INTRODUCING THE WINNIPEG CLIMATE ACTION PLAN

(FOR COUNCIL CONSIDERATION IN FALL 2018)

- A result of several years of work by the City of Winnipeg, community leaders, stakeholders, technical experts and the public. Building on the 2011 greenhouse gas inventory, the Climate Action Plan identifies opportunities for the City to reduce emissions through policy, regulation and programming.
- It includes:
  - Climate Vision
  - GHG targets
  - Actions
  - Implementation Framework

CLIMATE VISION

- Winnipeg is recognized as a leading Winter City in GHG emissions reductions and climate action.
- By approaching climate mitigation through the lens of ‘all things being connected’, Winnipeg realizes holistic co-benefits from climate change action that increases jobs and economic activity, improves health outcomes of citizens, and increases social equity and affordability for Winnipeggers.
- The built environment in Winnipeg is highly efficient and maximizes opportunities for energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.
- Winnipeg facilitates compact development and healthy neighbourhoods that are connected through a network of active and transit-oriented mobility options. This means that the City strategically integrates climate action within both land use and transportation decision-making.
- Indigenous relationships and excellence (stewardship) enable a low carbon future in the true spirit of reconciliation.

WHAT DOES THE PLAN SAY ABOUT SOCIAL EQUITY?

Equity's role in climate mitigation and adaptation can be found throughout the Plan:

- co-benefits of climate change mitigation to health, economic and social equity.
- Implementation takes into account the 'long term value to Winnipeg' (including intergenerational equity and community well-being) of the various actions proposed.

EXAMPLES FROM CLIMATE PLAN

- Strategic Opportunity #5 (Low Carbon and Energy Efficient Buildings) - partnerships with neighbourhood associations, BUILD (Building Urban Industries for Local Development) and CAHRD (Centre for Aboriginal Human Resource development) to build capacity and **equity**.
- Strategic Opportunity #7 (Community Climate Resiliency) – climate resiliency is about integration of mitigation and adaptation strategies to address health, affordability, economic viability and social **equity** issues arising from climate change.

USDN - 4 TYPES OF EQUITY

Box 1: Four Dimensions of Equity

The guide uses the USDN definition of equity, which includes four components for sustainability planning, decision making, and program and policy design.[13] These four aspects of equity are often overlapping. Depending on the clean energy technology, program, and community context, different aspects of equity are emphasized. This guide focuses especially on procedural equity and distributional equity. The definition is:

- **Procedural (Inclusion):** inclusive, accessible, authentic engagement and representation in the process to develop or implement programs or policies.
- **Distributional (Access):** programs and policies result in fair distributions of benefits and burdens across all segments of a community, prioritizing those with highest need.
- **Structural:** decision-makers institutionalize accountability; decisions are made with a recognition of the historical, cultural, and institutional dynamics and structures that have routinely advantaged privileged groups in society and resulted in chronic, cumulative disadvantage for subordinated groups.
- **Transgenerational:** decisions consider generational impacts and do not result in unfair burdens on future generations.

DEFINING EQUITY
(CONTINUED)

- "…Distributing opportunities and resources equally, accommodating different needs and removing barriers in order to level out unfair and unjust outcomes so that individuals can benefit equally…fair access to livelihood, education and resources; full participation in the political and cultural life of the community and self-determination in meeting fundamental needs"

  - City of Toronto, TransformTO

Canada household energy poverty stats

lowest rates of energy poverty in 2011.

Province	Percentage of total population in EP	Number of households in EP	Standard error of number of EP
Newfoundland and Labrador	39%	81,619	3,323
Prince Edward Island	39%	23,011	1,287
Nova Scotia	36%	141,848	5,978
New Brunswick	36%	112,425	4,460
Quebec	15%	504,216	33,315
Ontario	23%	1,151,561	64,736
Manitoba	19%	89,971	5,823
Saskatchewan	28%	117,323	6,255
Alberta	22%	312,130	19,539
British Columbia	16%	297,415	19,191

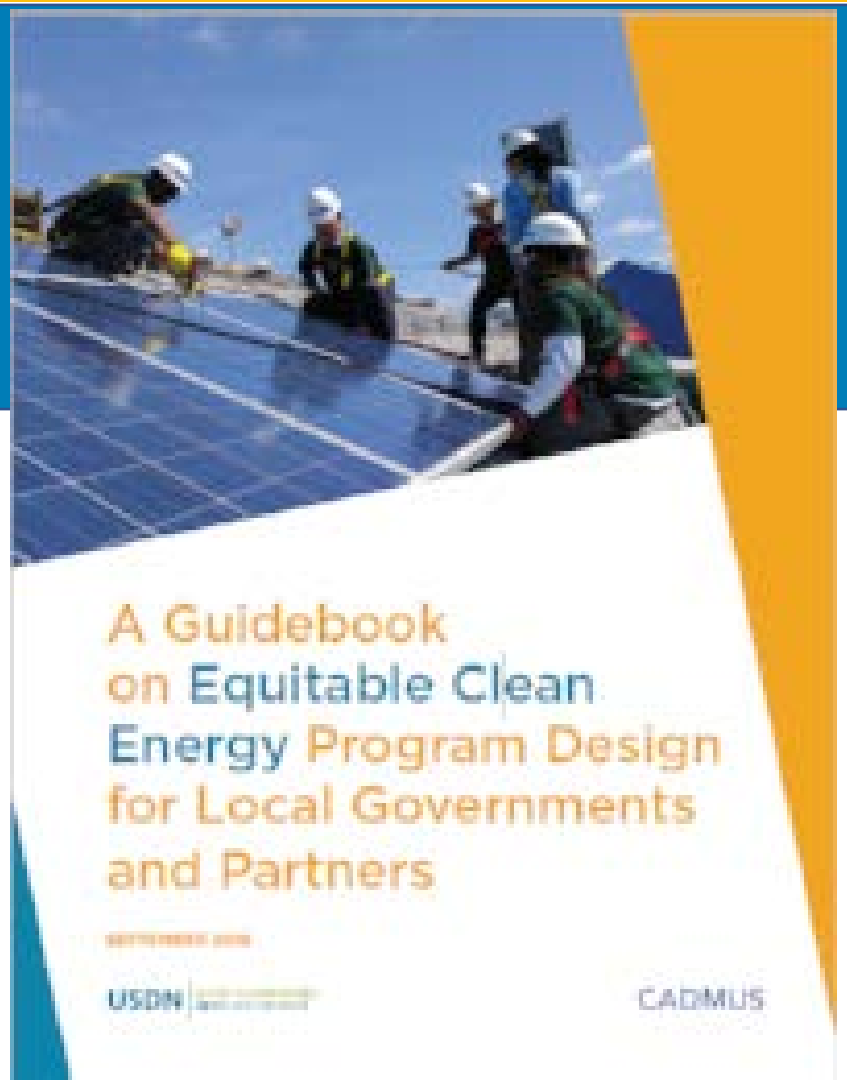
Table 3.2: Energy poverty rates (percentage of population in energy poverty) and numbers in each province

% of Households in Energy Poverty by Income Group



Sources: Statistics Canada, 2015a; calculations by authors.

Figure 4: Incidence of energy poverty, percentage of households, by income group, 2013.



USDN Research on Cities Works on Climate Equity and Clean Energy Programs

(September 2018)

https://www.cuspnetwork.ca/equity-in-energy-transformation

CLIMATE EQUITY - GRANT APPLICATIONS

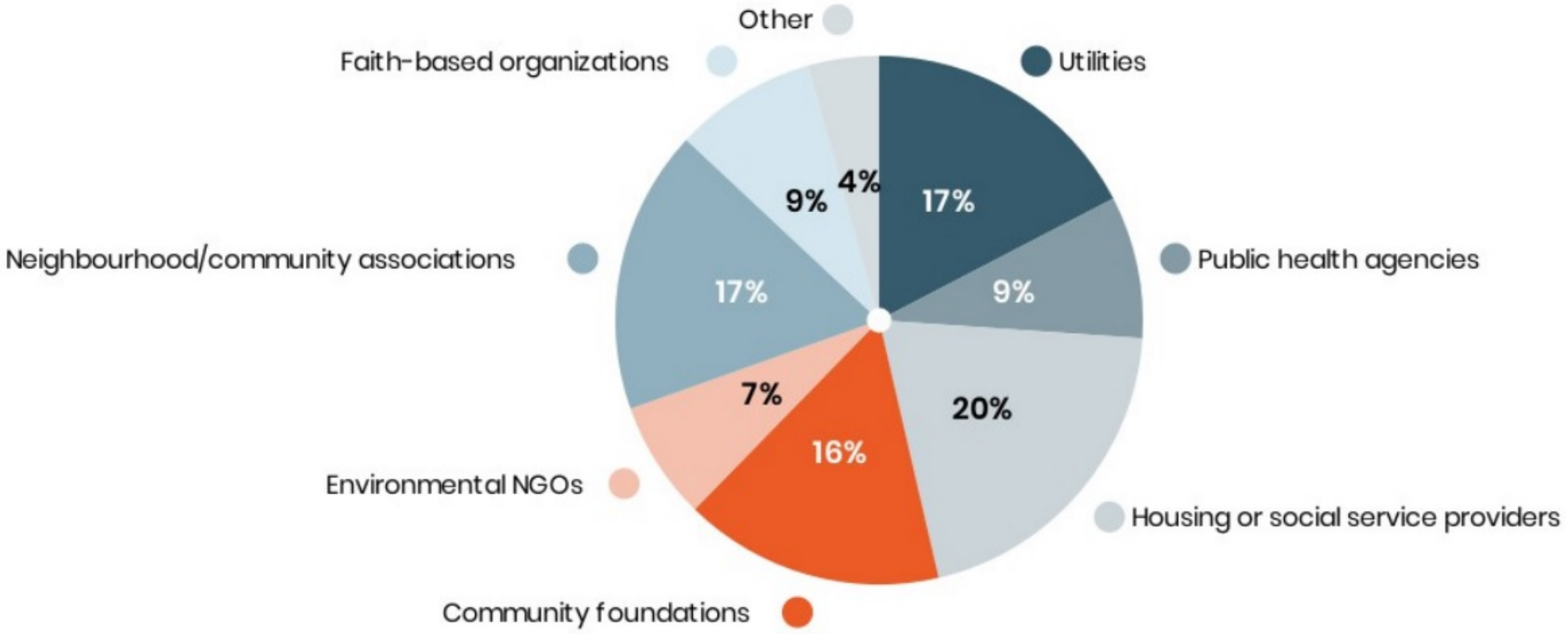
- *Standing Policy Committee on Innovation* request for funds to do two things:
  1) modeling and neighbourhood-level analysis to show how low carbon strategies could enhance or inhibit progress towards improved public health, social equity and economic development
  2) Deliver a focused pilot in one neighbourhood with high incidence of energy poverty and underserved community groups.

- FCM's *Municipal Climate Innovation Program*
  - T2050 grant

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

- Developing a shared definition of “equity”
  - How do you define it as the Citizen Equity Committee?
  - Equity assessments you have done?
  - Gaps and opportunities that could be included in our Climate Plan?

Who do you see as important local partners in your energy equity work?



THANK YOU!

Lindsay Mierau

Environmental Coordinator

Office of Sustainability

lmierau@winnipeg.ca