

# Cities and Resilience

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# Who Are We?



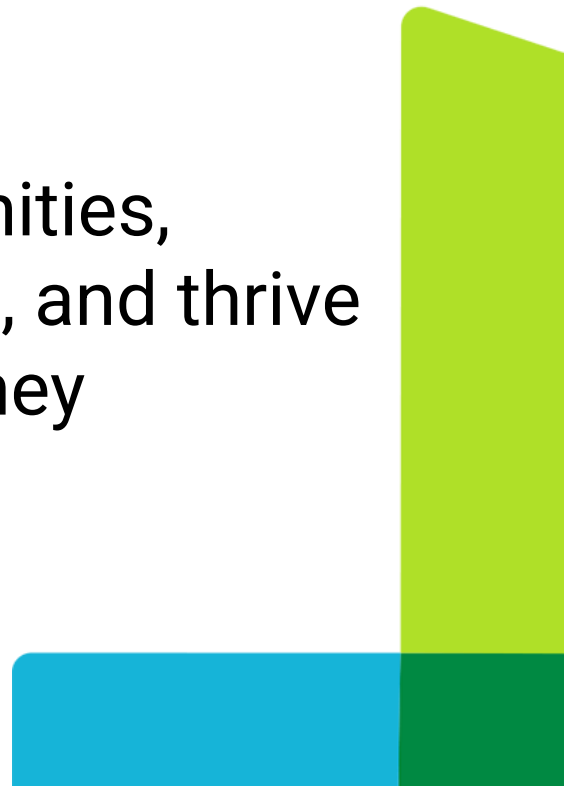
# What is Resilience?

Climate resilience is the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to hazardous events, trends, or disturbances related to climate.

- Centre for Climate and Energy Solutions

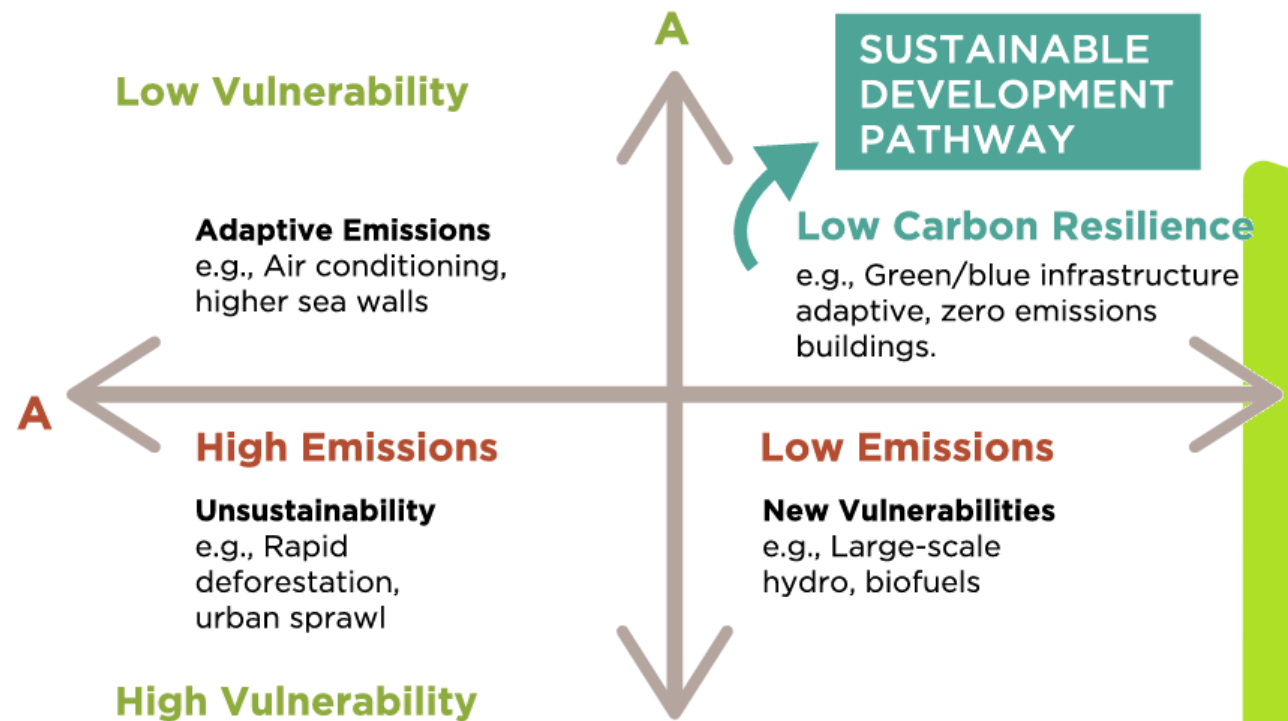
Urban resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions, and systems within a city to survive, adapt, and thrive in the face of the chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience.

- Toronto Resilience Strategy



# Low-Carbon Resilience

“Low carbon resilience is an integrated climate action planning and decision-making approach that layers on top of existing sustainability visions, plans, and decision frameworks to help organizations embed climate preparedness and sustainability throughout policy, planning, and decision making.”

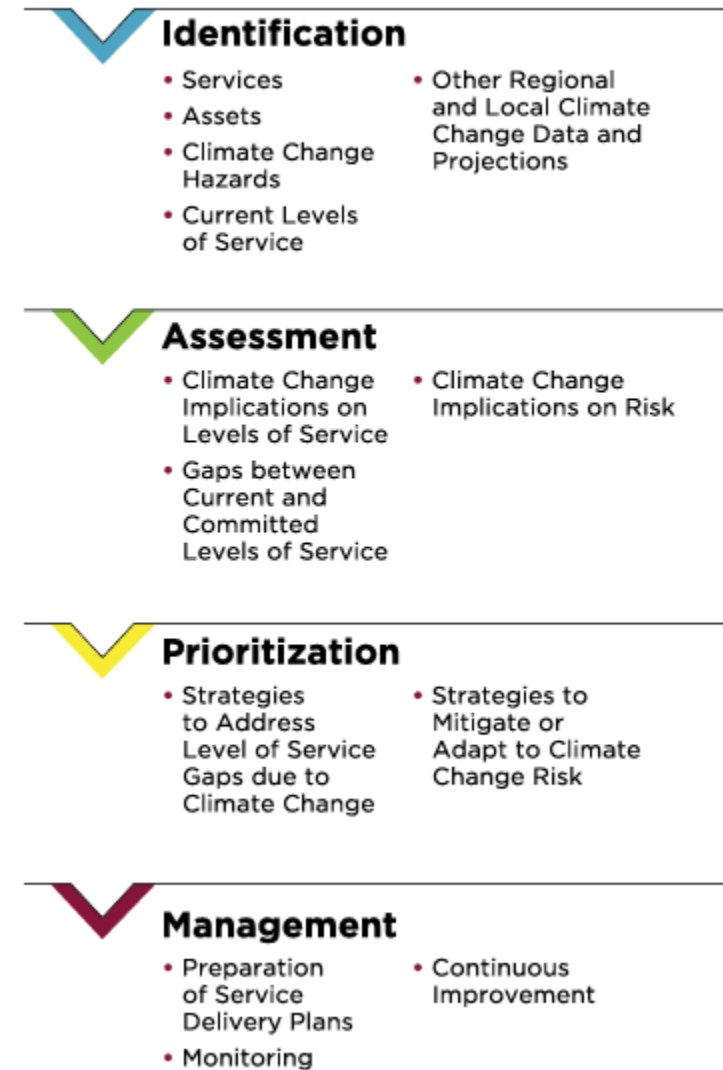


# Asset Management

## Why asset management?

- Municipalities already do it
- Emissions can be inferred from energy use
- Risk is a key tenet of planning and decision-making
- Tied to budgeting process
- Involves multi-departmental teams

**Figure 3:** Climate Change Framework for LOS and Risk Management



# In Practice – Selkirk, MB WWTP

- Emissions-free
- Waste heat capture
- Methane capture
- Lagoon of old plant used for overflow storage – prevents discharge



# Natural Assets

- Natural assets (or nature-based climate solutions) offer a key means to sequester carbon, avoid embodied carbon and increase adaptive capacity.

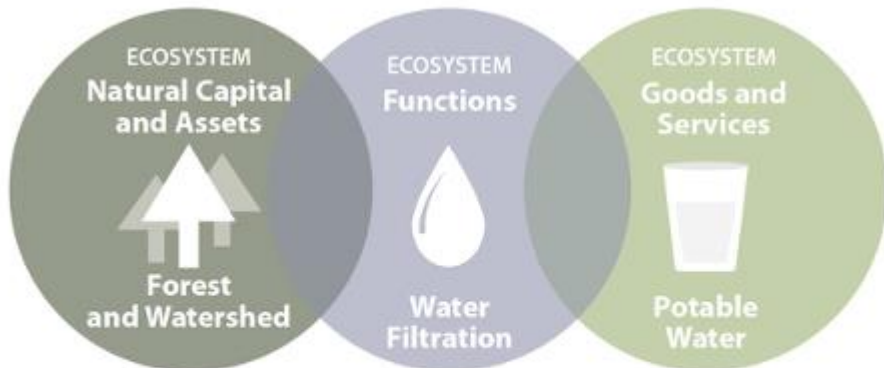


Figure 1: Natural Capital creates Ecosystem Goods and Services<sup>6</sup>



# Planning for Resilience





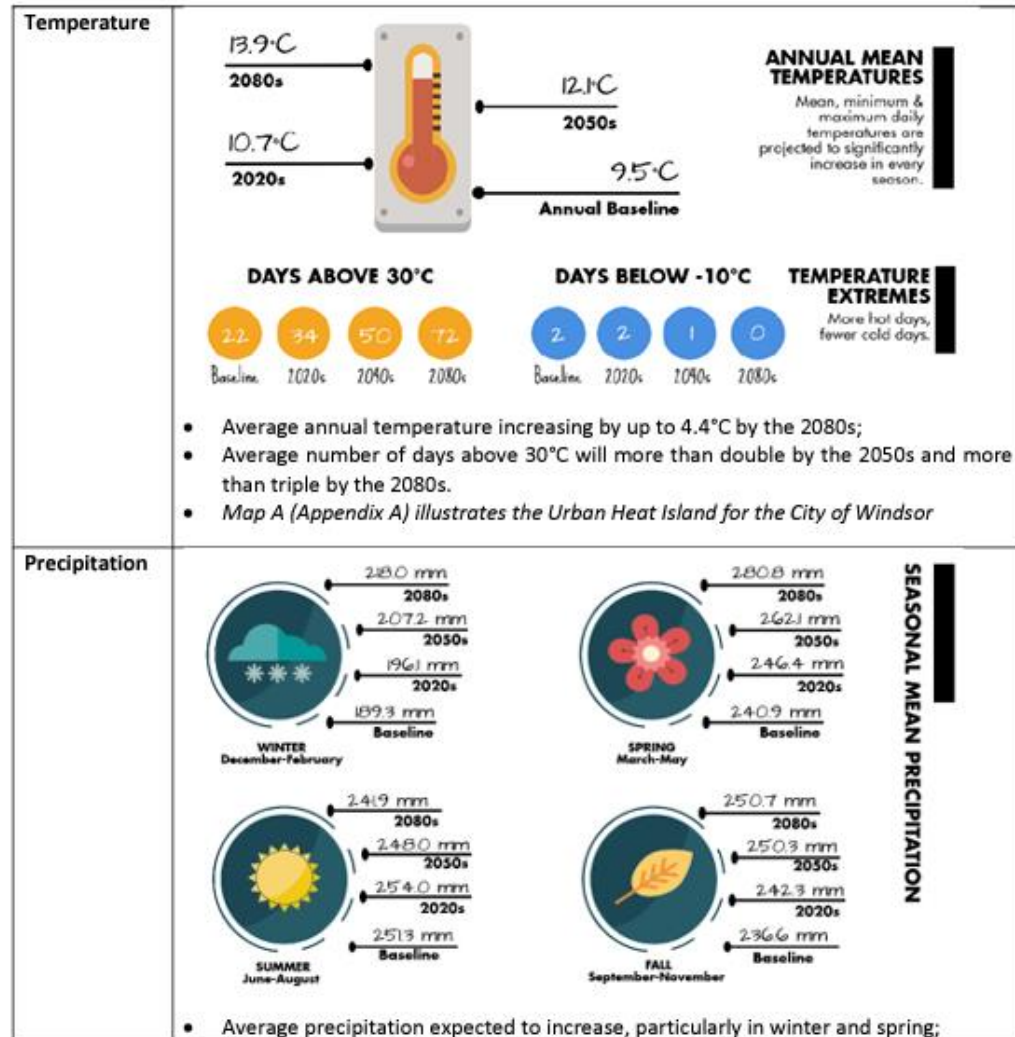
# Best Practices

- Understand there is no “No cost” scenario
  - Failing to act on mitigation and/or adaptation has a cost, which may be far greater than the up-front capital expenditures
- Embrace a diversity of views and expertise
  - Differences in background and lived experience can help identify blind spots and craft solutions that are acceptable to the recipients.
- Know when to make difficult decisions
  - Some risks are too great to manage under status quo conditions
- Use the tools at your disposal
  - Local governments have a variety of options to direct change
- Plan for the city you want
  - Many of these solutions increase livability



# Climate Lens

Table 2: Windsor's Climate Projections Summary



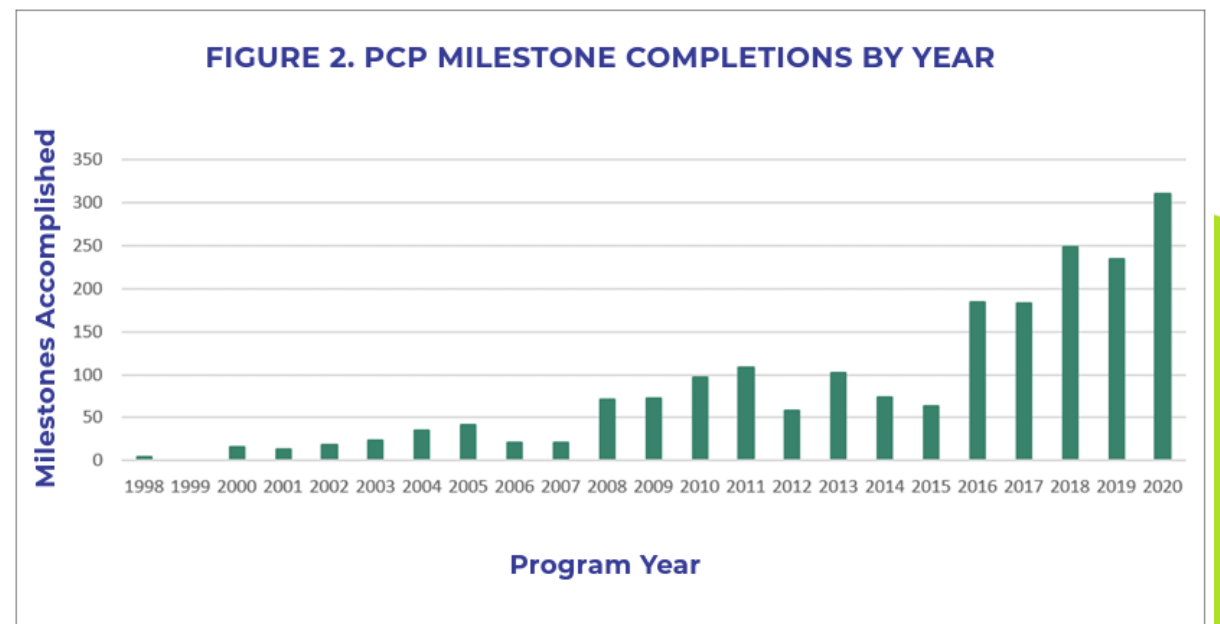
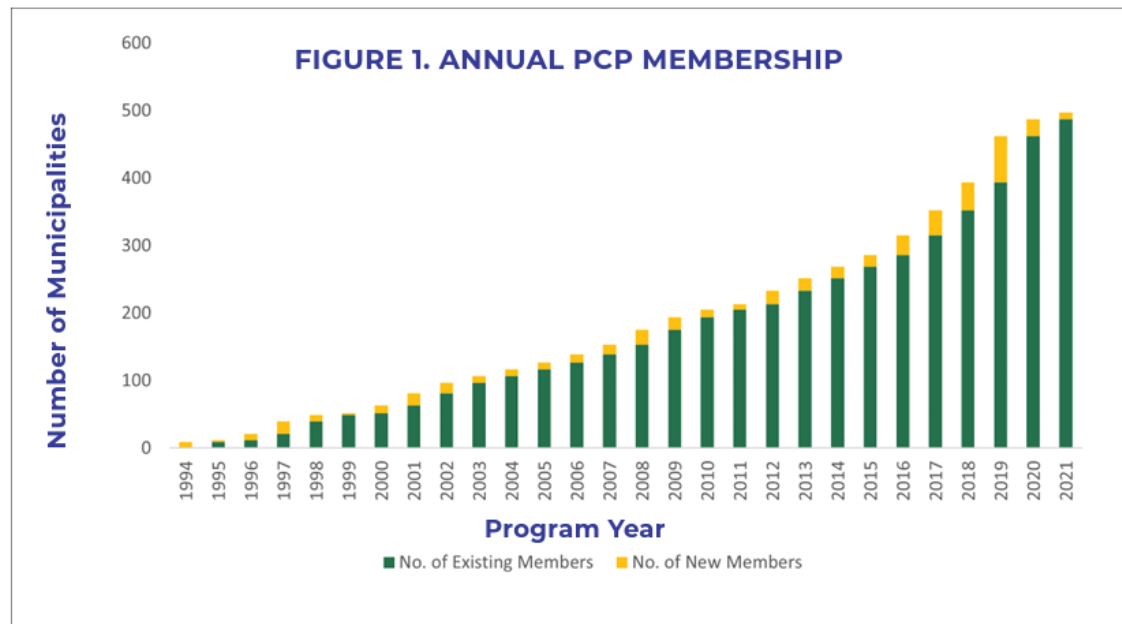
3. After reviewing Windsor's climate change projections, can the project/policy be negatively affected by today's climate or Windsor future climate?
- Yes (continue to question 4)
  - No (jump to question 7)

Note: when considering this question, the project scope should not be limited to a specific asset but include considerations for the Community (example, thermal comfort of users).

4. If yes, which climate parameter is of concern?
- Temperature
    - Annual Temperatures
    - Days below -10°C
    - Days above 30°C
  - Precipitation
    - Annual precipitation
    - Seasonal precipitation
    - Extreme precipitation
  - Surface Water Levels
  - Water temperatures



# Networks



# How FCM Plans to Help

**1,738**

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sustainability projects  
approved

**\$1.1 B**

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worth of approved  
sustainability projects

**2.75 mil.**

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tonnes of greenhouse gases  
avoided

**12,908**

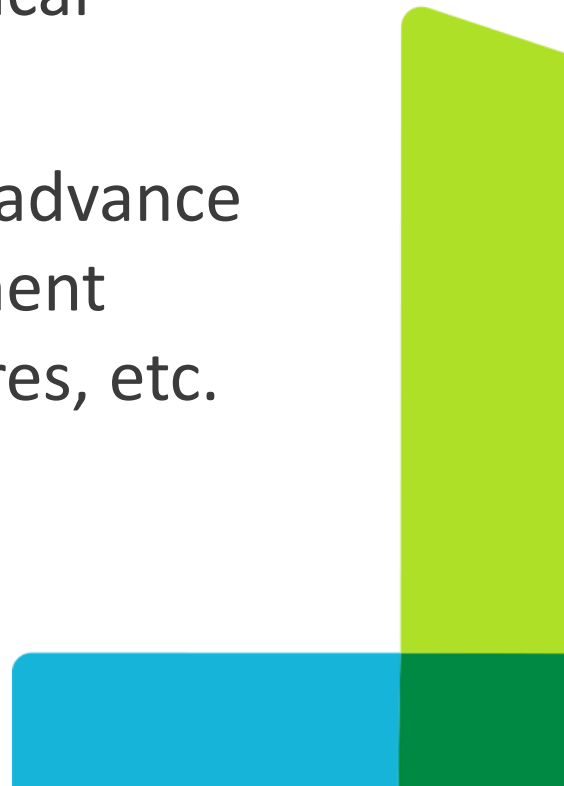
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person-years of national  
employment



# Updated Land Use Offer: Compact, Complete and Resilient Cities Supported by Natural Assets

- Loans up to \$10 million for natural asset restoration or improvement projects
- Pilot project grants up to \$500,000 for natural assets, tactical urbanism and other novel interventions
- Grants up to \$175,000 for studies, plans and policies that advance climate planning in land-use planning, including development standards, growth and climate analyses, incentive structures, etc.





Questions?