UBC's Climate Emergency Response

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Framework
Pilot Year Summary Report

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Sustainability Hub

Climate Emergency Response

JUNE 2025

Land Acknowledgment

UBC Sustainability Hub is located on traditional, ancestral, unceded territory of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam). The larger UBC community is located on the traditional, ancestral, unceded territory of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam) people, Sḵwx̱wú7mesh (Squamish), səlilwətaɬ (Tsleil-Waututh), and Syilx (Okanagan) Nations.

In our pursuit of sustainability, climate action and climate justice, we understand that protecting human rights is indelibly woven into the fabric of sustainability. As guests and settlers on Indigenous lands, we share an important responsibility for learning with and about our host Nations and strengthening these relationships.

Contents

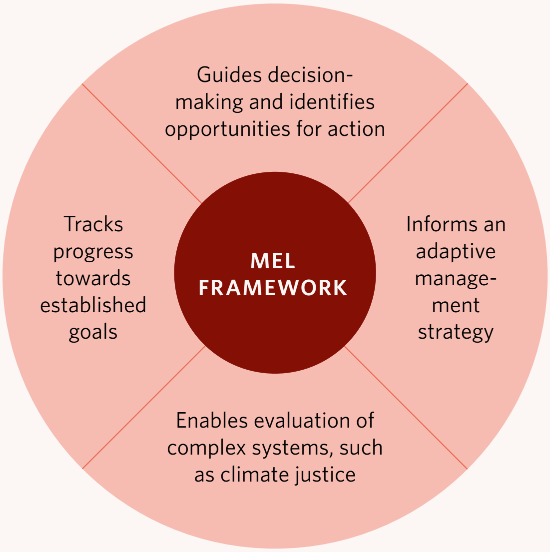
Executive Summary

In December 2019 the University of British Columbia (UBC) affirmed its commitment to climate action by declaring a climate emergency. The Climate Emergency Task Force (CETF), created by the President, carried out consultations across UBC Vancouver and Okanagan campuses to inform next steps for UBC's climate action. The CETF released a final report in January 2021, informed by almost 4,000 comments received from the UBC community. The CETF identified nine strategic priorities for UBC climate action:

- Operationalize UBC's commitments to climate justice: Support climate leadership and initiatives led by Indigenous, Black, and People of Colour
- Demonstrate institutional leadership on climate justice
- Establish mechanisms and processes that ensure Indigenous perspectives, communities, and worldviews shape the development and implementation of climate related initiatives and policies
- Expand, strengthen and coordinate climate research at UBC
- Foster a culture of engagement and advocacy on climate action
- Support community wellbeing in the face of the climate crisis
- Expand climate education opportunities and resources for the UBC community and broader public
- Develop new and strengthen existing partnerships to tackle the climate emergency
- Accelerate emissions reductions at UBCV and UBCO in response to the Climate Emergency: Climate Action Plan 2030

Progress Reporting

The nine priority areas identified in the CETF Report were ambitious; they require broad participation across the university and will take time to achieve. To support accountability and transparency in this work, in 2021 the UBC Board of Governors' Sustainability Committee charged the Sustainability Hub with tracking and reporting progress on the CETF priority areas. Sustainability Hub staff engaged in consultation and working groups to advise on different approaches. They identified a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework to track and learn from UBC climate action. As a tool to track progress towards established goals, MEL Frameworks use an iterative process to assess effectiveness of existing strategies and identify opportunities for action.



After initial consultations with faculty, staff and students across campus, the Sustainability Hub developed 16 indicators to monitor progress and measure performance on the nine CETF priorities. The indicators were selected based on feasibility and according to available data in consultation with climate-focused units across campus. To evaluate and test the MEL framework and indicators, a year of trial data was collected and analyzed in the fall of 2024, followed by a series of meetings with collaborating units to collect feedback.

CETF MEL Pilot Indicators

Strategic Priority #1	
	Indicator 1: Percentage of IBPOC staff and faculty in UBC senior leadership positions
Strategic Priority #2	
	Indicator 2: Progress on full divestment from fossil fuels: *a. Tonnes of CO2 e /Million CAD investment (Endowment Funds Investment Portfolio)* *b. Tonnes of CO2 e /Million CAD investment (Staff Pension Plan Investment Portfolio)*
	Indicator 3: # of initiatives focused on climate justice
Strategic Priority #3	
	Indicator 4: # of climate projects funded by Indigenous Strategic Fund
	Indicator 5: Funding for research involving intersection of climate change and Indigenous engagement
Strategic Priority #4	
	Indicator 6: # of peer-reviewed publications produced by UBC authors with a primary focus on climate
	Indicator 7: UBC climate research field weighted citation impact (FWCI)
Strategic Priority #5	
	Indicator 8: # of UBC climate engagements (events, workshops, webinars, clubs, associations, internships, projects and programs)
	Indicator 9: # of UBC faculty, staff, students, and public participating in climate engagements
Strategic Priority #6	
	Indicator 10: % of UBC faculty, staff and students who believe that they can do something to help address the problem of climate change
Strategic Priority #7	
	Indicator 11: # of climate courses offered by UBC for credit
	Indicator 12: # of students, staff, faculty and members of the public enrolled in UBC climate courses
Strategic Priority #8	
	Indicator 13: # of UBC climate focused partnerships
	Indicator 14: UBC partnerships' impact through testimonials and stories
	Indicator 15: # of internal climate-action related grants delivered to community-university partnerships
Strategic Priority #9	
	Indicator 16: Total operational emissions (Scope 1 & 2) and extended emissions (Scope 3)

Evaluating the MEL

The MEL pilot illustrated the procedural, data and resource requirements of tracking progress for the CETF report. Based on analysis and consultation, the pilot indicators will need to be refined to increase effectiveness and to allow benchmarking against other institutions. Of the 16 indicators, two should be discarded, four require significant refinement, and the remaining ten could be improved with minor updates. Additionally, for many of the strategic priorities, UBC does not currently collect relevant data or the available data is not comprehensive or consistent. Collecting and analyzing the data, as well as synthesizing and reporting require significant staff resources across multiple units. Lastly, the MEL indicators and data need to be more explicitly connected to institutional decision-making processes to inform actions and translate the information collected through the MEL into progress towards the CETF goals. Strong connections to decision-making would also inform the refinement of the indicators and data collection process.

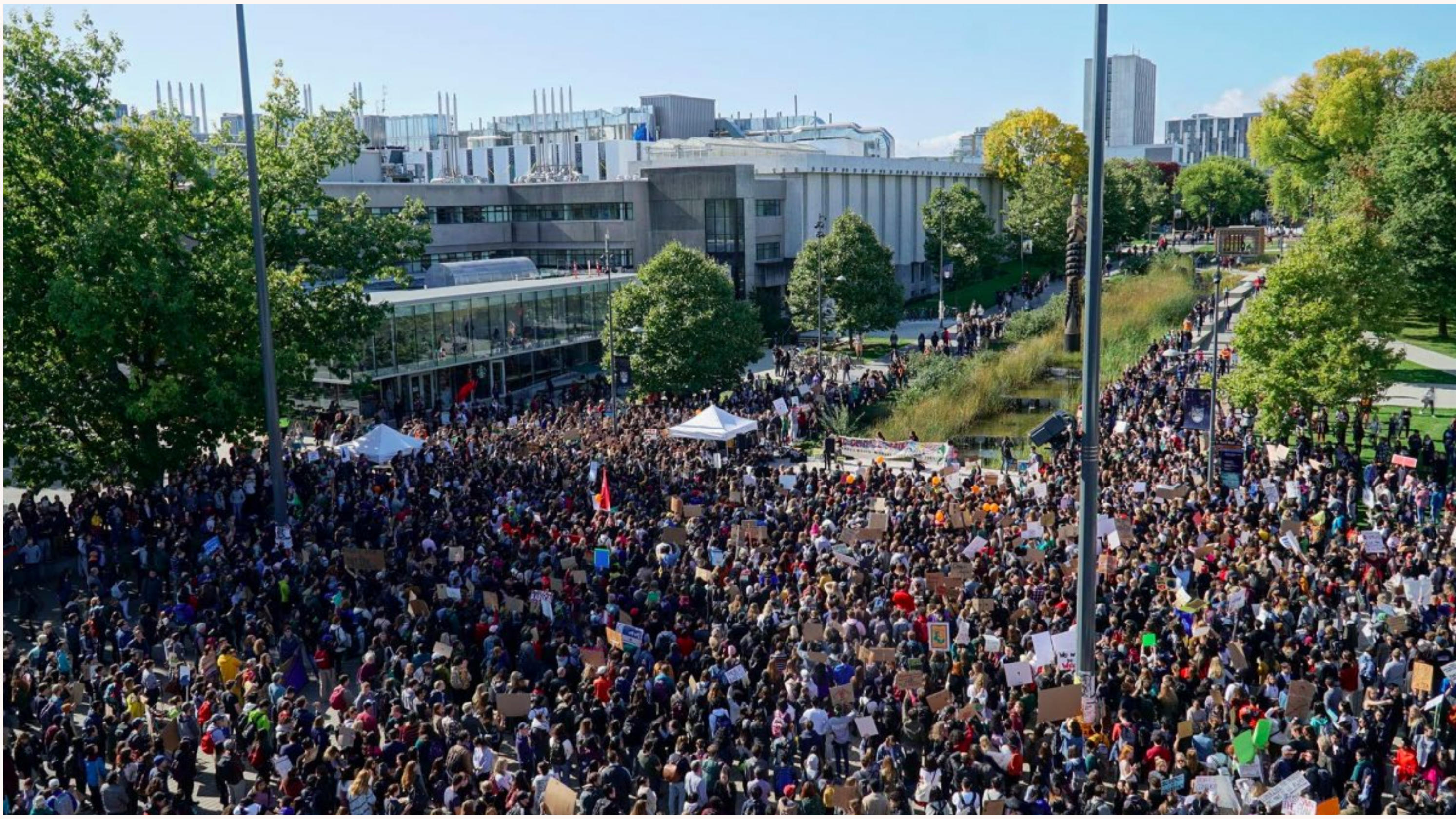
Opportunities

One of the original ambitions of the CETF MEL was to showcase UBC as a climate leader and highlight progress on both operational and academic climate action. The MEL includes emissions reductions and divestment from fossil fuel investments, but also seeks to document research productivity, levels of student enrolment in climate courses, and participant interest in additional climate-related engagement opportunities. Through the inclusion of teaching, learning and research indicators, the MEL connects climate action to the academic mission of the university. Supporting climate research and climate education will continue to attract worldclass researchers and students to this university. While revisions and refinements are required for the current pilot version, the MEL has the potential to be a valuable tool to inform institutional decision-making and demonstrate climate leadership in higher education.

Future Considerations

The future direction, further refinement and use of the CETF MEL will be determined through consultations with UBC senior leadership. This will ensure that insights from the MEL – as well as the associated data collection, analysis and progress tracking – respond to the needs of decision-makers and can inform meaningful actions that advance the nine priority areas of the CETF report.

Declaring a Climate Emergency



In December 2019, the University of British Columbia (UBC) renewed its commitment to climate leadership and declared a climate emergency. This declaration was championed by the President and endorsed unanimously by the Board of Governors. There were significant advocacy and mobilization efforts at UBC in the months leading up to the declaration. In anticipation of the September 2019 Global Climate Strike, students submitted a letter with over 1,600 signatures to the President, the Board of Governors, and the Senate, calling on senior leadership to declare a climate emergency.

In August 2019, the Faculty for Action on Climate (FAC) also promoted participation in the Global Climate Strike, encouraging their colleagues to take action. Over 5,000 UBC students, staff, and faculty participated in the Global Climate Strike that September, gathering at UBC before joining the wider Vancouver event. While support for climate action was broad, students were a key driver in the mobilization efforts and subsequent consultations.

UBC's Declaration of a Climate Emergency is part of a global movement. There was significant momentum across higher education and local governments who were recognizing the urgent need for immediate climate adaptation and mitigation actions. In July 2019, the Alliance for Sustainability Leadership in Education (EAUC), Second Nature, and UN Environment's Youth and Education Alliance collectively released a letter committing to reduce emissions, increase access to climate education and provide action-oriented skills. Scientists were also urging governments and decision-makers to take heed of the "catastrophic threat" from climate impacts, releasing a letter with over 11,000 signatories.

UBC'S DECLARATION OF A CLIMATE EMERGENCY

UBC's Declaration of a Climate Emergency recognized the urgency of the climate crisis and aimed to support meaningful climate action. The Declaration also reaffirmed UBC's commitment to uphold the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the associated BC Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act; it recognized that the burden of fossil fuel extraction often disproportionately impacts Indigenous Peoples. Divestment from fossil fuels was identified as an immediate priority action, and leadership created a new BoG Sustainability Committee to explore sustainable investment.

Climate Emergency Task Force

To determine other climate action priorities, the Climate Emergency Task Force (CETF) was created by the UBC President as part of the Declaration of a Climate Emergency.* Comprised of students, staff and faculty, the CETF was mandated to carry out community consultations and make recommendations for additional UBC responses to climate change. Consultations were meant to be inclusive, foreground climate justice, and be informed by climate science. The CETF was supported by a project team which coordinated key deliverables including the final report and the community consultations. The student-driven UBC Climate Hub was a key part of the project team.

The CETF developed a consultation and engagement plan which included a survey, pop-up engagement booths, and community consultation forums. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the CETF shifted to cross-campus virtual dialogues. There were 10 virtual dialogues from May-June. In total, there were nearly 4,000 comments received from the UBC community.

The engagement process gathered input from **3,954** participants through the online survey, campus-wide forum, pop-up events and community dialogues

Online survey, open from February 27 to March 27

Heard from **1,985** participants

Campus-wide forum at UBC Vancouver

Group discussions attended by **70** participants

Panel discussions attended by **180** participants

Five **pop-ups** at UBC Okanagan
Three **pop-ups** at UBC Vancouver

Gathered input from **180** participants

Community dialogues

7 In-person dialogues, attended by **199** participants

11 virtual dialogues, attended by **511** participants

* In the climate emergency declaration this task force was originally named the Climate Emergency Advisory Committee

CETF Strategic Priorities

- Operationalize UBC's commitments to climate justice: Support climate leadership and initiatives led by Indigenous, Black, and People of Colour
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CETF created five working groups to analyze the results from public engagement. These working groups were:

1. Indigenous Engagement
2. Research
3. Teaching and Learning
4. Community Engagement and Wellbeing
5. Engagement Beyond Campus

Alongside the public engagement, each working group was tasked with engaging subject matter experts to inform recommendations. Each working group was led by one UBC staff or faculty member and one UBC Climate Hub team member to target topics and principles relevant to the Climate Emergency Declaration.

While the CETF engagement aimed to be inclusive, they identified a need for further engagement with Indigenous, Black and People of Colour (IBPOC). The CETF recognized that there was limited representation from individuals from diverse groups in the initial engagement and that there should be additional targeted efforts to include perspectives from historically and persistently marginalized groups.

THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY TASK FORCE REPORT

The final CETF report, published in January 2021, identified nine strategic priority areas for UBC's climate emergency response. The CETF envisioned that taking action in these areas would highlight "UBC's mutually reinforcing roles as a leader, enabler and partner in addressing the climate crisis" (p. 6).

The CETF identified 28 recommendations to support the strategic priorities and the Declaration of a Climate Emergency. The CETF also noted that any climate activity should support at least one of three commitments:

1. Addressing the impacts of climate change
2. Addressing past and ongoing contributions to climate change
3. Embedding a lens of climate justice.

The CETF highlighted a series of next steps to ensure that actions are embedded across the university. To move priority areas forward, they recognized a need for:

- a clear mandate from senior leadership;
- cross-portfolio integration;
- continued opportunities for community involvement;
- dedicated coordination for ongoing action.

The CETF Report acknowledged the importance of tracking progress on the identified priorities as part of a structure of accountability. They recommended public reporting on UBC's progress to implement the CETF recommendations and annual reporting through the UBC Executive to highlight progress.

Throughout the CETF engagement and report-writing process, UBC's Campus + Community Planning (C+CP) simultaneously moved forward with updates to the Climate Action Plan 2030 (CAP2030). C+CP engaged 150 experts and stakeholders through eight working groups to establish a plan to monitor and reduce operational emissions. CAP2030 (CETF strategic priority #9) was passed in December 2021, setting ambitious emissions reductions targets to achieve net zero by 2035.

Progress Reporting

ROLE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY HUB

The Board of Governor's Sustainability and Climate Action Committee tasked the Sustainability Hub, as a central unit within the Provost office, with the role of "convening and tracking the implementation" of the CETF report for UBC's Vancouver campus (p. 8). At a February 2021 Committee meeting, the Sustainability Initiative (now Sustainability Hub) was charged to:

- Support discussions of portfolio and academic leaders on how to advance the CETF strategic directions and recommendations;
- Continue mapping the recommendations to existing and future structures;
- Coordinate student engagement on the emergency: working with student groups and student government representatives, gathering student input and consulting with student advisors, and ongoing community input, communication, and partnership activities with the student community;
- Enable champions to share models and approaches to action planning;
- Track progress and report on climate emergency actions.

The Sustainability Hub reported progress updates to the BoG's Sustainability and Action Committee until this Committee was dissolved in March 2023. At this stage, CETF and other sustainability reporting was made directly to the full Board of Governors for informational purposes. Currently, C+CP reports on CAP2030 every June and the Sustainability Hub informs BoG of institutional sustainability action through the Annual Sustainability Report each December.

DECEMBER 2019

UBC Climate Emergency Declaration approved by the UBC President and the Board of Governors

FEBRUARY 2020

Climate Emergency Task Force (CETF):
- 2 chairs and 14 members
- 5 working groups
- Consultation with 3,954 people

JANUARY 2021

CETF Report:
- 9 Strategic Priorities
- 28 recommendations
- Endorsed by the UBC Board of Governors and Senate

DECEMBER 2021

Climate Action Plan 2030 (CAP2030) sets emissions reductions targets

JANUARY 2022

Decision to develop a CETF MEL Framework:
- Conducted policy scans for promising practices

DECEMBER 2022

First Annual Progress reporting (narrative)

JANUARY 2023

Climate Justice Advisory Committee (CJAC):
- Met 3 times (Jan-Apr) with students, staff and faculty
- Informed goals and process for initial MEL

Continues on page 11

NARRATIVE REPORTS

Early reporting highlighted actions taken across the university that supported each priority area. The Sustainability Hub compiled two narrative annual reports for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 academic years for UBC Vancouver campus. These narrative reports provided a “snapshot of UBC’s emerging response to the climate emergency” (p. 4). The reports featured university-led initiatives and grassroots actions that contributed to the nine CETF strategic priorities. For the 2023-2024 year, the Sustainability Hub decided to integrate Climate Emergency reporting into the Annual Sustainability Report, maintaining a dedicated focus on actions that support CETF priorities.

While these initial reports were able to feature many excellent and emerging climate initiatives, the Sustainability Hub recognized a need to better track and show progress. In parallel to the narrative progress reporting, staff began to develop a monitoring framework to track progress. In support of this framework, the Sustainability Hub conducted policy scans to identify promising practices and potential indicators. These literature reviews and background research included identifying and understanding reporting structures used at comparable institutions. These early reviews showed that many existing monitoring frameworks focus on operational emissions, with limited examples of indicators for progress on climate education or research.

MARCH 2023

Dissolved Board of Governor’s Sustainability and Climate Action Committee. Action updates now reported directly to Board of Governors

AUGUST 2023

Pilot MEL Framework:

- Additional background research and consultation

DECEMBER 2023

Second Annual Progress reporting (narrative)

JANUARY 2024

Survey and focus groups consultations

- Survey (Jan 2024)
- Student focus group (Dec 2023)

CE MEL Collaborative Working Group

- Climate-focused units across campus
- Provided input to indicator selection and shared data

APRIL 2024

MEL Framework Finalized

SEPTEMBER 2024

Data collection

- 15 Quantitative Indicators
- 1 Qualitative Indicator

JANUARY 2025

Review and reflection

- Share back session with Working Group
- 1-on-1 meetings

Developing a MEL Framework

A Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework is a tool to track progress towards established goals. MEL Frameworks are a key aspect of adaptive management strategies when used to support decision-making. As part of an evaluation and learning process, a MEL Framework guides reflection to identify opportunities for action. A MEL can help identify which actions are not contributing to stated goals and can support new approaches. As actions change, monitoring indicators used to track progress within the framework can also be improved over time. Sustainability Hub staff recognized the importance of a MEL to track CETF progress because the iterative process goes beyond conventional evaluation and monitoring frameworks. Staff identified a need for a learning process to be able to better evaluate complex systems such as climate justice.

There were two key justifications for introducing a MEL Framework: firstly to help clarify UBC's climate justice and climate action outcomes, targets, and goals; and secondly to identify preferred methods for collecting, evaluating and reporting on relevant data and information. This approach was inspired by other indicator and target-led reports at UBC and in the climate space more broadly. For example, the research looked at metrics used to track operational and climate action in other higher education institutions as well as reviewing existing UBC metrics for complementary plans and frameworks (e.g. UBC Wellbeing Framework and CAP2030).

The development of the MEL Framework to track CETF progress followed two distinct stages. The early stage aimed to identify values and developed a theoretical background to inform a MEL. This first phase encountered challenges achieving consensus on proposed goals that could capture the original intent of the CETF report, and needed additional involvement from decision-makers that would be responsible for carrying forward CETF actions. The second phase of developing the MEL prioritized feasibility and available data. This second phase identified 16 indicators based on existing data across UBC Vancouver campus. These monitoring and outcome indicators were used for the pilot year of data collection, and were expected to be improved over time through the reporting process.

MEL PHASE 1

In the initial phase of MEL, staff proposed a three-tiered approach, which identified three main priorities of focus. These focus areas were: (1) to better understand governance structures; (2) assess progress on CETF strategic areas and recommendations; and (3) progress on the three stated climate action commitments in the CETF. Staff also identified a need for an advisory group

CLIMATE JUSTICE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FACULTY REPRESENTATIVES	STAFF REPRESENTATIVES	ROTATING REPRESENTATIVES FROM STUDENT CAUCUS
Nursing	Climate Hub	Arts
Education	Wellbeing	Physics
Critical Indigenous Studies	Equity and Inclusion Office	English
Geography / Centre for Climate Justice	Campus + Community Planning	Education
Institute for Resources Environment and Sustainability	First Nations House of Learning	Geography
		Land and Food Systems
		Environmental Studies
		Global Resource Systems
		Interdisciplinary Studies

to guide and review implementation plans and to clarify outcomes and learnings.

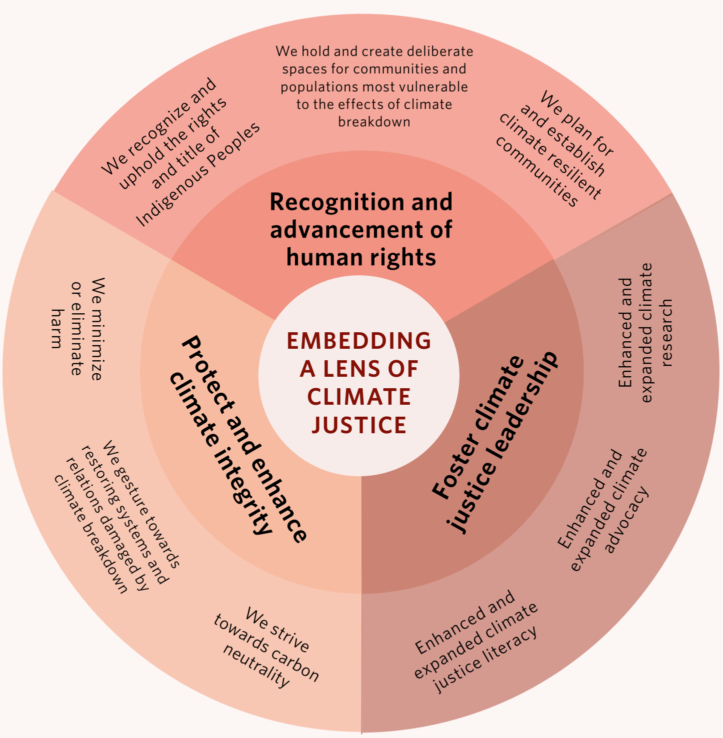
Climate Justice Advisory Committee

Given the decentralized nature of the university, any framework for tracking progress across Vancouver campus needs to be informed by the university community. As part of the early work towards a monitoring framework, the Climate Emergency team at the Sustainability Hub convened an informal group of faculty and staff in November 2022. This initial consultation informed the creation of the Climate Justice Advisory Committee (CJAC). CJAC was composed of five faculty, five staff and five students. It was convened to apply a climate justice approach and to develop refined recommendations that advance the CETF priorities. Alongside CJAC, staff convened a Student Caucus. Members of the student caucus met separately six times in early 2023, and rotating representatives participated in the three CJAC meetings.

CJAC met to identify principles that should guide climate justice in the MEL. These three meetings took place in early 2023 and two were facilitated by an external consultant. The initial meetings of the CJAC were relatively theoretical in nature, and assisted in advising the Climate Emergency team on the principles and ideas that surround climate justice at UBC. Facilitated discussions at these meetings identified key considerations for a climate justice framework and initial ideation of climate justice goals. A key outcome from these discussions was the creation of a draft climate justice wheel, which was a community-contributed set of principles that guided the creation of the MEL Framework.

Outcomes from CJAC were designed to feed into a framework with an emphasis on evaluation and learning. However, due to data constraints this approach was phased back in order to develop a more feasible approach. While this did reduce the scope of the project, the initial work that identified methods to embed climate justice remained present throughout the future development of the MEL reporting structure.

CLIMATE JUSTICE WHEEL



Principles of climate justice to inform a CETF MEL, developed with the Climate Justice Advisory Committee.

MEL PHASE 2

In August 2023, Andrea Reimer from Tawâw Strategies was retained to develop a strategic evaluation plan for the CETF report, with an emphasis on an engagement and socialization strategy. Given Andrea Reimer's extensive experience developing accountable climate justice policies, she was well suited to advance a MEL Framework at UBC. This second phase of the MEL Framework focused on identifying and developing indicators that corresponded to available data on campus.

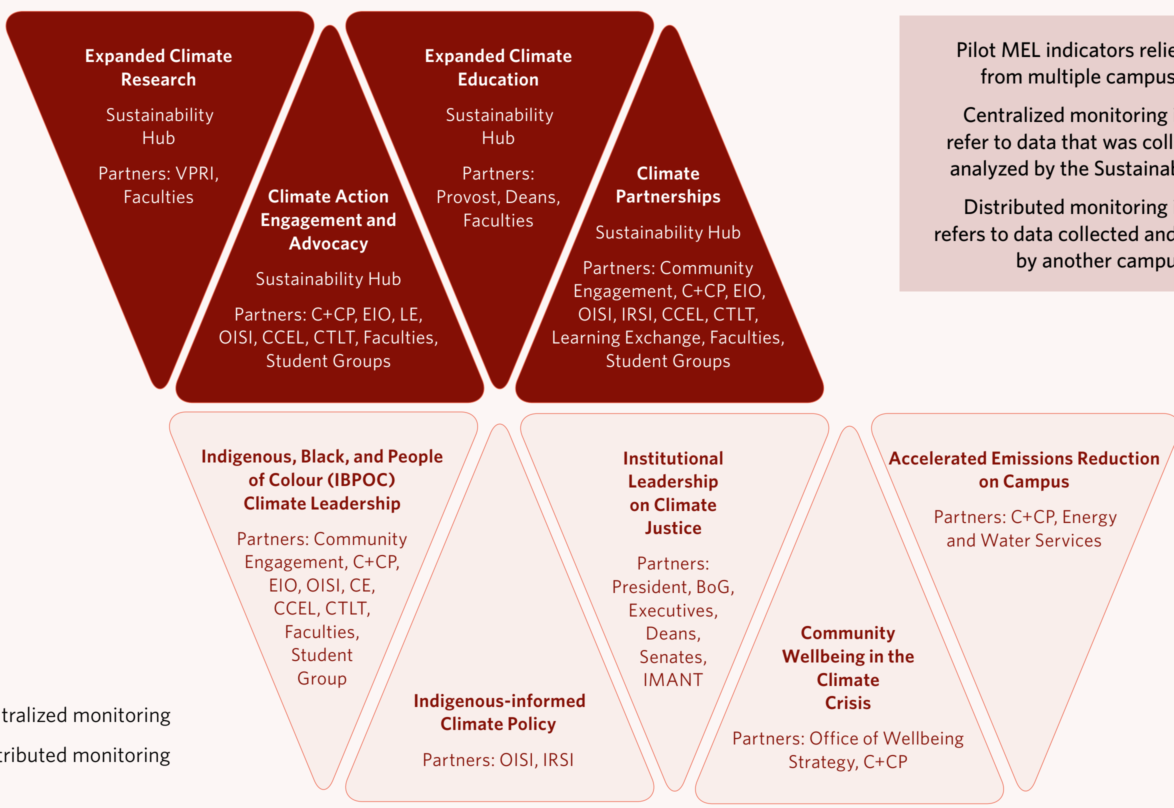
Indicators were aligned with and informed by internationally recognized higher education monitoring frameworks including the Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education (AASHE)'s Sustainability Tracking, Assessment & Rating System (STARS) and Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Ratings. Final indicators were chosen in consultation with climate-focused units across campus and were informed by an engagement strategy.

At its most basic level, indicators in a monitoring framework track output from activities. In a MEL Framework, indicators are meant to track not only output but also broader impacts. Due to the limitations of available data, it was decided that the pilot year of data collection should prioritize output indicators. The intention was to review and adapt the MEL to include more impact indicators in future iterations.

ENGAGEMENT AND CONSULTATION

In the second phase of developing the MEL, the Sustainability Hub carried out a multi-prong engagement strategy to inform the indicator selection for the pilot year of data collection.

MEL FRAMEWORK DATA SOURCES*



Pilot MEL indicators relied on data from multiple campus partners.

Centralized monitoring indicators refer to data that was collected and analyzed by the Sustainability Hub.

Distributed monitoring indicators refers to data collected and analyzed by another campus partner.

Centralized monitoring

Distributed monitoring

* See Appendix A (p. 34) for acronym glossary

With the support of Andrea Reimer, the Sustainability Hub engaged leadership, faculty, students, and staff across campus to:

- validate and verify alignment with the CETF report priorities;
- identify decision-making processes and pathways to action;
- map existing data being collected across units that could be included in the MEL.

Surveys and Consultation

The consultation process led by Andrea Reimer involved mapping and identifying partners across campus, holding one-on-one meetings and focus groups, and targeted surveys. Andrea Reimer held a series of workshops with Sustainability Hub staff and met with senior and executive leadership at UBC. Sustainability Hub staff also held meetings with key units across campus to identify and confirm available data sources.

Feedback from key stakeholder meetings was that indicators should show: impact and progress; pathways for action; and make clear connections for teaching, learning and research.

There were two targeted surveys – one for students and one for staff and faculty – to assess attitudes and perspectives towards the CETF priority areas. The student survey had a limited response; to enable further student feedback, the Climate Hub held targeted focus groups with active student clubs and associations on campus. These focus groups provided qualitative insight into students' priorities surrounding the Climate Emergency. These consultations showed that faculty and students tend to prioritize different CETF strategic areas, which informed the decision to monitor all nine strategic priorities rather than focus on a subset.

MEL Working Group

To support the development of the MEL, the Sustainability Hub convened the Climate Emergency MEL Collaborative Working Group (CWG). The MEL CWG targeted climate-focused units across campus. Consultations with the MEL CWG informed the final selection of indicators and members provided data for the pilot year of data collection.

MEL COLLABORATIVE WORKING GROUP PARTICIPATING UBC UNITS

Centre for Climate Justice

Office of Wellbeing

Climate Solutions Research Collective

Campus + Community Planning

UBC Community Engagement

Centre for Community Engaged Learning

Climate VENTURE Studio

Interdepartmental Committee on Climate Change

Centre for Law and Environment

Canada Climate Law Initiative

Centre for Climate Business Solutions

Institute for Resources, Environment and Sustainability

Sustainability Hub

Climate Hub

Planning, Analitics and Institutional Research Office

For example, the UBC Wellbeing Office was engaged to provide greater insight into the climate-related wellbeing indicators that they already report on. Final indicators were selected based on input from the MEL CWG and the available data that was already being collected by the participating units.

In the pilot data collection year, most meetings with the MEL CWG were in sub-groups or one-on-one. The MEL CWG was expected to play a role in the evaluation and learning process of the MEL Framework, with an anticipated full meeting of the CWG after the data collection.

MEL Indicators: Pilot Data Collection and Evaluation

Based on available data and informed by background research and consultations, 16 indicators were used for the pilot data collection. Each indicator has a defined methodology, outlined in an internal MEL Methodology document. The pilot data was collected in 2024 and corresponds to 2023. However, due to differing reporting periods, some indicators are for the academic year (Sept. 2023 – Aug. 2024), some follow the fiscal year (April 2023 – March 2024) and others the calendar year (Jan. 2023 – Dec. 2024). The focus is on the UBC Vancouver campus, although some data includes information covering UBC Okanagan and other satellite UBC properties.

This section details the process of data collection, methodologies, and explores some of the data and limitations experienced throughout the year.

Data collected in the pilot year of the MEL show UBC's strong institutional commitment to climate action. UBC made notable progress in climate education, research, community engagement, divestment from fossil fuels, and emissions reductions. Educational initiatives included integrating climate content into courses across multiple faculties with substantial student engagement, while research outputs, nearly 400 publications with significant global impact, advanced climate knowledge. Results from a national survey highlighted that students and staff feel empowered to take climate action, reflecting UBC's investment in community resilience.

Evaluating the MEL Indicators

Alongside the pilot data collection, Sustainability Hub staff carried out an evaluation of the MEL Framework itself. This included verifying and validating the data and methods internally and holding a series of external meetings to evaluate the MEL Framework as a method to track CETF progress. Staff collected initial feedback on the indicators from the UBC community in November 2024 at the CIRS Open House event, and collected in-depth feedback from the MEL CWG at a workshop in January 2025.

The Sustainability Hub and the MEL CWG identified a need for additional involvement of Indigenous-focused units and departments across campus. Consultations and engagement with these units was a priority because of the multiple strategic priority areas that specifically target Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and rights. One-on-one meetings with staff from some of these units were carried out from December 2024 to April 2025. The purpose of these sessions was to identify issues and refinements for the 16 indicators, and to discuss the next steps for the MEL Framework.

Indigenous-focused UBC units, including the Indigenous Research Support Initiative (IRSI) and the Centre for Teaching, Learning and Technology (CTLT) Indigenous Initiatives office – including some staff who were briefly doubly-appointed with the Office of Indigenous Strategic Initiatives (OISI) – shared a need for consistent and regular inclusion throughout the process.

While the MEL Framework prioritized quantitative indicators as a move away from narrative reports, feedback emphasized a need for storytelling. Reducing complex and nuanced priorities to a quantified output limits opportunities for evaluating progress because of possible disconnects between what is being measured and the intended outcome.

In general, these consultation meetings identified opportunities to improve the MEL Framework, including updating several indicators to better reflect the spirit of the strategic priority. Of the 16 indicators, two should be discarded and four indicators require significant updating and reframing. The other ten indicators could be further improved with minor updates and changes. Any updates to indicators should be informed by consultations with decision-makers who will be able to act upon the data. Other feedback also emphasized a need for the indicators to support benchmarking and comparisons to similar institutions. Based on the consultation and feedback, recommendations for individual indicators are included as part of the discussion below.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: OPERATIONALIZE UBC'S COMMITMENTS TO CLIMATE JUSTICE: SUPPORT CLIMATE LEADERSHIP AND INITIATIVES LED BY INDIGENOUS, BLACK, AND PEOPLE OF COLOUR

INDICATOR 1: PERCENTAGE OF IBPOC STAFF AND FACULTY IN UBC SENIOR LEADERSHIP POSITIONS

<5 Indigenous individuals

22.6% Black and People of Colour

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator was chosen based on the assumption that a greater proportion of Indigenous, Black and People of Colour (IBPOC) staff in positions with relevant decision-making power will be able to shape UBC's climate and sustainability policy.*

Process of Data Collection

Data for this indicator is from UBC's Employment Equity Survey, which is also available in UBC's Employment Equity report. Survey data is managed by the Equity and Inclusion Office (EIO). The survey can be completed at any time and the data is collated each October.

Data and Analysis

The 2023 Employment Equity Survey had record-high response rate of 84.3%, surpassing the threshold of a representative sample. Levels of representation at senior leadership levels generally matches the provincial and national averages for the working population at similar levels. This does not mean, however, that representation is proportional to the working population overall.

Critique and Limitations

A key limitation is the assumption that IBPOC people are in the right roles to shape climate policy. However, there are no Senior Leadership roles dedicated to campus-wide sustainability, climate action, or climate justice.

The data itself has limitations when only tracking senior leadership and the executive. UBC does not report demographic information for categories with under five respondents to protect privacy. Given the small size of UBC's executive team, this means that the data for IBPOC individuals is often suppressed.

This method may not capture all the work UBC is doing to support IBPOC in climate justice leadership.

Recommendations

This priority area is best considered a principle that drives decision-making, rather than a tracked metric. Additional consultation with EIO could explore whether to report on the implementation progress of the StEAR Framework (Strategic Equity and Anti-Racism Framework) as part of the CETF MEL.

The data to determine the number of climate initiatives and programs led by IBPOC does not exist and there are additional privacy concerns. Because of the disconnect between the indicator and the strategic priority, consultation feedback recommends that this indicator be discarded.

* The employment equity report used to collect this data uses the term "racialized," which includes: "people who identify as racialized, a visible minority, person of colour, or an analogous term; who do not identify as Indigenous Peoples, and who do not identify as primarily White in race, ethnicity, origin, and/or colour, regardless of their birthplace or citizenship" (UBC Employment Equity Annual Report 2023, p. 5)

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: DEMONSTRATE INSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

INDICATOR 2: PROGRESS ON FULL DIVESTMENT FROM FOSSIL FUELS

68.4 tCO2e per million $ invested (Endowment Fund)

91.9 tCO2e per million $ invested (Staff Pension Plan)

Pilot data

Description and Justification

Along with the Declaration of Climate Emergency, the BoG approved in principle the divestment from fossil fuels of the Trek Endowment Fund. UBC Investment Management has established targets to reduce investment emissions:

1. Reduce the portfolio's carbon emissions footprint by 45% by 2030 compared to a 2019 baseline
2. Fully divest from fossil fuel extraction companies by 2030

This indicator tracks progress towards these targets. Monitoring emissions intensity allows a year-over-year comparison, accounting for variable size of the endowment and investments. It represents institutional financial leadership.

Process of Data Collection

This data is calculated by UBC Investment Management in their annual Responsible Investing Report. Due to the nature of the investments, the emissions intensity is only calculated for a percentage of the Endowment Fund and of the Staff Pension Plan.

Data and Analysis

Through December 2023, the UBC Endowment Fund's carbon emissions footprint was 49% below the 2019 baseline, considering Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, while the Fund's carbon intensity is 55% below the baseline. While this demonstrates significant progress, emissions intensity reductions incurred in 2020 and 2021 have not continued. Within the SPP portfolio, emissions intensity rose between 2021 and 2023.

Critique and Limitations

Of UBC's main funds, UBC Investment Management only reports emissions intensity for the Staff Pension Plan and Endowment Fund. The exact proportion for 2023 is unclear, but for 2024 their improved methodology will track carbon emissions and carbon intensity of 45% of the Endowment Fund and 37% of the Staff Pension Plan portfolio. Because of current methodological limitations, emissions intensity cannot be calculated for the entirety of each fund, nor can it measure the impact of the Working Capital Fund.

This indicator only measures UBC's investments, and does not account for other revenue, including potential donations or grants from fossil fuel companies to UBC.

Recommendations

Divestment was a key commitment made as part of the Climate Emergency Declaration and has a defined target. There is an identified unit responsible for meeting the target and for continuing to improve the methodology to track carbon emissions intensity. This indicator should remain.

Next steps for action can include establishing funding guidelines that can measure and track the emissions intensity of university revenues which can go above and beyond responsible investments. Establishing climate justice standards for research funding builds on similar initiatives at other institutions, as outlined in a UBC Centre for Climate Justice report.

INDICATOR 3: # OF INITIATIVES FOCUSED ON CLIMATE JUSTICE

10 initiatives

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator assesses the leadership support of climate justice initiatives on campus. An initiative is defined as interdisciplinary research, education, and community engagement to address the disproportionate impacts of climate change and develop equitable solutions to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The initiatives identified in this pilot data collection year are broad in scope.

Process of Data Collection

These initiatives were identified through a desktop search of UBC's directories and verified through consultations with the Climate Emergency MEL Collaborative Working Group. Similar types of initiatives were grouped together (e.g. departmental climate committees). The verification process included feedback from the Centre for Climate Justice, Climate Solutions Research Collective, the Interdepartmental Climate Committee, Climate Hub, and Climate Justice UBC.

Data and Analysis

These initiatives are located across the university, with a focus on climate-engaged departments such as Geography and Earth and Ocean Sciences, alongside offices units such as Campus + Community Planning and the Sustainability Hub. While these initiatives span across campus, there are notably underrepresented areas, particularly at the faculty level. Faculties such as Medicine, Applied Science, Peter A. Allard School of Law, and Sauder School of Business, do not contain either faculty-level or department-level climate action committees for example.

Critique and Limitations

Initiatives is a relatively vague term that is loosely defined; it would be beneficial to differentiate between grassroots and top-down initiatives, projects or programs. Further, many of UBC's directories are not up to date, which complicates data verification and identification of the breadth of climate work happening across campus.

Recommendations

This indicator needs significant refinement if it is to remain as part of the MEL. It is important to track the number and quality of climate initiatives on campus. However, the reach and impact of these initiatives – and the level of institutional support – is a stronger focus for tracking institutional leadership of climate action.

This indicator should be updated to track the impacts of climate initiatives and to clarify the scope and definition of what is considered to be an initiative. This will add further clarity and strengthen the indicator.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ESTABLISH MECHANISMS AND PROCESSES THAT ENSURE INDIGENOUS PERSPECTIVES, COMMUNITIES, AND WORLDVIEWS SHAPE THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CLIMATE RELATED INITIATIVES AND POLICIES

INDICATOR 4: # OF CLIMATE PROJECTS FUNDED BY INDIGENOUS STRATEGIC FUND

2 projects

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator measures UBC climate action investment from one particular fund that advances the implementation and objectives of the Indigenous Strategic Plan. Measuring how many successful climate projects are funded by the Indigenous Strategic Initiatives Fund is an indication of the importance of the intersection between climate and Indigenous priorities.

Process of Data Collection

Data for this indicator was collected using a desktop search for climate-focused projects with a Principal Applicant based at UBC Vancouver. Public reporting by the Indigenous Strategic Initiatives Fund (ISI) was reviewed and verified to identify relevant projects.

Data and Analysis

In 2023, there were two climate-related projects funded by UBC's Indigenous Strategic Fund. These were:

1. Homegrown climate justice: Building climate resilience through community (Alexandra Thomas) – This project partnered with the Downtown Eastside community to enhance existing and create new greenspaces in the community informed and led by Indigenous worldviews and practices.
2. Yeendoo diinehdoo ji'heezrit nits'oo ts'o' nan he'aa (in the future, after we are gone, how will the world be?) (Gâgala-ƛ̓ iƛ̓ ətko [Nadia Joe]) – In collaboration with Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN), this project supported Indigenous-led climate action through student collaborative research initiatives and provided learnings about building reciprocal climate partnerships.

Both of these projects empower Indigenous perspectives in relation to the climate crisis. In addition to these climate-focused projects, there were several land-based projects that also contributed to sustainability more broadly, including projects carried out at UBC Okanagan. For this pilot year of MEL, these were considered beyond the scope of this indicator.

Critique and Limitations

This indicator does not capture Indigenous climate research or projects that fall outside of the Indigenous Strategic Initiatives Fund. Furthermore, this is a non-renewing fund that is running out of available funding. This indicator does not include other internal funding sources which could better capture UBC's investments into Indigenous climate projects.

Recommendations

Because of the limitations of this fund, this indicator should be discarded.

INDICATOR 5: FUNDING FOR RESEARCH INVOLVING INTERSECTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND INDIGENOUS ENGAGEMENT

$1,139,788.12

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator measures internally and externally funded climate research projects that include and/or incorporate Indigenous worldviews. It demonstrates how UBC attracts and retains faculty and staff conducting collaborative climate research projects with Indigenous Peoples and measures the financial commitment to integrate and/or include Indigenous perspectives in climate change research.

Process of Data Collection

This data was collected from the Research Information Systems (RISe) database. RISe is a research administration tool to manage and track research proposals from the application stage through to approval and awarding of funds. To access data, a special request was made to RISe for active research projects using a limited keyword search of "climate" and "sustainability." Personal information was removed, and only successful projects were included in the data request. Projects were then manually screened to confirm their inclusion and then screened for Indigenous-inclusive projects.

Data and Analysis

There were 20 active research projects representing a total monetary commitment of $1,139,788.12. Of this, over $750,000 was for projects within the Faculty of Science, the majority of which was for a project entitled "Revitalizing Indigenous Forest Garden Stewardship to Enhance Soil Capacity to Sustain Resiliency of Food-Forest Ecosystems." Six out of the 20 projects were within the Faculty of Arts, representing $69,960 of total funding.

Critique and Limitations

This indicator only captures climate research projects that may include Indigenous perspectives. It does not include projects or initiatives that could advance Indigenous worldviews in policy and processes. It is further unclear how much of the research funding went towards Indigenous partners on the project. The limited number of keywords may not capture all of the climate-related research active research projects.

Recommendations

This indicator requires significant modifications and refinement.

The original intent of this indicator overlaps with the implementation of the Indigenous Strategic Plan (ISP). To measure Indigenous involvement in policies, next steps should include consultations with operational and legal units who create and implement institutional climate policies (e.g. C+CP) to determine their implementation of the ISP, and evaluate whether it is feasible to track Indigenous input and participation in the development of campus climate policies.

If continuing to track research that recognizes Indigenous worldviews is a priority, possible refinements include modifying the indicator to show the ratio of climate projects that include Indigenous worldviews; and/or, in collaboration with the Office of the Vice-President, Research and Innovation (VPRI)'s Indigenous Research Support Initiatives office, track climate researchers' engagement with Indigenous communities.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4: EXPAND, STRENGTHEN AND COORDINATE CLIMATE RESEARCH AT UBC

INDICATOR 6: # OF PEER-REVIEWED PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED BY UBC AUTHORS WITH A PRIMARY FOCUS ON CLIMATE

391 publications

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator measures the number of published peer-reviewed research papers by UBC-affiliated authors with a primary focus on climate in one calendar year. An increase in the number of peer-reviewed publications over time demonstrates an increase in research productivity. It also illustrates increased interest in climate-related research among faculty members in an institution and suggests that there are funds available to advance climate research.

Process of Data Collection

The data for this indicator is collected from SciVal using the built-in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) filters. Publications were included where the paper was categorized as being related to SDG 13: Climate Action on SciVal.

Data and Analysis

During 2023, 391 climate-focused peer-reviewed publications were authored or co-authored by UBC-affiliated researchers. These are publications with a primary and explicit focus on the climate. Topics had significant breadth ranging from Environmental Engineering to Political Sciences and International Relations.

Critique and Limitations

This method only quantifies peer-reviewed publications from journals indexed in Scopus, which is one of the most comprehensive journal indexing platforms. However, it may exclude some journals from disciplines such as Law resulting in this indicator producing lower results than true climate publication numbers.

Recommendations

This indicator should remain as the most comprehensive source of peer-reviewed publications. It uses a methodology that does not require significant additional analysis. Additional consultation with librarians can determine whether it is possible to expand this indicator to include publications from other disciplines less represented in Scopus.

Additional next steps include identifying a pathway for action from this data. This includes identifying ways to further increase support for climate research, to support the publication of climate research, or to support the implementation of climate research.

INDICATOR 7: UBC CLIMATE RESEARCH FIELD WEIGHTED CITATION IMPACT (FWCI)

FWCI = 2.11 (3 year average)

Pilot data

Description and Justification

Field-weighted citation impact (FWCI) measures the relative research impact using a ratio of the actual number of citations to the expected number of citations for the discipline. “Expected” refers to average citations for all Scopus outputs of the same age, document type and field over a three-year time period. Using FWCI, this indicator measures the strength and academic impact of UBC’s climate research output.

Process of Data Collection

The data for this indicator is collected from SciVal using the built-in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) filters, using three years of research publications. The FWCI is calculated using three years of publication because more recent publications will not yet have had time to be cited in new literature. The overall FWCI is then manually calculated as a mean.

Data and Analysis

The FWCI clearly shows that UBC is a leader in climate research. Overall, the 3-year FWCI is 2.11, which means that UBC research is more than twice as likely to be cited compared to other papers in the same field. Since impact is measured accorded to disciplinary citation expectations, the papers with the highest relative impact do not necessarily correspond with the papers that have the highest number of citations.

Over the past three years, the papers with the highest FWCI from UBC are:

1. Fuller, R. et al. (2022). Pollution and health: a progress update. FWCI = 68.59
2. Shaw, E. et al. (2021). AMEE Consensus Statement: Planetary health and education for sustainable healthcare. FWCI = 23.48
3. Löfqvist, S. et al. (2023). How Social Considerations Improve the Equity and Effectiveness of Ecosystem Restoration. FWCI = 22.45

Over the past three years, the papers with the highest number of citations from UBC are:

1. Fuller, R. et al. (2022). Pollution and health: a progress update. 727 citations.
2. Sala, E. et al. (2020). Protecting the global ocean for biodiversity, food and climate. 362 citations.
3. Lees, E. et al. (2020). Gas diffusion electrodes and membranes for CO2 reduction electrolysers. 306 citations.

Critique and Limitations

See indicator 6.

Recommendations

This indicator should remain as a performance measure of the academic impact of UBC climate research. Additional consultation can determine whether the data can be expanded to include disciplines less represented in Scopus.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 5: FOSTER A CULTURE OF ENGAGEMENT AND ADVOCACY ON CLIMATE ACTION

INDICATOR 8: # OF UBC CLIMATE ENGAGEMENTS (EVENTS, WORKSHOPS, WEBINARS, CLUBS, ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNSHIPS, PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS)

703 engagements

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator aims to capture the extent of UBC's curricular and co-curricular learning opportunities related to climate change. Climate engagement covers educational and learning activities, including applied research, skill and leadership development, mentorship, apprenticeships, internships, projects, volunteer work and other experiential opportunities, all with a focus on addressing climate change. It is based on engagement work and advocacy efforts through student, faculty and staff interactions with decision-makers, as well as local provincial and national governments.

Process of Data Collection

This data was collected through a survey sent out to the MEL CWG. Members of the CWG report climate engagement and participation during the academic year. Requests for data were also made to additional organizations (e.g. student clubs and faculty offices), but had limited response.

Data and Analysis

Over 730 climate-related events, workshops and programs demonstrates an overall interest in climate-related programming on campus. The majority of these events were hosted by the Sustainability Hub (240) and Campus + Community Planning (151). A key opportunity for improvement would be greater engagement with Faculties and student clubs, who are currently unlikely to be recording numerical attendance at mostly non-ticketed events. As a result, this data is likely to be a significant underestimate of the actual climate-related engagements taking place at UBC.

Critique and Limitations

The engagement opportunities reflected in this indicator do not represent the totality of climate-related opportunities across campus. Rather, it represents tracked events carried out by the MEL CWG. We received no responses from student organizations, who would be reasonably expected to contribute significantly to the number engagement opportunities on campus. Additional consideration should be given to assess whether any of these opportunities support advocacy and leadership efforts.

Recommendations

This indicator should be refined to differentiate between levels and types of engagement opportunities. There are opportunities to develop and identify methods that would improve data collection and enable broader information. Improved data collection can also measure the impacts of these engagement opportunities.

INDICATOR 9: # OF UBC FACULTY, STAFF, STUDENTS, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATING IN CLIMATE ENGAGEMENTS

22,546 participants

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator measures UBC's reach in terms of the number of students, staff, faculty and the general public participating in UBC's climate related opportunities. As with indicator 8, it directly measures engagement with climate action.

Process of Data Collection

This data was collected through a survey sent out to the MEL CWG. Members of the CWG report climate engagement and participation during the academic year. Requests for data were also made to additional organizations (e.g. student clubs and faculty offices), but had limited response.

Data and Analysis

The number of engagements across opportunity type totaled 22,546 participations. In consideration that these participations only represent a subset of possible climate engagement opportunities, this demonstrates significant interest in climate at UBC. Note that this number does not represent unique participants, as one individual can attend and participate in multiple opportunities.

Critique and Limitations

This indicator only measures engagement with climate action through participation in a subset of available opportunities. Because of the breadth of type of event, and in consideration that many are not ticketed, it can be difficult to collect accurate participation numbers. Many events (not tracked here) are organized by student clubs who may lack the capacity to maintain accurate records as well.

Recommendations

To facilitate pathways to action, engagement data should also include department or faculty affiliation of participants. This identifies which segments of the campus population are participating in climate engagement opportunities, and can inform additional targeting of other areas if required.

Along with indicator 8, this one should be refined to expand data collection

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 6: SUPPORT COMMUNITY WELLBEING IN THE FACE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS

INDICATOR 10: % OF UBC FACULTY, STAFF AND STUDENTS WHO BELIEVE THAT THEY CAN DO SOMETHING TO HELP ADDRESS THE PROBLEM OF CLIMATE CHANGE

62% students

69% faculty and staff

Pilot data

Description and Justification

Climate anxiety and overwhelm can occur if an individual does not believe there is any course of action they can take to address the problem. Belief in tangible action can counteract negative climate feelings and promote wellbeing. This indicator reports on the percentage of UBC students, faculty and staff who believe they can do something to address the problem of climate change as a positive measure of community wellbeing relating to climate.

Process of Data Collection

The data are collected from the Eco-Anxiety module in the biannual Canadian Campus Wellbeing Survey, which is led by UBC professor Guy Faulkner and a national team. UBC-specific data is supplied from the UBC Planning, Analytics, & Institutional Research (PAIR) Office. The survey is sent to both students and staff, with data being reported separately. This reporting is biannual, and was last reported in 2023-2024.

Data and Analysis

The majority of both students and staff believe that they can do something to address climate change. Many respondents also report taking action to reduce their personal carbon footprint. However, 30% of respondents only sometimes take this action, representing a potential gap between belief in capacity for climate action and actually taking action.

Critique and Limitations

The data is only reported biannually, making year-on-year comparisons more challenging.

Recommendations

This indicator reports on relevant data that already exists and should remain. Further evaluation should determine the extent of UBC's role in enabling and maintaining a belief in individual capacity for climate action; this additional data could inform UBC action or investment into student, staff and faculty wellbeing.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 7: EXPAND CLIMATE EDUCATION OPPORTUNITIES AND RESOURCES FOR THE UBC COMMUNITY AND BROADER PUBLIC

INDICATOR 11: # OF CLIMATE COURSES OFFERED BY UBC FOR CREDIT

76 courses

Pilot data

Description and Justification

Access to climate education and knowledge about climate change leads to stronger climate action and emissions reductions. This indicator measures the number of courses with climate focused or climate inclusive content to gauge the academic strength of UBC in climate education. These are courses where climate change is a key focus of at least one course module, and comprises an impactful part of the learning process.

Process of Data Collection

An initial course list was obtained through robust keyword search of UBC course offerings and manually reviewed to confirm climate focus. The review process includes contacting instructors and reviewing syllabi to confirm the inclusion of climate content. The course list is maintained by the Sustainability Hub and is updated annually.

Data and Analysis

In the 2023-24 academic year, UBC offered 76 for-credit climate-inclusive courses across seven UBC Vancouver faculties. As could be expected, both Science and Arts have high number of climate-inclusive course programming, with 24 and 23 courses, respectively. The Sauder School of Business only offered one climate-inclusive course. Since the Centre for Climate and Business Solutions opened in 2023, this may change in the future. The majority of climate courses overall (51) are offered as upper-level courses (300-level or higher), indicating that these courses typically fall within specializations as opposed to foundational departmental courses.

Critique and Limitations

This indicator only captures for-credit course offerings, and not other formal and extended education opportunities such as micro-certificates. As such, this indicator predominantly focuses on students as opposed to the wider climate education impact suggested by the priority area.

The number of courses offered does not assess the quality of the course offering; regularly updating the curriculum to reflect current research, emerging trends, and the needs of society ensures that students receive relevant and impactful climate education.

Recommendations

This indicator should remain as a measure of the number of available curricular climate education opportunities. Because of the breadth of UBC course offerings, it is not recommended to present climate courses as a percentage of total available courses at this time.

Possible next steps can include evaluations of individual courses to ensure that content is updated regularly.

INDICATOR 12: NUMBER OF STUDENTS, STAFF, FACULTY AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ENROLLED IN UBC CLIMATE COURSES

6,337 enrolments

Pilot data

Description and Justification

The number of UBC students enrolled in climate courses taken for credit reflects trends in student interests and career aspirations. Consistent or growing enrolment in climate courses can indicate that the curriculum is meeting students' needs and interests. Conversely, declining enrolments might indicate that a course or subject area needs to be reviewed or updated to better align with student interests. Enrolment data should guide the planning of future course offerings, inform the introduction of new courses, and enhance existing courses to better align with student interests.

Process of Data Collection

Course enrolment data is manually collected from the UBC PAIR Enrolment database, according to the list of confirmed climate-inclusive courses identified for indicator 11. Enrolment data is collected for the preceeding summer and winter sessions, which includes all registrations regardless of originating faculty/program.

Data and Analysis

In the 2023-24 academic year, UBC had 6,337 enrolments in climate-related courses. These were predominantly in larger 100 and 200-level classes with enrolments decreasing for more specialized course offerings, as expected. The highest enrolled climate courses are:

1. FRST 304 Forest Stewardship in a Changing Climate: 586 students (Instructor: Suzanne Simard)
2. GEOS 102 Our Changing Environment: Climate and Ecosystems: 504 students (Instructors: Nina Hewitt and Audrey Pearson)
3. CIVL 250 Engineering and Sustainable Development: 465 students (Instructor: Negar Roghanian)

Critique and Limitations

The course enrolment data does not reflect the number of unique individuals enrolled. A single person may be enrolled in multiple climate courses, leading to potential double-counting.

Recommendations

This indicator demonstrates one measure of student interest in climate change education and should remain. Similar to the FWCI, this indicator could be further analyzed and presented as a ratio of expected enrolment level for each Faculty. This would require additional analysis but could better demonstrate how popular climate courses are compared to other topics within a discipline.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 8: DEVELOP NEW AND STRENGTHEN EXISTING PARTNERSHIPS TO TACKLE THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY

INDICATOR 13: NUMBER OF UBC CLIMATE FOCUSED PARTNERSHIPS

78 funding partners

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator tracks external funding partners for UBC researchers. It measures the number of externally-funded research projects with a climate component.

Process of Data Collection

This data was collected from through a data request from RISe, using a basic "climate" and "sustainability" keyword search. Resulting projects were screened to remove projects that did not have a climate focus. This indicator only examines external partnerships, and as such all internal funded projects were removed. Results were also screened to only include active projects at the time of the data request.

Data and Analysis

UBC currently has 78 funding partnerships across 346 diverse climate projects, representing a total of $52.8 million in funding. This includes a number of academic, non-academic, government, private, nonprofit and civil society partnerships categorized geographically as local, national, regional and global. The majority of these partners operate on a local or regional level, with only 33% of partners operating at a national or global scale. A vast majority of projects (44%) received Tri-Agency funding, distributed as follows: Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC) - 75; Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC) - 54; and Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR) -25. Most funding partners are from nonprofit, government or academic sectors, with only eight private sector funding partners. The three largest partnerships over this period are:

1. Addressing intersecting crises: climate, housing, and compounding health vulnerabilities for senior tenants (New Frontiers in Research Fund, Tri-Agency) - $2,441,500 - PI: Liv Yoon (School of Kinesiology)
2. Reactivity, phase behaviour, diffusion, and viscosity within atmospheric aerosols for a better understanding of air quality, climate, and health (NSERC) - $2,427,990 - PI: Allan Bertram (Chemistry)
3. Community water systems: climate vulnerabilities and resilience opportunities (New Frontiers in Research Fund, Tri-Agency) - $1,500,000 - PI: Madjid Mohseni (Chemical and Biological Engineering)

Critique and Limitations

This method only captures funding partners on climate-related research projects and does not include non-funding research collaborations nor non-research partnerships. The funding dollar amounts represents total funding awarded, and not a per-year amount which limits year-over-year comparisons. Since many projects are multi-year commitments, some amounts will be duplicated across multiple years of data collection.

Recommendations

The framing of the indicator should be updated to reflect that it measures funded research projects.

Future consultation with data managers at RISe should determine whether non-funding partners can be tracked and/or additional keywords can be included in the search to ensure all relevant climate research projects are captured.

Presenting climate research dollars as a percentage of total research investment can also highlight the strength of climate research at UBC but would require additional buy-in and support from data managers at RISe.

INDICATOR 14: UBC PARTNERSHIPS IMPACT THROUGH TESTIMONIALS AND STORIES

Climate Emergency Fund Report (2021-2023)

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator provides highlights and qualifies the impact and significance of partnerships through stories.

Process of Data Collection

Stories and testimonials are requested from the MEL CWG.

Data and Analysis

The selected example for the pilot data collection year is the full narrative report for the Climate Emergency Fund. This report contains multiple examples and stories from the internal financial support of climate initiatives on campus.

Critique and Limitations

The methodology needs further refinement to be able to use this indicator to monitor progress and impact over time. Without further refinement, there is limited opportunity to assess actual impact.

Recommendations

Feedback from the MEL CECWG recommend discarding this indicator as currently formulated. However, stories and qualitative evaluation of the strategic priorities was flagged as important to carry forward.

Stories are an important part of communicating impact – this point in particular was emphasized in one-on-one consultation meetings with Indigenous units at UBC. The methodology needs to be updated, including evaluating whether there are alternative opportunities for data collection to measure impact.

Additional consultations should inform whether the qualitative data and stories is best suited to measure partnership impact or whether it more appropriate to track climate priorities on campus over time.

INDICATOR 15: NUMBER OF INTERNAL CLIMATE-ACTION RELATED GRANTS DELIVERED TO COMMUNITY-UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS

25 internal grants

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This indicator documents how UBC extends its impact beyond the university through community partnerships. It measures climate action-related grants that support joint efforts between academic institutions and local communities to develop and implement innovative, equitable solutions such as community resilience, mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

Process of Data Collection

In consultation with relevant campus units, a list of internal funding opportunities that support community partnerships was generated. For each opportunity, the list of funded projects was manually screened to identify projects that support climate action.

Data and Analysis

A total of 25 internal climate action grants were identified from this desk search, with the largest proportion (13) falling under the Partnership Recognition Fund.

Critique and Limitations

As this indicator was predominantly collected using a desktop search, there may be missing grants that weren't initially captured. The indicator does not measure the impact of each of these partnership projects.

Recommendations

The general consensus from feedback sessions was to keep this indicator as a measure of university investment into community climate initiatives. Investment from UBC into community can generate and extend impact from UBC activities.

Further consultation should be done to refine the methodology to ensure validity and replicability.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 9: ACCELERATE EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS AT UBCV AND UBCO IN RESPONSE TO THE CLIMATE EMERGENCY: CLIMATE ACTION PLAN 2030

INDICATOR 16: TOTAL OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS (SCOPE 1 & 2) AND EXTENDED EMISSIONS (SCOPE 3)

48,476 tCO_2e GHG emissions (Operational)
97,560 tCO_2e GHG emissions (Extended)

Pilot data

Description and Justification

This strategic priority emphasizes the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at UBC campuses as part of a broader commitment to combating climate change. Campus + Community Planning collects data on UBC's operational emissions and reports on them annually to the government of BC as required by the Climate Change Accountability Act.

Process of Data Collection

Data for this indicator is directly reported from Campus + Community Planning.

Data and Analysis

C+CP reported that Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions totaled over 45,000 tonnes of offsetable CO_2e.* Scope 2 emissions remained relatively low at around 3,000 tonnes, while Scope 3 emissions reached approximately 97,000 tonnes.

UBC is not currently reporting the full range of Scope 3 emissions. For example, recognizing a wider range of Scope 3 emissions through supply chains and waste could create a more accurate picture of UBC's greenhouse gas contributions. While this is not required by the province, reporting a wider range of Scope 3 emissions are the actions of a climate leader.

Critique and Limitations

This indicator predominantly includes data that is reported to meet provincially legislated obligations as a large public institution. While only limited Scope 3 emissions data is required by the province for reporting (i.e. paper), UBC voluntarily collects additional data on Scope 3 GHG emissions to support its emissions reduction efforts. Methodologies to further track Scope 3 emissions are still being improved by C+CP as more accurate monitoring systems become available.

Given the significance of positive feedback loops in climatic systems, simply measuring GHG emissions may not be a complete picture of UBC's climate contributions.

Recommendations

Emissions data is a key indicator for operational climate action and is part of the mandated reporting requirements set by the province. As such, this indicator should remain. Additional actions should be taken to identify and support additional opportunities to improve methodologies that measure Scope 3 emissions.

* CO_2e is an emissions measurement that standardizes the impact of greenhouse gases to the CO_2. The "e" is for equivalent.

Future Directions

A Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) framework for climate action can support strategic decision-making to advance the nine priority areas of the UBC Climate Emergency Task Force Report. Most effective as part of an adaptive management strategy, a MEL requires buy-in from senior leadership and decision-makers who can act upon insights.

The future direction of the CETF MEL will be determined through discussion and consultation with senior university leadership. This is critical to ensuring that the data and insight from the MEL can meaningfully inform institutional decision-making and climate action, as well as align with other priorities and directions for UBC.

The current pilot version of the CETF MEL incudes operational and financial climate commitments, as well as academic teaching, learning and research indicators that connect climate action to the core academic mission of the university. However, there are currently no other known efforts at UBC to systematically track and identify academic climate actions or address the CETF priority areas. While the pilot MEL needs revisions, it has the potential to support institutional progress in climate action, including climate research and climate education that will continue to attract worldclass researchers and students to UBC. Successful implementation of a MEL would maintain and elevate UBC's status as a climate leader.

Appendix A

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Climate Emergency Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Framework: Discussion Paper (Internal)
- Faculty and Student Engagement Report (Internal)
- Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) Framework
- MEL Collaborative Working Group (CWG)
- MEL CWG Report Back Workshop Summary (Internal)
- MEL Methodology (Data collection - Internal)
- MEL Methodology (Indicator Development)

ACRONYM GLOSSARY

- **BoG** Board of Governors
- **C+CP** Campus + Community Planning
- **CAP2030** Climate Action Plan 2030
- **CCEL** Centre for Community Engaged Learning
- **CETF** Climate Emergency Task Force
- **CJAC** Climate Justice Advisory Committee
- **CTLT** Centre for Teaching, Learning and Technology
- **EIO** Equity and Inclusion Office
- **FWCI** Field-Weighted Citation Impact
- **IBPOC** Indigenous, Black and People of Colour
- **IMANT** Investment Management
- **IRSI** Indigenous Research Support Initiative
- **ISI** Indigenous Strategic Initiatives
- **ISP** Indigenous Strategic Plan
- **LE** Learning Exchange
- **MEL** Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
- **MEL CWG** MEL Collaborative Working Group
- **OISI** Office of Indigenous Strategic Initiatives
- **PAIR** Planning, Analytics and Institutional Research Office
- **RISe** Research Information Systems
- **StEAR** Strategic Equity and Anti-Racism (Framework)
- **SPP** Staff Pension Plan
- **VPRI** Office of the Vice President, Research and Innovation

Climate Emergency Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators (Reporting period* | Scope)	Indicator Rationale	Data Collection Method	Limitations	Recommendations for Refinements and Pathways to Action
Strategic Priority 1: Operationalize UBC's commitments to climate justice: Support climate leadership and initiatives led by Indigenous, Black, and People of Colour (IBPOC)				
Indicator 1: Percentage of IBPOC staff and faculty in UBC senior leadership positions (Fiscal year | All UBC campuses)	A more diverse representation within UBC's leadership enhances the likelihood of IBPOC persons leading and influencing climate initiatives.	Data is provided by the UBC Employment Equity Report, published by the Equity and Inclusion Office (EIO). EIO collects demographic data through the Employment Equity Survey; data capture is Oct. 31 annually. Source: UBC Employment Equity Report	Self-reported data; may not capture all experiences and identities. Due to a small sample size, individual Executive group members can cause large swings in data. EIO does not report numbers if less than 5 respondents; given small numbers of senior leadership, this means that the data is often suppressed. No senior executive positions have an explicit responsibility for climate action. Possible disconnect between priority action and indicator.	Discard this indicator – The data to determine the number of climate initiatives and programs led by IBPOC does not exist and there are additional privacy concerns. This priority area is best considered a principle that drives decision-making, rather than a tracked metric. Additional consultation with EIO could explore whether to report on the implementation progress of the StEAR Framework (Strategic Equity and Anti-Racism Framework) as part of the CETF MEL.
Strategic Priority 2: Demonstrate institutional leadership on climate justice				
Indicator 2: Progress on full divestment from fossil fuels: 1. **Tonnes of CO2 e /Million CAD investment (Endowment Funds Investment Portfolio)** 2. **Tonnes of CO2 e /Million CAD investment (Staff Pension Plan Investment Portfolio)** (Calendar year | All UBC Campuses)	Investment emissions are a significant contribution to UBC's overall climate impact. Strong institutional leadership in climate justice includes targeting UBC's investment portfolio to reduce institutional emissions.	Data is derived from UBC's Responsible Investing annual reports, published by UBC Investment Management (IMANT). Source: UBC Responsible Investing Report	Does not include all investments: The Working Capital Fund is excluded from this assessment because it operates as a fixed-income portfolio, primarily investing in money market securities, short-term bonds, and mortgages. Current proportion of monitored investments not clearly identified: improved methodologies for 2024 will monitor 45% of Endowment Fund and 37% of SPP Portfolio.	This indicator should remain. Divestment was a key commitment made as part of the Climate Emergency Declaration and has a defined target. Recommended next steps include establishing funding guidelines that can measure and track the emissions intensity of university revenues which can go above and beyond responsible investments.
Indicator 3: # of initiatives focused on climate justice (Academic year | UBC Vancouver)	Climate justice initiatives demonstrate UBC's institutional investments to foster efforts that can reduce inequalities and combat climate change.	Data is collected through desk searches, interviews, and reviews of available material. The list groups similar climate justice initiatives together. Source: Desk Search, Interviews, Expert Feedback	"Initiative" is not clearly defined and data collection method is not replicable. Definition requires further refinement and detail (time duration; level of involvement; support from leadership and which leadership). Does not measure quality or longevity of initiatives.	Update to include a clear definition of an initiative and refine indicator to track impacts of climate initiatives as well as number.
Strategic Priority 3: Establish mechanisms and processes that ensure Indigenous perspectives, communities and worldviews shape the development and implementation of climate related initiatives and policies				
Indicator 4: # of climate projects funded by Indigenous Strategic Fund (Academic year | UBC Vancouver)	UBC's Indigenous Strategic Initiatives fund (ISI) supports projects that advance Indigenous Strategic Plan (ISP) objectives at UBC. This indicator shows UBC's financial support of Indigenous climate projects.	Data is identified in the published ISI projects list and applying a "climate" keyword search. This list is then verified manually to ensure projects have a sufficient focus on climate. Source: UBC Indigenous Strategic Fund Project	Possible disconnect between priority action and method: counts results from a limited, expiring fund. Possible disconnect between priority action and indicator: limited-term project funding does not establish long-term processes to ensure meaningful Indigenous involvement in climate policy or climate initiatives.	Discard this indicator.
Indicator 5: Funding for research involving intersection of climate change and Indigenous engagement (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	This indicator demonstrates how UBC attracts and retains researchers conducting collaborative climate research projects with Indigenous People and measures the financial commitment to integrate and/or include Indigenous perspectives in climate change research.	Data of active research projects is collected from RISe alongside that for indicator 13, before applying an "Indigenous" keyword search. The resulting data is manually screened to ensure all research projects incorporating Indigenous Peoples and/or worldviews are captured. Source: Research Information Systems (RISe) Database	Possible disconnect between priority action and indicator: difficult to measure level and quality of Indigenous People's involvement in development of research projects. Possible disconnect between priority action and method: see above. RISe exports exclusively show research projects, and community partner grants are excluded (e.g. indicator 15)	If continuing to track research is a priority, can modify indicator to monitor ratio of climate projects that include Indigenous worldviews; and/or, in collaboration with the VPRI's Indigenous Research Support Initiatives office, track climate researchers' engagement with Indigenous communities. To measure Indigenous involvement in policies, should consult with C+CP to determine their implementation of the Indigenous Strategic Plan (ISP) and their input to campus climate policies.

* Fiscal year: April - March | Academic Year: Sept. - Aug. | Calendar Year: Jan. - Dec.

Climate Emergency Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators (Reporting period* | Scope)	Indicator Rationale	Data Collection Method	Limitations	Recommendations for Refinements and Pathways to Action
Strategic Priority 4: Expand, strengthen and coordinate climate research				
Indicator 6: # of peer-reviewed publications produced by UBC authors with a primary focus on climate (Calendar year | All UBC campuses)	Number of peer-reviewed climate-related research publications shows UBC research productivity; this suggests that UBC attracts and retains researchers (faculty and students) that are interested in climate-related research, and that funding is available for climate research. Adapted from Times Higher Education ranking indicators.	Data is collected from the SciVal database. Through machine learning and publication keywords, SciVal identifies all research publications relevant to SDG goals. Data for SDG 13: Climate Action was pulled September 12, 2024. Source: Scopus, Scival	Method does not capture publications not listed in Scopus (which can exclude some major Law and Medical journals) – however, likely most comprehensive source (includes 99% of journals). Possible reframing to clarify limitations.	Keep this indicator as a performance measure of UBC climate research output. Additional research can determine whether it is possible to capture publications from other disciplines that are less represented in Scopus. Identify pathways for action from this indicator, e.g. ways to further increase support for climate research and/or publication of climate research.
Indicator 7: UBC climate research field weighted citation impact (FWCI) (Calendar year | All UBC campuses)	Measures the academic research impact of UBC publications in their respective fields, based on expected citation level. FWCI is typically calculated for the 3 years following the publication year. This FWCI begins in 2021 to correspond with when SDG 13 was added to SciVal.	All publications relevant to SDG13 from 2021-2023 were extracted from SciVal; SciVal automatically calculates FWCI. Indicator is mean of all FWCI for all papers published by UBC authors 2021-2023. Source: Scopus, Scival	See Indicator #6 limitations.	Keep this indicator as a performance measure of the academic impact of UBC climate research, with additional research to determine methods of measuring impact beyond FWCI for disciplines that are less represented in Scopus.
Strategic Priority 5: Foster a culture of engagement and advocacy on climate action				
Indicator 8: # of UBC climate engagements (events, workshops, webinars, clubs, associations, internships, projects and programs) (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	Aims to capture beyond-the-classroom learning opportunities related to climate change; access to climate learning opportunities can lead to active engagement and advocacy for climate action.	Collect via survey to members of the Climate Emergency MEL Collaborative Working Group (CWG). Source: Data collection from Climate Emergency MEL CWG	Self-reported data, collected from a set number of participating units. Does not capture full extent of engagement opportunities. Types of engagement require further definition and precision: method may require further refining.	Refine to differentiate between levels and types of engagement opportunities, and identified standard methods to collect broader information. Identify additional opportunities to measure the impact of these engagements.
Indicator 9: # of UBC faculty, staff, students, and public (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	Measures reach in terms of number of participations per event / engagement opportunity.	Same as Indicator #8.	Represents number of participations, not number of individuals.	Identify which segments of the campus population are participating in climate engagement opportunities, and whether additional targeting of other areas is required.
Strategic Priority 6: Support community wellbeing in the face of the climate crisis				
Indicator 10: % of UBC faculty, staff and students who believe that they can do something to help address the problem of climate change (Biannual | All UBC campuses)	Climate anxiety and overwhelm can occur if an individual does not believe there is any course of action they can take to address the problem. Belief in tangible action can counteract negative climate feelings and promote wellbeing.	Data is from the UBC's responses to the Canadian Campus Wellbeing Survey (CCWS) Eco-Module, an abbreviated version of the Climate Change Anxiety Scale, added for the first time in 2023. Source: CCWS	Survey is focused on students; low response rate for staff.	Further evaluation steps can include research to determine the extent of UBC's role in enabling and maintaining a belief in individual capacity for climate action.
Strategic Priority 7: Expand climate education opportunities and resources for the UBC community and broader public				
Indicator 11: # of climate courses offered by UBC for credit (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	This indicator seeks to gauge UBC's academic strength in climate education by assessing the breadth of climate-inclusive courses.	Course lists are exported from the previous academic year's PAIR report, and searched using a set of climate keywords. This list is then manually reviewed to compare with existing climate courses and identify anomalies. Source: UBC PAIR office Enrolment Data	Possible refinement required to capture full extent of climate course offerings: some Faculties with climate-focused groups do not have climate courses; this suggests either limitation in method or disconnect between research and teaching.	Because of the breadth of UBC course offerings, it is not recommended to present climate courses as a percentage of available courses. Next steps can include evaluations of individual courses to ensure that content is updated.
Indicator 12: # of students, staff, faculty and members of the public enrolled in UBC climate courses (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	This indicator looks to evaluate actual engagement with climate courses by assessing annual enrolment in identified climate courses.	Enrolment is calculated as the total number of registrations in each climate course (as determined above). This is pulled from PAIR's enrolment dashboard. Source: UBC PAIR office Enrolment Data	This cannot be interpreted as a number of students, with 1 student representing up to 10 enrolments. Disconnect between indicator framing and method: refine language.	Similar to the FWCI, this indicator can be presented as a ratio of expected enrollment levels for each faculty. This would require additional analysis but could better demonstrate how popular climate courses compared to other topics.

Climate Emergency Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators (Reporting period* | Scope)	Indicator Rationale	Data Collection Method	Limitations	Recommendations for Refinements and Pathways to Action
Strategic Priority 8: Develop new and strengthen existing partnerships to tackle climate emergency				
Indicator 13: # of UBC climate focused partnerships (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	Formal partnerships supported by a financial commitment with external organizations can increase UBC impact for projects related to climate change. Highlights the ability and strength of UBC as an institution to attract external investment in climate research.	Data is collected from RISe using a "climate" and "sustain" keyword search for all active and awarded research projects. The number of distinct partners is counted separately, removing duplicates. Source: Research Information Systems (RISe) Database	Disconnect between available data and indicator: counts funding partners, not partnerships. Potential disconnect between method and indicator: funding partners for research projects do not represent all external engagement	Future consultation with data managers at RISe to determine whether non-funding partners can be tracked and/or additional keywords can be included in the search to ensure all relevant climate research projects are captured. Presenting climate research dollars as a percentage of total research investment can also highlight the strength of climate research at UBC.
Indicator 14: UBC partnerships' impact through testimonials and stories (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	The effectiveness of partnerships is evaluated through the benefits they deliver, highlighted by stories of impact and change.	MEL CECWG members are asked to share stories of impactful partnerships that highlight UBC's commitment to climate change. Source: Desk Search and data collection from MEL CECWG	Disconnect between data and indicator: needs precise testimonial/story; may need method refinement.	Stories are an important part of effectively communicating impact. Qualitative indicators require data collection and additional analysis, and to be able to keep qualitative indicators, they need to be sufficiently resourced. The methodology of this indicator should be refined to properly qualify and understand impact and climate priorities.
Indicator 15: # of internal climate-action related grants delivered to community-university partnerships (Academic year | All UBC campuses)	Internal climate action grants are used to measure UBC's financial commitment and staff, student and faculty interest to engage the wider community in climate-driven solutions.	Collated through a desk review of grants available at UBC, alongside consultation with the staff delivering these grants. Source: Desk Search, Centre for Community Engaged Learning (CCEL) and Community Engagement Office	Subjective methodology, difficult to replicate.	Feedback consensus was to keep this indicator as a measure of university investment in community initiatives, generating and extending impact. Further consultation should be done to refine methodology to ensure validity and replicability.
Strategic Priority 9: Accelerate emissions reductions at UBCV and UBCO in response to the climate emergency				
Indicator 16: Total operational emissions (Scope 1 & 2) and extended emissions (Scope 3) (Calendar year | All UBC campuses and sites**)	This indicator directly measures UBC's CO_2e emissions, assessing institutional emissions reductions at UBCV, UBCO and other UBC-owned properties.	This data is directly reported from Campus + Community Planning's annual reports for Scope 1 (requiring offset), Scope 2, and Scope 3 emissions. Source: Campus + Community Planning	Currently unable to report on all Scope 3 emissions, but C+CP refining methodology to better track emissions.	Emissions data is a key indicator for operational climate action and is part of the mandated reporting requirements set by the province. This indicator should remain. Next steps should identify and support opportunities to reduce Scope 3 emissions.

** Includes off-campus sites and Properties Trust

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