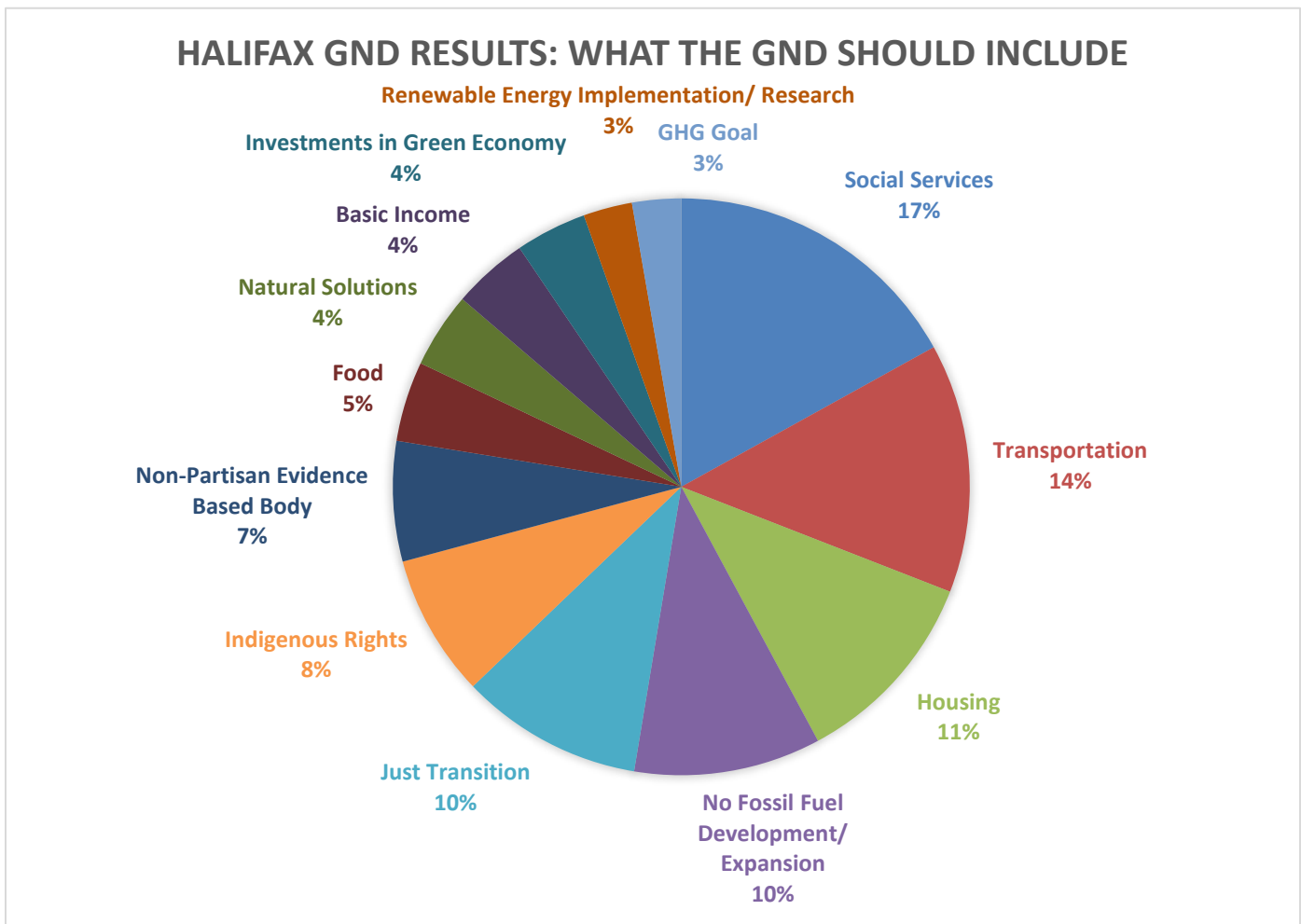


Informing the Nova Scotia Cap and Trade Green Fund with the Halifax Green New Deal Town Hall Findings

On June 6th, over 250 people attended a public town hall for a Green New Deal (GND) in Halifax.

A Green New Deal is "...a vision of rapid, inclusive and far-reaching transition, to slash emissions, protect critical biodiversity, meet the demands of the multiple crises we face, and create over a million jobs in the process".

During this town hall, attendees were asked to discuss what they believed should be included in a Green New Deal for Nova Scotia, and what should not. They were asked to consider the future of Nova Scotia, and think about the next 10-30 years- what would it look like for them? Below are the results.





On January 1, 2019, Nova Scotia's cap and trade program came into effect. It allows Nova Scotia to be compliant with the [Federal Pan-Canadian Approach to Pricing Carbon Pollution](#). With cap and trade now in effect, the Provincial Government must now turn its attention to developing the green fund which will be a part of the program. The green fund will receive funds from auctions that will be held as part of the cap and trade program. The 21 cap and trade participants will participate in auctions in order to purchase additional credits that they need in order remain under the emissions cap that they must adhere to.

The parameters within which the Nova Scotian Cap and Trade Green Fund can be designed are outlined in the Environmental Act¹. Based on this act, the Green Fund can only be spent and used on particular efforts. Below, these requirements are aligned with the Halifax Green New Deal town hall results, in terms of what kind of investments could be spent on areas of interest to the public.

¹ <https://nslegislature.ca/sites/default/files/legc/PDFs/annual%20statutes/2017%20Fall/c010.pdf>

Environment Act Requirement for Green Fund	Halifax Green New Deal Town Hall Results that Align with Environment Act Requirement
<p>Financing measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Transportation (infrastructure for active and green transportation, affordability and accessibility of transportation)</p> <p>Housing (efficiency and retrofits)</p> <p>Food (local production and consumption)</p> <p>Renewable energy (implementation/ installation)</p> <p>Just Transition (Support for workers transitioning to green jobs)</p> <p>Green economy (investments, entrepreneurship, employment, innovation)</p> <p>Natural solutions (Reforestation, biodiversity protection, land conservation)</p>
<p>Financing the research and development of innovative technology to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Transportation (research into infrastructure and transport technology)</p> <p>Housing (technological efficiency development)</p> <p>Just Transition (Invest in clean/green tech sector to create jobs to workers have expanding sector to transition into)</p> <p>Renewable energy (research and development that would make it more accessible for more homes/ communities)</p> <p>Green economy (research to enable green economy to expand, business confidence)</p>
<p>Financing measures to mitigate the economic and social impact of measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Transportation (affordability and access)</p> <p>Housing (efficiency, affordability, accessibility, energy poverty)</p>

<p>Financing measures to mitigate the economic and social impact of measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Food (local production and consumption) Just Transition (job security, stability, growth of local jobs) Renewable energy (energy poverty) Green economy (jobs, youth retention, business confidence)</p>
<p>Financing public awareness campaigns respecting climate change or measures to reduce, limit or avoid greenhouse gas emissions</p>	<p>Transportation (behavioural education for the public) Housing (public awareness regarding efficiency) Just Transition (Awareness on what a transition looks like, services and support available etc.) Renewable energy (promotion, awareness of existing renewable energy programs) Green economy (Increase awareness of the presence of the green economy in Nova Scotia to date) Natural Solutions (reforestation, biodiversity, land conservation)</p>
<p>Financing adaptation to climate change</p>	<p>Housing (investments in coastal communities, housing materials etc) Just Transition (Just transition is the workforce adaptation to climate change) Renewable energy (implementation, micro-grids, phase out of fossil fuel intensive energy generation) Green economy (Naturally will grow as transition occurs) Natural solutions (Community biodiversity/ land conservation projects)</p>

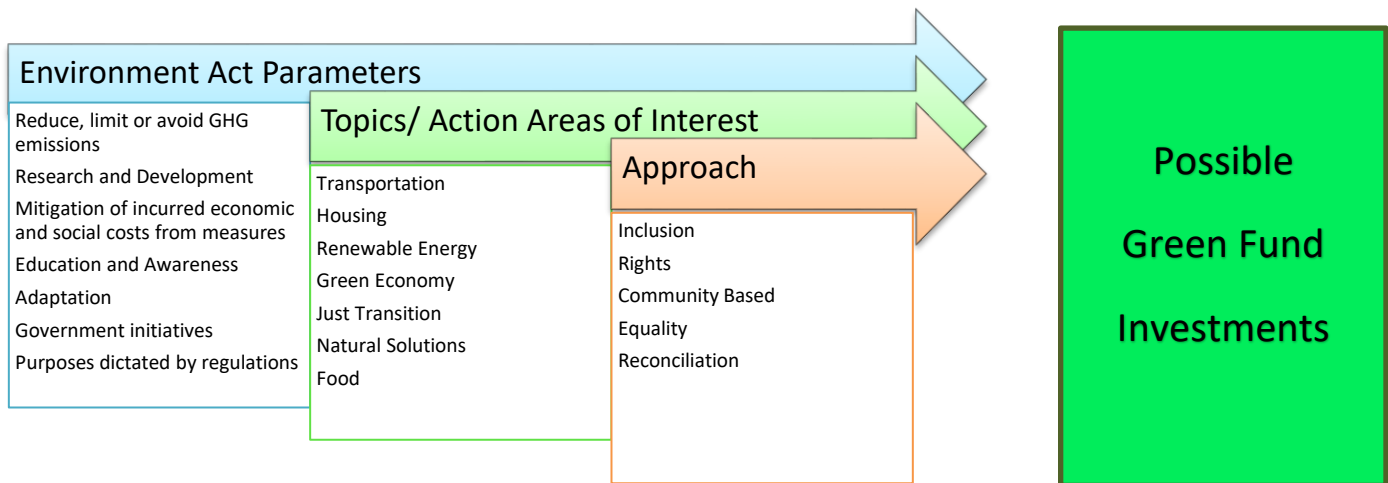
<p>Financing the development of, and the participation of the Government of the Province in, regional and international initiatives respecting climate change</p>	<p>Transportation costs incurred by Government Housing (social housing owned by government and other government buildings) Just Transition (government support/programming for workers) Renewable energy (Province continues to be a cutting-edge leader) Natural solutions (large scale reforestation)</p>
<p>A purpose prescribed by the regulations</p>	<p>_____</p>

A strong sense of how initiatives, programs and policy should be carried out, also emerged out of the Halifax Green New Deal Town Hall. They were:

- Inclusion
- Indigenous, human, labour and worker rights
- Equality

Furthermore, there was an emphasis that communities play a critical role in helping to shape solutions and initiatives and that community participation will increase the likelihood of success and impact.

Summary:



Key Resources:

Government of Canada. (2018). A Just and Fair Transition: For Canadian Coal Power Workers and Communities

http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2019/eccc/En4-361-2019-eng.pdf

Pact for a Green New Deal. (2019) <https://act.greennewdealcanada.ca/the-text/>

ⁱ The discussion that was had was in the context of a Green New Deal. As a result, it is likely that many people who are actively interested in climate change and the environment were present. It is important to note that some communities and sectors were not present and so their voices are not a part of this analysis. This presents an opportunity for further conversations of a similar to nature to be had with these communities and sectors. Further spaces need to be created and discussions need to be had where people can bring forth their realities, insights and visions. In particular, these discussions must be had with Mi'kmaw, African Nova Scotian and other underrepresented communities