



# Stewardship Network of Ontario Annual Forum

## Final Report

June, 2009

Prepared by:  
Dave Gibson, Summit Training  
(705) 224-7106 or (416) 607-5487  
E-mail: [dave.gibson@summittraining.com](mailto:dave.gibson@summittraining.com)





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# Report on the Proceedings and Discussions, SNO Forum 2009

## Background

The Stewardship Network of Ontario annual forum was held on June 9, 2009 at Black Creek Pioneer Village, Toronto from 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM. About 54 people attended including speakers and members of the SNO Leadership Team.

The format for 2009 was a hybrid between a conference and a workshop, and was a departure from the previous formats that were focused on a general meeting and a working meeting.

## Objectives of Session

**Theme: “Better Together: Sharing Information, Resources and Challenges for a Better Future.”**

1. To provide an opportunity for representatives of high level stewardship organizations to network
2. To share information on provincial stewardship issues and initiatives
3. To generate a list of potential solutions to common challenges
4. To identify opportunities to collaborate

## Agenda and Format

The blended conference and workshop format included a plenary keynote by Don Gordon, the SNO Chair and a Certified Fund Raising Executive, followed by two sets of concurrent sessions. Each of the concurrent sessions included two speakers who were invited to share their views on the topic to “prime the pump” for the ensuing facilitated discussions. Ideas were captured on flip charts and are found in this report.

A structured networking and information sharing opportunity was available for all participating organizations through a *Poster Display Session*. Ten organizations participated and copies of 6 posters are included on the accompanying CD.

### Agenda

9:00 AM	Registration, Networking and Refreshments (Poster Display Session)
9:30 AM	Welcome, Introductions and Overview
9:50 AM	SNO update (Don Gordon, SNO Chair)
10:00 AM	Key Note: <i>Keeping Resources Flowing in Tough Economic Times</i> (Don Gordon, SNO Chair)
10:30 AM	Break – Networking and Refreshments (Poster Display Session)
10:45 AM	Morning Concurrent Sessions 1. <i>Climate Change</i> (Location: Main room; Speakers: Gary Nielsen and Kevin Pal) 2. <i>Biodiversity</i> (Location: Breakout room; Speakers: Don



	McCabe and Ala Boyd)
12:15 PM	Lunch and Networking (Poster Display Session)
1:15 PM	Afternoon Concurrent Sessions 1. Smashing Silos (Location: Breakout room; Speakers: Stephen Patterson and Don Pearson) 2. Barriers to Stewardship (Location: Main room; Speakers: Stewart Hilts and Jeff Krete)
2:45 PM	Summary and Next Steps
3:00 PM	Forum Close and Departure

## Part 1: Report of the Proceedings

### Keeping Resources Flowing in Tough Economic Times

#### Don Gordon Presentation Notes

Overview of situation today:

- There is a trend to increasing donations, though the number of donations is decreasing
- Generally donations (dollar-wise) can be attributed as follows: 75% individuals, 13% corp., 12% foundations
- Millions of people donate nothing
- Overall, many donors are getting more discerning about, and involved in, where the money goes
- Corporate donations have decreased recently (a result of decreasing profits)
- Gifts of assets are a rising trend
- The cost of raising money is, on average, 26 cents per dollar raised
- Though the situation may seem challenging for fundraising, remember, people have been complaining for years

Motivations for giving:

- The actual Cause is the #1 reason people give; it must resonate with the individual and their personal values
- Public recognition is not as important (but a personal “thank you” is important)

There is good news:

- People still realize the importance of the environment
- Donations historically rise, even in bad years

There is plenty you can do to keep dollars flowing. Apply the KISS principle: Keep it Simple and Strategic

- Look after your “funders”; Relationships are key so build long-term and be grateful
- Keep your mission/cause focused
- Have a plan and work that plan (failure to plan is planning to fail)
  - Cultivate your best donors
  - Build a case for support
  - Collect and write down greatest hits
  - Collect stories to move people
- Be open and accountable



- Collaborate with peers and partners
- Respond to trends in giving:
  - Legacy giving
  - Gifts of assets
- Consider the hierarchy of reasons people give when fundraising
  - Meeting personal needs/personal satisfaction is #1
  - Creating a family legacy is # 2
  - Creating social capital is # 3

## **Climate Change**

### **Gary Nielsen Presentation Notes**

The situation:

- Emissions growth rate has significantly exceeded IPCC projections,
- We are looking at an average temp increase of 2-2.4 degrees C if Carbon emissions peak within 15 years
- Climate change is happening now:
  - The growing season increased by 12 days between 1981-1999
  - Tree lines are expanding northward
  - Spring thaw is 13 days in 2001 compared to 1988
  - We are experiencing an Increased fire incidence
  - The devastating mountain pine beetle infestation in BC interior is attributable to climate change

Future Impacts include:

- Forest land losses in dry areas
- Forest land gains where temperature is currently limiting (north, tree line)
- Changes in species composition, yield, forest structure and age class distribution
- New species introductions (exotics) will increase
- In forestry there will be an increase in salvage wood

Responses to Climate Change:

- Mitigation is the globally responsible thing to do (i.e., Actions that reduce emissions that contribute to climate change).
  - Ontario is cutting GHG emissions, but they are already in the atmosphere and will continue affecting climate.
  - “Cap and Trade” is coming in 2010 or 2012
- Adaptation is the locally responsible thing to do (i.e., Actions that minimize the effects of climate change). These include aforestation/ecosystem restoration to restoring natural cover to the landscape.
  - Potentially, 606 000 hectares are required for sustainability. This is 1.2 billion new trees in order to bring watersheds in Southern Ontario to 30% forest cover. We currently have the “50 million tree program” underway, to put this in perspective.
  - Urban greening initiatives are also beneficial

Stewardship principles for addressing climate change:

- Take an ecosystem approach
- Examine risks and vulnerabilities



- Assess current state of the ecosystems
- Use the best science available
- Integrate monitoring to assess changes as they occur
- Apply adaptive management; the targets may change as time goes on.
- Improve communications among organizations and with the public
- Embed risk management principles in the plans

### **Kevin Pal Presentation Notes (Min. of Energy and Infrastructure)**

The Green Energy Act is intended to help the government ensure Ontario's Green economic future. The intent is to build a stronger, greener economy with new investment, well paying green jobs, more economic growth. Three are three main thrusts:

1. Establish Ontario as a renewable energy leader by:
  - a. Streamlining approvals for renewable energy projects
  - b. Offer one-window assistance and support through a renewable energy facilitator
  - c. Streamline approvals for large transmission projects by removing duplication and providing clarity for large transmission projects
  - d. Removing local barriers
  - e. "Smart grid" implementation, an electronic system that will react quickly to power demands and availability for power distribution.
2. Offering Incentives to increase energy efficiency and create a culture of conservation by:
  - a. Updating Ontario's building codes, establishing energy conservation as a driving purpose
  - b. Protect low-income Ontarians
3. Expanding and supporting a green economy by:
  - a. Supporting domestic producers and local supply chains
  - b. Promoting opportunities for aboriginal communities and partnerships
  - c. Making local investments
    - i. Community assistance to facilitate and support community power and ownership of renewable energy projects
    - ii. Provide resources for municipalities; Provincial Program to ensure municipalities can recover certain costs associated with renewable energy projects

### **Discussion Notes:**

1. What are the challenges associated with addressing climate change through private land stewardship? (Brainstorm)
  - Integration of policies, land uses, etc. across government departments;
    - we are working in silos, which may be undermining the overall goals;
    - We need cohesive, integrated land use plans;
    - The energy sector has top down approach (good), but conservation lands and farmlands need one too
  - Protecting what is already on landscape
  - Establishing targets for ecosystem cover/representation;
    - Need consensus on what landscape should look like in the future
    - We do not have good blueprint as to what was here before settlement
  - The "moving target" of climate as we do stewardship projects; the scenario is constantly changing



- Targeting stewardship efforts where they are most needed
  - Southern Ontario is largely under private landownership
  - Need inventory of what we have
  - Frustrations of landowners with small projects;
    - they create a small positive change on their lands and witness large backward steps elsewhere;
    - Regulations are onerous for landowners
  - Need to put some things where mother nature directs
  - Need reality checks, adaptation
  - Resources:
    - we are talking to ourselves and only get 1% of resources;
    - To meet the these challenges we need a huge scaling up of our resources
    - How do we put our case in a tangible language that the government can adopt?
  - Communications and public support:
    - Many are still unaware of the issues and the seriousness of current state
    - We need to reach people on a personal level, 'people love people', people need to see that people win through environmental issues;
    - we must broaden the support base, raise profile of key people issues and give them a human face
    - We need to connect environment to quality of life
2. What are Opportunities/Solutions?
- SNO can look at Green Energy Act Alliance as a model for connection to a government initiative. It brought many agencies together in a collaborative way.
  - Mechanisms exist within government to work horizontally with agencies (e.g., Cabinet Office, specific Ministerial Committees can be formed; they maybe able to work with SNO to bring an integrated approach)
  - Broad educational initiatives can bring about personal change; continue educational initiatives
  - BC has a good mapping capabilities to show potential adaptation (i.e., "what might happen") scenarios etc. ; get information from BC to allow Ontario to better model potential changes ("a picture is worth a thousand words")
  - Broaden the messages and initiatives to include other ecosystems such as prairie and wetland, not just forestry
3. What are collaboration opportunities?
- Create an alliance modelled after "Green Energy Act Alliance" to work with government to integrate policies, regulations, etc.
  - Give thought to tools to regulate activities on private land (the time for voluntary stewardship has passed?); caution around push back from land owners
  - SNO members could sponsor workshops on sustainability to broaden support for Climate Change initiatives (audience could be worked out)
  - Collaboration is already happening; this needs to move outside the environmental sector to include health care, social agencies, etc.
  - We need to place knowledgeable people in the field (emissaries); they must have a sales focus to landowners; they need constant training to increase knowledge/skills; people at all levels and all in all organizations should have the same message



- Work with new environmental curriculum, which can spark more involvement with children, schools, families

## **Biodiversity - Don McCabe and Ala Boyd**

### **Notes on Presentations**

(see PowerPoint presentations)

### **Discussion Notes**

Q1. What are challenges to Implementing Ontario's Biodiversity Strategy?

For Landowners:

- New regulations are impacting farmers' bottom line
- There is a strong regulatory agenda, with a de-emphasis on voluntary stewardship; (e.g., Greenbelt, Species at Risk)
  - We are now seeing a backlash to the regulatory agenda which is undermining voluntary stewardship.
- Lack of education and long-term support and commitment
- Finding a way to value Environmental Goods and Services to benefit the landowner

For Agencies:

- Impacts Agency programs
- Agency communications challenges in bringing landowners onside with stewardship activities
- Good intentions are not always enough; must have ability for long term planning
- There is low spending on Stewardship for implementation; However, you can't just "buy it"

Main/Most important challenges:

- Barriers and regulations are being created instead of incentives
- We must foster cooperation; we can't just put a fence around an area or species to protect it
- Consequences of the regulatory "chill" led to a payment focus
- We have to demonstrate results/achievements in order to justify public payment

Q2. What are possible Actions? And Q.3 What are opportunities to collaborate between stewardship organizations?

- Integrate our different focus areas; get people out of their own issues and seeing the best investments and projects for a given area. In other words, have a plan or a system like Natural Heritage
- Help landowners navigate all the initiatives out there; simplify the planning for the landowners and work with the landowners
- Create some pilot projects on the landscape
- Give training to stewardship delivery agents so they know all the options for landowners
- Engage municipalities to help get the message out
- Build trust on the ground; decide what we want to do and stick with it
- SNO is missing out without an advocacy function

Actions for SNO (Comment added):





- The Ontario Biodiversity Strategy exists. Council needs to sell its vision and SNO needs to implement it.
  - Revise and update the Stewardship Strategy to reflect input from 2008/2009;
  - Create an action plan and work it
  - Do it and tell people what they get for their investment

## **Smashing Silos - Stephen Patterson and Don Pearson**

### **Notes on Presentations**

(see PowerPoint presentations)

### **Discussion Notes:**

Q1 What are your experiences with silos if different from the presenter's views?

- Silos keep programs relevant and distinct

Q2. What should collaboration (smashed silos) in the stewardship sector look like?

- ENGO's sharing information// knowing about all program information that is of interest to landowners
- Each organization has a unique program niche; there is a central repository of information that can be shared
- Positive and strong relationship (partnership?) between MNR and stakeholders, ENGOs and others: is MNR willing to resource the required initiatives?

Q3. What can be done to create this silo-free vision?

- Government needs to take a proactive approach to work towards success
- Needs to invite all stakeholders not just government bureaucracy
- Stewardship is the responsibility of all Ministries and support is required from all
- Create clear parameters for sustainability: we must be able to articulate the "vision" of sustainability that resonates with the public
- Must provide incentives (to organizations) to promote common buy in
- Role of SNO:
  - Can it develop the "vision" of sustainability?
  - Can it develop the common vision of Stewardship between organizations?
  - Promote broad-based support for the vision

## **Barriers to Stewardship –Stewart Hilts and Jeff Krete**

### **Stewart Hilts Presentation Notes**

Stewart Hilts regards the conservation of farmlands for farming purposes as an important and overlooked stewardship issue. His motivation to conserve farmlands stems from:

- Has seen gradual urban sprawl and everything associated with it
- His observation that we are creating a landscape that is not nice to live in (around GTA)
- Our children cannot lament the loss of something they have not known

The current farming situation in Southern Ontario:

- Largest concentration of dairy cows are in southern Quebec; next is Southern Ontario
- All of Canada's best agricultural climatic ratings are in Southern Ontario



- Southern Ontario supports greatest variety of crops
- Southern Ontario is overall most suitable in all Canada to growing crops
- There is great competition from highly subsidized foreign farms that make farming in Canada financially risky and less economically rewarding (If the border can be closed to certain food products, then protection may help.)
- Marginal farmland on poor soils are reverting to forest cover; farmland is thus lost to production
- Purchase of farms by rural non-farm owners reduces supply further
- Overall we have lost almost 40% of productive farmlands from 1941 to 1991
- We currently have some farmland stewardship happening:
  - Pro-active voluntary stewardship by farmers based on good education efforts, good detailed comprehensive information available and \$ incentives
  - However After 15+ years, the 'laggards' could be regulated more; Stewardship is not the technique to fix everything, those not on board should be regulated

There are significant challenges to Farmland Stewardship:

- Farm viability
  - Net farm income before subsidies has been negative for several years
  - Varies by region, type and international prices
  - Competition from subsidized foreign markets is high
  - Making an income has to precede preserving the farmland – lack of income is the big reason why farmers look at other options for their land
- Soaring speculative land values
  - Absurd land prices are being paid by investors hoping to cash in on urban growth
  - Farm community is divided over stronger protection of farmland; some want to 'cash out'
  - Greenbelt 'leapfrogging' has put even greater pressure on better farmland in outlying areas where control is not as stringent
- Lack of financial or tax incentives
  - No 'agri-gifts' program to support farmland preservation as the 'eco-gifts' program supports ecological conservation
  - No fund for purchase of agricultural easements, it is costly for farmer or of little benefit donating them
  - Neither real estate agents nor lawyers understand agricultural easements.
- Difficulty of 'preserving' working land:
  - Agri easements must be written to allow continued economic use of the farmland
  - Do not 'enforce farming', sale of land to a non-farmer can still mean farming stops
- We have poor information on farmers, farm types and rural non-farm landowners
  - When farmland stops being farmed all record of it is lost
  - For some farm types, data is highly inaccurate because of census rules
  - We know little of who rural non-farm landowners are and how they will or won't keep farmland
- Limited and unbalanced information is available for farmers on farmland stewardship; e.g., there is lots on forestry, not on working with farmers
  - Little on small scale agri, except for gardening
  - There is no coherent stewardship program
- Planning Tools are lacking
  - Planning is overtaken in the long run by speculative land values, annexation, and investment decisions



- We need positive support programs

Possible actions:

- Tax incentives for farmers to continue farming
- Support for transition to local food supplys
- Establish payments for eco. Goods and services
- Support young and immigrant new farm entrants, and farm succession

### **Jeff Krete Presentation Notes (Ducks Unlimited)**

Jeff discussed real and perceived barriers to private land Stewardship (in the ecological sense) from the perspective of the landowner.

Real barriers

- Geographic variability of information, programs, and funding; things change form jurisdiction to jurisdiction
- Complexity of projects to be implemented; some are overwhelming
- Length of time to deliver; some may lose interest over the long term
- Applicable regulations are complex and assistance is not always available
- Type of landowner is key; farm operator is different than or rural estate owner in terms of attitudes
- Amount of work and money required by landowner my be great
- Program longevity is a factor; landowners focus may change
- There is lots of help for landowners, but they have difficulty navigating the paperwork
- Support and Funding Programs change frequently; the landowner may miss opportunities
- It is difficult to affect broad change with array of landowner types
- Bottom line cost to landowner is larger factor than grant rates/funding

Most landowners require on-site assistance to implement project ideas; this is the most important thing that programs can do for land owner. Some solutions:

- Take time to build and maintain lasting and trusting relationship with landowners
- Provide education and guidance
- Assist with regulatory issues, provide information

Perceived Barriers:

- Landowners are worried about being told what to do on their land; worried about hidden commitments, rules, implications
- Concerned about impact of regulations
- Uneasy about who will have access to their land
- May be suspicious of motivations of the delivery agent
- Property tax implications are not well understood
- Have concerns about it affecting potential sale of the land and their own use of the land
- Not always clear on how they will benefit from this

Perceptions are difficult to change but with education, good information and trusting relationship with the landowner, some of these perceived factors may be less of a barrier. Some solutions:



- Demonstrate good practices/sites and use credible local champions to change attitudes
- Farm operators may be very busy with little time available. The risk: the more the agencies do, the more L/O's will let you do it.

Positives:

- There is a great deal of good information available to landowners
- There are many partners with an array of program objectives
- Programs are establishing a number of demonstration sites to promote Best Management Practices
- Funding levels and grant rates are encouraging some to participate, depending on the landowner and project

**Discussion Notes:**

Q1. From the landowner perspective, what are the barriers to getting stewardship initiatives/projects going on the land?

- Maintenance of landowner relationship, partly due to funding; staff need to be maintained long term and be paid well enough to stay long term
- Landscape in Southern Ontario is changing rapidly, how do we support/connect with these Landowners?
- Where do we find the long term staff member who can advise a landowner as to what to do with their land, and cover a complete range of alternatives from agriculture to natural values?
- One agency may be hesitant to explore or advise on alternatives because it is another agency's mandate (i.e., they are not free to advise on all perspectives)
- Lack of long term funding
- Regulations and paperwork can be contradictory, complex, redundant, etc. (e.g., Water permits, provincial wetlands, ESA, SAR, fisheries)

Q 2. What are the opportunities to explore?

- Local partners can come together to provide a 'broker' as a first point of contact to direct to right expert; (Joint agricultural soil and water conservation program at the Grand River and Upper Thames ('87-'90) may provide a model for this. Peter Roberts is contact for this. The program was ended due to lack of funding.)
- Can we use someone on a local level (citizens group, organization, person) to fill the broker role, rather than create a new position, or level?
- Provide expertise to help with paperwork
- Regulatory agency can streamline projects

Q3. What are some actions we can take?

- Simplify regulations and paperwork; is there a role for SNO to form an alliance to work with cabinet or government agencies to coordinate, simplify, reconcile diverse regulations, etc.?
- Good, coordinated communication with land owners so that perceived barriers can be dispelled ('perception is reality')
- Education to overcome misinformation; we need accurate, positive stories in the media about Stewardship



## **Part 2: Executive Summary and Key Actions**

This section presents a brief summary of the discussion-oriented sessions as well as a summary of the main issues, challenges and potential actions/solutions identified in the presentations and discussions. Many, even most, of these ideas cut across the topics. Therefore, the *Challenges and Solutions* section is an integrated list of the main issues and challenges, each with relevant solutions discussed.

### **Climate Change**

Scientific evidence indicates that climate change is happening, and will continue, at a rate which exceeds most previous projections. Impacts will include changes to ecosystems, including species composition and an increase in exotic species introductions. In general, the best approaches will involve both mitigation by cutting emissions and adaptation which will involve ecosystem restoration (for instance, tree planting) at a rate far exceeding existing efforts. Currently, the Ontario Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure is encouraging renewable energy development and energy conservation through the *Green Energy Act*, an initiative that integrates economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainability.

### **Biodiversity**

Ontario's biodiversity appears to be diminishing and is under threat at all levels. Ontario's Biodiversity Council and three working groups are working toward a report for 2010 to include sections on benefits, threats, current status, gaps and indicators. The report will be tied to National and Global goals and be science-based, yet written in plain language and with compelling examples to engage the public. Biodiversity sustainability is a collaborative effort and the involvement of the public and SNO members is important.

### **Silos**

Silos exist both in government Ministries and Non-government Organisations. They help keep programs distinct and focused, but also can lead to a huge complexity policies and programs that are contradictory, redundant, competing for limited resources and generally confusing for the public, including landowners. Breaking down the Silos begins with identifying a focal issue that transcends the "walls" of the silos, then creating a common vision, goals strategies and timelines between all departments/partners. It is necessary to align with the goals of all partner agencies/departments and, particularly, align with individuals within the silos who can press for change. You must also be relentless and focused to influence those within the silos.

### **Barriers to Stewardship**

Both natural lands and farm lands are threatened by development in Southern Ontario, and the concept of Stewardship can also refer to the protection of farm lands for farming purposes (as well as natural ecosystem restoration). Southern Ontario has much of Canada's best food production capability. Development pressures and speculation inflate the value of the land thereby increasing the monetary incentive to sell. At the



same time, farming itself is becoming less profitable. Foreign market subsidies make for unfair competition for Canadian farmers. We need new incentives to keep farms operating (e.g. tax incentives) and better census information on farms and farmers. We also need better stewardship information and better programs for farmers who wish to continue to farm.

For nature-based stewardship, the confusing variety and complexity of programs and information is a main barrier for landowners, many of whom want to do something relatively quick and simple. They need planning support, help with paperwork, and help navigating the complex, regionally diverse and changing options. Often the cost to the landowner outweighs the financial benefits. There are also many perceived barriers: landowners worry that there may be hidden rules or implications of agreements including tax implications, potential constraints on how they use the land, implications for sale, uncontrolled access to their lands etc.

## **Challenges and Actions**

### **1. Policy and program integration**

#### **a. Challenge/Issue:**

- i. Most government and non-government organizations work toward their own mandates without sufficient collaboration with other organizations. Government policies, legislation and programs are numerous, diverse, contradictory and often confusing, especially to the public and landowners (this was identified in all sessions). This is equally the case with Governmental and NGO programs. This leads to inefficiency of stewardship efforts and lack of collaboration between agencies that have similar goals.

#### **b. Responses:**

- i. We need a cohesive approach by government and NGOs, working horizontally across organizations and ministries to integrate policies and approaches; SNO may be able to take a role in bringing players together through alliances (such as the Green Energy Act Alliance), Ministerial Committees, etc. SNO may have an advocacy function here to encourage government to take a proactive, coordinated approach to environment and providing adequate resources.
- ii. SNO may play the role of helping to develop the “vision” of sustainability, the common vision of stewardship and promote that vision.
- iii. We need to provide incentives to encourage organizations to work together.
- iv. We need to simplify planning for the landowners and offer advice and guidance through a coordinated approach that will help them navigate the diverse programs. This might include having a “neutral



- expert” on the ground to liaise with the landowners, assess needs and direct them to the best programs.
- v. Each organization has unique program niche; we need a central repository of program information that can respect expertise and can be shared to enhance collaboration.
  - vi. We must give the resource people in the field training to increase knowledge/skills and provide consistent messages; we must secure long term funding so resource people are there long enough to establish strong and lasting relationships with clients and partners.
2. Public awareness
- a. Challenge/Issue:
    - i. The public are still not aware of the value of biodiversity and the seriousness of the threats brought on by climate change.
  - b. Response:
    - i. We need an intensified and coordinated approach to communicate issues and solutions, link environment to quality of life and get broad public support for key initiatives. This could include SNO sponsored workshops on sustainability, school curriculum and the establishment of pilot projects and demonstration projects on the landscape.
3. Landowner misperceptions
- a. Challenge/issue:
    - i. Landowners sometimes hesitate to embark on stewardship projects because they do not understand the implications and costs/benefits
  - b. Response:
    - i. Take time and make commitment to build lasting, trustful relationships with landowners. Provide education, integrated information, and assist them with planning, regulatory issues, etc.
    - ii. Communicate with landowners to dispel the myths. Create positive stories and get them into the media.
4. Policy backlash
- a. Challenge/Issue:
    - i. Most of the land in Southern Ontario is privately owned. Much of stewardship is therefore voluntary/optional and not always taken up. Regulation, on the other hand, can result in a backlash that is counterproductive.
    - ii. Policies relating to biodiversity, climate change and stewardship often negatively affect the farmer’s income.
    - iii. Stewardship is often unrewarded.
  - b. Response:



- i. Give thought to tools to effectively regulate activities on private land without creating the “push back”
    - ii. Find ways to value Environmental Goods and Services and pass the benefit to the landowner
    - iii. Build trust with landowners with long term relationships and consistency.
5. Biodiversity and stewardship
  - a. Challenge/issue:
    - i. We are still lacking in current inventory data, clear targets for ecosystem cover and biodiversity, common vision, clear priorities and a plan to get there.
    - ii. Climate change may create a “moving target” in that, as environmental conditions change, targets may need to change.
  - b. Responses:
    - i. The Ontario Biodiversity Council needs to sell its vision and SNO needs to implement it. Revise and update the Stewardship Strategy to reflect input from 2008/2009; Create an action plan and work it, including reporting on results
    - ii. Look at other inventory and modelling program such as the BC model.
6. Adequate resources for stewardship
  - a. Challenge/Issue:
    - i. Resources for stewardship are not available at a scale that reflects the size and importance of the challenge.
  - b. Response:
    - i. We need to put our needs into language that government can get behind.
    - ii. We need to connect environmental health to quality of life.
    - iii. We need to demonstrate results (value for investment).
    - iv. We need to collaborate and link to other fields such as health care, social agencies, etc. to access related resources.
    - v. We need to look for government funding opportunities to support collaboration in stewardship initiatives.
7. Protecting what’s there
  - a. Challenge/Issue
    - i. We need to protect what is already on the land
    - ii. We need to protect agricultural uses of the lands
  - b. Response:
    - i. We need to get accurate information of what’s on the land;
    - ii. We need to get accurate information about farming activities on the land; types of census data as currently collected are of limited value





- iii. We need to support farmers and farming with tax incentives, better land use planning, better information, etc.



## **Appendix 1: Presentations and Materials List**

The following presentations and posters are submitted on CD:

### **PowerPoint Presentations**

#### **Climate Change**

- Gary Nielsen, MNR
- Kevin Pal, MOE (not available)

#### **Biodiversity**

- Ala Boyd, MNR
- Don McCabe,

#### **Smashing Silos**

- Don Pearson, CO
- Stephen Patterson, Ontario Climate Change Secretariat

#### **Barriers to Stewardship**

Stewart Hilts, OFLT

Jeff Krete, DU

### **Posters**

- ACER
- EverGreen
- Green Communities Canada
- Ontario Land Trust Alliance
- Ontario Stewardship
- Trees Ontario
- Thames Talbot Land Trust



## Appendix 2: Participant list

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Organization</u>
Ala Boyd	MNR
Alecia Thiessen	Summit Training
Andrea Dawber	GreenHere
Barb Boysen	Forest Gene Conservation Association
Beth Jones	Green Communities Canada
Brandy Humes	GreenHere
Bridey Dion	GreenHere
Bronwen Buck	Carolinian Canada Coalition
Catherine Goulet	Evergreen
Carla Grant	Ontario Forestry Association
Carole Berry	ACER
David Armitage	ON Fed Agriculture
Dave Gibson	Summit Training
Don Gordon	Stewardship Network of Ontario
Don McCabe	Ontario Biodiversity Council
Don Pearson	Conservation Ontario
Edith George	Ontario Urban Forest Council
Elizabeth Holmes	Eastern Ontario Model Forest
Elissa Schmidt	Trees Ontario
Elisabeth Woyzbun	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Gary Nielsen	MNR
Genevieve Gilbert	Climate Change Secretariat
Hillary Vipond	GreenHere
Ian MacNab	OLTA
Jeff Krete	Ducks Unlimited Canada
Jim Brennan	Ducks Unlimited Canada
Jo-anne Rzadki	Conservation Ontario
Jon Grant	Ontario Biodiversity Council
Kate Monk	Ausable Bayfield CA
Kathy Allan	Ont Land Trust Alliance
Kevin Pal	Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure
Kim Gavine	Oak Ridges Moraine Foundation
Lynette Mader	Ducks Unlimited Canada
Mark Carabetta	Ontario Nature
Maxine Kingston	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada replaced by OMAFRA
Mike Piotrowski	GreenHere
Mitch Baldwin	Ontario Stewardship
Nancy Cherny	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Nathan Stevens	Christian Farmers Federation of Ontario
Owen Williams	MNR
Patricia Lowe	Central Lake Ontario Conservation Authority
Paul Smith	OMAFRA
Peter Roberts	OMAFRA
Phil Davies	Lake Simcoe Region Conservation Authority
Rob Keen	Trees Ontario
Samantha Brown	Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Association



Sonia Bellon	Ontario Forestry Association
Stephen Patterson	Climate Change Secretariat
Steve Hounsell	Ontario Power Generation
Stewart Chisholm	Evergreen
Stewart Hilts	Ontario Farmland Trust
Sue Arndt	Evergreen
Tara Borwick	Ontario Stewardship
Ted Spence	Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations withdrawn
Wade Knight	Ont Woodlot Association