

Taking care of the environment is in our best interest

Environmental proposals

Quebec election 2022

Table of contents

Approach 3

Vision 4

Principles 6

Increase ambition 6

Act quickly 6

Be consistent 6

Be inclusive 6

Recommendations 8

A. Climate and energy 8

B. Transportation and land use 9

C. Agriculture and food 10

D. Biodiversity and natural environments 11

E. Eco-taxation and the circular economy 12

F. Integrated water management 13

G. Fair environmental and climate governance 14

About the contributing organizations 15

Approach

At a time when it is increasingly urgent to act to counter the climate crisis and biodiversity loss, 17 of the most influential environmental and citizen groups in Quebec are asking the political parties to integrate 48 essential environmental measures into their electoral platforms and to debate them during the upcoming general election campaign.

More than ever, the environment is a major concern for the Quebec electorate and several recent polls show that the climate crisis is the number one priority for voters. Making the right decisions now will prepare Quebec to face the challenges ahead, making our living environments more pleasant, healthier, more equitable, greener and more resilient.

This list of non-partisan recommendations is not exhaustive and we encourage all political parties to go beyond this framework¹. However, our group believes that these proposals constitute a solid minimum environmental basis for the electoral platforms of all parties.

¹ We strongly suggest reading the *Roadmap for Quebec's Transition to a Sustainable Future* [Feuille de route pour la transition du Québec vers la carboneutralité](#) written by the Front commun pour la transition énergétique, as well as the *Well-being Indicators for Quebec* [Indicateurs du bien-être au Québec](#) proposed by the G15+.

Vision

Over the past two years, marked by the pandemic, the Quebec population has had to change its habits and constantly adapt. The government has introduced rules, constraints, and various prevention and protection mechanisms. This was not done light-heartedly, nor for economic reasons. It was in response to the crisis. It was for reasons of public health and resilience. The public's cooperation with these measures demonstrated that the people of Quebec care about our collective well-being.

The demands of the environmental community to protect biodiversity, create healthy living environments and combat climate change are not just about meeting strictly environmental interests, but also about improving the economy, public health and resilience to climate challenges. Nature provides us with many ecological benefits and services that are essential for society to function well and must be considered in all government decisions. This is in our interest, particularly in light of the risks posed by climate change to our most vulnerable environments, species and populations. In order to fight against the double crisis of climate and biodiversity, we must protect and enhance our natural environment here in Quebec.

To achieve these ambitions, we must change our individual and collective habits. In transportation, for example, we cannot simply switch from gasoline to electric vehicles. Instead, we need to reduce the number and size of vehicles on the road causing congestion in suburbs and urban centres. We also need to shift users to shared, collective and active modes of transport. We need to stop adding modes of transportation and kilometres of road. In short, we must stop planning transportation and mobility with road projects that belong in the last century.

To ensure sustainable and equitable prosperity, we must also address suburban sprawl, which exacerbates car dependency and reduces our food self-sufficiency by eating up our farmland. We can and must do better with less by focusing on, among other things, lower energy consumption and more responsible consumption and marketing practices. To preserve our natural assets, we must also establish interconnected protected areas to better protect and restore biodiversity.

Above all, Quebec will need to adapt to the reality of climate change and its impacts on infrastructure, supply chains, the environment and our most vulnerable populations. Quebec's current Climate Change Adaptation Strategy covered the period from 2013–2020. However, the situation has changed significantly over the past 10 years. The climate crisis has accelerated and is increasingly impacting nature and Quebec communities. Its impacts are being felt disproportionately in racialized, marginalized and low-income communities. It is therefore critical that the Adaptation Strategy be updated to reflect the recommendations in this document.

The diversity of its 48 proposals clearly demonstrates that taking action on

environmental issues is also about taking action on other fronts, such as public health, the economy, public safety, social justice, etc.

We can no longer pretend that it is possible to reconcile our traditional economic approach with contemporary environmental challenges. Instead, we must accept the idea that we have to adapt our economy so that it fits into the planet's ecological and climate limits. This urgent shift must be undertaken without further delay during the next legislative session.

Principles

Increase ambition

Daring to set ambitious goals in all spheres of activity is essential to implement the actions needed to improve the environment and adapt to climate change. For example:

- Quebec's GHG reduction target of 37.5% was set in 2015. It no longer corresponds to the reality of the evolution of the climate crisis nor to Quebec's fair share of the global effort to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.
- With only about 1% of Quebec's annual budget dedicated to the green economy, we do not have the necessary tools to respond to the crisis.
- It is urgent to stop the destruction of natural environments and agricultural land on the outskirts of urban areas, by establishing a «zero sprawl» objective.
- It is no longer enough to stop the decline of biodiversity, we must restore lost bio-diversity and renaturalize mineralized areas.

Act quickly

Our ambitions must be translated into bold targets and rapid, effective actions to accelerate the ecological and climate transition. For example:

- The present target for ending the sale of gas-powered vehicles is 2035. Nothing is forcing us to wait 13 years to stop selling polluting vehicles. Norway will stop in 2025, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Ireland, Denmark, the Netherlands and Israel will stop sales in 2030.
- Quebec's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy dates from 2013 and covers the period 2013-2020. It must be quickly updated to reflect the challenges ahead.

Be consistent

It is essential to stop developing plans and implementing projects that contradict and undermine our environmental, societal and climate efforts and goals. For example:

- Expanding the road network runs counter to the goals of reducing GHG emissions from the transportation sector, and of reducing our energy consumption.
- Rezoning agricultural land runs counter to the objectives of food sovereignty.
- Draining and asphaltting wetlands for road, industrial and residential projects contributes to the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services essential to climate change mitigation and adaptation, such as carbon storage and water retention and purification.

Be inclusive

The impacts of pollution and climate change on human health and well-being are not randomly distributed: racialized people, low-income persons, women, and

Indigenous communities are disproportionately affected², especially because they are generally underrepresented in decision-making. Environmental protection and climate change actions must therefore be inclusive and equitable, taking into account the needs of these groups. For example:

- The less affluent the population, the poorer the built environment: food deserts, heat islands, and road infrastructure are more concentrated in low-income neighborhoods.
- The Green Economy Plan (Plan pour une économie verte) and the current Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (Stratégie d'adaptation aux changements climatiques) ignore systemic inequities. Adaptation efforts should be focused on vulnerable populations.
- By ignoring existing inequities in the population, public authorities run the risk of developing inadequate responses to climate change and exacerbating existing inequities, which will increase the costs of adaptation in the long term.

2 Ottawa, ON: Government of Canada. [Climate Change and Health Equity](#). In P. Berry and R. Schnitter (eds.), *Health of Canadians in a Changing Climate: Advancing our Knowledge for Action*. 2022.

Recommendations

A. Climate and energy

Our climate is changing and is already causing major disruptions such as deadly heat waves, floods, droughts and forest fires. The causes are well known: the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from burning of fossil fuels, overconsumption and the destruction of natural environments.

While the builders of modern Quebec were visionary in choosing hydroelectricity, the Quebec population still consumes a lot of oil and fossil gas for transportation and heating, as well as for food production.

Here are a few recommendations to increase climate ambition and end dependence on fossil fuels, which should be integrated into the electoral platforms of the political parties:

- 1 Establish a strengthened GHG emissions reduction strategy with a view to achieving a reduction of up to 65% by 2030, including a strengthening of the carbon market so that large emitters do their fair share;
- 2 Prohibit the construction or expansion of any infrastructure in Quebec for the transportation, distribution or consumption of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and natural gas;
- 3 Eliminate subsidies to fossil fuels (budget transfers, investments, subsidies or other tax expenditures);
- 4 Develop renewable hydrogen only for sectors that cannot be directly electrified and that do not exceed the limited renewable hydrogen production capacity in Quebec;
- 5 Revise regulations to achieve energy standards that lead to net zero energy buildings and allow for the easy installation of electric vehicle charging stations in all new buildings constructed in Quebec by 2025;
- 6 Measure the carbon footprint of the government and its entities (ministries, agencies, Crown corporations, governmental and paragonovernmental organizations) and commit to reducing it by 65% by 2030;
- 7 Legislate that the Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec respect climate science and reduce by at least 50% (in absolute terms) the GHG emissions associated with its investments by 2030 and no longer finance new fossil fuel production and transportation projects.

B. Transportation and land use

Our transportation habits are intimately linked to land use planning. The more we build sprawled living environments without proximity to services, the more we create artificial needs for cars and for the construction of new infrastructure, which in turn generate GHGs, increase resource extraction, cause the destruction of natural environments and the rezoning of agricultural land.

Public transit moves more people using less space, energy and materials, thereby reducing air pollutant emissions and helping to alleviate health problems caused by poor air quality.

Active transportation can help society save money and promote physical activity.

Urban and suburban sprawl must cease and instead, we must enter an era of city/town consolidation by accelerating the implementation of sustainable mobility projects.

Many motorists will nonetheless continue to travel dozens of kilometres to work or to enjoy the great outdoors.

Governments therefore have a decisive role to play in redefining our behaviour through thoughtful and coherent land use planning.

Here are a few recommendations to that effect:

- 1 Stop increasing road capacity for daily commuting purposes and integrate sustainable mobility policy objectives into land use planning;
- 2 Establish a «zero sprawl» objective by 2040 and put in place an annual indicator to monitor the artificialization of land in Quebec;
- 3 Fund sustainable urban development projects throughout Quebec to the tune of \$100 million per year in order to create complete neighbourhoods that are conducive to active and public transport;
- 4 Aim that two-thirds of confirmed investments in ground transportation to be dedicated to public transit by 2026;
- 5 Accelerate the decarbonization of the transportation sector by advancing the gas-powered vehicle ban from 2035 to 2030 and adopting a zero emission vehicle (ZEV) standard for heavy and medium-duty vehicles;
- 6 Adhere to the new street planning principles within urban areas, addressing the safety and accessibility needs of all road users, regardless of age and ability, in the design and rehabilitation of the road network;
- 7 Implement a road safety policy for all of Quebec, based on the Vision Zero, which is a strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while increasing safe, healthy, equitable mobility for all.

C. Agriculture and food

Food sovereignty has emerged as a response to the pandemic, which has affected global supply chains.

However, there are many threats to food sovereignty. A significant one is the artificialization of agricultural land to make way for roads, industrial projects and suburban expansion.

Once destroyed, soils cannot return to their natural state. Since only 2% of Quebec's territory is arable, we must do everything we can to protect our agricultural lands.

Quebec's agricultural sector is going more green, but there is still much work to be done to reduce inputs and integrate nature-based solutions.

Here are some recommendations to accelerate the transition in this vital sector for the Quebec population:

- 1 Stop all agricultural rezoning in Quebec;
- 2 Aim that by 2030, at least 50% of food consumed by Quebec households and institutions is healthy and diversified food grown in Quebec;
- 3 Accelerate, support and integrate the implementation of agri-environmental practices that promote soil health, crop diversification for human consumption, and expanded riparian buffer strips;
- 4 Establish green belts in peri-urban areas, while providing incentives for the establishment of agricultural production that feeds the surrounding population through regionalized food systems;
- 5 Develop an agricultural rezoning plan for non-mineral land and establish disincentives to leave uncultivated land in agricultural zones;
- 6 Continue and accelerate the reduction of pesticides and redirect all direct and indirect support for their use to supporting the adoption of good agro-environmental practices.

D. Biodiversity and natural environments

In our current development model, we too often make political decisions to promote economic and industrial activities that lead to the destruction of natural environments and that are harmful to biodiversity. Quebec's species and ecosystems suffer the consequences of our decisions, with 153 wildlife species and 511 plant species designated as vulnerable, threatened or likely to be threatened.

Nature provides us with all kinds of ecosystem services, but it also has immense cultural, spiritual and social value for Quebecers, and particularly for Indigenous peoples. Protecting biodiversity protects the language and culture of Indigenous nations, and taking concrete action on this is an opportunity for reconciliation.

Here are a few recommendations to halt the collapse of biodiversity and reverse the trend:

- 1 Protect biodiversity through land use planning aimed at progressively reaching 30% of protected land and marine environments by 2030, and strengthen the conservation of the natural environment, notably by setting up ecological corridors and ensuring that all regions of Quebec are included;
- 2 Dedicate a minimum of 1% of Quebec's infrastructure budget to the development of natural infrastructure that equitably increases resilience and adaptation to climate change, including the prevention of floods, overflows, heat islands;
- 3 Adopt a Natural Environment Protection and Renaturalization Plan that establishes a permanent natural area covering non-urbanized land;
- 4 Require that ecosystem services provided by natural infrastructure be considered as assets in the cost of projects, including their effects on human health;
- 5 Modernize our tools for the protection of threatened and vulnerable species so that Quebec can fully meet its responsibilities in this regard;
- 6 Allow municipalities to expropriate land for environmental protection and define a fast-track mechanism for setting aside such land;
- 7 Work on a nation-to-nation basis to protect territories of biocultural importance and contribute to the durability of Indigenous cultures and identities.

E. Eco-taxation and the circular economy

Quebec has been at the forefront of several eco-fiscal measures, such as the creation of the carbon exchange in 2013.

However, a detailed analysis of the measures in place leads to the conclusion that: "revenues from eco-fiscal measures as a proportion of GDP in Quebec are below the OECD average".

Quebec would benefit from revising its eco-fiscal measures by modernizing some of them and introducing new ones.

Here are some recommendations in this regard:

- 1 Rely on the findings and recommendations of the Commissioner for Sustainable Development in order to generalize the use of eco-fiscal and eco-conditionality measures;
- 2 Deploy a strategy for financing low-emission mobility, including a self-financing bonus-malus system and complementary eco-tax measures;
- 3 Establish disincentives to leave agricultural land uncultivated and incentives to grow it sustainably in a
- 4 Introduce disincentives to leave agricultural land fallow and incentives to cultivate it sustainably in areas with high potential;
- 5 Adopt an action plan to discourage the use of disposal, including increasing the value of disposal fees so that it is the last option for the consumer.
- 6 Strengthen the right to repair consumer goods by incorporating a reparability and sustainability index;
- 7 Reduce Quebec's material and energy footprint by increasing the economy's
- 8 Reduce Quebec's material and energy footprint by increasing the economy's circularity index from 3.5% to 15% by 2030 and by adopting measures and quantified targets to achieve it;
- 9 Prioritize investments in recycling and circularity of minerals while significantly limiting public subsidies of virgin minerals.

F. Integrated water management

Integrated water management has often been a goal of the Ministry of the Environment. Measures to clean up water and limit its consumption have followed one another without ever leading to a truly concerted and effective management of the resource. There are increasing water shortages and there are still too many pollutants in the waterways.

To overcome these problems, Quebec must strengthen its efforts on municipal wastewater treatment. It must control and limit large-scale water withdrawals and work resolutely to reduce agricultural pollution.

Here are our main recommendations:

- 1 Reduce the frequency of wastewater overflow occurrences rather than maintaining frequencies at 2014 levels;
- 2 Implement a program to bring wastewater treatment plants up to standard for wastewater disinfection (secondary treatment);
- 3 Increase the fee paid by water extractors and reduce the daily amount allowed at no cost in watersheds that have recurring water shortages;
- 4 Make groundwater and/or surface water withdrawal data by each extractor freely available;
- 5 Establish riparian buffer strips of at least 5 meters on all agricultural land in Quebec and support farmers in doing so in order to limit soil erosion and the release of phosphorus into rivers;
- 6 Create a program to assist municipalities and local organizations to develop a network of public access to the St. Lawrence and other bodies of water in Quebec.

G. Fair environmental and climate governance

A recent BAPE report on waste management in Quebec reported that open burning of waste was practiced in several Indigenous villages in Northern Quebec, exposing these communities to serious health risks. This situation of environmental injustice is the expression of a broader reality, that of Quebec's delay in developing environmental and climate change adaptation plans from an equity perspective.

We believe that the deployment of new measures, whatever their nature, cannot be carried out without an evidence-based analysis, at the risk of exacerbating pre-existing inequities. In addition, a gender and intersectional analysis (GIA+) should be conducted prior to the implementation of any policy or measure in order to prevent inequalities.

- 1 Develop a national strategy that links different systems of oppression and exposure to environmental risks in order to institutionalize the principle of environmental justice in Quebec;
- 2 Respond simultaneously to the housing crisis and the environmental crisis by funding the construction of social housing in sustainable environments;
- 3 Recognize the vulnerability of Aboriginal communities to climate change and respect and protect their rights and responsibilities over their lands, natural resources and ways of life;
- 4 Adopt a new environmental framework for mineral resource extraction, including a ban on dumping mining waste in lakes and making all mining projects subject to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Review Process (e.g. BAPE);
- 5 Adopt a law requiring the government to allocate a minimum of 1% of its overall budget to the Ministry of the Environment and the Fight against Climate Change (MELCC), in order to give it the resources necessary to manage development in Quebec in accordance with its commitments and obligations to protect the environment and human health;
- 6 Adopt a law giving the MELCC exclusive responsibility for Quebec's environmental policy and the powers necessary to implement it;
- 7 Recognize and fund community action on the environment;
- 8 Formally integrate environmental, eco-citizenship and global citizenship education into school curricula, as well as education on First Nations, Inuit and Métis history with their consent, from early childhood to the highest levels, while providing teachers with the knowledge and means to do so.

About the contributing organizations



Équiterre seeks to make the necessary collective transitions towards an equitable and environmentally sound future more tangible, accessible and inspiring. Through research, support, education, mobilization and awareness building initiatives, Équiterre contributes to the emergence of solutions, the transformation of social norms and the adoption of public policies. This progress is helping to establish new principles for how we feed ourselves, how we get around and how we produce and consume, that are designed for our communities, respectful of our ecosystems, in line with social justice and of course, low in carbon. With 25,000 members and more than 150,000 subscribers, Équiterre is one of the leading environmental organizations in Quebec and will soon be celebrating its thirtieth anniversary.



We are working on the creation of a network of protected areas across Quebec, to ensure the long-term protection of the boreal forest, the Far North, the St. Lawrence river and the ecosystems that are home to our threatened species. We also ensure the proper management of existing protected areas and the deployment of nature-based climate solutions. Founded in 2001, CPAWS Quebec Chapter builds on a Canadian network that has been active since 1963, with a national office in Ottawa and 13 chapters from coast to coast. CPAWS Quebec has contributed to the creation of more than 120,000 km² of protected areas in Quebec.



Trajectoire Québec is an association that represents citizens and promotes their interests in public transportation throughout Quebec. Founded in 1977 under the name Transport 2000, the association supports access to affordable, safe and quality mobility services, in addition to bringing together and mobilizing citizens, associations and corporations through its expertise in citizen mobility.

The association acts through representations, mobilizations, media interventions and the annual Guy-Chartrand Awards. To become a member or make a donation, visit trajectoire.quebec



Established in 1990, the David Suzuki Foundation is a national, bilingual, non-profit organization. It is headquartered in Vancouver and has offices in Montreal and Toronto. The Foundation's mission is to protect the environment and our quality of life, now and for the future. The Foundation's work is helping to address the climate crisis and mass extinction of species by focusing on three key areas: zero carbon emissions, thriving nature and sustainable communities. Through science, advocacy, policy analysis and public engagement, and partnerships with business, government and civil society, the Foundation is working to identify and implement solutions for living in balance with nature. The David Suzuki Foundation has more than 300,000 supporters across Canada, including nearly 100,000 in Quebec.



The Ecotheque is a student group based at the University of Montreal that seeks to intensify student ecosocial involvement. We act through collaborative, participatory, inclusive and decolonial projects around three poles: education, art and activism.



Since 1967, Vélo Québec – a non-profit organization – has been a key contributor to the development of cycling in Quebec. Whether for leisure or tourism purposes, or as a clean and active means of transportation, Vélo Québec relentlessly promotes the use of bicycles to improve the environment, as well as the health and well-being of Quebecers.

Eau Secours has been advocating for the protection and sustainable management of our freshwater resources since 1997 in a perspective of environmental health, equality, accessibility and defense of the collective rights of the population. To achieve this, we offer expertise on the sustainable management of our freshwater reserves and we lead studies and research on the current issues relating to fresh water in the goal of raising awareness in the general public, government authorities, organisations and institutions. Eau Secours unites individual members as well as collective members representing a constellation of communities for whom the privatization, commercialization, contamination and waste of water all go against the basic human right to water as recognized by the UN, Canada and Quebec.

Fondation Rivières

For nearly 20 years, Fondation Rivières has been working to preserve, restore and enhance the natural character of rivers and to help ensure water quality and access to water for the people of Quebec, while taking into account social, environmental and economic dimensions. The Foundation works to protect rivers threatened:

- By dams – The concreting of rivers is destroying waterfalls, ecosystems and landscapes. Hydroelectricity production is falsely presented as a solution to the problem of greenhouse gas emissions when other more efficient alternatives exist.
- By pollution that suffocates rivers – Small streams and land drainage systems feed rivers. They are often open sewers, affected by erosion and diffuse pollution.
- By fills and deterioration of riverbanks that protect rivers – Riverbanks act as filters, retaining materials and preventing soil erosion.
- Economic interests – It is important that citizens be able to defend the interests of the environment locally, otherwise economic interests may prevail in decision-making.



Piétons Québec advocates for the safety and comfort of all people travelling on foot in Quebec. Because of the immense benefits, both individual and collective, of walking, it is also committed to promoting walking as a mode of travel and increasing its use.

In order to transform social norms, the regulatory framework and the built environment in favour of pedestrians, Piétons Québec raises awareness, mobilizes, equips and influences citizens and public decision-makers.



Accès transports viables is a non-profit organization whose goal is to defend users of public transportation (carshare, carpool, mass transit) and active transportation (bike, walking) and to promote sustainable mobility in the Capitale-Nationale and Chaudière-Appalaches regions. The organization regularly documents and takes stands on a diverse range of issues related to transportation and urbanism in these regions.

Accès transports viables also works to sensitize and mobilize the population in favour of sustainable mobility, through promotional campaigns as well as educational activities.

Finally, whether through the implementation of trip planning or communal interventions, Accès transports viables contributes to the creation of environments favourable to sustainable mobility.



Nature Québec actively works to conserve natural ecosystems and to encourage the sustainable use of resources in Québec.

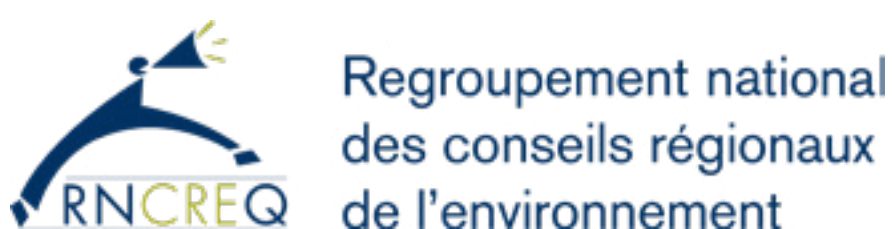
Since 1981, Nature Québec has taken a global approach towards some of the greatest issues in climate change and biodiversity. Locally, Nature Québec leads campaigns and projects concerning biodiversity, forests, energy, and climate, from Anticosti Island to the heart of our cities.

Nature Québec is proud of our team of professionals, assisted by a strong network of partner organizations, as well as researchers-collaborators organized into committees, which increases our recognized credibility in the fields where we work. Nature Québec follows the objectives of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), of which we are a

member. Nature Québec is a recognized charitable organization.



Officially created in 2018, the Association québécoise des médecins pour l'environnement (AQME) brings together hundreds of Quebec physicians concerned about environmental issues. The AQME is particularly interested in the impacts of climate change on health, active and public transportation as well as pesticides, and advocates against projects such as the increase in the nickel standard (in Quebec City) and for projects to make the health care environment carbon neutral by 2040.



The "Regroupement national des conseils régionaux de l'environnement" (RNCREQ) is a network of organisations that are firmly rooted in their respective regions: the 16 regional environment councils (CRE). They bring together more than 160 professionals from various fields of expertise, all driven by the vision of a low-carbon, environmentally-friendly and equitable society. They represent more than 1500 members: municipalities, environmental groups, businesses, and parapublic organizations. Thus, RNCREQ works throughout Quebec to mobilize, develop expertise, support and encourage action among decision-makers, professionals and elected officials. The RNCREQ is actively involved in many issues: climate change, conservation of natural environments, biodiversity, energy transition, forestry, circular economy, mobility and land-use planning. In particular, the CRE network is currently involved in a climate action initiative with municipalities.



The Réseau des femmes en environnement (women's environment network) is a non-profit organization whose mission is to develop the power of action of its members, individuals and organizations to improve the quality of the environment, health and well-being: women's initiatives for the collective good. In twenty years, the Network has acquired

a unique expertise in eco-responsibility in several areas, including the workplace, environmental health, responsible communication, eco-responsible events, etc. The Network offers its services to small and large organizations wishing to integrate sustainable development into their practices, including the drafting of sustainable development policies, the development and implementation of sustainable development action plans and the provision of consulting services.



Vivre en Ville is a public interest organization that contributes to the development of sustainable communities throughout Quebec, working at the building, street, neighbourhood and agglomeration levels. Through its actions, Vivre en Ville stimulates innovation and accompanies decision-makers, professionals and citizens in the development of quality living environments that are prosperous and favourable to the well-being of everyone, while seeking the collective interest and respecting the capacity of ecosystems. Versatile, rigorous and committed, the Vivre en Ville team deploys a range of skills in urban planning, mobility, greening, urban design, public policy, energy efficiency, etc. This diversified expertise makes the organization a recognized player, as much for its research, training and awareness-raising activities as for its involvement in the public debate and for its consulting and support services.



Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organization, which uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems, and to force the solutions which are essential to a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace's goal is to ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity. Therefore Greenpeace seeks to: protect biodiversity in all its forms, – prevent pollution and abuse of the earth's ocean, land, air and fresh water, – end all nuclear threats, promote peace, global disarmament and non-violence.



Founded in 2008, the Quebec Better Mining Coalition (QMM) has the mission to promote better mining practices and policies on the social, environmental and economic levels in Quebec. The QMM Coalition brings together some forty organizations that collectively represent more than 300,000 individuals from all regions of Quebec, including citizen, environmental, union, university and medical associations. The QMM Coalition has been an active member of the Quebec Minister of Mines Advisory Committee since 2014.

