Burnaby 2050
planning our city together

INSIGHTS REPORT | Issue 6

Climate Action in Burnaby

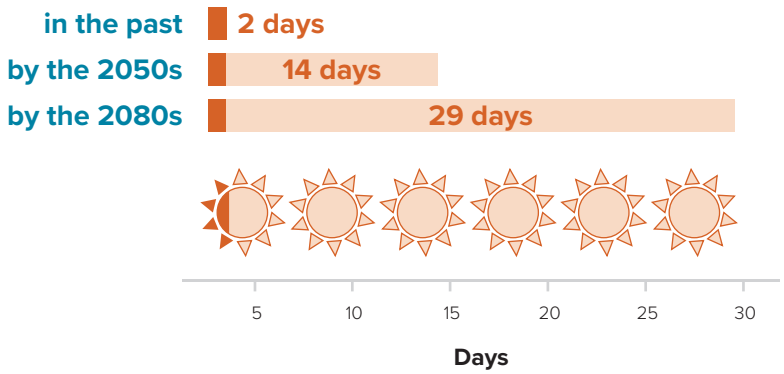
The City is embarking on an exciting new project to renew the Burnaby Official Community Plan (OCP). The OCP will provide policy direction on how growth is managed and where people live, learn, work and play. Learn more about the changes to our climate in coming years in this issue of the Insights Reports.

Climate change impacts: What will we experience?

The Metro Vancouver region can expect changes to our climate in the coming years. At a broad level, this will mean Burnaby residents will experience **warmer temperatures, drier summers and wetter winters.**

By 2050, it is predicted that daytime temperature will be significantly warmer in the summer, with a **seven-fold** increase in the number of days with daytime temperatures exceeding 30°C.

Projected days in which daytime temperatures exceed 30°C



Climate trends are downscaled projections for the entire Metro Vancouver region

Source: Metro Vancouver - Climate Projections for Metro Vancouver Report 2016

» The total amount of rain (mm) that falls on the wettest day of the year is projected to intensify. In the past, the average wettest day was 122mm of precipitation.

increase in intensity of rain on the wettest days:

1.6x & **2.3x**

by the 2050s by the 2080s

How can we work with our community to minimize the impacts of projected changes in our climate?

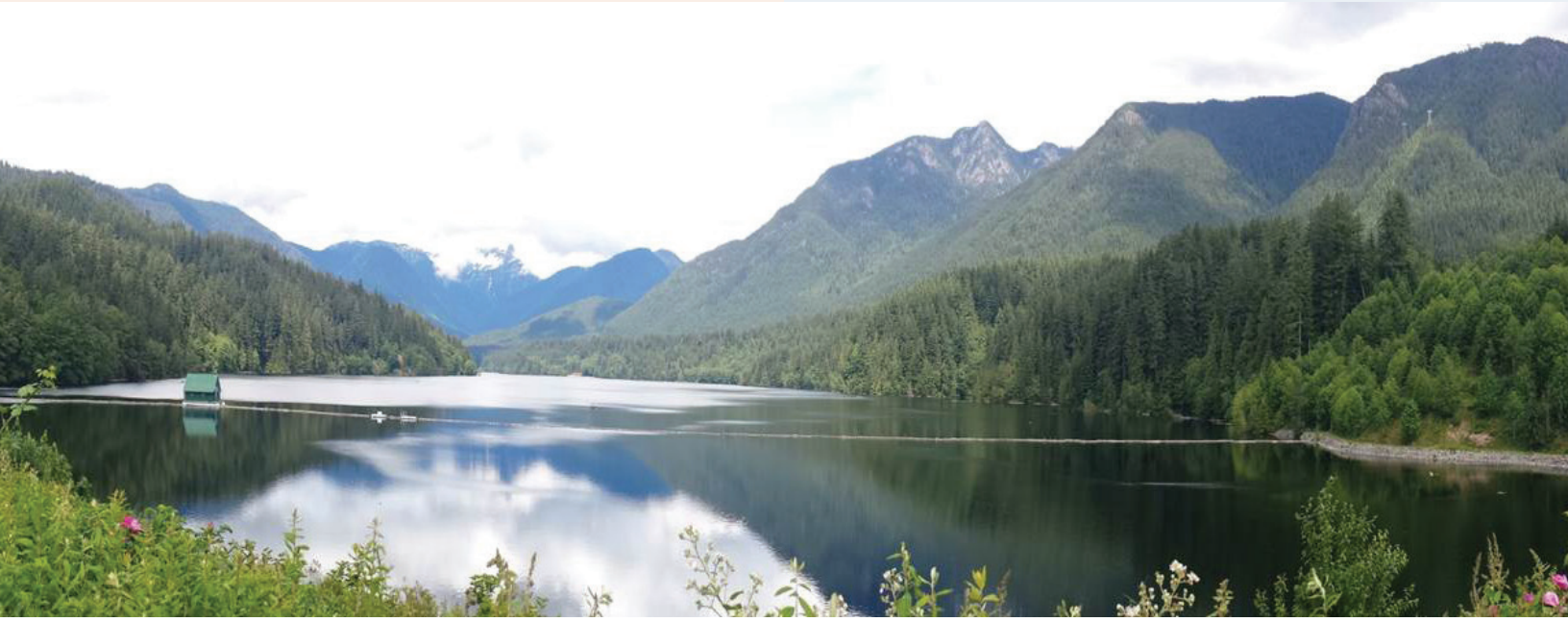
What does this mean for our community?

Warmer, drier summers

- Longer dry spells
- Less summer rain
- More water use restrictions
- Increased risk of forest fire
- Increased risk to fish and wildlife habitat

Warmer, wetter winters

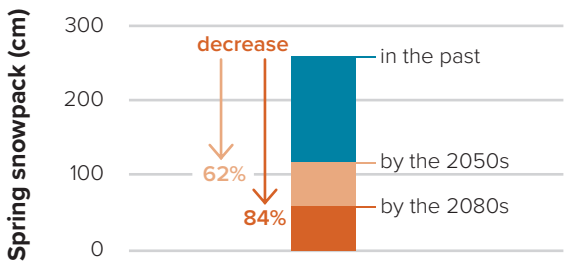
- Decrease in snowpack for spring and summer water supply
- Increased risk of neighbourhood overland flooding
- Increased risk of landslides
- Increased stress on drainage systems
- Impact to local winter recreation/tourism



Impacts to drinking water supply

Our regional drinking water supply comes from three mountain reservoirs fed by rainfall and snowmelt. We rely on melting snowpack to recharge our reservoirs during summer months when rain fall is decreased. Our region's snowpack is typically highest in the spring months, after snow has accumulated over the winter and early spring.

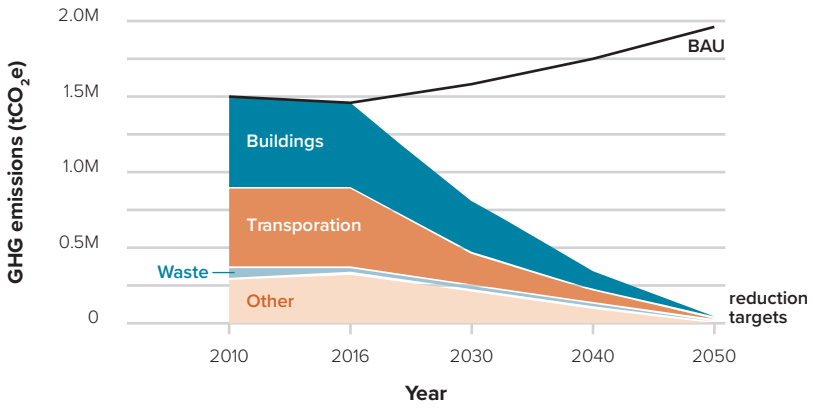
Spring snowpack projections



A decrease in snowpack would strain our drinking water supply during times of the year where temperatures are higher and water is in greatest demand.

What makes up Burnaby's carbon emissions?

Burnaby's population is increasing, and it is projected that 109,000 more people will be living in Burnaby by 2050. This will further place demand on land use for buildings, transportation and disposal of waste. If we continue on our Business as Usual (BAU) path, GHG emissions will increase by 30% of today's emissions by 2050.



In our day-to-day life, we create greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in:

- how we get around
- what we dispose of
- how we heat and cool our homes and workplaces.

As the City's population increases, how can we work together to reduce our community carbon emission sources?

Buildings	Transportation	Waste	Other
Use fossil fuels for: » heating » hot water » commercial & industrial processes	Emissions from: » personal & business vehicles » local transit » air & rail travel	Emissions from: » garbage disposal (waste to energy, landfill) » green waste » decomposition	Emissions from: » agriculture » forestry » industrial activities & processes

In 2019, Burnaby declared a Climate Emergency which set new carbon reduction targets. The City aims to transition away from fossil fuels, with an emphasis on reduced demand and increased electrification.

The city's targets are:

45% reduction by 2030 — **75%** reduction by 2040 — **CARBON NEUTRAL* by 2050**

** Carbon neutral means no longer contributing to the carbon emissions that accelerate climate change.*