reduce the impact of environmental threats on the health and safety of Canadians.	A. Improve flood-related forecasting and provide provincial stakeholders with the water quantity science information required to better warn Canadians of floods.	E/P
II. Environment Canada's partnerships effectively support the implementation of SD.	1. Environment Canada's partnerships with the corporate sector enhance productivity and the environmental performance of Canadian industry.	A. Catalyze deployment of new technological innovations to reduce pollutants and emissions impacting air, water and climate change , through the Network for Environmental Technology Innovation, the technology node of the Canadian Environment Sciences Network.	E/S	
		B. Develop materials and provide expertise in support of the delivery of the First Nations Water Management Strategy in partnership with INAC and Health Canada.	E/S	

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Finance Canada	I. Integrating sustainable development in the global economy.	1. Involving International Financial Institutions.	A. Work with the Executive Boards of the World Bank and EBRD to support operations that promote sustainable development. In the coming years water will likely assume greater prominence in the activities of the international financial institutions, and the Department will develop its position on this critical resource issue in close consultation with other government departments and civil society.	E/G
	II. Building the future.	1. Implementing key federal environmental sustainable development priorities.	A. Work with other government departments to evaluate federal horizontal management of water policy.	I
	III. Greening operations	1. Developing tools and guides and maintaining existing programs to support the implementation of best practices.	A. Develop and implement a strategy to reduce resource consumption by 2005. Features of the strategy may include: a. Deliver awareness campaigns for energy and water conservation and waste diversion. b. Partner with Public Works and Government Services Canada to obtain performance measurement data in energy, waste management and water consumption.	I I
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	I. Ensure that Canada's commitment to SD is evident in our bilateral, regional and multilateral relations.	1. Progress on international agreements and issues related to good governance.	A. Advocate improved governance internationally with respect to water , particularly with Canada's partners in the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development and to achieve the goals of the Millennium Declaration (by 2006).	E/G
		2. Promote effective coordination among the various international and intergovernmental bodies and processes working on water-related issues , both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and international financial institutions.	Note: Specific water-related targets not established for this objective in DFAIT's SDS from 2004.	E/G
Health Canada	I. Helping to create healthy social and physical environments.	1. Health Canada commits to strengthening partnerships on health, environment and sustainable development to contribute to healthier environments and safer foods and products for Canadians.	A. Health Canada will continue to develop the <i>Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality</i> , which are the basis for all drinking water requirements in Canada. In partnership with federal, provincial and territorial departments of health and environment, HC will develop an integrated, source-to-tap approach to drinking water quality in Canada.	E/H
	II. Minimizing the environmental and health effects of the Department's physical operations and activities	1. Health Canada will contribute to promoting healthier environments and safer products for Canadians by adopting a pollution prevention approach.	B. Health Canada will work with other federal departments to develop a compliance framework for drinking water quality in areas of federal jurisdiction. A. Health Canada commits to conducting an environmental impact assessment and developing a departmental guidebook and action plan , for use by Health Canada program staff, to identify, prioritize and propose department specific issues to be addressed for adopting a departmental pollution prevention approach in administering programs. The issues addressed within this guidebook and action plan may include, but will not be limited to, water conservation , air emission reduction, green procurement and waste reduction (by March 2005).	E/H I
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	I. Water management	1. A safe and secure water supply and effective waste-water treatment strategy for all First Nations communities.	A. Implement a comprehensive First Nations water management strategy over the next five years (by December 2008).	E/S
Industry Canada	I. Innovation towards sustainable development.	1. Increase commercialization and adoption of eco-efficient tools and technologies.	A. Work in partnership with industry and others to demonstrate the contribution of eco-efficiency to enhancing environmental performance through capacity building in R&D and skills. By December 2006:	

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			<p>M. Test technologies that employ bacteria to naturally treat contaminants in mine effluents (by 2004);</p> <p>N. Provide scientific report and conference presentation outlining biological and chemical processes occurring within passive treatment systems in order that they could be more widely utilized at mine sites in Canada (by 2005);</p> <p>O. Develop scientific report and conference presentation on the use of alginate and paper mill sludge as metal adsorbents in mine effluent treatment (by 2006);</p> <p>P. Complete study on geochemical behaviour of copper, zinc and cadmium in receiving waters (by 2004);</p> <p>Streamflow modelling-mitigate impacts of hydroelectric development on aquatic ecosystems</p> <p>Q. Collect and report on innovative impact-reduction technologies and approaches at selected hydro facilities in Canada. Conduct a gap analysis to identify further R&D needs related to habitat management, fish bypass and water management operations (by 2005);</p> <p>R. Develop three new modeling tools for stream flow assessments for use by utilities, federal and provincial regulatory agencies (by 2006);</p> <p>Impacts of climate change on small hydro</p> <p>S. Complete hydrological model calibration and validation for small hydro resource assessment across Canada (by 2006);</p> <p>T. Complete extremes model calibration and validation across Canada (by 2007);</p> <p>U. Complete comparison of present day and future climate scenarios in small-scale watersheds representing various hydrological regimes in Canada (by 2008);</p>	<p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/E</p> <p>E/P</p> <p>E/P</p> <p>E/P</p> <p>E/P</p>
	II. NRCan demonstrates its commitment to SD in its operations.	1. Develop and implement further strategies to improve resource use efficiency.	<p>A. Consultation on NRCan's Draft Water Conservation Strategy completed, Strategy finalized and approved (by 2004);</p> <p>B. Establish baseline data of water consumption (by 2005);</p> <p>C. Establish a target to reduce water consumption at NRCan facilities (by 2006);</p>	<p>I</p> <p>I</p> <p>I</p>
Transport Canada	I. Improve performance of carriers and operators.	1. Reduce and prevent water pollution – International Maritime Organization standards on marine pollution .	A. Develop new regulations and standards for ballast water management in Canada (by 2004-2005).	E/E
	II. Improve management of Transport Canada operations and lands.	1. Implement a Drinking Water Program applicable to Transport Canada owned and operated facilities.	<p>A. Ensure safe drinking water at department owned and operated facilities, on an ongoing basis:</p> <p>a. Create an inventory of all Transport Canada owned and operated facilities that provide drinking water to employees and the public;</p> <p>b. Use the Federal Drinking Water Program as a guide to create a Transport Canada Drinking Water Program.</p>	<p>I</p> <p>I</p> <p>I</p>

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		2. Develop and implement training program for staff, in support of the department's Drinking Water Program.	A. Develop a departmental training course on safe drinking water for use at TC's owned and operated facilities: a. Develop a departmental training course (by 2005-2006); b. Offer the course once per fiscal year, through to 2006-2007.	
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2. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH MADE COMMITMENTS ONLY IN THE AREA OF WATER CONSERVATION AND WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT AS PART OF GREENING GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS EFFORTS (INTERNAL COMMITMENTS)

Canada Revenue Agency	I. Reduce impacts of operations on land, air and water.		Note: In its SDS from 2004, Canada Revenue Agency did not identify specific targets related to water issues.	
Canadian Heritage	I. To integrate SD into Canadian Heritage programs and policies delivered directly by the Department or in partnership with others.	1. To improve the eco-efficiency of Canadian Heritage Portfolio.	Note: The current targets focus attention of the following components of eco-efficiency: water conservation , energy use, and waste reduction. A. To consult on potential approaches with the agencies and Crown corporations in the Canadian Heritage Portfolio to discuss how they can become more eco-efficient, by March 31, 2005.	
Correctional Service Canada (CSC tabled SDS voluntarily)	I. The hydrosphere is protected.	1. CSC's contributions to water pollution are minimal.	A. Releases of leachate and runoff containing chemicals from contaminated sites are reduced 5% from 2000 levels by March 2007; B. Releases of effluent containing bacteria, fertilizers, and/or pesticides from farm operations are reduced 10% from 2000 levels by March 2007; C. Releases of off-specification effluent at sewage treatment outfalls and sewage leaks are reduced 20% from 2004 levels by March 2007;	
	II. The availability of natural resources is maintained.	1. CSC's contribution to depletion of individual physical resources is minimal.	D. Use of water is reduced 15% from 2003 levels by March 2010 (from 800 L/day/occupant to 680 L/day/occupant): a. Confirm the baseline of amounts of water being used ; b. Confirm practical alternatives for reducing water consumption , concentrating on processes where water may be wasted; c. Revise processes and/or install water-saving devices based on priorities of volume.	
Human Resources Development Canada			Note: The newly created, as of December 12, 2003, department of Human Resources and Skills Development and department of Social Development will proceed with tabling and implementing Human Resources Development Canada's Sustainable Development Strategy, in expectation of tabling individual departmental strategies in 2006. Continuation of water consumption reduction initiatives from SDS 2001 (the initiatives were related to water consumption awareness of HRDC's employees). Specific targets were not established in the SDS from 2004.	
National Defence			The following commitments represent issues that were formerly SDS targets but that have since been integrated into routine day-to-day operations and decision-making. Because these issues remain subjects of interdepartmental or "horizontal" interest, it is desirable to maintain their visibility and demonstrate DND's long-term commitment to continual improvement. A. Responsible potable water management. B. Responsible liquid effluent management.	

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Public Works and Government Services Canada	I. Green PWGSC's operations as a planner, custodian, and provider of facilities and common-use office space to federal departments.	1. Minimize PWGSC's use of natural resources. Sustainability in the management of natural resources such as water and wastewater to become the business-as-usual model for PWGSC.	A. By March 2007, PWGSC will have significantly improved natural resources management in Crown-owned buildings, with opportunities realized by March 2010 in several areas, including water : a. From April 2004, develop and implement in PWGSC Crown-owned facilities, over the next three years, a comprehensive resource index encompassing water among other items; b. Reduce water consumption by 15 percent from 2000 levels in PWGSC Crown-owned office buildings (by March 2008); c. Conduct strategic assessment to determine the feasibility of reducing grey water and wastewater discharge (including runoff water) in PWGSC Crown-owned buildings (by March 2007); d. By March 2005, conduct an assessment on the effects related to climate change for Real Property buildings in the next 50 years (construction and operations) and by March 2006, complete new construction and operations standards to address the effects identified in the assessment (i.e. Permafrost, water levels, water tables , etc.).	I I I I
Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat	I. Support departments in setting, achieving and reporting on sustainable development goals.	1. Horizontal management: water - developing a baseline on expenditures and results . To help the ESDCC and its related Interdepartmental Water ADMs Committee achieve their priorities, TBS will develop the baseline, under the guidance of the IWAC.	A. Lead the collection of policy and program information related to water from all involved federal departments under the guidance of the IWAC (by February 2004).	I

3. DEPARTMENTS/AGENCIES WHICH DID NOT MAKE ANY WATER-RELATED COMMITMENTS

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA tabled SDS voluntarily)

Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions

Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO did not table SDS in 2004. Following the completion of the Departmental Assessment and Alignment Project, a comprehensive SDS will be developed and tabled in Parliament in 2004-2005.)

Justice Canada

Office of the Auditor General (OAG tabled SDS voluntarily)

Parks Canada

Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP tabled SDS voluntarily)

Solicitor General Canada (At the time of tabling the third SDS, Solicitor General Canada was transferred under the new Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness. The new Ministry, however, will table its first SDS in 2006.)

Veterans Affairs Canada

Western Economic Diversification

Source: Based on departmental Sustainable Development Strategies tabled in 2004.