

ANALYSIS REPORT

Survey on Canadian Municipal Action on Biodiversity



ICLEI Canada

May 11, 2018

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Local
Governments
for Sustainability

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INTRODUCTION

The Survey on Canadian Municipal Action on Biodiversity was administered by ICLEI Canada in support of the efforts of the federal, provincial, and territorial governments of Canada towards Canada's 6th National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Municipal representatives were asked to complete a short survey to demonstrate how their municipality engages in biodiversity conservation.

Canada Biodiversity Target 4 states: By 2020, biodiversity considerations are integrated into municipal planning and activities of major municipalities across Canada. The two indicators developed for reporting progress against this target are:

- 1. The number of medium and large population centres that have developed biodiversity conservation strategies*
- 2. The number of medium and large population centres that have biodiversity objectives in municipal planning documents*

To measure progress on this target, and to maintain consistency with the methodology used for reporting on this target in Canada's 5th National Report to the Convention of Biological Diversity (in March 2014), Environment and Climate Change Canada engaged ICLEI Canada to gather, analyze, and report on information from all large and medium population centres/municipalities in Canada, using the same questionnaire as used in 2014.

METHODOLOGY

The survey questionnaire was developed from the same questionnaire used in 2014's 5th National Report to the CBD (see Appendix A), with slight modifications to reflect the activities of the 2017 6th National Report to the CBD. It was translated by ECCC and both the English

and French versions were uploaded to an online survey platform (Survey Monkey).

A list of 144 target municipalities was developed, including:

- *the 55 municipalities with a population greater than 100,000 (including 11 municipalities in Quebec); and,*
- *the largest municipality in each Territory (all are less than 100,000)*

The Target List is provided in Appendix B.

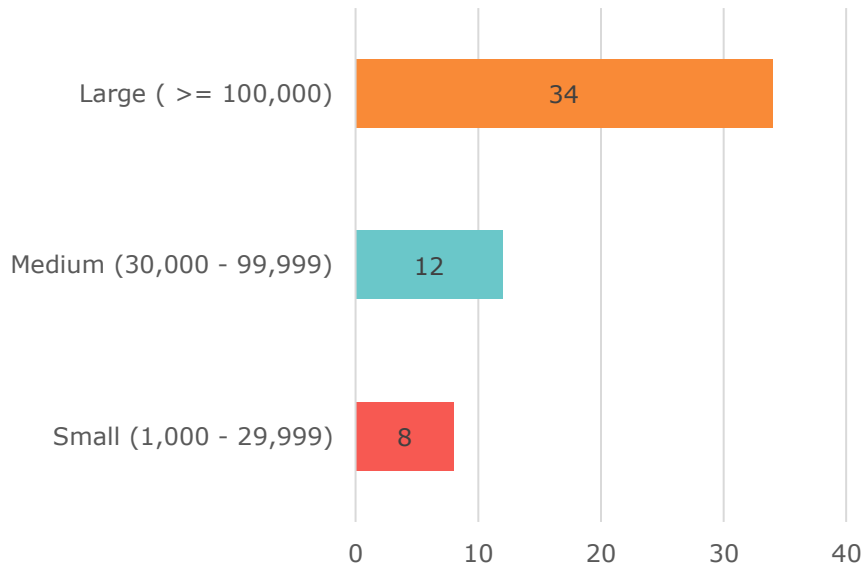
ICLEI Canada sent the survey to the Target list as well as 500 additional municipalities across Canada in its internal distribution list. The survey was sent by email 3 times. The municipalities with populations over 100,000 also received telephone calls to encourage their participation in the survey and/or complete their survey by telephone.

GENERAL SURVEY RESULTS

In total, there were 54 responses to the survey. Fifteen (15) of those responses were to the French survey and 39 of the responses were to the English survey.

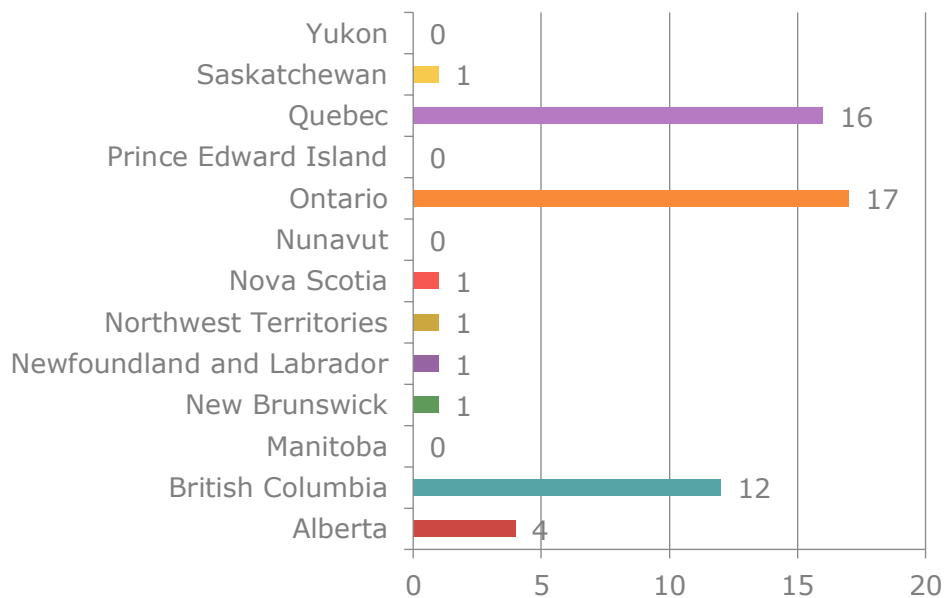
Thirty-four (34) respondents were from large municipalities with a population larger than 100,000 (63%), twelve were from medium municipalities with a population between 30,000 and 99,999 (22%), and 8 were from small municipalities with populations from 1,000 to 29,999 (15%).

Number of Respondents by Population Range



The majority of the survey respondents were from Ontario (17), Quebec (16) and British Columbia (12). The number of survey respondents for the remaining provinces and territories is highlighted in the chart below.

Province or Territory

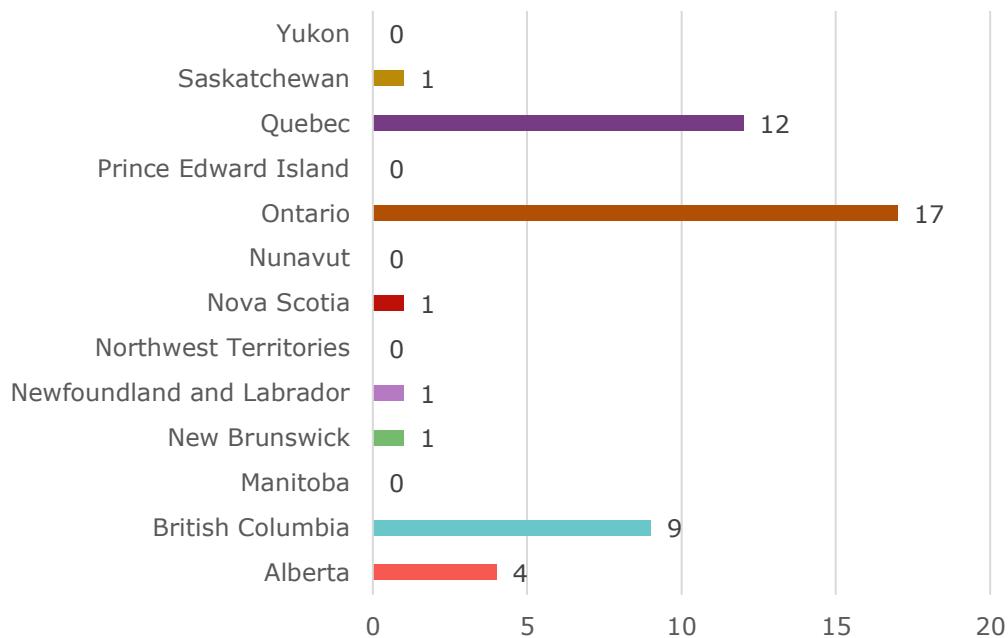


MEDIUM & LARGE CENTRE SURVEY RESULTS

The analysis of the survey results is mainly focused on the medium and large population centres since the Target 4 indicators include only medium and large communities. To help explain the distribution of the survey responses by province and territory, the representation of large and medium municipalities (over 30,000) is plotted in the chart below.

The total number of respondents from large and medium communities is 46 (34 large; 12 medium).

Medium & Large Municipalities by Province or Territory



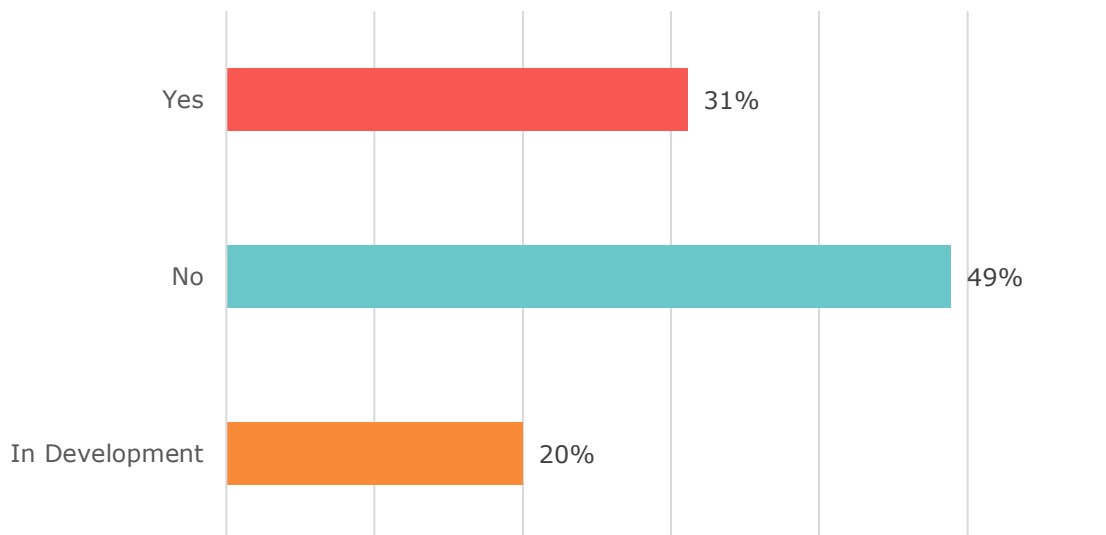
Question 3 - Does your municipality have a dedicated biodiversity policy or strategy? The full question was:

“The term biodiversity (or biological diversity) is commonly used to describe the variety of life on earth. This variety occurs at the levels of genes, species, and ecosystems. A large number of areas can be

identified as related to biodiversity, such as natural areas and green infrastructure. Policies, programs and activities related to these areas can make a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation. Does your municipality have a dedicated biodiversity policy or strategy? By dedicated, we mean in which the term “biodiversity” is specifically used and is at the center of the policy or strategy.”

Thirty-one percent (31%) (14) of respondents indicated they have a biodiversity policy or strategy in place, while 49% (22) indicated they did not have one in place, and 20% (9) indicated the policy or strategy was under development. One survey respondent did not answer this question.

Does your municipality have a dedicated biodiversity policy or strategy?



Question 4 - Does your municipality engage in one or some of the following areas and in which form? (please check all instances that apply).

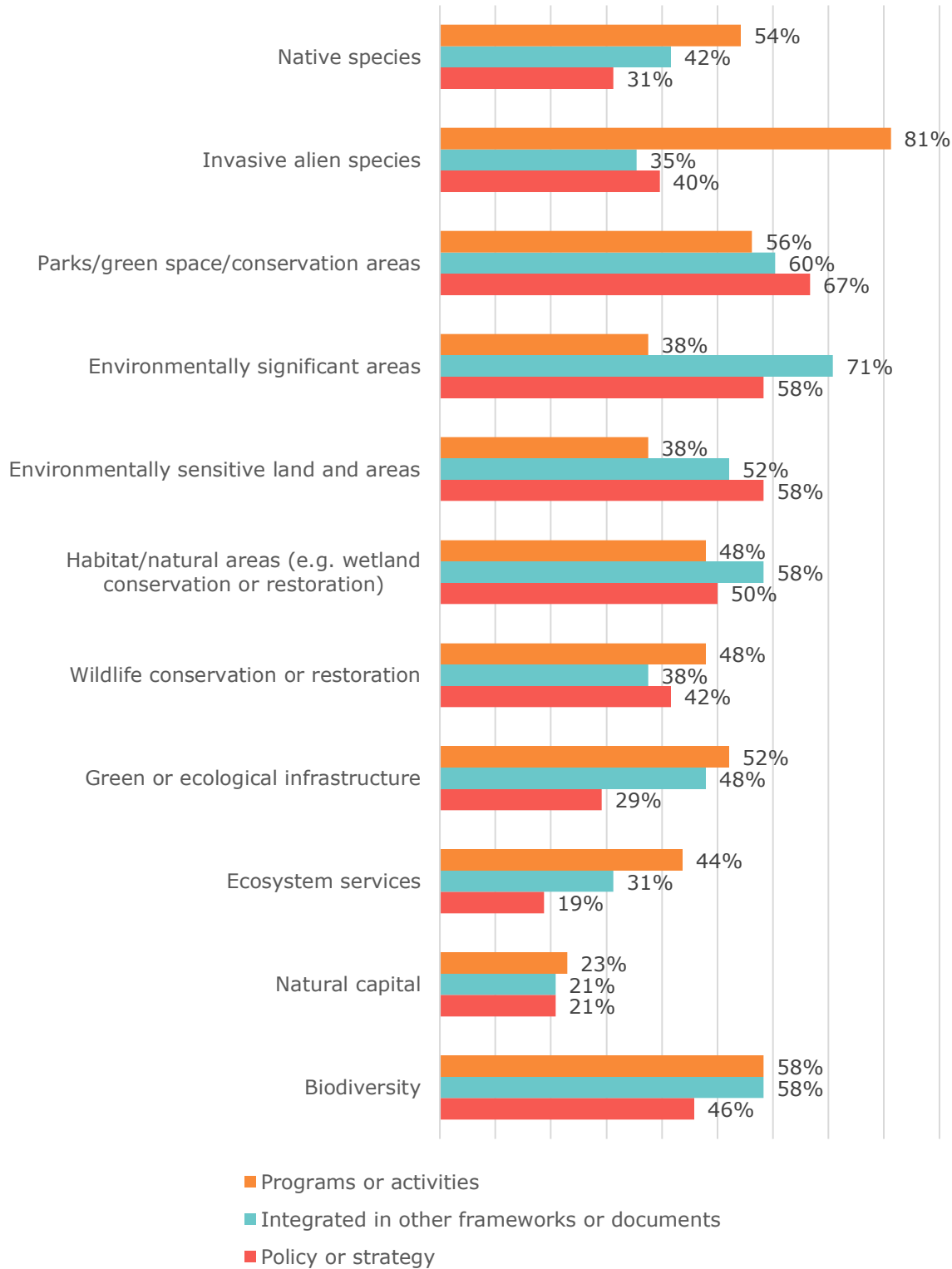
This question gauged the type of biodiversity activity municipalities are engaged in. The options for the types of activities were presented in the format of i) program or activities, ii) integrated into other frameworks, or iii) policy or strategy. The results are displayed in the following two charts (split into two charts to enhance legibility).

The three most common programs or activities noted are invasive alien species (81%), community gardens (77%) and tree planting (77%), while the three least common programs or activities were natural capital (23%), green roofs (27%), and sustainable use of natural resources (23%).

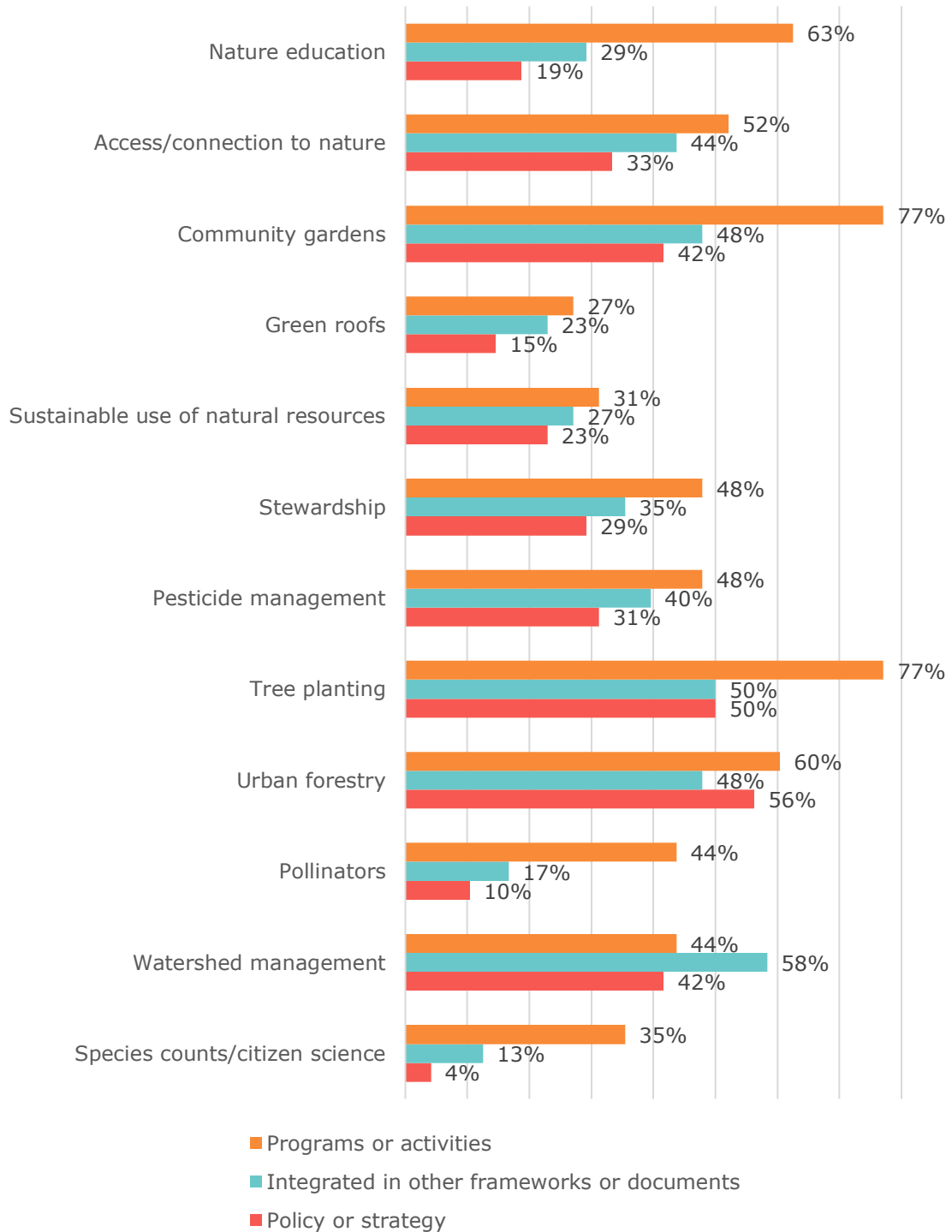
The four most common biodiversity activities that were integrated into other frameworks are environmentally significant areas (71%), watershed management (58%), and parks/greenspace/conservation areas (60%). The three least common are species counts/citizen science (13%), pollinators (17%), and natural capital (21%).

The three most common biodiversity related policies or strategies are parks/greenspace/conservation areas (67%), environmentally sensitive land and areas (58%), and environmentally significant areas (58%). The three least common are species counts/citizen science (4%), pollinators (9%), and green roofs (13%).

Part A - Does your municipality engage in one or some of the follow areas and in which form?



Part B - Does your municipality engage in one or some of the follow areas and in which form?



2014 – 2017 TRENDS

ICLEI has drawn some qualitative observations on the trends related to the survey work in 2014 and 2017:

- *In 2014, there were 16 responses to the survey and in 2017 there were 46. This alludes to an increased interest on biodiversity at the municipal level.*
- *In 2014, ICLEI relied on one-on-one phone calls with the municipal representatives to supplement the independent electronic completion the survey. In 2017, ICLEI provided this option, however municipal representatives completed the survey on their own. This alludes to an increased capacity to engage with and understand biodiversity concerns.*

There are also notably more municipalities reporting biodiversity activities in i) program or activities, ii) integrated into other frameworks, or iii) policy or strategy. The number of cities in each activity category and percent of respondents that this represents is noted in the table below.

	Addressed by a dedicated policy or strategy		Addressed through programs or activities		Integrated in other frameworks or documents	
	2014	2017	2014	2017	2014	2017
	Biodiversity*	4 (29%)	22 (46%)	10 (71%)	28 (58%)	12 (86%)
Natural capital	0 (0%)	10 (21%)	6 (75%)	11 (23%)	5 (62%)	10 (21%)
Ecosystem services	1 (8%)	9 (19%)	8 (67%)	21 (44%)	9 (75%)	15 (31%)
Green or ecological infrastructure	6 (40%)	14 (29%)	11 (73%)	25 (52%)	9 (60%)	23 (48%)

* *Note: some municipal representatives answered this item differently than Question 3.*

	Addressed by a dedicated policy or strategy		Addressed through programs or activities		Integrated in other frameworks or documents	
	2014	2017	2014	2017	2014	2017
Environmentally sensitive lands and areas	10 (62%)	28 (58%)	9 (56%)	18 (38%)	13 (81%)	25 (52%)
Environmentally significant areas	7 (50%)	28 (58%)	9 (64%)	18 (38%)	12 (86%)	34 (71%)
Parks / greenspace/open space/conservation areas	11 (69%)	32 (67%)	9 (56%)	27 (56%)	12 (75%)	29 (60%)
Wildlife conservation or restoration	6 (40%)	20 (42%)	11 (73%)	23 (48%)	13 (87%)	10 (38%)
Habitat/natural areas (e.g. wetland)	7 (44%)	24 (50%)	10 (62%)	23 (48%)	15 (94%)	28 (58%)
Invasive alien species	7 (50%)	19 (40%)	12 (86%)	39 (81%)	8 (57%)	17 (35%)
Native species/native plants	4 (29%)	15 (31%)	10 (71%)	26 (54%)	11 (79%)	20 (42%)
Species counts/citizen science	0 (0%)	2 (4)	7 (100%)	17 (35%)	3 (43%)	6 (13%)
Watershed management	7 (47%)	20 (42%)	12 (80%)	21 (44%)	9 (60%)	28 (58%)
Pollinators	0 (0%)	5 (10%)	6 (100%)	21 (44%)	2 (33%)	8 (17%)
Urban forestry and forest management	9 (64%)	27 (56%)	11 (79%)	29 (60%)	11 (79%)	23 (48%)
Tree planting	6 (43%)	24 (50%)	12 (86%)	37 (77%)	9 (64%)	24 (50%)
Pesticides management	7 (47%)	15 (31%)	9 (60%)	23 (48%)	9 (60%)	19 (40%)
Stewardship	4 (31%)	14 (29%)	9 (69%)	23 (48%)	10 (77%)	17 (35%)
Sustainable use of natural resources or sustainability plans	6 (55%)	11 (23%)	6 (55%)	15 (31%)	6 (55%)	13 (27%)
Green roofs	3 (30%)	7 (15%)	8 (80%)	13 (27%)	7 (70%)	11 (23%)
Community gardens/urban agriculture	4 (31%)	20 (42%)	10 (77%)	37 (77%)	10 (77%)	23 (48%)
Access/connection to nature	4 (33%)	16 (33%)	8 (67%)	25 (52%)	8 (67%)	21 (44%)
Nature education	4 (36%)	9 (19%)	9 (82%)	30 (63%)	7 (64%)	14 (29%)

CONCLUSION

The Canada Biodiversity Target 4 states: By 2020, biodiversity considerations are integrated into municipal planning and activities of major municipalities across Canada. The ultimate purpose of this survey was to assess the two indicators that were developed to report progress on the target:

- *The number of medium and large population centres that have developed biodiversity conservation strategies = **23** (This number is derived from the responses to question 3 (14 yes + 9 under development))*
- *The number of medium and large population centres that have biodiversity objectives in municipal planning documents = **42** (This number is derived from the number of unique responses to the list of biodiversity activities in question 4 that have been integrated into other frameworks or documents.*

Based on the responses to the 2017 survey of medium and large municipalities, 51% of respondents have developed biodiversity conservation strategies, and 91% of respondents have biodiversity objectives in their municipal planning documents.

SMALL MUNICIPALITY SURVEY RESULTS

The primary focus of the survey was on medium and large municipalities due to the nature of the Canada Biodiversity Target 4 indicators. However, eight small municipalities also voluntarily participated in the survey. Small municipalities are defined as having a population of 1,000 to 29,999. Highlights of their survey results are as follows:

- *Four of the small municipalities were in Quebec, 3 in British Columbia and 1 in the Northwest Territories.*
- *Two of these municipalities indicated they had a dedicated biodiversity strategy, while six of them indicated they did not (Question 3).*
- *Six indicated they have biodiversity related policies or strategies and 2 did not (Question 4).*
- *Seven indicated they have biodiversity considerations integrated into other frameworks and 1 did not (Question 4)*
- *All eight indicated they have biodiversity related programs or activities (Question 4).*

Question 4: Does your municipality engage in one or some of the follow areas and in which form? (*Small municipalities*)

	Policy or strategy	Integrated in other frameworks or documents	Programs or activities
Biodiversity	3	6	2
Natural capital	0	4	0
Ecosystem services	0	5	1
Green or ecological infrastructure	1	5	1
Wildlife conservation or restoration	2	2	2
Habitat/natural areas (e.g. wetland conservation or restoration)	3	5	1
Environmentally sensitive land and areas	3	3	3
Environmentally significant areas	2	3	2
Parks/green space/conservation areas	4	5	2
Invasive alien species	2	2	4
Native species	1	3	3
Species counts/citizen science	0	0	1
Watershed management	1	6	0
Pollinators	0	1	1
Urban forestry	3	1	4
Tree planting	2	1	3
Pesticide management	2	1	2
Stewardship	0	3	0
Sustainable use of natural resources	0	5	0
Green roofs	0	3	0
Community gardens	1	3	4
Access/connection to nature	0	3	3
Nature education	0	1	4
Biodiversity	3	6	2
Natural capital	0	4	0

CASE STUDIES

Survey participants were invited to submit case studies they wanted to bring to the attention of the federal, provincial, and territorial governments of Canada. Short summaries and links are provided below. Those case studies provided in French have been copied directly from the survey in their original format.

Delta's Birds and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy: Delta is also home to old field habitats, forested areas, and watercourse corridors that support a range of wildlife. The development of the Strategy has been informed through discussions with the local naturalists society, environmental community groups, agricultural community, tourism and business associations, federal and regional government staff and Delta staff from multiple departments.

Barrie's Urban Forest Strategy, objective: 3.1.3 Street and Park Tree Diversity Objectives Diversification of the tree species within parks and on boulevards provides a healthier, more robust tree inventory that is less prone to serious pest issues (i.e. insects and diseases). Staff has been diversifying the street tree inventory over the last decade. The long-term goal is to have all street tree species occupy less than 10% of the overall total tree inventory.

Richmond Hill's Environment Strategy includes several action items that identify the enhancement and protection of the Town's natural environment and specifically biodiversity as it relates to invasive species management, wildlife management and the preservation of the Town's natural heritage system.

Oakville is currently developing the Oakville Biodiversity Strategy. The goal of the OBS is to provide a cohesive framework to guide the town's decisions and actions related to biodiversity in a comprehensive manner. It will provide the framework and related background rationale for the town to protect, restore and enhance its natural heritage system (NHS), as identified through Livable Oakville and the Halton Region Natural Heritage System (RNHS).

The City of Waterloo integrates the biodiversity theme within the Natural Systems and sustainable building policies of its Official Plan.

Mississauga Council approved the City's Natural Heritage and Urban Forest Strategy and Urban Forest Management Plan in 2014. The City also has a Natural Areas Survey program that has been in place since 1996 that looks at all natural areas across the City and provides an update on their status every 4 years. NHUFS and UFMP:

http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/parksusefullinks?paf_gear_id=10200022&itemId=600044it&returnUrl=%2Fportal%2Fresidents%2Fparksusefullinks?utm_source=NaturalHeritage-FriendlyURL&utm_medium=various&utm_campaign=NaturalHeritage-FriendlyURL
NAS: <http://www.mississauga.ca/portal/residents/nas>

Ajax has a number of Biodiversity policies highlighted within the Towns Official Plan including: 2.1.10.2 f) Continue to take actions along the Lake Ontario Waterfront that strengthen biodiversity and natural connections to the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem and between the Carruthers Creek, Duffins Creek and Lynde Creek watersheds. 2.1.11.2 e) Provide for the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and biodiversity, such as set out in Fisheries Management Plans prepared by Conservation Authorities and the Province's Biodiversity Strategy; 2.2.1 c) Enhance the Greenlands System and its connectivity by making decisions and taking actions that shall protect the natural heritage system, and support biodiversity. 2.2.5.2 d) Promote biodiversity within and between areas designated Environmental Protection to enhance a connected natural heritage system.

<http://www.ajax.ca/en/insidetownhall/resources/UFMP-14-Dec-2010-Final-with-Appendices.pdf>

The **Halifax** Green Network Plan is nearing completion and should go to Council for adoption in the spring of 2018. The Urban Forest Master Plan is approved and being implemented. Focuses on tree species and density in urban areas.

Saint-Anne-de-Bellevue has a Natural Spaces section in their sustainable development plan with a short term strategy to "Protect biodiversity and natural spaces". <https://ville.sainte-anne-de-bellevue.qc.ca/en/184/local-sustainable-development>

Vaughan's Official Plan 2010 addresses natural heritage policies and natural heritage protection. An excerpt makes the connection to biodiversity protection. "An ecosystem function approach considers the biodiversity contribution of Natural Areas as well as the added benefits of nature for people, such as clean air, clean water and flood protection. This approach to planning not only seeks to sustain ecological function for wildlife habitat, but also to maintain critical ecological processes (e.g., groundwater flow) and urban biodiversity as an element of community infrastructure to improve human health and well-being."

[http://www.vaughan.ca/projects/policy_planning_projects/General%20Documents/Official%20Plan%20Vol%201/VOP%202010%20Volume%201%202017%20Office%20Consolidation/VOP%202010_Volume%201%20Policies%20January%202017%20Consolidation\(OPA%2013%20add%20Rev%20Oct%2012%202017Im%20PDF\).pdf](http://www.vaughan.ca/projects/policy_planning_projects/General%20Documents/Official%20Plan%20Vol%201/VOP%202010%20Volume%201%202017%20Office%20Consolidation/VOP%202010_Volume%201%20Policies%20January%202017%20Consolidation(OPA%2013%20add%20Rev%20Oct%2012%202017Im%20PDF).pdf)

Halton Region has developed a Biodiversity Strategy that helps it manage our Regional Forest Tracts. It is not applicable across the Region. However, they hope that by implementing it on lands the Region owns, they will be setting a good example for citizen's to follow.

Regional District of **Central Okanagan** is actively engaged in promoting and protecting biodiversity in the region. The Regional Parks service is committed to conservation and protection of our natural lands through the creation of larger natural area parks with the mandate of supporting, protecting and restoring biodiversity values within the parks. In addition, the Regional District supports the initiatives of the Okanagan Conservation Collaborative Program through funding and other means. Some of the guiding documents that support biodiversity in the region and used by the Regional District include: Regional Growth Strategy - <https://www.regionaldistrict.com/your-services/planning-section/regional-growth-strategy.aspx> Strategic Priorities Plan 2015-2018 - <https://www.regionaldistrict.com/your-government/regional-board.aspx>

Official Regional Parks Plan - <https://www.regionaldistrict.com/your-services/parks-services/planning-and-resources.aspx#ORPP>

Regional Parks Legacy Program (10 Year Acquisition Strategy) - <https://www.regionaldistrict.com/your-services/parks-services/planning-and-resources.aspx#Legacy>

City of **Surrey** has a Biodiversity Conservation Strategy which highlights short, medium and long-term biodiversity objectives. This Strategy identifies a Green Infrastructure Network (GIN) which is composed of Hubs, Sites and Corridors through which biodiversity will be maintained throughout build-out of the City. The GIN is further protected through land-use planning tools including Sensitive Ecosystem Development Permit Areas and Guidelines. The City of Surrey is currently investigating a funding strategy which would lead towards the long-term acquisition of the GIN lands into Public ownership.

The Way We Green: The City of **Edmonton**'s Environmental Strategic Plan 2011
Biodiversity Action Plan 2009 Signed the Durban Commitment: Local Action for Biodiversity 2008
Natural Area Systems Policy 2007

The City of **Burlington** has been an active participant and supporter of the Cootes to Escarpment Eco Park, a collaborative initiative of nine local government and non-profit organizations in the Burlington Hamilton area. Together, the partner

organizations own or manage approximately 1900 hectares of natural lands and work to protect, connect and restore these lands. www.cootestoescarpmentpark.ca

Since 2014, the City of **Greater Sudbury**'s Regreening Program has applied crushed limestone to 22 ha and has planted 500,000 tree and shrub seedlings on industrially damaged lands. To further enhance biodiversity on older reclaimed sites, the City has transplanted 0.75 ha of forest floor mats from forests that were to have been displaced due to development. In 2018, the Regreening Program will celebrate its 40th year. Thousands of hectares of land have been reclaimed and nearly 10 million tree and shrub seedlings have been planted, which helped transform Sudbury from a 'moonscape' to a living landscape. From 2014 to 2017, the City's Regreening Program helped regreen 9 local schoolyards bringing the total to 43 since this initiative started in 2005. With over 330 lakes, Greater Sudbury has expanded its reclamation efforts through its Lake Water Quality Program. In 2017, the City initiated seven (7) large subwatershed studies that will assist in natural heritage planning to protect and enhance biodiversity on land and in the water. In 2017, the City assisted in the development of the Greater Sudbury Food Strategy, which includes actions aimed at increasing pollinators and community gardens.

Vernon's Environmental Management Areas Strategy recognize the unique ecosystems and biodiversity of the Okanagan Valley. The strategy is a balanced and sustainable guide towards Vernon's growth and development, while keeping in mind the environmental management priorities identified in the City's Official Community Plan.

https://www.vernon.ca/sites/default/files/docs/bylaws/OCP/environmental_mgmt_strategy.pdf

The Regional District of **Central Okanagan** recently through the Parks Services department entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Westbank First Nation for the protection of indigenous cultural sites. This culminated from a joint partnership in the purchase and acquisition of Black Mountain/sntsk'il'ntən Regional Park in which we operate a co-management agreement for the lands with the intent on incorporating Traditional Ecological Knowledge and protection of cultural sites and features supporting biodiversity of the park. This park was one in a series of new parkland acquired by the Regional District over a 10 year acquisition period, with the area of parkland doubling over that period, conserving a greater amount of our regions natural areas. WFN/RDCO MoU - <https://www.regionaldistrict.com/your-services/parks-services/planning-and-resources.aspx#WFNMOU>

Brampton's Natural Heritage and Environmental Management Strategy (MHMS) - The NHMS provides a framework, action plan and targets for improved protection, enhancement and restoration of Brampton's natural heritage system.

<http://www.brampton.ca/EN/residents/Environment/Pages/Natural-Heritage-and-Environmental-Management-Strategy.aspx> Valleyland Naturalization Program - 15 year program to renaturalize the City's extensive valleylands.

<http://www.brampton.ca/EN/residents/Environment/Pages/Brampton-Valleys-Re-naturalization-Planting-Program.aspx>

http://beloeil.ca/wp-content/uploads/VBeloeil_PolEnv-web1.pdf Nous avons une politique environnementale dans laquelle la biodiversité est abordée.

http://beloeil.ca/wp-content/uploads/VBeloeil_PolEnv-web1.pdf

Ville de **Québec** - Notre municipalité pose beaucoup d'actions concrètes en lien avec la biodiversité, mais elle n'a pas de plan ou de stratégie principalement axés sur la biodiversité. Parmi les actions : - acquisition, protection et mise en valeur de milieux naturels - diversification des plantations d'arbres - restauration de berges - programme de lutte et interventions contre les espèces exotiques envahissantes - bioblitz en 2017 Nous tentons de pousser à l'interne l'élaboration d'un plan dédié.

La Politique de protection et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels :

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=7377,94705582&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL Le Programme de gestion des écosystèmes dans les grands parcs (la présentation du programme n'est pas disponible en ligne, mais un bilan a été produit pour intégration à l'Annexe A (pages 66-73) du Rapport sur la biodiversité 2013 de la Ville de **Montréal** :

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=7377,94705582&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

La Ville **Joliette** a adopté un Plan de gestion des milieux naturels, la biodiversité en est un des enjeux parmi d'autres

Saint-Lambert - nous avons un plan de développement durable où un volet touche les espaces verts et la biodiversité.

Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu - La stratégie et le plan d'action en gestion des milieux naturels adopté par la municipalité en 2017 vise à identifier les actions à mettre en œuvre, en partenariat avec les acteurs du milieu, pour la réalisation des objectifs identifiés au plan de conservation: objectif de verdissement via la plantation, le reboisement, la création de parcs naturels, la connectivité des milieux naturels et protection accrue des boisés agricoles. Le projet vise aussi à mettre en œuvre les sept chantiers de la Ceinture et Trame verte et bleue du Grand Montréal visant à préserver ou restaurer la connectivité des milieux naturels. Le plan de conservation des milieux naturels adopté en 2015 vise à protéger 386 ha de milieux boisés en zone urbaine. Il s'agit d'un geste fort pour le maintien de la biodiversité dans les

milieux de vie. Politique de l'arbre: notion de services écologiques, enjeu de biodiversité, enjeu social et économique.

<http://www.ville.repentigny.qc.ca/vie-citoyenne/environnement-et-collectes/politiques-et-plans-d-actions/politique-de-foresterie-urbaine-et-de-biodiversite.html>

Sherbrooke travaille sur une politique de protection des milieux naturels. Elle s'est fixée une cible de protection de 12 % de milieux naturels sur l'ensemble du territoire. Cette cible figure au Schéma d'aménagement et de développement. Avec la nouvelle Loi sur la conservation des milieux humides et hydriques, un plan régional des milieux humides et hydriques devra être élaboré. Nous sommes en attente des directives qui seront transmises en juin 2018.

La ville de **Lévis** a un plan de gestion des milieux naturels en périmètre urbain qui couvre 1500 hectares et nous examinons la possibilité de travailler sur un plan de conservation de la biodiversité.

Ville de **Terrebonne** - Corridor de biodiversité (650ha de milieux naturels grevés d'une servitude de conservation) - Plan de gestion et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels (à intégrer en amont de l'urbanisme et du développement) - Plan de restauration du corridor de biodiversité.

Ville de **Gatineau** - Nous sommes présentement en rédaction pour mettre en place une Charte de la biodiversité. Cette Charte aura pour but de sensibiliser les citoyens à l'importance de la biodiversité et de promouvoir l'engagement de la Ville de Gatineau à protéger la biodiversité lors de l'élaboration de projets de développement sur son territoire. Cette Charte vise plus spécifiquement à faire connaître, à préserver, à restaurer et à gérer la biodiversité et les milieux naturels.

Dans le cadre de sa nouvelle planification stratégique 2017-2027, la Ville de **Drummondville** souhaite mettre en place un plan de conservation et de mise en valeur des milieux naturels contenant des orientations sur la biodiversité.

Il y a plusieurs possibilités. Je vous invite à consulter la page web suivante qui porte sur la biodiversité à **Montréal**: ville.montreal.qc.ca/biodiversite L'initiative du passage faunique est un exemple d'initiative innovatrice d'intérêt :

http://ville.montreal.qc.ca/portal/page?_pageid=7377,142592253&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

Saint-Lambert a entamé en 2015 son plan de gestion de l'agrile du frêne qui visait à détecter l'espèce, à gérer les abattages, à protéger une partie du patrimoine de sa forêt urbaine et surtout à remplacer les arbres perdus lors de l'épidémie en réintroduisant la biodiversité dans sa foresterie urbaine.

Trois-Rivières - Le Bioblitz est un événement de science citoyenne visant à faire un portrait ponctuel d'un territoire donné.

Adoption du Plan de conservation des milieux naturels, 19 mai 2015 La dernière décennie a été l'occasion pour la Ville de **Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu** de se démarquer dans la protection et la mise en valeur de la diversité biologique. En 2005, la Ville amorçait une démarche de caractérisation des derniers milieux naturels présents dans la zone urbaine afin de constituer un plan de conservation. Ce plan, présenté en consultation à la population et adopté en 2009, visait la protection de 286 hectares de boisés en milieux urbains pour ainsi les soustraire au lotissement. Le 19 mai 2015, à la suite de la tenue d'une vaste consultation citoyenne sur l'avenir des boisés, le conseil municipal a adopté un nouveau plan de conservation assurant la protection de 386 hectares de milieux naturels en zone blanche (soit 90% des boisés encore présents sur le territoire), ajoutant ainsi 100 ha au plan de conservation initial. La Ville a adopté une réglementation restrictive afin de protéger certains boisés d'intérêt écologique inclus dans le plan de conservation. Elle s'est également dotée d'un budget de 47,5 millions de dollars pour financer les acquisitions, les aménagements et la gestion des milieux naturels que les outils règlementaires ne permettaient pas de protéger. À ce jour, la municipalité a atteint 90% de son objectif et a acquis 185 ha de milieux naturels qui formeront une réserve naturelle en mosaïque, couvrant l'ensemble du territoire urbain, en vue d'en assurer la protection à perpétuité.

Ville de **Saint-Jérôme** - Acquisition de terrains et d'un lac (1 M m²) en milieu urbain pour la création du parc nature du Lac Jérôme

http://www.vsj.ca/fr/nouvelle/creation-dun-immense-parc-nature-autour-du-lac-jerome-4494.aspx?id_page_parent=618

Ville de **Terrebonne** - Acquisition de gré à gré ou par voie d'expropriation de 460 hectares de milieux naturels destinés à la conservation et la mise en valeur -Plan de gestion et mise en valeur des milieux naturels pour l'ensemble du territoire, avec un plan de connectivité, et inventaire de la canopée (jusqu'à l'arbre de rue). -Parc de conservation du Ruisseau de Feu (aménagement faunique, passe migratoire, création de milieux naturels, plantation de près de 40 000 arbres, contrôle du roseau commun - un projet d'envergure)

Ville de **Gatineau** - Notre programme de subvention Fonds vert est tout indiqué pour représenter une activité innovatrice et stimulante. Elle invite les organismes à but non lucratif et les écoles à soumettre des projets 'verts' innovateurs. Vous trouverez une liste des projets subventionnés à l'adresse ci-dessous:

http://www.gatineau.ca/portail/default.aspx?p=guichet_municipal/subventions_com

mandites/fonds_vert Nous publierons sous peu un compte rendu plus détaillé des projets sbventionnés depuis 2016.

APPENDIX A – SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRES

Survey on Canadian Municipal Action on Biodiversity

Please take a few minutes to answer this questionnaire. Your answers will provide useful insight on how municipalities in Canada integrate biodiversity conservation in their planning and activities.

Your participation is greatly appreciated, and will make a valuable contribution to Canada's 6th National Report to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity. Answers and material provided through this questionnaire will be used by federal, provincial and territorial government representatives to report on Canadian municipalities' contribution to biodiversity conservation. Your answers will not be attributed to you as an individual in any public document.

For more information on biodiversity, please visit Canada's shared federal, provincial, and territorial biodiversity website: www.biodivcanada.ca

* 1. Municipality's name:

* 2. Province or territory:

* 3. The term biodiversity (or biological diversity) is commonly used to describe the variety of life on earth. This variety occurs at the levels of genes, species, and ecosystems.

A large number of areas can be identified as related to biodiversity, such as natural areas and green infrastructure. Policies, programs and activities related to these areas can make a significant contribution to biodiversity conservation.

Does your municipality have a dedicated biodiversity policy or strategy? By dedicated, we mean in which the term “biodiversity” is specifically used and is at the center of the policy or strategy.

- Yes
- No
- In development
- You are invited to provide a brief description of the elements you identified above and/or link to related material:

4. Does your municipality engage in one or some of the following areas and in which form? (please check all instances that apply)

	Policy or strategy	Integrated in other frameworks or documents (e.g. planning document addressing urban sprawl)	Programs or activities
Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural capital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecosystem services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green or ecological infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife conservation or restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Policy or strategy	Integrated in other frameworks or documents (e.g. planning document addressing urban sprawl)	Programs or activities
Habitat/natural areas (e.g. wetland conservation or restoration)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmentally sensitive land and areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmentally significant areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks/green space/conservation areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Invasive alien species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Native species	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Species counts/citizen science	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Watershed management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pollinators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban forestry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tree planting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pesticide management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stewardship	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sustainable use of natural resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green roofs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Access/connection to nature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nature education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other (please specify). You are invited to provide a brief description of the elements you identified above and/or link to related material.

5. Environment and Climate Change Canada is gathering case studies to be featured in Canada's 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity and on the federal-provincial-territorial website on biodiversity (www.biodivcanada.ca) If you would like to share innovative or exciting activities related to biodiversity that your municipality has organized or supported since January 2014, please provide a brief description (less than 200 words) and/or link to related material below.

* 6. If Environment and Climate Change Canada officials have questions of clarification or would like further details concerning the responses or material you provided through this questionnaire, would you accept to be contacted directly?

- Yes
- No

7. Contact Information

Name	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
Title	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
Email Address	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>
Phone Number	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px;"></div>

Thank you for your participation!

Questionnaire sur les municipalités canadiennes et la biodiversité

Nous vous invitons à prendre 10 minutes pour remplir le présent questionnaire. Vos réponses fourniront des renseignements très utiles sur la manière dont les municipalités au Canada intègrent la conservation de la biodiversité dans leurs plans et activités.

Votre participation est très appréciée et constituera une précieuse contribution au sixième Rapport national du Canada à la Convention sur la diversité biologique. Les représentants du gouvernement fédéral, des provinces et des territoires utiliseront vos réponses et les documents que vous fournirez dans ce questionnaire pour faire état de la contribution des municipalités canadiennes à la conservation de la biodiversité. Vos réponses ne vous seront pas attribuées en tant qu'individu dans aucun document public.

Pour obtenir de plus amples renseignements sur la biodiversité, veuillez visiter le site Web commun fédéral-provincial-territorial sur la biodiversité au Canada: www.biodivcanada.ca

* 1. Nom de la municipalité :

* 2. Province ou territoire :

* 3. Le terme biodiversité (ou diversité biologique) est communément utilisé pour décrire la variété de la vie sur Terre. Cette variété se présente sous la forme de gènes, d'espèces et d'écosystèmes.

De nombreux sujets se rapportent à la biodiversité, par exemple les zones naturelles et l'infrastructure verte. Les politiques, programmes et activités liés à ces sujets peuvent grandement contribuer à la conservation de la biodiversité.

Votre municipalité dispose-t-elle d'une stratégie ou d'une politique exclusivement sur la biodiversité? Par exclusivement, nous entendons une stratégie ou une politique dans laquelle le terme « biodiversité » est expressément utilisé et qui est principalement axée sur la biodiversité.

- Oui
- Non
- en développement
- Veuillez décrire brièvement les éléments que vous avez cochés ci-dessus et/ou partager les hyperliens des documents connexes :

4. Votre municipalité se préoccupe-t-elle de l'un ou de plusieurs des thèmes suivants et dans l'affirmative, quelle forme cela prend-il? (Veuillez cocher tout ce qui est pertinent.)

	Politique ou stratégie	Intégrée à d'autres cadres/documents (p. ex. document de planification portant sur l'étalement urbain)	Programmes ou activités
Biodiversité	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Capital naturel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Services écosystémiques	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Infrastructure verte ou écologique	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Intégrée à d'autres cadres/documents (p. ex. document de planification portant sur l'étalement urbain		
	Politique ou stratégie		Programmes ou activités
Conservation ou rétablissement de la faune	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Terres et zones écosensibles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zones écologiquement significatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Les parcs/ espace vert / aires de conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conservation ou remise en état d'habitats ou de zones naturelles (p. ex. milieu humide)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Espèces exotiques envahissantes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Espèces indigènes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comptage des espèces/la science citoyenne	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestion de bassins hydrographiques	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pollinisateurs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foresterie urbaine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plantation d'arbres	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gestion des pesticides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L'intendance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utilisation durable des ressources naturelles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Toits verts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jardins communautaires	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connexion avec la nature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sensibilisation à la nature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Autre (précis). Veuillez décrire brièvement les éléments que vous avez cochés ci-dessus et/ou partager les hyperliens des documents connexes :

5. Environnement et changement climatique Canada rassemble des études de cas qui pourraient être présentées dans le sixième Rapport national du Canada à la Convention sur la diversité biologique ou sur le site Web fédéral provincial territorial sur la biodiversité (biodivcanada.ca). Si vous souhaitez nous faire part d'activités innovatrices ou stimulantes portant sur la biodiversité que votre municipalité a organisées ou appuyées depuis janvier 2014, veuillez les décrire brièvement (maximum 200 mots par activité) et/ou partager les hyperliens des documents connexes.

* 6. Accepteriez-vous que les fonctionnaires d'Environnement et changement climatique Canada communiquent directement avec vous s'ils ont besoin de précisions ou d'autres renseignements concernant les réponses ou les documents que vous avez fournis dans ce questionnaire?

Oui

Non

7. Informations de contact

Nom :

Titre du poste :

Courriel :

Numéro de téléphone :

Merci de votre participation!

APPENDIX B – TARGET MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	Province
Abbotsford	BC
Airdrie	AB
Ajax	ON
Aurora	ON
Barrie	ON
Belleville	ON
Beloeil	QC
Brampton	ON
Brandon	MB
Brant	ON
Brantford	ON
Burlington	ON
Burnaby	BC
Caledon	ON
Calgary	AB
Cambridge	ON
Campbell River	BC
Cape Breton	NS
Capital Regional District	BC
Central Okanagan Regional District	BC
Charlottetown	PE
Châteauguay	QC
Chatham-Kent	ON
Chicoutimi - Jonquière	QC
Chilliwack	BC
Clarington	ON
Coquitlam	BC
Cornwall	ON
Delta	BC
Drummondville	QC
Durham Regional Municipality	ON
Edmonton	AB
Fraser Valley Regional District	BC
Fraser-Fort George Regional District	BC
Fredericton	NB
Gatineau	QC
Georgina	ON

Granby	QC
Grande Prairie	AB
Greater Sudbury	ON
Greater Vancouver Regional District	BC
Guelph	ON
Haldimand County	ON
Halifax	NS
Halifax County (Halifax Regional Municipality)	NS
Halton Hills	ON
Hamilton	ON
Innisfil	ON
Joliette	QC
Kamloops	BC
Kelowna	BC
Kingston	ON
Kitchener	ON
Lakeshore	ON
Langley	BC
Laval	QC
Leeds and Grenville County	ON
Lethbridge	AB
Lévis	QC
London	ON
Longueuil	QC
Maple Ridge	BC
Markham	ON
Medicine Hat	AB
Milton	ON
Mission	BC
Mississauga	QC
Moncton	NB
Montreal	QC
Moose Jaw	SK
Nanaimo	BC
Nanaimo Regional District	BC
New Tecumseth	ON
New Westminster	BC
Newmarket	ON
Niagara Falls	ON

Niagara Regional Municipality	ON
Norfolk County	ON
North Bay	ON
North Vancouver	BC
Oakville	ON
Orillia	ON
Oshawa	ON
Ottawa	ON
Oxford Regional Municipality	ON
Peel Regional Municipality	ON
Penticton	BC
Peterborough	ON
Pickering	ON
Port Coquitlam	BC
Port Moody	BC
Prince George	BC
Quebec City	QC
Quinte West	ON
Red Deer	AB
Regina	SK
Richmond	BC
Richmond Hill	ON
Rocky View County	AB
Saanich	BC
Saguenay	QC
Saint John	NB
Saint-Hyacinthe	QC
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	QC
Saint-Jérôme	QC
Sarnia	ON
Saskatoon	SK
Sault Ste. Marie	ON
Shawinigan	QC
Sherbrooke	QC
St. Albert	AB
St. Catharines	ON
St. John's	NL
St. Thomas	ON
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry County	ON
Stratford	ON

Strathcona County	AB
Surrey	BC
Terrebonne	QC
Thornbury	ON
Thunder Bay	ON
Timmins	ON
Toronto	ON
Town of Stony Plain	AB
Trois-Rivières	QC
Vancouver	BC
Vancouver	BC
Vaughan	ON
Vernon	BC
Victoria	BC
Waterloo City	ON
Waterloo Regional Municipality	ON
Welland	ON
West Kelowna	BC
West Vancouver	BC
Whitby	ON
Whitchurch-Stouffville	ON
Windsor	ON
Winnipeg	MB
Woodstock	ON
York Regional Municipality	ON
Whitehorse	YT
Yellowknife	NT
Iqaluit	NU

Total

144

APPENDIX C – PARTICIPATING MUNICIPALITIES

Municipality	Province
Abbotsford	BC
Ajax	ON
Aurora	ON
Barrie	ON
Beloeil	QC
Brampton	ON
Burlington	ON
Central Okanagan Regional District	BC
Chatham-Kent	ON
Coquitlam	BC
Cumberland	BC
Delta	BC
Drummondville	QC
Edmonton	AB
Fredericton	NB
Gatineau	QC
Grande Prairie	AB
Greater Sudbury	ON
Halifax	NS
Halton Region	NS
Joliette	QC
Kitchener	ON
Lévis	QC
Mississauga	ON
Montreal	QC
Oakville	ON
Oshawa	ON
Quebec City	QC
Red Deer	AB
Regina	SK
Repentigny	QC
Revelstoke	BC
Richmond Hill	ON
Saanich	BC
Saguenay	QC
Saint Anne de Bellevue	QC
Saint Lambert	QC
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	QC

Saint-Jérôme	QC
Sherbrooke	QC
St. John's	NL
Strathcona County	AB
Surrey	BC
Terrebonne	QC
Thunder Bay	ON
Tofino	BC
Trois-Rivières	QC
Vancouver	BC
Vaughan	ON
Vernon	BC
Victoria	BC
Waterloo City	ON
Windsor	ON
Yellowknife	NT

