



POP Coalition Feedback on Ottawa's Draft Climate Resiliency Strategy

Monday June 30th, 2025

To: Climate Resiliency staff (climatechange@ottawa.ca)

RE: Submission on Draft Climate Resiliency Strategy/Climate Ready Ottawa

By: Peoples Official Plan Coalition (POP)

The [Peoples Official Plan \(POP\) coalition](#) is composed of over 20 not-for-profit organizations representing tens of thousands of Ottawans. We advocate at Ottawa City Hall for better transit, greater walkability and active transportation, greenspace for all, housing equity, climate change mitigation and adaptation, equity and inclusion, sustainable waste management, and food security, all sought through ethical city planning practices.

1. Introduction

This feedback document presents a compilation of comments from the People's Official Plan (POP) coalition in response to the City of Ottawa's draft Climate Resiliency Strategy, also known as Climate Ready Ottawa (CRO). The POP coalition, which represents a broad network of community, environmental, and equity organizations, recognizes the urgency of building resiliency to climate-related risks and appreciates the extensive work undertaken by the City to develop this strategy.

We value the City's ongoing engagement, the departmental depth evident in the pillar papers, and the alignment with existing climate vulnerability assessments. This document offers constructive feedback and community-informed recommendations to strengthen the strategy's implementation, governance, and impact.

Additionally, many of our comments, recommendations, and ideas are pulled from the CAFES [Community Dialogues on Climate Resiliency](#) run in collaboration with community groups and the City of Ottawa, which was made up of eleven dialogue sessions (1 virtual session and 10 in person across the city) with approximately 330 participants.



2. Communications

While we understand that the current format of the draft CRO reflects the structure of City departments, we recommend that the final version be released as a single, integrated public-facing document. The current structure—nine separate PDFs—makes it difficult to navigate, repetitive across sections, and inaccessible for the average resident. A unified version should include:

- A single table of contents
- Internal hyperlinks
- Search functionality
- Clear visual hierarchy and summaries

Additionally, the CRO would benefit from clear public communications on climate risks and readiness actions. Tools such as risk maps, dashboards, and neighbourhood-level indicators would improve transparency and public understanding. This would align Ottawa with best practices in cities like Edmonton, Vancouver, and Toronto.

3. Detailed Comments Table

Strategic Objective	Key Action	POP Coalition Comments	Community Dialogues on Climate Resiliency
2.1 – Build Community Knowledge and Capacity to Prepare for Climate Change			
	2.1.a Build climate readiness through public education and outreach.	Consider establishing a Community-City Consultative Group and a well-publicized one-stop climate info website. Include staff outreach to diverse community groups. Empower communities to develop their own climate plans with City support. Support local implementation through funding and capacity-building.	Residents explained that they would like to see more information on climate impacts, risks and steps that individuals and communities can take to prepare, and that needs to be shared across a variety of modalities. Residents requested better access to local climate risk maps, real-time alerts, and public progress dashboards.
	2.1.b Minimize health risks from emerging diseases	Agree that this must be a priority.	The community dialogues showed that communities like

			being asked what they think needs doing and have informed ideas.
	2.1.c Support communities and their partners to develop and implement their own actions to prepare for, respond to and recover from the effects of climate change.	Engage communities in designing their plans. Facilitate information-sharing, locally-driven emergency hubs, and clear pathways to funding. Include regular updates on available external funds and evaluate effectiveness of supports based on feedback from community-based organizations.	There were difficulties securing funding for community projects, a general lack of volunteer capacity, difficulty navigating confusing City processes when working on projects, and a lack of social capital and sense of community
	2.1.d Strengthen food security	Agree that this must be a priority and agree with food systems and food security approaches.	Residents pointed out not everyone can afford to buy new food when food spoils during power outages. Only 10-15% of our food consumption is locally produced which is a huge risk if supply chains break. Loss of farmland due to sprawl is a concern.
2.2 – Protect from Extreme Heat			Community members called for more public cooling spaces, improved shade and tree coverage, and culturally appropriate outreach for heat emergencies.
	2.2.a Provide places to cool in communities, through shade and water features.	Design cooling areas with trees, shelters, and water access. Prioritize high-heat and low-income neighbourhoods.	Communities wanted better, and more accessible cooling centers and infrastructure like splash pads, they also wanted to know where to access resources during extreme weather events, e.g. cooling

	2.2.b Safeguard priority populations from heat-related health risks.	Expand public alert systems and wellness check protocols. Address risks from outages, isolation, and housing insecurity.	Create community emergency plan including community alert, communications and roles
2.3 – Prepare for Flooding			Participants emphasized the need for upstream water retention, natural flood mitigation (e.g., wetlands, trees), and greater public awareness of floodplain risks.
	2.3.a Raise public awareness of flood risks and support residents to take action.	Publish updated floodplain maps and proactive home retrofitting programs. Link awareness with insurance access.	
	2.3.b Build resilience to riverine flooding.	Strictly limit development in floodplains using zoning by-law, sunset exemptions, increase scope to 1-in-350 year floods and identified overland flood-prone areas. Invest in upstream watershed restoration and green buffers. Account for population growth and climate stress in expansion plans; protect from river flooding and power loss.	Community told us that they supported prohibiting urban development on floodplains
	2.3.c Build resilience to extreme rainfall.	Accelerate LID retrofits in vulnerable neighbourhoods. Expand Rain Ready and downspout disconnection programs. Utilize flow devices to mitigate flooding and maintain ecological services of beavers.	
2.4 – Support a Resilient Economy			
	2.4.a Raise awareness of climate risks to Ottawa's business community and support readiness	Offer preparedness guidance and promote business continuity planning. Create incentives for resiliency upgrades. Support community mutual-aid groups.	Aside from West Carleton Disaster Relief, no community association/organization has an emergency preparedness plan in place. Roles and responsibilities of community associations and ward councillors in case of climate

			emergencies are undefined. At the Hintonburg workshop, one community association board member commented, “we started talking about it and realized that we had no idea of even where to start”.
	2.4.b Adapt key tourism destinations for changing climate conditions		
	2.4.c Support business innovation for a changing climate		
	2.4.d Support adaptation of Ottawa’s agricultural and food systems	Build a municipal food resilience plan rooted in food sovereignty, with a primary focus to support an environmentally and economically sustainable, regional food supply (through residential, community and commercial activity)..	People wanted to know, what the City is doing to support food security and how indigenous knowledge is being sought, and integrated, in agricultural land management practices
3.1 – Build Resiliency of City Buildings			There was support for climate-ready building design, including retrofits for social housing and incentives for private landlords.
	3.1.a Design new City buildings for future climate conditions.	Ensure designs account for projected heat, flood, and power disruption risks, along with emergency food security needs Apply climate lens from feasibility stage.	
	3.1.b Assess and address risks to existing City buildings.	Standardize resilience audits. Address HVAC, flooding, ventilation and electrification as core priorities.	
	3.1.c Maintain and renew existing buildings for future climate conditions.	Link renewal budgets to projected climate risks. Apply adaptive design standards to retrofits.	

	3.1.d Update budgets and asset management plans to reflect climate impacts.	Incorporate full lifecycle costs and resilience premiums in capital planning. Prioritize assets that protect vulnerable populations, including generators prioritized for City buildings with communal kitchen spaces for emergency meal preparation/storage and distribution.	
3.2 – Encourage Resiliency of Privately Owned Buildings			There was support for climate-ready building design, including retrofits for social housing and incentives for private landlords.
	3.2.a Design and construct new privately-owned buildings for climate.	Embed climate-ready design in the Building Code for enhanced climate performance. New buildings should be under new regulation to provide climate resilience, including ways of cooling, flood prevention, back up systems, both for sale or for rental units.	
	3.2.b Support existing buildings to become more resilient.	Launch retrofit programs with technical and financial support. Prioritize heat pumps, heat resilience, flood prevention, and backup systems. Consider income-based approach for low-income households who have their own building.	People proposed supporting resiliency initiatives in multi-unit residential buildings (MURBs) with tenants or condo associations
	3.2.c Support climate resilience retrofits in social and low-income housing.	Ensure public and non-profit housing providers can access funding, workforce, and procurement support to implement resilience upgrades. The city should adopt a maximum heat bylaw, ensuring rental apartments do not exceed unsafe temperatures.	
4.0 Resilient Transportation Systems			
	4.1 Increase the Resilience of Active Transportation, Transit and Road Networks	Add clear priorities for vulnerable routes: The strategy should identify and prioritize key transportation corridors that serve hospitals,	

		emergency services, and high-risk populations for accelerated adaptation. Capital renewal should explicitly direct resilience investments toward neighbourhoods facing higher climate risk, transportation dependency, and infrastructure deficits. Implement Conservation Ontario's Good Practices for Winter Maintenance in Salt Vulnerable Areas to minimize salt damage to infrastructure and toxification of soil and water. Bury hydro wires during infrastructure renewal in high-traffic areas to minimize danger and obstructions following extreme weather. Improve accessibility in the transportation network by cargo bike, including offering wider facilities free of sharp turns, as cargo bikes are more agile than delivery vehicles and can deliver essential goods in constrained conditions.	
	4.2 Ensure the Safety and Comfort of Transportation Users	Implement raised crosswalks in road renewals: apart from improved safety, this keeps crosswalk clear of water accumulation—or ice in winter, which will be exacerbated with more frequent freeze–thaw cycles. Prioritize planting new trees and protecting existing trees along streets, particularly next to sidewalks and cycle tracks, to provide shade and cooling to pedestrians. Permit and encourage large shade tree planting immediately adjacent to bus shelters (as against observing set-back distances from bus shelters).	

		Co-design with vulnerable users: ensure that seniors, people with disabilities, and low-income residents are engaged in identifying safety and comfort needs. Change standard sidewalk design to eliminate steep slopes created to accommodate drivers; this design becomes hazardous when iced over, which will occur more frequently with increased freeze-thaw cycles. Install sidewalk heating in high-pedestrian-volume areas to reduce salt application and ensure ice-free surfaces The current Winter Maintenance Quality Standards list bus stops as lowest priority for snow clearing; revise system to prioritize stops, including consideration of mobilizing (if not compensating) local communities to clear stops Increase bus shelters at bus stops to protect transit users from and provide pedestrians temporary shelter during extreme weather Increase platform shelter in O-train stations where currently only partial to protect against extreme weather Eliminate curbs (including depressed) that cross cycling facilities, as with freeze-thaw cycles, pavement and concrete degradation occurs rapidly and causes a hazard	
5.1 – Protect the Drinking Water System			
	5.1.a Increase resilience of water purification plants and distribution.	Upgrade flood protection, increase back-up power and diversify intakes to handle low flow conditions.	
	5.1.b Protect drinking water sources.	Enforce recharge zones, monitor nutrient loading, and protect upstream lands through acquisition and policy.	

	5.1.c Support residents to protect private wells.	Increase awareness and offer guidance on drought-resilient practices and well protection.	Plant native species and drought tolerant species with long roots
5.2 – Increase Resilience of Wastewater Collection and Treatment			
	5.2.a Increase wastewater treatment plant resilience.		
	5.2.b Design and upgrade wastewater systems.	Incorporate future rainfall projections; coordinate with stormwater upgrades.	
	5.2.c Enhance wet weather management programs.	Expand inflow/infiltration reduction and sewer overflow prevention programs.	
5.3 – Increase Resilience of Stormwater Management			Participants emphasized the need for upstream water retention, natural flood mitigation (e.g., wetlands, trees), and greater public awareness of floodplain risks. The community believes that it is better to avoid risk and not build on floodplains.
	5.3.a Design stormwater systems in new neighbourhoods.	Require LID and climate-ready designs for all new subdivisions and roadways.	Integrate trees and greenspace projects into stormwater systems and designs
	5.3.b Maintain and renew existing stormwater infrastructure.	Prioritize upgrades in flood-prone or underserved neighbourhoods.	
	5.3.c Retrofit neighbourhoods without adequate stormwater management.	Use green infrastructure and sponge-city retrofits in older neighbourhoods.	
	5.3.d Use nature-based and Low Impact Development practices.	Expand use of permeable surfaces, bioswales and rain gardens across city infrastructure. Ottawa's challenging soils (e.g., Leda clay) must be considered, but NBS remain feasible and cost-effective when appropriately designed.	Residents expressed support for replacing asphalt with permeable pavement and replacing concrete with permeable pavement where possible, as well as creating bioswales throughout the city

6.1 – Protect, Maintain and Enhance Tree Canopy			
	6.1.a Grow Ottawa's tree canopy in line with canopy targets.	Set ward-level targets and use equity mapping to prioritize underserved areas. Support with watering apps and citizen engagement. Set minimum target of edible trees (nut/sap/fruit/berry) within canopy targets, noting food resilience is a climate resilience issue.	Select tree species on basis of resiliency to specific risks in specific locales.
	6.1.b Update the Zoning By-Law to ensure adequate soil volume for trees.	Mandate engineered tree pits and sufficient soil volume for large-canopy trees.	
	6.1.c Update tree maintenance and operations to reflect changing climate conditions.	Expand budget for preventive and emergency care. Reduce staffing gaps during extreme weather.	
	6.1.d Reflect the climate and health benefits of trees in plans and programs.	Incorporate tree value into asset management. Quantify co-benefits in decision making.	
	6.1.e Protect tree and forest health from emerging pests, diseases, and wildfire risks.	Develop community science monitoring and education tools for early detection.	People wanted clear information around what species were invasive to Ottawa
6.2 – Protect and Enhance Wetlands, Watercourses, Groundwater and Other Greenspace			People valued parks as key resilience spaces and suggested expanding shade, water access, and inclusive design in both urban and suburban areas.
	6.2.a Protect the climate and health benefits of natural heritage through acquisition, restoration, and stewardship.	Expand protected areas and restoration zones, prioritize areas with biodiversity and community health benefits.	
	6.2.b Manage watercourses to reduce erosion and destabilization risks.	Use nature-based methods like planting and re-naturalization where feasible. Protect biodiversity, promote coexistence with wildlife, particularly beavers, valuing the ecological	

		services they provide, such as flood and drought mitigation, reduced erosion, improved water quality and wildfire resistance. Educate the public about these benefits and other nature-based solutions.	
	6.2.c Raise public awareness and support stewardship.	Support local groups and use participatory mapping tools.	There is particular interest in supporting community groups in mapping and tracking projects
	6.2.d Protect groundwater aquifers from low water conditions.	Enforce recharge area protections and update aquifer maps.	
6.3 – Build Climate Resilient Parks			People valued parks as key resilience spaces and suggested expanding shade, water access, and inclusive design in both urban and suburban areas.
	6.3.a Design parks for safe, comfortable and functional use in future climate conditions.	Incorporate shade, cooling, water access (for drinking and watering plants), and drought-tolerant planting	
	6.3.b Update park maintenance to reflect changing climate patterns.	Reduce irrigation needs through native planting and greywater use.	
	6.3.c Ensure equitable access to parks and greenspace.	Focus investments in equity-deserving areas and co-design with communities, , including space for diverse community gardening models..	People valued parks as key resilience spaces and suggested expanding shade, water access, and inclusive design in both urban and suburban areas.
7.0 Extreme Weather Preparedness and Response			
7.1 Prepare for More Frequent and Severe Extreme Weather Events			
	7.1.a Update emergency response plans to prep for increased frequency and severity	Consider up dating Climate Projections on a 5 year cycle.	
	7.1.b Expand and diversify resources to respond to extreme weather events	Do the work of assessing specific infrastructure risk and adaptation investments in the capital asset management plans.	

	7.1.c Equip critical City facilities to serve as emergency reception centres		
7.2 Build Community capacity to Prepare and Respond			
	7.2.a Enhance public education and outreach on extreme weather preparedness	Agree that this is needed.	Many residents had little to no idea how to respond to an extreme weather event. Very few had go bags, very few had any sort of household plan.
	7.2.b Strengthen community-led action on extreme weather preparedness	Agree that this is needed.	Community members were interested in initiatives that introduced them to their neighbours and established networks of care.
	7.2.c Build a diverse network of community-based hubs to support residents during extreme weather	Agree.	The community has an expectation that there will be community hubs in the case of a power outage or extreme weather event for cooling and warming those that need it, and that these hubs will have back-up and sustained power. Residents are starting to talk about and raise expectations on distributed energy generation and micro-grids offering community energy resiliency solutions.
7.3 Support the Most Vulnerable			
	7.3.a Ensure priority and at-risk populations are supported during extreme weather events	Is there one integrated contact database that vulnerable populations can 'opt in'? The strategy rightly speaks to supporting the most vulnerable. However it stays at the level of generalities. If we take a people-based approach – what exactly is the plan for the	

		most vulnerable to be identified person-by-person; which agency maintains and updates this data-base; who will do the well-being checks and be responsible for the delivery of support?	
	7.3.b support priority and at-risk pops to access resources from other levels of govt to manage and recover	Support will be needed in the immediate and short term frame. Other levels of government are too slow and far away for immediate needs.	
7.4 Work with External Partners to Prepare for More Power Outages			
	7.4.a Improve the resiliency of our electrical grid	The City should be a stakeholder in critically examining Hydro Ottawa's (and Hydro One's) capital plans. This is part of the rate application process now at OEB. It is bizarre that this critical review role appears to be left to Pollution Probe and CAFES. At first glance it appears that the grid modernization and resiliency investments proposed by Hydro Toronto are stronger than the Hydro Ottawa proposal.	Concerns were expressed about the energy grid being too centralized. This meant that the centralized energy grid was vulnerable to disruptions, community members told us that energy resilience requires local generation (both conventional generators and renewable generation) and local energy storage capacity.
	7.4.b Enhance power restoration to critical community services and at-risk populations	This needs to be part of the grid modernization investments. A study should be conducted and renewed every few years on non-emitting and emitting back-up power options including micro-grids.	The city should plan for a 'powered down' state of Ottawa with electricity circuits for priority installations and services; and alternate power sources & generating capacity routed to these priority needs in case of medium to long term grid outages (e.g. power from Chaudière falls or from Quebec grid)

	7.4.c Improve communications during an outage	Agree that during a crisis, a communications plan is the first thing that needs to be in place.	The community dialogues proposed that the city create alert and communications systems that don't rely on wifi, cell, internet or grid electricity
	7.4.d Advocate for greater support to residents in multi-story buildings or congregate care to shelter in place during power outages.	Study the possibility of reverse charging from EV fleets and innovative options – other than diesel back-up generators.	
MI-1 – Missing Issue – Upstream Collaboration for Flood Prevention		Ottawa must coordinate with upstream municipalities and rural landowners to protect wetlands, recharge zones, and reduce runoff. This is essential to managing downstream flooding risks citywide.	Participants emphasized the need for upstream water retention, natural flood mitigation (e.g., wetlands, trees), and greater public awareness of floodplain risks.
MI-2 – Missing Issue – Legal and Financial Risk of Floodplain Development		The City should assess legal liability from continued development in flood-prone areas and communicate risk clearly to buyers. This includes updated floodplain mapping, enforcement, and transparency on residual risks.	Participants emphasized the need for upstream water retention, natural flood mitigation (e.g., wetlands, trees), and greater public awareness of floodplain risks.
Missing Issue – Food Systems Resilience		CRO lacks a coordinated approach to local food supply, adaptive seed security, storage infrastructure, food waste and food production (both residential and commercial) within urban, suburban and rural communities of Ottawa.	Residents expressed concern about disruptions to food systems and emphasized support for local production and urban agriculture.
Missing Issue – Energy Resilience		The strategy does not address pro-active planning for local energy storage, microgrids, and resilient renewables supply. While Portage Power may have some interest in commercial opportunities in this context they do not have a city planning role.	Participants supported community energy storage and microgrids, especially for resiliency hubs and multi-residential buildings.



Missing Issue – Resilient Community Hubs	There is no standardized plan or investment strategy for equipping libraries and community centres as emergency support hubs.	Residents supported libraries and community centres as trusted emergency locations with backup power, food, and medical supplies.
Missing Issue – Access to Climate Risk Data and Dashboards	CRO does not commit to building a public-facing dashboard or map to track climate risk, vulnerability, and resilience progress.	People requested better access to real-time alerts, risk maps, and a public dashboard to monitor city-wide preparedness.
Missing Issue - Contingency planning for wildfires, flooding, storm damage, heat events	CRO needs better contingency planning for extreme weather events caused by climate change like wildfires, flooding, storm damage, heat events	Communities have not begun the process of identifying vulnerable neighbours, of creating community level emergency preparedness plans, and aren't currently sharing information on climate resiliency with their neighbours.
Missing Issue - Insurance	CRO has little analysis and information on who will provide disaster insurance for residents, and how the City is provisioning for costly extreme weather climate impacts (ice storms, derechos, tornados, fires, floods etc.).	Insurance costs rising was a major concern during the community dialogues as climate change impacts increase in frequency and severity.

4. Our Suggestions for the Implementation Plan

For the CRO to be effective, its implementation must be timely, transparent, and grounded in equity. We suggest the following implementation priorities:

1. Finalize the Implementation Plan urgently to inform 2026 budget decisions and prioritize high-risk areas identified in the 2022 Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (CVRA).
2. Deepen public engagement in both design and delivery. Community organizations and residents must be empowered as implementation partners—not just consulted.
3. Clarify departmental accountability with clear action ownership, timelines, and metrics. Ground priorities in risk science and equity mapping.



4. Improve public access to data: Publish floodplain maps, canopy cover, urban heat and vulnerability overlays. Develop a real-time dashboard.
5. Prioritize nature-based solutions across departments and infrastructure portfolios, and track their cost-saving and health benefits.
6. Embed equity and climate justice in all investment decisions. Resource underserved neighbourhoods and engage equity-deserving communities in co-design.
7. Strengthen financing mechanisms, including resilience-focused cost-benefit analysis and access to federal or provincial adaptation funding.
8. Ensure a food systems lens is implemented in this strategy, as per the Council-directed priority 1.1.2 of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Food Security pillar to integrate a food security lens into City-led strategies and plans.

5. National Best Practice Benchmarks

Ottawa's CRO compares well to strategies from other leading Canadian cities—but it also reveals several important gaps.

What's working well:

- Focus on cross-departmental climate risk
- Increased consideration of nature based solutions
- Integration of health, infrastructure, and equity priorities

Gaps identified through comparison with best practices (e.g., Edmonton, Toronto, IBC, Intact Centre, FCM):

- No use of municipal diagnostic tools like the Flood Risk Check-Up
 - No reference to flood insurance access, affordability, or policy links
 - No clarity on development restrictions on development in floodplains
 - No annual reporting on climate investments or return on adaptation
 - No integration with national funding tools (e.g., GMF)
 - No public-facing climate resilience dashboard
- While Ottawa's CRO compares well to other strategies in identifying risks, it lags behind many in implementing initiatives within the strategy.
- CRO does not include actions to inform residents of importance of and means to conserve water and energy



Recommendation: Close these gaps by adopting tools, funding strategies, and governance models used by leading cities and agencies.

6. Performance Metrics: Outputs and Outcomes

6.1 Strengthening Risk Mitigation

The City of Ottawa's Climate Resiliency Strategy would be significantly strengthened by more explicitly tying risk assessment findings to its planned actions. Phase 1 of the City's climate vulnerability and risk assessment identified over 40 high-risk areas across systems, sectors, and populations. However, the draft CRO does not yet capitalize on this foundational work to its full strategic potential.

To close this gap, we recommend that the final strategy and its implementation plan:

1. Name and map the highest-risk areas and systems as identified in the CVRA (e.g., extreme heat in multi-residential buildings, basement flooding in older neighborhoods, transportation routes vulnerable to washout, etc.).
2. Identify and disaggregate the most vulnerable population groups, including low-income renters, isolated seniors, people with chronic illness, and newcomers. Public data should be geographically grounded to reveal equity gaps across wards and communities.
3. List and evaluate the City's most climate-vulnerable grey and green infrastructure—from wastewater and transit assets to urban trees, natural buffers, and cooling sites. These systems should be prioritized in resilience investments.
4. Draw a clear line from these high-risk zones, populations, and infrastructures to the prioritized actions in the forthcoming implementation plan. Actions should be risk-informed, community-validated, and monitored over time.

By explicitly linking climate risks to targeted interventions, Ottawa can ensure that limited resources are directed where they will do the most good—protecting lives, health, and livelihoods while reducing long-term costs and liabilities. This alignment will also make the strategy more transparent, defensible, and effective across departments.

The CRO should include a small, manageable set of outcome-level indicators alongside outputs. These should track actual improvements in resilience—such as reduced flood exposure, improved access to cooling, or increased preparedness in high-risk communities.



Annual public reporting and a performance dashboard will increase transparency, support course correction, and align Ottawa with best practices in cities like Montreal, Calgary, and Guelph.

7. Conclusion and Next Steps

The POP coalition commends the City for its continued leadership in climate resilience planning. The draft CRO builds on years of foundational work and cross-departmental collaboration, and provides a critical opportunity to reduce risk, protect health, and strengthen community wellbeing.

This feedback document highlights opportunities to make the CRO more actionable, inclusive, and community-informed. We look forward to discussing these recommendations at the upcoming POP stakeholder feedback session and to working together toward a more climate-ready Ottawa.