APATHY IS BORING

NET ZERO & YOU[th] TOOLKIT

by the Research and Development Team

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INTRODUCTION

Climate change has deeply affected many young people in Canada, leaving us with many unresolved feelings and questions about the path to a sustainable and environmentally conscious future. When faced with issues as expansive and complex as climate change, *rooting ourselves in democratic values and action is critical for a just and sustainable path to net-zero*.

As youth who've chosen to educate themselves on climate change and Net Zero, we can serve as leaders and active participants of climate action and justice and discuss why repairing the planet matters to us. In fact, as youth, our participation and our voices are essential when it comes to achieving our net zero goals.

Apathy is Boring is an organization dedicated to supporting, educating and activating youth in Canadian democracy. In our view, democracy is intrinsically linked to our environment and our climate, and must be in conversation with one another in order to create lasting change. This initiative delved into the key concepts around net zero, learned about storytelling and explored how our climate stories can be put into action, all while thinking about how democracy is an essential aspect of meaningful change.

This Toolkit is a compilation of the learnings and resources we gathered through the last two years of the Net Zero and You(th) initiative. We heard from youth that thinking about and trying to engage with Net-Zero can be difficult, inaccessible and overwhelming. We also observed that we are not alone, and together, we can move through these feelings into a place of action while using democratic principles towards a sustainable and healthy planet.

In this toolkit, you will find an introduction to net zero, some key concepts to be aware of, tools to help you connect storytelling to actions you can take in your community, and some activities you can do either alone or with friends to work through some of the concepts and move into action.

We hope that this toolkit will empower you with knowledge, inspire your storytelling, and encourage you to participate in advancing net-zero objectives in your community.

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What is NET-ZERO?

When surveying youth, we found that many of them were "familiar" with the term "net-zero" but did not necessarily understand what it meant (Abacus Data, 2023). As part of our curriculum, we broke it down to simplify it.

Net-Zero is a scientific concept used to orient global action against climate change. It refers to reducing greenhouse gas emissions to zero or as close to zero as possible while offsetting emissions where they still occur.

The science shows that to avoid the worst impacts of climate change and preserve a livable planet, global temperature increase needs to be limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

To keep global warming to no more than 1.5°C – as called for in the Paris Agreement – *emissions need to be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050.*[1]

Check out this video:
www.youtubeeducation.com

1 *Nations, U. (n.d.). Net zero coalition. United Nations. Retrieved February 25, 2025, from https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/net-zero-coalition*

INTERNATIONAL — PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP21) in Paris, France, on 12 December 2015.[2]

Implementation of the Paris Agreement requires an economic and social transformation set in 5-year cycles by the signatory Nation States. Since 2020, countries have been submitting their national climate action plans, known as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Each successive NDC reflects an increasingly higher degree of ambition compared to the previous version.

In 2016, Canada ratified the Paris Agreement and, in 2021 submitted an enhanced national 2030 emissions reduction target.

CANADA'S NET ZERO ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

On June 29, 2021, Canada adopted the Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act, which enshrines its international commitments to address climate change in domestic law.

> *The purpose of this Act is to require the setting of national targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions based on the best scientific information available and* ***to promote transparency, accountability and immediate and ambitious action*** *in relation to achieving those targets, in support of achieving net-zero emissions in Canada by 2050 and Canada's international commitments in respect of mitigating climate change.*[3]

In 2024, as per the Act, Canada set its 2035 target of reaching 45-50% below 2005 levels emissions by 2035. Canada's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2035 will be submitted in early 2025.[4]

2 *Paris Agreement. (n.d.). Retrieved February 25, 2025, from https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement*

3 *Branch, L. S. (2023, March 31). Consolidated federal laws of canada, canadian net-zero emissions accountability act. https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-19.3/fulltext.html#:~:text=4%20The%20purpose%20of%20this,support%20of%20achieving%20net%2Dzero*

4 *Canada's First Biennial Transparency Report under the Paris Agreement (2024) – Executive summary. (n.d.). Government of Canada. https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/greenhouse-gas-emissions/first-biennial-transparency-report-paris-agreement-2024-executive-summary.html*

FEDERALISM & NET-ZERO

In Canada, different levels of government hold different responsibilities related to reaching net zero.

Federal

- Sets national targets and standards related to climate change and emissions reductions
- Develops and implements national policies, programs, and regulations to reduce emissions in the economy
- Negotiates international agreements and represents Canada in global climate change initiatives

Provincial

- Regulates energy production, transportation infrastructure, land use planning, and resource management.
- Develops climate change strategies, action plans, and regulations tailored to their specific circumstances
- Establishes their own emissions reduction targets, policies, and programs, which complement and support

Municipal

- Embeds policy into urban planning, transportation, waste management, and building codes.
- Develops local climate action plans and emissions reductions targets
- Collaborates with other levels of government, businesses, community organizations, and residents to advance climate goals and foster a culture of sustainability at the local level.

Knowing the distribution of responsibilities helps us orient our actions when seeking accountability on different policy points. You can also check out the research reports that analyze initiatives and progress toward achieving net-zero objectives at both provincial and municipal levels in Quebec, British Columbia, Ontario and Alberta. As you read through them, think about how the research intersects with your personal experiences of climate change. Consider the gaps in knowledge, strategy and action and how your story may be used to bridge these.

Net Zero IN ACTION:

THE NET-ZERO & YOU(TH) CURRICULUM

With the knowledge that there are many youth just starting their climate journey, we created an accessible curriculum that immerses youth in net-zero concepts with democratic and civic engagement. We started by engaging youth internally through activities that required a pause for reflection about what the individual and collective can accomplish; then, we moved towards external activities that included developing skills like deep listening and storytelling. Our ultimate goal was to set youth up with success: specifically, to be able to tell their climate and net-zero stories to the people around them and to decision-makers at different levels of government.

Individual vs. COLLECTIVE ACTIVITY

When faced with something as all-encompassing and complex as climate change, finding a starting point or feeling discouraged can be challenging. Making the connection between the individual and the collective, the Self and Us can be incredibly powerful in building momentum, action and change.

The Swiss Cheese Model builds on this idea, "individual climate action is a crucial component of solving the climate crisis — and so is collective action. Neither tactic alone will deliver us the sustainable future we deserve, but when viewed as overlapping methods that each have different holes, we can chart a path toward sustainability."[5]

We need both individual and the collective to cover all of our bases. For example:
Using public transit or electric vehicles is an important individual layer. Ambitious legislation to limit emissions by switching to renewable energy sources (on a provincial level) or increasing access to public transit in a city (on a municipal level) are crucial collective layers.

5 *https://www.climaterealityproject.org/blog/individual-action-vs-collective-action-and-importance-swiss-cheese-model*

Activity:

Can you think of some other examples of individual and connecting collective actions?

INDIVIDUAL	COLLECTIVE

Deep LISTENING

> *Speech belongs half to the speaker, half to the listener.*
>
> **— MICHEL DE MONTAIGNE**

Deep listening is the most crucial and undervalued aspect of proper discourse, and we're losing the art of conversation in today's digital world! When it comes to net zero policy and climate change, we know that these topics can create division between people. The Net Zero and You(th) program sought to teach participants how they can bridge the gap when speaking to others – regardless of political ideologies, views on climate change and opinions about policies – to work toward common understandings that advance climate action.

We all know what happens when we get into conversation without the goal of listening to each other.

Check out Monty Python's Argument Clinic if you want a hilarious refresher of how *not* to dialogue and listen deeply!

Introducing:

THE SYSTEMATIC STRATEGIC THINKING FRAMEWORK

The SST framework[6] supports individuals and groups to "*explore context* and *engage in deep listening* in order to *co-create understandings.*"

The framework suggests that when going into a discussion with someone, especially while deep canvassing, we think through the following three levels or lenses:

1. INTRA-ANALYSIS

(self-listening):

- What is my experience and view on climate change?

2. INTERANALYSIS

(deep listening):

- What are your views of and experiences with climate change?
- How are they different than mine?
- How are they the same?

3. VALUE ANALYSIS

- Can we reach collective beliefs and values about climate change by understanding each other?
- If so, what are they?

6 *Bednar, Peter & Hagan-Green, Gill & Bain, Andy & Eglin, Roger. (2004). Contextual Analysis in Practice. Systemist 0961-8309. 26. x1-x9.*

Activity:

ACT IT OUT*

Keeping the SST framework in mind, think through the following scenarios or practice them with a friend. How would *you* approach discussions like this and use deep listening to work toward common goals and understandings?

1. A heated debate between two colleagues, Sam and Taylor, happens in the break room at work. Sam is a climate change skeptic who believes that the climate crisis is grossly exaggerated and doubts human impact on the environment. Sam is strongly opposed to all of the net zero policies Canada has proposed. Taylor, on the other hand, is deeply concerned about climate change and feels a strong responsibility to advocate for immediate action, including net zero policy.

2. A concerned citizen, Alex, meets with a Canadian Member of Parliament (MP), Quinn Thompson, during a town hall meeting to discuss Canada's net-zero policy. Alex believes that Canada should not make the jump to electric vehicles, considering the affordability crisis and our harsh winters, and feels ZEVs are not nearly as sustainable as they're reported to be. MP Thompson has been a strong advocate for 100% ZEVs by 2035.

3. Morgan is a city manager who is close to retirement does not endorse the community's plan to invest in solar panel installations on public buildings, citing that it will be too costly and strain the local budget for the year. Morgan has a history of shooting down local climate solutions for cost reasons. Jordan, a young city planning worker, thinks that the benefits of using solar panels will outweigh the financial woes.

**Fun fact! You can come back and practice these scenarios again once you've developed your own climate story (see the section below on storytelling). Think about how pieces of your own climate story could be used to help foster deeper understanding in these tense conversations!*

Story-TELLING

In the Net Zero & You(th) program, participants used storytelling as a vehicle for climate change – to ignite discussion around policy, research and democratic engagement strategies that relate to Net Zero. Storytelling has many broad applications for activism, whether it's a tool to be used at a protest, a feature of a policy brief or awareness campaign or an integral part of deep canvassing.

Here's what a graduate of the program had to say about these skills:

I was surprised at how much I learned about storytelling and deep canvassing. It made me feel more confident in not knowing everything, but also more confident in engaging in curious and open-minded conversation with someone who might.

— NET ZERO PROGRAM PARTICIPANT

What can storytelling
DO FOR CLIMATE CHANGE?

A study from Virginia Polytechnic Institute[7] aimed to raise awareness of the damaging environmental impacts of the agrifood system in the US. The researchers decided to put storytelling to the test to see if it could be an effective way of advocating!

They divided their sample into two groups.

- The first group had access only to an infographic and statistics about harmful agrifood practices.
- The second group had access to story shared firsthand by a farmer who'd worked in the industry for years, and had turned into a climate advocate based on the experiences and harms they witnessed on the job.

The researchers found that:

The group who had access to 'story-based' ways of learning experienced *a larger positive change in attitudes* toward sustainable agriculture than 'information-based' ways of learning group.

7 *Grace, Patricia & Kaufman, Eric. (2013). Effecting Change through Storytelling. Journal of Sustainability Education. 4.*

The researchers found that:

The group who had access to 'story-based' ways of learning experienced a larger positive change in attitudes toward sustainable agriculture than 'information-based' ways of learning group.

From this, they theorized that when people can...

- connect to a first-hand personal view
- imagine vivid description
- identify with the story narrator

They form a *deeper connection* to the issue that's being discussed. One that makes a *larger and more sustained impact* than reading stats from an infographic.

> *The researchers said: If you have an audience that you know is open to the subject you are discussing, both Information and Story-based treatments may produce change. On the other hand, if you have an audience that is resistant to your message, Story-based treatments would be a far better choice.*

The main reasons storytelling is appropriate

FOR DISCUSSING NET ZERO POLICY:

- Storytelling makes space for everyone to get connected to Net Zero.
- Everyone has a voice (there's that democracy again!)
- Everyone still gets access to credible information (hint hint - the research you've read about! Don't fall into the purely anecdotal trap)
- Everyone gets to participate according to their capacity and what they have to give.

Activity:
WHAT'S IN A STORY?

In the Net Zero & You(th) program we used the following activity to get a sense of how others in the climate space have been talking about their personal stories.

Watch the following two climate videos and let them sink in. Reflect on the following:

1. *What do you notice about how these people told their story?*
2. *What components make up their story?*
3. *How does this story impact you differently than reading about climate facts on an infographic?*

Video 1:
The Human Impact of Climate Change

Video 2:
Alaskan Native Elders tell their Climate Change stories

SELF, US, NOW: A FRAMEWORK FOR CLIMATE STORYTELLING

The Self, Us, Now framework for storytelling was initially developed by the Leading Change Network[8] as a broad theoretical approach to looking at the role of story in knowledge exchange and activism. We narrowed the lens of this work to apply it specifically to climate change and net zero policy in the following ways. The Self, Us, Now framework for climate storytelling guides a storyteller through several key layers that help build connection between speaker and listener. *Here's how it works:*

*Self: The story of **you** and climate change. What have you experienced firsthand? How has life changed?*

A climate advocate might share their childhood experiences of growing up close to nature, witnessing the beauty of the environment, and feeling a strong sense of responsibility to protect it.

*Us: The story of **all of us.** What might you share that others relate to?*

A climate advocate might talk about the shared experiences of the audience members, such as the love for the local environment, the desire for a sustainable future, and the belief in the power of collective action.

8 *Ganz, M., et al. (2014). The Power of Story: The Story of Self, Us and Now. Organizing: People, Power and Change. https://commonslibrary.org/the-power-of-story-the-story-of-self-us-and-now/*

*Now: The story of **action**.*
What can we do?

A climate advocate might present data and facts about the current state of the environment, recent climate-related disasters, and the potential consequences of inaction. They would then present concrete actions that the audience can take, such as supporting renewable energy policies or reducing their carbon footprint.

> *By combining the story of Self, Us, Now, communicators can engage and motivate their audience to join a collective effort and take meaningful action to address pressing issues, such as climate change, and work towards positive change.*

The grand finale: WRITING YOUR CLIMATE STORY

Tips and tricks for success:

1. Refer back to the Self, Us, Now flow we described above to get on the "multilevel" thinking you need - who am I in relation to climate change? Who could my listeners be? What is my goal?
2. Build a narrative arc with this framework
3. Get creative! Storytelling comes in many forms, from visual art to spoken word. Check out Lily's Story to see what it can look like in video format.
4. Put pen to paper (or keyboard to google docs!) and get going!

Moving FORWARD

The Net Zero and You(th) Initiative positively impacted the youth participants. We hope this toolkit can be used beyond our initiative and in the hands of more youth - and other organizations - looking to start their low-barrier initiatives between climate action and democratic engagement. Here's what some of the graduates reflected on after finishing the program:

> *It was good to learn so much about net zero and its relationship with storytelling. It made a lot of sense to pair them up.*
>
> — NET ZERO YOUTH PROGRAM PARTICIPANT

> *I learned a lot about the power of mindful listening, deep canvassing and storytelling. To be honest, I was not expecting these elements to be pivotal in how we think about approaching policy making and climate activism at first. I was gladly surprised and interested in learning of their importance to create true impact and I want to continue digging further into the intersection of these key elements and climate activism, climate policy and Net Zero*
>
> — NET ZERO YOUTH PROGRAM PARTICIPANT

We know that this is the start for many of you(th) in your climate and democratic engagement. Below, you'll find resources and other organizations to help you share your new skills and create lasting change in your community!

Glossary: NET-ZERO POLICY TERMS

15-minute communities:	an urban planning model where everything a resident needs in their daily life can be accessed within a 15-minute walk or bike ride.[9]
Active transportation:	using your own power to get from one place to another, including: walking, running, biking, skateboarding, rollerblading, non-mechanized wheel chairing, and cross-country skiing.[10]
Atmospheric carbon:	carbon in the form of gases in the Earth's atmosphere, including carbon dioxide (CO2) and carbon monoxide (CO).[11]
Biodiversity:	the collective term for the variety of life forms on Earth, including genetic diversity within species, diversity of habitats, and interactions between species within ecosystems.[12]
Bioenergy:	a form of renewable energy that uses biomass to produce fuels, heat, and electricity.[13]

9 *Ashton, Daniel. "A Guide to 15-Minute Cities: Why Are They so Controversial?" University College of Estate Management, 2 Dec. 2024, https://www.ucem.ac.uk/whats-happening/articles/15-minute-city/.*

10 *Public Health Agency of Canada. "Active transportation." Government of Canada, https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/being-active/active-transportation.html.*

11 *Lindsey, Rebecca. "Climate Change: Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide." NOAA Climate.Gov. 9 Apr. 2024, http://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-atmospheric-carbon-dioxide.*

12 *Altman, MJ. "Biodiversity Explained: Facts, Myths, and the Race to Protect It." United Nations Foundation, 4 Jan. 2023, https://unfoundation.org/blog/post/biodiversity-explained-facts-myths-and-the-race-to-protect-it/.*

13 *Natural Resources Canada. "Bioenergy Systems." Government of Canada, 24 Mar. 2009, https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/energy-sources-distribution/renewable-energy/bioenergy-systems/7311.*

Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS):	the process of capturing CO2 originating from the generation of bioenergy and storing it permanently underground.[14]
Biogas:	a form of gaseous bioenergy in which fuel is produced by the fermentation of biomass.[15]
Biomass:	organic material derived from plant and animal sources, such as agricultural crops, trees, and algae.[16]
Cap-and-trade (CAT):	a carbon market system in which the government sets a limit on emissions across a given industry and distributes allowances which permit corporations to emit a set amount of GHGs. The system permits corporations to buy and sell allowances; corporations that cut their pollution faster can sell allowances to companies that pollute more, or "bank" them for future use. The CAT system gives corporations an incentive to save money by cutting emissions in the most cost-effective ways.[17]
Carbon Capture and Storage/ Sequestration (CCS):	the process of capturing CO2 from large emission sources as well as directly from the atmosphere and storing it permanently underground.[18]
Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage/Sequestration (CCUS):	the process of capturing CO2 from large emission sources as well as directly from the atmosphere and either storing it permanently underground xor reusing it in industrial processes - for example, converting it into plastics, concrete, or biofuel.[19]

14 *"Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage." IEA, https://www.iea.org/energy-system/carbon-capture-utilisation-and-storage/bioenergy-with-carbon-capture-and-storage.*

15 *Natural Resources Canada. "Bioenergy Systems." Government of Canada, 24 Mar. 2009, https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/energy-sources-distribution/renewable-energy/bioenergy-systems/7311.*

16 *Ibid*

17 *"How Cap and Trade Works." Environmental Defense Fund. https://www.edf.org/climate/how-cap-and-trade-works.*

18 *"CCS Explained: The Basics." Global CCS Institute, https://www.globalccsinstitute.com/resources/ccs-101-the-basics/.*

19 *Lebling, Katie, et al. "7 Things to Know About Carbon Capture, Utilization and Sequestration." World Resources Institute. Nov. 2023. www.wri.org, https://www.wri.org/insights/carbon-capture-technology.*

Carbon credits/allowances:	a one-time permit to generate one tonne of carbon emissions, typically bought from the government by a corporation.[20]
Carbon market:	any system where carbon credits can be bought and sold - for example, cap-and-trade systems.[21]
Carbon offsets:	a one-time permit to release one tonne of carbon emissions, generated by a company that voluntarily removes a unit of carbon from the atmosphere as part of its normal business activity. Other companies can then purchase that carbon offset to reduce their own carbon footprint.[22]
Carbon negative technologies:	forms of technology that remove carbon from the atmosphere, such as Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS).[23]
Carbon pricing/tax:	the system in place in Canada, in which carbon emissions have a federally-set price. Provinces and territories can choose a pricing system that fits their situation best (such as the Cap-and-Trade system), as long as their system meets minimum national standards known as the federal benchmark. If a province or territory decides not to price carbon pollution, or proposes a system that does not meet these standards, the federal system is put in place. The federal carbon pollution pricing system has 2 parts: a charge on fuels like gasoline and natural gas (the "fuel charge," often referred to as the carbon tax) and a system for big industries (the Output-Based Pricing System).[24]

20 *"The Ultimate Guide to Understanding Carbon Credits." Carbon Credits, 26 June 2024, https://carboncredits.com/the-ultimate-guide-to-understanding-carbon-credits/.*

21 *"What Are Carbon Markets and Why Are They Important?" UNDP Climate Promise. 30 June 2022, https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-are-carbon-markets-and-why-are-they-important.*

22 *"The Ultimate Guide to Understanding Carbon Credits." Carbon Credits, 26 June 2024, https://carboncredits.com/the-ultimate-guide-to-understanding-carbon-credits/.*

23 *McGlashan, Niall, et al. "High-level techno-economic assessment of negative emissions technologies." Process Safety and Environmental Protection 90.6 (2012): 501-510.*

24 *Environment and Natural Resources Canada. "How carbon pricing works." Government of Canada, 24 Jan. 2025, https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/putting-price-on-carbon-pollution.html*

Carbon sinks:	a natural or human-made system that extracts CO2 from the atmosphere and absorbs more carbon than it releases, such as forests and the ocean.[25]
Circular economy:	a system that retains and recovers as much value as possible from resources by reusing, repairing, refurbishing, remanufacturing, repurposing, or recycling products and materials. There are 3 core principles to a circular economy: eliminating waste and pollution, circulating products and materials to keep them in use, and regenerating nature.[26]
Clean technology:	any good or service with the primary purpose of mitigating or preventing environmental damage, or that is less polluting/more resource efficient than equivalent normal products that have a similar function.[27]
Climate adaptation:	altering our behavior, systems, and ways of life to protect populations, economies, and the environment from the impacts of climate change.[28]
Climate events:	a pattern of extreme weather that persists for some time, like a season. This includes droughts, floods, and heatwaves.[29]
Climate mitigation:	avoiding and reducing the release of carbon emissions into the atmosphere to prevent further climate change.[30]

25 *Konyn, Carol. "Explainer: What Are Carbon Sinks?" Earth.Org, 24 Aug. 2021, https://earth.org/carbon-sinks/.*

26 *Circular Economy Introduction. https://www.ellenmacarthurfoundation.org/topics/circular-economy-introduction/overview.*

27 *Science and Innovation Canada. "Clean Technology Data Strategy." Government of Canada, 6 Sept. 2024, https://ised-isde.canada.ca/site/clean-growth-hub/en/clean-technology-data-strategy.*

28 *"What's the difference between climate change mitigation and adaptation?" World Wildlife Fund, https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/what-s-the-difference-between-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation*

29 *Seneviratne, Sonia I., et al. "Weather and Climate Extreme Events in a Changing Climate." Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, pp. 1513–1766, doi:10.1017/9781009157896.013, https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGI_Chapter11.pdf.*

30 *"What's the difference between climate change mitigation and adaptation?" World Wildlife Fund, https://www.worldwildlife.org/stories/what-s-the-difference-between-climate-change-mitigation-and-adaptation.*

Climate resilience:	the ability to prepare for, recover from, and adapt to the impacts of climate change, such as droughts and floods.[31]
Critical minerals:	a list of 34 minerals and metals that are used in a wide range of technology, like cellphones and solar panels.[32]
Decarbonization:	the process of reducing or eliminating carbon emissions.[33]
Direct Air Capture and Storage (DAC):	the process of extracting CO2 directly from the atmosphere at any location, then storing it permanently underground.[34]
Embodied/embedded emissions:	carbon emissions generated during the production and transportation of goods, including the extraction of raw materials, the manufacturing process, and final delivery to the consumer.[35]
Emissions performance credits:	a one-time permit to release one tonne of carbon emissions, issued to companies by a government for surpassing their emissions reduction requirements.[36]
Energy literacy:	basic energy-related knowledge, coupled with an understanding of the impacts of energy production and consumption on the environment, how energy is used in everyday life, and the adoption of energy-saving behaviors.[37]

31 *"What is Climate Resilience and Why Does it Matter?" Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, April 2019, https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/what-is-climate-resilience.pdf*

32 *Canada's critical minerals. Government of Canada, 9 Jan. 2025, https://www.canada.ca/en/campaign/critical-minerals-in-canada/critical-minerals-an-opportunity-for-canada.html.*

33 *Decarbonization: Definition, Examples, and Why It's Needed. Persefoni, https://www.persefoni.com/blog/decarbonization.*

34 *"Direct Air Capture." IEA, https://www.iea.org/energy-system/carbon-capture-utilisation-and-storage/direct-air-capture.*

35 *Gruenig, Max. "Embodied Carbon Emissions: Meaning and Measurements." E3G, 14 Feb. 2023, https://www.e3g.org/news/embodied-carbon-emissions-meaning-and-measurements/.*

36 *Alberta Carbon Registries. https://alberta.csaregistries.ca/#:~:text=Alberta%20Emissions%20Performance%20Credit%20Registry,equal%20to%20one%20EPC%20credit.*

37 *Martins, Ana, Mara Madaleno, and Marta Ferreira Dias. "Energy literacy: What is out there to know?" Energy Reports 6 (2020): 454-459.*

Energy poverty:	a situation in which a household lacks adequate access to energy, leading to an inability to meet basic needs.[38]
Fossil fuels:	hydrocarbons (a compound of hydrogen and carbon) formed from deeply-buried, dead organic material subject to high temperature and pressure for millions of years. They are a non-renewable energy resource, used via combustion. The 3 fossil fuels are oil, natural gas, and coal.[39]
Green economy:	an economic system that is low carbon, resource efficient, socially inclusive, results in improved human well-being and social equity, and reduces environmental risks and ecological scarcities.[40]
Greenhouse gases (GHGs):	gases in the Earth's atmosphere that trap heat by absorbing infrared radiation and subsequently raise the Earth's surface temperature. There are 6 kinds of GHGs, but 3 of them are of primary concern due to their association with human activities: carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide.[41]
Green infrastructure:	natural and human-made systems that offer a number of economic, environmental, health, and social benefits. These include naturally-occurring ecosystems like wetlands and forests, the adding of plants and soils to human-made structures like roofs and walls, engineered systems that complement natural ecosystems like permeable pavements and rain barrels, parks and gardens, and urban agriculture.[42]
Green jobs:	decent jobs that reduce the environmental impact of an enterprise or sector, and preserve or restore the environment.[43]

38 *Simcock, Neil. "Energy." International Encyclopedia of Human Geography (Second Edition), 2020, pp. 123-135, https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/B9780081022955107838.*

39 *Understand Energy Learning Hub. "Introduction to Fossil Fuels." Stanford University, https://understand-energy.stanford.edu/energy-resources/fossil-fuel-energy/introduction-fossil-fuels.*

40 *Green Economy. Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1446.*

41 *"What Are Greenhouse Gases?" David Suzuki Foundation, https://davidsuzuki.org/what-you-can-do/greenhouse-gases/.*

42 *Mettler, Christine. "How Green Infrastructure Can Make Our Cities Safer, Healthier and More Climate Resilient." Green Communities Canada, 27 May 2022, https://greencommunitiescanada.org/how-green-infrastructure-can-make-our-cities-safer-healthier-and-more-climate-resilient/.*

43 *"What is a green job?" International Labour Organization, 13 April 2016, https://www.ilo.org/resource/article/what-green-job#:~:text=Green%20jobs%20are%20decent%20jobs,energy%20and%20raw%20materials%20efficiency.*

Heat islands/domes:	a climate event that occurs in urban areas, in which closely packed buildings and paved surfaces absorb heat from the sun and re-emit the heat back into the air, causing higher air temperatures in urban areas. Cities also generate their own heat from furnaces and vehicles (also known as "waste heat"), as well as lack the cooling effects of natural infrastructure like trees and other vegetation that are more abundant in rural areas. These combined factors set heat islands apart from heat waves: they cover a larger area and do not cool down at night.[44]
Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG):	natural gas that has been cooled to a liquid state, reducing its volume and making it easier for shipping and storage.[45]
Low carbon energy:	energy sources that are produced with lower carbon emissions than fossil fuels. This can be used to refer to both zero-emissions energy sources and sources that still produce carbon emissions but in a smaller amount.[46]
Output-Based Pricing System (OPBS):	the branch of the federal carbon pricing system that targets large industrial emitters. The OPBS provides a monetary incentive for corporations to reduce their emissions. [47]
Natural gas:	a fossil fuel primarily composed of methane and found underground in pockets of sedimentary rock.[48]
Natural infrastructure:	projects that use existing or rebuilt natural landscapes like forests, floodplains, and wetlands to increase resilience to climate impacts, often resulting in environmental, economic, and social co-benefits. The term "natural infrastructure" is sometimes used interchangeably with "green infrastructure."[49]

44 *"Urban Heat Island Effect." Climate Atlas of Canada, https://climateatlas.ca/urban-heat-island-effect.*

45 *Natural Resources Canada. "Liquefied Natural Gas in Canada." Government of Canada, 14 Dec. 2023, https://natural-resources.canada.ca/energy/energy-sources-distribution/natural-gas/liquefied-natural-gas/5679.*

46 *"What Is Low Carbon Energy?" Equans, https://www.equans.com/glossary/what-is-low-carbon-energy.*

47 *Environment and Natural Resources Canada. "Output-Based Pricing System." Government of Canada, 8 Jan. 2025, https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/climate-change/pricing-pollution-how-it-will-work/output-based-pricing-system.html.*

48 *Natural Resources Canada. "Natural Gas: A Primer." Government of Canada, 27 Nov. 2015, https://natural-resources.canada.ca/energy/energy-sources-distribution/natural-gas/natural-gas-primer/5641.*

49 *Luedke, Heather. "Fact Sheet: Nature as Resilient Infrastructure – An Overview of Nature-Based Solutions." Environmental and Energy Study Institute. 16 Oct. 2019, https://www.eesi.org/papers/view/fact-sheet-nature-as-resilient-infrastructure-an-overview-of-nature-based-solutions.*

Renewable energy:	energy derived from natural processes that are replenished at a rate that is equal to or faster than the rate at which they are consumed. This includes solar power (e.g., generated by solar panels), hydropower (e.g., generated by hydroelectric dams), and windpower (e.g., generated by wind turbines). The term "renewable energy" is sometimes used interchangeably with "green energy" (energy that is specifically designed to minimize environmental impact) and "clean energy" (energy that generates minimal emissions).[50]
Retrofitting:	upgrading the energy-consuming systems in a building to increase its energy efficiency, such as replacing heating and ventilation systems or adding insulation.[51]
Tree canopy:	the layer of tree leaves, branches, and stems that cover the ground when viewed from above.[52]
Urban canopy:	the layer of tree leaves, branches, and stems from all publicly and privately owned deciduous and coniferous trees, forests, and underbrush within urban areas which provide measurable coverage of the ground.[53]
Zero Emissions Vehicles (ZEVs):	vehicles that can operate without producing tailpipe emissions, such as battery-electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.[54]

50 *Natural Resources Canada. "About renewable energy in Canada." Government of Canada, 7 Aug. 2024, https://natural-resources.canada.ca/our-natural-resources/energy-sources-distribution/renewable-energy/about-renewable-energy-canada/7295.*

51 *Natural Resources Canada. "Retrofitting." Government of Canada, 18 Dec. 2023, https://natural-resources.canada.ca/energy-efficiency/buildings/existing-buildings/retrofitting/20707.*

52 *"Tree Canopy Assessment: Canada's Capital Region." National Capital Commission, https://ncc-ccn.gc.ca/our-plans/tree-canopy-assessment-canada-capital-region.*

53 *Defining the Urban Canopy. Canadian Society of Landscape Architects, https://www.csla-aapc.ca/mission-areas/defining-urban-canopy#:~:text=Urban%20Tree%20Canopy%3A%20The%20layer,measurable%20coverage%20of%20the%20ground.*

54 *Transport Canada. "Zero Emission Vehicles." Government of Canada, https://tc.canada.ca/en/corporate-services/transparency/briefing-documents-transport-canada/20191120/20191120/zero-emission-vehicles.*

Net-Zero INFO SOURCES

FEDERAL

Net Zero Advisory Body (NZAB)

is a group of experts mandated to engage with Canadians and give independent advice on how Canada can achieve its goal of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. They regularly publish independent, evidence-based reports on their work.

Environment and Natural Resources Canada - Climate change strategies and initiatives
Canada's reporting on climate change action, climate future, partnerships, adaptation, health, science, and emissions reporting.

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Canada's ongoing work on weather, climate change, wildlife, water and the environment, pollution and waste management, and environmental conservation and protection.

PROVINCIAL

AB

Government of Alberta - Reducing and managing emissions
Alberta's actions and programs to monitor, manage, and reduce emissions in the province.

Government of Alberta - Environment
Alberta's actions and programs to protect its environment and natural resources, including air, water, lands, and wildlife.

Canada Energy Regulator - Alberta's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying AB's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

Emissions Reduction Alberta - Carbon Copy Podcast
Emissions Reduction Alberta (ERA)'s podcast discussing the technology, engineering, and economics of reducing carbon emissions in Alberta.

BC

Government of British Columbia - Climate change
BC's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - British Columbia's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying BC's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

MB

Government of Manitoba - Climate change
Manitoba's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Manitoba's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying MB's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

NB

Government of New Brunswick - Climate Change Government Action
New Brunswick's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - New Brunswick's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying NB's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

NL

Government of Newfoundland & Labrador - Environment and Climate Change
NL's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Newfoundland & Labrador's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying NL's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

NS

Climate Change Nova Scotia - What Nova Scotia is Doing
Nova Scotia's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Nova Scotia's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying NS' energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

ON

Government of Ontario - Climate change
Ontario's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Ontario's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying ON's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

PEI

Government of Prince Edward Island - Reducing Emissions
PEI's actions and programs for reducing GHG emissions in the province.

Canada Energy Regulator - Prince Edward Island's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying PEI's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

QC

Government of Québec - Initiatives to fight climate change
Québec's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Québec's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying QC's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

SK

Government of Saskatchewan - Climate Resilience in Saskatchewan
SK's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Saskatchewan's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying SK's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

NU

Environment and Wildlife Nunavut - Climate Change Secretariat
Nunavut's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Nunavut's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying NU's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

NWT

Environment and Climate Change NWT - Climate Change
NWT's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Northwest Territories' provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying NWT's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

YT

Government of Yukon - Climate change in the Yukon
Yukon's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Canada Energy Regulator - Yukon's provincial energy profile
Statistics and graphs displaying YT's energy production, transportation and trade, consumption and GHG emissions, and authorities.

MUNICIPAL

AB

City of Calgary - Climate and Environment Dashboard
Calgary's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Edmonton - Environment and Climate Resilience
Edmonton's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Red Deer - Corporate Environmental Initiatives
Red Deer's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

BC

City of Vancouver - Green Vancouver
Vancouver's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Victoria - Climate Action
Victoria's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Kelowna - Climate action
Kelowna's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

MB

City of Winnipeg - climate action
Winnipeg's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Brandon - Climate Action
Brandon's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Steinbach - City Planning
Steinbach's community plans, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

NB

City of Moncton - Environment
Moncton's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Fredericton - Environmental Dashboard
Fredericton's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Saint John - Climate Change Action Plans
Saint John's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

NL

City of St. John's - Climate Action
St. John's' actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Corner Brook - Reports and Publications

Corner Brook's public reports, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

Town of Grand Falls-Windsor - Press Releases
Grand Falls-Windsor's press releases, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

NS

City of Halifax - Environment & Climate Change
Halifax's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Cape Breton Regional Municipality - Studies & Reports
Cape Breton's public reports, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

Town of Truro - Strategic Initiatives
Truro's initiatives, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

ON

City of Toronto - Climate, Energy, and Resilience
Toronto's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Ottawa - Climate Resiliency
Ottawa's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Mississauga - Climate change
Mississauga's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

PEI

City of Charlottetown - Climate Change
Charlottetown's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City Summerside - News
Summerside's news releases, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

Town of Three Rivers - News
Three Rivers' news releases, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

QC

City of Montréal - Ecological Transition
Montréal's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Québec City - Press releases
Québec City's press releases, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

City of Laval - Ecological Transition
Laval's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

SK

City of Saskatoon - Climate Change
Saskatoon's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Regina - Renewable Regina
Regina's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

City of Prince Albert - Reports and Plans
Prince Albert's reports, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

NU

Nunavut Climate Change Secretariat - Iqaluit
The most recent climate adaptation projects in Iqaluit.

Nunavut Climate Change Secretariat - Rankin Inlet
The most recent climate adaptation projects in Rankin Inlet.

Nunavut Climate Change Secretariat - Arviat
The most recent climate adaptation projects in Arviat.

NWT

City of Yellowknife - Climate Action
Yellowknife's actions and programs to address climate change and reduce GHG emissions.

Town of Inuvik - Reports and Publications
Inuviks's reports, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

Town of Hay River - News
Hay River's news releases, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

YT

City of Whitehorse - News
Whitehorse's news releases, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

City of Dawson - Projects and Council Initatives
Dawson's projects, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

Town of Watson Lake - Reports and Strategies
Watson Lake's reports, including their climate action initiatives for addressing climate change and reducing GHG emissions.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Canada-wide

Canadian Climate Institute

A Canadian climate change policy research organization producing analysis and economic modelling focused on: incentivizing clean economic growth and low-carbon competitiveness; reducing emissions and accelerating Canada's net zero energy transition; and making the economy and infrastructure more resilient to a warming climate.

Climate Action Tracker: Canada

An independent scientific project that tracks government climate action and measures it against the globally agreed Paris Agreement aim of "holding warming well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit warming to 1.5°C."

Climate Atlas of Canada

A project by the Prairie Climate Centre that combines climate science, mapping, and storytelling into an interactive tool to explore various aspects of climate change using maps, graphs, and climate data for provinces, local regions, and cities across the country.

The Pembina Institute

A non-partisan research organization focused on Canadian energy and climate policy, providing research, analysis, and recommendations to inform policies and regulations that support communities, the economy, and the climate.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

A United Nations body for assessing the science related to climate change, created to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation options.

ClimateData.ca

A tool providing future climate projections and historical data through datasets, interactive maps, and guidance material.

Canada in a Changing Climate

The National Assessment Process of how and why Canada's climate is changing; the impacts of these changes on our communities, health, environment, and economy; and how we are adapting across the country. The website includes an interactive map of climate adaptation actions throughout Canada and user-friendly reports on their work.

Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives

An independent, non-partisan research institute focused on public policy and social, economic, and environmental justice.

Prairies

Prairie Climate Centre

Research organization based at the University of Winnipeg building, maintaining and providing climate data sets and executing qualitative and quantitative community-based research to address critical knowledge gaps in all regions of the Prairies and beyond.

Alberta Climate Records

A tool using Alberta's historical climate records from 1951-2017 to map climate changes and averages across Alberta and provide future projections from 2041-2070.

NWT

Aurora College Research Institute

A research institute focused on generating and sharing knowledge in the Northwest Territories. The institute conducts a wide variety of research, including projects relating to climate and energy.

ORGANIZATIONS

Canada-wide

David Suzuki Foundation - Science and Learning Centre

A free online library containing more than two decades' worth of evidence-based research and policy documents on advancing environmental protection and driving policy change.

The Climate Reality Project Canada - Resources

In-house and external climate change and net-zero resources curated by The Climate Reality Project Canada.

AB

Edmonton's Climate Change Almanac

A tool using historical climate data to display how Edmonton's climate has changed over time, future projections, and impacts on day-to-day life.

The Climate Lens Podcast

A podcast by the Calgary Climate Hub, discussing major Canadian news through the lens of climate change and the energy transition.

BC

British Columbia Sustainable Energy Association (BCSEA)

A network of individuals and organizations in BC developing and undertaking educational programs, policy advocacy, public outreach, and energy planning in the following areas: Chapter Outreach, Advancing Renewable Energy Generation, Advancing Low-Carbon Passenger Transportation, and Advancing Energy Conservation and Efficiency.

Community Energy Association - Resources
Member-based, non-profit and consultant organization collaborating with provincial, federal, community, and private bodies to prepare energy and emissions plans, and implement low carbon projects and programs.

MB

Climate Change Connection - Manitoba GHG emissions
A charitable non-government organization working to educate Manitobans about climate change and facilitate climate change solutions.

Climate Action Team (CAT) Manitoba
A coalition of environmental organizations in Manitoba seeking to build a zero-carbon society through advocacy, community engagement, and consultations with the Government of Manitoba.

NB

New Brunswick Environmental Network (NBEN) - Resources
A communication network linking over 99 non-profit environmental organizations in New Brunswick.

Coalition for Responsible Energy Development in New Brunswick (CREDNB)
A coalition of organizations and businesses advocating for sustainable and responsible energy development in New Brunswick.

NL

Newfoundland & Labrador Environmental Network
A network of non-profit organizations working across Newfoundland and Labrador to carry out environmental education.

Conservation Corps Newfoundland and Labrador (CCNL) - Educational Resources
A non-profit organization dedicated to providing youth with training and employment for environmental and cultural heritage conservation.

NS

Nova Scotia Environmental Network (NSEN)
A network of environmental non-profit organizations seeking to conserve and enhance the natural environment and build a sustainable future for Nova Scotia.

CLIMAtlantic
An organization facilitating access to regionally relevant climate information and supporting its effective use in planning and decision making in Atlantic Canada.

ON

Toronto Climate Action Network (TCAN)
A network of over 70 climate action organizations which holds regular events relating to net-zero initiatives and pushes for transparency and accountability from the City of Toronto on their Net-Zero Strategy and other climate action.

Toronto Environmental Alliance (TEA)
A non-profit campaigning locally to find solutions to Toronto's urban environmental problems and acting as an environmental watchdog at City Hall, advocating for improvements to the City of Toronto's TransformTO Net Zero Strategy.

The Ontario Climate Emergency Campaign
A non-partisan campaign focusing on environmental issues and evidence-based solutions through community and organizational action, building awareness, and advancing climate policy and systems change.

PEI

Environmental Coalition of PEI (ECO-PEI)
A network of non-profit organizations working to improve the environment in PEI.

Southeast Environmental Association (SEA)
A community-based, charitable organization with the goal to protect, maintain, and enhance the ecology of Prince Edward Island for the environmental, social, and economic wellbeing of its residents.

QC

Equiterre
A non-profit contributing to the emergence of solutions and the adoption of public policies through research, education, mobilization, and awareness-building initiatives focused on 4 sectors: food and agriculture; climate and energy; production and consumption; and transportation and mobility.

Québec Net Positif
A think tank and non-profit seeking to raise awareness, equip, and mobilize QC businesses in implementing pathways to reducing their carbon emissions and creating a positive impact on the environment. The organization publishes critical reports on the state businesses and the transition to net-zero in a variety of sectors.

Le Hub
A support structure designed around the needs of grassroots social movement organizers in so-called Canada that respects organizers' knowledge regarding their own challenges and priorities.

Environnement Jeunesse
is an organization dedicated to educating youth on environmental issues, to provide training through educational projects and to encourage them to take action in their community.

SK

Saskatchewan Environmental Society (SES)
A charity working towards environmental sustainability in Saskatchewan through public education, policy development, and community events.

Climate Justice Saskatoon
A non-profit collective organizing and advocating for justice-based solutions to climate change in Saskatoon.

NU

The Arctic Renewables Society
An organization promoting the advancement of renewable energy through education and training, project development, and other activities in the green energy sector.

NWT

NWT Healthy Communities Toolkit - Climate Change & the NWT
A collection of resources curated by the NWT Association of Communities, including community climate change profiles, reports on their work, and other educational resources.

Ecology North
A non-profit organization based in Yellowknife focused on supporting sound environmental decision making on an individual, community, and regional level.

YT

Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) Canada - Yukon Office
An organization advocating to protect wildlife in the Yukon through on-the-ground scientific research and policy action.

Yukon Conservation Society (YCS)
A non-profit focused on preserving and protecting the Yukon's ecosystems through advocacy, research, and education.

APATHY
IS BORING