

CITIES & CLIMATE CHANGE

IN CANADA

Canadian cities provide an excellent laboratory for demonstrations and pilot projects that can be developed and deployed nationwide.



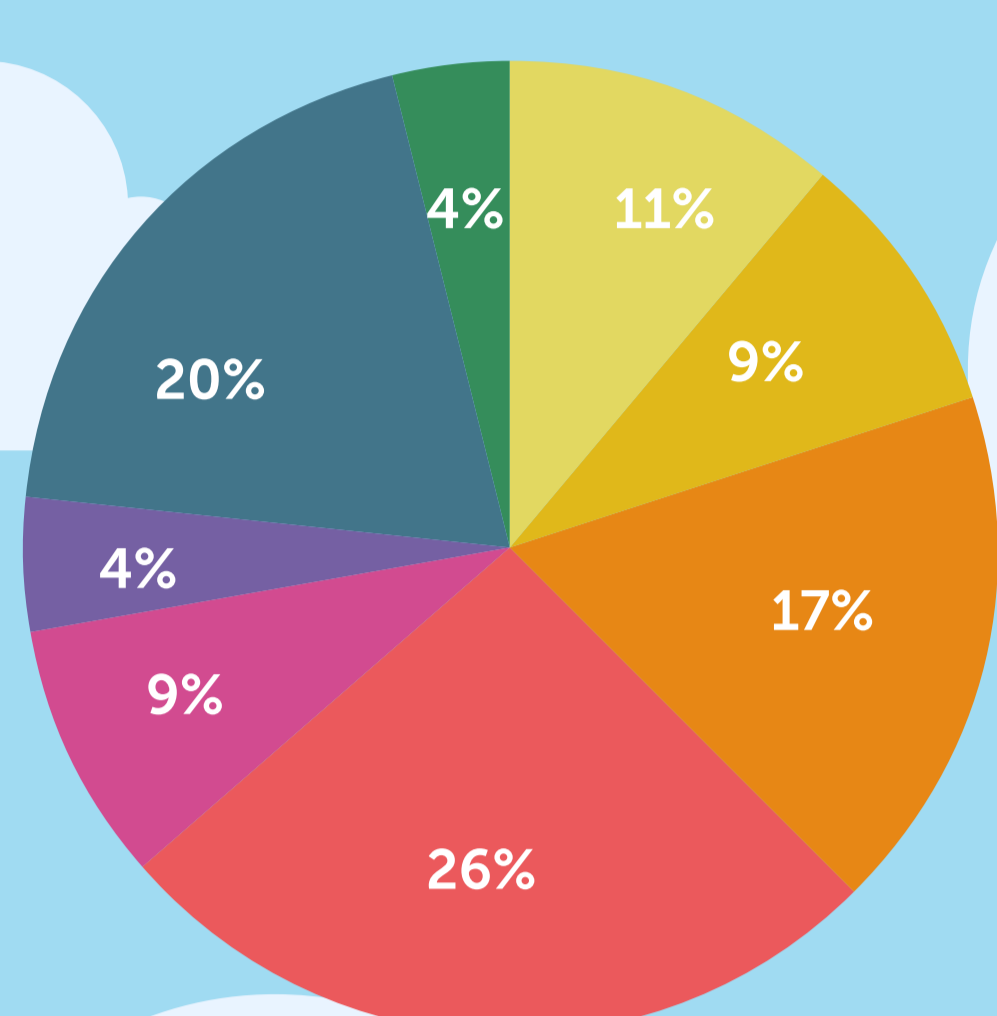
81%
of the Canadian population live in urban centers



13 M
urban dwellers will inhabit Canada's cities by 2060

Toronto was the first city in the world to set a greenhouse gas emissions target.

Summary of Urban GHG Emissions



- Residential building fuel use
- Commercial building fuel use
- Personal transportation
- Freight transportation
- Manufacturing, construction fuel use
- Wastewater, landfill emissions, waste incineration
- Electricity, all sectors
- Industrial process emissions

TOTAL: 361 MT CO₂E

National Emissions Breakdown:

URBAN: 55%
RURAL: 45%

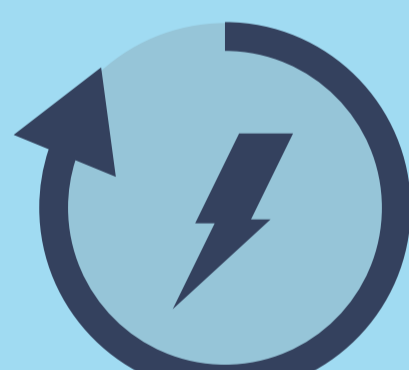
Over the 2008–2012 period, municipalities in Canada have invested **\$2.3 billion** in over **800** emission reduction measures, achieving ongoing annual emission reductions of **1.8 million tons**.

Canada's Unique Energy Portfolio

Energy supply varies dramatically across regions, though as a whole, urban areas are significantly more efficient and have lower per capita emissions than their rural counterparts regardless of energy supply makeup.



What Cities Can Do



RAPID DISSEMINATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY



MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES AND BUILDINGS

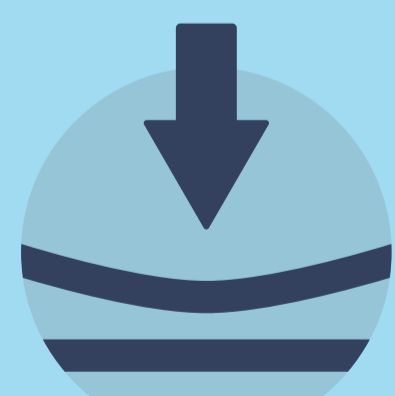


ANTICIPATORY APPROACHES THAT ASK HOW CITIES CAN PLAN, DESIGN AND BUILD A LOW CARBON, SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY

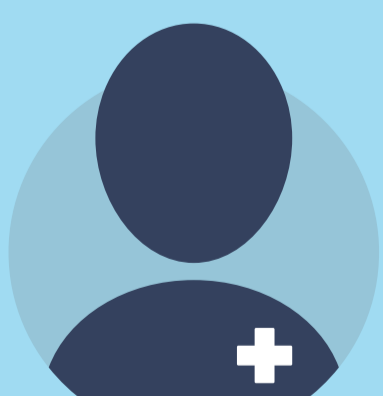
Cities take action to improve:



AIR QUALITY



RESILIENCE



PUBLIC HEALTH



EMPLOYMENT

Rapid progress can happen in Canada when climate change response policy becomes a priority of the Canadian federal and provincial government and is accompanied by support for local action plans.

For more information, please refer to the report: "Low carbon futures in Canada—the role of urban climate change mitigation"