

# Our Pathway Towards Decarbonization and Climate Resilience

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**NEW BRUNSWICK'S CLIMATE CHANGE  
ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT**

2023-2024



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CHANGE ACTION PLAN PROGRESS REPORT  
2023-2024**

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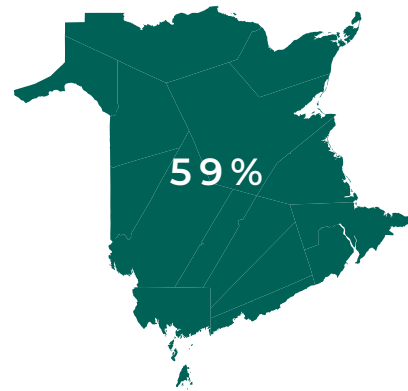
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## New Brunswick GHG Emissions



New Brunswick has reduced emissions by **38%** below 2005 levels.

## Climate Change Adaptation Plans



**59%** New Brunswick municipalities with completed Adaptation Plans covering a portion of their territory.

## Implementation Highlights 2023-2024



**\$47M INVESTED** from the New Brunswick Climate Change Fund in 2023-2024.



A **CLIMATE CHANGE WORKING GROUP** has been established with New Brunswick Indigenous communities and organizations.



An in-depth government **GHG REDUCTION PLAN** was completed, presenting a comprehensive strategy for the province to achieve up to 40% emissions reduction in its buildings and 20% reduction in its fleet by 2030.



A **CLEAN ENERGY STRATEGY** was released that lays out the province's clean energy pathway to achieve its 2035 goals. The strategy also supports our goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050.



The New Brunswick **ANAEROBIC DIGESTER FEASIBILITY STUDIES FUNDING PROGRAM** was launched to support the conversion of farm-based organic waste into renewable energy and provide a concierge service to assist agricultural producers through the feasibility assessment process.



An **ONLINE WEB PORTAL** was launched to enable local governments to report annually on their progress in development and implementation of both greenhouse gas reduction and climate change adaptation plans.





# Introduction

## NEW BRUNSWICK'S CLIMATE CHANGE ACTION PLAN

In September 2022, the provincial government released *Our Pathway Towards Decarbonization and Climate Resilience: New Brunswick's Climate Change Action Plan 2022-2027*. This Action Plan builds on previous efforts to address climate change in New Brunswick, setting a clear course for continued action from 2022-2027. *The Climate Change Act* requires a review of the Action Plan every five years and the release of annual progress reports.

The Action Plan introduces 30 new measurable actions organized under three main pillars:

**Pillar 1 – Government Leadership and Accountability**

**Pillar 2 – Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

**Pillar 3 – Preparing for Climate Change**

Each pillar outlines new commitments from the government and ongoing initiatives. Given the comprehensive scope of the Action Plan, which includes various actions, sub-actions, and target dates, this progress report focuses on updates related to 50 specific actions or sub-actions.

The Action Plan takes a whole-of government approach, with 11 lead departments and agencies responsible for implementing the actions in the plan. The Climate Change Secretariat, within the Department of Environment and Local Government, is mandated with overseeing the government's climate change response in accordance with our legislated targets. The Secretariat collaborates with these departments and agencies to ensure effective implementation of the Action Plan and is also responsible for some key actions.



# Action Plan Implementation

The provincial government maintains accountability through annual progress reports on the implementation of the Action Plan. This document is the second progress report for the Action Plan, reflecting its second year of implementation.

The Secretariat is responsible for tracking and reporting on the overall execution of the Action Plan. An accountability framework has been established to monitor progress and report on the Action Plan's implementation. The Secretariat collaborates closely with lead departments and agencies to support the implementation of project plans for each action, utilizing a dedicated tool to track the progress. Secretariat staff hold monthly meetings with individual departments and agencies to receive updates on their specific action statuses and provide strategic support.

Action statuses are categorized as follows:

**COMPLETE:** Indicates that the objectives have been achieved.

**IN PROGRESS:** Signifies that work has begun and progress is ongoing.

**FUTURE START:** Project planning is finished, but the action is either contingent upon the completion of another action or is scheduled to start later.

This progress report will follow the same structure as the Action Plan, providing updates on the progress of actions and sub-actions within each pillar.





# Action Progress Snapshots



## Pillar 1

### GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Through the planning and implementation of its Action Plan, the provincial government demonstrates leadership and allocates resources to advance its climate priorities, which are vital for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing climate resilience in New Brunswick. The provincial government is committed to maintaining accountability to all New Brunswickers through annual progress reports on the implementation of these actions.

This pillar includes new actions focused on the following priority areas:

- *Education and capacity-building*
- *Collaboration with Indigenous communities*



The table below provides an overview of the actions in Pillar 1, including their implementation status and progress description.

**PILLAR 1:**  
GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

ACTION	DEPT.	STATUS	PROGRESS DESCRIPTION
<b>1.2 EDUCATION AND CAPACITY-BUILDING</b>			
<p>1. Promote climate change literacy and professional development to ensure educational staff in K-12 have the tools to communicate climate change, with the goal of having 10-20 percent of educational staff per facility provided with climate change training by 2027.</p>	EECD	In Progress	<p>This action has been a successful ongoing collaboration between the Department of Education and Early Childhood Development (EECD) in both Francophone and Anglophone sectors. Climate Education Learning Specialists were hired in 2022 to support New Brunswick citizens—especially educators and students. Learning Specialists work with educators and students to reduce their carbon footprints, enhance their capacity for climate action, and raise awareness of adaptation and mitigation efforts within the education system.</p> <p>Learning Specialists worked with both sectors to develop, deliver, and facilitate Climate Education professional learning opportunities for educators and students. By June 2024, 77% of Anglophone and 57% of Francophone K-12 schools had at least 10% of their educational staff trained in Climate Education. Additionally, 121 climate action projects were implemented in Francophone schools, while 54 student-oriented projects were launched in Anglophone schools.</p> <p>In addition to increased professional learning for educators and students, Learning Specialists from both sectors planned and hosted two provincial Climate Symposiums. EECD worked with many partners, including ParksNB and First Nations knowledge keepers, to ensure participants were engaged in workshops that focused on outdoor learning, fostering a deeper connection to the land.</p>
<b>1.3 - COLLABORATION WITH INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES</b>			
<p>2. Establish a working group with Indigenous communities and organizations by 2024 to identify climate change priority areas and facilitate information sharing.</p>	ELG	In Progress	<p>A Climate Change Working Group has been established with Indigenous communities and organizations with the goal of strengthening relationships and collaboration between the Government of New Brunswick and First Nations communities in New Brunswick on climate change. Three meetings were held in 2024. The first meeting in April was to introduce the members. Meetings in May and September focused on jointly establishing the terms of reference and setting a regular meeting schedule. These meetings also included presentations from a First Nation community representative, as well as a Climate Change Secretariat representative, in support of information sharing. Meetings with the Climate Change Working Group will continue to be held quarterly, with membership open to interested participants from the Government of New Brunswick, First Nations communities, and Indigenous organizations.</p>

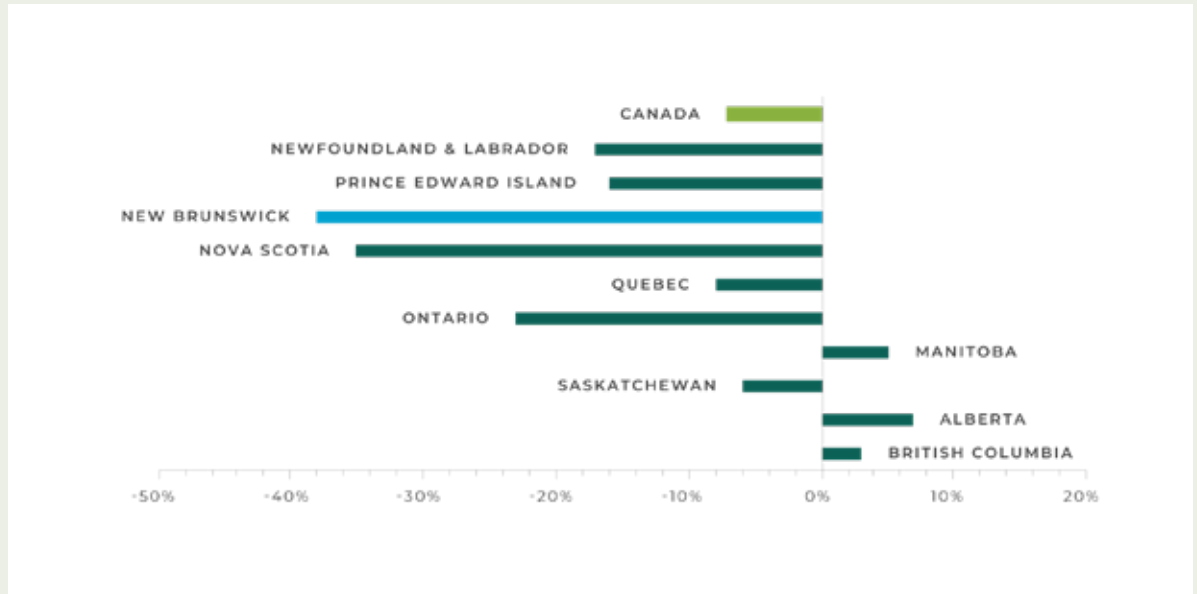


## Pillar 2

### REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS

This pillar is designed to address greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions following a hierarchy of actions, first by **avoiding** the creation of GHG emissions through measures such as energy conservation; second by **reducing** GHG emissions through measures such as energy efficiency; and lastly by **removing** GHGs through technologies or nature that capture and store carbon. New Brunswick is making notable progress in reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. However, the incremental GHG reduction actions outlined in the Action Plan are crucial for achieving the province's 2030 targets. As a national leader in GHG reductions, New Brunswick has successfully decreased emissions by 38% since 2005, according to the latest figures (Figure 1).

## Figure 1. GHG Reductions Since 2005

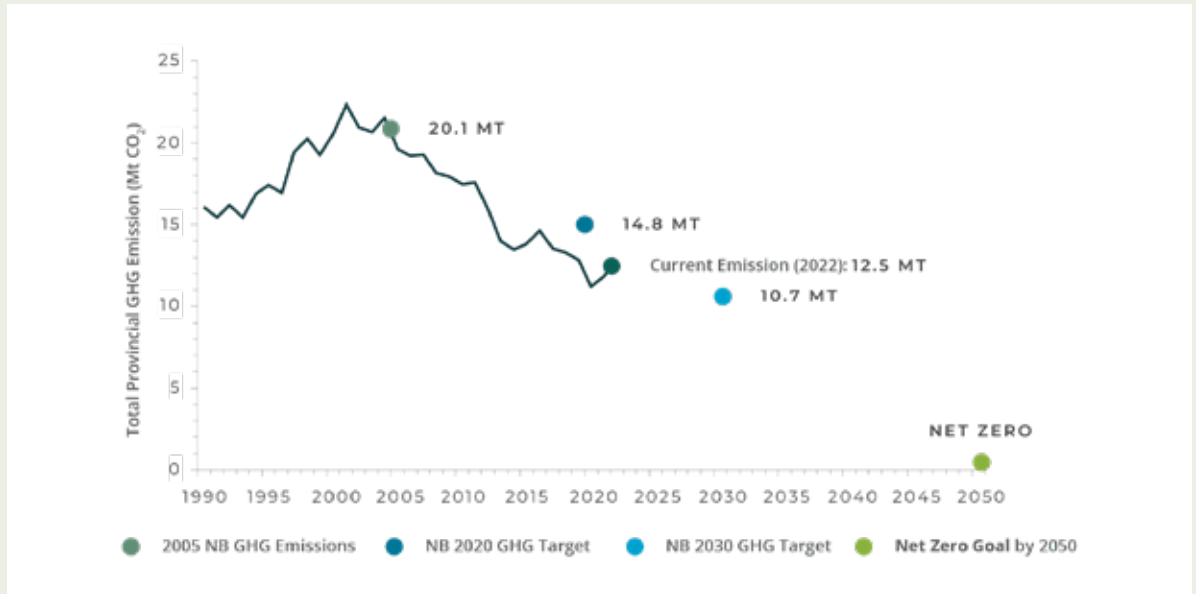


Source: Canada's 2024 National Inventory Report

The provincial GHG targets are established in the *Climate Change Act* for the years 2020, 2030, and 2050. New Brunswick successfully reduced its GHG emissions below the 2020 target of 14.8 megatonnes (Mt) (Figure 2). With the new initiatives outlined in the 2022 Action Plan, the province is on track to meet its 2030 target of 10.7 Mt. The province has also committed to achieving net-zero GHG emissions by 2050, aligning with Canada and other global jurisdictions. Current data from Environment and Climate Change Canada, which is available on [New Brunswick's Climate Change GHG Emissions Dashboard](#), shows New Brunswick's emissions at 12.5 Mt based on 2022 statistics. Figure 2 represents New Brunswick's GHG emissions and GHG targets.

It is important to note that the COVID-19 pandemic impacted New Brunswick's GHG emissions in 2020. For instance, due to the pandemic, there were fewer vehicles on the road and minimal air travel, which meant lower fuel consumption, leading to a large emission reduction for the transportation sector. Additionally, there was lower industrial activity as some sectors slowed or paused operations, reducing emissions temporarily, and offices, schools, and businesses were closed or operating at reduced capacity, which lead to a significant emission reduction for the building sector.

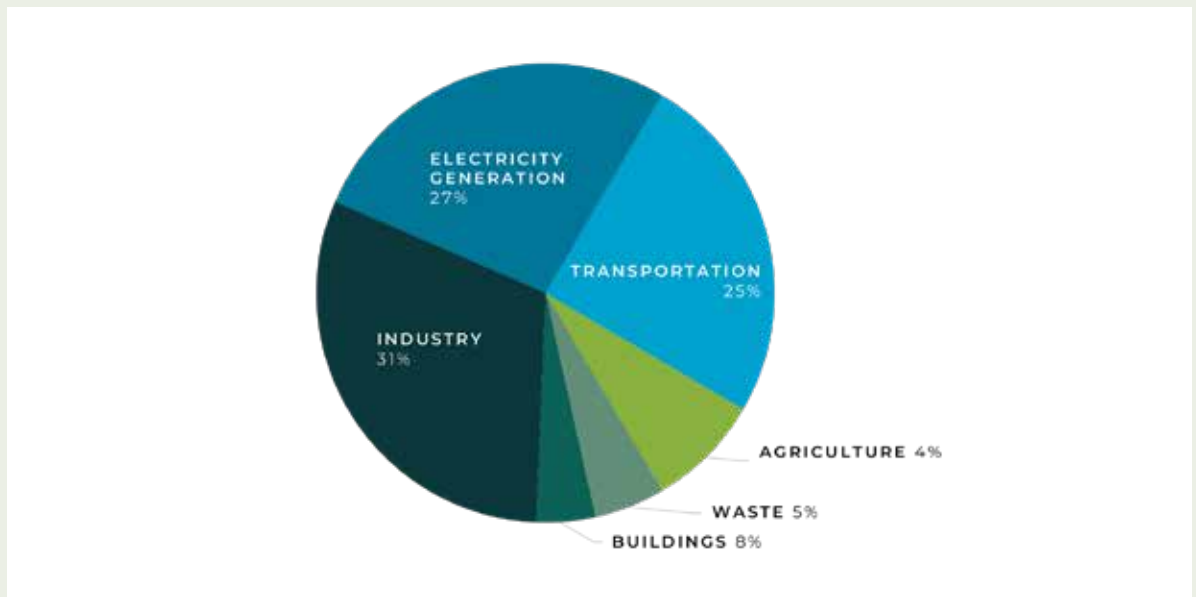
**Figure 2. NB GHG Emissions and GHG Targets**



*Source: Canada's 2024 National Inventory Report*

Figure 3 illustrates the distribution of GHG emissions among economic sectors in New Brunswick, with industry, electricity generation, and transportation identified as the largest contributors to New Brunswick's GHG emissions.

**Figure 3. Current NB GHG Emissions by sector (2022 data)**



*Source: Canada's 2024 National Inventory Report*

The initiatives in this pillar will not only continue to drive down GHG emissions but also position the province to capitalize on new opportunities related to decarbonization. This pillar encompasses new actions across several priority areas, including:

- *GHG emission reduction targets*
- *Transforming how people and goods move around the province*
- *Powering the province with clean and renewable energy*
- *Making buildings more energy efficient*
- *Reducing waste and turning it into a renewable resource*
- *Supporting climate-smart agriculture, aquaculture, and fisheries*
- *Recognizing the importance of our natural carbon sinks*
- *Greening government*
- *Building low-carbon communities*
- *Growing economic opportunities in the low-carbon economy*



The table below provides an overview of the actions in Pillar 2, including their implementation status and progress description.

**PILLAR 2:**  
REDUCING GHG EMISSIONS

ACTION	DEPT.	STATUS	PROGRESS DESCRIPTION
<b>2.1 GHG EMISSION REDUCTION TARGETS</b>			
<p>3. Commit to reach net-zero GHG emissions by 2050 and develop, in consultation with a newly established Expert Advisory Body, a Net-Zero Blueprint by 2025.</p>	ELG	In Progress	<p>The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) continues to work towards development of a provincial Net Zero Blueprint. A consultant was hired through a public procurement process to develop a net zero pathways recommendations report for the province which was completed in October 2024. An interdepartmental Net Zero Working Group was established with representatives from key provincial government departments and agencies to provide guidance to the consultant. The recommendations report was informed by energy-economic modeling, ecosystem carbon modeling, expert workshops on carbon removals, and the Standing Committee on Climate Change and Environmental Stewardship's December 2023 report. Using the recommendations report, ELG is developing New Brunswick's Net Zero Blueprint, which is expected to be completed in 2025.</p>
<b>2.3 TRANSFORMING HOW PEOPLE AND GOODS MOVE AROUND THE PROVINCE</b>			
<p>4. Work to have 6 percent of new light-duty vehicles sales be electric vehicles by 2025 and 50 percent by 2030, using incentives and programs to promote electric vehicles and support charging infrastructure in New Brunswick.</p>	DNRED	In Progress	<p>The provincial government, through NB Power's Energy Efficiency mandate, continues to provide an incentive program for electric vehicles (EVs) and home charging stations to support New Brunswick's EV targets. As of August 2024, Statistics Canada reports that approximately 6.8% of new light-duty vehicle sales in the province were electric, with 5,403 EVs on the road. This surpasses New Brunswick's 2025 EV adoption target and represents an estimated greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction of approximately 10,650 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent.</p> <p>A needs assessment study completed in 2023 outlined the public charging infrastructure required to meet the province's EV goals. This study is currently being updated. Public charging infrastructures are being expanded at six locations and Level 2 chargers are being installed at selected tourism sites.</p>

<p>5. Support the transition to zero-emission freight transportation by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementing an incentive program by 2023 for fuel-saving measures such as aerodynamic features and anti-idling systems.</li> <li>b. Completing a Zero-emission Freight Strategy by 2024 that will include market research, fleet assessments, targets, and piloting clean fuel and charging infrastructure.</li> <li>c. Following the completion of the Zero-emission Freight Strategy, establish a target for zero-emissions freight transportation by 2025.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. NB Power</li> <li>b. NB Power</li> <li>c. ELG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Complete</li> <li>b. In Progress</li> <li>c. Future Start</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In September 2023, NB Power integrated its Fuel Efficiency Program freight transportation incentives into a new business program, which continues to offer support to the sector. These incentives include fuel-saving measures such as aerodynamic features and anti-idling systems. In the second phase of the project, NB Power has begun to educate the sector about the available incentives and increase awareness of efficiency opportunities.</li> <li>b. In November 2023, NB Power engaged a consultant to develop a Zero-Emission Freight Strategy. The strategy is anticipated to be finalized by winter 2025.</li> <li>c. Once Action 5b is complete, the findings of the strategy will be reviewed and utilized to establish targets for the zero-emission freight sector.</li> </ul>
<p>6. Support regional service commissions in developing and implementing regional transportation plans for each region by 2023 to increase accessibility, affordability, and availability of community and public transportation services and work towards integrating regional transportation services.</p>	<p>RDC</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The Regional Development Corporation (RDC) previously developed and finalized a regional transportation framework planning guideline to support the Regional Service Commissions (RSC) in the development of Regional Transportation Plans, completing this action.</p> <p>As part of implementation efforts for this action, RDC has entered a partnership with Urban Rural Rides, to develop, implement and administer an integrated regional transportation platform and dispatch system that can be utilized by all 12 Regional Service Commissions (RSC) in the province.</p> <p>Once completed, the common integrated platform will provide a solution that allows each RSC to collect and manage comparable data enabling them to provide a better service to clients and learn from other RSCs best practices.</p>

## 2.4 POWERING THE PROVINCE WITH CLEAN AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

<p>7. Develop a Clean Electricity Strategy by 2025 for achieving net-zero electricity emissions by 2035.</p>	<p>DNRED</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>In December 2023, the province released a Clean Energy Strategy titled <i>Powering our Economy and the World with Clean Energy, Our path forward to 2035</i>. Expanding the Climate Change Action Plan commitment to include all energy and not just electricity provides a better path forward to achieving clean energy outcomes beyond clean electricity by 2035. This strategy outlines a 12-year energy roadmap and supporting strategies for how the energy landscape will transition in New Brunswick and how we will achieve our energy reliability, sustainability and affordability goals.</p> <p>The <a href="#">strategy</a> increases the amount of renewable energy expected by 2035 with 1,400 megawatts (MW) of wind and 500 MW of solar proposed. This includes distributed solar resources. It also identifies existing efficiency programs being offered and provides an action to ensure delivery of programs is sufficient. Clean hydrogen, renewable natural gas, biomass and small modular reactors all form part of a clean energy solution. Interprovincial transmission upgrades are included as is a transition from coal-fired electricity. Legislative amendments received Royal assent in December 2023 to address commitments made in Action 7.</p>
<p>8. As interim steps in advance of the Clean Electricity Strategy:</p> <p>a. Set clear electricity efficiency performance targets and reporting requirements for NB Power and provide dedicated annual funding to continue supporting low income and Indigenous programs as well as program participants who use non-electric fuels by 2023.</p>	<p>a. DNRED</p>	<p>a. Complete</p>	<p>a. In November 2022, an amendment to the <i>Electricity Act</i> came into effect that includes electricity efficiency targets, dedicated funding in the Energy Efficiency Fund, and specific reporting requirements for NB Power. The amendment responds to recommendations of the Auditor General by including targets and better reporting requirements.</p>

<p>b. Ensure New Brunswickers have equitable access to energy efficiency programs through long-term financing and/or payment mechanisms by 2024, in collaboration with NB Power.</p> <p>c. Review provincial energy legislation by 2024 for opportunities to further enable GHG emissions reductions and investments in new clean fuels, technologies, and resources to be considered in the regulatory process.</p>	<p>b. NB Power</p> <p>c. DNRED</p>	<p>b. Complete</p> <p>c. Complete</p>	<p>b. After considering several financing options, NB Power chose to leverage the interest-free Canada Greener Homes Loan program to support New Brunswickers' access to long-term financing for energy efficiency improvements.</p> <p>In January 2024, NB Power launched a Navigator service to connect New Brunswick's Total Home Energy Savings program for customers with income under \$125,000 with the federal Greener Homes loan program. Over the course of fiscal year 2023/24, more than 860 customers enrolled in the Navigator service, over 360 became active customers in the loan process and the number of Greener Homes Loan applications increased by 66 per cent as compared to the previous year.</p> <p>Over the first six months of fiscal year 2024/25, more than 1,370 additional customers enrolled in the Navigator service and resulted in total committed loan funds increasing by \$12.3 million over the same period the previous year. The province will continue to work towards ensuring that equitable long-term financing is available for New Brunswickers.</p> <p>c. The provincial government has conducted a jurisdictional analysis to review legislative approaches in other Canadian provinces and territories, aiming to remove barriers and allow regulated energy companies to invest in greenhouse gas reduction projects. Recent amendments to the <i>Gas Distribution Act, 1999</i> have added renewable gas and hydrogen to the definition of gas, allowing the distribution and potential investment in clean fuels to be considered by the Energy and Utilities Board. Existing barriers to developing renewable and clean energy projects, investment opportunities, and potential amendments to legislation have been identified and are under further consideration.</p>
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<p>9. Enable the local production and use of renewable natural gas (RNG) and clean hydrogen:</p> <p>a. By 2025, investigate and, if appropriate, set a minimum proportion of RNG and/ or clean hydrogen in the provincial natural gas supply for gaseous fuel distributors.</p> <p>b. By 2030, support the strategic implementation of RNG and clean hydrogen re-fueling infrastructure while prioritizing co-location with existing fueling stations.</p>	<p>a. DNRED</p> <p>b. ELG</p>	<p>a. Complete</p> <p>b. In Progress</p>	<p>a. Approximately 11% of all energy consumed in New Brunswick comes from natural gas. Using renewable natural gas (RNG) or clean hydrogen (H) could help achieve New Brunswick's 2030 greenhouse gas reduction targets. An assessment of the technical and economic feasibility of blending RNG or H into New Brunswick's distribution network was completed. The recommendations from the study will inform New Brunswick's energy transition as RNG and H developments occur, enabled through the Clean Energy Strategy (Action 7), and the New Brunswick Hydrogen Roadmap. At this early stage in resource development and market availability of RNG and H, it is not advised to proceed with requiring a minimum renewable natural gas blending ratio in the provincial natural gas supply due to the potential cost impact to New Brunswickers. Government will continue to monitor the RNG and H markets and local clean energy needs as it develops and review the potential for future targets.</p> <p>b. The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) has started to conduct advanced policy and planning to support action 9b implementation by 2030 including collaboration and incorporating results from actions, 5b, 7, 9a and 14.</p>
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**2.5 MAKING BUILDINGS MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT**

<p>10. Work with the federal government toward the phase out of heating oil use in all buildings. If adequate support can be found to minimize impacts to customers and suppliers, phase out heating oil by 2030.</p>	<p>DNRED</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>The provincial government is working with the federal government to access federal off-heating oil funding to continue support under existing programs administered through NB Power's energy efficiency mandate. In 2024 a study was undertaken to determine the number and geographical distribution of commercial, government, and residential buildings in New Brunswick using heating oil. The study also looked at how many New Brunswick-based businesses are directly involved with the delivery of heating oil. This analysis is being used to develop a comprehensive off-oil plan for New Brunswick's residential and commercial buildings.</p>
<p>11. Ensure building construction in New Brunswick meets energy performance requirements that are in line with national, neighbouring provinces and New Brunswick's energy efficiency objectives by:</p> <p>a. Adopting the most current version of the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings and the National Building Code of Canada within 18 months of being published by the National Research Council of Canada.</p>	<p>a. JPS</p>	<p>a. In Progress</p>	<p>a. The Department of Justice and Public Safety (JPS) has completed extensive consultation with construction industry stakeholders and has received favorable recommendations from industry to adopt the most recent 2020 National Building Code and Energy Code at Tier 2.</p>

<p>b. Progressively and at regular intervals, adopt more stringent tiers within the National Energy Code of Canada for Buildings and the National Building Code of Canada between 2023 and 2030 with the objective of achieving net-zero energy ready construction by 2030.</p> <p>c. Ensuring that all building officials receive the necessary training in advance of the adoption of the building code tiers to ensure their professional education and inspection skills stay current.</p>	<p>b. JPS</p> <p>c. JPS</p>	<p>b. In Progress</p> <p>c. In Progress</p>	<p>b. The Department of Justice and Public Safety (JPS) has developed an industry cross sectional working group to develop a code adoption roadmap which will provide estimated adoption dates for both codes and energy tiers. This document will help support the construction sector by taking most of the uncertainty out of when codes are expected to be adopted, resulting in better strategic planning in relations to new code training and staffing.</p> <p>c. New Brunswick received funding from the Natural Resources Canada's Code Acceleration Fund, which will support the education, training, engagement, and communication needed for a smooth and accelerated transition to adopting more stringent tiers within the Codes.</p> <p>Course curriculum for building officials, designer professionals, and contractors has been developed and is starting to be delivered free of charge to participants thanks to the funding. Currently, over 25 training sessions have been offered with more than 500 building officials and industry participants receiving training on the Codes.</p>
<p>12. Develop and deliver building energy performance labelling and disclosure pilot programs for residential and commercial buildings by 2024 with an aim to develop time of sale energy performance disclosure requirements by 2030.</p>	<p>NB Power</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>In fiscal year 2023/24, the province completed the first phase of its Energy Labelling Pilot Program which generated the initial data required for remote energy assessments for all homes in the province.</p> <p>In fiscal year 2024/25, New Brunswick began implementing phase 2 of the pilot program, which focuses on public engagement. New Brunswick will also continue to actively participate in a Federal/ Provincial/Territorial Home Energy Labeling Working Group.</p>
<p><b>2.6 REDUCING WASTE AND TURNING IT INTO A RENEWABLE RESOURCE</b></p>			
<p>13. By 2024, develop a performance standard that will address the required efficiency of existing landfill gas management systems to increase methane capture and reduce overall emissions.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>In Fall of 2023, consultations with stakeholders were completed and feedback was incorporated into the draft performance standard. The development of the New Brunswick Landfill Gas Performance Standard was finished in March 2024. In June 2024, the Federal Government released draft regulations, Regulations Respecting the Reduction in the Release of Methane (Waste Sector), that have similar objectives to the New Brunswick Landfill Gas Performance Standard (to require landfills to operate landfill gas management systems more efficiently to increase methane capture and reduce overall emissions). The Department of Environment and Local Government is considering the final federal regulations before evaluating next steps.</p>

<p>14. Support the development of strategic projects (e.g., anaerobic digesters and bioreactors) by 2027 to produce and utilize renewable methane from organic waste, including animal waste and byproducts.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) contracted consultants to (i) review NB's policies and regulatory regime with respect to anaerobic digesters and provide recommendations to remove regulatory barriers and (ii) engage with New Brunswick farmers on developing anaerobic digesters and bioreactors in the province. In July 2024, the New Brunswick Anaerobic Digester Feasibility Studies Funding Program was launched by the Department of Agriculture, Aquaculture and Fisheries, and the Regional Development Corporation. Funds from the New Brunswick Climate Change Fund were allocated to support the farm-based stream and to contract a concierge service to assist agricultural producers through the feasibility assessment process. In September 2024, ELG contracted a consultant to develop an Environmental Impact Assessment Sector Guideline for anaerobic digesters.</p>
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**2.7 SUPPORTING CLIMATE-SMART AGRICULTURE, AQUACULTURE, AND FISHERIES**

<p>15. Develop and begin implementation of an Agriculture Climate Change Strategy by 2025 that will support a low-carbon, resilient, and economically sustainable agriculture sector in New Brunswick.</p>	<p>DAAF</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>New Brunswick's agriculture, agri-food and agri-based products sector requires support to strengthen their competitiveness, innovation, and resiliency to meet future challenges, including climate change. The Agriculture Climate Change Strategy is expected to identify opportunities to build climate adaptation and resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance carbon sinks, promote sustainable economic growth, and develop benchmarks to report progress. During Phase One (2023-2024), a two-year project plan was developed, and a contractor was hired to perform initial stakeholder engagement to identify key climate change concerns in the agriculture sectors and the key themes of the strategy. During Phase Two (2024-2025), engagement of inter-governmental, academic, industry stakeholders, and producers continued through dialogue and a survey. An economic analysis of impacts and opportunities was undertaken. A Final Strategy is expected in 2025.</p>
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2.8 UNDERSTANDING OUR NATURAL CARBON SINKS

<p>16. Improve the understanding and increase the carbon stocks of New Brunswick's forests and wetlands by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Publishing an assessment of the carbon stock of New Brunswick's forests by 2025 and begin regularly tracking and reporting on the forest's carbon inventory.</li> <li>b. Developing and beginning implementation of an assessment tool to quantify the carbon stock of New Brunswick's wetlands and prioritize high-functioning wetlands by 2026. In addition, begin regularly tracking to release a report on the carbon stock of New Brunswick's wetlands by 2030.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. DNRED</li> <li>b. ELG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In Progress</li> <li>b. In Progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development (DNRED) released a report titled "New Brunswick's 2023 Forest Carbon Inventory" in April 2024. This report was a partial fulfillment of the commitment in Action 16a, by calculating a statistically robust forest carbon inventory estimate for alive trees on Crown Timber Licensed, Freehold, and Private lands, which accounts for 94% of forestlands in New Brunswick. Deadwood and soil organic carbon pools are currently being assessed for inclusion in the forest carbon inventory estimate of forestlands in New Brunswick. In subsequent project years under Action 16a, the plan is to focus on quantifying the balance of CO2 emissions and removals, developing projections of forest carbon into the future, and helping to quantify the benefits of alternative forest management on net GHG emissions.</li> <li>b. The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) has updated the Wetland Ecosystem Services Protocol for Atlantic Canada (WESP-AC) which rapidly assesses and rates the functions of wetlands, to improve its carbon-related functional assessment components. Work is ongoing on the development of complimentary assessment tools to estimate wetland carbon stocks and carbon related value both at a provincial level and at a project site level. Two seasons of province-wide field wetland assessments have been completed in collaboration with non-governmental partners to obtain baseline data for WESP-AC and for measures of carbon stock in a variety of wetland types and geographical locations.</li> </ul>
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## 2.9 GREENING GOVERNMENT

<p>17. Prepare an in-depth government GHG reduction plan by 2024 that will detail how the province will achieve emissions reductions in the range of 20-40 percent in its buildings and its fleet by 2030.</p>	<p>DTI</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI) has completed a GHG Reduction Plan for provincially owned facilities and fleet. The report presents a comprehensive strategy for the province to achieve up to 40% emissions reduction in its buildings and 20% reduction in its fleet by 2030. Building emissions reductions will focus on sustainable construction, energy efficiency, fuel switching, and renewable energy applications. Fleet emissions reductions will primarily target the electrification of school buses and light-duty vehicle fleets.</p> <p>The plan includes requirements for measurement, verification, and reporting to ensure energy and GHG savings are accurately tracked and publicly reported. Additionally, as part of the Plan, the Provincial Green Building Policy will be updated to ensure new government construction, and major renovations are sustainably designed and built, in keeping with net-zero building practices. An executive summary of the Plan is expected to be released publicly.</p>
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## 2.10 BUILDING LOW-CARBON COMMUNITIES

<p>18. Implement statements of public interest that include climate change under the <i>Community Planning Act</i> by 2025 with the objective of assisting communities in implementing mitigation measures to reduce GHG emissions.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The <i>Statement of Provincial Interest Regulation</i>, under the <i>Community Planning Act</i> came into effect on October 1, 2023. It includes policy statements on climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
<p>19. Collaborate with regional service commissions, local governments, and rural districts to ensure that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Beginning April 1, 2024, progress on GHG reduction plan development and implementation is reported annually.</li> <li>GHG reduction plans are updated and completed for 50 percent of all local governments and rural districts by 2025 and 100 percent by 2030.</li> <li>Beginning April 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, as GHG reduction plans are completed, implementation schedules are developed within one year so that communities can begin the delivery of priority GHG reduction measures.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ELG</li> <li>ELG</li> <li>ELG</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete</li> <li>In Progress</li> <li>Future Start</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) has developed and released a web portal for local governments to report the status of their GHG reduction plans and implementation schedules. The portal successfully facilitated the first year of local governments annual progress reporting. The reporting tool will continue to be used for annual progress tracking and reporting going forward to ensure targets are met.</li> <li>By the end of March 2024, approximately 50 percent of local governments had GHG mitigation plans covering all or part of their territory.</li> <li>Starting in 2025, reporting on the development and implementation schedules of local government GHG reduction plans will begin. This information will be tracked through the annual reporting portal as part of Action 19a.</li> </ol>

**2.11 GROWING ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES IN THE LOW-CARBON ECONOMY**

<p>20. Develop a whole-of-government Sustainable Economic Development Plan for New Brunswick focused on decarbonization opportunities and barriers, specifically geared toward creating the economic growth conditions that will enable business and industry transition and growth. This plan will be complete by 2024.</p>	<p>ONB</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>Opportunities New Brunswick (ONB) completed key engagements and analysis to finalize the Sustainable Economic Development Plan, focused on economic development opportunities geared towards enabling business and industry transition and growth in a decarbonized economy.</p>
<p>21. Promote workforce and skills readiness by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Conducting a Clean Technology Skills Gap Assessment by 2025 to determine the skills and training programs needed and begin implementation of any new programs identified by 2027.</li> <li>b. Identifying the skill and technology gaps, and funding programs necessary to train 300 new and existing tradespeople by 2026 in skills related to residential and commercial high-performance buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. PETL</li> <li>b. PETL</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In Progress</li> <li>b. In Progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labor (PETL) has hired a consultant to undertake a Clean Technology Skills Gap Assessment and work is now underway. Implementation of new programs will be based on the consultant's final report once the assessment is complete.</li> <li>b. Skilled Trades New Brunswick has placed green building training as a compulsory part of certification for Carpenters and has added six 1-week sessions to the 2024-2025 schedule. Electric Vehicle training for Automotive Service Technicians has been developed and the 3-week training course will be added to the schedule beginning in Winter 2025. Green technology training is now available and being delivered to apprentices and journeypersons working for small and medium-sized enterprises, who might otherwise not receive it. In the 2023-2024 fiscal year, approximately 40 tradespeople received Green building training. Given this training is now compulsory, and the roll out of the Electric Vehicle training, these numbers are steadily increasing, with an aim to have 300 new and existing tradespeople trained by 2026.</li> </ul>



## Pillar 3

### PREPARING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

New Brunswickers are already experiencing the impacts of climate change. More frequent and extreme weather events are damaging infrastructure, increasing temperatures are affecting public health, and extreme precipitation is increasing the risk of flooding. Preparing for current and future climate conditions is essential to protect the health of our communities, natural resources, and infrastructure. By proactively implementing adaptation solutions, New Brunswick can strengthen its resilience to climate change and reduce climate-related risks.

This pillar includes new actions under the following priority areas:

- *Understanding and communicating climate change risks and opportunities*
- *Adaptation planning and implementation*
- *Biodiversity and nature-based solutions*



The table below provides an overview of the actions in Pillar 3 including their implementation status and progress description.

**PILLAR 3:**  
PREPARING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

ACTION	DEPT.	STATUS	PROGRESS DESCRIPTION
<b>3.1 UNDERSTANDING AND COMMUNICATING CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b>			
<p>22. Improve New Brunswickers' understanding and awareness of climate change risks to ensure preparedness by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Developing and beginning implementation of a New Brunswick flood education and awareness program by 2025.</li> <li>b. Designing and beginning implementation of an environmental health monitoring program by 2027.</li> <li>c. Establishing a FireSmart program by 2025.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ELG</li> <li>b. ELG</li> <li>c. DNRED</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In Progress</li> <li>b. In Progress</li> <li>c. In Progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. To raise awareness and educate New Brunswickers about flood risks, the provincial government is updating existing flood related GNB documentation and creating new online educational resources for local governments and homeowners. This work is based on insights from early engagement surveys with key stakeholders and New Brunswickers, which identified key topics of interest, available resources, and preferred methods for delivering flood education and awareness.</li> <li>b. The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) continues work to design an environmental health monitoring program. A preliminary list of available information has been created in consultation with Public Health New Brunswick.</li> <li>c. The Government of New Brunswick has committed to develop and implement a FireSmart program to enable communities to act now, adapt and build resilience against an increasing risk of wildfires. The FireSmart New Brunswick (NB) program is being informed by a jurisdictional review, a FireSmart NB committee of multiple stakeholders, and community-level early adopters of the national program principles. A FireSmart coordinator was hired, and bilingual educational materials were created and shared with communities.</li> </ul> <p>Wildfire science assessments for New Brunswick and community vulnerability assessments have been completed. New Brunswick's FireSmart program elements have been determined with tools and procedures being developed to support the creation of wildfire community protection plans. The protection plans will be led by communities including specific plans for reducing their wildfire vulnerability, helping to build resilience to wildfires and maintain community-level FireSmart awareness and momentum.</p>

<p>d. Establishing a drought index and public advisory reporting system by 2026.</p> <p>e. Releasing the most up-to-date predictive climate change information for all regions of the province by 2025.</p>	<p>d. ELG</p> <p>e. ELG</p>	<p>d. In Progress</p> <p>e. In Progress</p>	<p>d. The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) has initiated a project to develop a New Brunswick drought index and public advisory reporting system. This will improve New Brunswickers' understanding, awareness, and preparedness related to drought. The current groundwater monitoring network is being assessed and a gap analysis and recommendations on where additional groundwater wells may be needed to enhance drought monitoring has been completed. Work to date has informed ELG on the preferred locations of new groundwater monitoring wells. A drought reporting system is also in development that will use meteorological, surface water, and groundwater data.</p> <p>e. The provincial government has consistently acquired the most up-to-date climate change projections and datasets for both historical and future periods. Work is underway on new communications and outreach materials to support improving understanding and awareness of climate change risks. Work has also been initiated on the creation of an updated Data Portal for New Brunswick Climate Change Projections.</p>
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**3.2 ADAPTATION PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION**

<p>23. Conduct and release a comprehensive provincial climate change risk assessment by 2025.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) is advancing the development of a province-wide Climate Change Risk Assessment. A consultant was hired through a public procurement process, and an Interdepartmental Working Group has been established, with over 40 representatives from provincial government departments and agencies providing guidance. The methodology for the assessment has been developed, providing a clear framework for evaluating province-wide climate change risks. Initial engagement with subject matter experts was completed in August 2024, with further engagement with sector representatives and First Nations planned to begin in fall 2024.</p>
<p>24. In response to the priority vulnerabilities identified in the provincial climate change risk assessment, develop a provincial climate change adaptation plan by 2026, followed by climate change adaptation plans for priority government departments by 2027.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>Future Start</p>	<p>This action is dependent on the findings from the provincial Climate Change Risk Assessment. Work is expected to begin in spring of 2025.</p>

<p>25. Implement statements of public interest that include climate change under the <i>Community Planning Act</i> by 2025 with the objective of assisting communities in adapting to a changing climate.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p>The <i>Statement of Provincial Interest Regulation</i>, under the <i>Community Planning Act</i> came into effect on October 1, 2023. It includes policy statements on climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p>
<p>26. Collaborate with regional service commissions, local governments, and rural districts to ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Beginning April 1, 2024, progress on climate change adaptation plan development and implementation is reported annually.</li> <li>b. Adaptation plans are updated and completed for 50 percent of all local governments and rural districts by 2025 and 100 percent by 2030.</li> <li>c. Beginning April 1, 2025, and each year thereafter, as adaptation plans are completed, implementation schedules are developed within one year so that communities can begin the delivery of priority adaptation measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. ELG</li> <li>b. ELG</li> <li>c. ELG</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Complete</li> <li>b. In Progress</li> <li>c. In Progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. By the end of April 2024, the Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) developed and released an online climate action reporting portal and a <a href="#">guidance document</a> for local governments. The portal is used as a survey tool to know the status of local government climate change adaptation plans, with approximately 65 percent of local governments participating. The portal will continue to be used for annual progress reporting on the development and implementation of climate change adaptation plans.</li> <li>b. By the end of March 2024, 59 percent of local governments had Climate Change Adaptation Plans covering all or part of their territory.</li> <li>c. By the end of March 2024, 59 percent of local governments with Climate Change Adaptation Plans had implementation schedules within those plans.</li> </ul>
<p>27. Increase the resiliency of the provincial transportation network to future climate conditions by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Developing a Long-Term Flood Mitigation Plan by 2024 to establish priority locations for infrastructure upgrades.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. DTI</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In Progress</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI) hired a consultant to develop a priority matrix that integrates climate change data and information to support informed decision-making on flood mitigation projects. The matrix has been completed and is already guiding the evaluation of potential projects. DTI also completed conceptual flood mitigation designs for 15 of the priority sites to determine project feasibility and high-level cost estimates. The designs provide DTI staff with the necessary information to proactively move forward with detailed designs when funding becomes available. Work is in progress to finalize the Long-Term Flood Mitigation Plan. This includes updating the matrix to incorporate the latest climate change projections and define how the matrix will be used to proactively plan flood mitigation projects.</li> </ul>

<p>b. Completing a Large Culvert Assessment Study by 2024 to prioritize at-risk infrastructure for replacement.</p> <p>c. Developing an Infrastructure Decision Guideline by 2024 to ensure the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events are considered in infrastructure decisions.</p>	<p>b. DTI</p> <p>c. DTI</p>	<p>b. Complete</p> <p>c. In Progress</p>	<p>b. Since 2021, the Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI) has worked with consultants to perform inspections of all of DTI's large culverts. Funding was allocated from the New Brunswick Climate Change Fund as well as the Federal Government to continue these assessments into their third year.</p> <p>During the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the DTI completed the initial inspections of all DTI's large culverts, providing to the government a full inventory of the province's large culverts (approximately 3,000). This information will be used to triage replacement and rehabilitation of provincial assets.</p> <p>c. The Department of Transportation and Infrastructure (DTI) has completed Phase 1 of an Infrastructure Decision Guideline, which consists of checklists for integrating climate change considerations into projects carried out by DTI, including highways, bridges, culverts, buildings, ferries, and coastal infrastructure. These checklists focus on flood resilience and greenhouse gas considerations to help ensure that the design, construction, operations, and decommissioning phases of project are resilient to climate change from the outset. Phase 2 of the Infrastructure Decision Guideline is in progress and will expand the focus to address a wider range of climate hazards, and work to incorporate the checklists into departmental processes to ensure comprehensive consideration of climate change impacts in infrastructure decisions.</p>
<p>28. By 2024, evaluate options to optimize available disaster financial assistance so that New Brunswick property owners have increased access to funds needed to implement proactive measures that reduce the impacts of future climate conditions and extreme weather events.</p>	<p>JPS</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>The Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program operates as a cost-shared program with the federal government. Public Safety Canada (PSC) has commenced the modernization of the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangement (DFAA), with new DFAA guidelines set to be implemented on April 1, 2025.</p> <p>As part of this transition, the existing mitigation funding models will undergo significant changes. The Department of Justice and Public Safety (JPS) is currently in the process of updating these models and developing a new program aimed at establishing a proactive cost-share mitigation fund for the private sector (homes, small businesses, and not-for-profit organizations), in accordance with the forthcoming guidelines.</p> <p>Following the rollout of the new guidelines, JPS will conduct a review and continue its efforts related to Action 28.</p>

### 2.3 BIODIVERSITY AND NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

<p>29. Maintain biodiversity and increase resilience through nature-based solutions by:</p> <p>a. Developing a renewed Biodiversity Strategy by 2025 and as an interim measure, the provincial government will publish a list of climate-sensitive species by 2023.</p>	<p>a. DNRED</p>	<p>a. In Progress</p>	<p>a. The provincial government has initiated the development of a renewed Biodiversity Strategy. This strategy will recognize the sensitivity of biodiversity to climate change and outline ways New Brunswick can adapt its management of the natural environment to maintain biodiversity and increase resilience through nature-based solutions.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Strategy will be developed over three years. Work in the first year focused on formulating preliminary strategy statements, establishing interdepartmental committees, and designing the work plan and the engagement plan. In year-two (2024-2025), strategy statements and actions are being drafted by interdepartmental committees, supported by stakeholder and Indigenous engagement.</p> <p>Climate change is expected to influence a wide variety of species and ecosystems. Identifying those most vulnerable is an important first step in developing priorities and potential strategies to manage climate change impacts. An initial list of climate sensitive species was identified, followed by additional efforts to better understand current climate vulnerability, expected trends, and options to build resilience and reduce future impacts as the climate continues to change. The report on climate sensitive species in New Brunswick is awaiting approval for its release, and the renewed Biodiversity Strategy is planned to be completed in 2025.</p>
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<p>b. Setting a new target for protected areas by 2024.</p>	<p>b. DNRED</p>	<p>b. In Progress</p>	<p>b. Building on the progress of the provincial government's Nature Legacy initiative that achieved protection of 10% of the province's land and freshwater in December 2022, the government committed to continue to increase the proportion of land and freshwater that is permanently protected. Recent protected area increases in New Brunswick have focused on Crown lands. Recognizing that private lands will play a larger role in meeting future provincial protected area targets, it is a priority to secure conservation and climate change sensitive private lands.</p> <p>The Department of Natural Resources and Energy Development (DNRED) partnered with the Nature Conservancy of Canada and the Nature Trust of New Brunswick, who both have land acquisition expertise and ongoing efforts to identify and purchase ecologically important lands in New Brunswick. During 2023-2024, 617 hectares of land was identified and secured, helping to maintain the flood water retention capacity of the Grand Lake area while helping to conserve biodiversity and maintain climate change resilient species and carbon sequestration in various areas around the province.</p> <p>Input was gathered from several stakeholders on setting a new target for Protected Areas, and engagement continues. The Minister of Natural Resources has been mandated to achieve government's commitment to increase the conservation of lands and waters from 10% to 15% and work with communities, First Nations, and experts to develop a plan to reach 30%.</p>
<p>30. Implement a Living Shorelines program by 2026 that promotes natural adaptation approaches and nature-based solutions.</p>	<p>ELG</p>	<p>In Progress</p>	<p>The Department of Environment and Local Government (ELG) consulted with New Brunswick experts and conducted a gap analysis to identify the scope for a Living Shorelines program in New Brunswick. The program is expected to focus on providing training opportunities for professionals to learn about Living Shorelines techniques, creating new public communication materials, and investigating the availability of native plants for use in constructing Living Shorelines.</p>



# Moving Forward

This is the second progress report for the 2022-2027 Climate Change Action Plan. The provincial government is dedicated to contributing to the climate change solution. This Action Plan includes measures deemed essential to address our climate priorities and fulfill our province's commitments on both national and international levels.

The action plan aims to keep New Brunswick on track to meet our 2030 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets and achieve net zero by 2050, while also taking steps to enhance climate resilience and support business and industry growth.

As noted, tackling climate change is a collective responsibility that requires coordinated efforts across government departments, stakeholders, businesses, and Indigenous communities. Implementing key climate actions will help New Brunswick successfully achieve its GHG reduction goals and build resilience against climate impacts. There is significant work ahead, and we will continue to monitor and report on the progress of the key initiatives outlined in the Climate Change Action Plan.



# Appendix A

## NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY REPORT DATA FOR NEW BRUNSWICK

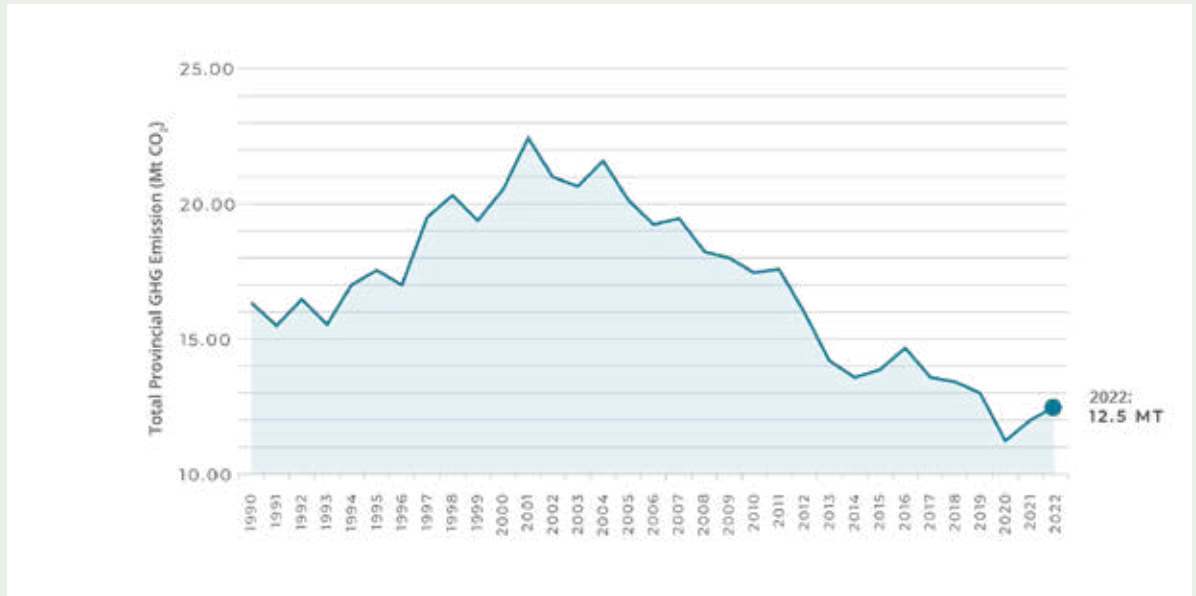
This report provides insights into greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and trends in New Brunswick. It includes data categorized by sector, highlighting both the emission trends and each sector's contribution to the province's total GHG emissions. The information is derived from Canada's 2024 National Inventory Report, which covers emissions data up to 2022. Additional data is available on [New Brunswick's Climate Change GHG Emissions Dashboard](#).



## NEW BRUNSWICK'S GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION TREND

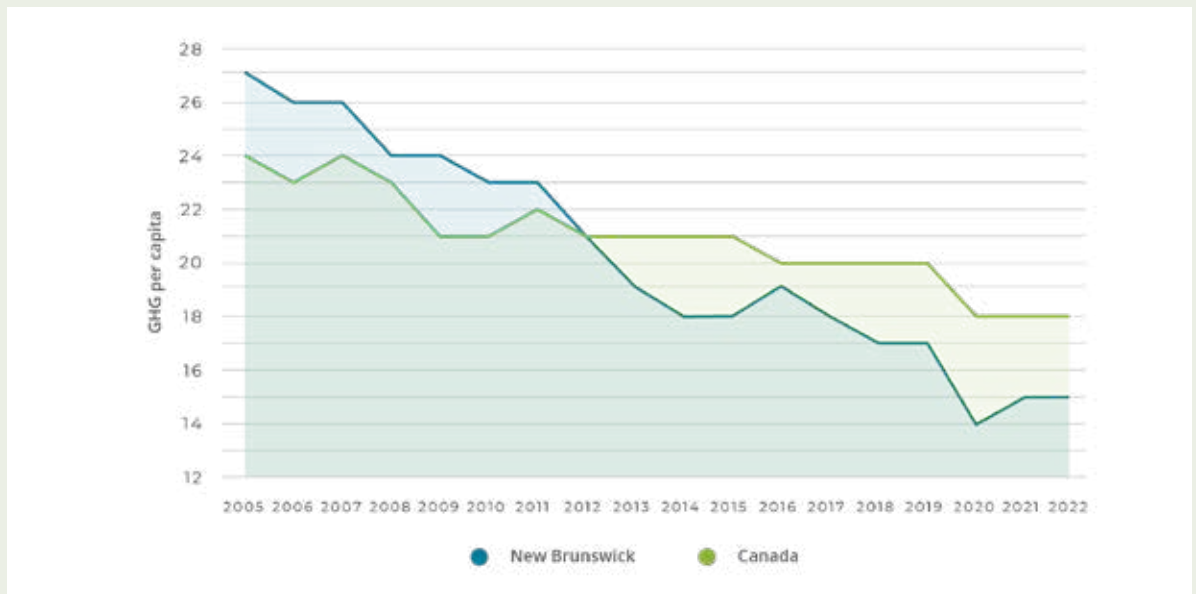
New Brunswick's annual GHG emissions from 1990 to 2022 are represented in Figure A1. In 2022, provincial GHG emissions from all sources were 12.5 megatonnes (Mt) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e), approximately two per cent of the Canadian total. Compared to 2021, provincial GHG emissions have slightly increased from 12.0 Mt to 12.5 Mt due to the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Long-term, this represents a 38% or 7.6 Mt reduction since 2005. On a tonnes per capita basis, the 2022 figure of 12.5 Mt equates to 15 tonnes of emissions per capita, which is below the national average of 18 tonnes per capita (Figure A2). This reduction can be primarily attributed to: the closures of coal and oil-fired electricity generation plants; the incorporation of wind energy; restructuring in the forestry sector; investments in energy efficiency; switching to cleaner fuels in industry, buildings, and transportation; environmentally responsible agricultural practices, and; waste management methane capture.

### Figure A1: New Brunswick Annual GHG Emissions



Source: New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat

### Figure A2: New Brunswick GHG per capita

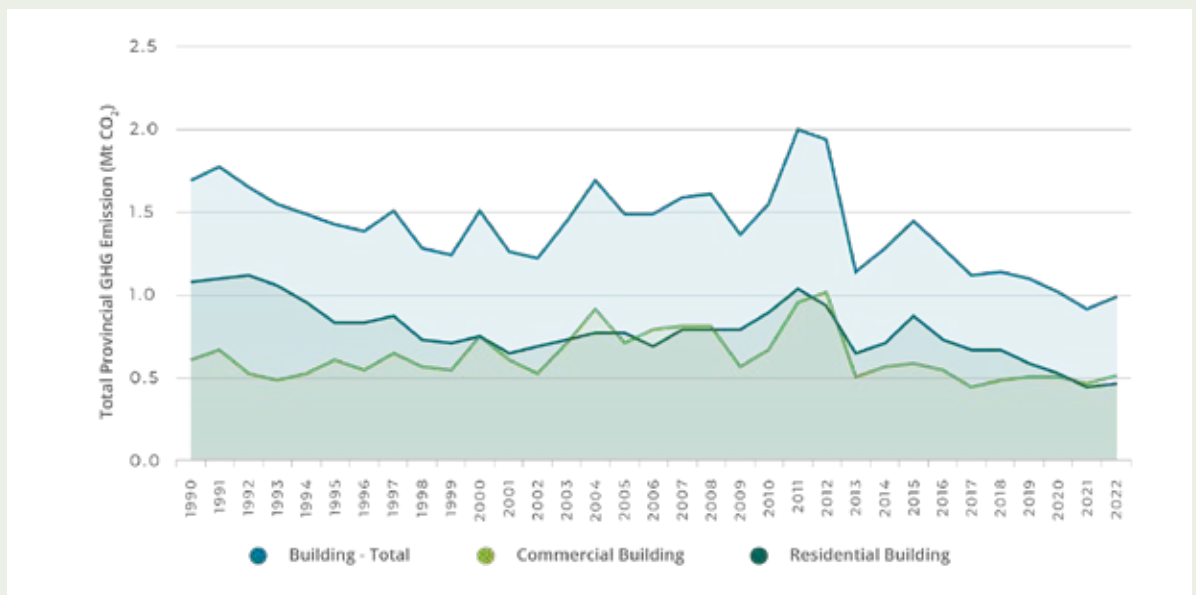




## ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY — RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

The total GHG emissions for the building sector was 1.0 Mt in 2022 (Figure A3). Emissions attributed to residential and commercial buildings are from the direct combustion of natural gas, propane and furnace oil. Emissions related to the use of electricity in buildings are included in the electricity generation sector. Reduction in emissions from both residential and commercial buildings can be attributed to an increase in uptake of efficiency programs over time.

**Figure A3: Buildings**



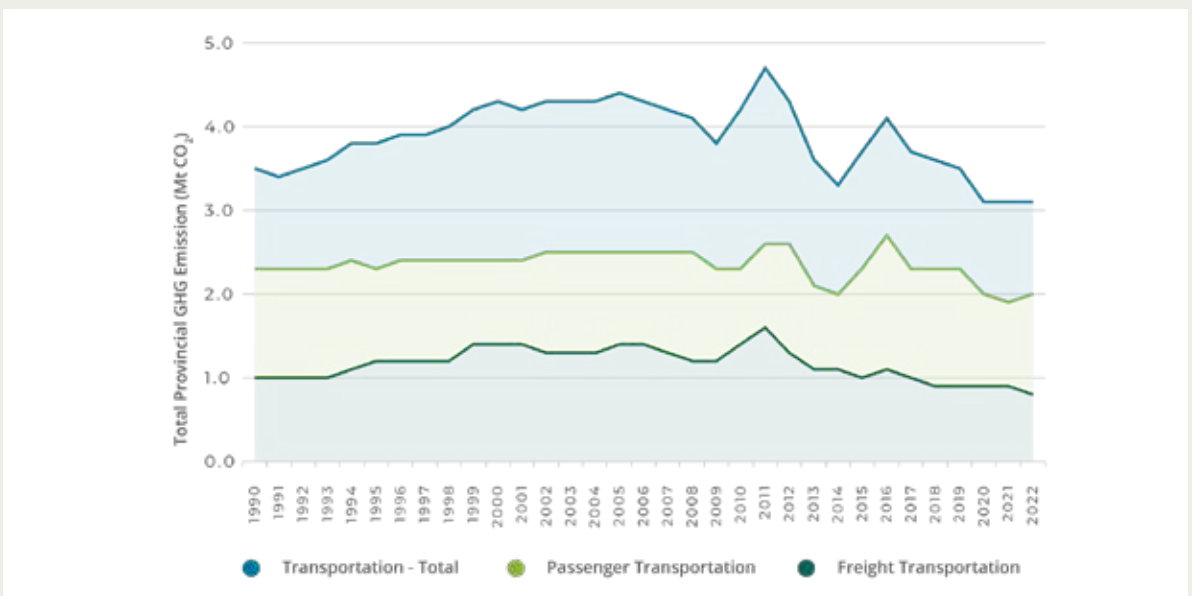
Source: New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat



## TRANSPORTATION

The total GHG emissions from the transportation sector was 3.1 Mt in 2022, which include passenger (2.0 Mt) and freight (0.8 Mt) (Figure A4). GHG emissions from transportation have decreased by 1.7 Mt since they peaked in 2011. This decrease can be attributed to New Brunswickers purchasing newer and more fuel-efficient passenger, commercial and freight vehicles that meet Canada’s ever-tightening vehicle emissions standards. While some New Brunswickers are purchasing low- or zero-emitting hybrid or electric vehicles, this has not yet significantly attributed to emission reductions.

**Figure A4: Transportation**



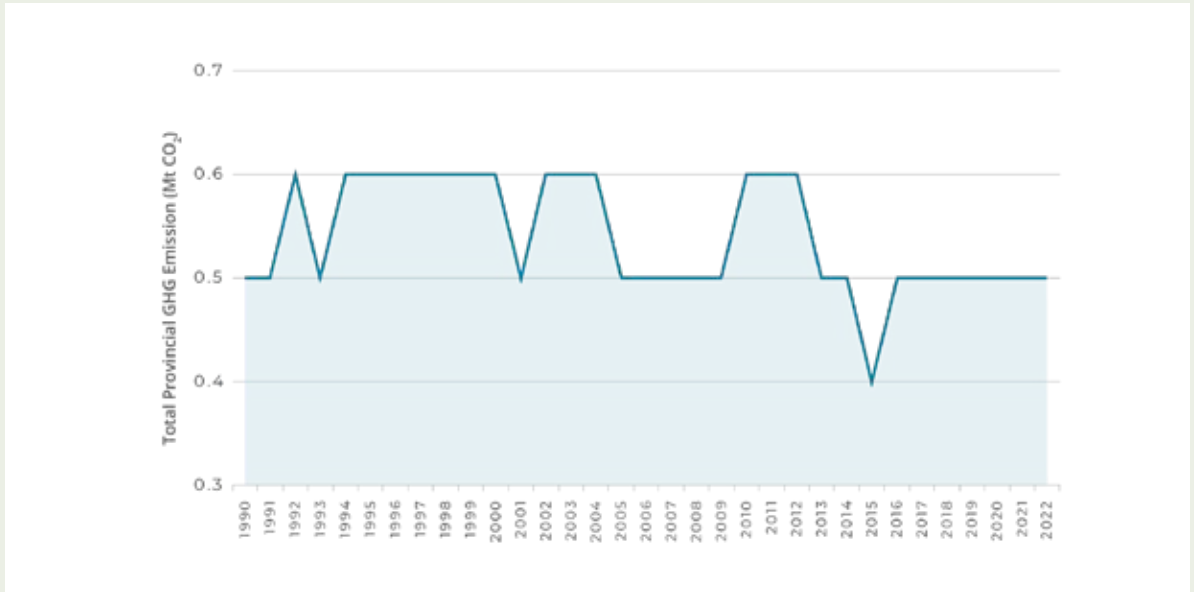
Source: New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat



## AGRICULTURE

The total GHG emissions from the agriculture sector was 0.5 Mt in 2022 (Figure A5). Overall emissions from agriculture have been relatively stable since 1990. The majority of the emissions from this sector are attributed to livestock manure.

**Figure A5: Agriculture**



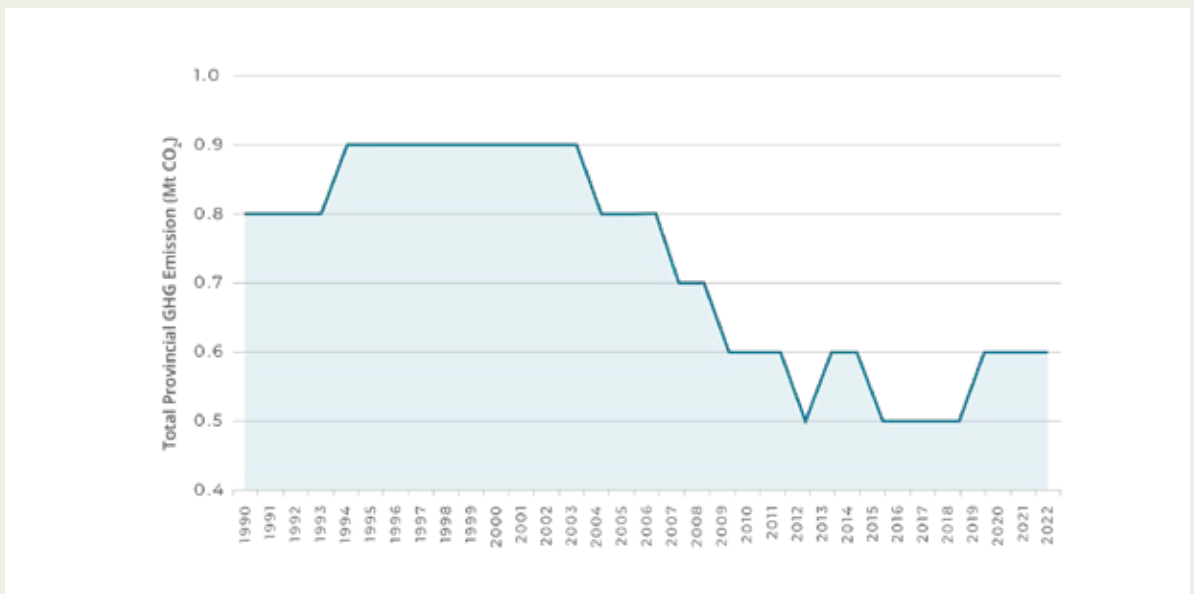
*Source: New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat*



## WASTE MANAGEMENT

The total GHG emissions from the waste management sector was 0.6 Mt in 2022 (Figure A6). There has been a slight decline in emissions since 2000 which is attributed to landfill gas management plans implemented by the local solid waste commissions. New Brunswick's six landfills are capturing methane (that would otherwise be emitted to the environment) from the decomposition of the organic waste and five are currently using this bioenergy to generate clean electricity, thereby further reducing GHGs from electricity generation.

**Figure A6: Waste Management**



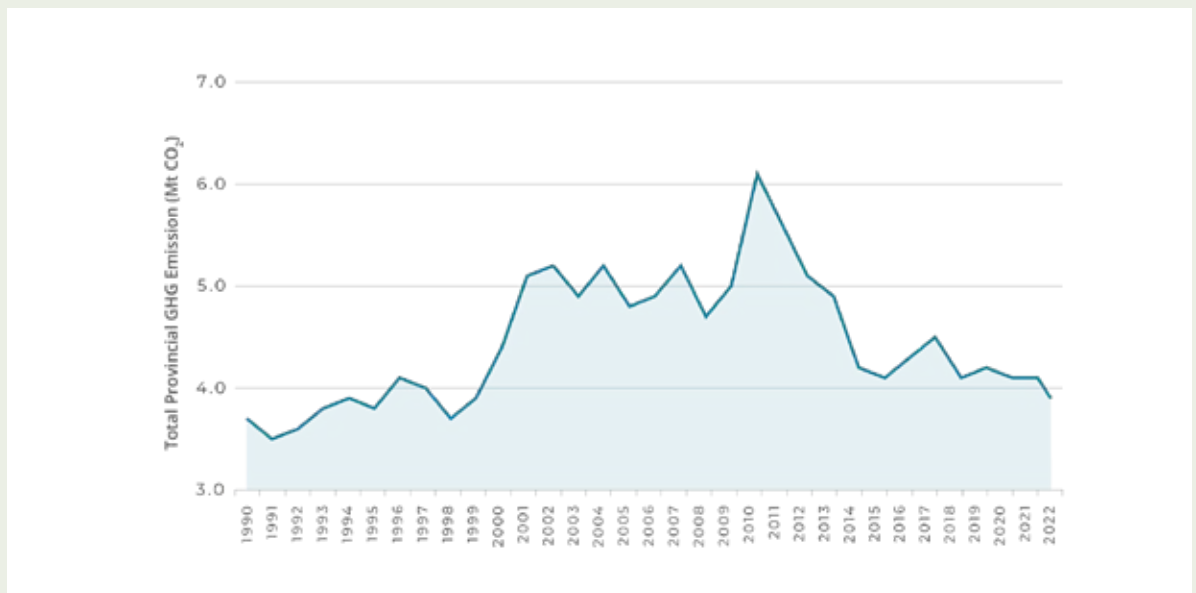
*Source: New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat*



## INDUSTRY

The total GHG emissions from large industrial facilities was 3.9 Mt in 2022. This is a decline of 2.1 Mt since it peaked in 2010 (Figure A7). Higher energy costs and remaining competitive in export markets have induced industry to implement energy efficiency measures, and more stringent environmental policies (i.e., NB Output-Based Pricing System), resulting in decreased emissions in the industrial sector over time. Emissions related to the use of electricity in industrial facilities are included in the electricity generation sector.

**Figure A7: Industry**



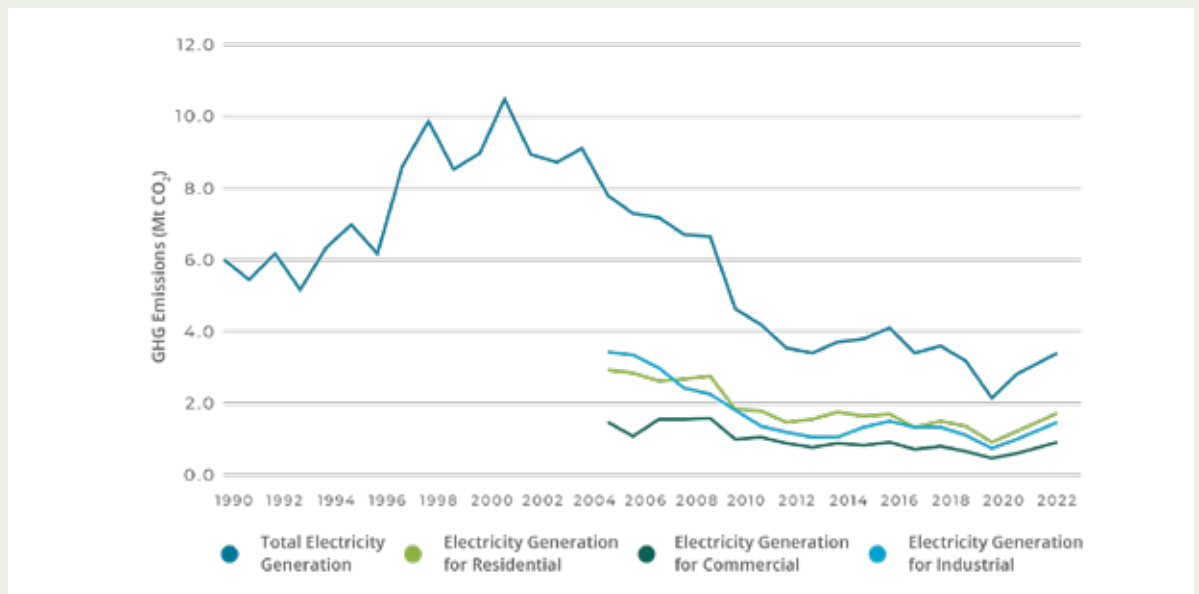
Source: New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat



## ELECTRICITY GENERATION

The GHG emissions from electricity generation were 3.4 Mt in 2022, which includes residential 1.5Mt, commercial 0.7 Mt and industrial 1.2 Mt (Figure A8). Due to the substantial repairs at the Kent Hill wind farm and Bayside Generation Station, NB Power had to increase emitting thermal generation to compensate for the generation loss from renewable and low carbon fuels in 2020 and 2021. As a result, electricity emissions in New Brunswick have significantly increased from 2020 to 2022. In a long run, GHG emissions from electricity have been declining since 2001 due to expanded use of renewable energy sources such as wind, and the closure of the coal-fired power plant at Grand Lake and the oil-fired plant at Dalhousie Power.

**Figure A8: Electricity Generation**



Source: *New Brunswick Climate Change Secretariat*