



WELCOME



HAMILTON

BIODIVERSITY

ACTION PLAN

OPEN HOUSE



What is Hamilton's Biodiversity Action Plan?

The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is a city-wide, multi-stakeholder strategy that will protect Hamilton's future generations by enhancing and protecting the natural environment around us. The BAP will guide the protection and restoration of biodiversity through a set of proposed actions, focused on addressing the key threats to biodiversity.

The BAP contains actions related to policy, regulatory and on-the-ground programs across multiple organizations. The Biodiversity Action Plan will also expand on activities already taking place and fill gaps in areas where action is needed.

Why is biodiversity important?

Biodiversity is important because the interactions that occur between species create the functioning ecosystems that keep us and our planet healthy. Ecosystems that have a high level of biodiversity are more resistant to long and short-term threats and are generally more resilient to change over time. A biodiverse, healthy landscape provides critical benefits to Hamiltonians such as managing flooding by storing water, reducing air pollution by filtering out harmful air particulates, and sequestering carbon.

BAP Partners



What is "Biodiversity"?

"Biodiversity" is the combination of the words "biological" and "diversity." Biodiversity means the variety of life on earth. It refers to the diversity of all species within an ecosystem and the ways they interact with each other and their environment. It includes everything from plants, fish, insects, bacteria, wildlife, and humans – because we are part of nature as well. Biodiversity is about the connection between all species, and how they depend on each other to survive.

3 Categories of Biodiversity:

- SPECIES DIVERSITY:**
the different types of species that are present in a region or habitat.
- GENETIC DIVERSITY:**
the amount of variety, genetically, within the same species.
- ECOSYSTEM DIVERSITY:**
the variety of habitats in a certain area.



Hamilton's Biodiversity Context

Hamilton has a diversity of habitats across the rural and urban areas, including Dundas Valley, Cootes Paradise, Lake Ontario shoreline, Beverly Swamp, the Niagara Escarpment, Eramosa Karst, Copetown Bog, and Ancaster Prairie. Hamilton's unique geography contributes to the City being a regionally significant area with respect to biodiversity.

Natural Heritage System

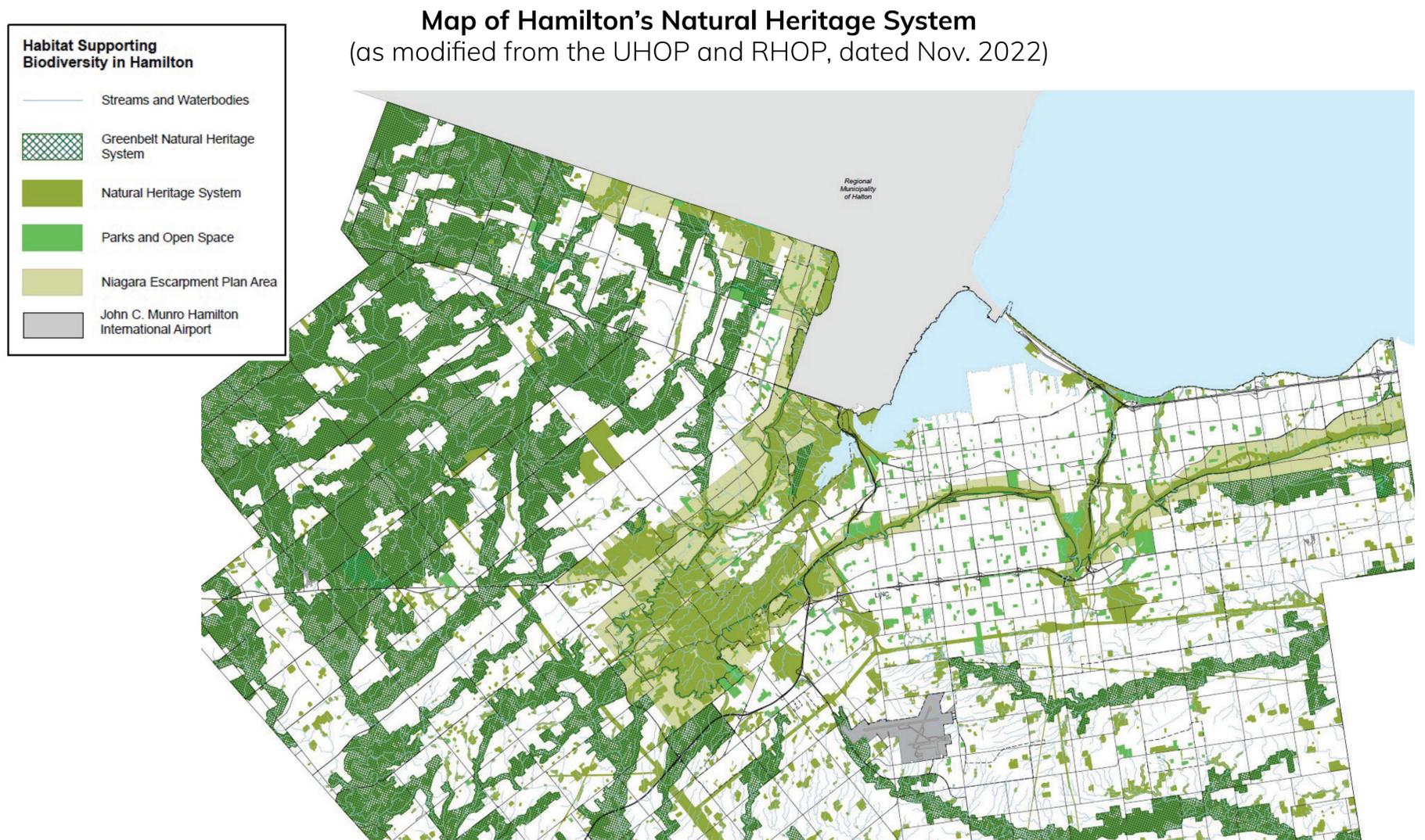
Through the development of a Natural Heritage System within the City's Official Plans, Hamilton has established a strong policy framework for the identification and protection of natural heritage.

The Urban Hamilton Official Plan (UHOP) and Rural Hamilton Official Plan (RHOP) contain policies and definitions which address the City's Natural Heritage System (NHS). The NHS is comprised of the Greenbelt Natural Heritage System, the Niagara Escarpment, Core Areas, and Linkages.

Core Areas are natural features that are considered critical for sustaining local species and providing essential ecological functions. Approximately 36,750 hectares of land is identified as Core Area across the urban and rural areas combined.



Linkages are corridors which allow movement of plant and animal species between larger natural areas. Examples of linkages are meadows, hedgerows, and streams.





Vision Statement

“A Hamilton that is resilient to climate change, celebrates nature, and provides a healthy environment for all life”

The draft vision statement acknowledges that the state of Hamilton’s biodiversity will continually adapt over time, including in the presence of the known implications of climate change. However, if Hamilton’s biodiversity is prioritized, healthy ecosystems can play a role in mitigating the effects of climate change. Celebrating nature is key to prioritizing biodiversity – by building public knowledge of, and appreciation for the unique environment of Hamilton. Finally, a healthy natural environment is essential for all life, not just human life.



**What are your thoughts on the draft
Vision for the Biodiversity Action Plan?**

Feel free to add your thoughts with a sticky note below:



Goals

The draft Biodiversity Action Plan has 4 main goals:

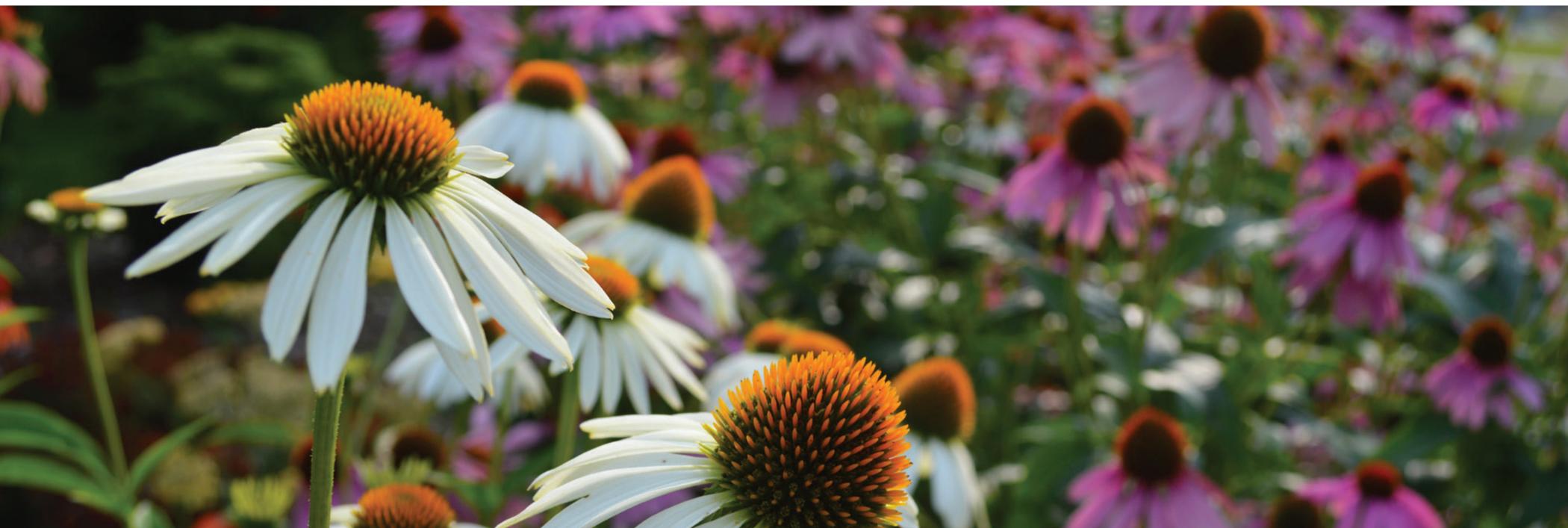
Protect – protect biodiversity by incorporating best practices to protect natural areas and greenspaces through policy and land management activities.



Explore – encourage exploration and education about biodiversity through partnerships and community science.

Restore – utilize nature-based stewardship and other initiatives to restore biodiversity resilience throughout Hamilton.

Connect – establish connections between partner agencies through policies, processes, data and work programs to streamline efforts that support Hamilton's biodiversity.





Threats to Biodiversity

Human activities are threatening biodiversity and putting the complex ecosystems of Earth at risk of collapse at a rate unseen in human history. Hamilton is no exception to the global biodiversity crisis. The threats to biodiversity currently occurring within Hamilton include **invasive species, habitat loss and fragmentation, climate change, and pollution.**



Invasive Species

An invasive species is an organism or plant that is not native to a particular area and whose introduction has a negative impact on the natural environment, society, or human health.

Invasive species can outcompete native species for habitat and forage, spread disease, and cause significant damage to isolated areas and broader geographies.

Invasive species in Hamilton include garlic mustard, common buckthorn, Japanese knotweed, phragmites, spongy moth, emerald ash borer, carp, beech bark scale, dog strangling vine, periwinkle, goutweed among many others. Invasive species can be found in forests, grasslands, ravines, and very commonly in gardens.



Habitat Loss and Fragmentation

Habitat loss is a predominant threat to species diversity, and is happening here in Hamilton. Habitat loss occurs when natural habitats are converted to agriculture or urban uses. Habitat loss also occurs because of invasive species making areas less suitable for wildlife.

Fragmentation occurs when habitats are cut into smaller pieces of land or water because of roads and development, as an example. Fragmentation interrupts essential wildlife corridors and eliminates habitats for species that require large natural areas of a specific habitat type.



Did you know?

The Cootes to Escarpment EcoPark System was created by a collaborative that was formed, in part, to help “fight the fragmentation” of the natural lands in the Dundas and Aldershot area and ensure a green corridor exists between Cootes Paradise and the Niagara Escarpment. EcoPark System partners have permanently protected over 200 acres of natural lands to help connect the 9,600 acres that are already protected. The Partners continue to acquire natural lands as they become available.



Threats to Biodiversity (cont'd)



Climate Change

Climate change and biodiversity are interconnected. Even small changes in average temperature and precipitation have a significant effect on ecosystems and the wildlife that rely on them.

Species are sensitive to changes in average temperatures and their ranges may change to adapt to climate changes, new species may migrate further north, extreme precipitation events can cause damage to terrestrial habitats through erosion while also overwhelming water treatments systems resulting in impact to aquatic environments.

A strong healthy ecosystem can help to mitigate the impacts of climate change. The Biodiversity Action Plan focuses on maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, as well as ecosystem health, to increase resiliency to climate change.



Pollution

All forms of pollution threaten biodiversity. Pollutants in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems from human activities lead to unsuitable conditions for plant, animal and insect species to thrive, and contributes to species decline where environments are toxic.

For example, acid rain can lead to excess levels of acid in waterways and can damage soil, affecting aquatic life and causing unsuitable growing conditions. Pollutants, including fertilizer, road salt and heavy metals are absorbed into the ground and transported into natural systems via stormwater runoff where they damage aquatic ecosystems.

Locally, particulate pollution and other air contaminants emitted from our industrial sector and trucks and cars negatively impact Hamilton's terrestrial life and human health. Air deposition of contaminants into waterways is a problem for aquatic ecosystem health.



Did you know?

The construction of the Randle Reef containment facility is the single most significant step forward in containing toxic sediment in the Harbour. It is not, however, the only step. Importantly, according to the 2017 Bay Area Restoration Council Report Card, the contamination of fish and wildlife is slowly declining overall (Bay Area Restoration Council, 2017). The clean-up will lead to further reductions in exposure to and the effects of toxic deposits.



Key Priorities

The Biodiversity Action Plan's draft Vision, Goals and identification of Threats, provide a strong foundation for categorizing the planned actions of partner organizations over the next five years.

The following Key Priorities have been identified as strategic areas of focus to enhance biodiversity conservation in Hamilton. The Key Priorities provide a high-level description of the areas of focus that are required to ensure the long-term protection, enhancement, and restoration of biodiversity in Hamilton.

-  **1** Develop an administrative framework to manage the on-going implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan's Actions.
-  **2** Understand the current baseline state of Hamilton's biodiversity to inform future monitoring and priorities.
-  **3** Protect natural areas and their functions within Hamilton over the long term to support diversity and connectivity.
-  **4** Enhance public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and explore opportunities to enhance biodiversity through stewardship.
-  **5** Protect Hamilton's biodiversity by implementing coordinated, city-wide efforts to control, remove, and manage invasive species.
-  **6** Enhance local aquatic habitats through sustainable stormwater management practices and restoration of degraded watercourses, waterbodies and wetlands.
-  **7** Ensure impacts on, or improvements to local biodiversity are clearly considered in all municipal decision making related to the development or use of urban and rural lands.

Each Key Priority is listed with a summary of the guiding actions that are to be undertaken by the BAP partners. To review a detailed list of the actions to be undertaken, their anticipated timeframes, and the lead organizations, please refer to Appendix A of the draft BAP.

An Action Plan for Everyone

Everyone has a role to play in protecting and enhancing biodiversity. Each Key Priority includes ideas for action that any person or organization can take to improve Hamilton's local biodiversity.



Key Priority 1

Develop an administrative framework to manage the on-going implementation of the Biodiversity Action Plan's Actions.

To maintain momentum of the Biodiversity Action Plan and ensure implementation of the Actions is successful, an on-going administrative framework is needed. This will help ensure that Actions committed to by participants are executed in a coordinated way and that their implementation is communicated to the public effectively.

Guiding Actions

- Form a Biodiversity steering committee, which includes representatives from contributing partners and the community-at-large, that is responsible for monitoring progress and tracking the implementation of BAP Actions and identifying gaps.
- Secure funding for an administrative coordinator position for central management of the BAP for all contributing partners.
- Develop and implement a communications plan to help raise awareness about biodiversity in Hamilton and the role everyone can play in protecting and celebrating it

What can you do?

- Share information from the BAP with friends, family, co-workers, and community groups.
- Follow the BAP project partners on social media to stay informed about opportunities to get involved in volunteer opportunities or local events.
- Support existing efforts — to promote and enhance biodiversity by participating in learning events, workshops, campaigns, and stewardship initiatives.





Key Priority 2

Understand the current baseline state of Hamilton's biodiversity to inform future monitoring and priorities.

This Key Priority and its Actions will assist in identifying the gaps in the collection and sharing of data about biodiversity between partners involved in collection of biodiversity data in Hamilton. It also sets the baseline information about the state of biodiversity across Hamilton so that future monitoring reports can measure the effectiveness of the Actions.

Guiding Actions

- Develop a biodiversity report and monitoring framework to depict the baseline state of Hamilton's biodiversity health, and determine the methods for how it will be assessed in the future.
- Improve coordination of biodiversity data collection and monitoring efforts across local partnering organizations.
- Collect additional information about Hamilton's biodiversity through community science programs, including the free iNaturalist app.
- Plan opportunities to bring together experts in ecology and biology to discuss local biodiversity issues and successes with the community.
- Report regularly on the progress of BAP action implementation.

What can you do?

- Review and share the BAP report.
- Download iNaturalist and start recording the species you see around Hamilton.





Key Priority 3

Protect natural areas and their functions within Hamilton over the long term to support diversity and connectivity.

There are spaces around Hamilton that are important for the overall health and long-term stability of local biodiversity, but which may not have protections from development for the long-term. This Key Priority and its Actions focus on investigating public, institutional, or private lands that could be permanently protected to enhance opportunities for biodiversity and provide safe passage for wildlife movement.

Guiding Actions

- Assess local wildlife corridors to understand current patterns of movement of local species.
- Investigate options for protected wildlife corridors to promote habitat connectivity.
- Identify terrestrial and aquatic habitats that require further protection.

What can you do?

- Help identify wildlife corridors by sharing where you see wildlife at road crossings as well as road mortality sightings by contributing to iNaturalist.





Key Priority 4

Enhance public awareness of the importance of biodiversity and explore opportunities to enhance biodiversity through stewardship.

This Key Priority and its Actions focus on the role that everyone must play in protecting and enhancing Hamilton's biodiversity, including opportunities for urban and rural biodiversity enhancement projects at the watershed and neighbourhood scale.

Guiding Actions

- Increase outreach opportunities to educate the public on the importance of biodiversity in Hamilton.
- Provide increased opportunities for planting native species to connect fragmented landscapes, and create new, biodiverse natural areas.
- Celebrate local biodiversity excellence through award and certification programs.

What can you do?

- Provide habitat for nature by planting native trees, shrubs, and wildflowers to enhance biodiversity and on your property.
- In rural areas, use agricultural best management practices to improve water quality and wildlife habitats.
- Participate in native species planting events.





Key Priority 5

Protect Hamilton's biodiversity by implementing coordinated, city-wide efforts to control, remove, and manage invasive species.

This Key Priority and its Actions build on existing initiatives to pool resources and expertise to manage invasive species collaboratively. Invasive species are prevalent in Hamilton and are one of the key threats to biodiversity. A focused effort is needed to manage invasive species and is critical for the protection and enhancement of local biodiversity.

Guiding Actions

- Share data and expertise and collaborate on management initiatives and maximize resources where possible with organizations involved with managing invasive species.

What can you do?

- Learn to identify Hamilton's invasive species and how to curb their spread. Learn how to manage and dispose of invasive species at home through resources such as the Ontario Invasive Plant Council and their "Grow Me Instead" guide (2020).
- Participate in invasive species management activities such as garlic mustard pulls and buckthorn removal. Visit partners' websites and social media channels for upcoming opportunities.





Key Priority 6

Enhance local aquatic habitats through sustainable stormwater management practices and restoration of degraded watercourses, waterbodies and wetlands.

This Key Priority and its Actions investigate opportunities to improve the health of aquatic habitats and source water protection through the adoption of innovative stormwater low impact development practices, noted agricultural Best Management Practices and mitigating the effects of stormwater run-off into the local ecosystem.

Guiding Actions

- Investigate opportunities for enhancing on-site stormwater management practices through redevelopment.
- Deliver education programs to the public about sustainable stormwater management practices.
- Install sea bins and litter traps in catch basins surrounding the Harbour to collect litter entering the Harbour.

What can you do?

- Learn about and implement techniques to manage stormwater at home, for example creating a rain garden or installing a rain barrel to slow down or eliminate the flow of storm water to the municipal sewer system.
- Disconnect your downspout from the sewer system and, instead, direct flow to a permeable area of your yard.
- Do not release live aquatic plants and animals, including live bait, into rivers, streams, and lakes





Key Priority 7

Ensure impacts on, or improvements to local biodiversity are clearly considered in all municipal decision making related to the development or use of urban and rural lands.

This Key Priority and its Actions focus on prioritizing biodiversity in all planning, development, and decision making. It will help to ensure that developments consider and minimize their impact on biodiversity by reducing habitat fragmentation, managing stormwater innovatively, and providing opportunities for enhancements to the local ecosystem.

Guiding Actions

- Create development standards and site plan design guidelines that protect biodiversity and improve local habitats.
- Protect biodiversity and consider enhancement during all project planning by ensuring the BAP's Key Priorities and Actions are upheld in this context.
- Investigate potential for wildlife sweeps and plant salvages ahead of development when impact on natural areas cannot be avoided.

What can you do?

- Participate in municipal planning approvals processes to understand how natural areas are being protected in decision making.
- Get in touch with your local Councillor to let them know what your concerns are about biodiversity and natural spaces in your community.
- Contribute your thoughts on the Biodiversity Action Plan, and other important City initiatives, on the Engage Hamilton website. Your ideas and feedback will ensure Hamilton is an even better place to live, work, and play





Global Biodiversity Framework Targets to 2030

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is an international legal instrument to conserve biodiversity worldwide that was initiated at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The CBD has been ratified by 196 nations, including Canada.

The City of Montreal hosted the fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP-15) of the CBD in December of 2022. At this meeting, the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)** was agreed upon as the strategic plan for the implementation of 23 targets for the 2022-2030 time period.

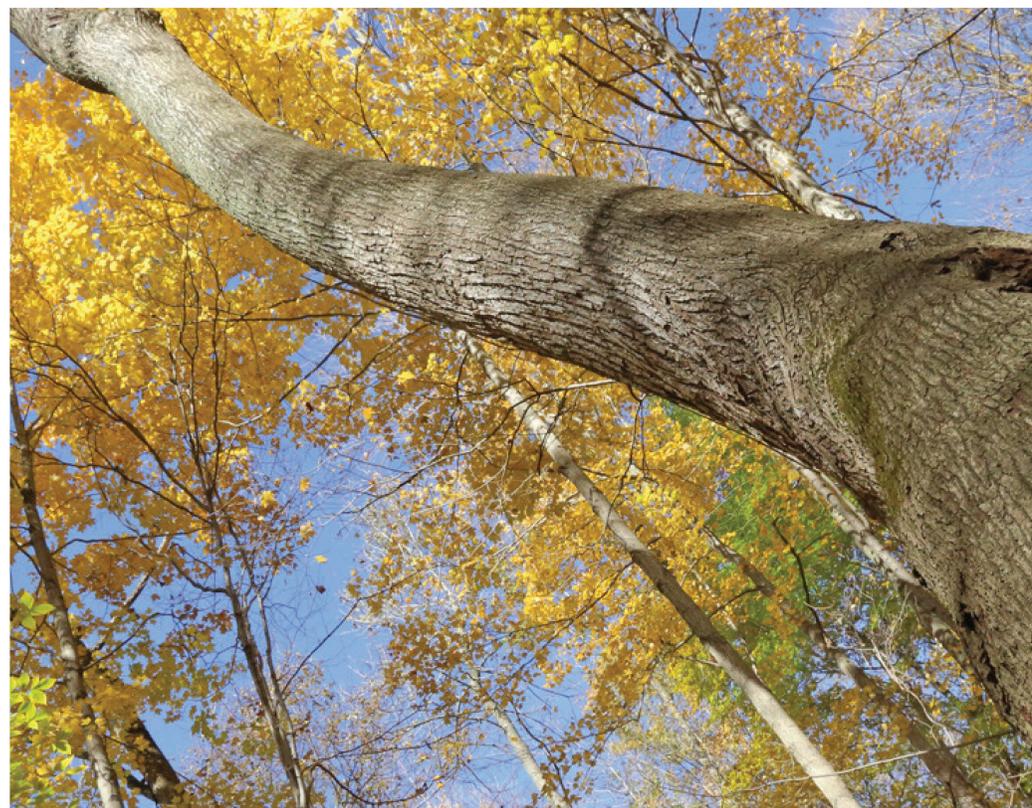
On May 2, City Council added an additional recommendation to Report PED21065(c) to include the 23 GBF targets in the public consultation for the Biodiversity Action Plan.

On the following panels, we want to hear what you think about including the GBF targets through the BAP.

GBF 2030 Objectives

- Reducing threats to biodiversity (Targets 1-8)
- Meeting people's needs through sustainable use and benefit sharing (Targets 9-13)
- Tools and solutions for implementing and mainstreaming (Targets 14-23)

Scan the QR code below to read the targets online:





Place up to **5 dot stickers** on the targets you want to prioritize being reviewed for potential inclusion in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

<p>TARGET 1 – biodiversity inclusive spatial planning Ensure that all areas are under participatory, integrated and biodiversity inclusive spatial planning and/or effective management processes addressing land- and sea use change, to bring the loss of areas of high biodiversity importance, including ecosystems of high ecological integrity, close to zero by 2030, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	
<p>TARGET 2 – restoration of degraded terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and marine and coastal ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>	
<p>TARGET 3 – conservation and management of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and of marine and coastal areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories, where applicable, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes, recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.</p>	
<p>TARGET 4 – recovery of species at risk Ensure urgent management actions to halt human induced extinction of known threatened species and for the recovery and conservation of species, in particular threatened species, to significantly reduce extinction risk, as well as to maintain and restore the genetic diversity within and between populations of native, wild and domesticated species to maintain their adaptive potential, including through in situ and ex situ conservation and sustainable management practices, and effectively manage human-wildlife interactions to minimize human-wildlife conflict for coexistence.</p>	
<p>TARGET 5 – sustainable harvesting and trade of wild species Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is sustainable, safe and legal, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and reducing the risk of pathogen spillover, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	
<p>TARGET 6 – managing invasive alien species Eliminate, minimize, reduce and or mitigate the impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity and ecosystem services by identifying and managing pathways of the introduction of alien species, preventing the introduction and establishment of priority invasive alien species, reducing the rates of introduction and establishment of other known or potential invasive alien species by at least 50 per cent by 2030, and eradicating or controlling invasive alien species, especially in priority sites, such as islands.</p>	
<p>TARGET 7 – pollution reduction Reduce pollution risks and the negative impact of pollution from all sources by 2030, to levels that are not harmful to biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, considering cumulative effects, including: (a) by reducing excess nutrients lost to the environment by at least half, including through more efficient nutrient cycling and use; (b) by reducing the overall risk from pesticides and highly hazardous chemicals by at least half, including through integrated pest management, based on science, taking into account food security and livelihoods; and (c) by preventing, reducing, and working towards eliminating plastic pollution.</p>	
<p>TARGET 8 – minimize climate change impacts Minimize the impact of climate change and ocean acidification on biodiversity and increase its resilience through mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction actions, including through nature-based solution and/or ecosystem-based approaches, while minimizing negative and fostering positive impacts of climate action on biodiversity.</p>	
<p>TARGET 9 – sustainable management of wild species Ensure that the management and use of wild species are sustainable, thereby providing social, economic and environmental benefits for people, especially those in vulnerable situations and those most dependent on biodiversity, including through sustainable biodiversity-based activities, products and services that enhance biodiversity, and protecting and encouraging customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.</p>	



Place up to **5 dot stickers** on the targets you want to prioritize being reviewed for potential inclusion in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

<p>TARGET 10 – sustainable management of agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries Ensure that areas under agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the sustainable use of biodiversity, including through a substantial increase of the application of biodiversity friendly practices, such as sustainable intensification, agroecological and other innovative approaches, contributing to the resilience and long-term efficiency and productivity of these production systems, and to food security, conserving and restoring biodiversity and maintaining nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services.</p>	
<p>TARGET 11 – enhance nature-based contributions Restore, maintain and enhance nature’s contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, such as the regulation of air, water and climate, soil health, pollination and reduction of disease risk, as well as protection from natural hazards and disasters, through nature-based solutions and/or ecosystem-based approaches for the benefit of all people and nature.</p>	
<p>TARGET 12 – improve access to natural spaces in urban areas Significantly increase the area and quality, and connectivity of, access to, and benefits from green and blue spaces in urban and densely populated areas sustainably, by mainstreaming the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and ensure biodiversity-inclusive urban planning, enhancing native biodiversity, ecological connectivity and integrity, and improving human health and well-being and connection to nature, and contributing to inclusive and sustainable urbanization and to the provision of ecosystem functions and services.</p>	
<p>TARGET 13 – sharing benefits from genetic resources Take effective legal, policy, administrative and capacity-building measures at all levels, as appropriate, to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits that arise from the utilization of genetic resources and from digital sequence information on genetic resources, as well as traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, and facilitating appropriate access to genetic resources, and by 2030, facilitating a significant increase of the benefits shared, in accordance with applicable international access and benefit-sharing instruments.</p>	
<p>TARGET 14 – integration in policy and planning processes Ensure the full integration of biodiversity and its multiple values into policies, regulations, planning and development processes, poverty eradication strategies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental impact assessments and, as appropriate, national accounting, within and across all levels of government and across all sectors, in particular those with significant impacts on biodiversity, progressively aligning all relevant public and private activities, and fiscal and financial flows with the goals and targets of this framework.</p>	
<p>TARGET 15 – monitoring impacts from industry Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains, and portfolios; (b) Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns; (c) Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; <p>in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.</p>	
<p>TARGET 16 – reduce global footprint of consumption Ensure that people are encouraged and enabled to make sustainable consumption choices, including by establishing supportive policy, legislative or regulatory frameworks, improving education and access to relevant and accurate information and alternatives, and by 2030, reduce the global footprint of consumption in an equitable manner, including through halving global food waste, significantly reducing overconsumption and substantially reducing waste generation, in order for all people to live well in harmony with Mother Earth.</p>	
<p>TARGET 17 – ensure biosafety measures Establish, strengthen capacityfor, and implement in all countries, biosafety measures as set out in Article 8(g) of the Convention on Biological Diversity and measures for the handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits as set out in Article 19 of the Convention.</p>	



Place up to **5 dot stickers** on the targets you want to prioritize being reviewed for potential inclusion in the Biodiversity Action Plan.

<p>TARGET 18 – reforming incentives harmful to biodiversity Identify by 2025, and eliminate, phase out or reform incentives, including subsidies, harmful for biodiversity, in a proportionate, just, fair, effective and equitable way, while substantially and progressively reducing them by at least \$500 billion per year by 2030, starting with the most harmful incentives, and scale up positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p>	
<p>TARGET 19 – fund and implement national biodiversity strategies Substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources, in an effective, timely and easily accessible manner, including domestic, international, public and private resources, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, to implement national biodiversity strategies and action plans, mobilizing at least \$200 billion per year by 2030, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increasing total biodiversity related international financial resources from developed countries, including official development assistance, and from countries that voluntarily assume obligations of developed country Parties, to developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, to at least \$20 billion per year by 2025, and to at least \$30 billion per year by 2030 b) Significantly increasing domestic resource mobilization, facilitated by the preparation and implementation of national biodiversity finance plans or similar instruments according to national needs, priorities and circumstances c) Leveraging private finance, promoting blended finance, implementing strategies for raising new and additional resources, and encouraging the private sector to invest in biodiversity, including through impact funds and other instruments d) Stimulating innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds, biodiversity offsets and credits, and benefit-sharing mechanisms, with environmental and social safeguards e) Optimizing co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises. f) Enhancing the role of collective actions, including by indigenous peoples and local communities, Mother Earth centric actions¹³ and non-market-based approaches including community based natural resource management and civil society cooperation and solidarity aimed at the conservation of biodiversity; g) Enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency and transparency of resource provision and use. 	
<p>TARGET 20 – sharing science and technology related to biodiversity Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South South, North-South and triangular cooperation, to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the Framework.</p>	
<p>TARGET 21 – access to data and knowledge for decision makers Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent,^[2] in accordance with national legislation.</p>	
<p>TARGET 22 – inclusive representation in decision-making Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making, and access to justice and information related to biodiversity by indigenous peoples and local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, as well as by women and girls, children and youth, and persons with disabilities and ensure the full protection of environmental human rights defenders.</p>	
<p>TARGET 23 – gender responsive implementation Ensure gender equality in the implementation of the Framework through a gender-responsive approach, where all women and girls have equal opportunity and capacity to contribute to the three objectives of the Convention, including by recognizing their equal rights and access to land and natural resources and their full, equitable, meaningful and informed participation and leadership at all levels of action, engagement, policy and decision-making related to biodiversity.</p>	



Final Comments



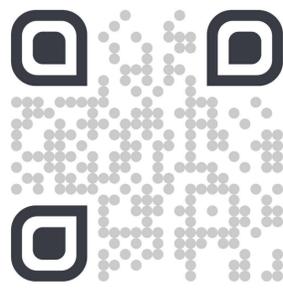
**What are your first impressions of
Hamilton's draft Biodiversity Action Plan?**

Leave a comment on a sticky note and let us know what you think!



THANK YOU FOR COMING!

Have your say!



Visit **Engage Hamilton** to complete a survey, share your story about Hamilton's Biodiversity, and to comment directly on the draft Biodiversity Action Plan and the 23 Global Biodiversity Framework targets.

Questions?

Reach out to project staff at:

biodiversityactionplan@hamilton.ca

