



















Our Process						
	TEM PERATURE CH	IANGES	Baseline	2050	2080	
Oliveste	Summer Extreme Temperature Hottest day time temperature averaged over a thirty-year period		31°C (1971-2000)	34.5°C	36.7°C	
Climate	Freezing Conditio	PRECIPITATION CHANGES		Baseline	2050	2080
Projections We reviewed projections of global climate change downscaled to Nanaimo	temperature is bel days in a year	Extreme Short Duration Preci Maximum volume of rain that for for a 1 in 50-year return period	pitation alls in one day	106 mm (1980-2007)	131 mm	143 mm
	The number of day and last six-day pe temperatures above	Extreme High Precipitation O Maximum amount of rain over day period on an annual basis	ver 5 Days a consecutive 5-	177 mm (1971-2000)	194 mm	218 mm
	Extreme Heat Eve Days per year above	Dry Spells Longest continuous stretch with receiving less than 1mm of rain	n each day per day	22 days (1971-2000)	26 days	29 days
	Cooling Degree Da Number of degree temperature is abo the days in a year,	Snowfall Annual precipitation as snow		32 mm (1976-2005)	13 mm	7 m m
		EXTREME EVENTS		Baseline	2050	2080
	Heating Degree D The amount of ene buildings to comfo calculated by multi that the average di	Wildfire Risk (Increase in Fire Spread Days) Fire spread days are a measure of days in which wildfire, once initiated, would expand		1x (1976-2005)	1.5-2x	2-2.5 x
		High Winds Percent change in annual frequency of hourly 70 km/h wind gusts		0% (1976-2005)	20%	25%
	threshold	·				







# **Example High-Risk Impacts**

· Reduced water availability and strain on water supply from hotter, drier summers

- Impact of short duration/high-intensity rain on storm drains leading to flooding and potential property damage
- Potential changes to tree species' range and increased incidences of mortality, affecting urban forests and vegetation (e.g., cedar, salal)
- Incidences of heat-related illnesses exacerbated by aging demographics and rising homelessness
- Landslides may be triggered by saturated soils, leading to loss of homes and damage to infrastructure (e.g., storm and sanitary sewers)
- Increased stress and anxiety from those impacted, first responders, and supporting community members
- Long-term economic and social impacts, including challenges for the tax base, given expense of continued response and recovery

# **Themes & Objectives**

### WATER SUPPLY

 Prepare for more limited water supply over time and improve the resilience of the existing water supply infrastructure

#### FLOODING AND DRAINAGE

- · Minimize urban and overland flooding resulting from heavy rainfall
- · Prepare for the impacts of rising sea level and associated erosion and coastal flood risk

### ENVIRONMENT, PARKS AND RECREATION

- Quantify and manage Nanaimo's urban forests to prepare for a changing climate
- Assess and restore Nanaimo's watercourse and marine ecosystems to become biologically diverse and resilient

🎨 INTEGRAL









Monitoring P	rogress
Action Area	Indicator
Water Supply	Growth in volume of water stored (% from baseline)
	Per capita water use
Environment Derke and	Urban trees captured in a tree inventory (%)
Recreation	Canopy cover
noorodaon	Riparian restoration projects (#)
Well-being and	Heat Response Plan complete and implemented
Preparedness	Cooling centres available during extreme heat (#)



or Each A	For Each Action Evaluation Criteria					Implementation Planning			
GHG	Resilience	Cost	Effort	Benefits	Start Date	Lead Dept.	Resources	Partners	
Impact on GHGs	Impact on resilience	Order of magnitude	Level of effort	Complement to other priorities	Short-, medium-, long-term	City department	New or existing	Potential stakeholder partners	