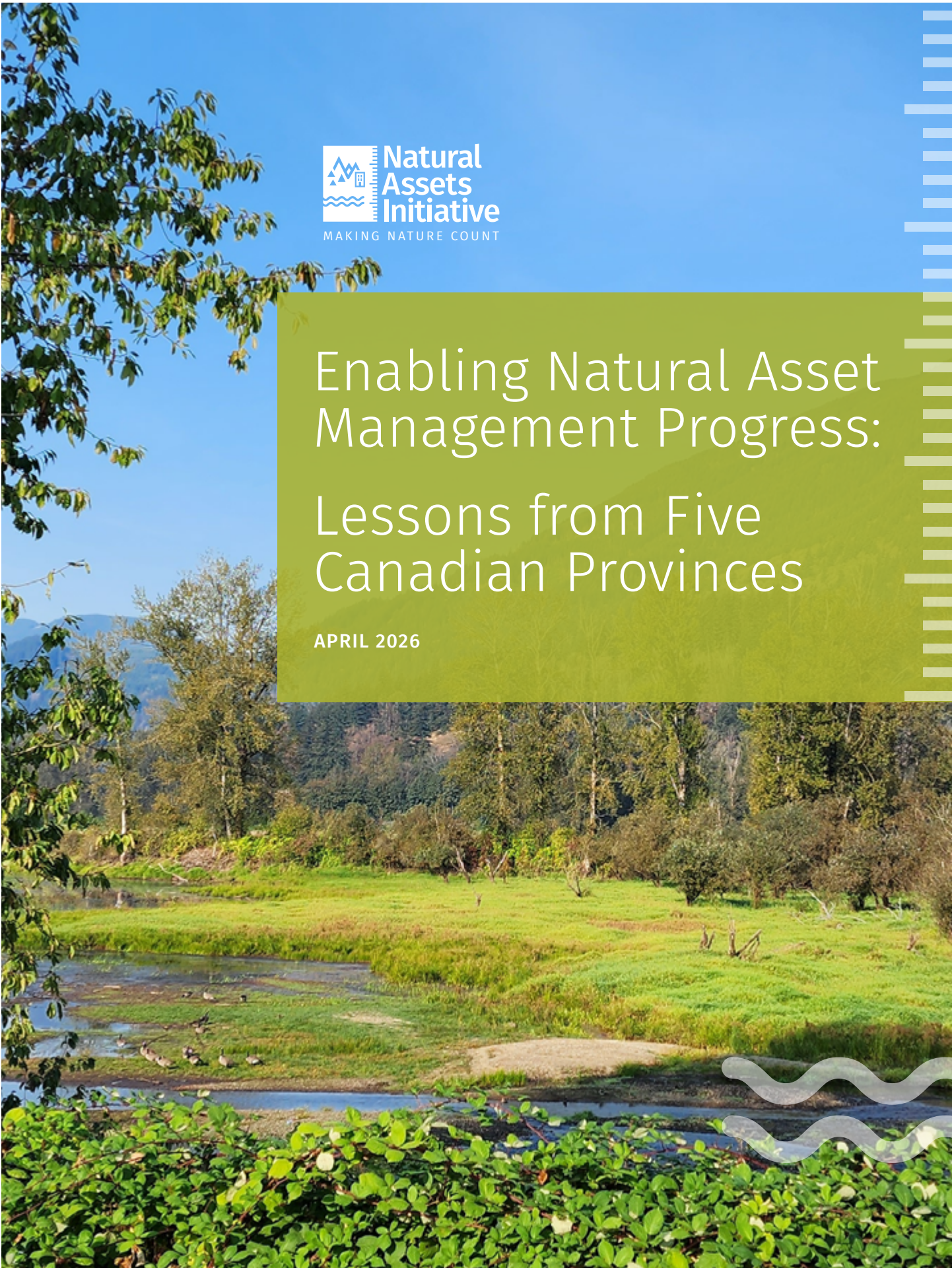




Enabling Natural Asset Management Progress: Lessons from Five Canadian Provinces

APRIL 2026





Acknowledgments

NAI acknowledges Indigenous Peoples as the traditional stewards of Turtle Island, and that these lands are the ancestral and unceded territories of diverse Inuit, First Nations, and Métis Peoples. We commit to and are responsible for ensuring that natural asset management upholds the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We continually seek ways to learn from the harms of the past and move our work forward in a spirit of reconciliation and collaboration.

This report was developed through a combination of research, key informant interviews and one focus group discussion. The Natural Assets Initiative would like to thank the following people who contributed in-kind time through either participation in an interview or focus group or through the provision of feedback on the draft:

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SECTION 1 Purpose of this Report

In 2023, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) released *The State of Play Report for Natural Infrastructure on the Canadian Prairies*. The report points to growing evidence that natural infrastructure can be more cost-effective and climate resilient than grey infrastructure alone and can support communities as they grow or renew aging water infrastructure. Natural infrastructure solutions contribute to the affordability of water services while buffering the worsening impacts of climate change, including floods, droughts and wildfires.

Grey vs. Natural Infrastructure

IISD defines **grey infrastructure** as human-made structures, such as dams, roads, ditches, pipes, water treatment facilities, storm drains, and bridges, that are often (but not exclusively) constructed from materials such as concrete and steel.

Natural infrastructure is defined as conserved, restored, or engineered ecosystems that provide specific infrastructure outcomes, such as flood protection, as well as a variety of co-benefits that support the environment, the economy, and community well-being.¹

One important way to increase the uptake of natural infrastructure solutions is to support local governments in including natural assets (e.g., grasslands, wetlands, watercourses, forests) as an asset class in their infrastructure planning, using an asset management framework that has, conventionally, only been applied to grey infrastructure. This is what is meant by the term natural asset management (NAM). Efforts to support local governments can be guided in part by the growing understanding of the *barriers to NAM*.²

This report is intended to seed a discussion on how to scale up natural asset management in the Prairies region and beyond. It highlights factors contributing to progress in Ontario and British Columbia, two provinces that stand out as having strong enabling environments for local natural asset management. It also examines good practices in the Prairies region and provides recommendations on areas that could be strengthened. The examples provided and recommendations were developed through a combination of research, key informant interviews and one focus group discussion.

¹ IISD (2023), *The State of Play Report for Natural Infrastructure in the Prairies*, page viii.

² MNAI (2023), *Natural infrastructure in British Columbia: Barriers and Opportunities*.

SECTION 2 Overview of Natural Asset Management

Asset management is an ongoing, iterative process to manage infrastructure strategically over its full lifecycle, guided by international standards such as ISO 55000, as well as regulation and good practices.³

Figure 1 illustrates the asset management process in the inner diagram circles; the outer circle shows how natural assets can be included as an asset class in the whole process and can be managed proactively in a similar way as engineered infrastructure assets.

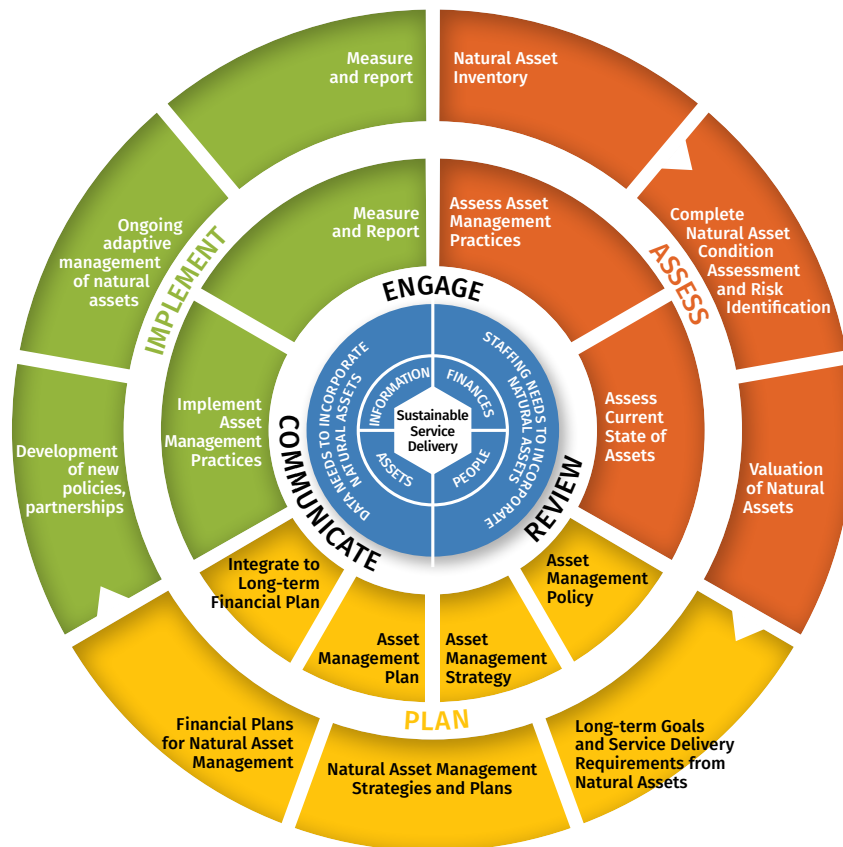


Figure 1: The Natural Asset Management Process (NAI 2017; adapted from Asset Management BC's Framework for Sustainable Service Delivery.)

The **Assess** stage includes activities that document the extent, condition of, and risks to natural assets. Valuation of natural assets is also a key assessment activity in asset management planning.

³ The Government of Ontario is the only province with local government asset management legislation through O. Reg 588/17. Good practices have been developed by organizations such as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Asset Management BC, Asset Management Ontario, the Natural Assets Initiative and other organizations.

The **Plan** stage includes activities to determine the service delivery requirements for natural assets and develop a NAM plan. A NAM plan is a high-level investment plan, usually covering a ten-year period, that outlines the type and level of investments required to achieve service delivery objectives, including monitoring, maintenance, management and restoration of natural assets, as well as public land securement should natural assets need to be protected over the long-term. A NAM plan also identifies existing and new policies and programs needed to achieve service delivery requirements.

The **Implement** stage includes activities carried out to implement the NAM plan, including the adaptive management of natural assets and the development or implementation of policies and programs to achieve service delivery objectives.⁴

The local government sector is at an early stage in the formal integration of natural assets into asset management processes. Formal integration of natural assets enables local governments to include the costs of natural infrastructure solutions in investment plans, land use plans and budgets. The benefits include cost effective and reliable service delivery and a broad suite of other benefits, such as sustaining biodiversity, building resilience to climate change, and improving public health.



Natural Asset Management Beyond Local Governments

Natural asset management practices are beginning to emerge and be adapted to other contexts besides the local government sector. For example, NAI has collaborated with four First Nations in BC to develop natural asset inventories that amalgamate Western and Indigenous data sets into systems they design, own, and manage. The inventories are a foundation to support watershed-scale decision-making, relationship building, and guardianship to meet shared long-term ecosystem health goals while upholding Indigenous Laws, Rights, Title and Jurisdiction.⁵ Some watershed agencies and other organizations responsible for land stewardship are also benefitting from formalizing natural asset management for the lands they steward.

A small but growing number of communities across Canada are formalizing their NAM approaches. Most are still in the Assess stage, through development of NAM roadmaps, natural asset inventories, and ecosystem service valuations. A very small number of local governments have progressed to the Plan stage, with fully costed NAM plans.

⁴ The development of policies, programs, or partnerships are not in and of themselves asset management activities, but they are important non-infrastructure solutions that can support achievement of service delivery objectives.

⁵ See details at naturalassetsinitiative.ca/indigenous-leadership

Overall, local governments in the Prairies region have been slower to formalize asset management as a general practice than those in leading provinces like BC and Ontario (see Sections 4.3 – 4.5). This has also translated to a slower uptake of NAM, because there remains a tendency to prioritize core grey infrastructure (i.e., roads, bridges, water and wastewater infrastructure) to meet community growth or infrastructure renewal needs.

The key barriers and challenges contributing to the limited uptake of natural infrastructure solutions include lack of awareness, capacity and funding to implement them. The *State of Play* report identified four paths to scale the adoption of natural infrastructure:

- 1/ Strengthening the business case for natural infrastructure by demonstrating how impactful and cost-effective it can be;
- 2/ Encouraging local municipalities to adopt more natural infrastructure projects;
- 3/ Enabling access to funding for those who want to implement natural infrastructure; and
- 4/ Making sure that natural infrastructure is enabled by policy and championed by all levels of government.⁶

This report focuses on the fourth path. The federal government plays an important role in creating a policy and funding framework to guide adoption of NAM and natural infrastructure solutions, and provincial governments have significant influence over local governments' operating context.

⁶ IISD (2023), *The State of Play Report for Natural Infrastructure in the Prairies*, page 57.

SECTION 3

Federal Support for Natural Asset Management

The Government of Canada supports the adoption of natural infrastructure solutions through a variety of funding programs and policy signals, but it does not explicitly require or mandate NAM in any of them. Municipalities, Indigenous Nations, and provinces have leveraged federal programs to make progress on NAM or implement natural infrastructure solutions to varying degrees across Canada.

3.1 The Federal Policy Context

The following federal government strategies consistently position nature as a critical component of climate resilience and public infrastructure, setting the stage for broader adoption of NAM:

- **National Adaptation Strategy (NAS)** emphasizes nature-based solutions, watershed resilience, and ecosystem-based adaptation-based solutions, watershed resilience, and ecosystem-based adaptation
- **Federal Sustainable Development Strategy** recognizes ecosystem services as essential to climate mitigation, biodiversity, and community well being
- **Pan Canadian climate frameworks** reinforce the role of natural systems in reducing emissions and managing climate risks

3.2 Federal Funding Context

Through Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC), the federal government had two major funding programs that normalize natural infrastructure within Canada's infrastructure investment system. These programs encourage municipalities to begin valuing and managing natural assets, although they do not explicitly include formalization of natural asset management as a condition of funding:

- The \$200M **Natural Infrastructure Fund (NIF)** funds natural and hybrid infrastructure and provides the strongest federal signal that natural systems are legitimate infrastructure assets. This program is fully subscribed and no longer accepting applications.⁷

⁷ HICC, "[Natural Infrastructure Fund – Small streams applicant guide](#)," Government of Canada, last updated July 15, 2024

- The **Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund (DMAF)** explicitly funds natural infrastructure for flood, drought, wildfire, and hazard mitigation and encourages municipalities to consider natural systems to mitigate risks. The application intake for this program is currently closed.⁸

Two additional HICC infrastructure programs are permissive towards natural infrastructure, but do not explicitly mandate NAM as a condition of funding and have typically funded conventional grey infrastructure projects. The Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) Green Infrastructure stream includes projects that sustain or add natural capacity for climate adaptation. The Canada Community Building Fund (CCBF) provides long-term, stable and predictable infrastructure funding. Natural infrastructure is eligible, and funding has been available for NAM planning through the *disaster mitigation* and *capacity building* categories. While these programs have offered flexibility and a range of funding options for natural infrastructure, uptake has been limited and has depended heavily on provincial interpretation and municipal capacity.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) administer several climate adaptation programs that help local governments strengthen the technical foundations that underpin NAM (natural asset risk assessment; data collection, modelling; floodplain mapping; and adaptation planning), including:

- The Flood Hazard Identification and Mapping Program (NRCan & ECCC)⁹
- The Climate Change Adaptation Program (NRCan)¹⁰
- The Wildfire Resilient Futures Initiative (NRCan – funding opportunity closed)¹¹

The above programs are helping to generate the data and information needed to quantify the services provided by natural assets (e.g., flood storage, wildfire buffering, cooling).

ECCC and NRCan also administer major restoration and nature-based climate solutions programs that support restoration of wetlands, forests, riparian zones, and coastal systems, and deliver benefits including flood mitigation, stormwater management, erosion control, water quality improvement, carbon sequestration, and biodiversity. These programs support uptake of natural infrastructure solutions but do not specifically reference or require NAM. These include the following programs:

⁸ HICC, “*Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund – Overview*,” Government of Canada, last updated August 8, 2024

⁹ NRCan, “*Flood Hazard Identification and Mapping Program*,” Government of Canada, last updated June 18, 2025

¹⁰ NRCan, “*Climate Change Adaptation Program*,” Government of Canada, last updated May 22, 2025

¹¹ NRCan, “*Wildlife Resilient Futures Initiative*,” Government of Canada, last updated August 13, 2025

- Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund (2025-56 funding intake closed)¹²
- 2 Billion Trees Program (closed)¹³
- Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk¹⁴
- Environmental Damages Fund¹⁵

NRCan, ECCC, and Indigenous Services Canada also support Indigenous-led natural asset stewardship, which could create opportunities for Two-Eyed Seeing approaches. Two-Eyed Seeing is described as learning with and combining the strengths of both Indigenous knowledge and Western knowledge for collective benefit.¹⁶ The Nature-Smart Climate Solutions Fund allocated \$76.9 million for the Indigenous-Led Climate Solutions Stream and Indigenous Guardians (now closed).¹⁷ The Indigenous Partnerships for Species at Risk Program (IPSAR) recognizes the important role Indigenous peoples have in wildlife conservation by supporting Indigenous leadership in the conservation, protection, and recovery of species at risk and culturally significant species, and their habitats on Indigenous lands or territories. The program also supports the development of Indigenous capacity to actively participate in the implementation of the Species at Risk Act (SARA).¹⁸

Finally, the federal government has funded numerous programs delivered by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), including the Municipal Asset Management Program (closed), the Municipalities for Climate Innovation Program (closed), and the Local Leadership in Climate Adaptation Program¹⁹ (ongoing). These programs provide funding and capacity building directly to local governments. FCM's \$291M Growing Canada's Community Canopies²⁰ initiative (ongoing) is a key federal enabler of NAM by funding tree planting, urban forestry plans, and canopy expansion across communities of all sizes. By explicitly framing trees as climate-resilient infrastructure and providing tools to quantify their benefits, the program helps local governments integrate urban forests into asset management, climate adaptation, and long-term infrastructure planning.

¹² ECCC, "[Nature Smart Climate Solutions Fund](#)," Government of Canada, last updated March 3, 2025

¹³ NRCan, "[2 Billion Trees Program](#)," Government of Canada, last updated January 12, 2025

¹⁴ ECCC, "[Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk](#)," Government of Canada, last updated February 6, 2026

¹⁵ ECCC, "[Environmental Damages Fund](#)," Government of Canada, last updated December 18, 2025

¹⁶ Bartlett, C., Marshall, M., Marshall, A. (2012). *Two-eyed seeing and other lessons learned within a co-learning journey of bringing together indigenous and mainstream knowledges and ways of knowing*. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*, 2, pages 331–340.

¹⁷ ECCC, "[Indigenous-led Natural Climate Solutions](#)," Government of Canada, last updated December 29, 2025

¹⁸ ECCC, "[Indigenous Partnerships for Species at Risk](#)," Government of Canada, last updated December 29, 2025

¹⁹ Green Municipal Fund, "[Local Leadership for Climate Adaptation](#)," FCM, accessed March 12, 2026

²⁰ Green Municipal Fund, "[Growing Canada's Community Canopies](#)," FCM, accessed March 12, 2026

3.3 Summary of Federal Support for Natural Asset Management

While federal programs create favourable conditions for NAM and enable natural infrastructure, they do not, as noted, mandate NAM; for example, no federal program includes a condition that local governments must inventory, value, or manage natural assets. The federal government recognizes the need to better account for the services nature provides but does not yet practice NAM on its own extensive asset base.²¹

The extent to which federal policy and funding programs support the uptake of NAM therefore depends largely on provincial frameworks, local champions, and local capacity.

The next section shows that the provincial context has led to varied outcomes in the adoption of natural asset management in Ontario, BC and the Prairies region, and reinforces that scaling natural asset management requires strong provincial alignment.

²¹ Federal real property and asset management policies apply to built assets, not natural systems. However, the federal government recognizes the need to better account for the services nature provides. Source: *Government of Canada (2025), Improving Natural Capital Accounting in Canada*

SECTION 4 Provincial Support for Natural Asset Management: Lessons from Five Provinces

4.1 Ontario

4.1.1 Ontario Provincial Policy Context

The Government of Ontario's asset management regulation O. Reg. 588/17 has been the most significant policy driver for the uptake of natural asset management across local governments in Ontario.²² O. Reg. 588/17 explicitly requires green infrastructure to be included in asset management plans, including natural assets that provide services to the community. The regulation has therefore legitimized NAM within municipal asset management.

For larger, well-resourced municipalities, O. Reg. 588/17 is a clear motivator. Smaller and rural local governments with limited staff and capacity are less motivated by compliance and rely more heavily on funding programs and external support.

The Province has additional policy frameworks or guidance that indirectly support NAM:

- The Conservation Authorities Act provides a watershed-based governance structure and, through Conservation Authorities, technical expertise on NAM that local governments can access;
- Ontario's Flood Strategy reinforces the importance of wetlands and natural systems for flood mitigation; and
- the Province has published and solicited comment on a draft Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Guidance Manual²³

²² Sources: Key informant interviews with Jenn Court, Executive Director of Asset Management Ontario and Ryan Carlow, Ontario Greenbelt Foundation.

²³ *Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (2022), Low Impact Development Stormwater Management Guidance Manual.*

Ontario's Conservation Authorities

Conservation Authorities (CAs) are distinctive organizations specific to Ontario, responsible for managing water and other natural resources at the watershed scale. They collectively oversee watersheds encompassing 95% of the province's population. The mandate of CAs is to undertake watershed-based programs to protect people and property from flooding and other natural hazards, and to conserve, restore and responsibly manage natural resources for economic, social and environmental benefits.

The distinctive governance model for Ontario CAs creates a critical and unique relationship between them and the local governments in their jurisdiction. CAs operate as corporate bodies with a reporting relationship to the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF). The local governments located wholly or partially within their watershed provide financial support to the CAs and actively participate in decision-making through the CA's Board, making the CA directly accountable to local governments in their jurisdiction. This partnership enables collaboration and shared responsibility for a range of activities including NAM.

CAs provide leading-edge science and expertise to manage natural assets and have been well-positioned to advance the practice of NAM in local governments in Ontario. For example, Toronto Region Conservation Authority and Credit Valley Conservation are well resourced CAs that have developed NAM tools and resources and helped build capacity of local governments to adopt NAM. Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority and Lake Simcoe Conservation Authority have also provided natural asset data and mapping resources, watershed scale expertise and technical support to small municipalities lacking technical capacity²⁴

4.1.2 Ontario Provincial Funding Context

Funding is the most important enabler of infrastructure projects for Ontario's smaller and mid-sized local governments, which often lack internal capacity; however, Ontario's infrastructure funding programs delivered in partnership with the federal government have prioritized grey infrastructure.

Ontario's Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program (ICIP) bilateral agreement does not mention natural infrastructure, natural assets, nature-based solutions, nor provide criteria that would encourage municipalities to submit natural infrastructure projects, even though they are technically eligible under the Green Infrastructure stream if they support climate mitigation or adaptation. The fund is now closed, with no stand-alone natural infrastructure projects reported to have been funded.

Ontario's Housing Enabling Water Systems Fund (HEWSF), through ICIP, also

²⁴ *Nature is Infrastructure: How to Include Natural Assets in Asset Management Plans*



does not explicitly encourage or support green infrastructure or NAM. The fund focuses on developing, repairing, rehabilitating, and expanding traditional engineered drinking water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure. Conventional grey infrastructure has dominated funded projects, including watermain replacements, wastewater treatment plant upgrades, stormwater outlet improvements, and sewer expansions.

Similarly, Ontario's Canada Community Building Fund (CCBF) agreement with the federal government does not explicitly embed natural assets or green infrastructure in its eligible project categories. Ontario's 2023 Asset Management Outcomes Report²⁵ indicates that local governments used CCBF funds exclusively for traditional infrastructure renewal, capacity building and state of good repair investments.

For the most part, Ontario's infrastructure funding environment is a missed opportunity to take advantage of federal programs that allow natural infrastructure. It is likely that because Ontario's implementation has not encouraged or prioritized natural infrastructure, local governments have not prioritized them.

This is a key difference between Ontario and BC, which explicitly deems natural infrastructure eligible in its CCBF and ICIP agreements (see Section 4.2).

There is one federal-provincial program in Ontario that is directly aligned with NAM principles and natural infrastructure. The Resilient Agriculture Landscape Program (RALP)²⁶ aims to create or enhance natural features, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, sequester carbon and enhance ecosystem services. Eligible projects include grassed waterways²⁷, conversion of marginal cropland to permanent grassland, riparian buffers (trees or shrubs), pollinator strips, shelterbelts and agroforestry, tree and shrub planting, wetland restoration and construction and water retention ponds.

It is unlikely that RALP has supported significant progress on NAM because program funding can only flow to Ontario-based non-profit organizations, Indigenous organizations, farmers, or partner organizations delivering agri-environmental stewardship. Local governments are not eligible as direct or indirect recipients through formal partnerships.

Funding is a key driver of progress for small communities in Ontario, and the FCM Municipal Asset Management Program has been foundational to help them build capacity in asset management and NAM.

²⁵ AMO (2023), *Asset Management Outcomes Report*.

²⁶ Conservation Ontario, "*Resilient Agriculture Landscape Program*," last accessed March 12, 2026

²⁷ Grassed waterways are broad, shallow and typically saucer-shaped channels designed to move surface water across farmland without causing soil erosion. Source: *McKague, K. (2023), Factsheet #23-083 Grassed Waterways, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs*.

4.1.3 Ontario's Natural Asset Management Enabling Environment



Overall, Ontario local governments are further ahead on NAM than those in most other Canadian provinces, largely because Ontario benefits from a robust network of non-profits, foundations, municipal associations, and Conservation Authorities that collectively support them in adopting NAM. Organizations and their initiatives include:

- Asset Management Ontario (AMONTario), a non-profit organization, provides training and guidance on NAM and green infrastructure. It also has an active asset management community of practice.
- Ontario Greenbelt Foundation, a charitable organization, provides funding, technical support, and convening on NAM through a community of practice. The foundation has funded multiple NAM projects in the province.
- Municipal Finance Officers Association of Ontario (MFOA) provides asset management training, including training on NAM and is a key organization building capacity on NAM in the province.
- AMONTario, the Greenbelt Foundation, the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO), MFOA, and Conservation Ontario have convened a Green Infrastructure Asset Management Community of Practice focused on advancing best practices in asset management for green infrastructure assets (including natural assets) and integrating these practices into municipal planning across Ontario.
- Green Infrastructure Ontario Coalition (GIO), currently dormant, did considerable advocacy and knowledge mobilization on green infrastructure, including NAM.
- Conservation Authorities provide technical support on NAM, data and mapping resources and expertise in watershed management.

Ontario's network of organizations supporting NAM has helped to standardize approaches, share lessons, and accelerate adoption.

4.1.4 Illustrative Examples of Natural Asset Management Progress in Ontario



Multiple local governments in Ontario have developed NAM roadmaps, natural asset inventories and a growing number of local governments have developed fully costed natural asset management plans. According to a 2025 analysis by AMO, 10% of municipalities in Ontario (45 municipalities) have incorporated green infrastructure into their asset management plans to some degree.²⁸

O.Reg 588/17 is helping to drive this progress, but it does not close the resource gap; local governments that are mature in asset management and those that are larger in population (i.e., have more financial and/or staffing resources) are generally more readily able to address the regulatory requirements to incorporate green infrastructure assets within their asset management programs.²⁹



The Towns of **Halton Hills**, **Deep River** and **South Bruce Peninsula** are smaller communities progressing on natural asset management.



York Region's 2022 Green Infrastructure Asset Management Plan includes lifecycle costing for their urban forests (internal document).



The **City of Markham** undertook a Natural Assets Inventory and Evaluation Study¹ in 2022 and has since progressed to including lifecycle management strategies and investment requirements for natural assets in its Asset Management Plans.²

- 1 [MNAI \(2021\), Towards Natural Asset Management in the City of Markham, Ontario.](#)
- 2 [City of Markham \(2025\), 2025 Asset Management Plan.](#)

Figure 2: Advanced Natural Asset Planning by Ontario Local Governments

Many midsize and smaller local governments that have undertaken NAM were able to do so with support from the network of organizations listed in the previous section.

²⁸ Source: Jenn Court, Executive Director of AMONTario, key informant interview.

²⁹ Source: Key informant interview with Jennifer Court, Executive Director of AMOntario.

Ontario's regulatory environment, specifically O.Reg 588/17 and the Conservation Authorities Act, has helped instigate formal green infrastructure asset management, but much of the Province's continued maturity in NAM has been the result of the non-profit and professional organizations who have maintained a funding, training, and peer-to-peer knowledge network. Through NAI alone, 41 Ontario local governments have completed natural asset management roadmaps³⁰ and 14 completed a natural asset inventory or were involved in a larger inventory project with neighbouring jurisdictions (see Appendix).

4.2 British Columbia

4.2.1 British Columbia Provincial Policy Context

Several local governments in British Columbia have demonstrated progress in NAM and some First Nations in the Province are emerging as national leaders in NAM through the development of natural asset inventories that draw on Indigenous Traditional Knowledge. The province is also the home of the acknowledged first mover on NAM, the Town of Gibsons.

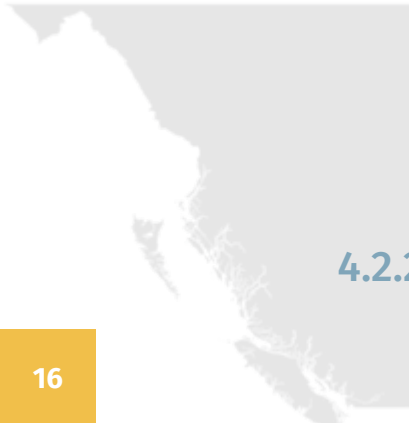
Where progress on NAM in Ontario has been driven largely by regulation and capacity building organizations, progress on NAM in BC reflects a supportive provincial policy environment, watershed focused investments, and early institutional recognition of natural assets as infrastructure.

BC's regulatory environment is not built around a single mandatory asset management regulation. Instead, NAM is supported through Provincial advocacy and policy direction, including public endorsements of NAM by ministries. BC also has watershed focused legislation and investments, which indirectly reinforce NAM by emphasizing natural systems as service providing assets.

BC's ministries, and in particular the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs and the Ministry of Energy and Climate Solutions, have actively championed NAM by funding research and supporting NAM implementation, resulting in a growing acceptance of the integration of NAM as part of responsible infrastructure planning. For example, the (now) Ministry of Housing and Municipal Affairs has directly supported local government-level NAM projects through its Infrastructure Planning Grant Programming; commissioned a detailed inquiry into the nature and extent of provincial barriers facing NAM; has allowed Development Cost Charges (DCC) to be applied to natural assets where they provide a DCC-eligible service³¹; and has supported NAI projects through

³⁰ "Roadmaps" refer to a specific program, the Natural Asset Management Roadmap Program, led by NAI. See the Appendix for details.

³¹ Government of British Columbia (2026), *Development Cost Charge Best Practices Guide*, page 64.



funding arrangements. For its part, the BC Ministry of Environment and Parks has dedicated staff time to addressing some of the identified barriers to NAM. In general, staff from both Ministries have been vocally supportive of NAM in diverse settings such as conferences, which helps to legitimize and support the practice.

4.2.2 British Columbia Provincial Funding Context

BC stands out for embedding natural assets directly into major infrastructure funding programs. First, BC's Canada Community Building Fund agreement with the federal government explicitly refers to and allows green infrastructure and natural systems. Similarly, its bilateral agreement for the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program funds natural infrastructure projects in wetlands, forests, bioswales, and other natural systems, through its Green Infrastructure and Environmental Quality streams fund. BC also has a \$100M Watershed Security Fund that supports watershed health, First Nations leadership, and long-term partnerships. Earlier investments totalling \$57M through the Healthy Watersheds Initiative and Indigenous Watersheds Initiative also supported natural infrastructure projects.


BC's infrastructure funding programs send a powerful signal that nature is infrastructure, giving municipalities confidence to invest in NAM and ensuring continuity across political cycles.

4.2.3 British Columbia's Natural Asset Management Enabling Environment

BC is widely recognized as the birthplace of NAM because of the pioneering work of the Town of Gibsons, BC. Like Ontario, BC benefits from a deep, long-standing ecosystem of NAM- focused organizations, including:

- Asset Management BC is a partnership of multiple organizations that constitutes an active community of practice. AMBC provides training and guidance on NAM.³²
- The Natural Assets Initiative is a national non-profit based in BC that is recognized as a centre of excellence on NAM. NAI develops NAM methodologies and guidance, contributes to the development of national NAM standards, delivers training on NAM and implements innovative NAM projects to support NAM adoption and implementation.

³² See example AMBC, "[Resources to help you communicate asset management](#)," last accessed March 16, 2026

- 
- Engineers and Geoscientists BC regulates the engineering profession in the Province. Its professional practice guidelines on asset management specifically legitimize NAM as a standard of care.³³
 - BC First Nations demonstrate leadership in stewardship of the land and water and four First Nations have undertaken NAM projects centred on Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge.³⁴
 - BC has several watershed organizations and philanthropic partners that have shaped provincial investment. Examples include the Healthy Watershed Initiative, an economic stimulus program that invests in watershed conservation and restoration projects and has elevated the importance of watersheds in climate change and economic discussions; and, the independent \$100 million Watershed Security Fund, which results from calls to action from a broad network of water and watershed champions.
 - The Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) has been involved in and supportive of NAM in several ways, especially as a key partner of AMBC, providing funding and advisory services for various initiatives. UBCM also administers the provincially funded Asset Management Planning Grant Program. UBCM also supports inclusion of sessions on NAM at its annual conference to build awareness and support for NAM.

This strong enabling environment has created a coherent, aligned movement that reinforces NAM across sectors in BC.

³³ NAI, “*British Columbia’s Engineering & Geoscientist Professional Guidelines*”, last accessed March 18, 2026

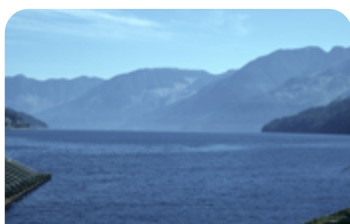
³⁴ See Footnote 5

4.2.4 Illustrative Examples of Progress in BC

Practical examples of NAM progress in BC include:



The **City of Prince Rupert** incorporated engineered wetlands into its wastewater treatment process, which consists of over 10 outfalls (the City does not have a centralized wastewater treatment facility).



With permission from the Province, the **Town of Gibsons** was able to allocate revenue from development cost charges to natural asset maintenance; Gibsons has undertaken multiple NAM studies and implemented a capital project in White Tower Park to enhance stormwater services provided by natural assets.



Four **First Nations** in BC have developed NAM inventories projects with NAI.



BC's Watershed Security Fund is supporting long term watershed health initiatives through funding projects across BC that focus on ecosystem health, reconciliation, climate resilience and sustainable economies¹

¹ [Watershed Security Fund, "Funded Projects," last accessed March 12, 2026](#)

Figure 3: Local Governments in British Columbia who are Making Progress in Natural Asset Management

Like in Ontario, a supportive ecosystem for NAM in BC coincides with a larger number of communities engaged in NAM activities — 27 local governments have completed natural asset inventories, and 29 have completed NAI's Roadmap Program (see Appendix).

4.3 Alberta

4.3.1 Alberta Provincial Policy Context

The Government of Alberta does not explicitly promote NAM through its regulatory or infrastructure funding frameworks, though its policy context is permissive towards natural infrastructure and NAM through programs focused on watershed resilience.

4.3.2 Alberta Provincial Funding Context

Neither the ICIP bilateral agreement nor the CCBF administrative agreement between Canada and Alberta explicitly reference natural asset management, natural infrastructure, or natural assets. Both agreements are framed around traditional engineered infrastructure, and any use of natural infrastructure would rely on broad interpretation of climate adaptation or disaster mitigation categories rather than explicit policy direction.



Alberta's Watershed Resiliency and Restoration Program (WRRP)³⁵, established in 2014, is the most significant provincial funding program that aligns with NAM, though funding provided is to date is limited and dwarfed by investments in conventional grey infrastructure. Funding has ranged from \$7 million per year at its peak to approximately \$3 million in recent years.

The program provides competitive grants to local governments, Indigenous communities, non-profit organizations and stewardship groups. The program invests in projects that restore, enhance, or conserve watershed functions to build resilience to flooding and drought. Eligible activities include wetland restoration, riparian enhancement, floodplain reconnection, improving watershed connectivity and ecological function restoration.

The WRRP is aligned with NAM in the sense that it aims to enhance natural systems' ability to absorb, store, and release water, reduce reliance on engineered infrastructure, improve resilience to extreme weather, support data collection and watershed planning, increase public and decision maker awareness and foster stewardship and local partnerships.

Alberta is also piloting the Ecosystem Services Grant Program³⁶, administered by Alberta Environment and Parks. This program provides grants to municipalities, NGOs, and non-profit organizations to deliver direct payments to landowners who conserve or enhance natural assets on private property. The program aims to sustain ecosystem services and as yet no projects have been announced. It is too early to assess how effective the Program will be in supporting natural asset stewardship on private lands.

4.3.3 Alberta's Natural Asset Management Enabling Environment

Alberta's natural asset management enabling environment is essentially decentralized and supportive. Progress has been made mainly through collaborative networks. Alberta's Watershed Planning and Advisory Councils (WPACs) are multi-stakeholder organizations that support watershed monitoring, planning, and restoration. Their longstanding programs have contributed to foundational natural asset assessment work that can support progress on NAM. The Miistakis Institute is a key non-profit partner providing research, tools, and facilitation. Local governments often work together across jurisdictions. Overall, NAM progress has been made through shared learning and project-based collaboration at the watershed scale, rather than through provincial mandates.

³⁵ Environment and Protected Areas, "[Watershed Resiliency and Restoration Program](#)," Government of Alberta, last accessed March 12, 2026

³⁶ Environment and Protected Areas, "[Ecosystem Services Grant Program](#)," Government of Alberta, last accessed March 12, 2026.

4.3.4 Illustrative Examples of Progress in Alberta

While NAM has yet to scale in Alberta, there are several examples of bottom-up innovation among leading local governments. Twelve local governments have developed natural asset management roadmaps with NAI, many at the encouragement of the watershed agencies in their jurisdictions.

The Town of Okotoks and cities of Edmonton and Calgary have done more extensive NAM work inventorying natural assets and conducting ecosystem service valuations. Edmonton was one of the first cities in Canada to develop a fully costed urban forest asset management plan.³⁷ Parkland County has used NAM to stretch capital budgets for roads by restoring or sustaining adjacent wetlands.³⁸

4.4 Saskatchewan

4.4.1 Saskatchewan Policy Context

While the Government of Saskatchewan has several environmental and land use statutes that provide a baseline enabling environment for NAM, none explicitly reference NAM or natural infrastructure. These include:

- Environmental Management and Protection Act
- Environmental Reserve Act (allows land to be designated as environmental reserve)
- Wildlife Act
- Forest Resources Management Act
- Weed Control Act
- Species at Risk and heritage protection legislation
- Water Stewardship Policy

Saskatchewan's legislative frameworks support conservation and land protection but do not translate into NAM-specific expectations, standards, or incentives. One notable recent change is a new provincial act increasing the municipal reserve requirement from 10% to 12%, enabling more parks and greenspaces in new neighbourhoods. This supports local governments in securing natural areas but is not framed as NAM.

³⁷ City of Edmonton (2012), *Urban Forest Management Plan*.

³⁸ Green Municipal Fund (2023), "Case study: How Parkland County has uncovered the value of natural infrastructure," FCM.

One barrier in uptake of NAM in Saskatchewan is that the province has not yet scaled the adoption of asset management for grey infrastructure, which typically precedes progress on NAM.³⁹ As a result, progress on NAM has been internally driven by leading municipalities such as Saskatoon and Regina, through support from a combination of watershed organizations, research institutions, and federal programs.

4.4.2 Saskatchewan Provincial Funding Context

The Government of Canada’s bilateral infrastructure funding agreements with the federal government do not explicitly reference natural asset management, natural infrastructure, or natural assets. Saskatchewan’s implementation of federal programs has been focused on traditional engineered infrastructure, even though the federal funding is permissive towards natural infrastructure solutions.

BOX 3. City of Saskatoon

The City of Saskatoon’s progress on NAM has to date been self-funded or has relied on federal funding programs. The City kickstarted major NAM work through approximately \$20 million from the federal Natural Infrastructure Fund. The City also used federal funding from the Federation of Canadian Municipalities to undertake a natural capital valuation and build asset management capacity.

Local organizations in Saskatoon have also made progress with federal support. For example, Parks Canada is collaborating with Meewasin Valley Authority to explore the designation of a new national urban park in the Saskatoon region.

Systemic gaps that have limited progress include: 1/ lack of procurement processes for naturalization projects, 2/ absence of standards for contractors working on natural infrastructure and 3/ limited internal guidance and tools to support NAM at the City. These gaps could be addressed with a stronger provincial NAM policy framework.

³⁹ Source: Key informant interview with Wally Wells, Executive Director of Asset Management Saskatchewan.

4.4.3 Saskatchewan’s Natural Asset Management Enabling Environment

Much of the progress on NAM in Saskatchewan has been catalyzed through a network of local and regional organizations, including:

- The Meewasin Valley Authority plays a unique role in conserving the Meewasin River valley and supports natural area conservation. This is a unique example of watershed protection enabled by provincial legislation, the Meewasin Valley Authority Act.
- The Saskatchewan Association of Watersheds provides watershed health best practices, drought planning, and agricultural programming.
- The University of Saskatchewan’s Global Institute for Water Security offers research partnerships, data, and scientific expertise to local governments.
- Ducks Unlimited Canada and Native Plant Solutions support naturalization and wetland projects.

4.4.4 Illustrative Examples of Progress in Saskatchewan



The **City of Saskatoon** stands out as a provincial, if not national, leader in NAM for several reasons. The City has a mature and expanding asset management group that supports NAM integration as a logical extension of existing asset management practices. As a result, there’s strong collaboration among asset management, planning, and environmental services staff. Its drinking water and stormwater utility is already advanced in asset management, creating a natural pathway to incorporate natural assets. The City has also leveraged partnerships to advance NAM work. For example, its partnerships with Ducks Unlimited Canada (DUC) and Native Plant Solutions have helped to advance naturalized stormwater pond projects.

4.5 Manitoba

4.5.1 Manitoba Policy Context

Local governments in Manitoba (with the exception of Winnipeg and Selkirk) are further behind on adopting both asset management and NAM than in leading provinces like Ontario and BC. Most local governments are focused on roads, bridges, and core infrastructure, with NAM seen as an advanced or optional practice. Most local governments are small and rural and lack the staff, resources, and policy signals needed to advance NAM systematically.

The Manitoba Government provides very limited direction on asset management generally and NAM specifically. There are no NAM specific policies, standards, or guidance. Manitoba Environment and Climate Change - Water Science and Watershed Management Branch offers engineering services to watershed districts to help with feasibility reports, design and cost evaluation of natural and conventional infrastructure.

The Province developed the Manitoba Water Strategy and a new drainage framework, including compensation formulas for wetlands drainage, but there has been no public reporting on progress with their implementation.

The policy language in Manitoba's Protected and Conserved Areas Program⁴⁰ comes closest to a natural asset framing and conceptual endorsement of ecosystems as natural infrastructure, but it doesn't use the terms NAM or natural infrastructure. The program is framed around protected areas and biodiversity, not municipal infrastructure or asset management. The Program describes protected and conserved areas as "natural solutions to climate change" that provide clean air and water, help protect communities from storms, floods, and wildfire, and play a key role in carbon storage and ecosystem services. It calls protected areas a "fundamental cornerstone of Manitoba's sustainable future" and emphasizes their role in human wellbeing and resilience.

4.5.2 Manitoba Provincial Funding Context

Manitoba's bilateral ICIP and BCCF infrastructure funding agreements with the federal government do not explicitly reference natural asset management, natural infrastructure, or natural assets and therefore projects have focused on conventional engineered infrastructure.

Like Ontario, Manitoba has an agreement with the federal government for RALP, which aims to create or enhance natural features, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, sequester carbon and enhance ecosystem services. Eligible projects include grassed waterways, conversion of marginal cropland to permanent

⁴⁰ Government of Manitoba, "[Protected and Conserved Areas](#)," last accessed March 12, 2026

grassland, riparian buffers (trees or shrubs), pollinator strips, shelterbelts and agroforestry, tree and shrub planting, wetland restoration and construction and water retention ponds.

The top infrastructure issue for local governments in the province is water and wastewater capacity, with development moratoriums in some local governments that can't accommodate growth.⁴¹ This reality reinforces the opportunity to leverage natural infrastructure to manage costs and risks of water service renewal.

The GROW program (Growing Outcomes in Watersheds) is a provincial funding program for watershed-based projects. GROW funding is available in municipalities that are part of Manitoba's Watershed Districts Program. Examples of eligible projects include wetland restoration and enhancement, water retention, riparian habitat enhancement, and grassed waterways. Manitoba's Watershed Districts also offer funding programs for shelterbelts, wetland protection, among other programs (see Section 4.5.3).

4.5.3 Manitoba's Natural Asset Management Enabling Environment

One of Manitoba's unique strengths is its Watershed District system. Watershed Districts provide funding, regional coordination, technical expertise, and stewardship capacity, making them one of the most important enabling structures for NAM in the province.⁴²


Out of 137 local governments in Manitoba, 116 participate in the 14 watershed districts spread across the province, including some natural infrastructure-related work. These districts undertake a wide range of activities with some provincial funding through the GROW Program.

Non-profit organizations that support NAM-related progress through technical support and capacity building include:

- Ducks Unlimited Canada has its national headquarters at Oak Hammock Marsh, which offers a good example of NAM implementation in Manitoba. DUC has also designed naturalized stormwater ponds in two large Winnipeg neighbourhoods, Sage Creek and South Pointe.
- IISD, based in Winnipeg, enables NAM in Manitoba and the Prairies through its Natural Infrastructure for Water Solutions Program. The program provides awareness building communications, policy development and advocacy, and funding support for demonstration projects.

⁴¹ Key informant interview with Nick Krawetz, Policy Director of the Association of Manitoba Municipalities.

⁴² See outcomes in the *Manitoba Watershed Districts Program 2023-24 Annual Report*

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- The Manitoba Habitat Conservancy administers multiple programs to protect and enhance natural infrastructure in MB. They administer the Conservation Trust, GROW Trust, and also offer conservation agreements with landowners to protect wetlands.
 - Eco West supports municipalities with environmental and climate projects.
 - The Manitoba Association of Watersheds (MAW) provides watershed health programming and best practices.
 - CDEM is the economic development arm of bilingual municipalities.

4.5.4 Illustrative Examples of Progress in Manitoba

Progress on NAM in Manitoba has been limited mainly to the large Metropolitan Region of Winnipeg, with greater capacity and resources than most local governments, and the City of Selkirk with its strong local leadership on both asset management and NAM. Winnipeg Metro Region developed a natural asset inventory and is advancing NAM-related work by growing its tree canopy and developing a Greenspace Plan.

Work through the Collaborative Leadership Initiative, the Winnipeg Metropolitan Region, Chiefs of Treaty One Territory and the Natural Assets Initiative resulted in one of the early examples of a NAM project that interwove First Nations knowledge, worldviews and perspectives.⁴³

The City of Selkirk is a provincial leader on asset management and NAM, with strong integration of natural assets into infrastructure planning. Selkirk implemented an innovative boulevard naturalization project and is investing in growing its tree canopy.

⁴³ NAI (2023), “*Reconciling First Nations’ Worldviews and Perspectives with Natural Asset Management: Learnings from Manitoba*”.

SECTION 5 Summary and Recommendations

5.1 Comparative Analysis of Progress on NAM

The summary table below compares provincial progress on NAM. It shows that each of the five provinces have made some progress on NAM, but that progress has been uneven. Ontario and BC have the strongest policy contexts and enabling environments to support NAM. Overall, NAM is an emerging practice in all five provinces and more work is needed to ensure it becomes a mainstream practice in Canada.

Table 1: Comparative Analysis of Progress on Natural Asset Management

DIMENSION	BC	ONTARIO	ALBERTA	SASKATCHEWAN	MANITOBA
Overall provincial operating & policy context	Highly supportive, mature NAM environment; Strong, explicit provincial leadership & NAM support: Ministries champion NAM, watershed investments; Professional guidelines through EGBC	Generally supportive operating and policy context; regulation driven through O. Reg 588/17 with strong enabling organizations O. Reg 588/17 explicitly requires inclusion of green infrastructure Conservation Authorities Act	No specific NAM policy; watershed programs align with NAM indirectly Provincial policy is permissive towards NAM & natural infrastructure	Permissive of NAM and natural infrastructure but passive towards it; No NAM policy guidance; basic environmental legislation only Overall, very limited progress; asset management progress 10–15 years behind other jurisdictions	Overall low provincial engagement on NAM; technical support offered through the Manitoba Environment and Climate Change - Water Science and Watershed Management Branch No NAM-specific policy; Manitoba Water Strategy stalled; implementation of provincial drainage framework unclear
Infrastructure Funding	Natural assets explicitly eligible in federal-provincial funding agreements (CCBF & ICIP) Watershed Security Fund; Healthy Watersheds Initiative; Indigenous Watersheds Initiative	No explicit inclusion of natural assets in major funding programs Housing Enabling Water Systems Fund (grey focus); Agricultural/water programs support natural infrastructure	No explicit reference to or requirement for natural infrastructure in major funding programs Watershed Resiliency and Restoration Program (WRRP) funds natural watershed functions (not core infrastructure) Ecosystem Services Grant (pilot)	No NAM signals in major funding programs; AM guidance vague Municipal reserve increase (10%→12%) supports land securement	No NAM in major infrastructure funding programs; Funding for natural infrastructure channelled through Habitat Conservation Trust, GROW trust, Wetland Trust, RALP and Watershed Planning and Programs

DIMENSION	BC	ONTARIO	ALBERTA	SASKATCHEWAN	MANITOBA
Watershed governance	Highly developed; strong First Nations leadership	Conservation Authorities provide watershed expertise and NAM expertise	Long history of watershed monitoring; WPACs recognized	Watershed groups active; Meewasin Valley Authority Act unique model that supports watershed monitoring and restoration	The Watershed Districts Act, C.C.S.M. c. W95. Watershed Districts Regulation, M.R. 141/2019 Each Watershed District has their own policies.
Enabling institutions	AMBC, NAI, Engineers & Geoscientists BC	AMOntario, Ontario Greenbelt Foundation, MFOA, GIO, Conservation Authorities	Miistakis, WPACs, stewardship groups	Meewasin, Saskatchewan Association of Watersheds, DUC	Manitoba Association of Watersheds, CDEM, Eco West, Watershed Districts, DUC, IISD, Habitat Conservancy
Local leadership	Early adopters of NAM; Generally strong local leadership supported by provincial frameworks	Large local governments are advancing NAM; smaller ones more limited in capacity	Strong leading municipalities (Okotoks, Edmonton, Calgary, Parkland County); limited progress elsewhere	Leadership in large cities of Saskatoon and Regina; other lagging on both asset management and NAM	Local government capacity very limited; local leadership on NAM in Winnipeg Metro Region and Selkirk

5.2 Recommendations to Advance Natural Asset Management in the Prairies and Beyond

5.2.1 Key Insights emerging from the research

Some key insights emerge on how to support NAM progress based on the comparative analysis of the five provinces. NAM is advancing in all of them, but provincial leadership has shaped the pace and depth of adoption.

Federal funding programs drive uptake of NAM.

When major bilateral provincial-federal infrastructure funding agreements don't explicitly make natural infrastructure projects eligible, projects have focused exclusively on grey infrastructure. BC is the only province that has made natural infrastructure explicitly eligible in its bilateral agreements which has both increased the legitimacy of natural infrastructure as core infrastructure and supported the uptake of NAM.

Provincial leadership is key to progress on NAM.

BC's explicit provincial policy and funding signals have helped to normalize nature as infrastructure and has helped to accelerate NAM uptake in several local governments. Ontario's regulation and strong enabling environment has also helped to drive progress, even without explicit reference to NAM in its major

funding programs. Alberta has demonstrated that local innovation in NAM can be realized when it is permitted and supported by watershed organizations and targeted resilience programs.

NAM is a cost-effective climate resilience strategy that complements engineered infrastructure.

Municipalities in all provinces are using NAM to reduce flood risk, stretch capital budgets, improve water quality and enhance community resilience, demonstrating that NAM is a practical infrastructure solution.

Capacity-building enabling environment matters as much as policy.

BC and Ontario have the strongest enabling environments supporting both asset management and NAM and have therefore seen more progress on NAM than in the Prairies region. Provinces that invest in training, tools, and communities of practice see faster, more consistent NAM adoption. Organizations focused on watershed health and communities of practice like Asset Management BC and Asset Management Ontario have been strong drivers of progress.

Small and rural municipalities require targeted support to participate fully in NAM.

Across all provinces, smaller communities face capacity constraints. Direct funding, technical assistance, and standardized tools are essential to support uptake of NAM and implementation of natural infrastructure solutions.

5.2.2 Recommendations

Provinces can accelerate NAM by providing clearer guidance and expectations. Local governments consistently request clearer provincial guidance on NAM implementation. Systemic barriers that all provinces would benefit from addressing include:

- Explicit eligibility of natural assets and natural infrastructure in provincial infrastructure funding programs
- Funding for natural infrastructure conditional upon progress on NAM (i.e. funding applications must demonstrate that NAM foundations, such as natural asset inventories, strategies or plans, are in place)
- More technical support for small and rural local governments
- Improved tools and additional standards and training to support lifecycle costing of natural assets, condition and risk assessments, and valuation to move beyond inventories and roadmaps and towards proactive planning and investments
- Awareness training for councillors to maintain political support for NAM

- Training for senior managers who lead municipal teams, prioritize work and interact directly with Council (i.e., CAOs, CFOs, Directors of Planning and Engineering), to develop new champions of NAM who can help mainstream its implementation.

The federal government has an important role to play in catalyzing uptake of NAM and natural infrastructure projects. It will remain a challenge for local governments to prioritize NAM and natural infrastructure when it is competing with other major infrastructure asset classes. Until NAM and natural infrastructure projects are fully integrated into infrastructure investment planning, there are two ways the federal government can accelerate its uptake:

- 1/ By encouraging provinces to make natural infrastructure explicitly eligible in new federal-provincial infrastructure funding agreements; and
- 2/ By expanding funding dedicated to natural infrastructure projects, either through renewal and expansion of the \$200-million-dollar Natural Infrastructure Fund or another dedicated program.

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Appendix

List of Local Governments that have completed Inventory and Roadmap Projects with support from NAI¹

The lists below are comprised of those local governments who have completed the Natural Asset’s Initiative Natural Asset Roadmap Program and/or natural asset inventory projects with the Natural Assets Initiatives. Developing an inventory of a region’s natural assets is a necessary step in NAM, whereas a roadmap is an optional step, although many local governments find roadmaps helpful to determine their strategic approach and priorities in NAM.

Please note that some local governments have completed both an inventory and the Roadmap Program.

Local governments that have completed Natural Asset Management Roadmaps

ONTARIO	
1.	City of Brantford
2.	City of Burlington
3.	City of Cambridge
4.	City of Hamilton
5.	City of Kenora
6.	City of London
7.	City of Mississauga
8.	City of Niagara Falls
9.	City of Ottawa
10.	City of St. Catharines
11.	City of Windsor
12.	City of Woodstock
13.	County of Simcoe
14.	Lanark County
15.	Loyalist Township
16.	Municipality of Chatham-Kent
17.	Municipality of Port Hope
18.	Municipality of Strathroy-Caradoc
19.	National Capital Commission
20.	Oxford County
21.	Regional Municipality of Halton
22.	Tay Valley Township
23.	Town of Blue Mountains
24.	Town of Caledon
25.	Town of Collingwood
26.	Town of East Gwillimbury
27.	Town of Goderich
28.	Town of Halton Hills
29.	Town of Innisfil
30.	Town of Midland
31.	Town of Minto
32.	Town of Newmarket
33.	Town of Oakville
34.	Town of Orangeville
35.	Town of Pelham
36.	Town of Shelburne
37.	Town of South Bruce Peninsula
38.	Township of Centre Wellington
39.	Township of Conmee
40.	Township of East Zorra-Tavistock
41.	Township of Ramara

¹ It was beyond the scope of this paper to do a broad and comprehensive scan of all NAM projects being undertaken in the five provinces. This list provides a snapshot of communities NAI has worked with directly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1. Alberni-Clayoquot Regional District
2. Capital Regional District
3. City of Burnaby
4. City of Campbell River
5. City of Cranbrook
6. City of Dawson Creek
7. City of North Vancouver
8. City of Port Coquitlam
9. City of Prince George
10. City of Quesnel
11. City of Roseland
12. City of Terrace
13. City of Vancouver
14. City of Vernon
15. District of Central Saanich

BRITISH COLUMBIA (continued)

16. District of Mackenzie
17. District of North Saanich
18. District of North Vancouver
19. District of Saanich
20. District of Tofino
21. District of Ucluelet
22. qathet Regional District
23. Regional District of Nanaimo
24. Resort Municipality of Whistler
25. Squamish-Lillooet Regional District
26. Town of Comox
27. Town of Parksville
28. Town of View Royal
29. West Vancouver

ALBERTA

1. Town of Blackfalds
2. Town of Devon
3. Lacombe County
4. City of Lethbridge
5. Parkland County
6. Rocky View County

ALBERTA (continued)

7. Smoky Lake County
8. City of St. Albert
9. Strathcona County
10. Sturgeon County
11. Town of Okotoks
12. City of Red Deer

MANITOBA

1. City of Winnipeg
2. Rural Municipality of Springfield

Local governments that have completed natural asset Inventories

ONTARIO

1. City of Burlington
2. City of Hamilton
3. City of Markham
4. City of Mississauga
5. City of Orillia
6. City of Oshawa
7. City of Peterborough

ONTARIO (continued)

8. City of Vaughan
9. Dufferin County
10. Niagara Region
11. Northumberland County
12. Region of Peel
13. Town of Lincoln
14. Town of Pelham

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City of Abbotsford 2. City of Colwood 3. City of Courtenay 4. City of Cranbrook 5. City of Grand Forks 6. City of Kelowna 7. City of Nanaimo 8. City of New Westminster 9. City of Prince George 10. City of Rossland 11. City of Surrey 12. Comox Valley Regional District 13. District of Saanich 14. District of Sparwood | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Kent District 16. Regional District of Central Okanagan 17. Regional District of Central Kootenay 18. Regional District of East Kootenay 19. Regional District of Kootenay Boundary 20. Regional District of Nanaimo 21. Resort Municipality of Whistler 22. Town of Gibsons 23. Town of Golden 24. Township of Langley 25. Village of Cumberland 26. West Kelowna 27. West Vancouver |
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ALBERTA

1. City of Edmonton
2. Town of Okotoks

MANITOBA

1. Winnipeg Metropolitan Region

SASKATCHEWAN

1. City of Saskatoon

