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# **CLIMATE ACTION CO-BENEFITS**

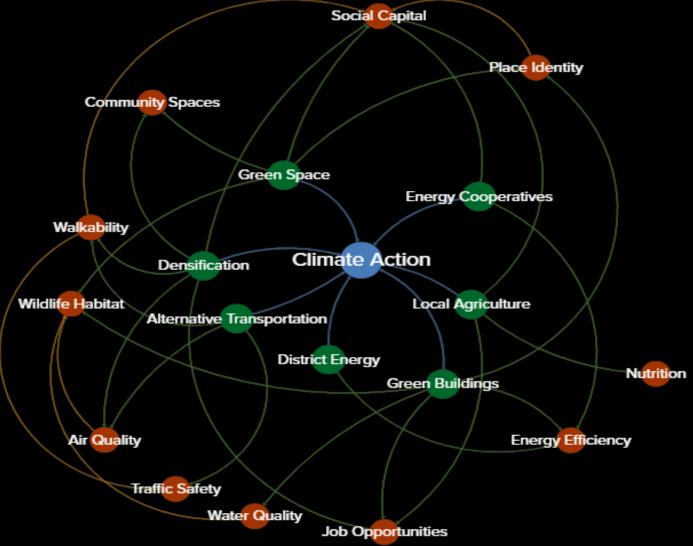
Forest conservation (Spencer et al., 2016)

- **Climate mitigation** occurs through carbon sequestration and reducing emissions from deforestation
- **Co-benefits** include biodiversity, medicinal and nutritional products, water quality, spiritual values, etc.

#### Reduced emissions (Nemet et al., 2010)

- Climate mitigation occurs through reducing emissions in transportation, energy and industrial sectors
- **Co-benefits** are experienced through reduction of air pollutants (sulfur dioxide, particulate matter) and improved air quality

# INTEGRATED PLANNING



### **CO-BENEFITS AS 'WIN-WIN'?**

Climate action strategies with co-benefits can result in 'win-win' situations

# HOWEVER

- This approach requires understanding complex relationships between different community development practices
- Barriers exist to achieving certain co-benefits and some co-benefit strategies have associated trade-offs

### **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

 Advance understanding on integrated climate planning and action through an investigation of relationships between community strategies, co-benefits, trade-offs and challenges

 Use community climate action data to create models that can inform local planning





- Meeting the Climate Change Challenge (MC<sup>3</sup>)
- Case study communities
  - o Vancouver
  - o North Vancouver
  - o Surrey
  - Eagle Island (West Vancouver)
  - o Victoria
  - T'Sou-ke First Nations
  - Campbell River
  - o Dawson Creek
  - Prince George
  - o Revelstoke
  - Carbon Neutral Kootenays
- Local government and actors
  - $\circ$  83 people interviewed in 2012
  - $\circ$  27 people interviewed in 2016

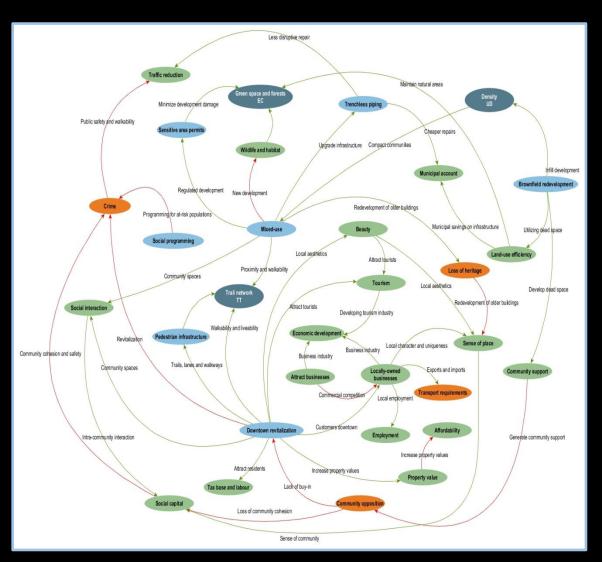
- Data were coded (NVivo 11) with codes classified as strategy, benefit or problem
- 84 of codes 36 strategies, 37 benefits and 11 problems

| Туре     | Examples  |
|----------|---|
| Strategy | Compost programs, Densification, District energy, Gardens and local agriculture, Green<br>building, Green space and forests, Mixed-use, Public transportation, Renewable energy,<br>Retrofit rebates, Trail network   |
| Benefit  | Air quality, Beauty, Economic development, Employment, Energy security, Food<br>security, Health, Land-use efficiency, Local business, Municipal account, Noise<br>reduction, Recreation, Sense of place, Social capital, Tourism, Traffic reduction, Waste<br>reduction, Water quality, Wildlife and habitat |
| Problem  | Community opposition, Empty houses, Inconvenience, Inexpensive natural gas, Loss of developer interest, Loss of heritage, Overwhelmed with the issue, Upfront costs, Transport requirements   |

- Arrange coded reference into a coding matrix
- Areas of 'overlap' were used to define relationships (216 in total)
- The nature of relationships differed depending on the type of nodes involved (i.e., strategy, benefit, problem)
- Identified positive and negative relationships

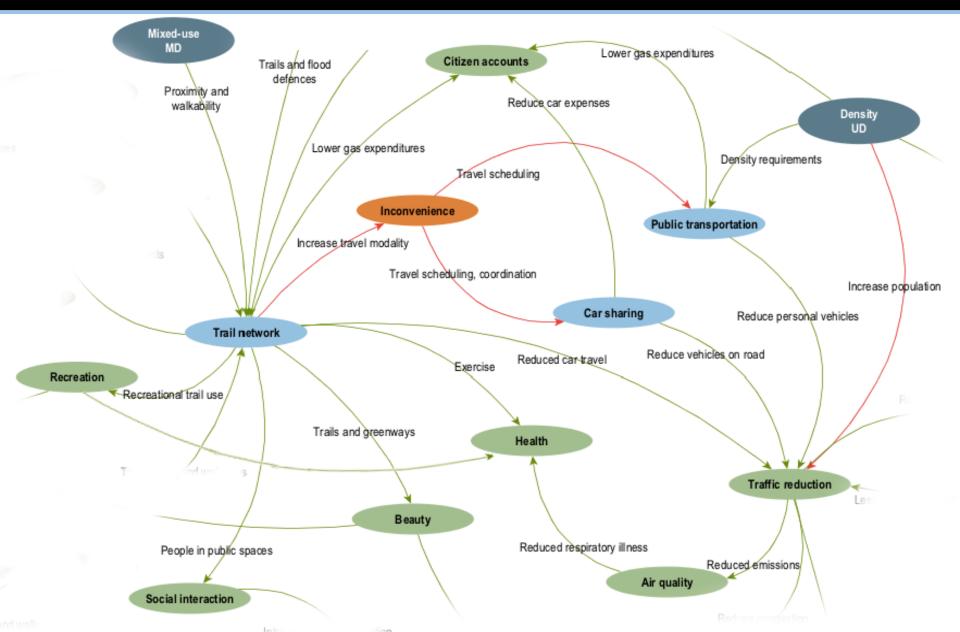
|  |          | E : Affordability (neg) | 7 | F : Affordable housing | 7 | G : Air quality | 7 |
|--|----------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 5 : Affordability (neg)                      | $\nabla$ | 4                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 6 : Affordable housing                       | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 5                      |   | 0               |   |
| 7 : Air quality                              | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 15              |   |
| 8 : Attract businesses                       | $\nabla$ | 1                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 9 : Beauty                                   |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 1               |   |
| 10 : B - Impacted viewshed (neg)             | V        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 11 : Biofuel                                 | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 12 : Branding and exposure                   | Y        | 1                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 13 : Brownfield redevelopment                | V        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 14 : Building fire safety                    | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 15 : Cheap natural gas (neg)                 | V        | 1                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 16 : Comfort                                 |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 17 : Commercial competition (neg)            | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 18 : Community opposition (neg)              |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 19 : Community support                       | V        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 20 : Participatory planning                  | Y        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 21 : Compost                                 | Y        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 22 : Conservation                            | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 23 : Convenience (neg)                       | Y        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 24 : Cooling for other buildings             | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 25 : Co-operative                            |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 26 : Crime                                   |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 27 : Data generation                         | V        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 28 : Density                                 |          | 1                       |   | 3                      |   | 0               |   |
| 29 : Density bonusing                        | $\nabla$ | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 30 : Developed affordable housing            |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 31 : District energy                         |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 1               |   |
| 32 : Downtown revitalization                 |          | 1                       |   | 1                      |   | 1               |   |
| 33 : Early childhood education               |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 34 : Economic development                    |          | 1                       |   | 0                      |   | 1               |   |
| 35 : Economic diversification V              |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 36 : Economies of scale 🏾 🖓                  |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 37 : Ecotourism and tourism                  |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 38 : Employment V                            |          | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 39 : Energy conservation                     | Y        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 40 : Energy efficiency loss (neg)            | Y        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| 41 : Energy efficiency upgrades and green bu | $\nabla$ | 2                       |   | 1                      |   | 2               |   |
| 42 : Energy reliability (neg)                | Y        | 0                       |   | 0                      |   | 0               |   |
| •  |          |                         |   |                        |   |                 |   |

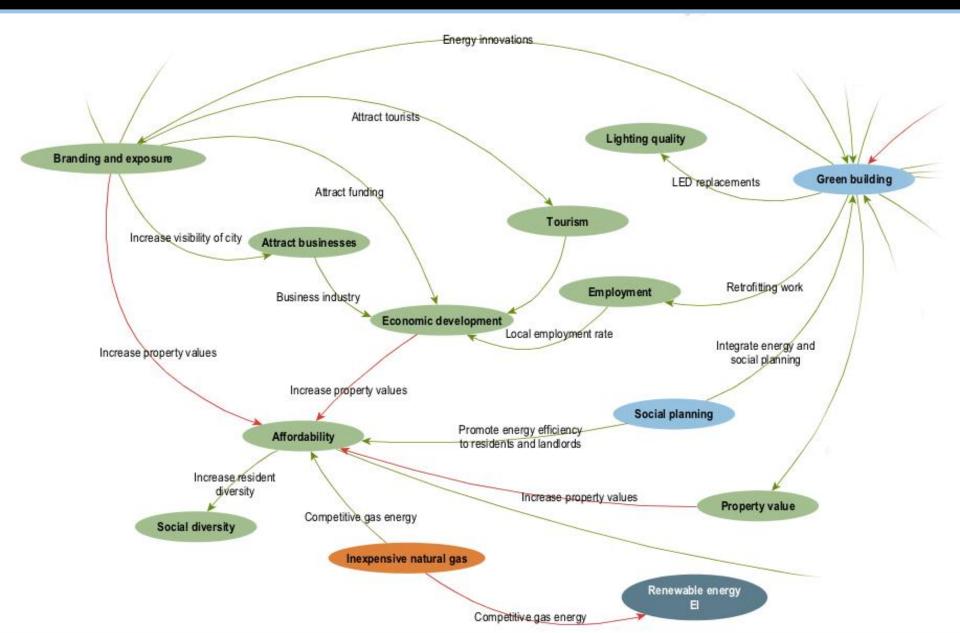
- Developed a series of models, each centering on a particular climate action approach
- Approaches were defined by strategies with highest number of relationships
- Visualized using yEd Graph Editor (v. 3.17.2)
  - Light blue nodes strategies
  - Dark blue nodes strategies
    linking to another model
  - Green nodes benefits
  - Orange nodes problems
  - Green connector positive
  - Orange connector negative

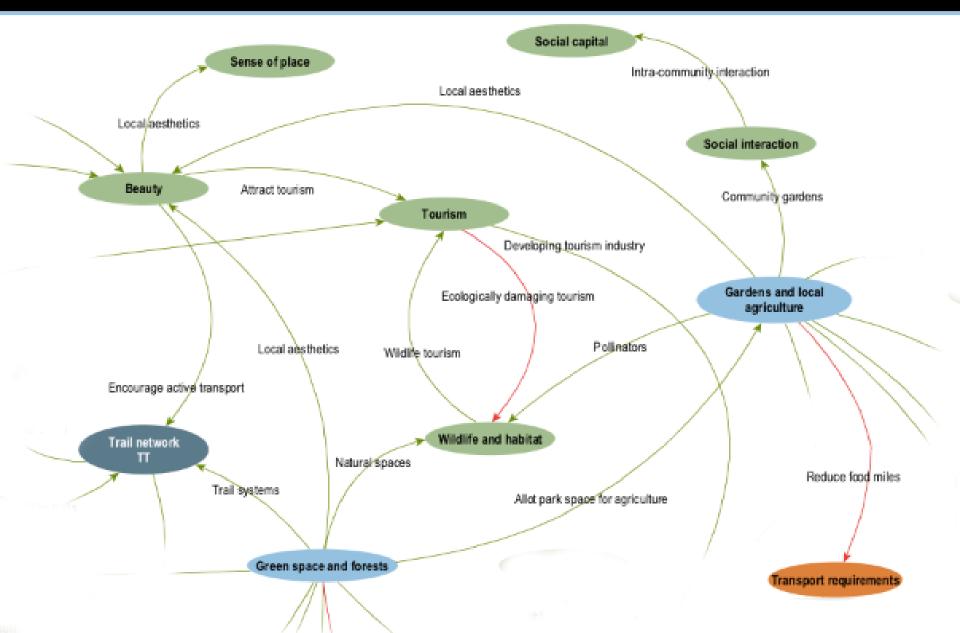


#### MODELS

| Model                                 | Climate action relevance   |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Densification                         | Mitigation due to efficiencies experienced with transportation and residential energy usage in areas of urban density                      |  |  |  |  |
| Mixed-use and downtown revitalization | Mitigation through encouraging active transportation (similar to urban densification, but refers to composition rather than concentration) |  |  |  |  |
| Buildings                             | Mitigation through reduced energy consumption associated with green building and retrofitting strategies                                   |  |  |  |  |
| Energy innovation                     | Mitigation strategies focused on transitioning from fossil fuels to green<br>energy sources (e.g., renewable energy, district energy)      |  |  |  |  |
| Trails and transportation             | Mitigation strategies centered on reducing vehicle traffic   |  |  |  |  |
| Ecological                            | Mitigation benefits received from carbon sequestration, and adaptation benefits associated with flood control and temperature regulation   |  |  |  |  |
| Waste and water                       | Mitigation benefits related to waste diversion, and adaptation strategies such as stormwater and flood management                          |  |  |  |  |

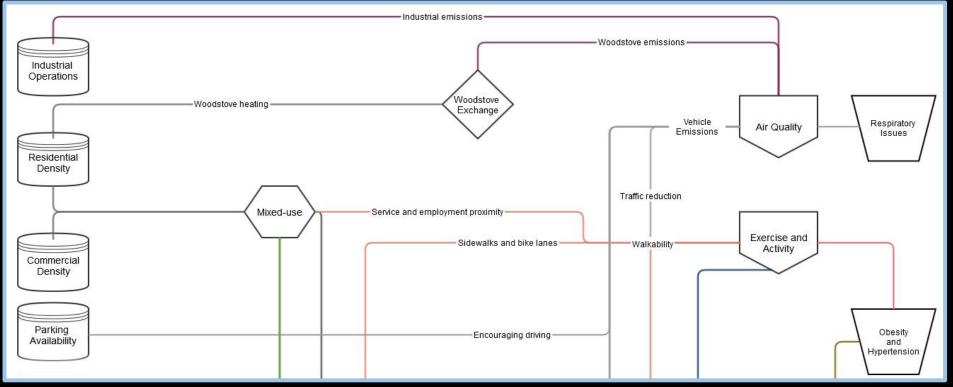






# USING MODELS FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING

- Informs integrated systems model design for community modelling projects
- Provides guidance on variable selection (quantitative) and insight on other considerations (qualitative)



Source: Model retrieved from Sustainability Solutions Group; HealthProof project (www.ssg.coop/portfolio-item/5549)

# USING MODELS FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING

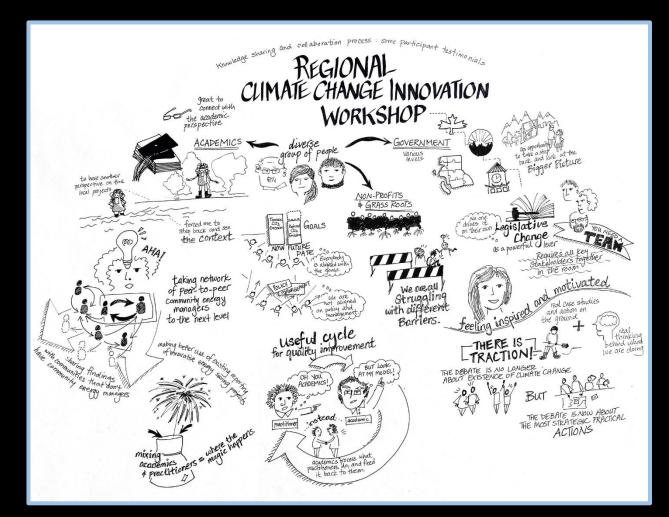
• Provides insight on what types of tools and strategies should be used in community planning processes (e.g., sense of place and visualization)



*Source*: Terrain and satellite data from Google Earth. Models retrieved from Trimble Sketchup 3D Warehouse contributors – WTComplete, laxfan91, and 3D Condo Explorer

# USING MODELS FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING

• Tools for community engagement (e.g., stakeholder workshops)



www.changingtheconversation.ca/co-benefits

