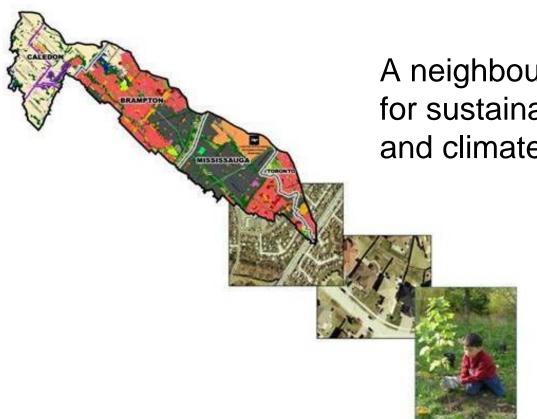
SNAP Program

Measurement Strategies and Needs



Sustainable Neighbourhood Retrofit Action Plan (SNAP) Program

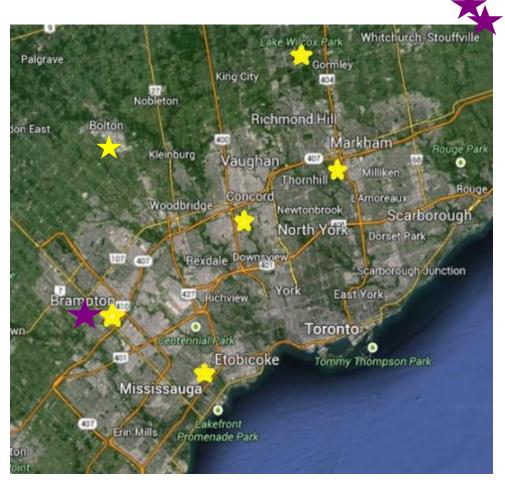


A neighbourhood-based solution for sustainable urban renewal and climate action.

- ✓ Brings efficiencies
- Draws strong community support
- ✓ Builds innovative partnerships for implementation

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Six SNAPs in TRCA – and growing





SNAP Program Partners

















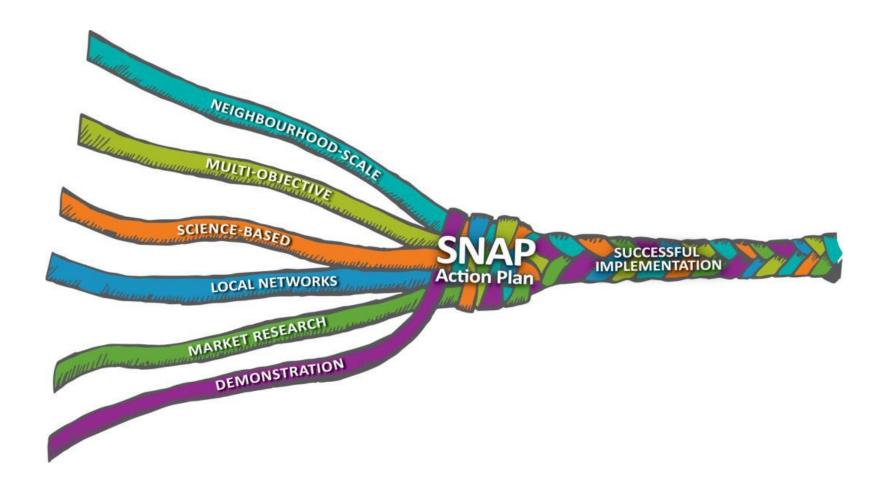




And hundreds more partners...

...community groups, businesses, utilities etc.

Critical Elements of the SNAP Approach



1. Measurement Context – Established in the Neighbourhood Action Plan

Sustainability Framework

- Goals, objectives, targets
- Baseline
- Applies existing municipal and partner plans and integrates them with local priorities

Strategic retrofit projects and programs

Projected outcomes



Black Creek SNAP Action Plan Growing Food and Green Opportunities

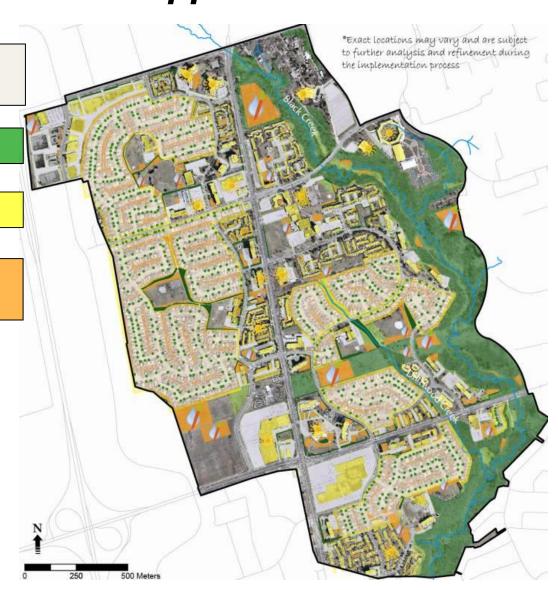
1. Stormwater Management & Basement Flooding Prevention

2. Urban Forest Enhancement

3. Energy Conservation

4. Food Production Supported by Rain Water Harvesting

Green Jobs



Typical SNAP Action Areas









2. Implementation Project Measurement and Tracking Framework

Measuring the "What":

IndicatorProjectProjectTargetsCommuniDomainsOutputsOutcomesContext
--

Evaluating the "How":

- Benchmarking against
 - Other SNAP neighbourhoods
 - Control neighbourhoods
 - Mass marketed programs
- Lessons learned
- Testimonials

Example #1: Black Creek SNAP Home Retrofit Program



Program Outputs

Home meetings 2013-2016 (seasonally, May to Dec)





Over 235 home consultations (14% of homes)

Program Outcomes

Tracked through follow-up calls

235 home visits completed (14% of homes) seasonally 2013-2016 Out of 178 homes reached through follow up calls:

Energy:

• 30% implemented 114 significant energy retrofits

Waste Diversion:

 1027 lb of Surplus Harvest were diverted from the landfill and donated to meal programs.

Trees:

• **51%** planted **130** trees

Water/ SWM:

- 79% installed 395 Rain barrels
- 41% of homes implemented basement flooding prevention measures

*Other Co-benefits

*We don't track spillover effects
to non-participating residents.

*Benchmarking and further
evaluation underway.

Example #2: County Court SNAP Empowering participants to become leaders

Responded to local interests and desire for a stronger sense of community







Demonstrations to engage, profile local champions and monitor outcomes

Green Home Makeover

Annual energy savings – 44%

Annual water savings – 41%

Permeable driveway captures runoff from 21 mm rain events

Raingarden captures runoff from 27 mm rain events



Foster regular participation and community connections



Monthly Coffee Nights



DIY home energy retrofit parties

Building capacity for leadership



Formation of resident-led Neighbourhood Association

Outputs and Outcomes

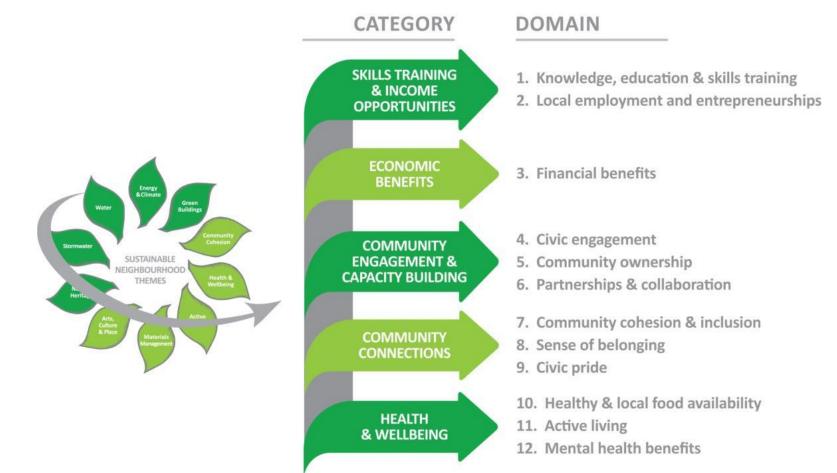


450+ residents participated in SNAP's 2017 County Court Neighbourhood Festival

60+ residents provided input to design of local SNAP stormwater pond retrofit project

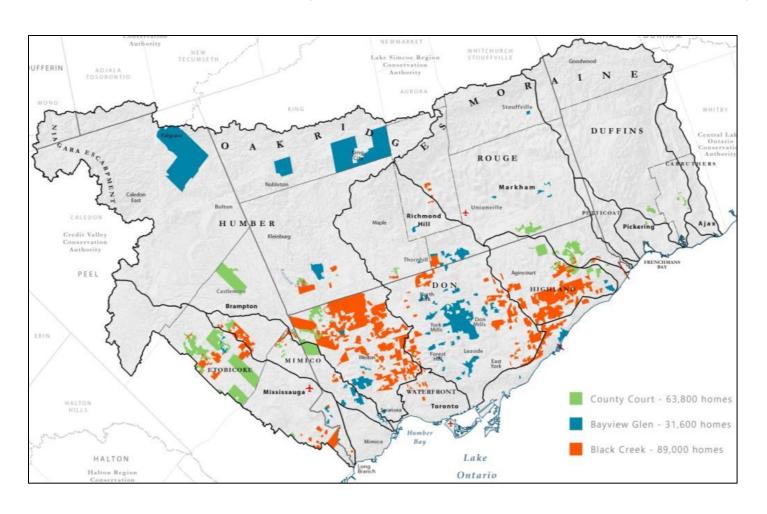
Resident-led Emergency Preparedness Planning

3. Refining the measurement framework: SNAP Socio-Economic Indicator Domains



4. Projecting Potential Impacts

Scaling SNAP's Neighbourhood Home Retrofit Programs



Measurement Challenges

- 1. Allocating resources for delivery vs. tracking
 - Primary vs. secondary objectives
 - Likely timing and scale of impact
 - Quantitative vs. qualitative

2. Data collection

- What we don't track (e.g. spillover to non-participants)
- DIYers don't always show up in program records
- Survey "fatigue"

3. Evaluation

- Benchmarking data availability, cost of additional data collection, willingness to share program info
- Trends can be misleading annual outputs proportional to resource inputs, other influences

Concluding Thoughts

- 1. Mobilization takes time Commit to multi-year timeframes; invest where long term presence makes sense; seek acceleration strategies.
- 2. Multi-objective co-benefits Environment and energy projects deliver social impacts; use a full scope of indicators to track these co-benefits.
- 3. Complex systems Use multiple lines of evidence to overcome "noise"
- 4. Neighbourhood context Respect different neighbourhoods warrant different approaches
- 5. Collaborate! Academics can complement project tracking inform measurement frameworks, benchmarking data, broader and longer term tracking and evaluation.

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