

# Advancing Ecological Restoration in Canada

## Setting an Agenda

**May 30, 2022**

Canadian Museum of  
Nature/Musée canadien de la  
nature



Origin of this workshop?

# Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council



Canada

 Search

- About SSHRC
- Funding
- Competition Results
- Connecting with Society
- News Room

Home > Funding > Future Challenge Areas

## Funding

- Talent Program
- Insight Program
- Connection Program
- Joint initiatives

## Future Challenge Areas

- Funding search tool
- Upcoming Deadlines
- Upcoming Webinars
- How to Apply
- Forms
- Impact Awards
- Merit Review
- Using Your Funds

COVID-19 Update

## Future Challenge Areas: 2018-21

SSHRC invites all applicants to review [Imagining Canada's Future's](#) 16 future global challenges, and to consider addressing one or more of these areas in their research proposals. This is not an evaluation criterion for merit review and does not offer additional or dedicated research funds through funding opportunities under SSHRC's [Talent](#), [Insight](#) or [Connection](#) programs. SSHRC monitors research capacity in these areas, and develops and implements strategies and knowledge mobilization activities to enhance the contribution made by the social sciences and humanities across the future global challenges.

In addition, [summary reports](#) related to SSHRC's Knowledge Synthesis Grants competitions held on the future challenge areas from 2014 to 2018 highlight some gaps in current knowledge on related topics, which applicants may wish to further explore.

SSHRC plans to hold a Knowledge Synthesis Grants competition in the next three consecutive years on the following challenge areas:

- [Living within Earth's Carrying Capacity](#) (fall 2019)
- [Working in the Digital Economy](#) (July 2020)
- [The Emerging Asocial Society](#) (September 2021)



[Working in the Digital Economy](#)



[Global Health and Wellness for the 21st Century](#)



[The Emerging Asocial Society](#)



[Shifting Dynamic of Privilege and Marginalization](#)

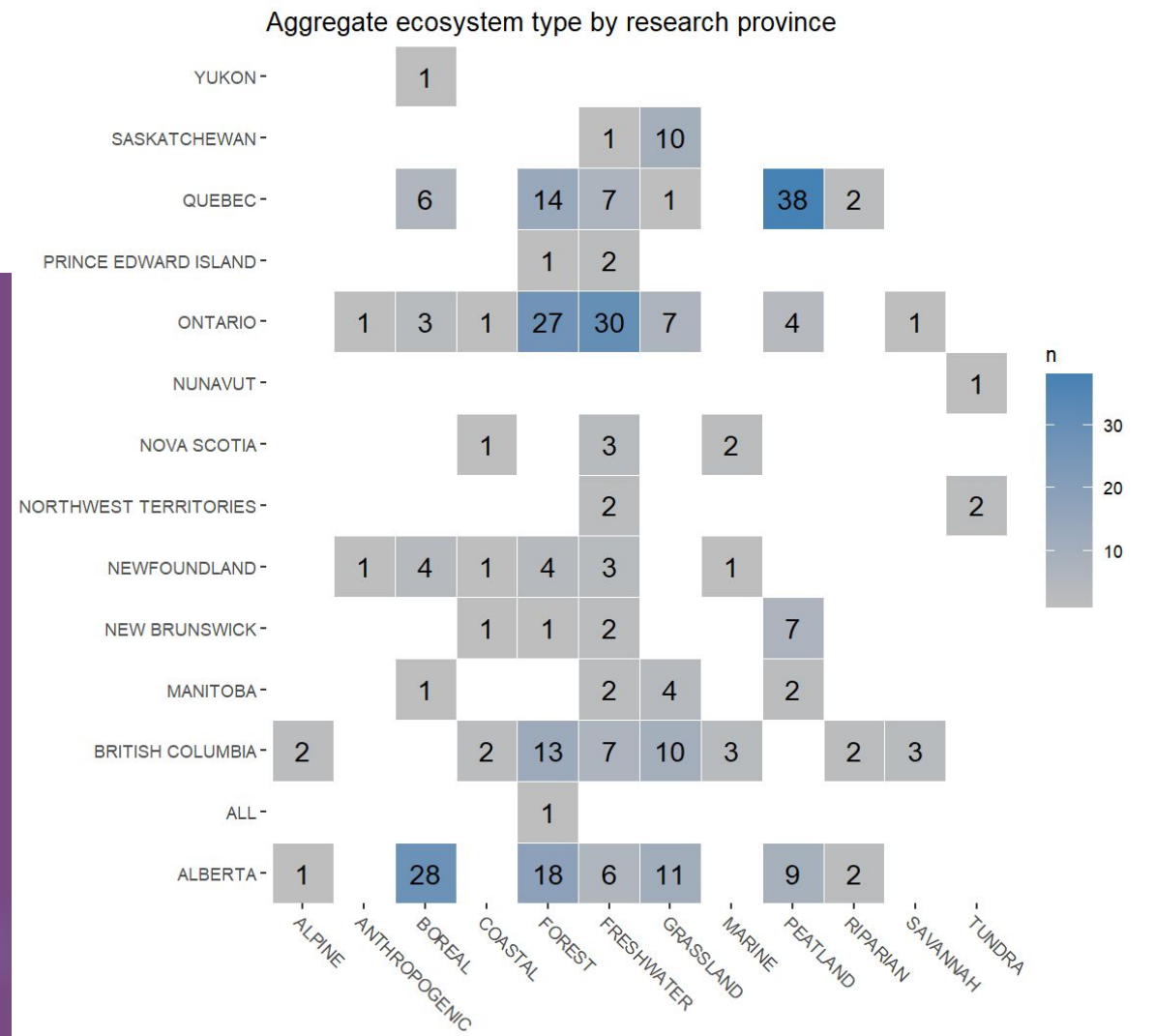
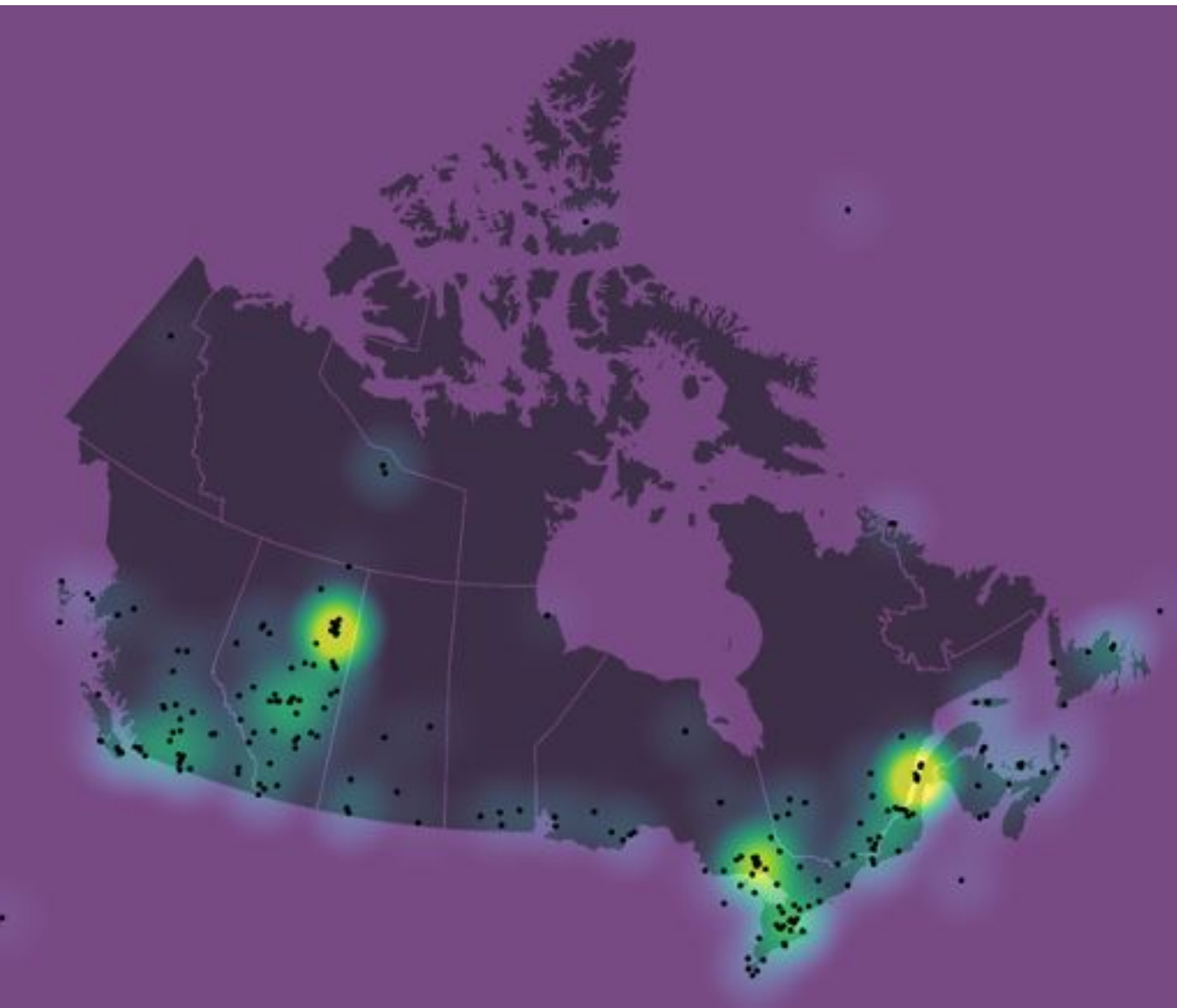


# Ecological Restoration: Nature-Based Solutions for Climate Mitigation and Engaging Canadians with Nature

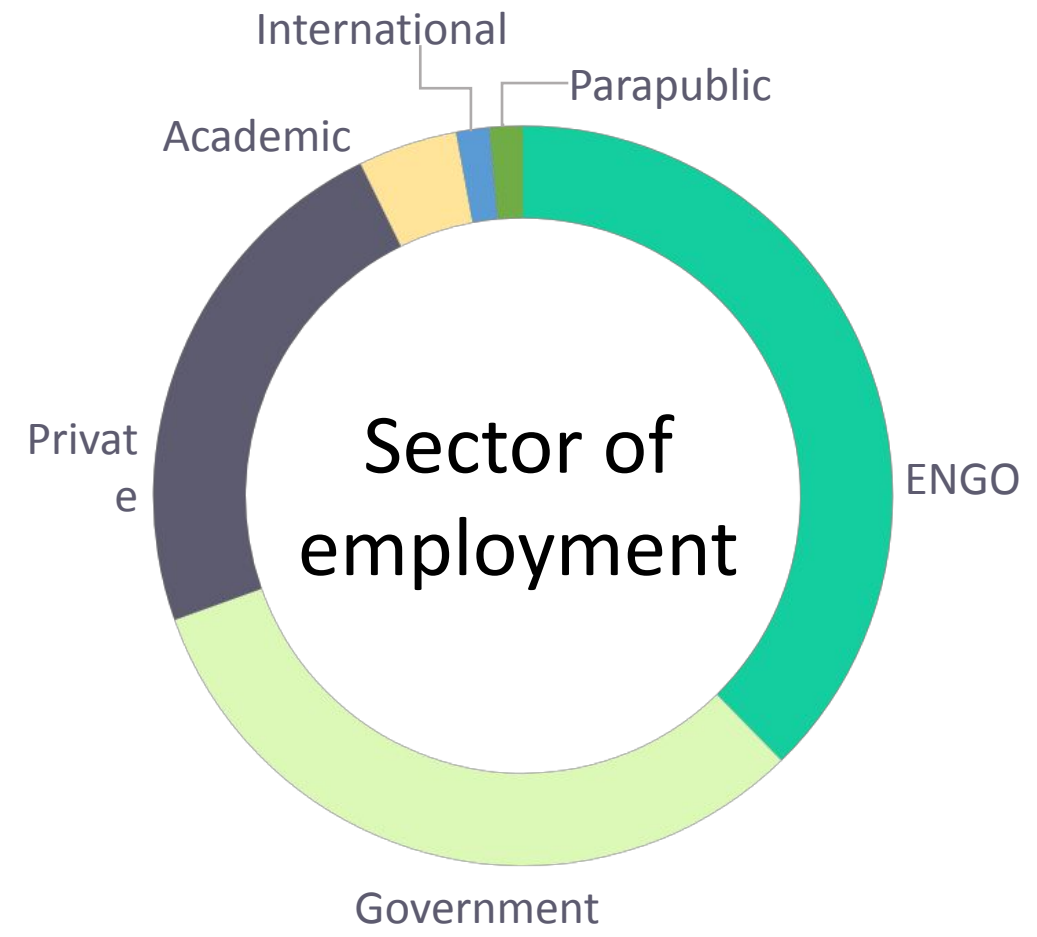
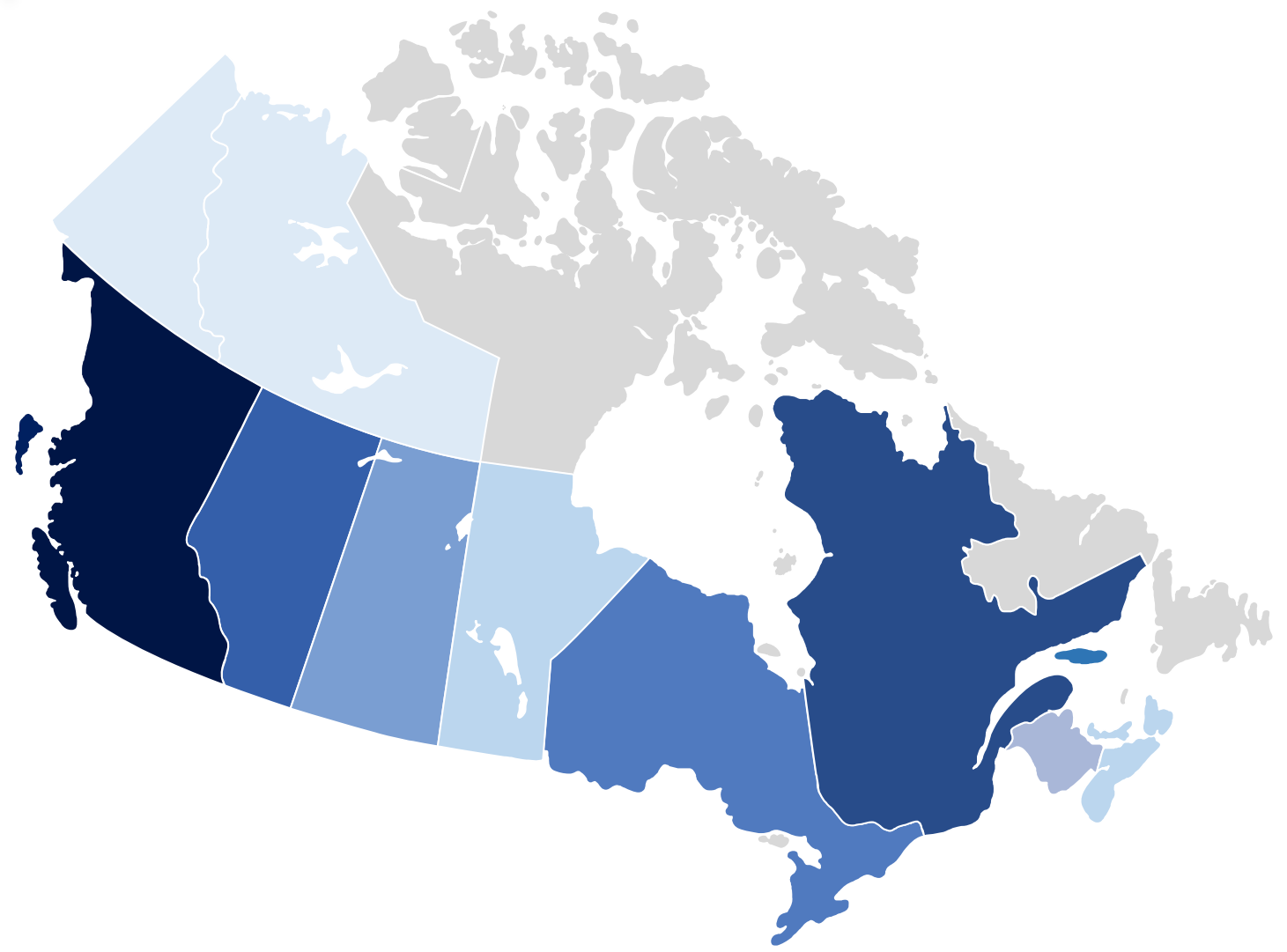
Literature review

Practitioners  
interviews

Case studies



# Participant profiles



# Q3: Aware of 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. SER International Principles & Standards for the Practice of Ecological Restoration



INTERNATIONAL PRINCIPLES  
AND STANDARDS FOR THE  
PRACTICE OF ECOLOGICAL  
RESTORATION

SECOND EDITION SUMMARY

## Are you aware of this document?



## Have you consulted it?



ecologicalrestorationincanada.ca

ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION IN CANADA

ABOUT

RESEARCH FINDINGS

RESOURCES

# Researchers and Practitioners

in the service of *ecological restoration* in Canada.





# Canadian contributions



PRINCIPLES  
FOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

# Ecology for Protection

Principles, Guidelines

Prepared by the IUCN  
Karen Keenleyside, Nigel  
Peter Valentine, Series I



INTERNATIONAL  
ECOLOGICAL RESTORATION  
AND KEY CONCEPTS



Technical  
of ecosystem  
EU biodiversity

For Europe

January 2000

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# Science-based ecosystem restoration for the 2020s and beyond

Science Task Force for the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration

SER

INTERNATIONAL  
AND PRACTICE  
RESTORATION

SECOND

George D. G. Jones,  
Jonson, James  
Hua, Cristiana



# Section 1 Defining Ecosystem Restoration

Ecological restoration is the recovery of degraded, damaged, or destroyed ecosystems, species, and their interactions.

# Section 2 Attributes of Ecosystems

This section defines the term 'ecosystem' as used in this report. It is meant by 'restoration' to mean the recovery of an ecosystem to a state that is similar to its original state. An ecosystem has a structure and function that it contains sufficient to support and maintain its ability to continue its development and evolution. It may be natural or subsidy. It will continue to exist naturally. It will continue to exist in a range of environmental conditions. It will interact with other ecosystems, biotic and abiotic.

The nine attributes of an ecosystem are: structure, function, composition, diversity, resilience, stability, productivity, sustainability, and health. The nine attributes are not essential for an ecosystem to exist. They are only necessary for an ecosystem to be healthy. An appropriate management plan for an ecosystem should be based on the attributes that are most important to the ecosystem. Attributes that are readily measurable and that can be managed are the most important. Attributes that are difficult to measure and that are not readily managed are the least important. Attributes that are not measurable and that are not managed are the least important. Attributes that are not measurable and that are not managed are the least important.

[www.ser.org](http://www.ser.org)

Developing  
Best Practice Protected Areas

Best Practice Protected Areas



Canada



Convention on Biological Diversity



Parks Canada



# PREVENTING, HALTING AND REVERSING THE DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEMS WORLDWIDE.

The UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration is a global rallying cry to heal our planet. What will you restore?

[Nominate World Restoration Flagships](#)

## Questions:

1. What can we do in Canada to bolster our restoration efforts?
2. What distinctive contributions can Canadians make to restoration during the UN Decade?
3. What can we offer more widely?



[perhaps insert agenda here?]

