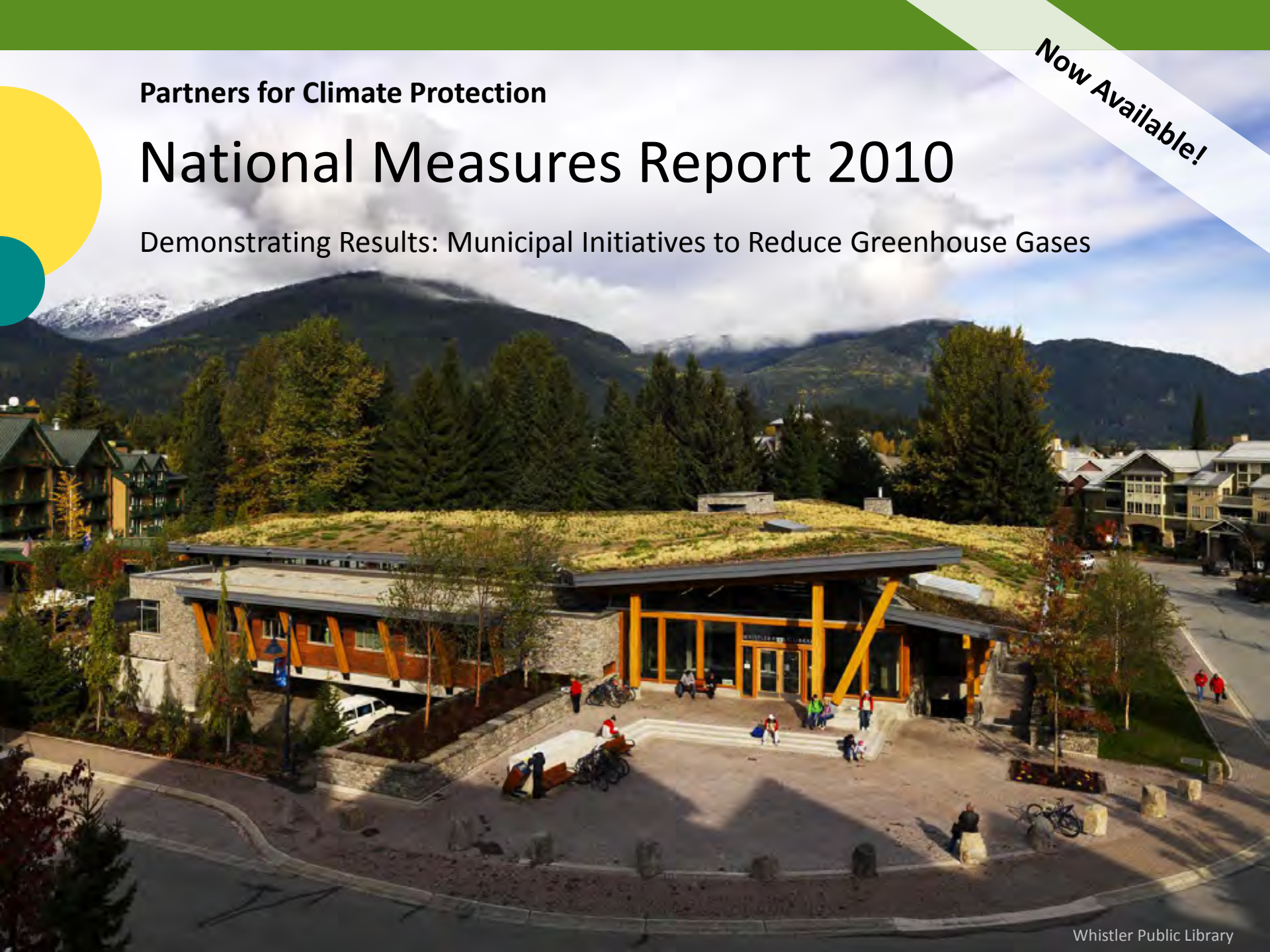


Now Available!

Partners for Climate Protection

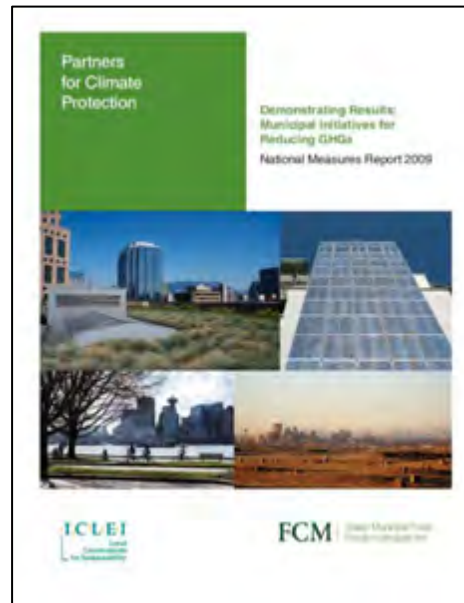
National Measures Report 2010

Demonstrating Results: Municipal Initiatives to Reduce Greenhouse Gases



Background

- First round of measures reporting began in early 2008
- Data stored in a *National PCP Measures Database*
- DB now contains more than 500 individual measures
- These initiatives represent nearly \$400 million in investments
- Their combined GHG reduction = 1.5 million tonnes!



Three main objectives

- 1) Take stock of municipal initiatives to reduce GHGs
- 2) Build capacity so that municipalities are better able to report on their achievements
- 3) Encourage action toward deep and lasting GHG reductions





Data Collection

A standard data collection form was sent to all PCP members

Please provide a brief description of the measure:

A 16-panel solar hot water system was installed at the Municipal Building.

Total implementation cost (\$ CAD):

25,000.00

Annual energy savings:

3,457 m³ natural gas

Annual GHG reduction (tonnes):

6

How was your data obtained?

Data on natural gas usage was provided by the local utility provider.

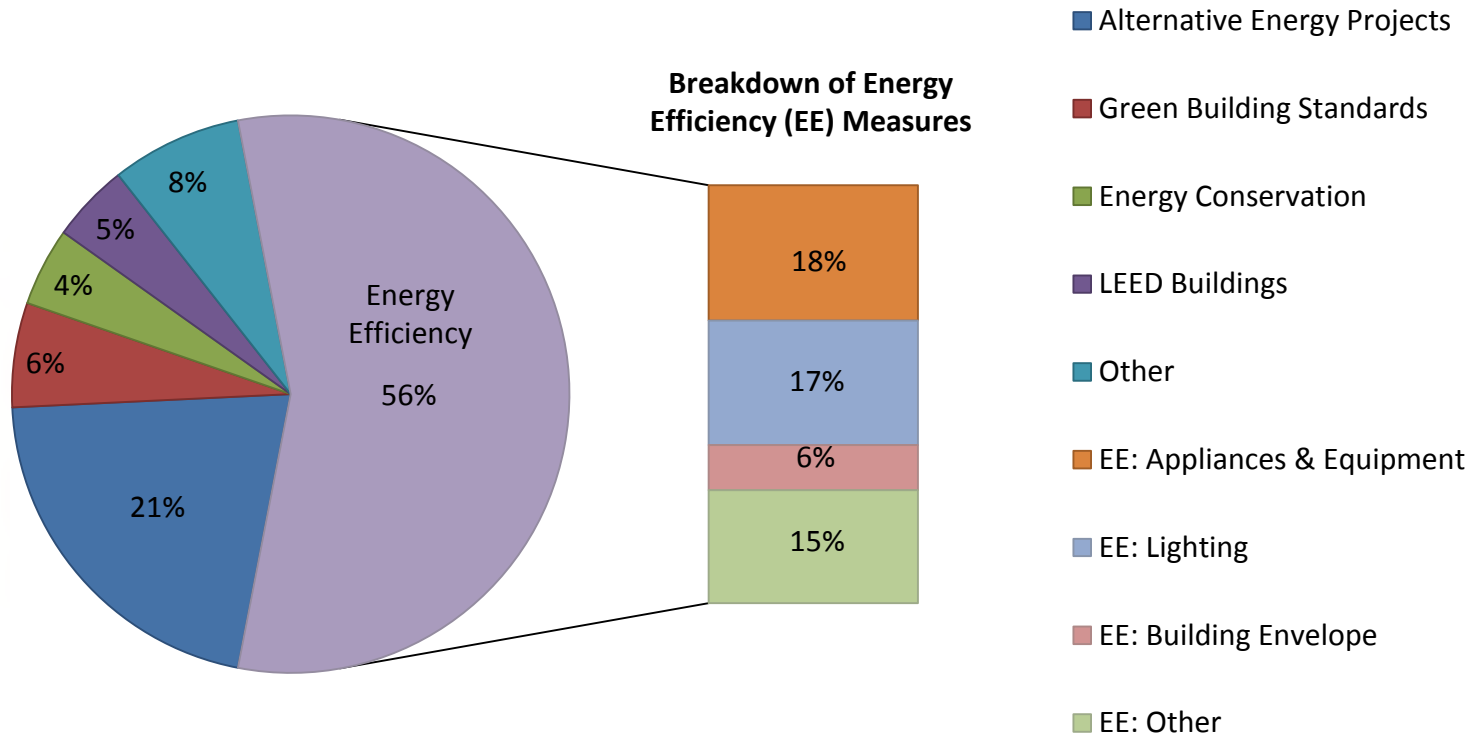
182 measures collected...

...from 37 local and regional governments across Canada.



Data Analysis

Building measures by subsector



General Findings and Trends

- 182 measures collected from 37 municipal participants
- Over \$145 million in investments
- Project investments ranged from \$249 to over \$36 million
- Combined GHG reduction of 350,000 tonnes!



19 informative case studies



CASE STUDY **City of Mississauga Living Wall Noise Barrier**

The City of Mississauga is promoting environmental stewardship through the use of innovative urban forestry as an alternative to traditional concrete noise barriers. The Living Wall pilot project, which was implemented in 2010, is a non-conventional and ecological way of addressing the common problem of noise attenuation. The barrier contains two rows of fast-growing willow shoots secured by geotextile and a timber cribbing framework that is filled with an earthen core base. The trees that make up the barrier work to absorb sound, as opposed to conventional concrete barriers, which simply deflect noise.

Municipalities interested in a similar initiative must consider a number of factors:

- Site suitability is important, as the Living Wall requires a water source connection during the initial year of planting.
- Snow loading effects, distance from roadways, and separation from sidewalks should all be considered as the growth width of the living wall is rather large.
- Public acceptance and/or education can influence the success of a project.
- The long term maintenance of a living wall project, both financially and in terms of long-term replacement, are important considerations.
- Industry supply of living wall products is currently limited, and "sole sourcing" may be difficult for municipalities to govern.

Thank You!

Now available in both French and English!

fcm.ca/gmf

