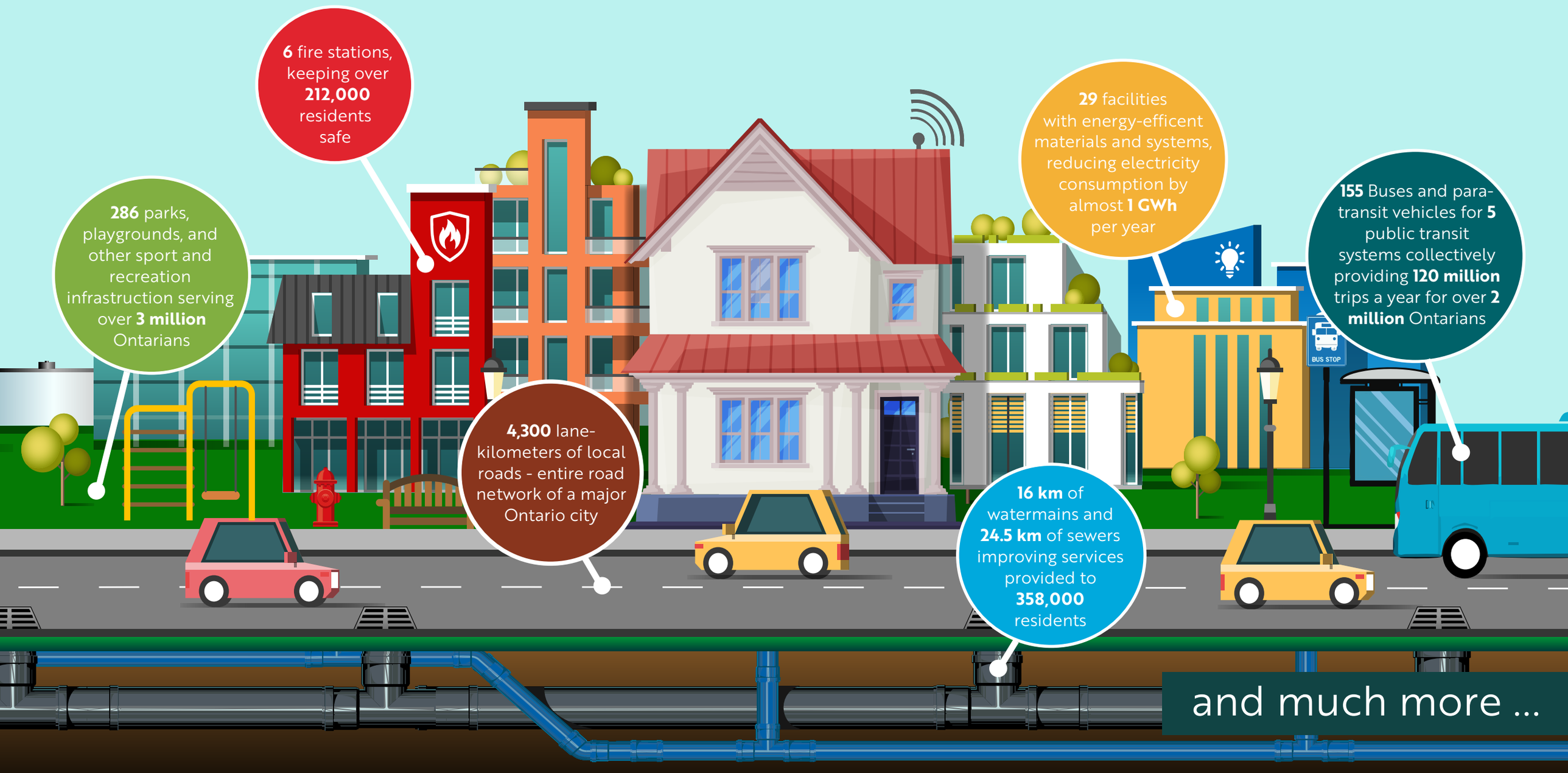
2024

Outcomes Report

THE CANADA COMMUNITY-BUILDING FUND

Association of Municipalities of Ontario

In 2024, Ontario's municipalities invested in the renewal, rehabilitation, or expansion of:



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The 2024 Outcomes Report was prepared in accordance with a template and evaluation framework developed by Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC). This Outcomes Report fulfills the reporting requirements set out in the Administrative Agreement. The data and benefits focus on completed projects and their immediate benefits. By capturing outputs and outcomes, this report demonstrates how CCBF investments are translating into tangible benefits for communities.

Executive Summary

With limited financial tools and resources, municipal governments face enormous pressure to provide good service and maintain assets long-term. Predictable and stable funding from the federal government through the Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF) helps municipalities address infrastructure challenges, including affordability, accessibility and investing in infrastructure to help build more homes. In 2024 the CCBF was renewed for an additional 10-years, providing an estimated $10 billion in funding to Ontario municipalities through to 2034. In 2025 AMO released a report on the outcomes from the previous 10-year agreement, 2014-2023.

This report highlights the significant improvements to municipal capital assets achieved in 2024, targeting economic growth and housing-enabling infrastructure. Municipalities completed 993 projects with $770.8 million from the Fund with a total value of $2.16 billion. Another 1,150 CCBF projects were ongoing in 2024.[1] A complete project list of all active projects in 2024 can be found in this report, and all projects are viewable on our interactive CCBF project map.

The Fund provided nearly eight per cent of total capital investment dollars during 2024.[2] Municipalities continued to leverage the CCBF, while increasing their own-source contributions, maintain service levels, and meet the needs of growing populations. 494 completed local road projects resulted in 4,300 lane-kilometres of paved roads, serving more than three million Ontarians. 117 sport and recreation projects led to an increase of over 62,000 annual registered users and expanded access to affordable recreation services. Investments in core infrastructure, like wastewater treatment plant expansions and stormwater system improvements, helped increase capacity for additional housing and increased residential density. The benefits of these investments, and more, are summarized in Part II of this report.

As of 2025, Ontario municipalities were managing one-trillion dollars worth of infrastructure.[3] Part III highlights the success of Ontario's municipalities as leaders in asset management and showcases how local governments are investing the CCBF strategically for their most pressing infrastructure needs. Part IV speaks to how the funds are supporting housing. This report also highlights the ways in which the Fund is being used to help municipalities manage growth and invest in infrastructure that enables more homes to be built. The Fund's success over the past two decades demonstrates that flexible, predictable and stable funding to municipalities is a proven way to build sustainable, resilient and vibrant communities.

Part I

The Canada Community-Building Fund

The Canada Community-Building Fund

The Canada Community-Building Fund (CCBF) is a permanent, predictable, and stable source of funding provided by the Government of Canada to help municipalities address local infrastructure priorities that also align with federal priorities. Funding is distributed to provinces, territories, and First Nations on a per-capita basis.

CCBF Funds can be invested in the construction, enhancement, and renewal of local infrastructure, and be used to improve long-term plans and asset management systems, shared with other communities to achieve common goals, or banked to support future projects.

Municipalities spread investments of the Fund over several project categories to boost productivity and economic growth, create a cleaner environment, and build stronger cities and communities – key national objectives of the Fund. Eligible project categories are listed below with examples of projects under each category.

PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Broadband connectivity

Investments that provide Internet access to residents, businesses, and institutions

Local roads and bridges

Investments in roads, bridges, culverts, and active transportation infrastructure

Public transit

Investments that support a public transit system

Regional and local airports

Investments in terminals, runways, hangars, and other airport infrastructure

Short-line rail

Investments in railway-related infrastructure for the movement of cargo or passengers

Short-sea shipping

Investments in infrastructure related to the movement of cargo or passengers around the coast and on inland waterways

CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Brownfield redevelopment

Investments that result in the remediation or decontamination – and subsequent redevelopment – of a brownfield site

Community energy systems

Investments that generate energy or increase energy efficiency

Drinking water

Investments that support drinking water conservation, collection, treatment and distribution systems

Solid waste

Investments that support solid waste management systems

Wastewater

Investments that support wastewater and stormwater collection, treatment and management systems

STRONG CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Capacity-building

Investments that strengthen municipal capacity for long-term planning

Culture

Investments that support the arts, humanities, and heritage

Resilience

Investments that reduce or eliminate long-term impacts and risks associated with natural disasters

Fire stations

Investments in fire stations

Recreation

Investments in recreational facilities or networks

Sport

Investments in amateur sport infrastructure

Tourism

Investments that attract travelers for recreation, leisure, business or other purposes

The CCBF in Ontario

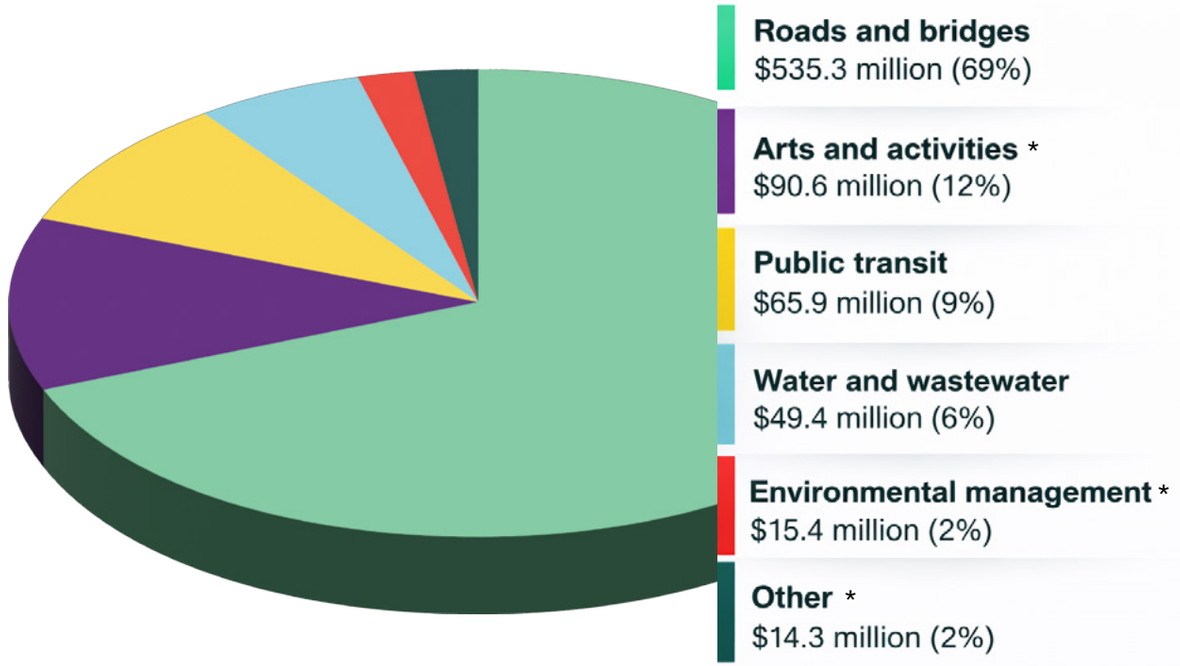
Each province and territory has a unique – but similar – arrangement with the Government of Canada regarding the distribution and use of the Fund within its borders. In Ontario, the terms of that arrangement are set out in the Administrative Agreement (AA). Allocations are included in Appendix B and can also be found here. In 2024, for example, communities across Canada received $2.4 billion. Of that, AMO administered about 30 per cent, or $717 million.

Under the Administrative Agreement, AMO distributes funds to all 444 municipalities in Ontario except for the City of Toronto.[4] Ontario's total share – including the City of Toronto – was $895 million. Funds are distributed to municipalities on a per-capita basis and split 50/50 between upper-and lower-tier municipalities in two-tier systems. The City of Toronto receives funding directly from the Government of Canada. The Government of Ontario delivers funds to unincorporated areas of the province.

Municipalities are free to share, invest, or bank funds in accordance with local priorities – subject to terms and conditions governing the transfer and use of the Fund. This flexibility – coupled with the delivery of predictable and upfront funding – allows municipal governments to plan for the long term, address local infrastructure needs, and get projects moving quickly.

Allocation and investment of the CCBF in Ontario

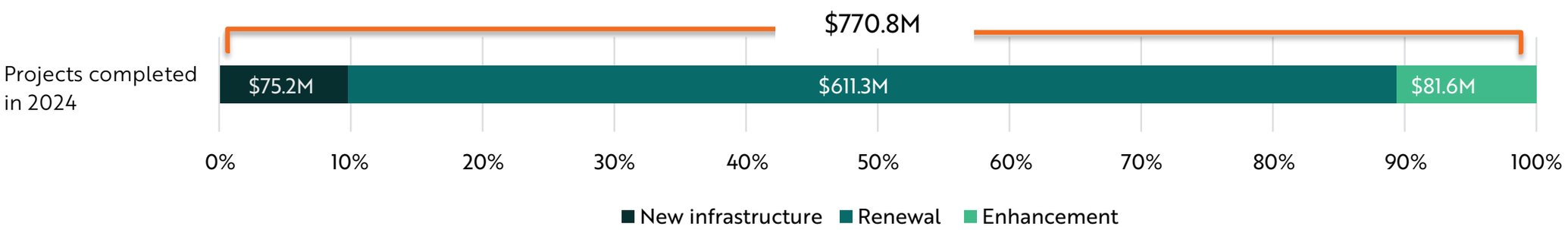
Ontario has received a total of $15.5 billion from the Fund since its creation in 2005, with AMO distributing $12.3 billion of that amount to municipalities. At the end 2024, $1.8 billion of the $12.3 billion was allocated to projects but not yet invested. See AMO's earlier reports for more information. In 2024, AMO distributed $723.6 million, which included $10.5 million in surplus administration fees.



*see Summary of completed projects

Municipal funding

During 2024 there were 2,284 active projects reported by municipalities, with 1,571 receiving funding. Of these, 993 municipalities completed construction and reported project results. Meeting the diversity of municipal needs aligned with federal priorities completed projects included new infrastructure builds, renewal and enhancements of existing assets, and capacity-building projects, representing a total investment of over $2.1 billion with $770.8 million contributed by the CCBF for those 993 projects that were completed in 2024.



CCBF investment in context

In 2024, Ontario's municipalities invested $798.3 million from CCBF. This investment accounted for eight per cent of total municipal capital investment (Appendix E), while providing five per cent of total financing – and 35 per cent of total grant funding – for municipal infrastructure (Appendix D).[5] Other federal programs provided an additional 3.1 per cent of total capital funding. Together, these federal investments supported critical upgrades to local infrastructure throughout 2024.

Complementarity

Complementarity is a core principle of the CCBF. It is intended to complement – without replacing or displacing – other sources or funding for local infrastructure. Many communities combine the CCBF with other sources of capital financing to further leverage the funding. During 2014-2024 period, municipalities invested over $9.8 billion per year in infrastructure compared to $3.9 billion per year between 2000 and 2004, prior to the CCBF's creation[6].

Municipalities increased their own-source contributions to infrastructure in the past decade – from 57 per cent in 2014 to over 63 per cent in 2024 – to address gaps in infrastructure funding and maintain levels of service, while the Fund remained flat. CCBF complements municipal efforts and provides vital support to communities through funding.

Risk management and compliance strategy

AMO uses a risk-based approach to monitor compliance with these requirements. This approach is defined by AMO's current CCBF Compliance Strategy. To ensure proper internal control systems are in place AMO has established policies, plans, processes, and education. These components collectively state AMO's goals and objectives pertaining to risk management, describe responsibilities and procedures for managing risk of non-compliance, and guide the development of training materials for municipal staff managing the CCBF. Compliance is assessed through the review of municipal reports submitted and other municipal financial data. Compliance audits are undertaken with results included in the 2024 financial report to Canada.

Scope of the report

This report summarizes the outcomes from projects completed in 2024. With support from the Fund, municipalities delivered 993 projects across the province, addressing priorities identified through asset management systems and other long-term infrastructure plans. This section of the report highlights local governments' achievements through CCBF investments. Part III discusses the evolution of municipal asset management in Ontario and Part IV discusses leveraging the CCBF to enable and preserve housing. Detailed information on CCBF projects in Ontario can be found on the project map, which includes a roll up for results from completed projects.

Part II

Completed projects and benefits

Data sources

Municipalities report CCBF investments through AMO's online reporting system. The system prompts municipalities to describe projects and their impacts on the local community, report financial transactions related to the Fund, and respond to annual questionnaires that assess risk and monitor progress in asset management. Data presented in this section is drawn from the online reporting system.

CCBF projects are measured through outputs – immediate results of completed projects and outcomes – and how those outputs contribute to improving quality of life for residents and communities. Output and outcome indicators were first developed by AMO. Output indicators were refined in 2020 following discussions with Housing, Infrastructure and Communities Canada (HICC) and program administrators in other jurisdictions. Guidance shared by HICC in November 2024 prescribed a set of output indicators and provided examples of outcome indicators. For this report, existing AMO indicators were amended to align with the indicators required by HICC. Please see detailed projects results in Appendix A.

Data gathered from research and capacity building programs commissioned or run by AMO through its administration of the CCBF also figures heavily into the analysis.

Additionally, AMO works with municipal staff to profile projects on X, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube, Facebook, and BCCA. These profiles provide a deeper dive into the impact of CCBF investment on residents and local businesses across Ontario. The vignettes referenced in this report are drawn from profiles posted on BCCA.[7]

Summary of completed projects

Benefits generated from projects completed construction in 2024 are summarized in each category section. The table below illustrates the distribution of these across project categories.[8]

Category	Consolidated category**	Number of projects completed	Total project cost of completed projects	Total CCBF funding
Broadband connectivity	Other	2	$112,500	$15,807
Brownfield redevelopment*	Environmental management	0	$0	$0
Capacity-building	Other	38	$4,239,196	$2,661,769
Community energy systems	Environmental management	26	$10,363,731	$7,451,967
Culture	Arts and activities	21	$63,303,419	$33,178,077
Drinking water	Water and wastewater	15	$37,433,034	$8,795,646
Fire stations	Other	6	$13,827,100	$1,959,180
Local roads and bridges	Roads and bridges	685	$1,249,560,749	$535,314,543
Public transit	Public transit	18	$338,543,517	$65,893,513
Recreation	Arts and activities	109	$205,920,467	$51,986,406
Regional and local airports	Other	3	$5,396,813	$618,143
Resilience	Other	3	$10,875,332	$9,018,558
Short-line rail*	Other	0	$0	$0
Short-sea shipping*	Other	0	$0	$0
Solid waste	Environmental management	11	$14,799,034	$7,933,337
Sports	Arts and activities	8	$10,064,090	$5,059,700
Tourism	Arts and activities	6	$413,880	$342,252
Wastewater	Water and wastewater	42	$192,617,897	$40,580,628
Total		**993**	**$2,157,470,759**	**$770,809,526**

* There were no completed projects within this category in the 2024 reporting year.
**As illustrated in the pie chart on page 9 .

Summary of project outputs and outcomes

In 2024 Ontario municipalities:

- Constructed or rehabilitated **4,343 lane-km of road** – equivalent to the entire road network of Ottawa – facilitating movement of goods and bridging the gap between rural production zones and urban consumption centers.
- Constructed, rehabilitated or replaced **16.2 km of watermains and 24.5 km of storm, waste and combined sewers improving services provided to 358,000 residents** reducing the risk of basement flooding and sewer overflows, and keeping beautiful Ontario Lakes clean.
- Acquired, refurbished, and replaced **33 buses** and **122 para transit and transit support vehicles**, enhancing accessibility, improving customer navigation across five public transit systems, and collectively **serving over 2,193,000 Ontarians**.
- Constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated **286 parks, playgrounds, and other sport and recreation infrastructure** serving over **three million Ontarians**.
- Installed **5,188 energy-efficient lights** and upgraded **29 facilities with energy-efficient materials and systems, reducing electricity consumption by nearly 1 GWh** per year and **cutting Ontario emissions by roughly 0.01 Mt of CO2e** - an environmental impact equivalent to removing 2,100 gasoline-powered cars off the road for an entire year.
- Delivered upgrades to **five wastewater treatment facilities**, ensuring reliable service within Ontario's municipal 437-facility system[9].

In 2024, through completed projects CCBF provided vital support to Ontario's extensive network of roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks, and bike lanes. These 2024 investments enabled municipalities to rehabilitate over 1.2 per cent of the province's road network and add 27.6 km to existing 7,886 km[10] of measured cycling infrastructure.

Many larger urban communities continued to invest in public transit throughout 2024 to address growth needs and improve affordability[11].

Investments in water and wastewater were also common. In 2024, municipalities constructed and rehabilitated 40.7 kilometers of water, sewer and storm pipes. Water and wastewater infrastructure expands overall system capacity. Each kilometer renewed reduces future maintenance costs and strengthens resilience, ensuring safe, sustainable water and sewer services for generations to come.

Descriptions and key outputs and outcomes for each infrastructure category are outlined in the following subsections.

Broadband Connectivity

Broadband connectivity investments provide internet access to residents and businesses. This includes installation of fibre optic cable or other technologies that enable internet connection.

Reliable high-speed internet is essential to Canadians – to work from home, learn, and enjoy entertainment. In 2024 over 93.5 per cent of Canadians had access to high-speed internet.

The CCBF along with other broadband initiatives[12] contributes to bridging the national connectivity gap. By 2030 the Government of Canada has committed to connecting all Canadians to highspeed internet.[13]

For Ontario municipalities it is not just about internet browsing. Reliable broadband provides crucial backups to municipal assets during natural disasters - from remote valve shut-offs to keeping municipal records safely backed up in the cloud; this boosts resilience. In addition, high-speed connectivity provides essential emergency response and contributes to coordination of dispatchers.

Investments in broadband were supported by the CCBF though two completed and 14 ongoing projects.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Length of fibre-optic cable installed or replaced (m)	1	650
Number of public Wi-Fi zones created or extended	1	1

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Number of businesses positively affected by investment in broadband infrastructure	2	2

Brownfield Redevelopment

Municipalities can use the CCBF to remediate brownfield sites – provided that the subsequent redevelopment involves the construction of social housing, parks, or other infrastructure eligible for CCBF funding.

With the average residential resale unit price in Ontario for 2024 at around $800,000[14], remediation is an excellent way to open land for development in spaces that are already serviced by local infrastructure – increasing density, cutting costs and improving the quality of the local environment. There is also the environmental benefit of choosing brownfield over greenfield development as it curbs the urban sprawl, addresses intensification, and saves valuable farmlands.[15]

In 2024, there were no completed or ongoing brownfield redevelopment projects.

Capacity-Building

Capacity-building investments help strengthen capacity for long term planning, community assessments, and asset management.

The renewed agreement places emphasis on housing. To support this shift, housing needs assessments, land use studies, strategies and development of a variety of different plans were made eligible.

Planning is essential when it comes to managing one trillion dollars in municipal infrastructure[16]. All municipalities in Ontario have integrated asset management plans, studies, policies and strategies to guide their capital budget process.

By updating zoning by-laws and official plans, cities can transform underutilized institutional or infrastructure lands into new residential communities.[17]

Municipalities invested in installation and upgrade of eight software systems to better manage their asset condition data, created or updated 19 asset management plans (AMP), three housing needs assessments (HNA), six official plans, 19 long-term infrastructure plans, and four zoning by-laws. For example, the Township of Seguin completed an HNA as profiled here, while the Township of Alberton completed a 10-year AMP in 2024.

The City of Barrie completed multiple capacity building projects with $3.3 million in 2024, including a variety of studies, assessments, and plans putting the city on track for smart growth. These efforts strengthened stormwater infrastructure management, upgraded geographic assessment technology, streamlined municipal office resources, and much more.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of new or improved asset evaluations, assessments and reports	34	89
Number of new or improved capacity-building assets (e.g. software, training)	15	31

Community Energy Systems

Investments in community energy systems generate energy or increase energy efficiency of municipal buildings or assets.

In 2024, Ontario's total electricity consumption reached 140.4 tWh. This is an almost 2.4 per cent increase compared to 2023.[18] To efficiently manage the stress on the provincial grid and support the electrification of transport, there is a shift toward smart EV charging stations that optimize ultra-low overnight loads. Ninety-one per cent of Ontarians charge their vehicles at home. By 2023, more than 190,000 home charging stations had been installed across the province, a figure that's twice what it was in 2021.[19]

New Zero Emissions Vehicle registrations in Ontario increased by 12.9 per cent in 2024 compared to 2023 and accounted for 8.1 per cent of all new motor vehicle registrations. Since its launch, the Fund has supported investments in 100 charging stations – including four added in 2024 – servicing more than 56,600 registered zero-emission vehicles.[20] The strategic investment in EV charging infrastructure across Bruce and Dufferin Counties is profiled in this video.

In addition, Ontario's local governments installed energy-efficient systems and materials in 28 community centres and other facilities, replaced 5,140 streetlights with energy-efficient alternatives, and modernized heating systems to reduce carbon footprint with help from the Fund in 2024. For example, Collingwood completed a full retrofit of all town-owned buildings with LED lighting. The City of Brantford wrapped up a multi-year project to convert its streetlights to LEDs. Township of Hilliard reduced environmental footprint through furnace upgrades in public works garage as profiled here.

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Decrease in annual greenhouse gas emissions (t)	7	8,622
Decrease in the amount of energy used annually (GWh)	15	935,969
Decrease in the volume of fossil fuel used annually (ML)	1	41
Increase in the amount of energy generated annually (GWh)	1	2
Final certification level from an accredited agency	2	2

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of increased or improved facilities and installations	19	57
Installation or replacement of energy-efficient streetlights.	7	5,140

Culture

Investments in culture support arts, humanities, and heritage facilities like theatres, Indigenous centres, museums, libraries, and more.

Ontario is also home to more than 60 art galleries, 300 museums and archives, countless performing arts theatres and indigenous culture facilities.[21] Municipalities manage over 83 per cent of cultural and arts facilities in Ontario.[22] Several communities invested CCBF funds to maintain and restore their cultural institutions, or to increase accessibility.

The City of Mississauga's Meadowvale Theatre underwent a revitalization, as profiled here. The Municipality of Tweed completed structural upgrades to its historic Queensborough Community Centre, contributing to a 20 per cent increase in the annual number of visitors to the community. In addition, two town halls in the Township of Brock received accessibility enhancements.

As Ontario grows so does the need for libraries. Cultural infrastructure supports lifelong learning of 95.2 per cent of Ontarians through 298 library systems, including 37 First Nation Public Libraries. In 2024 alone Ontario libraries delivered 267,153 program sessions attended by over 4.8 million residents of all ages and interests.[23] In 2024, CCBF funding successfully revitalized three local libraries enhancing essential community infrastructure.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of constructed, expanded, or renovated cultural facilities (archives, art galleries, libraries, museums, public squares, etc.)	21	26

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in the number of cultural events held annually	7	62
Increase in the number of residents participating in cultural activities in your community	3	1,935
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	5	25,823
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment	4	74
Number of residents who will benefit from the investment in recreational infrastructure	2	25,134

Drinking Water

Ontario's drinking water infrastructure is a massive, largely "invisible" network that is currently undergoing modernization to keep up with rapid population growth. In 2024, municipalities operated and maintained 653 municipal residential water systems and over 64,837 kilometers of pipes.[24]

Despite the massive scale of the system, Ontario maintains high water quality standards. Seventy-six per cent of municipal drinking water systems received a perfect score, and almost all – 99.9 per cent – met health standards.[25] Ontario's municipal water infrastructure is valued at $81.5 billion – representing almost 17 per cent of the total value of municipal infrastructure in the province.[26]

Limited water system capacity is slowing the construction of new housing in several Ontario communities.[27] Municipalities are heavily investing in drinking water infrastructure to continue to adhere to high quality standards of drinking water and boost treatment capacity.

In 2024, 15 completed projects supported by the CCBF delivered significant infrastructure results. For example, Haldimand County completed upgrades to Dunnville's water treatment plant ensuring continued delivery of clean drinking water. In addition, municipalities installed, rehabilitated, or replaced a total of 16 kilometres of watermains in 2024, extending service life of critical infrastructure.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Length of increased or improved linear drinking water infrastructure (m)	21	16,263
Number of increased or improved drinking water facilities and installations	13	32
Number of water meters installed or replaced	2	12,634

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Decrease in the number of annual watermain breaks	1	1
Increase in number of households with water meters / transmitters	1	1,100
Increase in number of properties connected to fire hydrants and/or with fire protection	1	1
Facilities with a new or upgraded automated monitoring system	3	3
Number of residents with access to new, rehabilitated or replaced water distribution pipes after the project	8	28,190
Assets built, improved, or renewed for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks' Certificate of Approval	1	1
Volume of drinking water treated to a higher standard after the investment (ML)	1	1,111

Fire Stations

Ontario's fire service ranges from full-time services in Toronto to the hundreds of small, volunteer-led stations in rural townships. There are 437 fire departments in Ontario,[28] staffed by more than 30,000 firefighters. They provide critical first response to fire incidents, medical calls, and traffic accidents. Overall call volume has increased by five per cent over the last decade, driven by a growing and aging population.[29]

Financial data suggests that fire stations and vehicles across the province are about halfway through their expected lives – and significantly older than this in some communities.[30] In 2024, 46% of fire departments needed a new fire truck.[31] Introduction of a fire station infrastructure category in 2021 has been helpful, particularly for smaller communities with older or outgrown fire stations.

In 2024, municipalities built and rehabilitated six fire stations, reflecting the results of projects completed throughout the year. Smaller and larger communities modernized and expanded fire stations, constructed and upgraded facilities with energy-efficient technologies and enhanced operational and training capacity.

For example, the Township of White River completed an expansion to their firehall - follow the link to learn more about this project. In addition, the Town of Hanover built a brand new net zero firehall, reducing town's carbon footprint and enhancing town's emergency response readiness.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of fire stations constructed	1	1
Number of fire stations renovated, expanded, or upgraded	1	5
Outcome indicator	**Projects**	**Total**
Decrease in actual 90th percentile station notification response time for urban areas (s)	1	11
Increase in number of fire stations in the municipality	1	1

Local Roads and Bridges - Active Transportation

Investments in local roads and bridges help construct or enhance municipal transportation networks including roads, bridges, culverts, sidewalks, bike lanes and trails. Specific projects may involve resurfacing, installing safety features, widening, increasing durability, and more.

Walking and cycling have moved from being a "niche" urban hobby to a critical infrastructure category in Ontario, particularly for urban municipalities. 6.2 per cent of Canadians use modes of active transportation to commute to work.[32] This is more than half the share of people who rely on public transit. From over 7,886 kilometers of cycling infrastructure reported by 27 urban Ontario municipalities, only 3.5 per cent are high-comfort bikeways.[33] Despite the growth there are many neighbourhoods within urban centers without any cycling infrastructure at all.

Active transportation helps ease traffic congestion, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and contributes to positive mental health and wellbeing.[34] Many Ontario's residents walk and run recreationally taking advantage of more than 8,500 km of municipal paths and trails winding through Ontario's parks, and run along its roads and highways on 45,400 km of sidewalks.[35] Ontario's local governments invest in trails, sidewalks, and pedestrian crossings – improving accessibility and promoting sustainable means of transportation and access to local amenities.

For example, the City of St. Catharines made a neighbourhood trail more accessible as profiled here, while the City of London extended its active transportation network in 2024.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Length of increased or improved roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, and active transportation corridors (m)	47	16,008
Number of increased or improved support facilities and installations	25	1,700
Surface area of bridges constructed or installed (m^3)	1	820
Surface area of bridges rehabilitated or replaced (m^3)	4	611

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in surface area of pedestrian bridges where condition of the primary component is rated as good and above (m^3)	5	634
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced bike lanes, sidewalks, hiking and walking trails, and/or pedestrian bridges	56	1,644,279

Local Roads and Bridges - Bridges and Culverts

There are over 500,000 kilometers of rivers, streams, and creeks in Ontario.[36] This is enough water to circle Earth's equator 12.5 times. These "finger-tip" creeks are essential for southern agricultural heartlands, but require municipalities to construct and maintain 23,759 bridges, culverts, and tunnels.[37]

Many municipalities invested CCBF into the rehabilitation of bridges and culverts. In 2024, municipalities built and renewed 64 bridges and 314 culverts through the Fund. These investments ensured safety of motorists, cyclists, and pedestrians.

For example, in 2024 the Municipality of Bluewater replaced a damaged bridge. In addition, the Township of HuronKinloss rehabilitated two bridges, connecting neighbourhoods and making the area safer for residents walking and driving.

Bridges

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of increased or improved support facilities and installations	66	76
Surface area of rehabilitated or replaced bridges (m^3)	54	27,870

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in surface area of culverts with condition of the primary component rated as good and above (m^3)	25	2,457
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced culverts	26	405,566

Culverts

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of increased or improved support facilities and installations	47	326
Surface area of new culverts (m^3)	2	297
Surface area of rehabilitated or replaced culverts (m^3)	29	3,545

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in surface area of bridges with condition of the primary component rated as good and above (m^3)	43	9,953
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced bridges	50	951,318

Local Roads and Bridges - Local Roads

Canada's vast road network forms the backbone of daily life, efficiently connecting Canadians to jobs, learning, and vital services, thereby powering the national economy. With millions of vehicles travelling the vast network of Ontario roadways and harsh freeze-thaw cycles, it is not an easy task.

Ontario municipalities own at least 136,125 kilometers of roads less than half of which are in a state of good repair.[38] Postponing repairs leads to higher long-term costs as roads further deteriorate. In 2024 CCBF investments rehabilitated, reconstructed, or improved 4,343 lane-kilometers of road network.

These investments ensured safety and prolonged useful life of local roads through elimination of hazards, drainage improvements, and smoother surfaces. In addition, local governments constructed or extended 2,200 lane-km of road with the support of CCBF. These roads supported densification, connected new subdivisions to existing amenities, and created opportunities for further residential developments.

For example, Simcoe County constructed a roundabout in 2024 to improve traffic flow and safety – profiled here, while Faraday Township wrapped up reconstruction of a throughway. With CCBF funding, the Town of Bancroft completed infrastructure work in the downtown core to accommodate commercial and residential growth.

In addition, in 2024 Perth East rehabilitated a local roadway to deal with watermain breaks caused by deterioration of the roadway and underground infrastructure. This project resolved water damage to an industrial warehouse, local storefronts, and residential homes.

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Output indicator	Projects	Total
Length of increased or improved roads, highways, bridges, tunnels, and active transportation corridors (lane-km)	494	4,343
Number of increased or improved support facilities and installations	95	1,218
Length of curbs and gutters constructed, rehabilitated or replaced (m)	8	10,142
Number of salt or sand storage facilities constructed, expanded, rehabilitated or replaced	3	3

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in length of paved roads rated as good and above (lane-km)	273	2,188
Increase in length of unpaved roads rated as good and above (lane-km)	41	352
Increase in the capacity of sand or salt storage sites (t)	1	2,000
Length of roads with improved drainage (lane-km)	162	817
Number of intersections with advanced traffic management system to improve the traffic	26	179
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced roads	287	2,402,837
Number of residents with improved access to highways or neighbouring municipalities	231	1,966,860

Public Transit

Investments in public transit support municipal public transit systems, including buses, light rail, ferries, commuter rail, and transit facilities. Specific projects may involve purchasing vehicles, upgrading transit terminals, building bus shelters, enhancing tracks or lanes, integrating new technology, storage or maintenance of vehicles, and more.

Public transit investments are critical to move people, particularly within densely populated urban environments where there is limited or no space for road widening. Public transit makes cities more affordable and less congested. It also promotes high-density housing.

With the return to the office, the share of commuters using public transit rose to 11.4% of the total commuting population.[39] Investments in public transit are critical to drive economic growth and address affordability. Ontario municipalities continue to expand transit systems. In 2024, local governments invested in accessible transportation, green buses, stops and shelters making public transit more inclusive and connected residents to employment, schools and amenities.

For example, in 2024, the City of Burlington invested in accessible and green transit purchasing new vehicles to replace older buses as profiled here. In addition, Simcoe County expanded its transit fleet, further improving service for residents.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of increased or improved rolling stock	10	164
Number of maintenance and storage facilities constructed, expanded or rehabilitated	5	6
Number of para transit vehicles refurbished or replaced	2	120
Number of stops and shelters constructed, expanded, rehabilitated or replaced	2	49

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Decrease in the average age of fleet	2	2
Increase in the number of accessible buses, streetcars, trains, LRT and other vehicles	1	7
Number of residents with improved access to transit facilities after the project	6	717,961
Increase in the number of accessible transit facilities including stops, shelters, stations and platforms	5	14
Number of transit vehicles with accessibility or service upgrades/enhancements	3	83

Recreation

Investments in recreation involve upgrades to community centres, parks, swimming pools, ice rinks, seniors or youth centres, or other shared spaces.

Green infrastructure contributes to storm water management, improves air quality and reduces heat in urban environments.[40] Ontario parks, open spaces and recreational facilities are essential hubs for activities that support physical and mental health like walking, cycling, exercising and playing. There are over 9,300 kilometers of paved pathways and trails, 8,300 playgrounds, and 1,350 community centers to meet any recreational needs.[41] With 330 provincial parks and protected areas spanning over nine million hectares, the province's vast green spaces have become a major draw for driving tourism industry.[42]

Ontario's majority of recreational infrastructure is not in a state of good repair.[43] Therefore, continued investments in community centres, parks and green spaces are critical.

In 2024, municipalities invested CCBF funds in construction and rehabilitation of 25 community centres, pickleball courts and tennis courts. In addition, CCBF investments helped upgrade 40 playground structures and four splash pads, swimming facilities, and bike and skate parks. These investments help ensure access to recreation facilities for children of all needs and abilities, keeping Ontarians healthy and connected. For example, the City of Dryden expanded its community hub as profiled here, while Town of Perth restored worn out courts. In 2024, Town of St. Mary's renovated its Aquatics centre - find more information in this video.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Length of increased or improved tourism linear infrastructure	17	49,882
Number of recreational facilities constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	153	319

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	22	880,795
Number of residents who will benefit from the investment in recreational infrastructure	89	2,974,893
Increase in the number of registered users in a year	21	62,329
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment in recreational infrastructure	21	152

Regional and Local Airports

Investments in regional and local airports help construct or renew regional airport infrastructure like runways, hangars, docks, lighting, and more.

Ontario's aviation landscape extends far beyond major cities, reaching into remote northern communities where flight is often the only year-round connection. There are 213 publicly listed airports in Ontario, 29 of which are in Northern Ontario, providing essential year-round service to First Nations communities.[44]

In 2024, local airports in Ontario experienced a massive spike in usage. This shift is the result of a "perfect storm" of post-COVID travel recovery, a surge in domestic pilot training, and more Canadians choosing to sightsee in their own country.

In 2024, CCBF investments supported three communities in their completion of Regional and Local Airport projects: the Town of Hearst replaced their aging fuel dispensing system, while the City of St. Thomas upgraded their aging lighting system. In addition, the Township of Hornepayne completed major upgrades to its municipal airport.

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in the number of annual aircraft take-offs or landings at the airport	3	3,174
Increase in the number of annual airline passengers	2	133
Number of businesses positively affected by investment in airport infrastructure	3	51

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of increased support facilities and installations (aprons, hangars, and helipads, etc.)	1	5
Length of increased or improved linear assets constructed, extended or rehabilitated (m)	1	1,300
Count of critical equipment purchased, acquired, refurbished or replaced (lighting systems, navigational aids, etc.)	2	5

Resilience

Formerly known as Disaster Mitigation, investments in the Resilience category[45] help protect municipalities against the effects of climate change and extreme weather events. The category name change is reflective of expanded eligibility and objective of adapting to a changing climate. Projects include flood mitigation, wetland restoration, retaining wall reinforcements, tree planting, and more.

Ontario's climate is changing. Extreme rainfalls and heat, coupled with more frequent freeze-thaw cycles, increases the cost of maintaining municipal infrastructure.[46] Ontario municipalities are modernizing local infrastructure to withstand effects of climate change. Without adaptation, climate hazards will add $4.1 billion per year on average to the cost of maintaining Ontario's infrastructure.[47] Approximately four per cent of all neighbourhoods in Ontario experienced at least one flood between 2017 and 2020.[48]

Summer of 2024 now ranks as the costliest in Canadian history due to severe weather with over $7 billion in insured losses. Eighty per cent of Canadian cities are located on flood plains.[49] Short but intense rainfall events increase flash floods, especially in urban areas, by overwhelming storm sewers and other drainage infrastructure.[50]

The CCBF's support of municipal efforts to build resilience is becoming ever more critical. Municipalities are building break walls, reinforcing retaining walls, and installing revetments to limit shoreline erosion, protect vital infrastructure, and reduce flooding risks threatening residents and local businesses. In 2024 four municipalities completed resilience projects.

For example, the Town Grimsby transformed the Coronation Park into accessible community space with new pathways and creek reinforcements as profiled here.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Infrastructure equipped for climate change impacts	3	4

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Decrease in the area of properties at risk of damage from natural catastrophes like floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, forest fires, etc.	3	82

Short-line Rail

Ontario's short-line rail is a vital line for the province's economy. A short-line freight railway typically moves goods from local origins to a larger transportation network, such as a major railway line or a hub where they can be transferred to trucks, ships, or other transport modes.[51] One in five freight carloads in Canada originates on a short-line, moving $49.2 billion worth of goods each year.[52] Therefore, supporting communities, jobs and local businesses.

There are currently more than 1,000 km of short-line railways tracks in Ontario.[53] CCBF investments in short-line are rare since only a fraction of tracks are owned by Ontario's municipalities.

Solid Waste

Investments in solid waste support waste management systems including recycling and compost collection. Projects include purchasing waste collection trucks and bins, landfill gas collection systems, waste transfer stations, and more.

An average Ontarian disposes more than 700 kg of waste per year[54] into 641 open municipal landfills.[55] Waste is one of the few sectors still rising globally. Landfills are responsible for 3.6 per cent of Ontario's carbon emissions.[56]

At least three CCBF projects completed in 2024 contributed to waste diversion, and communities invested almost 1.7 million from the CCBF to facilitate this.[57] For example, the City of Brantford rolled out a new Green Bin program - more details are here.

Most of the methane in cities comes from landfills.[58] Active and closed sites often leak elevated levels of methane, leading to a push for better gas capture systems. In 2024, the City of Cornwall completed upgrades to its landfill gas collection system.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of increased or improved solid waste facilities and installations	6	8
Number of increased or improved rolling stock	2	2
Length of access roads constructed, widened or rehabilitated (m)	1	200
Number of organics containers (i.e., green bins) purchased or replaced	1	37,500
Number of site studies completed or updated	4	17
Number of waste containers purchased or replaced	1	1

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Change in the mass of total waste collected, disposed in landfills, incinerated and diverted from landfills annually (t)	2	773
Change in the mass of waste produced in a year per capita (kg)	1	3
Increase in the number of households served by organics collection	2	28,407
Increase in the volume of methane gas captured annually (m^3)	1	1,123,979
Assets built, improved, or renewed for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks' Certificate of Approval	7	7

Sports

Investments in sports infrastructure contribute to enhancement of amateur sport infrastructure, including soccer fields, multi-purpose indoor courts, hockey rinks, bleachers, and more.

Ontario enjoys some of the most extensive yet aging sport infrastructure in the country.[59] It is home to over 670 ice facilities, 270 indoor pools, and 730 multi-purpose buildings.[60] For those who prefer being active outdoors, there are more than 900 outdoor arenas, 250 outdoor pools and more than 10,500 courts, ball diamonds and sports fields combined.[61]

Pandemic restrictions disrupted operations across municipal sport and recreation facilities, leaving many still working to regain stability and rebuild participation levels. Only one out of four Canadians participated in sport in 2024.[62] Another quarter of Canadians did not participate in any outdoor activities.[63]

Among Canadian youth, numbers are optimistic. Surveys show that 68 per cent of children participate in sport.[64] In 2024, municipalities further supported this momentum by building or rehabilitating 16 indoor and outdoor sport facilities and a recreation and sports center, with support from CCBF.

For example, The City of Thunder Bay created greater access to sports through rehabilitation of Fort William Stadium, while the Town of Tecumseh upgraded the community's historical Lacasse Park baseball diamond.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of sport facilities constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	8	17

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	1	6
Number of residents who will benefit from the investment in recreational infrastructure	1	40,000
Increase in the number of registered users in a year	1	5
Increase in annual available ice/field time (h)	1	28
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment in sport infrastructure	4	177

Tourism

Investments in tourism infrastructure help attract travelers to Ontario municipalities for recreation, leisure, or business. Projects can include upgrades to exhibition halls, tourism centres, zoos, aquariums, scenic viewpoints, and more.

Tourism in Ontario is a massive economic driver, currently navigating a surge. This sector supported 706,500 jobs in 2024.[65] Ontarians are exploring their province in record numbers. With thousands of lakes, endless wilderness, bustling cities, and hundreds of small and charming rural villages, there's something for everyone in Ontario.

In 2024 Canadians made 119.6 million visits within Ontario. Two-thirds of those trips were same-day visits within 320 km of their home. The Canadian dollar exchange rate made foreign travel more expensive, leading to 21 per cent drop in trips to US and surge in visits to local resorts and parks.

CCBF supported this industry through six completed projects that attracted more visitors to festivals and performances, improved tourist signs and enhanced Canada Day celebrations.

For example, in 2024, The Town of Spanish completed the rehabilitation of its municipally-owned marina, a major employer for the town.

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Number of tourism facilities constructed expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	6	6
Number of tourism assets expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	4	13

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	2	10,055
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment	5	815

Wastewater

Under the wastewater category investments support wastewater and stormwater collection and treatment. Projects include upgrading treatment facilities, replacing sewers, and creating water management systems (filtration, retention, etc.).

Wastewater infrastructure represents the second largest class of municipal assets.[66] Ontario municipalities maintain over 47,000 of sewer pipes and forcemains[67] to transport almost 1.8 million ML of sewage[68] treated at 337 municipal treatment plants. In addition, 120,000 km of storm sewers, culverts, and ditches carry storm water to drainage basins throughout the province.[69]

CCBF provided support to help municipalities keep vital wastewater assets in a state of good repair. In 2024, municipalities wrapped up 46 wastewater projects, representing a total CCBF investment of $40.6 million.

Through these projects municipalities used the Fund to expand, upgrade or rehabilitate five water treatments plants and stormwater management facilities to keep Ontario on the downward trend for combined sewer overflows.[70]

For example, the Municipality of Lakeshore used CCBF funding to increase the capacity of its wastewater system to accommodate growth as profiled here, while Oxford County developed an innovative stormwater management facility to address growth pressures. In addition, projects completed in 2024 resulted in 24.5 km of storm, waste and combined sewers improving services provided to 358,000 residents and reducing the risk of basement flooding and sewer overflows. For example, the City of Sault Ste. Marie rehabilitated storm sewers ensuring longevity for the infrastructure and reduced risk for future damage to road surfaces.

Outcome indicator	Projects	Total
Decrease in the amount of energy used by the treatment system per megalitre of wastewater treated (kWh)	2	99
Decrease in the number of annual sanitary sewer backups	4	8
Increase in reserve sewage treatment plant capacity (ML)	2	12
Increase in the total number of residents serviced by stormwater/sanitary infrastructure	16	329,605
Assets built, improved, or renewed for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks' Certificate of Approval	17	17
Sites and facilities with stormwater treatment upgraded to a basic level (60% average long-term removal of suspended solids)	8	8
Sites and facilities with stormwater treatment upgraded to a normal level (70% average long term removal of suspended solids)	2	2

Output indicator	Projects	Total
Length of increased or improved linear wastewater Infrastructure (m)	23	24,664
Number of increased or improved wastewater facilities and installations	23	60

Part III

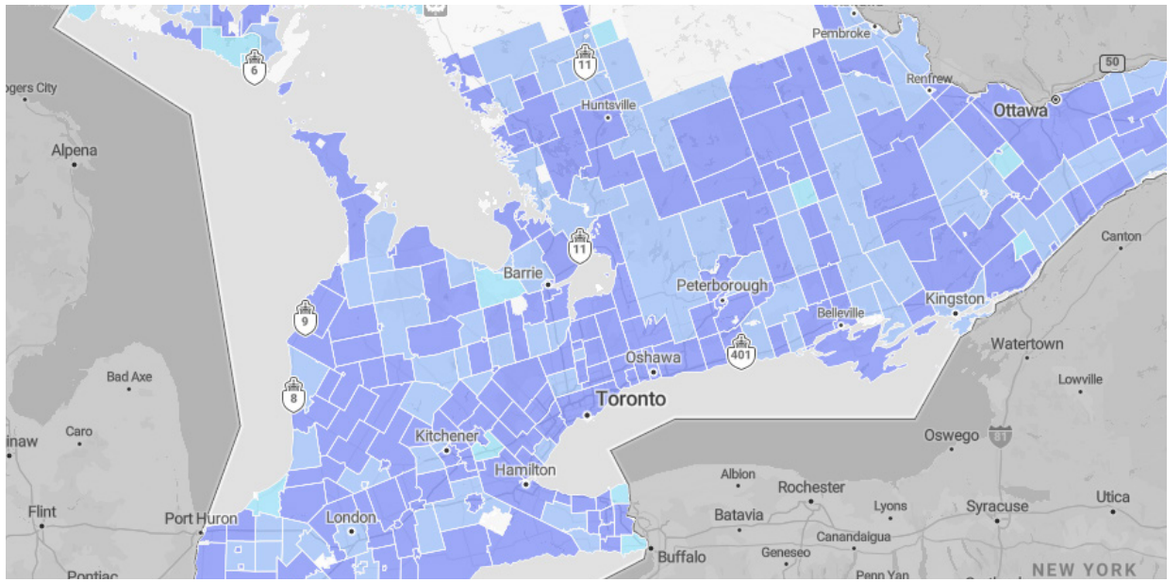
Asset Management Outcomes

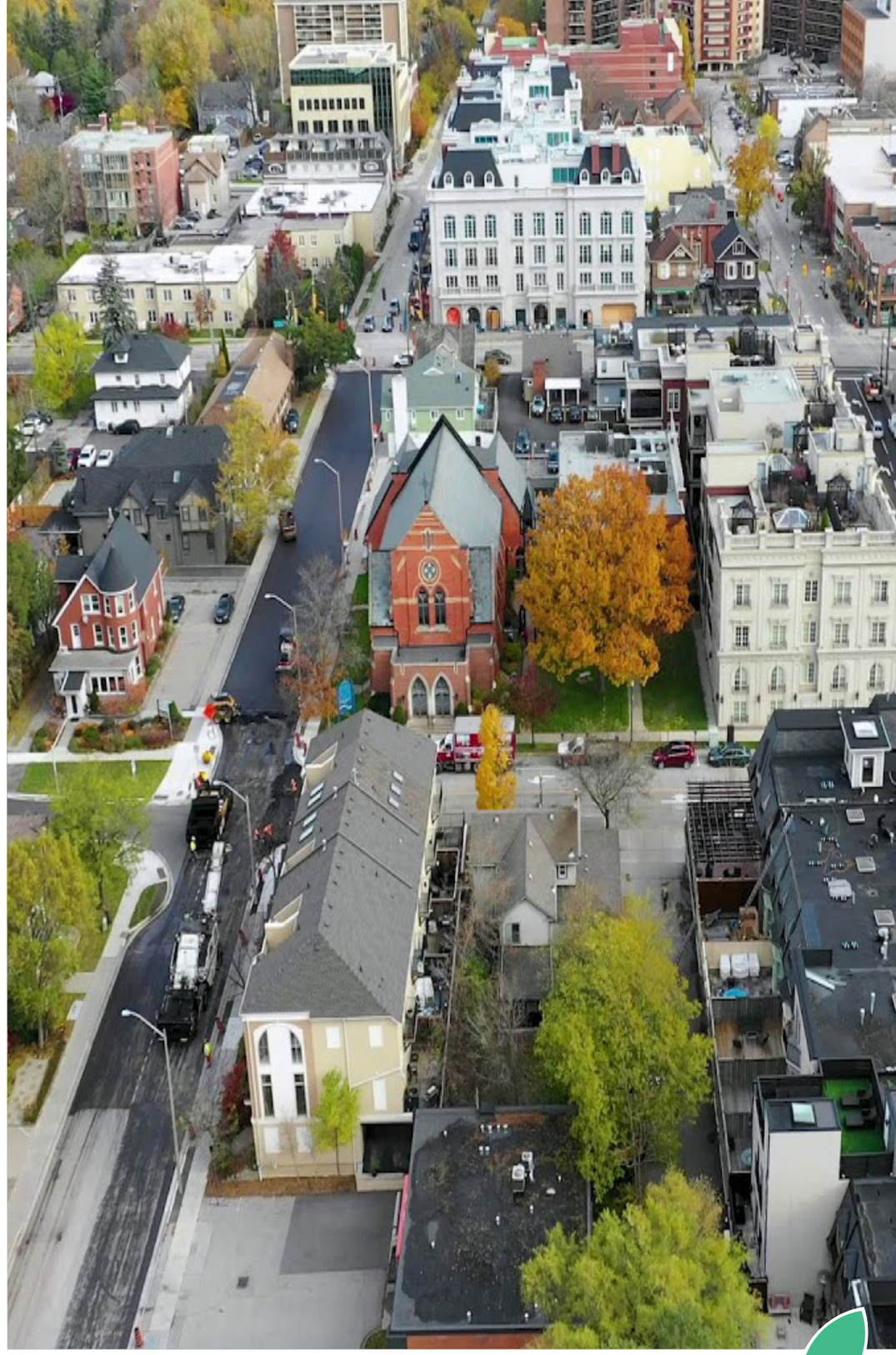
Part III: Asset Management Outcomes

To maintain a state of good repair and balance cost, risk, and service level, local governments must engage in asset management planning (AMP). Over the last decade and a half, Ontario municipalities have been advancing their asset management programs to improve proactive infrastructure planning.

Under the AMO/Municipal Funding Agreement (MFA), municipalities are required to develop and implement an asset management plan, culture, and methodology in accordance with Ontario regulation; and continue to improve asset data describing the condition, costs, levels of services and risk. Municipalities in Ontario use CCBF funds to invest in capacity-building to support asset management progress as defined under the agreement.

AMO's **Asset Management Plan Map** consolidates municipal AMPs in one spot and provides information on demographics and the reported current replacement value of assets; the map illustrates Ontario's success in asset management through the updated plans and provides an opportunity for knowledge sharing.





CCBF Project Analysis

Municipalities are using CCBF to enhance infrastructure data and improve internal capacity to implement proactive asset management (AM) strategies. In 2024, CCBF invested in 35 AMP projects to improve asset management capacity-building. These projects are representative of 27 different municipalities. These projects had a total cost of $8,873,165 with $2,775,089 from the CCBF.

Municipalities invest in a variety of projects that help advance their AMP programs; This included 18 projects related to asset management plans, policies and strategies, 17 projects related to asset condition and needs assessment; and 7 to internal capacity-building and training.

Several projects highlight critical investments in advancing asset management data, systems, documents, and internal capacity-building. Examples include:

The County of Huron invested $117,000 from the CCBF into multiple projects to advance their asset management program through new pavement condition assessment software and training, a climate risk assessment to determine the vulnerability of structures, and complete integration of asset management software with new GIS software.

The City of Vaughan invested over $1,137,000 from the CCBF to renew their asset management plan and policy and develop a new urban forest management plan. As part of the plan and policy updates, the City is implementing a new asset management planning software system, work order management system, and gathering data on asset inventory, condition, and maintenance schedules.

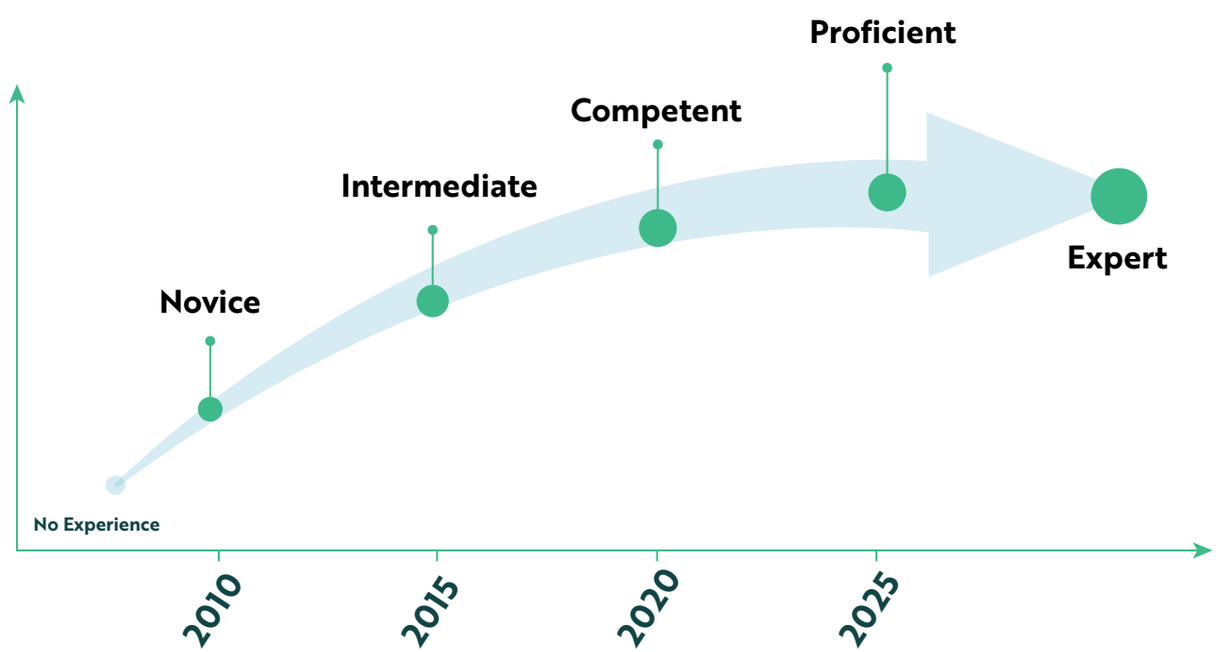
To support the revitalization of their downtown, the City of Guelph developed a new asset replacement strategy based on asset management principles. The $772,209 investment from the CCBF includes internal capacity-building to better determine critical infrastructure needs and improve the quality of service in the downtown core.

Asset Management Maturity

AMO continues to assess sector progress in asset management. In 2025, AMO completed a comprehensive maturity assessment of all active asset management plans (AMPs) in Ontario coupled with an assessment of questionnaire responses from all Ontario municipalities.

An analysis of historical advancement of asset management maturity in Ontario is shown in the graphic below.

Asset Management Capacity in Ontario



Little to No Experience: Prior to 2009 asset management was mostly reactive.

Novice: In 2009 PSAB 3150 was introduced. Municipalities began reporting tangible capital assets and associated costs. Around half of municipalities in Ontario adopted an asset management plan (AMP) as part of best practice by 2013.

Intermediate: Grant programs began requiring/ encouraging AMP adoption. By 2017, all but one municipality in Ontario had developed an AMP.

Competent: In 2018 O. Reg. 588/17 required Ontario municipalities to advance their asset management programs. By 2022 all municipalities had an AMP and 80 percent adopted a new AMP in accordance with the regulation.

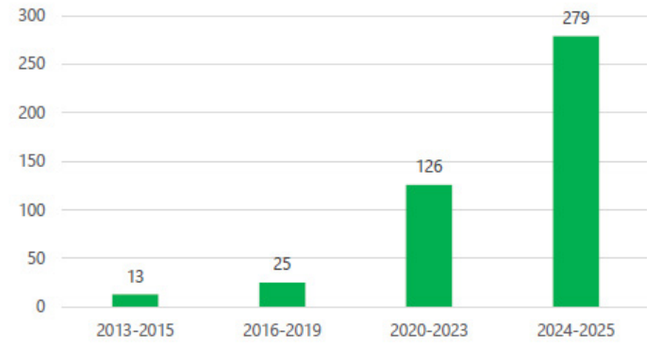
Proficient: O. Reg. 588/17 requires municipalities to complete a renewed AMP with advanced analysis. By 2025, most municipalities had an AMP that identifies levels of service of all of their assets and approximately half of them had also identified targeted levels of service.

Expert: Future asset management programs should involve significant internal capacity and advanced asset management systems that are well established in everyday practices across municipal departments.

The 2025 maturity assessment revealed significant progress in asset management among Ontario Municipalities.

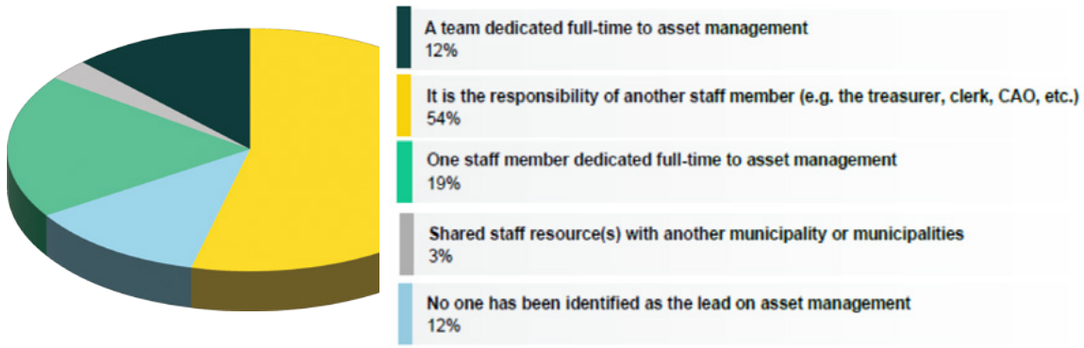
Municipal AMP publication year

The assessment revealed that the vast majority (89%) of Ontario municipalities have adopted a new AMP within the last five years (2021-2025).



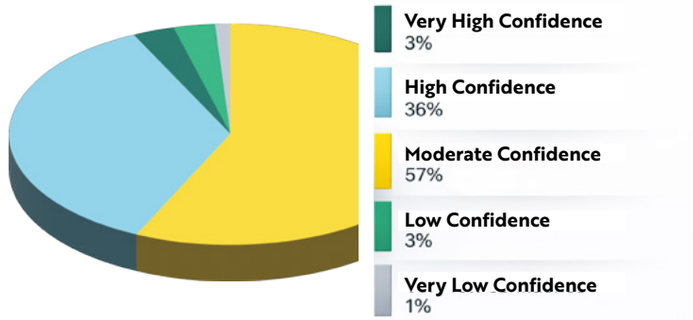
Staff capacity

The CCBF is improving staff capacity through investments in asset management training and capacity-building initiatives for municipal staff. The questionnaire found that over half of Ontario municipalities assign asset management as the responsibility of an existing staff member (e.g. the treasurer, clerk, CAO, etc.). Alternatively, a third of municipalities have one or more staff member(s) dedicated full-time to asset management.



Data confidence

The CCBF is enhancing data confidence through investments in software, GIS, and data improvement. The annual CCBF reporting questionnaire found that over 95 per cent of municipalities in Ontario have moderate or higher confidence in their data.



Use of AMP in capital budgeting

Municipalities in Ontario are using their AMP increasingly for capital planning and project prioritization. The questionnaire revealed that 93% of municipalities are referencing their asset management information for infrastructure investment decision-making.

The rate of AMP use for capital planning is increasing in Ontario:

16% in 2016
76% in 2021
93% in 2025

The 2025 maturity assessment, conducted in July and August, included an analysis of the current replacement value of all assets owned by Ontario municipalities as reported by their AMP. The total CRV is $978 billion (2025 CAD) or $178,000 per household. The results of this maturity assessment indicate continuous improvement in Ontario municipalities.

Population Range	Average CRV (CAD)
0-10,000	171.1 million
10,000-50,000	895.2 million
50,000-100,000	2.8 billion
100,000-250,000	6.4 billion
250,000-500,000	14.9 billion
500,000+	51.5 billion

Asset Management Capacity Building

AMO provides technical guidance to council and municipal staff to advance asset management programs. A retrospective of AM initiatives under the previous 10-year CCBF agreement is available in the 2014-2023 Outcomes Report.

AMO continues to help Ontario municipalities advance. In 2025, AMO delivered a four-part webinar series to approximately 1,000 registrants and a levels of service (LOS) toolkit to help municipalities meet 2025 O. Reg. 588/17 compliance.

As part of AMO's efforts to enhance asset management best practices and facilitate innovation, AMO is focused on the integration of growth considerations and green infrastructure into asset management programs. The AMO CCBF team released a primer and case study series on growth and asset management that describes municipal growth challenges and the strategies to address them. These were presented at the 2025 AMO conference and again in a webinar with a speaker from each community represented by a case study. As for green infrastructure, AMO has partnered with asset management professionals in Ontario to establish a Green Infrastructure Asset Management Community of Practice.[71]

To ensure data sharing and alignment of activities, AMO manages an AM Outcomes Working Group. The group brings experts together to identify opportunities for AM advancement in Ontario and includes representatives from partners like the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Statistics Canada, AMONTario, MFOA, and the Ontario Good Roads Association.

Part IV

Leveraging CCBF to support housing investments in Ontario

Municipalities have an important role to play in solving the housing affordability and supply crisis. The CCBF is a program that allows municipalities the flexibility to invest in priority infrastructure that will improve service provision and benefit their communities. This includes projects that either preserve existing housing, or expand capacity to build more homes as defined here.

The CCBF Administrative Agreement (AA) requires signatories to commit to work collaboratively to address the national priority of increasing housing supply and its affordability. This is referenced in the statement of priorities letter from the federal Minister of Housing and Infrastructure and the subsequent response by the provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing through a letter of intent. The priorities identified in 2024 were reporting on affordable housing units, leveraging public lands to meet housing needs, and support to innovation in construction techniques. AMO is committed to working with all levels of government to support an increase in the housing supply in Ontario.

Housing Outcomes

The CCBF supports housing across Ontario through significant investments in housing-enabling and housing-preserving infrastructure and through advancements in municipal planning for housing needs.

Housing Needs Assessments (HNAs)

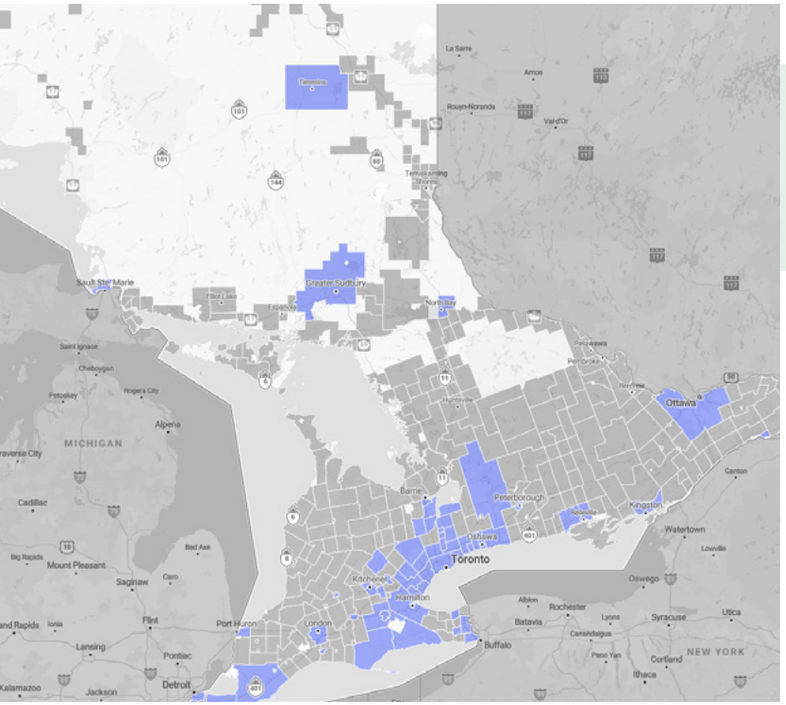
Municipalities in Ontario are building in-house capacity to plan for housing. Municipalities with populations over 30,000 (62 in Ontario) are required to complete a housing needs assessment (HNA) per the federal template, although all municipalities are encouraged to do so.

AMO provided guidance to municipalities required to complete an HNA. Guidance was provided in the form of several technical webinars that were attended by over 1,000 participants, regularly updated FAQs, and consistent communication with municipalities.

A summary of CCBF-funded projects for HNA having municipalities can be seen in this table. The table breaks down investments by CCBF category, highlighting an important link between infrastructure gaps identified in the HNAs and the infrastructure projects supported by CCBF. Examples include the Town of Ajax investing CCBF to enhance the downtown road network to support the redevelopment and intensification of downtown lands; the Town of Orangeville's construction of a new fire station that is large enough to accommodate further growth in the Town and neighbouring communities; and the City of Barrie's investments to expand water and wastewater systems to support growth in an area that is identified in its land use study; and much more.

CCBF-Funded Investments in Housing Enabling-|Preserving Infrastructure

The CCBF is being spent on infrastructure projects that support housing by municipalities of all sizes, and with varying levels of growth and housing pressures. All projects that were active and ongoing in 2024 – including projects that have completed construction, but financing has not concluded – were assessed regardless of the HNA status of the municipality to identify housing-enabling and preserving investments. Below are the results of the analysis of housing-enabling and housing-preserving projects funded by the CCBF using methodology as described in the following section.



AMO has prepared an HNA map that links to municipal HNAs and describes housing needs and demographics.

Those projects identified as housing related in 2024 received $569 million in financing through the CCBF and a total cost of $7.4 billion.

In 2024, 121 projects were identified as housing related. These projects are representative of 79 different municipalities.

Ontario municipalities are prioritizing infrastructure that unlocks and increases the supply of housing and that builds local capacity for development planning. For example, The Township of Armstrong is conducting a feasibility study to evaluate land, servicing, and infrastructure options for a future subdivision; visit the project profile. Furthermore, in 2024 AMO released videos that speak to the many ways municipalities are leveraging CCBF to support housing, accessibility, equity, and affordability.

The **Region of Peel** invested $5.4 million from CCBF in the community energy systems that support their Peel Housing Corporation Buildings. The Region owns and operates 75 buildings that support vulnerable persons in the area. Visit the project video.

The **Township of Bonnechere Valley** invested $120,000 from the CCBF in housing-enabling infrastructure. The Township is renewing and expanding water and wastewater assets to support 108 new housing units. Visit the project video.

The **City of Peterborough** invested $8 million from the CCBF to address growing needs for access to recreational services. The City built a new arena and recreational facility and library branch, and invested in active transportation to contribute to a healthy vibrant growing community. Visit the project video.

The **Town of Bancroft** revitalized the downtown core to support growth and growing service needs with a $660,000 investment from the CCBF. A new affordable housing unit complex will be supported by critical improvements to downtown traffic, stormwater management, active transportation, and beautification. Visit the project video.

2025 Housing Report

The 2025 Housing Report includes HNAs from municipalities in Ontario and a summary of key infrastructure-related housing pressures as identified in the HNAs. The report includes descriptions of 121 CCBF-funded projects and $7.4 billion in total project costs that were identified as housing-enabling or housing-preserving. In 2024, housing projects account for five per cent of all active projects and 45 per cent of total project costs. The number of projects is a notable increase from the 29 projects identified in the prior year's report. The number of projects is expected to continue to increase as municipalities shift internal strategies to meet new program requirements under the renewed agreement.

The report speaks to the methodological approach AMO has been using to meet reporting requirements. AMO has introduced new reporting requirements for municipalities in stages to help municipalities ease into the new reporting site, and to ensure accurate reporting on housing projects. In the first two years of the new agreement, AMO identified the housing projects by assessing project descriptions. However, for the 2025 reporting year, municipalities are self-reporting on investments with housing implications through the CCBF reporting website. AMO guidance will ensure accurate reporting on housing-enabling and housing-preserving projects that indicates the number of units that have been enabled and/or provides a qualitative description linking the investment to housing.

Capacity Building Initiatives

AMO has developed several capacity-building initiatives to improve local capacity with the intent to increase the housing supply, to advance assessment of housing needs, and to enhance reporting on housing-enabling and housing-preserving infrastructure through CCBF investments.

Research on CCBF Spending Strategies

AMO is conducting research on CCBF spending strategies to better understand how municipalities are managing CCBF funds and reserves and how they are approaching housing requirements under the new Municipal Funding Agreement.

All municipalities responded to a questionnaire developed by the AMO CCBF team. The responses identified clear municipal infrastructure gaps. These gaps contribute to growth and housing challenges across municipalities of all sizes. Further analysis of the questionnaire results can be found here.

Dozens of interviews with municipalities were conducted. The conversations confirmed a commitment to shift CCBF funding to housing-enabling and housing-preserving infrastructure. Municipalities also emphasized an appreciation for the flexibility of the program, which allows for strategic infrastructure planning that aligns with municipal objectives as well as federal priorities. The results of these interviews informed the housing reporting guidance and planning for further research and capacity-building activities.

Research on the Use of HNAs in Long-Term Planning

Municipalities are looking ahead by planning for housing needs today and into the future. A research report on the development of municipal housing needs assessments and their use in long-term planning was completed in the Fall of 2025. The study examines how municipalities plan, fund, and deliver housing-enabling infrastructure and identifies the challenges preventing housing development. The findings of the report were informed by interviews with municipalities across Ontario. The final report included an analysis of how HNAs can be integrated into long-term planning, and feedback on the federal HNA template.

Next steps

AMO continues to conduct research and maintains regular communication with municipalities to improve municipal capacity, address housing needs, provide guidance to municipalities for project-level reporting on housing-related CCBF projects, and inform AMO's reporting on housing-related matters. Looking forward, Ontario municipalities remain committed to refining their asset management capabilities, putting housing needs assessments to work, and directing future investments toward projects that yield the highest economic and social returns for communities. As a foundational pillar of capital financing, the CCBF enables local governments to address unique needs of their residents.

Appendices

Appendix A: Project results reported in 2024

Municipalities report results achieved by infrastructure projects supported by the CCBF when construction is complete. Results achieved by the 993 infrastructure projects completed in 2024 are described in the following tables.[72]

Broadband Connectivity	Projects	Total
Length of fibre-optic cable installed or replaced (m)	1	650
Number of public Wi-Fi zones created or extended	1	1
Number of businesses positively affected by investment in broadband infrastructure	2	2

Capacity-Building	Projects	Total
Number of asset management plans developed or updated	19	19
Number of asset management policies or strategies developed or updated	10	11
Number of asset management software packages acquired or upgraded	8	8
Number of asset management studies and assessments completed or updated	15	16
Number of asset management training events completed by staff or Council	8	23
Number of assets with updated condition data	10	5,034
Number of development charges studies created or updated	1	1
Number of energy audits completed	2	10
Number of long-term infrastructure plans created or updated	8	19
Number of official plans created or updated	6	6
Number of zoning by-laws created or updated	4	4

Community Energy Systems	Projects	Total
Number of district energy systems created, expanded, improved, or renewed	1	1
Number of electric vehicle charging stations installed, upgraded or replaced	2	4
Number of energy-efficient streetlights installed or replaced	7	5,140
Number of municipal buildings built with energy-efficient materials or systems	1	1
Number of municipal buildings retrofitted with energy-efficient materials or systems	15	28
Number of natural gas distribution systems created, expanded, improved, or renewed	1	23
Decrease in annual greenhouse gas emissions (t)	7	8,622
Decrease in the amount of energy used annually (GWh)	15	935,969
Decrease in the volume of fossil fuel used annually (ML)	1	41
Increase in the amount of energy generated annually (GWh)	1	2
Initial certification level from an accredited agency	1	1
Final certification level from an accredited agency	2	2

Culture	Projects	Total
Number of archives constructed, expanded, or renovated	1	1
Number of art galleries constructed, expanded, or renovated	1	1
Number of arts facilities constructed, expanded or renovated	8	8
Number of community centres constructed, expanded, or renovated	4	4
Number of libraries constructed, expanded, or renovated	3	3
Number of memorial buildings or structures constructed, expanded, or renovated	1	1
Number of heritage sites or buildings renovated or restored	4	4
Number of museums constructed, expanded or renovated	1	1
Number of public squares and plazas constructed, expanded, or renovated	1	3
Increase in the number of residents participating in cultural activities in your community	3	1,935
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	5	25,823
Increase in the number of cultural events held annually	7	62
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment	4	74

Drinking Water	Projects	Total
Length of existing watermains rehabilitated or replaced (m)	14	14,466
Length of new watermains installed (m)	4	1,797
Number of hydrants installed or replaced	11	52
Number of pump stations built, enhanced, or renewed	1	1
Number of water meters installed or replaced	2	12,634
Number of water towers constructed, upgraded or rehabilitated	1	1
Number of water treatment facilities constructed, upgraded, or rehabilitated	6	11
Decrease in the number of annual watermain breaks	1	1
Increase in number of households with water meters / transmitters	1	1,100
Increase in number of properties connected to fire hydrants and/or with fire protection	1	1
Number of residents with access to new, rehabilitated or replaced water distribution pipes after the project	8	28,190
Assets built, improved, or renewed for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks' Certificate of Approval	1	1
Volume of drinking water treated to a higher standard after the investment (ML)	1	1,111

Fire Stations	Projects	Total
Number of fire stations constructed	1	1
Number of fire stations renovated, expanded, or upgraded	1	5
Decrease in actual 90th percentile station notification response time for urban areas	1	11
Increase in number of fire stations in the municipality	1	1

Local Roads and Bridges: Active Transportation	Projects	Total
Length of bike lanes constructed or installed (m)	3	16,008
Length of bike paths and trails constructed or installed (m)	1	1,700
Length of bike paths and trails rehabilitated or replaced	1	200
Length of cycle tracks constructed or installed (m)	4	9,733
Length of multi-use paths and trails constructed or installed (m)	10	11,036
Length of multi-use paths rehabilitated or replaced	2	1,835
Length of pedestrian lanes constructed or installed (m)	3	740

Length of pedestrian lanes rehabilitated or replaced (m)	1	744
Length of pedestrian paths and trails constructed or installed (m)	2	4,500
Length of pedestrian paths and trails rehabilitated or replaced (m)	5	2,100
Length of sidewalks constructed or installed (m)	12	12,500
Length of sidewalks rehabilitated or replaced (m)	16	18,533
Number of bicycle crossings installed, upgraded or replaced	6	27
Number of bridges constructed or installed	1	2
Number of bridges rehabilitated or replaced	4	4
Number of pedestrian crossings installed, upgraded or replaced	17	58
Number of streetlights installed, acquired, upgraded, or replaced	5	69
Number of traffic calming measures installed, rehabilitated or replaced	2	2
Surface area of bridges constructed or installed (m^3)	1	820
Surface area of bridges rehabilitated or replaced (m^3)	4	611
Increase in surface area of pedestrian bridges where condition of the primary component is rated as good and above	5	634
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced bike lanes, sidewalks, hiking and walking trails, and/or pedestrian bridges	56	1,644,279

Local Roads and Bridges: Bridges	Projects	Total
Number of new bridges	1	1
Number of rehabilitated or replaced bridges	63	75
Surface area of rehabilitated or replaced bridges (m^3)	54	27,870
Increase in surface area of bridges with condition of the primary component rated as good and above (m^3)	43	9,953
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced bridges	50	951,318

Local Roads and Bridges: Roads	Projects	Total
Length of curbs and gutters constructed (m)	3	2,142
Length of curbs and gutters rehabilitated or replaced (m)	6	8,000
Length of paved roads constructed or acquired and length of unpaved roads converted to paved roads (lane-km)	39	147
Length of paved roads rehabilitated or replaced (lane-km)	434	3,593
Length of unpaved roads constructed or acquired and length of paved roads converted to unpaved roads (lane-km)	8	62
Length of unpaved roads rehabilitated or replaced (lane-km)	40	541
Number of railway or light rail crossings upgraded, rehabilitated or replaced	4	5
Number of roundabouts created or acquired	6	6
Number of salt or sand storage facilities constructed	2	2
Number of salt or sand storage facilities expanded, rehabilitated or replaced	1	1
Number of signalized intersections created or acquired	10	17
Number of signalized intersections upgraded, rehabilitated or replaced	23	69
Number of streetlights installed, acquired, upgraded, or replaced	34	855
Number of traffic calming measures installed, rehabilitated or replaced	22	271
Increase in length of paved roads rated as good and above (lane-km)	273	2,188
Increase in length of unpaved roads rated as good and above (lane-km)	41	352
Increase in the capacity of sand or salt storage sites (t)	1	2,000

Length of roads with improved drainage (lane-km)	162	817
Number of intersections with advanced traffic management system to improve the traffic flow	26	179
Number of residents with access to new, repaired, rehabilitated or replaced roads	287	2,402,837
Number of residents with improved access to highways or neighbouring municipalities	119	1,468,427

Public Transit	Projects	Total
Number of conventional buses purchased or acquired	1	5
Number of conventional buses refurbished or replaced	3	28
Number of green buses refurbished or replaced	1	2
Number of maintenance and storage facilities constructed, expanded or rehabilitated	5	6
Number of para transit vehicles refurbished or replaced	2	120
Number of stations and terminals constructed, expanded, rehabilitated or replaced	1	1
Number of stops and shelters constructed, expanded, rehabilitated or replaced	2	49
Number of street cars or rail cars purchased or acquired	1	7
Number of transit support vehicles purchased, acquired, refurbished or replaced	2	2
Decrease in the average age of fleet	2	2
Increase in the number of accessible buses, streetcars, trains, LRT and other vehicles	1	7
Number of residents with improved access to transit facilities after the project	6	717,961
Increase in the number of accessible transit facilities including stops, shelters, stations and platforms	5	14
Number of transit vehicles with accessibility or service upgrades/enhancements	3	83

Local and Regional Airports	Projects	Total
Length of runway constructed, extended or rehabilitated	1	1,300
Length of taxiway constructed, extended or rehabilitated (m)	1	0
Number of aprons and ramps constructed, expanded or rehabilitated	1	1
Number of maintenance and storage facilities constructed, expanded or rehabilitated	1	1
Number of navigational aids installed, upgraded or replaced	1	3
Number of power facilities constructed, expanded or rehabilitated	1	1
Number of runway and taxiway lighting systems installed, upgraded or replaced	2	2
Number of stations and terminals constructed, expanded, rehabilitated or replaced	1	1
Number of terminals constructed, expanded, enhanced or rehabilitated	1	1
Increase in the number of annual aircraft take-offs or landings at the airport	3	3,174
Increase in the number of annual airline passengers	2	133
Number of businesses positively affected by investment in airport infrastructure	3	51

Resilience	Projects	Total
Number of erosion-mitigating natural assets created, enhanced or restored	1	1
Number of erosion-mitigating structural assets created, enhanced or renewed	2	2
Number of flood-mitigating natural assets created, enhanced or restored	1	1
Decrease in the area of properties at risk of damage from natural catastrophes like floods, tornadoes, earthquakes, forest fires, etc.	3	82

Solid Waste	Projects	Total
Length of access roads constructed, widened or rehabilitated (m)	1	200
Number of dump sites created	1	1
Number of dump sites expanded or improved	1	1
Number of garbage or recycling trucks purchased or acquired	1	1
Number of landfills created	1	1
Number of landfills expanded or improved	2	2
Number of loaders, compactors, dozers and excavators purchased, acquired, refurbished or replaced	1	1
Number of organics containers (i.e., green bins) purchased or replaced	1	37,500
Number of site studies completed or updated	4	17
Number of transfer stations constructed, expanded, or rehabilitated	1	1
Number of waste containers purchased or replaced	1	1
Change in the mass of total waste collected, disposed in landfills, incinerated and diverted from landfills annually (t)	2	773
Change in the mass of waste produced in a year per capita (kg)	1	3
Increase in the number of households served by organics collection	2	28,407
Increase in the volume of methane gas captured annually (m^3)	1	1,123,979
Assets built, improved, or renewed for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Park's Certificate of Approval	7	7

Sports	Projects	Total
Number of indoor arenas constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	2	2
Number of indoor sports courts and fields constructed, upgraded, rehabilitated or replaced	1	1
Number of outdoor sports courts and fields constructed, upgraded, rehabilitated or replaced	2	11
Number of outdoor stadiums constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	2	2
Number of recreation and sports centres constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	1	1
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	1	6
Number of residents who will benefit from the investment in recreational infrastructure	1	40,000
Increase in the number of registered users in a year	1	5
Increase in annual available ice/field time	1	28
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment in sport infrastructure	4	177

Tourism	Projects	Total
Number of arts facilities constructed, expanded or renovated	2	2
Number of public squares and plazas constructed, expanded, or renovated	2	2
Number of scenic lookouts constructed, expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	2	2
Number of tourism signs installed or replaced	4	13
Increase in the annual number of visitors to the community	2	10,055
Number of businesses positively affected by the investment	5	815

Wastewater	Projects	Total
Length of combined sewer constructed (m)	2	1,007
Length of combined sewer rehabilitated or replaced (m)	7	4,721
Length of curbs and gutters constructed (m)	2	1,882
Length of curbs and gutters rehabilitated or replaced (m)	4	6,000
Length of ditches and swales constructed (m)	1	140
Length of ditches and swales rehabilitated (m)	2	480
Length of sanitary sewers constructed (m)	3	862
Length of sanitary sewers rehabilitated or replaced (m)	4	2,005
Length of storm sewers constructed (m)	7	2,869
Length of storm sewers rehabilitated or replaced (m)	9	4,698
Number of bioretention and biofiltration facilities constructed	2	4
Number of culverts constructed	1	4
Number of culverts rehabilitated or replaced	3	7
Number of outfalls and outlets constructed	4	7
Number of outfalls and outlets rehabilitated or replaced	3	4
Number of septic tanks installed	1	1
Number of septic tanks rehabilitated or replaced	1	1
Number of sewage lagoons expanded or rehabilitated	1	1
Number of stormwater management ponds expanded or rehabilitated	7	19
Number of stormwater pump stations and lift stations upgraded, rehabilitated or replaced	1	1
Number of stormwater storage systems installed	1	2
Number of stormwater storage systems upgraded or rehabilitated	2	2
Number of wastewater outfalls constructed	2	2
Number of wastewater treatment plants constructed	1	1
Number of wastewater treatment plants expanded, upgraded or rehabilitated	4	4
Length (lane kilometres) of roads with improved drainage (e.g. due to roadside ditching)	1	60
Decrease in the amount of energy used by the treatment system per megalitre of wastewater treated (kWh)	2	99
Decrease in the number of annual sanitary sewer backups	4	8
Increase in reserve sewage treatment plant capacity (ML)	2	12
Increase in the total number of residents serviced by stormwater/sanitary infrastructure	16	329,605
Assets built, improved, or renewed for the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Park's Certificate of Approval	17	17
Sites and facilities with stormwater treatment upgraded to a basic level (60% average long-term removal of suspended solids)	8	8
Sites and facilities with stormwater treatment upgraded to a normal level (70% average long term removal of suspended solids)	2	2

Appendix B: CCBF Allocations (2005 to 2024)

The table below identifies CCBF allocations to AMO, the City of Toronto, and the Government of Ontario between 2005 and 2024. Most CCBF funding directed to the province flowed to municipalities through AMO (79%).

Year	AMO	Toronto	Ontario	Total
2005	174,300,000	48,900,000	696,000	223,896,000
2006	174,300,000	48,900,000	696,000	223,896,000
2007	232,400,000	65,200,000	928,000	298,528,000
2008	290,500,000	81,400,000	1,161,000	373,061,000
2009	581,000,000	162,900,000	2,332,000	746,232,000
2010	590,293,000	154,367,000	2,105,000	746,765,000
2011	590,293,000	154,367,000	2,105,000	746,765,000
2012	590,293,000	154,367,000	2,105,000	746,765,000
2013	590,293,000	154,367,000	2,105,000	746,765,000
2014	590,855,385	152,201,295	1,892,316	744,948,996
2015	590,855,385	152,201,295	1,892,316	744,948,996
2016	620,398,154	159,811,360	1,986,932	782,196,446
2017	631,326,358	162,626,409	2,021,931	795,974,699
2018	649,940,923	167,421,424	2,081,548	819,443,895
2019	1,297,872,569	333,985,396	4,093,130	1,635,951,095
2020	647,931,646	166,563,972	2,011,582	816,507,200
2021	1,325,314,730	340,699,034	4,114,599	1,670,128,364
2022	677,383,084	174,135,062	2,103,017	853,621,164
2023	706,834,522	181,706,152	2,194,453	890,735,127
2024	716,710,255	176,592,743	2,177,299	895,480,298

Appendix C: CCBF investment (2005 to 2024)

The table below identifies the amount of CCBF invested by the 443 municipalities receiving funds through AMO between 2005 and 2024. Investments in productivity and economic growth have comprised the bulk of CCBF investment since the establishment of the Fund (80%).

Year	Clean Environment	Productivity and Economic Growth	Strong Cities and Communities	Total
2005	3,008,284	12,837,783	0	15,846,066
2006	39,940,353	105,753,825	510,979	146,205,157
2007	50,567,053	162,452,136	1,709,942	214,729,131
2008	40,591,070	196,789,646	2,061,397	239,442,113
2009	97,643,000	328,474,874	2,509,917	428,627,790
2010	85,734,530	469,214,215	3,344,477	558,293,221
2011	83,541,103	416,975,597	4,865,228	505,381,929
2012	142,615,430	397,573,796	3,745,906	543,935,132
2013	111,057,544	400,783,100	5,573,632	517,414,276
2014	104,319,413	443,812,039	12,723,169	560,854,622
2015	97,888,015	473,507,849	14,727,872	586,123,736
2016	95,425,527	530,449,401	19,423,306	645,298,234
2017	83,773,401	493,809,461	28,337,027	605,919,889
2018	79,969,587	496,036,292	36,977,009	612,982,887
2019	92,224,332	648,683,073	43,225,510	784,132,915
2020	87,097,504	652,152,274	53,907,272	793,157,049
2021	66,469,109	590,003,003	72,673,505	729,145,617
2022	46,539,352	614,708,417	122,920,375	784,168,144
2023	76,589,002	632,671,927	98,614,062	807,874,991
2024	79,301,315	636,001,540	82,916,542	798,219,398

Appendix D: Sources of capital financing (2005 to 2024)

The table below identifies sources of capital financing reported in FIRs submitted by the 443 municipalities receiving funds through AMO. Amounts shown are in 2024 dollars. The CCBF comprised 33.9 per cent of total grant financing and 4.8 per cent of total capital financing throughout the period.

Year	The CCBF	Other federal & provincial grants	Levies, reserves, and other own-source revenues	Debt	Donated or contributed assets	Total
2014	739,380,808	1,093,986,191	5,826,067,730	1,200,829,231	1,407,686,392	10,267,950,352
2015	729,942,487	1,417,663,880	6,430,053,419	1,256,301,288	1,629,533,246	11,463,494,320
2016	740,836,970	1,365,192,459	6,883,634,708	1,517,315,218	1,200,326,686	11,707,306,041
2017	794,027,482	945,898,407	7,203,338,737	1,469,238,276	1,749,766,045	12,162,268,947
2018	759,533,371	1,372,489,218	7,480,394,824	454,640,897	1,753,181,361	11,820,239,671
2019	992,635,967	1,283,396,908	7,291,683,732	686,111,390	2,322,600,651	12,576,428,649
2020	848,163,700	1,660,759,823	7,231,060,365	739,211,703	1,646,658,882	12,125,854,473
2021	829,455,634	1,625,222,712	7,491,063,044	914,491,952	2,301,815,038	13,162,048,380
2022	833,876,897	1,676,710,352	8,653,318,812	463,878,048	2,093,065,174	13,720,849,282
2023	806,813,617	1,750,901,075	9,382,180,133	465,387,462	2,291,181,627	14,696,463,914
2024	734,657,023	1,509,577,832	9,733,793,405	472,178,040	3,007,775,678	15,457,981,979

Appendix E: Municipal capital investment (2005 to 2024)

The table below summarizes municipal capital investment reported in FIRs submitted by the 443 municipalities receiving funds through AMO.[73] Amounts shown are in 2024 dollars.

Year	Total
2014	8,815,030,106
2015	9,570,740,661
2016	9,471,267,388
2017	9,974,227,818
2018	9,560,782,197
2019	9,597,200,192
2020	9,977,370,071
2021	9,940,748,776
2022	10,434,224,407
2023	11,117,299,208
2024	10,214,492,286

Appendix F: CCBF reserves (2005 to 2024)

The table below follows the growth in CCBF reserves between 2005 and 2024.

Year	Allocations	Other revenues	Expenditures	Closing balance
2005	172,586,637	309,368	15,846,066	157,049,938
2006	172,586,637	5,302,658	146,205,157	188,734,076
2007	230,202,816	7,854,057	214,729,131	212,061,818
2008	287,646,681	7,386,298	239,442,113	267,652,684
2009	575,298,348	7,874,564	428,627,790	422,197,806
2010	589,195,626	8,811,641	558,293,221	461,911,853
2011	587,350,178	10,216,031	505,381,929	554,096,131
2012	587,350,178	11,652,474	543,935,132	609,163,651
2013	587,350,178	12,432,535	517,414,276	691,532,088
2014	603,593,151	14,149,696	560,854,622	748,434,341
2015	587,901,108	13,376,261	586,123,736	763,587,973
2016	617,296,163	13,286,851	645,298,234	748,872,754
2017	628,224,368	13,438,115	605,919,889	784,615,347
2018	646,691,218	15,542,655	612,982,887	833,866,332
2019	1,303,427,490	24,743,939	784,132,915	1,377,904,846
2020	644,691,987	24,916,672	793,157,049	1,254,356,456
2021	1,321,927,815	24,696,636	729,145,617	1,871,832,580
2022	673,996,169	38,543,646	784,168,144	1,800,204,251
2023	703,300,350	87,437,055	807,874,991	1,783,066,665
2024	723,626,704	68,097,855	798,219,398	1,776,571,824

Appendix G: Ongoing projects

Municipal staff reported the investment of CCBF funds in 2,284 projects in 2024. Of this amount, 1,150 were ongoing at the end of the period (and are therefore not included in the outputs and outcomes summarized in this report), and 141 were completed in earlier years but still received CCBF financing in 2024. The table below illustrates the distribution of these projects – and the funds that supported them – across project categories.

Category	Projects	Total cost	Total CCBF funding
Broadband Connectivity	14	42,552,778	24,453,826
Brownfield redevelopment*	0	0	0
Capacity-Building	63	32,358,856	10,150,718
Community Energy Systems	40	143,752,136	43,453,239
Culture	28	65,618,640	15,804,764
Drinking Water	47	196,217,329	50,579,229
Fire Stations	11	66,621,445	12,791,641
Local Roads and Bridges	715	4,036,868,388	993,286,669
Public Transit	55	8,365,350,727	647,913,743
Recreation	173	700,502,507	132,284,140
Regional and Local Airports	0	0	0
Resilience	11	82,187,931	7,523,327
Short-line rail*	0	0	0
Short-sea shipping*	0	0	0
Solid Waste	28	90,059,595	20,520,572
Sports	5	4,207,621	3,246,827
Tourism	10	20,310,874	2,984,020
Wastewater	91	558,298,662	90,461,708
Total	**1291**	**14,404,907, 487**	**2,055,454,425**

* There were no projects within this category in the 2024 reporting year.

Appendix H: Housing Requirements Under the CCBF

Schedule G of the Administrative Agreement (AA) requires AMO to provide an annual housing report to the Government of Canada by September 30th of each year. The 2025 housing report must include a link and summary analysis of all required housing needs assessments (HNA) in the province and a detailed list of all housing-related CCBF projects that are active in 2024.

The AMO/Municipal Funding Agreement (MFA) includes prioritization guidance for recipients of the grant. sixty-two municipalities in Ontario meet the criteria which requires the preparation of a housing needs assessment (HNA) under s. 1.1 of Schedule G to the agreement. Additionally, Section 8.3 of the MFA on the Canada Community-Building Fund (MFA) notes that "the Recipient is expected to prioritize projects that support the growth of the housing supply." In such cases, "the HNA is to be used by municipalities to prioritize, where possible, infrastructure or capacity building projects that support increased housing supply where it makes sense to do so." For reference, AMO has created a map that provides access to all active municipal HNAs in Ontario that meet federal requirements.

The MFA also indicates new housing outcome indicators for reporting. Once construction of an eligible project has ended, housing outcomes resulting from the project must be reported; specifically, the number of housing units enabled or preserved, and the number of affordable housing units enabled or preserved.

Notes

[1] AMO administers funds for all municipalities in Ontario except Toronto. Numbers provided do not include the City of Toronto. (link to Toronto's CCBF page).

In 2024, there were 2,284 active projects. Of these, 993 were completed during 2024, 141 had completed construction in earlier years but still received CCBF financing in 2024, and 1,150 remained ongoing with completion dates extending beyond 2024.

[2] Municipal capital investment (MCI) averaged an estimated $10.2 billion in 2024.

MCI data was pulled from the FIR. Data was retrieved from .csv files available on the FIR website on December 16, 2025. MCI was calculated by:

- Taking additions and betterments (column 3, line 9910, schedule 51A);
- Adding expenditures on construction-in-progress (column 2, line 9910, schedule 51C prior to 2023; column 2, line 2405, schedule 51B afterward);
- Subtracting capitalized construction-in-progress (column 3, line 9910, schedule 51C prior to 2023; column 3, line 2405, schedule 51B afterward); and
- Subtracting contributed tangible capital assets (line 1031, schedule 53).

Amounts reported in the FIR were adjusted for inflation using the average annual CPI provided in Statistics Canada's table 18-10-0005-01 (formerly CANSIM 326 0021).

This number excludes the City of Toronto.

[3] AMO's research into Asset Management Plans

[4] Subsequent references to communities, municipalities and local governments in this report are exclusive of the City of Toronto unless otherwise noted; however, statistics drawn from Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey (the CCPI), the FAO's reports on municipal infrastructure and transit, and other external sources generally include the City of Toronto unless otherwise noted.

[5] Capital financing data was pulled from lines 299 (debt), 501 (own-source revenues), 440 (the CCBF), 502 (grants), and 610 (donated tangible capital assets) of schedule 53 of the FIR. Data was retrieved from .csv files available on the FIR website on December 16, 2025.
Amounts reported in the FIR were adjusted for inflation using the average annual CPI provided in Statistics Canada's table 18-10-0005-01 (formerly CANSIM 326-0021). Amounts were expressed in 2024 dollars.

Of the 443 municipalities receiving CCBF funds through AMO, one and two had yet to submit 2021's and 2022's FIR respectively, twenty-three had yet to submit 2023's FIR, and another 117 had yet to submit 2024's FIR at the time of data retrieval. Missing data was imputed to avoid understating capital financing. Missing data was therefore imputed using the latest submitted FIR.

[6] Under the terms and conditions of the AA, the municipal sector is required to invest the CCBF complementarily (i.e., as a complement to – rather than as a replacement or displacement of – other sources of funding for local infrastructure). Municipal capital investment was calculated using method described in note 2.

[7] This includes 4 videos released on YouTube, 12 blogs and 5 webinars in conducted in 2024.

[8] Total CCBF investment is shown to the end of December 31, 2024.

[9] See Ontario's 2024 Municipal Treated Wastewater Effluent data.

[10] See Statistics Canada's Canadian Cycling Network Database (2025).

[11] The "One Fare" program launched in early 2024 eliminates double fares for commuters transferring between the TTC and regional transit agencies (Go Transit, MiWay, Brampton Transit, etc.).

Canada Public Transit Fund connects growth and affordability by making federal transit funding conditional on housing density.

[12] See Government of Canada's High-speed Internet for all Canadians.

[13] High-speed access (hereafter referred to as "high-speed") refers to Internet services with download speeds of 256Kbps (kilobits per second) or faster that are accessed via DSL (Digital Subscriber Line), cable, FTTH (Fibre-to-the-Home)/ FTTP (Fibre-to-the-Premises), satellite, and fixed wireless technologies. This access excludes dial-up and mobile wireless services.

[14] See CREA's MLS® Home Price Index (HPI) Annual Review

[15] See National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy. Cleaning up the Past, Building the Future: A National Brownfield Redevelopment Strategy for Canada.

[16] AMO's research into Asset Management Plans.

[17] See City of Barrie's By-law 2014-047.

[18] Based on IESO's Demand Overview, Total Annual Ontario Energy Demand in 2023 and 2024 was 137.1 Twh and 140.4 Twh respectively.

[19] According to Statistics Canada's table 38-10-0173-01 Vehicles and charging stations owned by Canadian households, in 2023 there were 73,539 charging stations at home, while in 2024 that amount increased to 190,282.

[20] See Statistics Canada's table 20-10-0025-02 New motor vehicle registrations, quarterly, by geographic level, annual sum.

[21] Lower- and single-tier municipalities reported that they owned 314 museums and archives and 63 art galleries in 2022's CCPI. Upper-tier municipalities and other local and regional organizations owned another 76 museums and archives and two art galleries. See Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01.

[22] See Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01 Inventory of core public infrastructure assets.

[23] See Ontario's public library statistics. Ontario Library Statistics Summary lists 261 library boards and 37 First Nation Public Libraries in Ontario.

[24] Lower- and single-tier municipalities reported that they owned 45,623 kilometers of non-linear potable water assets in 2022's CCPI. Upper-tier municipalities and other local and regional organizations owned 64,837. See Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01.

[25] See Ontario's Chief Drinking Water Inspector annual report.

[26] See the FAO's review of Ontario's municipal infrastructure.

[27] See CTV's "Developers uncertain about impact of water capacity issue in Region of Waterloo".

[28] The Ontario Association of Fire Chiefs reports that Ontario's 437 fire departments include 32 career fire departments (found in cities like Ottawa and Hamilton), 210 composite fire departments and 195 volunteer fire departments. Ontario's 30,716 firefighters comprise 18,281 volunteer firefighters, 11,971 career firefighters, and 464 part time firefighters.

[29] Total number of calls, according to Canadian Association of Fire chiefs, increased from 2,021,218 in 2016 to estimated 2,119,844 in 2025.

[30] FIR data indicates that municipalities had amortized 46% of the fire response assets on their books in 2024. The value of amortized assets was taken from column 6 of line 410 on schedule 51A; the total value of assets (i.e., closing cost balance) was taken from column 10.

Of the 443 municipalities receiving CCBF funds through AMO, one and two had yet to submit 2021's and 2022's FIR respectively, twenty-three had yet to submit 2023's FIR, and another 117 had yet to submit 2024's FIR at the time of data retrieval. Missing data was imputed to avoid understating capital financing. Missing data was therefore imputed using the latest submitted FIR. Missing data was excluded from the analysis to avoid understating the extent of amortization.

Data for 2024 is consequently based on the 292 municipalities that reported the ownership of fire assets (i.e., a non-zero closing cost balance) in 2024.

[32] See Statistics Canada's table 250826 Main mode of commuting by province for the month of May, 2016 to 2025.

[33] See Statistics Canada's table 23-26-0004 Canadian Cycling Network Database.

High comfort bikeways are considered comfortable and safe for most people, and include protected cycle tracks, off-road paved bike paths, and local street bikeways.

[34] See Public Health Agency of Canada's The chief public health officer's report on the state of public health in Canada 2017 - Designing healthy living.

[35] Lower- and single-tier municipalities reported that they owned 45,417 km of sidewalks, 3,978 km of paved pathways and 4,598 km of non-paved trails in 2022's CCPI. Upper-tier municipalities and other local and regional organizations reported that they owned another 301 km of paved pathways and 1,216 km of non-paved trails. See Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01.

[36] See Water Quality Report in Ontario.

[37] The FAO estimated that municipalities owned 23,759 bridges, culverts, and tunnels in its review of Ontario's municipal infrastructure. In contrast, local and regional organizations reported the ownership of 20,429 bridges, culverts, and tunnels in the 2022 CCPI (see Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01 – but note that assets owned by non-municipal entities may be included).

[38] See Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01. The FAO estimated 43.8% of road infrastructure is in a state of good repair.

[39] See Statistics Canada's table 250826 Main mode of commuting by province for the month of May, 2016 to 2025.

[40] See Green Infrastructure Ontario Coalition's report titled Improving Access to Large Parks in Ontario's Golden Horseshoe.

[41] Ontario municipalities reported 4,501 km of paved pathways, 4,771 km of unpaved trails, 8,324 playgrounds, 1,352 community centres, in 2020 on Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey (see Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0067-01).

[42] See the Government of Ontario's Ontario parks' quick facts.

[43] The FAO classified culture, recreation and sports under 'other facilities and buildings' and reported that 58.4% of this infrastructure was not in a state of good repair.

[44] See the list of official airports – i.e., airports recognized at the national level with an airport identifier – provided on Ontario's open data website. Note that this includes municipal and non-municipal airports.

[45] In 2024 the Disaster Mitigation was redesigned. It is now Resilience category.

[46] See FAO's Summary Report - Estimating the budgetary impacts of changing climate hazards on public infrastructure in Ontario.

[47] See FAO's Summary Report - Estimating the budgetary impacts of changing climate hazards on public infrastructure in Ontario.

[48] See Statistics Canada's The intersection of flooding and deprivation: A study of neighbourhoods

[49] See IBC's Summer 2024 shatters records for severe weather damage: Over $7 billion in insured losses from floods, fires and hailstorms.

[50] See Canadian Climate Institute's Fact sheet: Climate Change and Floods.

[51] See Statistics Canada's Rail transportation, 2023.

[52] See RAC's Outsized Impacts: Canada's Shortline Railways.

[53] See Ontario's Shortline railways.

[54] In 2022, based on Statistics Canada's table 38-10-0032-01, 10.7 million tonnes of waste was disposed of in Ontario.

[55] See Ontario's inventory of approved landfills. Note that many of these are private; local and regional organizations reported ownership of only 147 active landfills and 169 active dump sites in 2022's CCPI (see Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0287-01 – but note that assets owned by non-municipal entities may be included).

[56] According to 2024 data provided by Climate TRACE, solid waste disposal in Ontario was responsible for 6.19 million metric tons (Mt) of CO2 equivalent emissions. This amount constitutes approximately 3.6% of Ontario's reported total CO2 equivalent emissions of 169.90 Mt.

[57] At least three CCBF projects completed in 2024 contributed to waste diversion: AMO IDs 15180, 15990, 16860. Total amount of CCBF allocated to these four projects is $1,686,320.

[58] According to 2023 data provided by The Environment and Climate Change Canada Data Catalogue, solid waste disposal in Ontario was responsible for 6,047 kilotons (Kt) of CO2. This amount constitutes approximately 44% of Ontario's reported total methane of 13,669 kilotons (Kt).

[59] The FAO classified culture, recreation and sports under 'other facilities and buildings' and reported that 58.4% of this infrastructure was not in a state of good repair.

[60] Ontario local and regional organizations reported 674 ice facilities, 274 indoor pools and 731 multi-purpose buildings in 2020 on Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey (see Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0067-01).

[61] Ontario local and regional organizations reported 246 outdoor pools, 2,667 outdoor tennis/or pickleball courts, 3,786 ball diamonds, 3,990 rectangular sports fields with natural turf and 100 with artificial turf in 2020 on Canada's Core Public Infrastructure Survey (see Statistics Canada's table 34-10-0067-01).

[62] See the CFLRI's The 2024 Physical Activity and Sport Survey for Canadian adults (18 years and older).

[63] See Statistics Canada's 38-10-0121-01 Participation in outdoor activities.

[64] See the CFLRI's The 2022 Physical Activity and Sport Survey for Canadian children and youth (ages between 5 and 17 years old).

[65] See Statistics Canada. Table 36-10-0232-01 Jobs generated by tourism.

[66] The FAO estimated that municipalities owned $94.3 billion of wastewater municipal infrastructure.

[67] The FAO estimated that municipalities owned 2,334 km of sanitary forcemains and 44,802 km of sewer pipes in 2020.

[68] Ontario's municipal wastewater systems processed 1.8 million ML of sewage in 2023 – down slightly from 1.9 million ML in 2022 (see Ontario's municipal treated wastewater effluent data).

[69] The FAO estimated that municipalities owned 8,967 km of storm water culverts, 76,423 km of open ditches, and 40,368 km of storm water pipes in 2020.

[70] From 19,400 ML in 2014 to 11,700 ML in 2023 (see Statistics Canada's table 38-10-0100-01).

[71] The CoP launched in October and included approximately 20 large-sized municipalities and conservation authorities in Ontario. The purpose of the CoP is to convene with experienced sector experts to share challenges and successes in green infrastructure asset management, collaborate on best practices, and advance specific issues such as green infrastructure valuation.

[72] Guidance shared by HICC in November 2024 prescribed a set of output indicators and provided examples of outcome indicators. Some are new while others are like the existing indicators but would require revision. In addition, new mandatory housing outcome indicators were provided leaving the methodology to collect this information up to program administrators. AMO provided feedback to HICC in late 2024 noting that it would take a year to fully transition. A new set of outputs and outcomes were endorsed by the Oversight Committee on December 12th, 2025.

[73] Municipal capital investment (MCI) averaged an estimated $10.2 billion in 2024.

MCI data was pulled from the FIR. Data was retrieved from .csv files available on the FIR website on December 16, 2025. MCI was calculated by:
· Taking additions and betterments (column 3, line 9910, schedule 51A);
· Adding expenditures on construction-in-progress (column 2, line 9910, schedule 51C prior to 2023; column 2, line 2405, schedule 51B afterward);
· Subtracting capitalized construction-in-progress (column 3, line 9910, schedule 51C prior to 2023; column 3, line 2405, schedule 51B afterward); and
· Subtracting contributed tangible capital assets (line 1031, schedule 53).

Amounts reported in the FIR were adjusted for inflation using the average annual CPI provided in Statistics Canada's table 18-10-0005-01 (formerly CANSIM 326 0021).

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