

Environment & Energy Division





energy conservation and demand management



reduce emissions to the environment



energy security and supply



resilient city





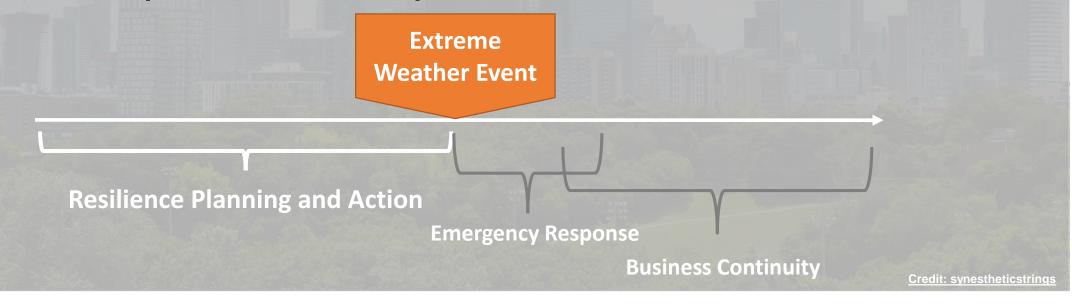


residents businesses 🗘 City operations

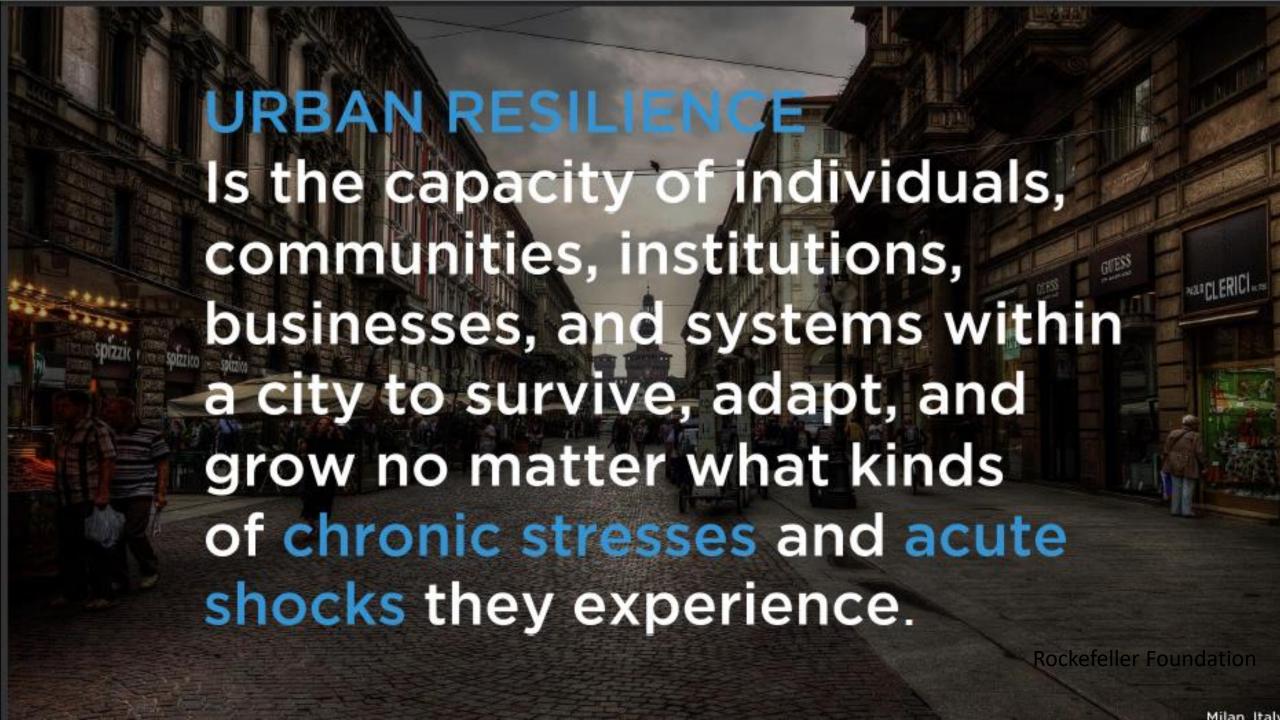


Overview

- 1. A little history
- 2. Cross-corporate climate resilience & adaptation approach
- 3. Interdependencies concept
- 4. Regional adaptation concept

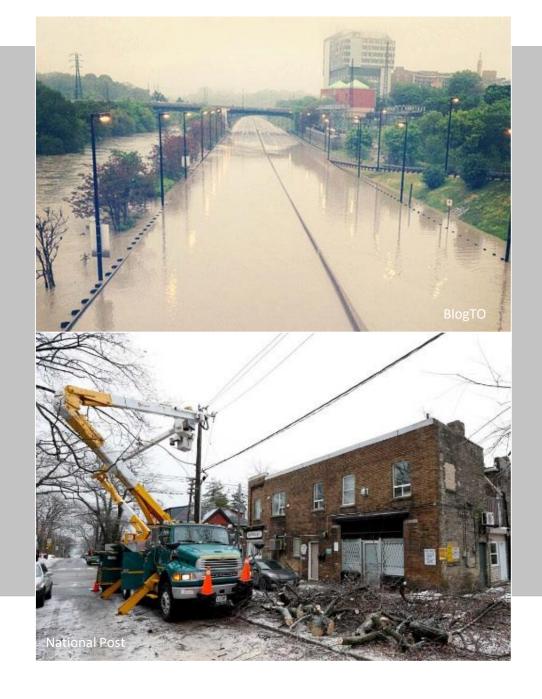






History

- Change is in the Air (2007)
- Ahead of the Storm (2008)
- Climate Change Risk Tool (2010)
- Climate Drivers Study (2011)
- Resilient City Preparing for Extreme Weather (2013)
- Resilient City Preparing for Climate Change (2014)
- Resilient City Preparing for Climate
 Change, Update and Next Steps (2016)





Toronto Climate Change Risk Assessment Tool

 ISO 3100 based decision making tool prioritize actions in a consistent & robust manner across divisions:

Transportation Services

- Entire Division
- 90 classes of assets& services

Shelter, Support & Housing Administration

- High-rise apartment buildings
- Women's shelter
- Streets to Home

Licensed to

- TRCA, Calgary
- York Region
- Aurora
- Vaughn
- Mississauga
- Going web-enabled with Transportation Association of Canada



Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee (PIEVC) Protocol

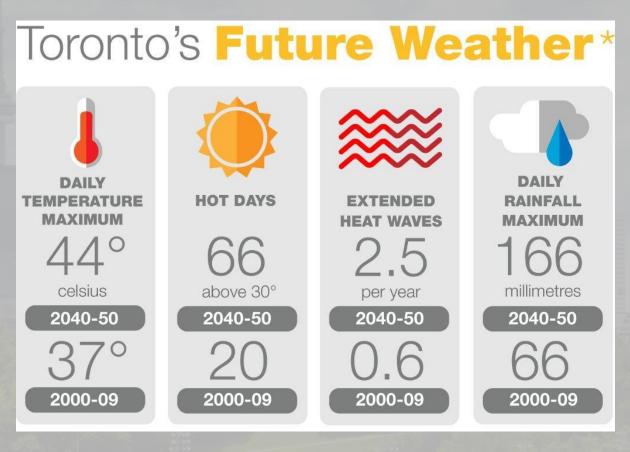
Since 2010 – 6 PIEVC Assessments have been completed in Toronto:

- Toronto Hydro (Distribution)
- City of Toronto (3 Culverts)
- TRCA (2 Dams)
- Toronto Community Housing building
- Pearson International Airport
- Metrolinx (6 assets)



Climate Change Risk Management Policy (2014)

- Established a process to systematically prioritize identification, assessment, reduction, monitoring & reporting of climate change risks.
- Defined governance structure for climate change risk management in Toronto.
- Partner with the private sector & broader public sector in the implementation of collective action that increases Toronto's resilience.



Source: Toronto's Future Weather and Climate Driver Study (2011)



Resilient City Working Group

- City Planning
- Corporate Finance, Insurance and Risk Management
- Engineering & Construction Services
- Facilities Management
- Office of Emergency Management
- Parks, Forestry & Recreation
- Purchasing & Materials
 Management
- Shelter, Support & Housing Administration
- Social Development, Finance & Administration

- Toronto & Region Conservation Authority
- Toronto Building
- Toronto Hydro
- Toronto Public Health
- Toronto Transit Commission
- Toronto Water
- Transportation Services
- Metrolinx
- Hydro One





Adoption of the Climate Change Risk Management Policy (Agencies, Boards & Corporations)

















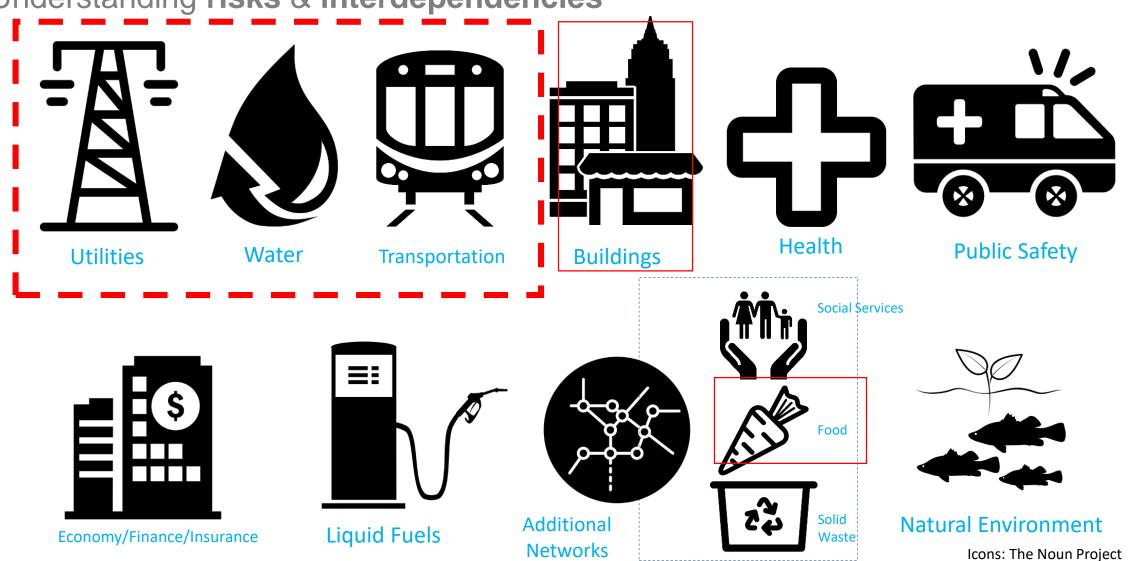






High Level Risk Assessment

Understanding risks & interdependencies





Key Findings & Lessons Learned from HLRA Process











Partners in Powerful Communities







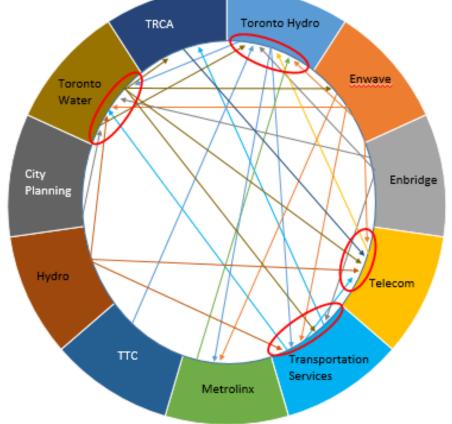












Credit: synestheticstrings

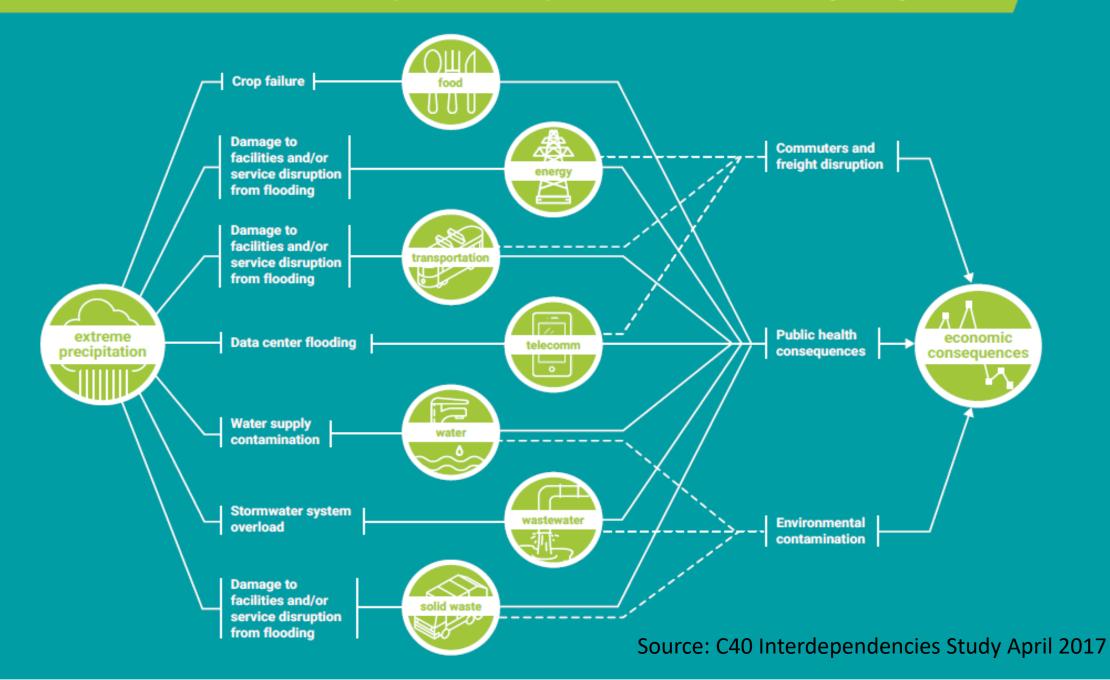


Interdependencies

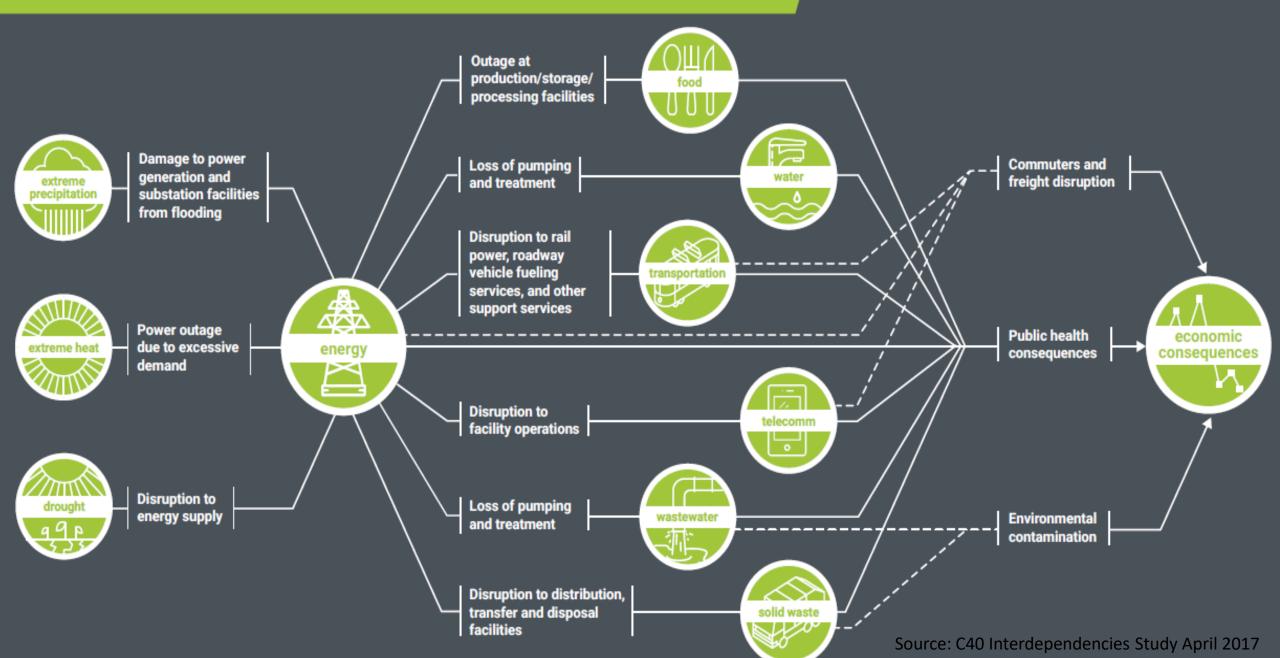


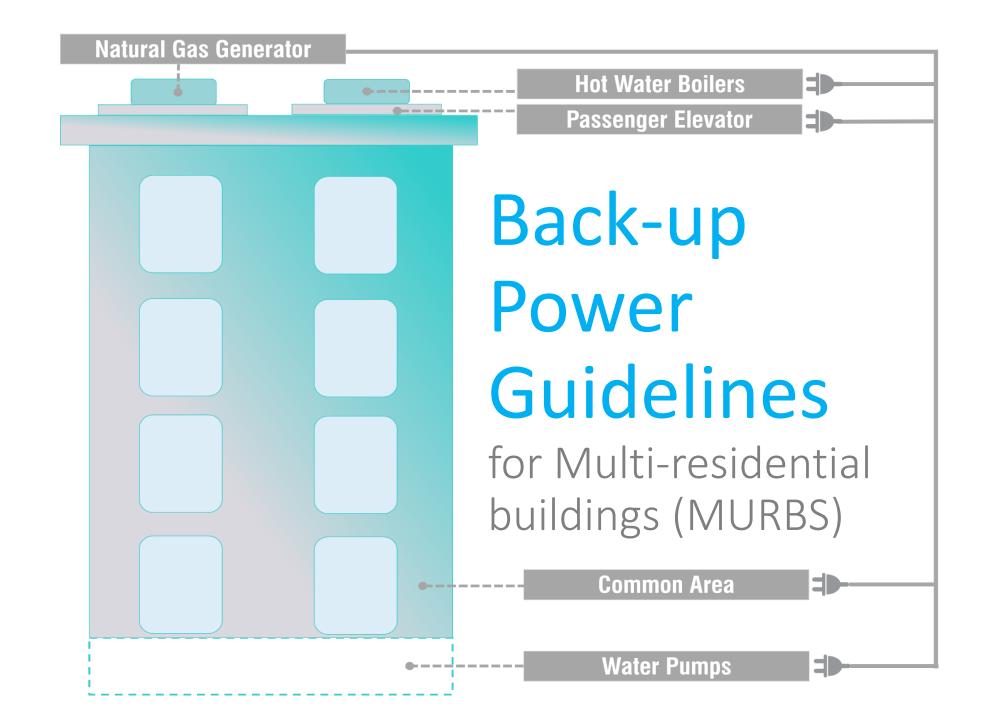


Example of a climate hazard that impacts multiple sectors: Extreme precipitation



Example of a sector that impacts multiple sectors: Energy





Regional Climate Resilience Collaboration

Why.....do this?

Who.....will do this?

How.....will we pay for this?

What.....will it accomplish?

Why do this?

Increase Synergies:

- Collaborative work amongst existing small staff
- More efficient work with interdependent infra groups
- More effective requests for Federal & provincial guidance / regulation

Reduce Duplication:

- Common data / common approach
- Climate impacts & adaptation strategies similar across the GTHA
 - Interdependent infrastructure systems cross municipal boundaries
 - Weather, waterways & natural systems cross boundaries

Who is doing this?

- Concept well developed & studied in US*
- 9+ regional adaptation collaboratives operational in US
 - Southeast Florida Regional Climate Change Compact
 - San Diego Regional Climate Collaborative
 - Los Angeles Regional Collaborative
 - Western Adaptation Alliance
 - Capital Region Climate Readiness Collaborative
 - Sierra Nevada Climate Adaptation and Mitigation Partnership
 - Bay Area Regional Collaborative (multiple groups)
 - Coastal New Hampshire
 - Counties Eastern Shore Maryland
- > 60 Cities represented
- Governance models differ, with a "neutral" convenor

Bay Area
Regional
Collaborative

^{*} See http://www.georgetownclimate.org/reports/lessons-in-regional-resilience.html and http://www.iscvt.org/program/resilient-regions-initiative/

Bay Area Resilience Collaboratives

Core partnerships include

- Bay Area Regional Collaborative
- San Francisco Bay Region Coastal Hazards Adaptation Resiliency Group (CHARG)
- Bay Area Transportation Climate Resilience
- Association of Bay Area Governments Resilience Program
- Bay Area Resiliency by Design Challenge



Regional Governance Options

Legal Entity

The network is a formal legal entity, giving it privileges such as collecting and managing funding, hiring staff, owning assets, and entering into contracts.

Chartered Network

The network has developed a charter or other system of agreed-upon rules that specifies how members wish to govern their interactions and make decisions.

Informal Network

A group of regional actors who agree to meet regularly to work together towards a shared goal, though that goal may be broadly defined.

Regulatory Body

The organization has been granted the authority to act as a government, which could include the ability to levy taxes and fines, set regulations, or enact policies.

Source: Institute for Sustainable Cities (2016)

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How could we do this / pay for this?

- Establish momentum today
- Input to Provincial Climate Adaptation Strategy Update
 - Province could endorse regional resilience collaboratives
- Contributions from municipalities, province & private sector stakeholders
- Establish a 'neutral' convenor, building on existing groups
 - e.g. GTHA Clean Air Council, Ontario Climate Consortium, Evergreen

Who might be involved?

- Start smaller:
 - Neutral convenors
 - Toronto + Regional Municipalities
 - Key infrastructure groups (e.g. Electrical, Telecom, Natural Gas)
 - Key provincial ministries
 - Insurance Bureau of Canada
 - Municipal association (e.g. FCM, AMO)

What could it accomplish?

- Organized sharing of risk assessment results
- Identification of resilience strategies across interdependent sectors
 - E.g. Roads, Telecom, Natural Gas, Electrical, etc.
- Unified approach with province, feds & private sector stakeholders
- More consistent messaging for residents & businesses promoting resilience actions

Toronto selected to join 100 Resilient Cities — Pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation



100 Resilient Cities Framework

City resilience has 4 key dimensions



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Thank you

