



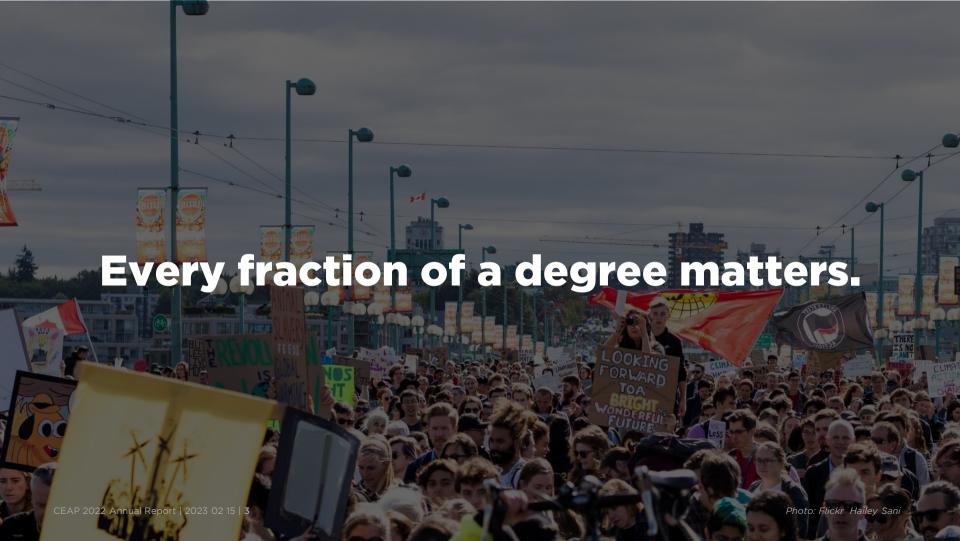




The City of Vancouver is on the unceded traditional territory of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations.

These lands are the foundation of thousands of years of living culture of the Musqueam, Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh peoples.

We acknowledge hən"qəminəm" and Skwxwú7mesh as the original languages of these lands.



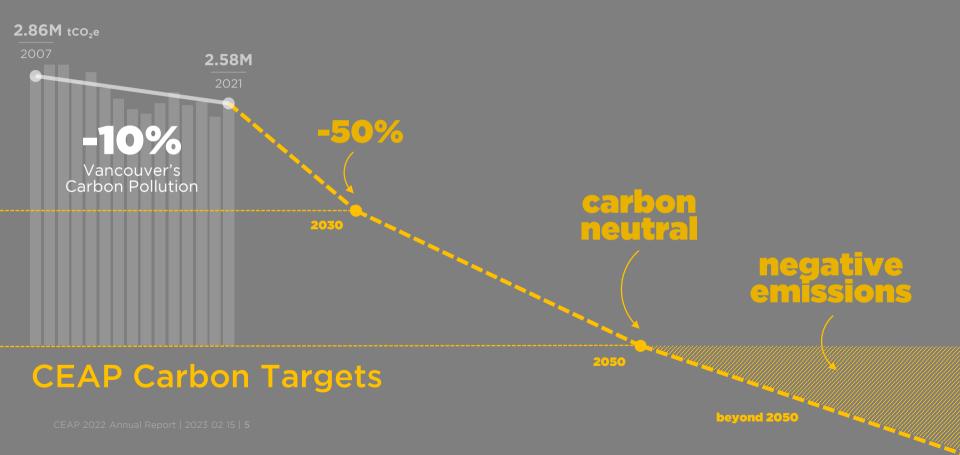


Progress update on the Climate Emergency Action Plan in 2022

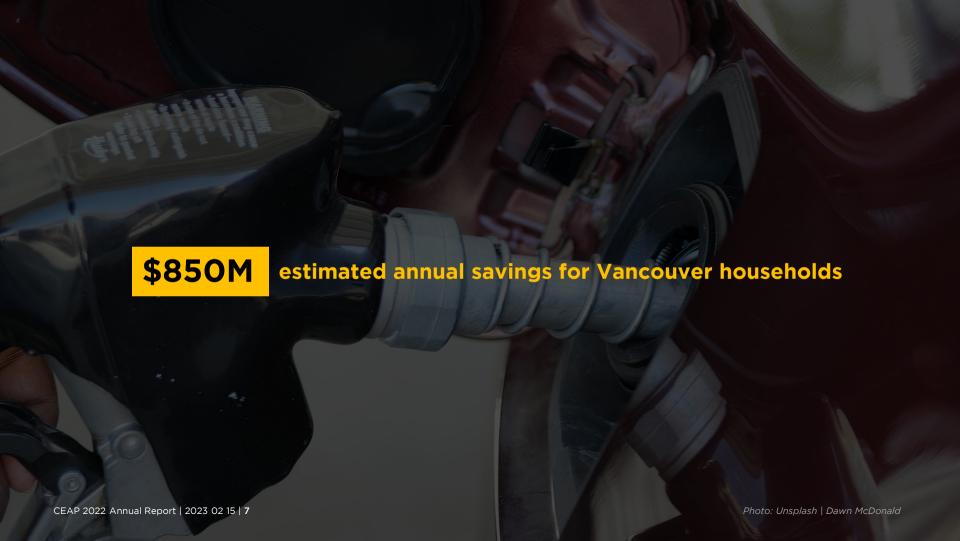
for information only; no Council decision needed

- Overview
- Status and Forecast
 - Big Moves successes, challenges, decisions
- Financials overview, update
- Look Ahead
- Climate Adaptation overview, update

STATUS







55%natural gas use in buildings

40%

gas and diesel

in vehicles

2% electricity

3% waste

Pollution

Carbon

Vancouver's

Community-wide emissions, 2021

(GPC Basic, Scopes 1 and 2)

City Tools



CEAP

6 Big Moves

1

COMPLETE, WALKABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS

2

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT 3

ZERO EMISSIONS VEHICLES

4

ZERO EMISSIONS SPACE & WATER HEATING 5

LOW CARBON MATERIALS & CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES 6

RESTORED COASTS & FORESTS



pre-CEAP

CEAP approved policies

CEAP all policies

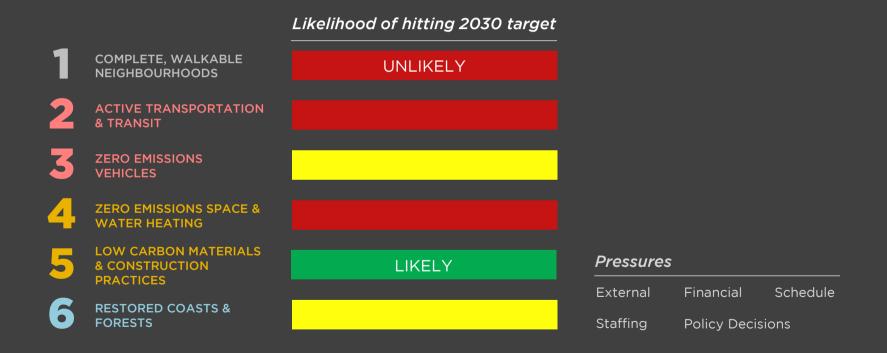
CEAP all policies + CleanBC

-50% x 2030

FORECAST

Currently, we are unlikely to reach our targets.

Key decisions by Council and external factors will influence these ratings.



Big Move Updates

SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

2022

KEY UPCOMING COUNCIL DECISIONS

and other influences 2023

INDICATORS AND MILESTONES

Dashboard PDF

VANCOUVER PLAN LAYS THE FOUNDATION FOR ACTION

Complete, walkable neighbourhoods; improved transit; transition to climate-friendly buildings

Ecological connectivity; climate resilience; access to green space

BROADWAY PLAN

Complete, affordable, transit-oriented neighbourhoods

SECURED RENTAL POLICY

Rentals in walkable areas; encourages greener buildings

NEIGHBOURHOOD CONCERN

Resistance to potential changes in neighbourhood character and increased housing density; misunderstanding about climate benefits of denser new buildings

SLOW RATE OF CHANGE

Unlike rapid change that can take place in single family neighbourhoods, large scale projects take time

Over half of Vancouver residents live in neighbourhoods without walkable access to daily needs such as food and services.

COMPLETE WALKABLE NEIGHBOURHOODS

90% of people live within an easy walk/roll of their daily needs.

Key Decisions

LOW LIKELIHOOD

Actual: TBD

2023 Q1	Broadway Plan Update
Q3	Adding Missing Middle and Simplifying Regulations Repor
Q3	?əyʻalməxw/Iyʻálmexw/Jericho Lands Planning Program
Q4	Rupert/Renfrew Station Area Plan
Q1-4	various rental rezonings through Secured Rental Policy

SAFE AND ACTIVE SCHOOL COMMUTES

Infrastructure improvements; School Streets expansion; Walking School Bus; universal Grade 6/7 Cycling Education, Walk Bike Roll Mini-Grants

FASTER, MORE RELIABLE TRANSIT

New bus bulbs; intersection changes; improved capacity on bus routes

PUBLIC E-BIKE SHARE

Added e-bikes to public bike share (Mobi); new stations expand service area

MORE ACCESSIBLE STREETS & SIDEWALKS

New sidewalks, signals, curb ramps, and crosswalks

By 2030, two thirds of trips in Vancouver will be by active transportation and transit.

Challenges

OUR ROAD SPACE

Competing demands on limited road space; pace of reallocation

JURISDICTIONAL

Provincial or regional action needed for certain projects

LACK OF FUNDING

Limited funding/resources for active transportation and transit projects

2 ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION & TRANSIT

By 2030, two thirds of trips in Vancouver will be by active transportation and transit.

Key Decisions

LOW LIKELIHOOD

2020: 44%

2023 Q1 Broadway Plan Update parking requirements and active lane

Q2 Active Mobility Plan

Q4 Parking By-law + TDM program revisions

Influences

- TransLink Driving Down Emissions (co-led by Metro Vancouver)
- Translink 10-Year Investment Plan
- Millennium Line UBC Extension (UBCx) decisions
- CleanBC Clean Transportation Action Plan

By 2030, 50% of the kilometres driven on Vancouver's roads will be by zero emissions vehicles.

Successes

CITY-WIDE CURBSIDE ELECTRIFICATION

Fast chargers are accessible within 10min for EVs; kiosks advancing at four sites for film industry (offsetting diesel generators)

EV CHARGING IN RENTAL BUILDINGS

Financial support for charging in older MURBs

CHARGING AT GAS STATIONS AND PARKING LOTS

Expanded access to chargers; supports renters and MURB residents

In Q3 2022, **24%** of the new light duty vehicle registrations in Vancouver **were EVs.**

By 2030, 50% of the kilometres driven on Vancouver's roads will be by zero emissions vehicles.

Challenges

SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES

Long procurement lead times; utility timelines slow charger deployment

LIMITED CHARGING OPTIONS FOR MURBS

Rental and older housing stock have less access; strata rules are a barrier

ACCESSIBILITY BARRIERS

Charger locations, surroundings, designs do not prioritize accessibility



Key Decisions

MEDIUM LIKELIHOOD

% ZEVS registered in Vancouver PROXY

2016: 0.3% 2021: 2.9%

EV charging rate update (energy-based) 2023 Q4

2023 Q4 Residential curbside charging licence

Influences

- Provincial Zero-Emission Vehicle Mandate for Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles
- Provincial "Right-To-Charge" Mandate

ZERO EMISSION SPACE AND HOT WATER HEATING

By 2030, the carbon pollution from buildings will be cut in half from 2007 levels.

Successes

BOLD NEW REQUIREMENTS FOR BUILDINGS

Zero emissions heating and hot water in new buildings; mandatory cooling and improved air filtration for new multi-unit residential buildings; first carbon regulations for existing buildings in Canada

HOMEOWNERS SUPPORTS

Heat pump incentives, permit streamlining, and owner retrofit coaching for detached houses; grants to retrofit rental and nonmarket housing; launched Zero Emissions Innovation Centre

LOW CARBON NEIGHBOURHOOD ENERGY

NEU sewage heat recovery system expansion; major renewable energy investments approved for Creative Energy and River District Utility

Over 60% of the buildings standing today will still be around in 2050.



By 2030, the embodied emissions from new buildings and construction projects will be reduced by 40% compared to a 2018 baseline.

Successes

MASS TIMBER LEADERSHIP CONTINUES

Eight projects (7+ storeys) in progress

FOR NEW BUILDINGS

First whole-building embodied carbon building code requirements in North America

NEAR-ZERO EMBODIED CARBON HOMES PROGRAM

Incentives for low carbon low-rise construction case studies

Up to 80% of embodied carbon in new buildings is from concrete and steel.

LACK OF STANDARDS

Vancouver must pioneer carbon regulations for embodied carbon and existing buildings in Canada

ACCESS TO TRADES AND MATERIALS

Limited qualified heat pump contractors; supply chain challenges with low-carbon construction materials

SUPPORTS FOR MULTIFAMILY BUILDINGS

Lack of retrofit supports and incentives for condominium buildings



By 2030, the carbon pollution from buildings will be cut in half from 2007 levels.

Key Decisions

LOW LIKELIHOOD

2021: -9%

2023 Q2	Heritage Energy Retrofit Grant Refresh
Q2	Hot Water System Replacement Requirements in existing detached homes
Q4	Space Heating System Replacement Requirements in existing detached homes
Q4	Residential Natural Gas Usage Options
Q4	NEU Decarbonization Roadmap

Influences

- CleanBC Roadmap to 2030 implementation
- Canada Green Buildings Strategy (in development)



By 2030, the embodied emissions from new buildings and construction projects will be reduced by 40% compared to a 2018 baseline.

Key Decisions

HIGH LIKELIHOOD

Actual: TBD

2023 Q4 By-law changes for mass timber

- Influences CleanBC Low Carbon Building Materials Strategy
 - Federal Buy Clean Strategy
 - National Green Building Strategy

By 2050, sequester 21,000 tCO₂e per year within city boundaries.

Successes

EQUITABLY EXPANDING OUR URBAN FOREST

Tree planting in the Downtown Eastside: high-need, tree deficit area

STILL CREEK WATERSHED ENHANCEMENTS

Sequestration; green rainwater infrastructure; improved habitat

GREEN RAINWATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR A RESILIENT CITY

Woodland and 2nd;
Richards St, Haro St
(completed in 2021);
progress on St George Rainway
and Tatlow Creek projects

Urban trees capture more than 80% of the carbon sequestered within Vancouver.

PHYSICAL: SPACE AT A PREMIUM

Urban areas are densifying; fewer trees may fit per parcel

FINANCIAL: RESOURCES AND BARRIERS

High cost in hardscaped areas; limited crew capacity

6 RESTORED FORESTS & COASTS

By 2050, sequester 21,000 tCO₂e per year within city boundaries.

Key Decisions

MEDIUM LIKELIHOOD

2021: 16,000 tCO₂e

2023 Q1 Urban Forest Strategy

Q3 Adding Missing Middle and Simplifying Regulations Report

Q4 Tree By-Law Update

tbd Environmental Land Use Strategy

Influences

- Provincial + Federal Funding for Natural Climate Solutions
- Provincial Adaptation Strategy Implementation
- National Adaptation Strategy

GREEN OPERATIONS PLAN

15 NEW EVS IN CITY FLEET

New light-duty cargo vans and pick ups

EV INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

New charging stations; future-proofing infrastructure

GHG RETROFITS IN CITY BUILDINGS

Bloedel Conservatory; Kitsilano Pool; VPD Annex; community centres

Successes

-27% building GHGs
-57% fleet GHGs
since 2008

ZERO CARBON INDICATORS

see Dashboard handout

GREEN OPERATIONS PLAN

Challenges

SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUES

Slow procurement of vehicle, chargers and parts; zero emissions building materials

EV LEADERSHIP REQUIRES OPERATIONAL CHANGES

Charging considerations; vehicle weight; unique operating conditions

GREEN ECONOMY VANCOUVER ECONOMIC COMMISSION



Successes

FIRST OF ITS KIND: ZEETAP LAUNCHES

25 key actions building on CEAP

Challenges

WORKFORCE AVAILABILITY + SKILLS GAPS

Limited workforce with green economy skillsets



Investment Projections

~\$500M REQUIRED INVESTMENT over five years to meet targets

NOT INCLUDED IN THESE PROJECTIONS

- revised BM1 estimates (since VanPlan adoption)
- BM6 (roadmap not written in 2020)

Projected Investment

~\$500M REQUIRED INVESTMENT over five years to meet targets

~\$270M BAU INVESTMENT

- BAU: maintenance of funding levels from 2019-22 Capital Plan
- Values will be updated in 2023 to reflect 2023-26 Capital Plan, Council decisions, etc.

CEAP FINANCIALS

Projected Investment

~\$500M REQUIRED INVESTMENT over five years to meet targets

~\$270M BAU INVESTMENT

~\$230M FUNDING GAP

COST-EFFECTIVE MEASURES

SENIOR GOVERNMENT/PARTNERS

NEW REVENUE

PRIORITY IN 2023-26 CAPITAL PLAN





CEAP FINANCIALS

Key Decisions

2023 Operating Budget

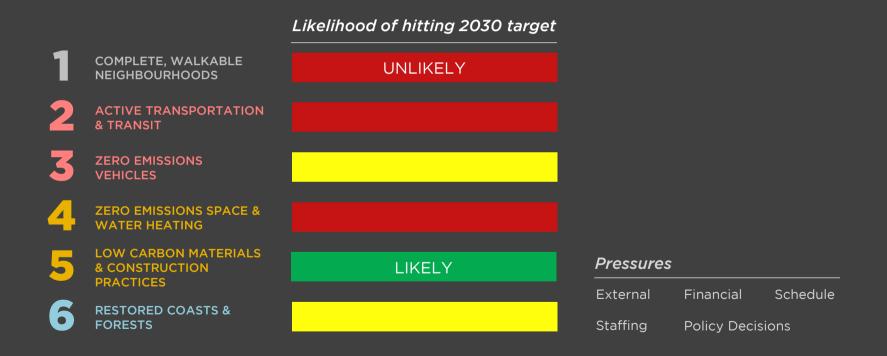
Fee modernization opportunities

to inform Mid-Term
Capital Plan Update

CEAP 2022 Annual Report | 2023 02 15 | 40

Currently, we are unlikely to reach our targets.

Key decisions by Council and external factors will influence these ratings.



Vancouver Plan - Amendment P

THAT, in order to achieve our Climate Emergency Action Plan goals, which are currently **not on track** ... Council direct staff to **explore and report back to Council** on accelerated and additional measures...



pre-CEAP

CEAP approved policies

Upcoming policy decisions

CEAP all policies

CEAP all policies + CleanBC

Accelerated + additional measures





Climate Adaptation Policy in Vancouver



The Cost-Benefit of Adaptation

\$1 spent in preparation

saves **\$13-15**

National Adaptation Strategy for Canada





DIFFERENT APPROACHES

022 Annual Report | 2023 02 15 | 49

Look Ahead



