

From: "Mochrie, Paul" <Paul.Mochrie@vancouver.ca>

To: "[Direct to Mayor and Council - DL](#)"

Date: 11/25/2024 12:29:06 PM

Subject: Slides from Staff Presentations – Briefing for Consular Corps and International Partners

Attachments: 2024-11-20 Luncheon - Housing.pdf

CMO - Presentation (Consular Corps) - DTES Safety (2024-11-20) - FINAL.pdf

2024-05-10 Consular Corps Luncheon - Vibrant Vancouver.pdf

Dear Mayor and Council,

As a follow-up to the recent luncheon with the Consular Corps and international partners, I am pleased to share the slides from the staff presentations for your reference. These materials provide an overview of the topics discussed and highlight the key initiatives and priorities shared during the event.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please do not hesitate to reach out.

Best,
Paul

Paul Mochrie (he/him)
City Manager
City of Vancouver
paul.mochrie@vancouver.ca



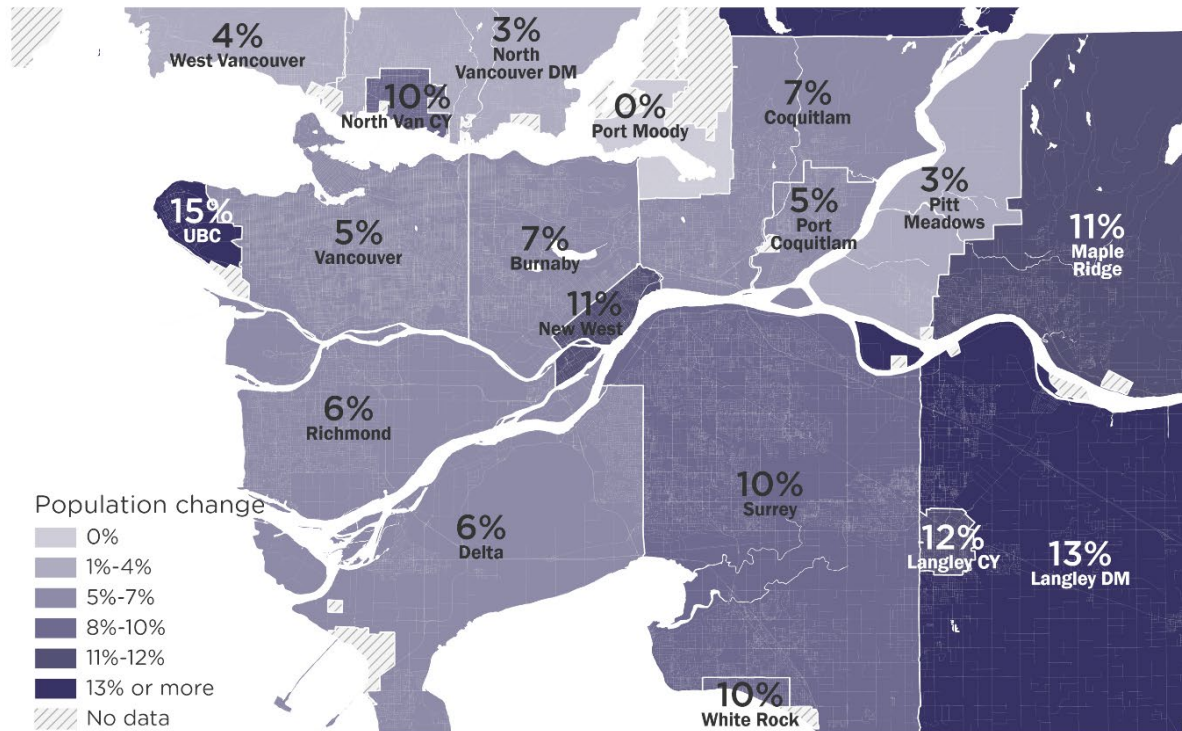
The City of Vancouver acknowledges that it is situated on the unceded traditional territories of the x̱m̱ ḵ y̱ m̱ (Musqueam), S̱ wxwú7mesh (Squamish), and s̱ ilw̱ ta̱ (Tsleil-Waututh) Nations.

Consular Corp Presentation Affordable Housing Initiatives

November 20, 2024

A Growing and Changing Region

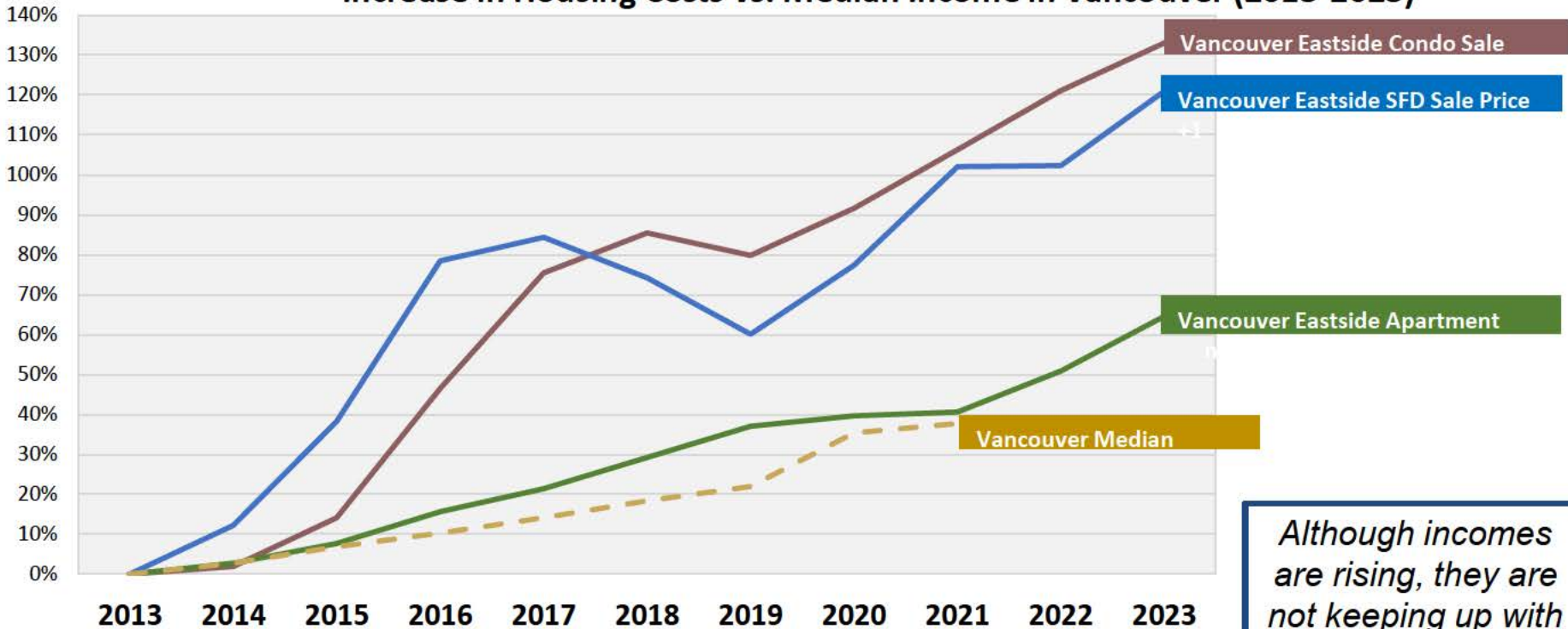
% Change in Population for Metro Vancouver Municipalities, 2016 to 2021*



*Data provided for census subdivisions with at least 5,000 people

Source: Statistics Canada Census 2016 and 2021

Increase in Housing Costs vs. Median Income in Vancouver (2013-2023)



Although incomes are rising, they are not keeping up with housing costs

*2021 income of families and individual persons. 2020 incomes skewed by COVID-related government benefits.
 Source: Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver (October 2023 benchmark prices), CMHC 2023 Rental Market Report, T1FF table F-19

Housing Vancouver

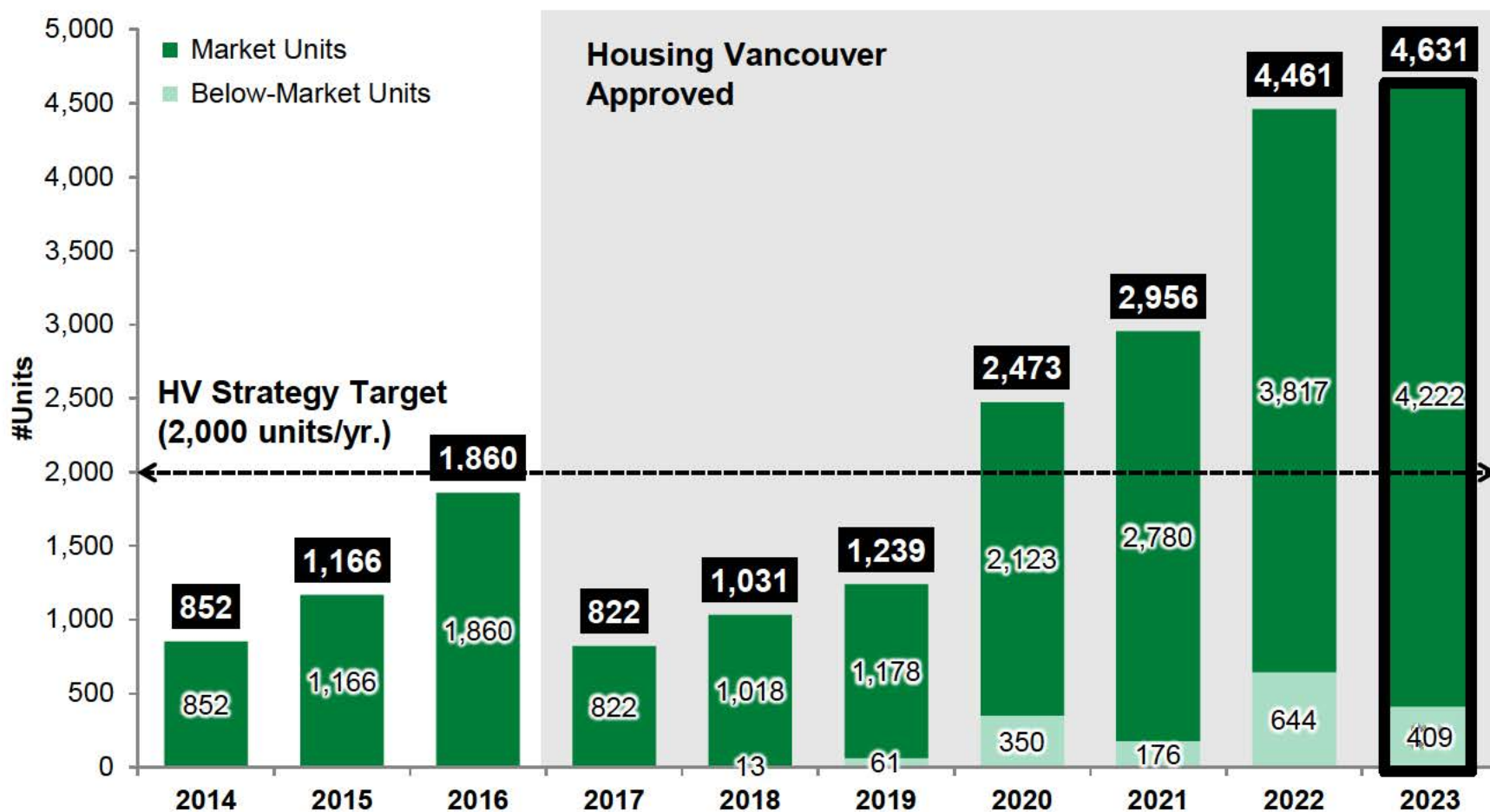
- **Housing Vancouver Strategy Priorities:**
 - Shift toward rental and non-market housing
 - Protect and retain the existing rental stock
 - Support marginalized residents

Goal: Shift new housing toward the “Right Supply” to address a diversity of incomes and building forms.



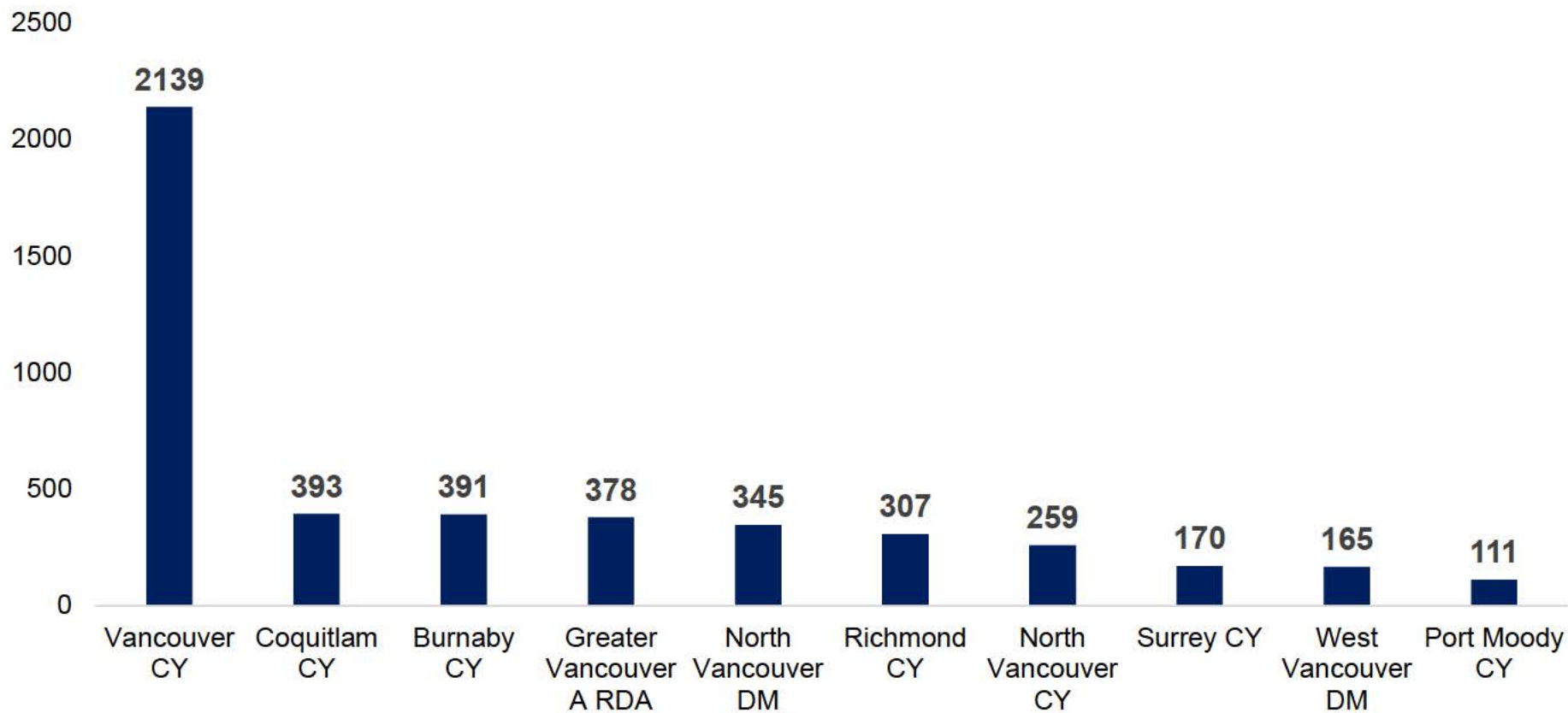
Purpose-Built Market Rental: High approvals sustained

Purpose-Built Rental Approvals By Year (2014-2023)



Purpose-Built Market Rental

Top Ten municipalities in Metro Vancouver by rental starts (January – June 2024)

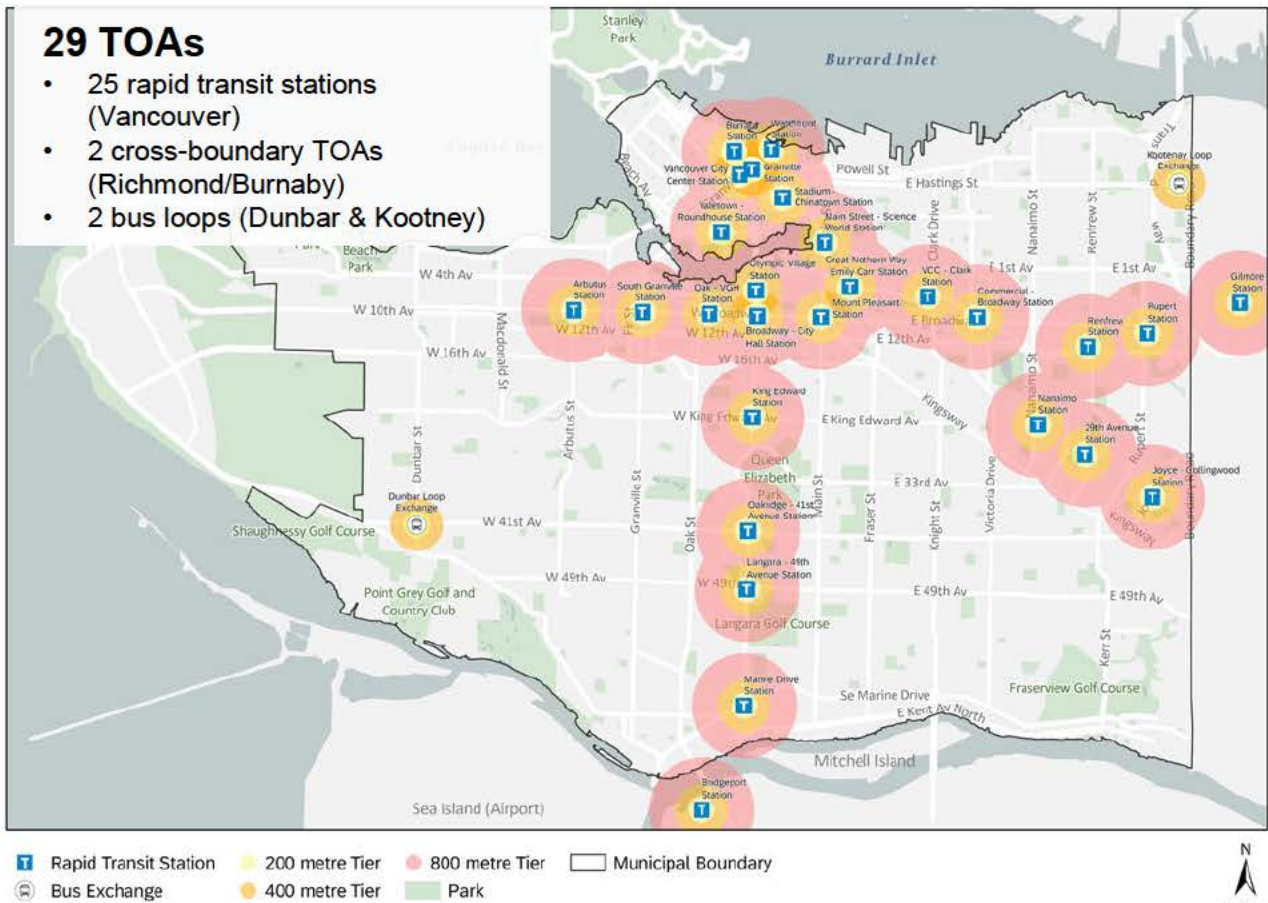


New Initiatives

Provincial Legislative Changes

- Housing Needs Reports and ODPs
- Transit Oriented Areas
- Small Scale Multi-Unit Housing
- Development Finance
- Inclusionary Housing and Density Bonusing

Transit-Oriented Areas - Catchments



N
1:70,000

Vancouver Plan Land Use Direction

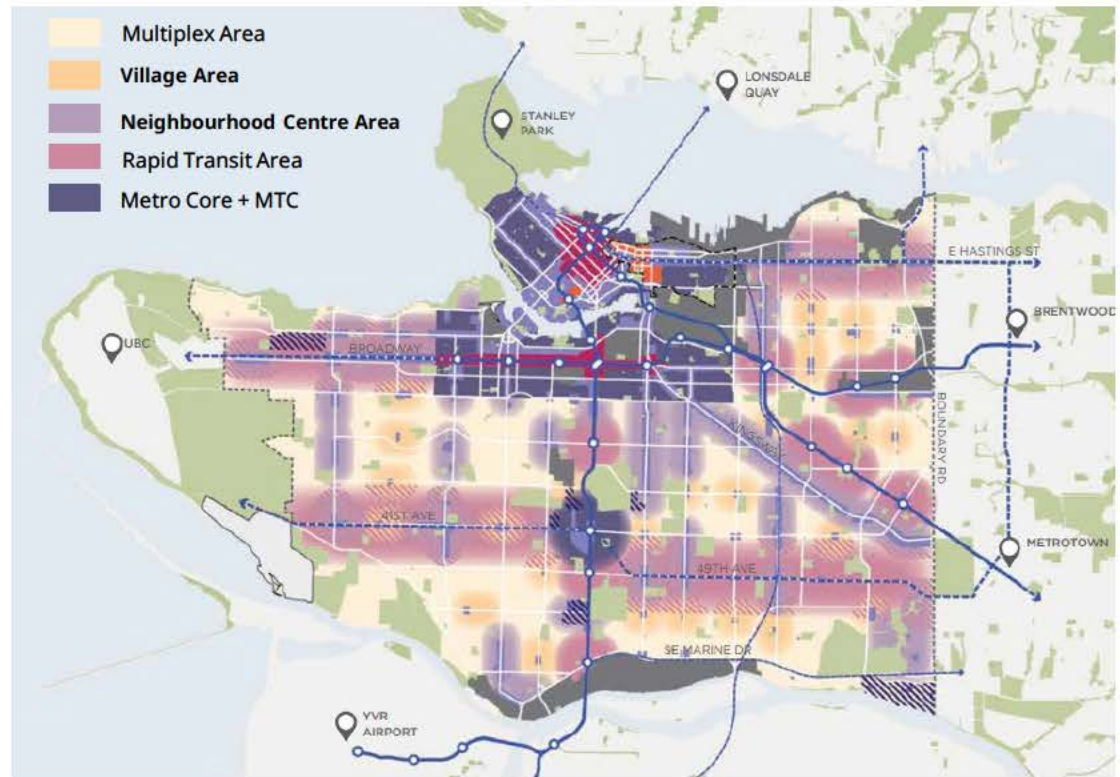
Proposed Changes

Vancouver Plan guides the long-term growth of the city over the next 30 years

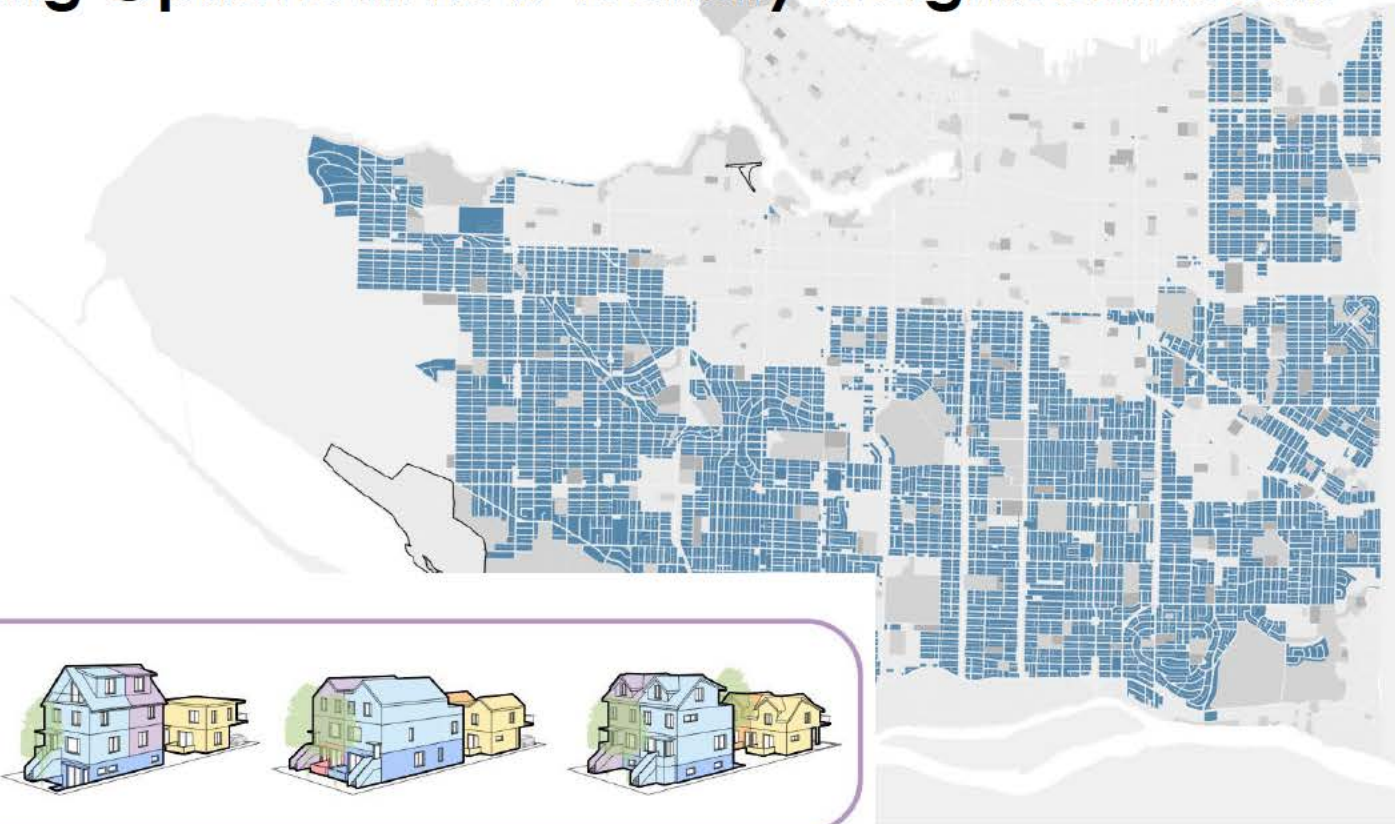
Village Areas* – opportunities to complete neighbourhoods by adding shopping areas and housing choice to lower density areas

Neighbourhood Centre Areas* – opportunities to evolve over time to provide more housing choice and employment opportunities around existing shopping streets and transit corridors

**This initiative focuses on social housing only. Future area planning will address other housing options, commercial uses, and public spaces among other things in the Villages and Neighbourhood Centre areas. The final boundaries of these areas will be determined through those processes.*



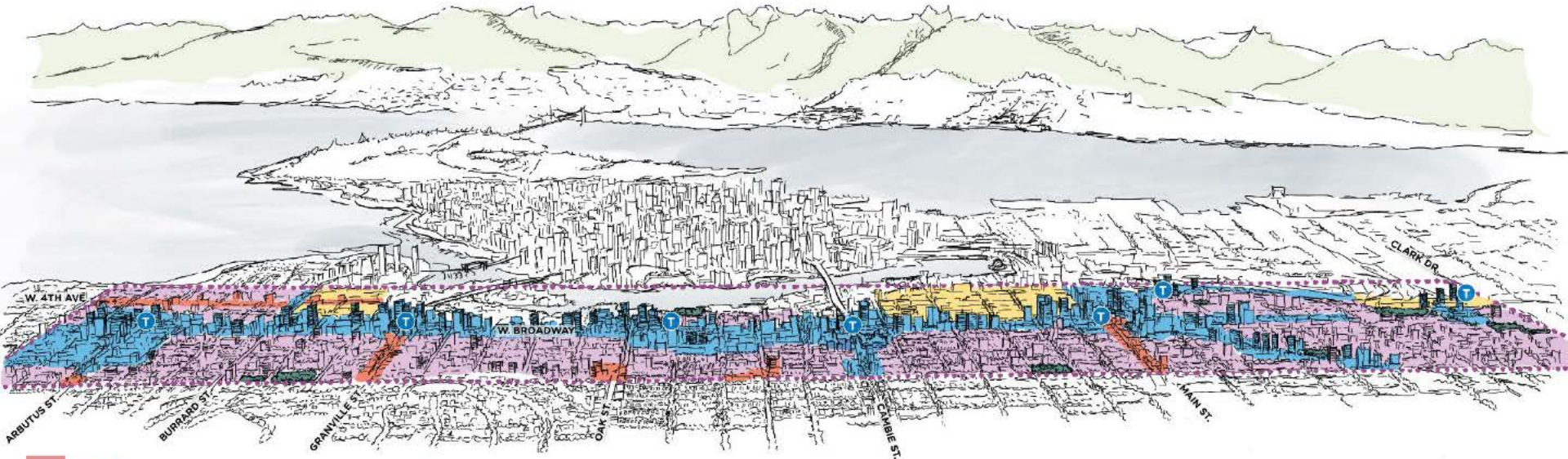
Housing Options in Low-Density Neighbourhoods



Note: Map shows all R1-1 lots; eligibility for multiplex to be confirmed at time of permit application



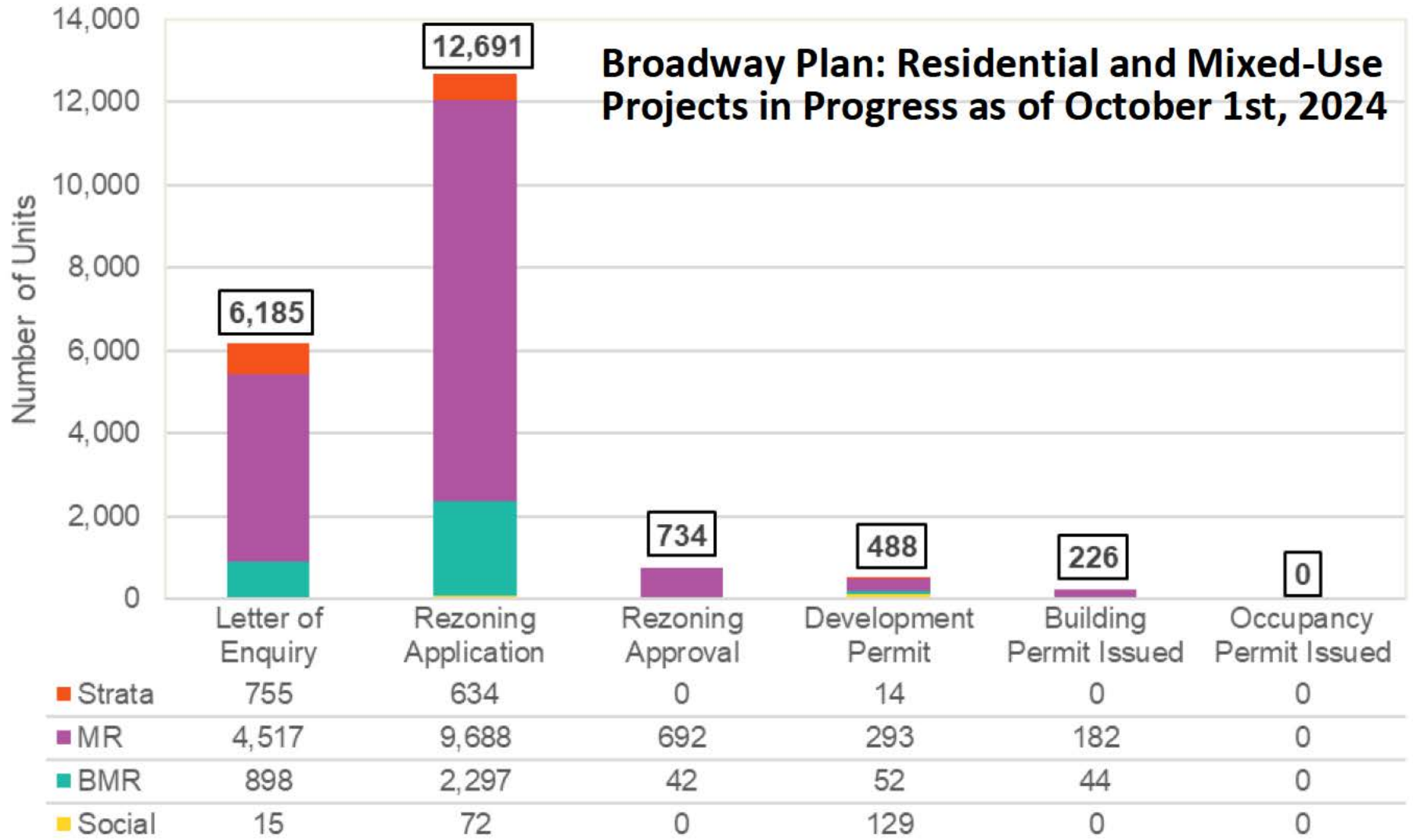
Broadway Plan Implementation



- Villages
- Centres
- Residential areas
- Industrial/employment areas
- Green spaces

Vision:

In 2050 the Broadway Plan neighbourhoods are highly walkable, vibrant, inclusive and distinctive places to live, work, play and learn, connected to the region by the Broadway Subway.





Vancouver Housing Development Office

3 Portfolios... Lots of Potential

Capital Fund

Mandate: hold land and facilities for civic uses to deliver Council, Board & community priorities

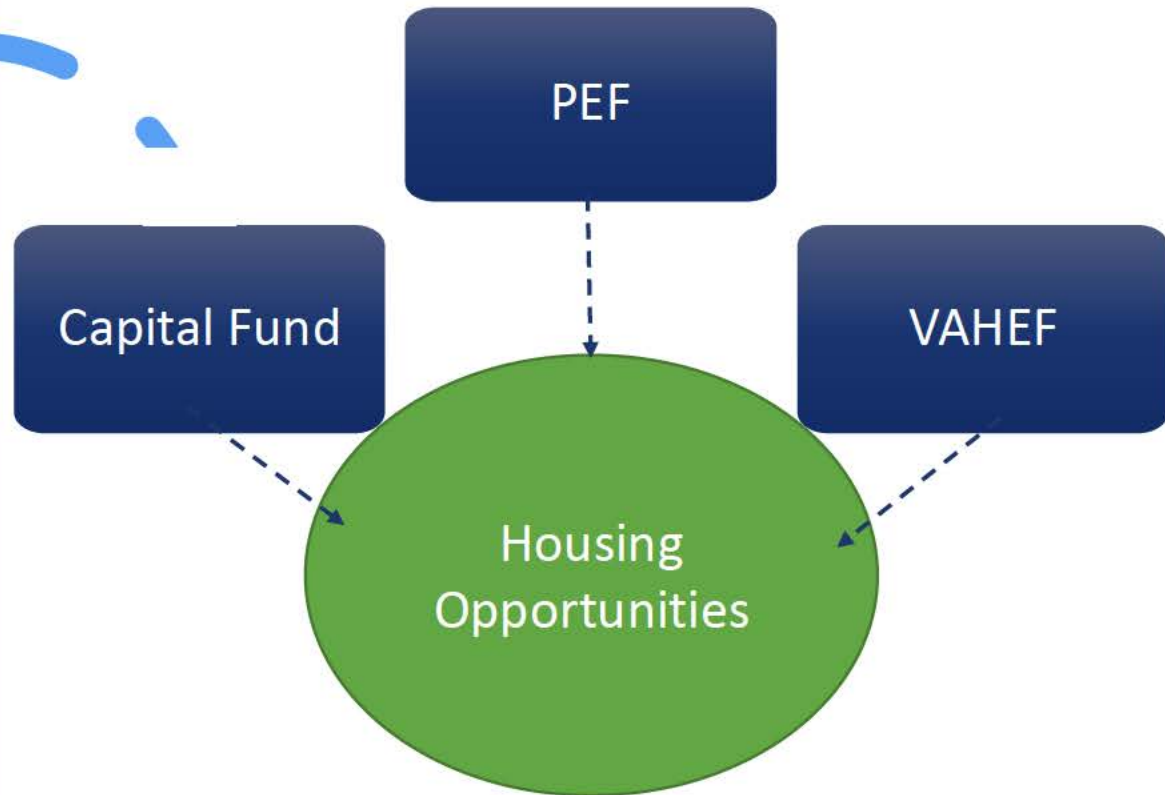
PEF

Mandate: hold land and facilities for non-civic uses, to preserve real value of fund and generate reasonable returns to the City

VAHEF

Mandate: Hold land and facilities to preserve and grow affordable housing

3 Portfolios...
Lots of
Potential



A combined portfolio value of \$28B

How VHDO can increase housing supply & returns



Rezone major sites, prioritizing mixed-use residential development

Increase land value
Increase development flexibility



Partnerships

50/50 Joint Ventures
Rezone, "Shop" Shovel Ready Projects
Senior Government funding/financing
Long-Term Land Leases



Air space parcels, land assemblies and infills

Stacked uses & tenures
Creative use of land assets



Investment

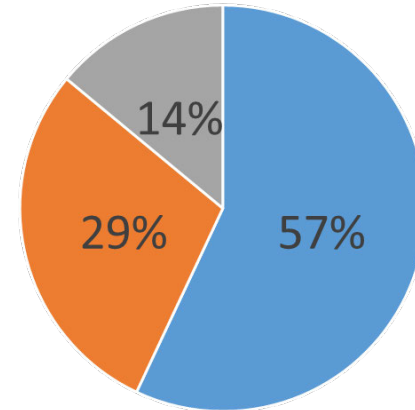
Acquisition of land, market rental properties within PEF portfolio
Capital grants through VAHEF

Delivering Affordability

VAHEF Portfolio

230 City owned sites with 13,000 homes
1,350 homes under construction
2,075 homes under development
2,500 homes in pre-development planning
\$3.6 Billion in construction financing

\$1.7 Billion in land value



■ HILs ■ LEM ■ Shelter

**VAHEF Portfolio
Affordability**

Summary

1. City continues to face significant challenges with housing affordability
2. Overall development approvals remain strong despite economic constraints affecting ownership approvals
3. Many new initiatives aimed at increasing the overall supply of new homes
4. Action required from all levels of government to ensure homes get built
5. Achieving deeper levels of affordability remains a challenge in the current economic environment





Community Safety and Wellbeing in Vancouver's Downtown Eastside

Presented to: Consular Corps

Presented on: 2024-Nov-20

Presented by: Sandra Singh | Deputy City Manager



The City of Vancouver acknowledges the unceded and ancestral territories of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliłwətał (Tsleil-Waututh). We recognize they have been stewards of these lands since time immemorial, and their unique relations, title and rights in these territories remain intact.



Contents

1. About the Downtown Eastside (DTES)
2. Community Safety and Wellbeing: Context
3. DTES Activities, Partnerships and Advocacy



DOWNTOWN EASTSIDE



About the Downtown Eastside (DTES)

Source: Downtown Eastside Plan (City of Vancouver)

1. DTES: Distinct, Diverse and Dynamic Neighbourhoods
2. A Closer Look: Gastown
 - Chinatown
 - Downtown Eastside Oppenheimer District (DEOD)
 - Strathcona
 - Hastings Street

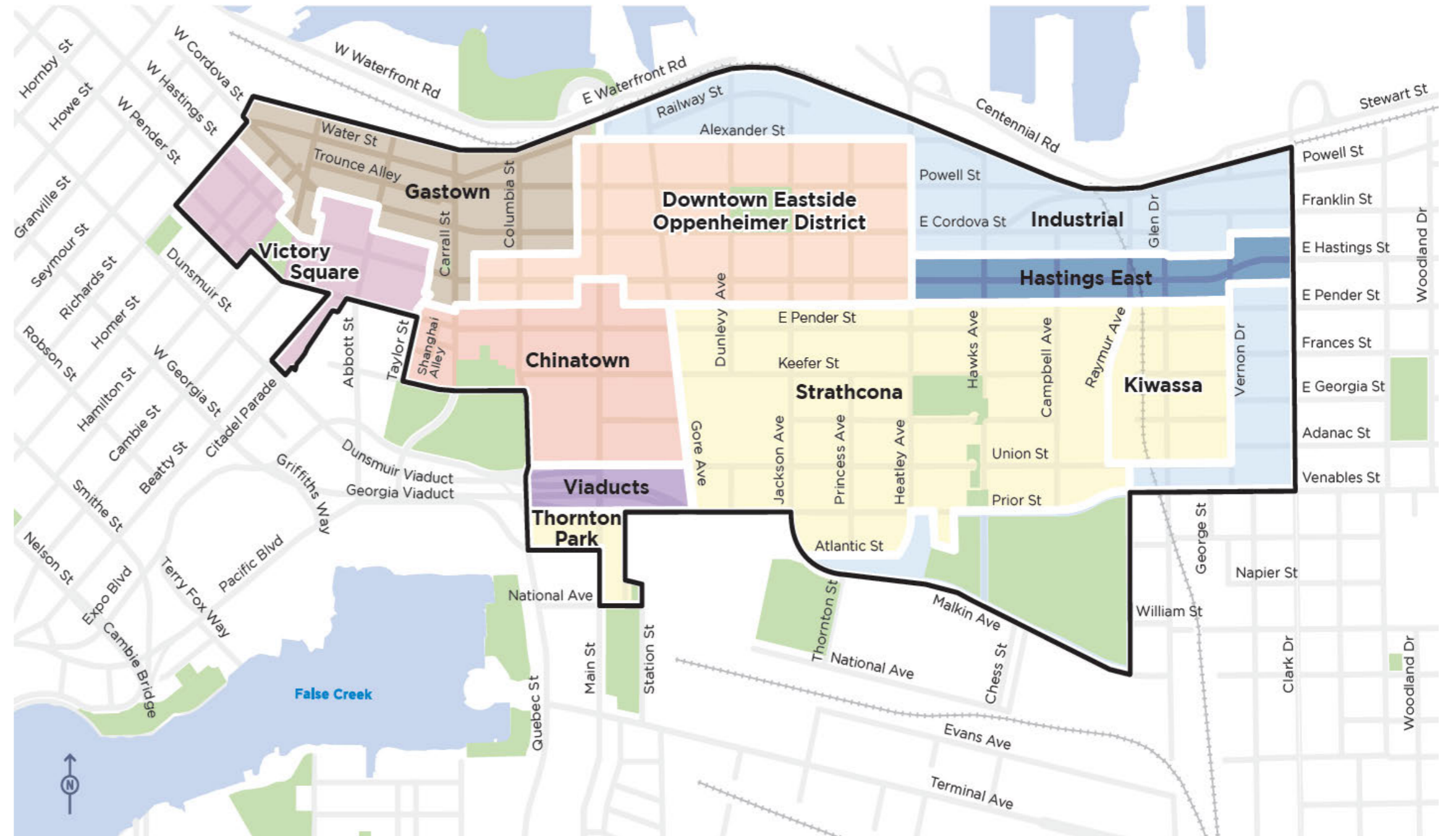
DTES: Distinct, Diverse and Dynamic Neighbourhoods

The DTES has **many distinct neighbourhoods and sub-areas**, most of which contain a variety of mixed-uses, with residential, commercial and services uses.

Each neighbourhood has a distinct personality which has developed over time, which together create the diverse and dynamic identity of the broader DTES area.

While the DTES is rich with historic buildings and places, **one of the key community assets is the people**, with many having deep roots in the area.

Each community's **sense of place** can often be linked to significant historical events, spiritual connections to previous generations, diverse faiths, access to resources, the physical environment and built form.



A Closer Look at DTES Neighbourhoods

Gastown

is Vancouver's first municipal neighbourhood and has long been recognized for its historic value and rich architectural character. In 2009, it was designated as a National Historic Site.

Predominantly defined by Water Street and Maple Tree Square, Gastown has significant public realm areas including the Carrall Street Greenway, the former Canadian Pacific Railway right-of-way, and Blood Alley Square.

An important tourist destination and retail/service area, Gastown has attracted significant investment and redevelopment in recent years, which is expected to continue.



A Closer Look at DTES Neighbourhoods

Chinatown

is one of the last remaining, large historic Chinatowns in North America with a section formally recognized as a National Historic Site of Canada in 2011.

It is an important cultural and tourist destination, and has long-served as a market district for specialty Asian goods and services.

The Chinatown area includes several prominent retail and service streets, such as Pender Street, as well as numerous secondary streets that access other adjacent areas.

Public spaces are defined by larger public and private parks and open space, such as the Dr. Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden, as well as the fine-grained pattern of streets, lanes, breezeways and courtyards.



A Closer Look at DTES Neighbourhoods

Downtown Eastside Oppenheimer District (DEOD)

is a central neighbourhood of the DTES and is the heart of the low-income community.

With its origins dating back to pre-settler history as the site of seasonal trading camps of the Coast Salish Indigenous communities, the area has been home to numerous immigrant groups over the past 120 years.

One of its most notable early associations is with the Japanese-Canadian community. It also has long-standing linkages to industry and the labour movement.



Source: [Sumo](#) | Photo Credit [Eric Ito](#) | [Powell Street Festival Society](#) | [Flickr](#)

A Closer Look at DTES Neighbourhoods

Strathcona

is a primarily residential neighbourhood that forms a significant portion of the DTES, with Kiwassa being a smaller sub-area within Strathcona.

It is a diverse neighbourhood with a mix of residential homes, including single family, co-ops, apartments, and several medium density social housing developments.

Some areas of Strathcona also include light industrial uses, wholesaling and commercial activities.



A Closer Look at DTES Neighbourhoods

Hastings Street

is the principal street of the DTES, crossing most neighbourhoods and serving as a significant regional transportation route.

This street has always had different character areas along its stretch, and today it still embodies different roles as it passes through different neighbourhoods.

In certain sections, it was once a historic “great street”, a vibrant commercial and retail function, with high pedestrian volumes and numerous small businesses serving local residents.

Today, certain sections serve as a living room for people living in single room occupancy hotels (SROs). For these DTES residents, Hastings Street is a place to meet friends, get support, access services and feel like they belong.



⚠️ Current Situation

- “Living Room” for many people living in substandard housing or who are without housing
- Active **unpermitted street-vending** scene
- **Regional draw** – people come to this area from across the city and the Metro Vancouver region
- Epicentre of the **overdose and homelessness crises** in the city, region and province



Community Safety and Wellbeing Context

1. Urban Safety is a Global Concern
2. Two Dimensions of Safety and Security
3. The City's Frame for Community Safety
4. Complexities and Considerations
5. Upstream: Regional Impacts

Urban Safety is a Global Concern

Source: [US Agency for International Development \(2020\)](#)

“Globally, cities are grappling with public security challenges such as street violence, gang violence, and political violence that undermine citizens’ well-being.”

“Additionally, **cities’ economic development prospects suffer when public safety is lacking**. In extreme cases, the breakdown of urban public safety can drive cities to fragility, as insecurity erodes public trust in governance systems.

Drivers of urban insecurity such as economic inequality, social and spatial exclusion, and ineffective policing are interconnected. City governments will need integrated solutions to respond to the challenge effectively.

The experience of cities around the world shows that violence in urban areas can stem from:

- **lack of social cohesion**
- **poor design of urban spaces**
- **ineffective justice systems**
- **inadequate service delivery, and**
- **lack of consideration of safety needs of women and children in urban planning.**

Security policies that improve law enforcement are necessary but insufficient to address the challenges. **Long-term change also requires interventions targeting the socio-economic and political drivers of urban violence.”**

Two Dimensions of Safety and Security: Actual and Perceived

Source: [United Nations system-wide guidelines on safer cities and human settlements \(2012\)](#)

“The actual dimension refers to the risk of becoming a victim

The **perceived dimension** refers to people’s perception of insecurity through the lens of fear and anxiety.”

“In many cases, **urban dynamics and characteristics have an influence on whether a city has high levels of crime and violence.** Spatial, social and economic fragmentation and exclusion feed insecurity and vice versa. In particular,

- **segregation**
- **economic inequality**
- **gender inequality and**
- **loss of positive social cohesion**

have been shown to be primary drivers of higher rates of crime and violence.

This is manifest in the creation of slums and gated communities, exploitation of the poor in unstable and informal employment, and the marginalization of particular groups. **Crime and violence** impose a huge tax on cities and human settlements and are a drain on quality of life.

Economic costs range from the loss of investments and the subsequent loss of jobs, the abandonment of certain neighbourhoods, the explicit cost of private security and “hardening” to protect staff and assets that leads to the development of an “architecture of fear”, and the stigmatization of the urban poor, who are particularly vulnerable in unsafe cities and human settlements.

In this context, promoting sustainable urban development works to improve the conditions for creating safety and security. Likewise, **enhancing safety and security enables the realization of sustainable urban development.**”

Vancouver Police Department (VPD): 2024 Citywide Update

▪ Violent Crime	- 7%	▪ Property Crime	- 11%
▪ Unprovoked Stranger Attacks	- 55% (Since 2021)	▪ B&Es	- 28%
▪ Serious Assaults	- 18%	▪ Theft of Vehicles	- 19%
▪ Bear Spray Incidents	- 17%	▪ Theft from Vehicles	- 19%
▪ Common Assaults	- 2%	▪ Arsons	- 34%
▪ Sexual Offences	- 8%	▪ Violent Crime Severity Index (Violent CSI)	- 2.8% (2022-2023)

The City's Frame for Community Safety in the DTES

Four Domains of Work

1 Safe Streets and Spaces

Working with partners to increase actual and perceived public safety in Vancouver's streets and spaces.

2 Crime Prevention and Response

Contributing to reducing local crime and supporting initiatives that address gangs and violence, exploitation of vulnerable populations, gender-based violence, and racism.

3 Positive Community Activation

Helping residents, businesses, and visitors feel connected and engaged in a dynamic and exciting public realm.

4 Resilient & Supported Communities

Working with partners and advocating to senior government to both support acute needs and address upstream causes of vulnerability that place people at greater risk of marginalization and harm.

There are critical links across the domains.

Initiatives to increase community safety and wellbeing under these themes can be interdependent and mutually reinforcing

The City's Toolbox

Regulate Partner Advocate

As local government, the City of Vancouver is the lowest level of government, with the least funding, and limited policy levers. The City can regulate, can be a partner, and can advocate to senior levels of government.

Key Approaches

Community Engagement

Involving residents and organizations in safety initiatives, fostering community cohesion, and encouraging civic participation are crucial for building trust, safety, and resilience.

Partnerships and Collaboration

Working with senior government, law enforcement, non-profits, and other stakeholders to implement and sustain safety initiatives.

Impact Continuum

Work with partners on identifying and addressing acute safety needs while also working to address upstream drivers of safety and wellbeing.

Complexities and Considerations



Vancouver is a Regional Hub

Vancouver is the Province's largest city and is the central city in a region of smaller municipalities. Also, Vancouver is a port city.

This means the city draws activity and people from across the region and province: positive pro-social activities, as well as people with more complex needs looking for support that they currently find in their home communities, and challenging, at times anti-social activities.

There are no equalization payments to account for the impact of drawing people and activities from across the region.



City of Vancouver's Jurisdiction

The drivers of and levers to address homelessness and MHSU crisis are all beyond municipal jurisdiction.

Homelessness services, poverty, social services, affordable housing, health care, and the justice system are all within the jurisdiction of senior government – the Provinces or Federal Government.

City's responsibilities include land use planning and regulation, public realm management, community services, regulating business and activities, public safety.



Homelessness, Mental Health and Substance Use

It is important that homelessness and poor mental health – including substance addiction – are not equated with criminality.

Individuals living with serious mental health conditions are 23x more likely to be a victim of crime.

Individuals who are homeless are 19x more likely to be a victim of crime.

These risks reinforce and intensify the accumulating and compounding impacts of remaining unsupported over a long period of time.



Impacts of Historic Colonial Policies

People of Indigenous ancestry are over-represented in the province's population of people experiencing homelessness and those who are impacted by the overdose crisis.

This is a direct outcome of historic government policy and programs such as the Indian Residential School System, the Sixties Scoop, deep poverty on and under-resourcing of First Nations communities, and other expressions of systemic racism experienced by Indigenous communities.

UPSTREAM Disproportionate Regional Homelessness

When evenly distributing Metro Vancouver population, COV has an over-representation of existing services and supportive housing

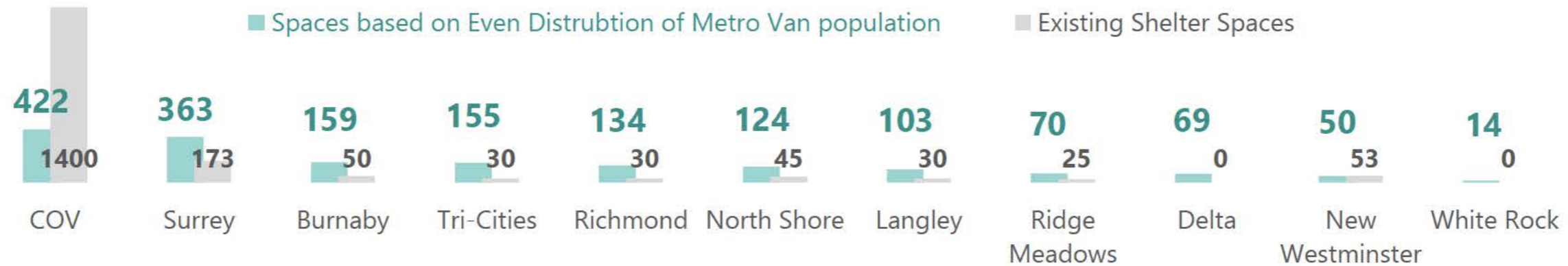
SHELTER SPACES

COV

Even Distribution: 422

Existing spaces: 1400

OVER-REP = 1000



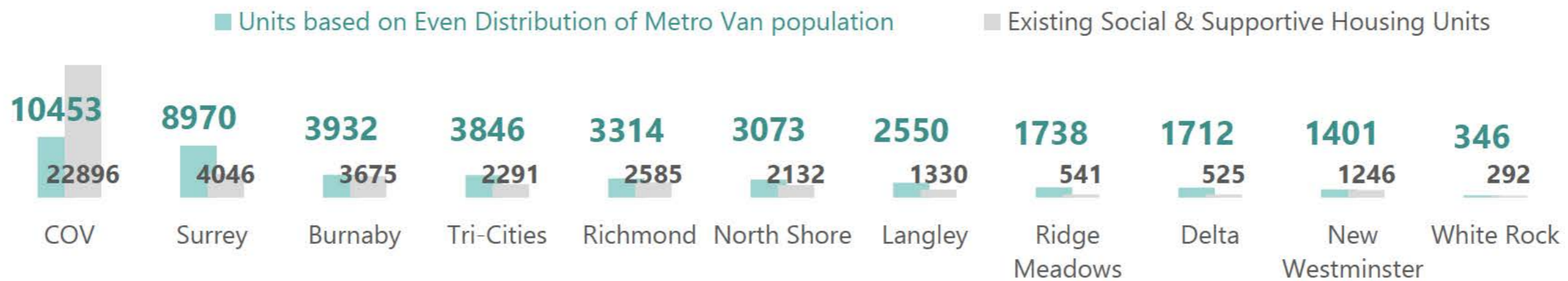
SOCIAL & SUPPORTIVE HOUSING UNITS

COV

Even Distribution: 10,453

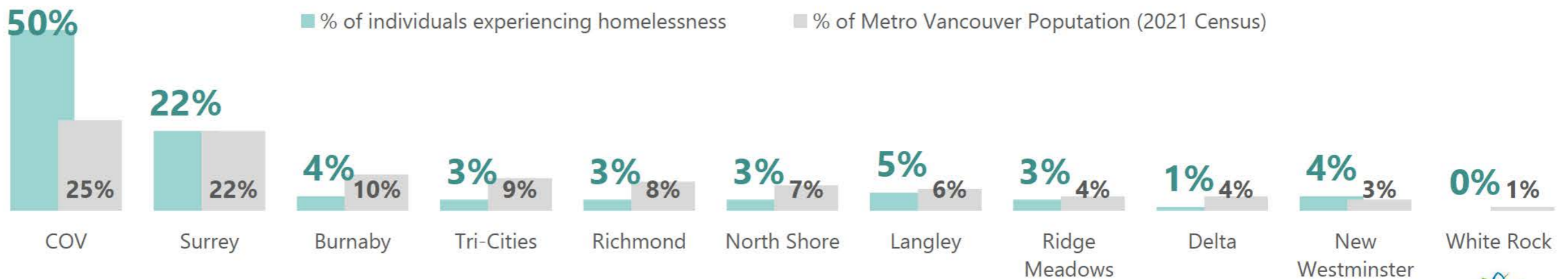
Existing Units: 22,896

OVER-REP = 12,000



⚠ Lack of homelessness services and supportive housing across the region draws people to COV, resulting in an **over-representation of people experiencing homelessness relative to the City's share of regional population.**

COV has **50%** of the region's homeless population but only **25%** of the Metro Vancouver population



UPSTREAM Insufficient and Uneven Access to MHSU Services

Municipality	MHSU Services TOTAL	Overdoses Prevention Services (OPS)	Recovery Centres	Detox Centres	2023 Estimated Population	2023 Overdose Deaths	2023 Overdose Deaths/100k population
Delta	0	0	0	0	123k	23	19
Mission	1	0	1	0	51k	33	65
Burnaby	2	0	1	1	284k	51	18
North Shore	2	0	2	0	222k	31	14
Richmond	2	0	2	0	235k	27	11
Ridge Meadows	2	1	1	0	124k	53	43
Langley	3	1	1	1	188k	47	25
New Westminister	3	1	1	1	88k	38	43
Tri-Cities	3	1	1	1	275k	47	17
Abbotsford	4	2	1	1	167k	91	54
Chilliwack	6	3	2	1	115k	60	52
Surrey/White Rock *	11	7	2	2	678k	242	36
Vancouver	19	14	4	1	775k	652	86
Region Total	58	30	19	9	3.3M**	1,395***	42

* Surrey/White Rock combined based on Local Health Area boundaries

** 2023 Estimated Population from [BC Stats](#) utilized to benchmark against 2023 Overdose deaths

*** Overdose Deaths Data from [BC Coroners Service](#)

Some communities across the region offer few or no harm reduction services

COV SITUATION

- ➔ The DTES is the epicentre of the region's MHSU crisis
- ➔ Working extensively with Vancouver Coastal Health to support harm reduction services across inner city neighbourhoods
- ➔ Sought and implemented senior government funding
- ➔ Approved \$8M in 2023 to support VCH MHSU services
- ➔ VPD recognizes MHSU is a health and not a criminal issue
- ➔ Supported Province's work to decriminalize and destigmatize substance use
- ➔ Will support as feasible placement of recovery services by VCH

⚠ Lack or under-delivery of MHSU services across the region means people who need services either go without or travel/migrate to communities with service



DTES Activities, Partnerships and Advocacy

1. Safe Streets and Spaces
 2. Crime Prevention and Response
 3. Resilient and Supported Communities
 4. Positive Community Activation
- Partnership Tables
 - Policy Directions

1 Safe Streets and Spaces



Working with partners to increase actual and perceived public safety in DTES streets and spaces.

Street cleaning and sanitation

- Street cleaning
- Pressure washing
- Grants and contracts to non-profits for micro-cleaning, power washing, feces removal, and outreach.
- Fund graffiti removal, directly and through BIAs

Integrated Response Team

- Provides inter-departmental response (Engineering, Community Services, VPD, Fire Services, Parks Board) to urban issues such as structures in the public realm, encampments, and unpermitted street vending
- Triage and respond, connect to Health, BC Housing, and other public and community partners as needed

Business Improvement Areas & Community Policing Centres

- Fund and liaise regularly with BIAs and CPCs
- Coordinate and host community-led volunteer cleanup events
- City has advocated to the Province to offer financial support to BIA members impacted by property crime

2 Crime Prevention and Response



Contributing to reducing local crime and supporting initiatives that address gangs and violence, exploitation of vulnerable populations, gender-based violence, and racism.

Policing and law enforcement

- Vancouver Police Department
- Vancouver Fire and Rescue Services
- 29% of City's 2024 expenditures budget is Public Safety

Community Policing Centres

- Fund community policing centres through the VPD
- Staff and volunteers create crime prevention programs and initiatives to address local crime and safety concerns in their own neighbourhoods
- DTES: Strathcona, Chinese CPC, Aboriginal Policing Centre; new Gastown Hastings Crossing CPC being established

Crime prevention

- ➔ Grant funding to support implementation of restorative justice to support sustainable community integration and to repair and rebuild relationships and reduce risk of reoffence.
- ➔ Fund Good Night Out: Offers specialized training, and workshops aimed at tackling sexual harassment.
- ➔ Administering federally-funded Youth Violence Prevention Strategy.

Provincial Advocacy

- ➔ Reduce Crown Council charge determination timelines.
- ➔ Bail reform for violent offenders awaiting Court dates so that these offenders are not released back into the community.
- ➔ Provide better tools to deal with repeat offenders.

3 Positive Community Activation



Helping residents, businesses, and visitors feel connected and engaged in a dynamic and exciting public realm.

City Supported Cultural Sites

- Dr Sun Yat-Sen Classical Chinese Garden
- Chinese Canadian Museum
- Chinese Cultural Centre
- Firehall Arts Centre
- Carnegie Centre
- Many DTES-Based cultural organizations (e.g. Chinatown Storytelling Centre, Gallery Gachet)

Pop-up Plazas and Spaces

- Pop-up plazas and parklets to support community uses
- Water Street (Gastown) Pedestrian Zone Pilot
- Exploring a pilot to reactivate a quiet mall in Chinatown
- Blood Alley Square redesign completed
- Chinatown Memorial Square redesign underway

Cultural Programming

- Heart of the City Festival (Co-Host)
- Light-Up Chinatown (Supporter)
- Powell St Festival
- Eastside Arts Crawl
- National Indigenous Peoples Day
- Many more...

Community Economic Development

- Special Enterprise Program
- Off-street vending activations
- Community economic development hub
- DTES and other Capital grants to support NPO with capital improvements

4 Resilient and Supported Communities



Working with partners to both support acute needs and address upstream causes of vulnerability that place people at greater risk of marginalization and harm.

Affordable Housing and Shelter Delivery

- 1,273 supportive housing units and ~3,900 social housing units across 50 sites between 2018-2023
- 469 new shelter spaces between 2000-2024. Current total 1,400 spaces
- Homelessness Services & Outreach
- Advocating to Province for more supportive housing and shelters across the region

Storage, drop-in, food, and hygiene services

- Evelyne Saller Centre
- Partnered with Province to activate an Indigenous led/run hygiene and drop-in centres, with low-cost meal services.
- Partnered with Province to activate a storage facility
- Fund many more services through social grants

Support expanded MHSU Services

- Catalyst funding to Health Region to expand existing and initiate new mental health intervention programming
- Support expansion of recovery services
- Advocate for more services across the region

Community Centres and Services

- Carnegie Centre
- Oppenheimer Park Fieldhouse
- 2 Community Centres
- náca?mat ct Strathcona Library
- DTES Women's Centre
- DTES Neighbourhood House
- Many other community service providers supported by the City

Low Barrier Employment

- Off-street vending: DTES Corner Market
- Microcleaning grants
- Stewardship grants
- Exploring other opportunities, partnerships, and advocacy to senior government

City as Convenor: Tables for Community Safety and Wellbeing

Public Partners Public Realm Strategic Committee

Launching a standing table with senior execs from our public partners (BC Housing, VCH, VPD, Fire, City Depts) to be able to work together to respond to disorder outside of social and health services sites and supportive and/or social housing.

Neighbourhood Liaison Tables

Launching two downtown Neighbourhood Liaison Tables where City and public partners can sit with community stakeholder groups (BIAs, CPCs, Resident Associations) to discuss priority concerns and collaborate on responses. Starting with Downtown South and DTES tables.



Recent Policy Directions related to the DTES



Uplifting Chinatown

Range of directions aimed at improving conditions in Chinatown

- Cleaning and Sanitation
Microcleaning, litter cans, neighbourhood clean-ups; increased washroom access
- Graffiti abatement & Placemaking
Graffiti grants to BIA, free paint for property owners,
- Community Supports
Safe Walk Program; Community Stewards renewal



Uplifting DTES

Range of directions aimed at improving conditions in the DTES

- SRO replacement strategy
- DEOD housing mix considerations
- Social enterprise support, low threshold community employment opportunities, expand social procurement
- Advocacy to the province for a regional approach to homelessness response
- Advocacy regarding income continuum review
- Work underway to be reported back



Proposed Social Housing Initiative

- Proposal: Enable 100% social, supportive and co-op housing projects to be built without a rezoning in all neighbourhoods (i.e. city-initiated rezoning or pre-zoning)
- Proposal under development
- Council: Q2 2025



DTES Plan

- Engaged Community
- Safe Community
- Integrated Health & Social Services
- Accessible Shelter & Housing Options

Housing Legislation

- Mandatory Housing Targets and reporting requirements
- Small-scale, multi-unit housing (SSMUH)
- Transit-Oriented Areas (TOAs) for development



Thank You



Vibrant Vancouver: City Council's Strategic Priorities

Presented at the Consular Corps Luncheon
November 20, 2024

Vibrant Vancouver: City Council's Strategic Priorities

2023 - 2026

Vancouver City Council is working together to build a sustainable city in which everyone can live, work and thrive.



Vancouver City Council is working together to build a sustainable city in which everyone can live, work and thrive.

1.

Vibrant and diverse



We do all we can to ensure Vancouver is a dynamic and vibrant city, with a great range of exciting and engaging amenities and events throughout the city.

Page 48

2.

Housing



We work with senior governments and other partners to address the local housing crisis, with the goal of ensuring that appropriate housing options are available for everyone in Vancouver.

3.

Supporting business



We ensure the City is doing our part to ensure our local economy is robust and resilient, and Vancouver is a place in which businesses can thrive and succeed.

4.

City services and infrastructure



We deliver the high-quality city services and public infrastructure that make Vancouver a healthy, safe, beautiful and enjoyable place for everyone.

5.

Safety and security



We work to provide effective emergency response and emergency planning services that make Vancouver safe and enjoyable for everyone.

6.

Climate emergency



We are responding to the climate emergency through environmental initiatives, greenhouse gas emission reductions, and climate change adaptation measures.

7.

Healthy, inclusive and equitable



We put Vancouverites' physical and mental health front and centre as we make service, infrastructure and policy decisions, and strive to alleviate barriers to residents' well-being and sense of belonging..

8.

Reconciliation




We maintain mutually respectful relationships with and work to support and advance the rights of local Indigenous nations and Urban Indigenous people.

9.


Good government



We responsibly steward the public funds with which we are entrusted, ensure we have an efficient administrative infrastructure, and maintain a high-performing, engaged workforce.



Priority outcomes for
each strategic priority



1. Vibrant and diverse



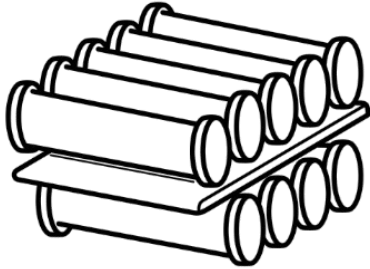
- a. Create vibrant public spaces
- b. Enable largescale sporting, cultural and arts events
- c. Revive Chinatown's vibrancy
- d. Deliver outstanding parks and recreation services



- a. Create the right regulatory framework and processes to support the efficient delivery of housing on private lands
- b. Leverage City-owned property to add substantially more market and non-market housing
- c. Work with the Province and other partners to address the homelessness crisis

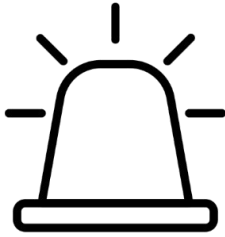


- a. Transform the City's permitting and licensing processes
- b. Do our part to support local business and ensure the business climate is welcoming
- c. Provide support to the local film industry



- a. Water, sewerage and drainage systems are effective, well-maintained, environmentally friendly
- b. Make sure Vancouver's solid waste services are effective, efficient and environmentally friendly
- c. Ensure Vancouver's bridge, road, sidewalk and street lighting infrastructure is effective and well-maintained
- d. Ensure excellent Vancouver's civic facilities

1/21/2025



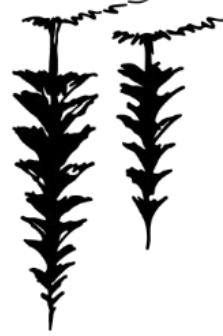
- a. Reduce property and violent crime
- b. Invest in preventative safety and security programs
- c. Invest in preventing fires
- d. Be prepared for largescale emergencies
- e. Enhance the safety of our transportation network

a. Incorporate climate change adaptation measures into our work

b. Make sure our local waters are healthy and clean

c. Reduce Vancouver's GHG emissions from buildings

d. Reduce Vancouver's GHG emissions from transportation

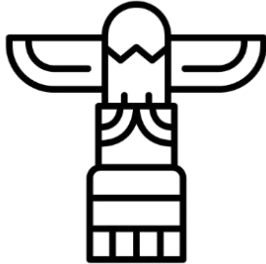


7. Healthy, inclusive and equitable



- a. Work with the Province and other partners to address the mental health and addiction crisis
- b. Ensure Vancouver is a seniors-friendly, accessible city
- c. Do our part to ensure we have sufficient childcare options for Vancouver families
- d. Do our part to ensure Vancouver residents are physically and mentally healthy
- e. Work to ensure Vancouver's cultural communities feel included and respected
- f. Libraries dynamic social/learning hubs across the city

1/21/2025



- a. Advance the City of Vancouver United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) Task Force recommended actions
- b. Support Indigenous land development and stewardship
- c. Provide programs and services to support local Indigenous people



- a. Responsible financial management
- b. A high-performing, engaged workforce
- c. Continuous focus on improving efficiency, effectiveness and customer service
- d. Responsible asset management

End