

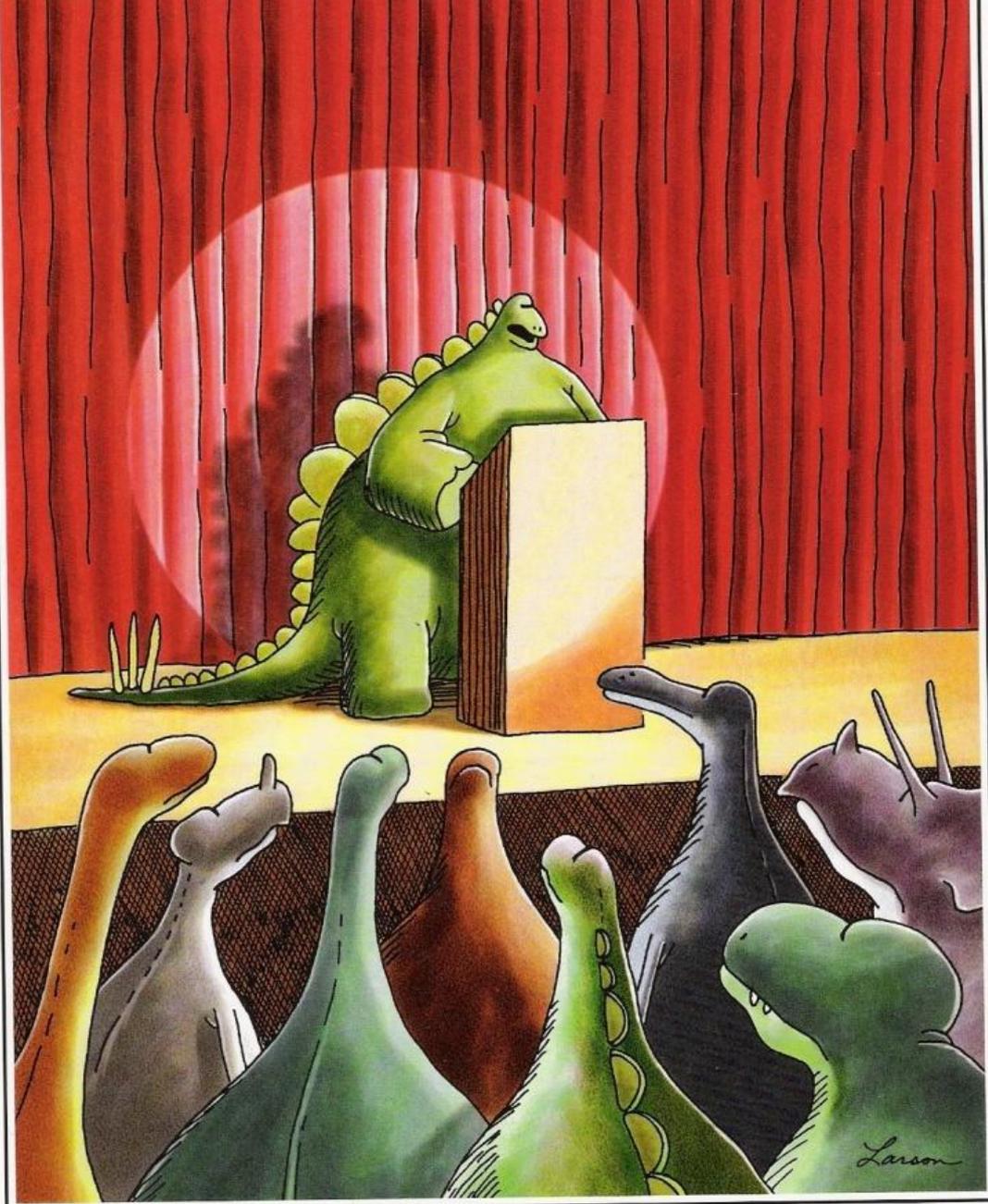
PRESENTATION SLIDES

RALPH TORRIE

**SETTING THE CONTEXT: GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND
SOCIAL HOUSING: WHAT'S THE CONNECTION? WHAT'S
THE OPPORTUNITY?**

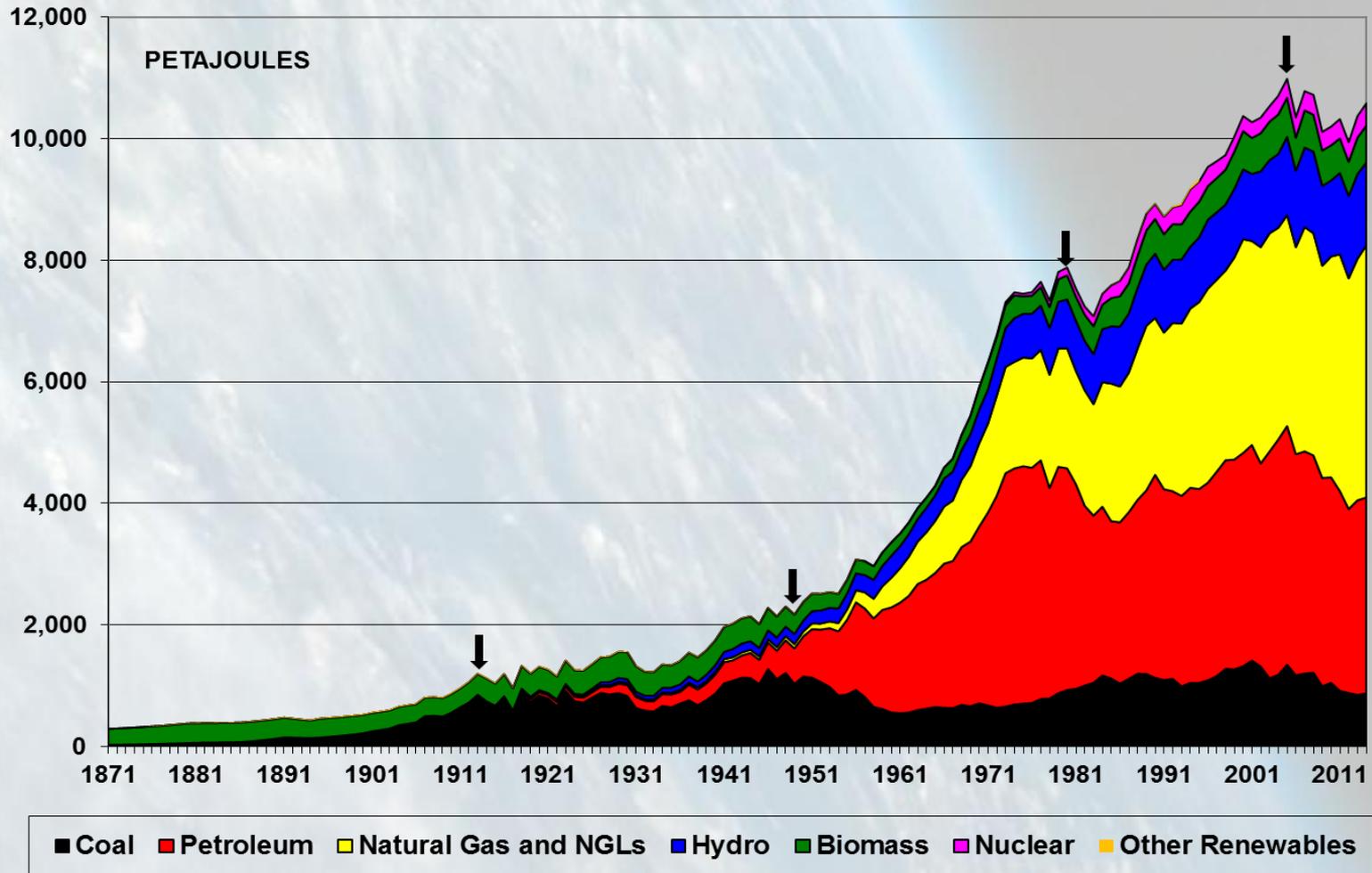
**CLEAN AIR PARTNERSHIP WORKSHOP:
IMPROVING THE ODDS FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL
HOUSING ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFITS
TORONTO, OCTOBER 6, 2016**



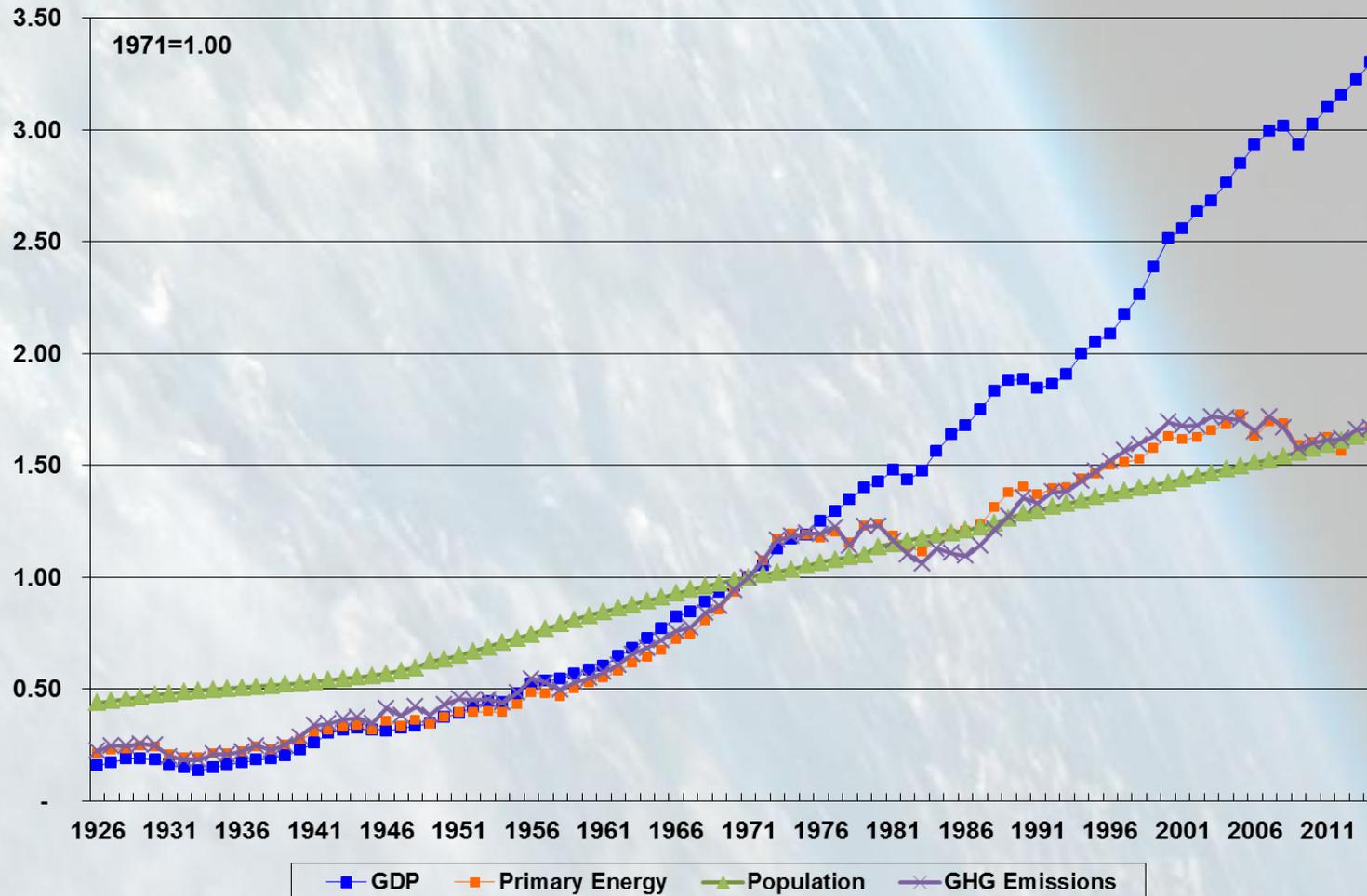


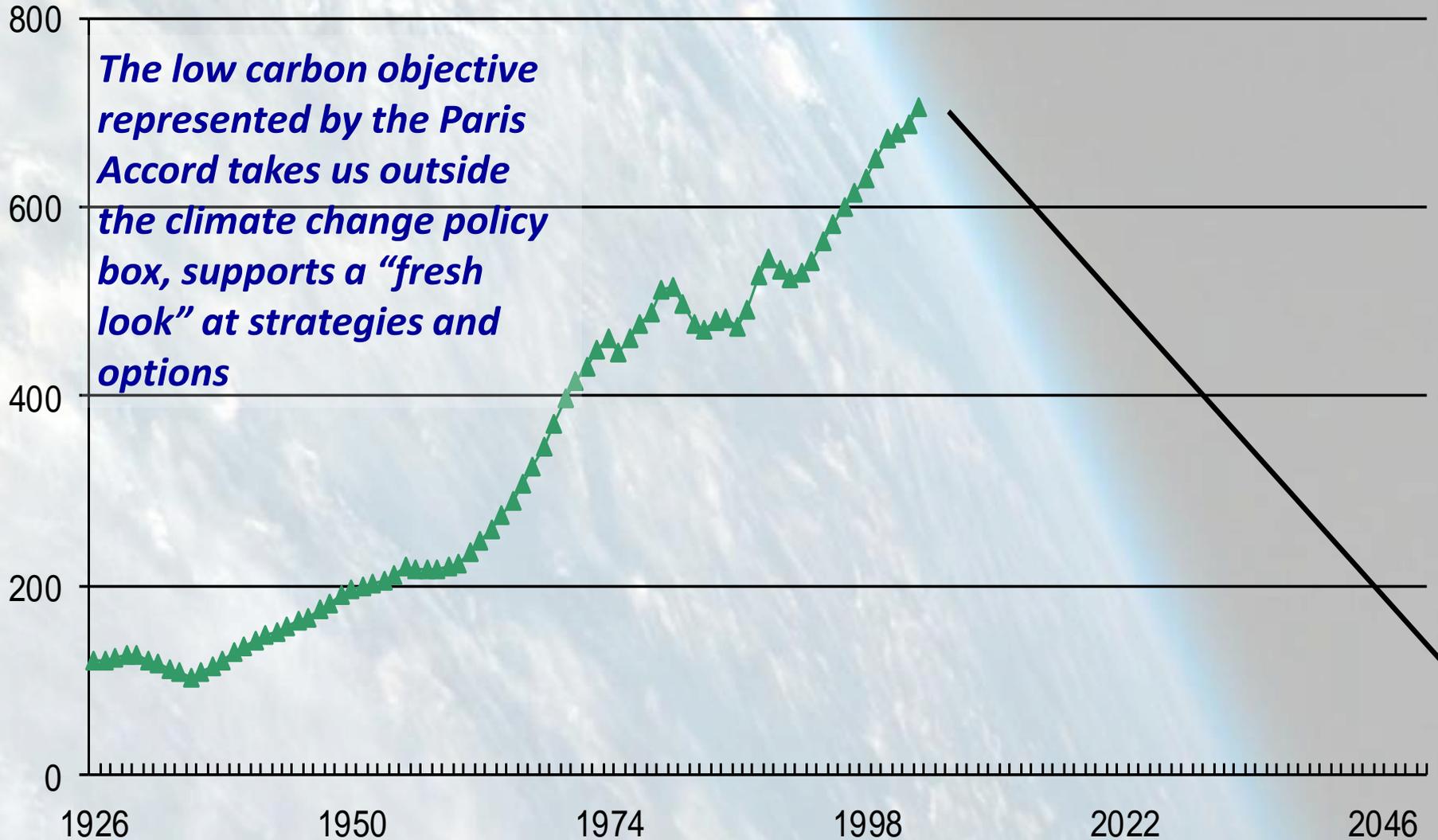
“The picture’s pretty bleak, gentlemen. ... The world’s climates are changing, the mammals are taking over, and we all have a brain about the size of a walnut.”

Primary Fuel and Electricity Use in Canada, 1871-2013

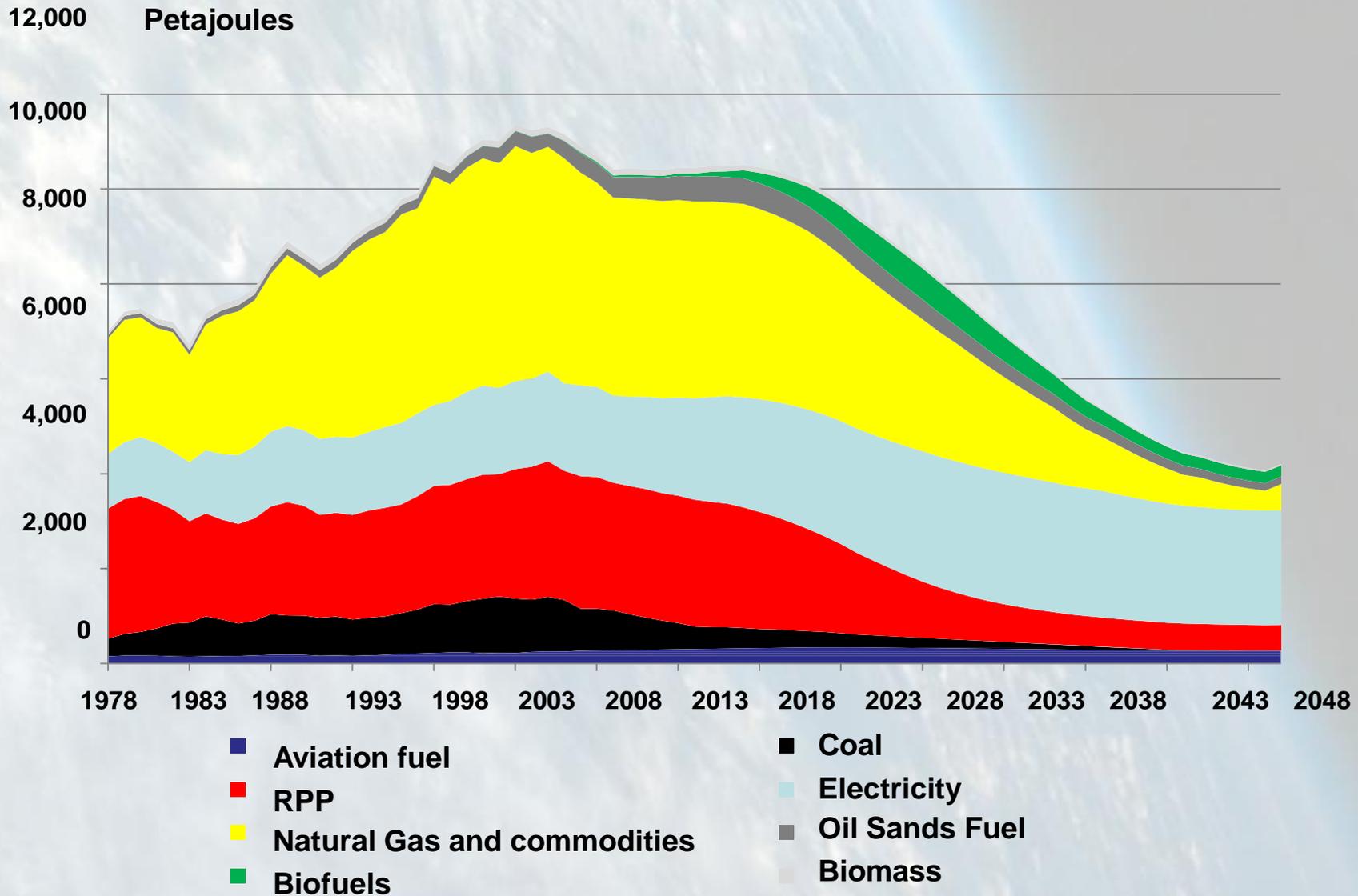


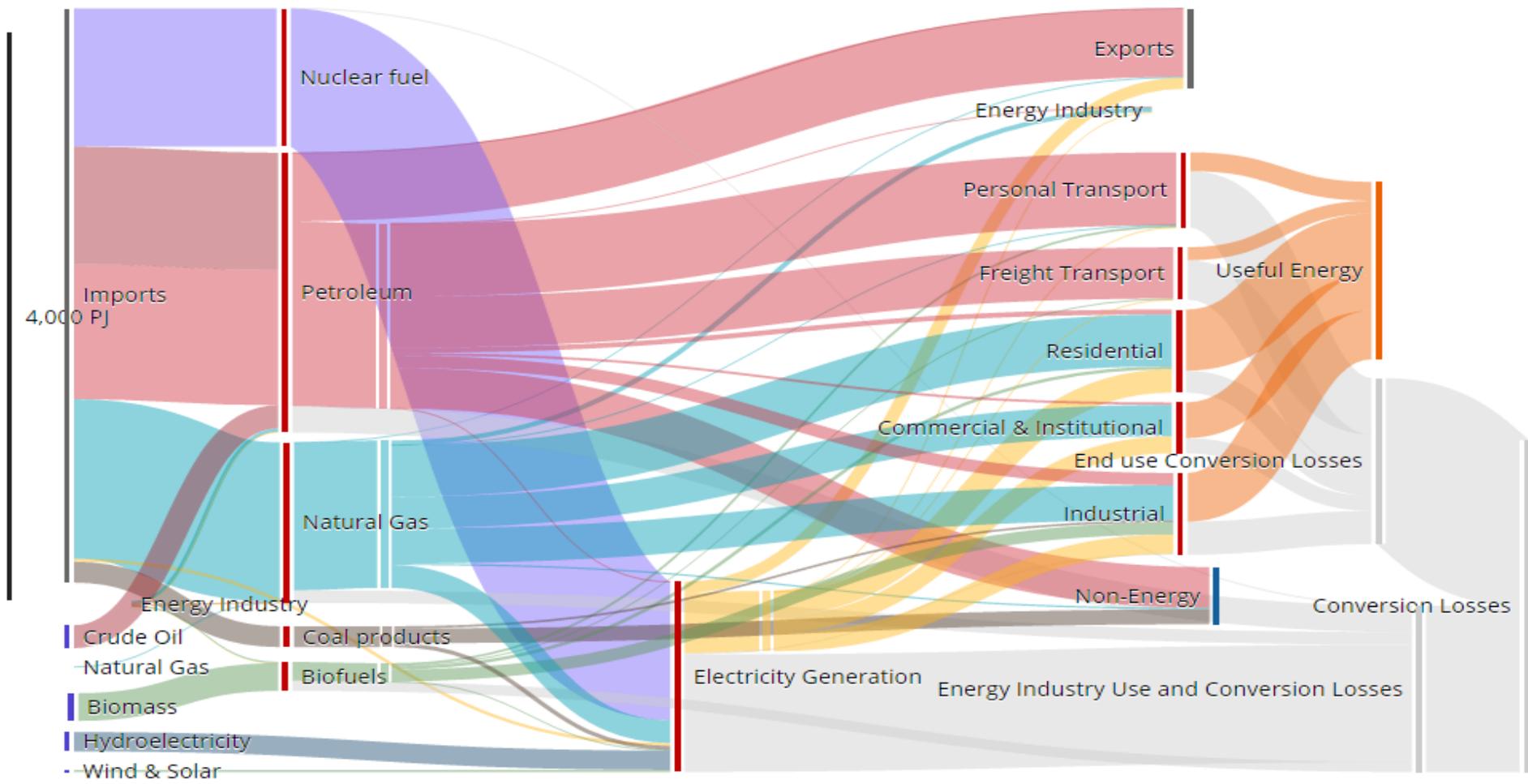
Relative Growth of Population, GDP, Primary Energy and GHG Emissions, 1926-2013, Canada





Illustrative Low-Carbon Energy Transition for Canada...





LEGEND

Flows

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Crude oil | Natural gas | Coal |
| Hydroelectricity | Uranium | End-use energy |
| Renewable energy | Electricity | Conversion losses |

Processes

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Primary energy | Imports and exports |
| Harvesting and conversion technologies | Fuel use for energy producers |

Data source: CanESS v7.

Sankey diagram built with Dg's Sankey plugin.

Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors for Fuels and Electricity in Ontario, 2013

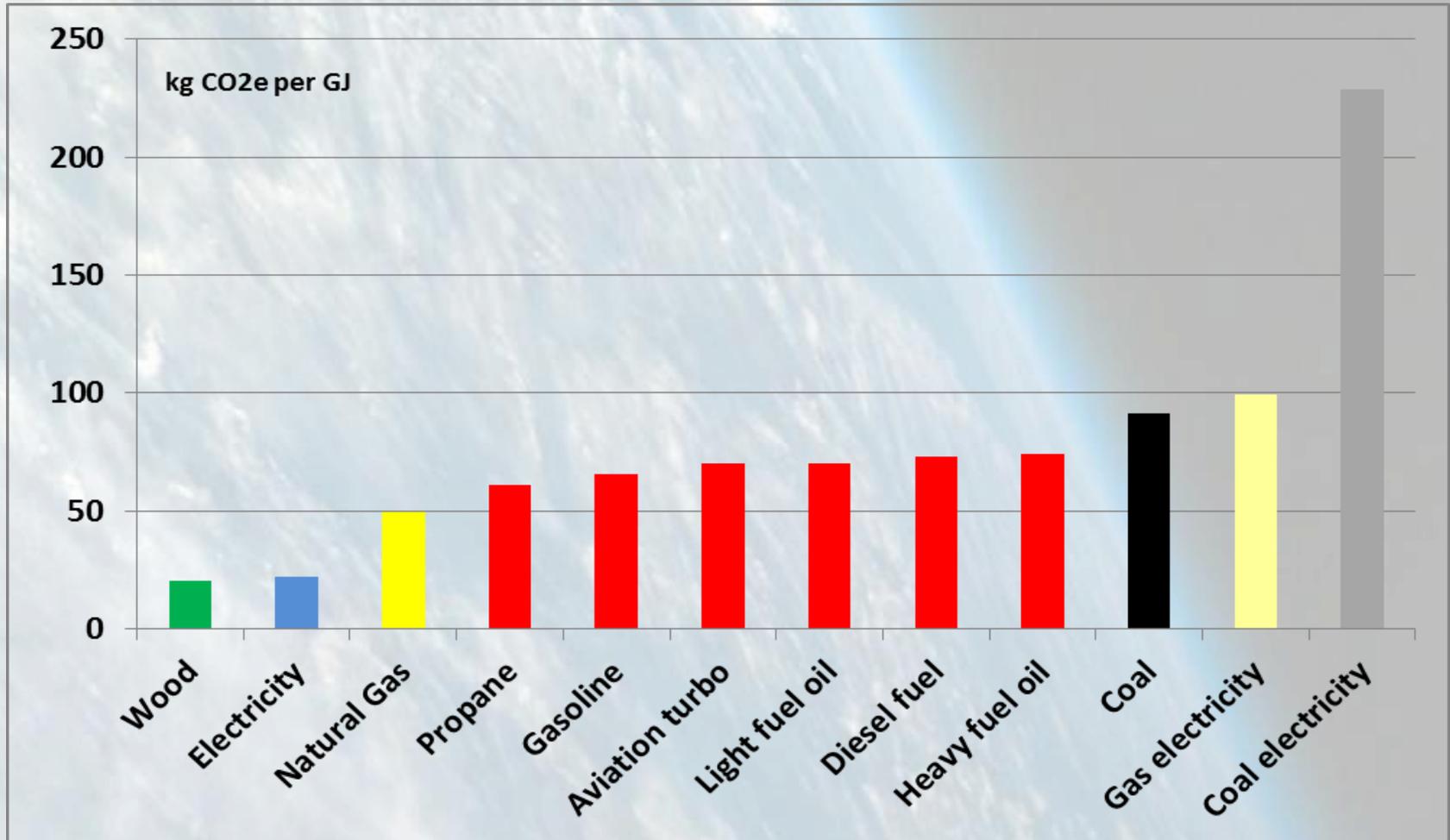


Figure 5-12: Fuel and Electricity Prices in Canada, by Province

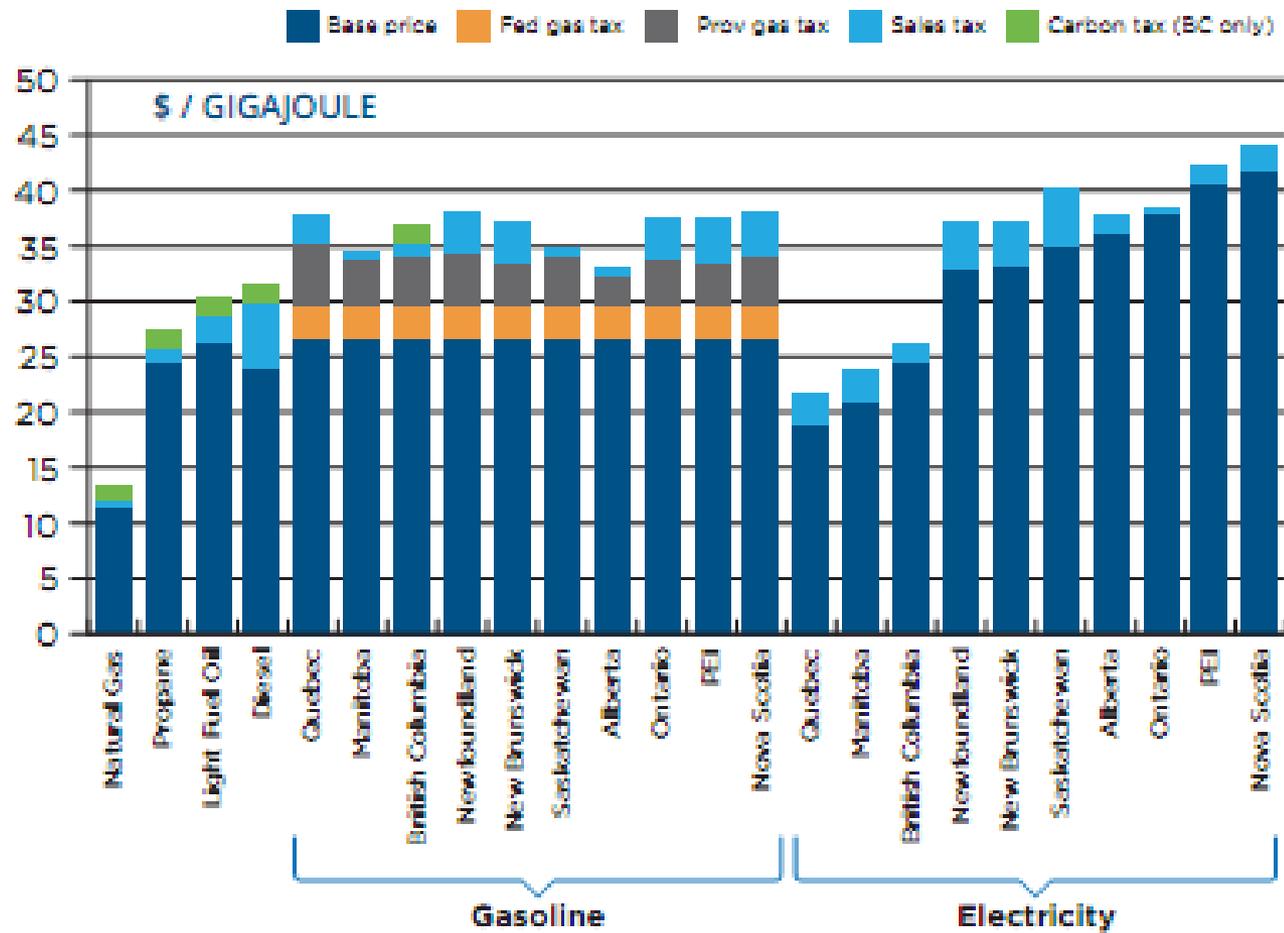


Figure 5-13: Energy Price Comparison by Country and by Fuel, 2012

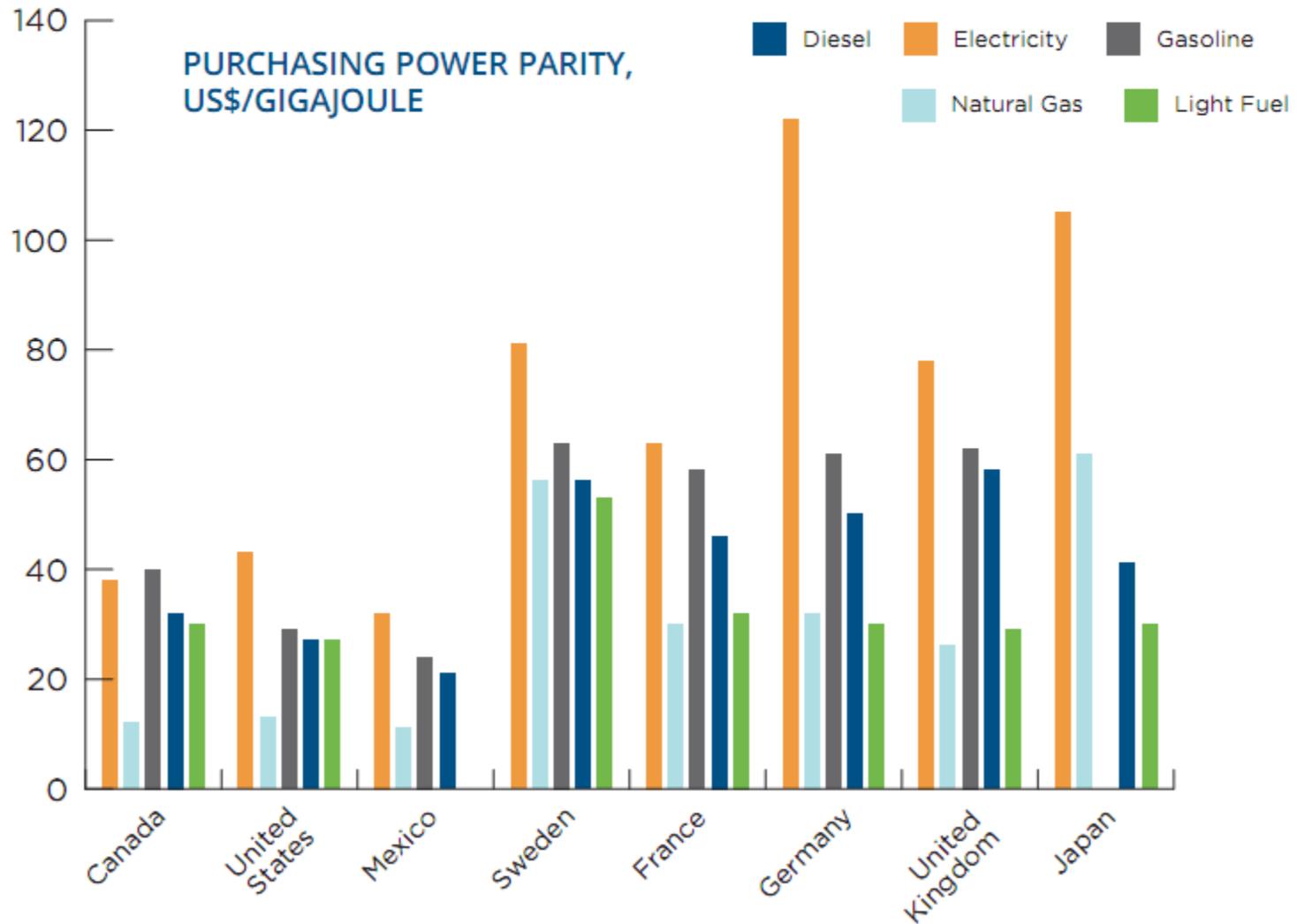
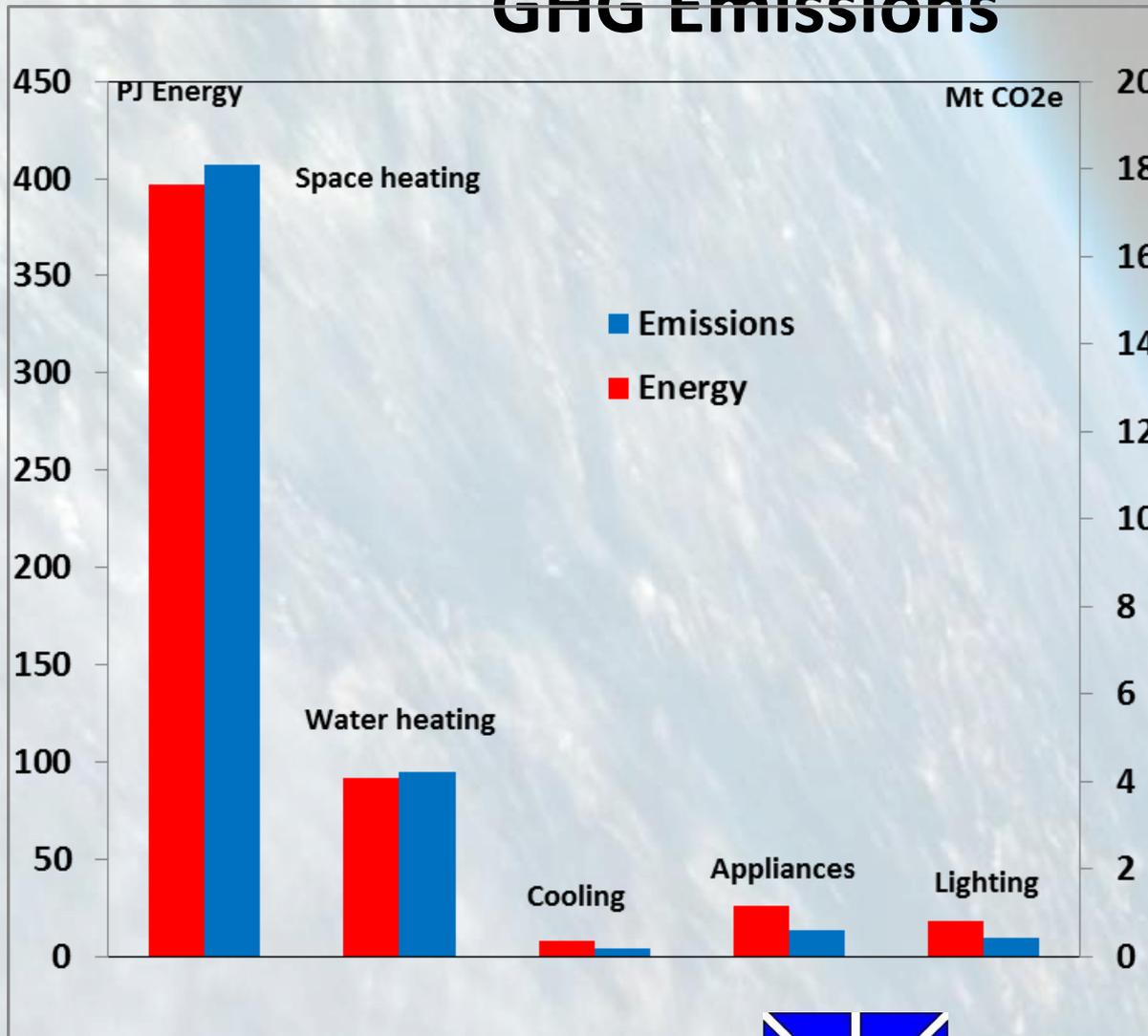


Figure 5-7: Fuel and Electricity in Canada, 2012 - Consumption and Cost

Sector	Fuel		Electricity		Total	
	Energy (petajoules)	Cost (millions \$)	Energy (petajoules)	Cost (millions \$)	Energy (petajoules)	Cost (millions \$)
Residential	914	12,546	542	15,801	1,457	28,347
Commercial	728	7,944	448	13,210	1,176	21,154
Transportation (personal and freight)	2,586	75,245	4	96	2,590	75,341
Industrial	2,638	39,541	747	14,548	3,385	54,089
TOTAL	6,867	135,277	1,741	43,655	8,608	178,932

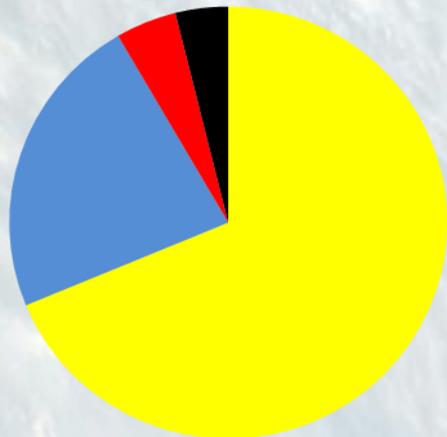
Ontario Residential Buildings in 2013 – Energy and GHG Emissions



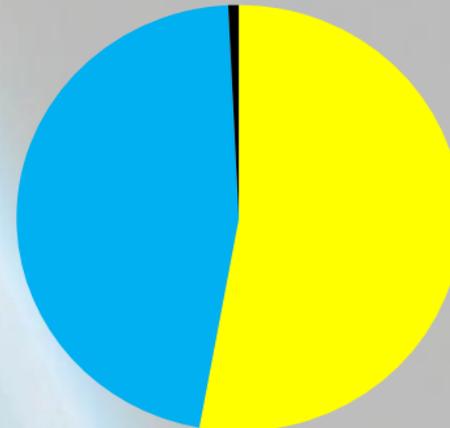
CanESS data courtesy of whatif? Consulting



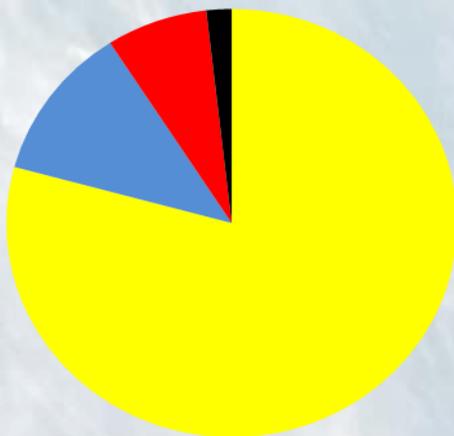
Energy - Residential Bldgs (540 PJ)



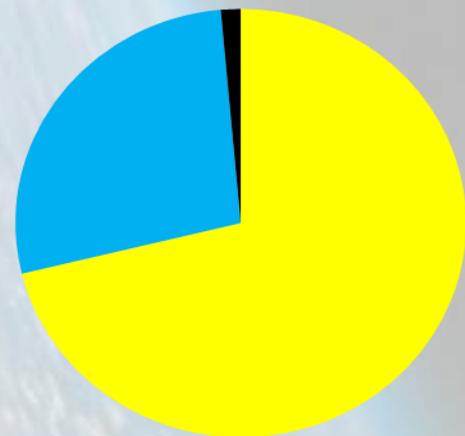
Energy - Commercial Bldgs (439 PJ)



Emissions -- Residential Bldgs (23.5 Mt CO2e)



Emissions -- Commercial Bldgs (16.5 Mt CO2e)



CanESS data courtesy of
 whatif? Consulting

■ Natural Gas & NGL
 ■ Electricity
 ■ Fuel Oil
 ■ Wood & Other

Low Carbon Energy Futures – These five things must happen:

- **Efficiency, efficiency and then more efficiency**
- **Electricity's role expands into transportation and heat**
- **Decarbonize the electricity supply**
- **Sustainable production of biofuels**
- ***Innovation to reduce fuel and electricity in provision of human needs, amenities***

Some wicked complications:

- Climate change and its deleterious impacts will increase throughout this century.
- The time frame for the transition is short compared to the inertia in the current energy system.
- The pre-tax price of fossil fuels will be permanently depressed in a low carbon future.
- The prices Canadian households and businesses currently pay for fuel and electricity, when converted to implied carbon prices, are in the range of \$200-\$500/tonne CO₂eq and higher.

Some good news and opportunities:

- The technology is “available”
- Low carbon solutions yield co-benefits that are often of greater value to stakeholders than climate mitigation
- Building out a low carbon future will require a very large, skilled work force
- Infrastructure renewal presents an historic opportunity to implement resilient, low carbon solutions

Key considerations:

- Transition to low carbon will take place simultaneously with other disruptive and far-reaching transitions, some helpful, some not.
- Capital intensity presents a challenge to policy and business models, but not the same thing as expensive.
- Innovation in financing and business strategies necessary to remove “first cost” barrier, and to resolve split incentives.
- Education and climate literacy will speed the transition.
- Low carbon solutions vary according to local circumstances; local agency and capacity, including in city halls, are essential.
- Human and institutional capacity development are constraints on the accelerated deployment of otherwise ready solutions.





***Low Carbon
Futures (emissions
<20% current
levels)***



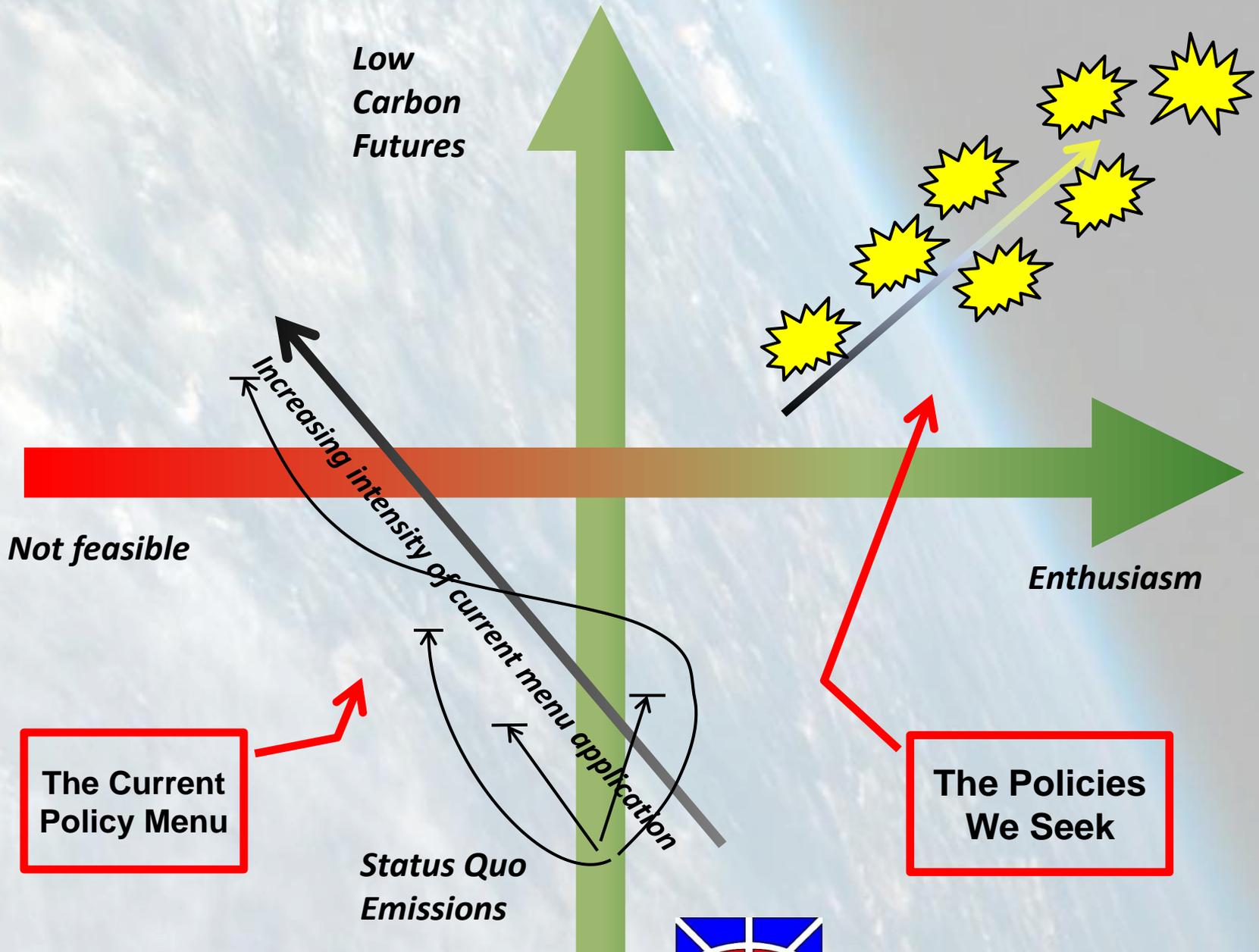
***Not
feasible***

***Enthusiastic
support***

***Status Quo
Emissions***



**Torrie Smith
Associates**



Climate Change, Energy Efficiency & Social Housing

Connecting the Dots...

Stakeholders

- Occupants and tenants
- Tenant and neighbourhood associations
- Landlords/building owners
- Senior government departments
- Local government, municipal service providers
- Developers
- Local businesses
- School boards
- Builders and construction industry
- Trade unions
- Colleges
- Appliance and equipment suppliers
- Banks and financiers
- Gas and electric utilities
- Building technology suppliers
- ...
- ...

Motivations

- Home ownership
- Affordable access to housing
- Comfort
- Convenient access to stores and services
- Densification
- Secure tenure
- Safety
- Energy cost savings
- Profit
- Asset value
- Client Satisfaction
- Sales, investment and business opportunities
- Resiliency, risk minimization
- Energy cost savings
- Air quality
- Employment
- Training and education
- Local economic development
- Climate mitigation
- Climate adaptation
- Increased supply of social housing
- Public policy objectives...
- Demand management opportunity

“Mixed-use, democratic neighborhoods with jobs and services nearby are the low-carbon gold standard.”

– Daniel Cohen

“It’s extremely important for us to also look at future investment and growth in affordable and social housing through an environmental lens.”

Catherine McKenna,
Minister of Environment and Climate Change