



The Yes Agenda: Building Canada's Clean Energy Future

REPORT



About Climate Action Network Canada

Canada's farthest-reaching network of organizations working on climate and energy issues, Climate Action Network – Réseau action climat (CAN-Rac) Canada is a coalition of close to 200 organizations operating from coast to coast to coast. Our membership brings environmental groups together with trade unions, First Nations, social justice, development, health and youth organizations, faith groups and local, grassroots initiatives.

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Executive Summary

Canada is already building its clean energy future, and the solutions are at our fingertips. The federal government's National Electricity Strategy and a wave of new provincial and interprovincial agreements are currently taking shape, and the decisions made in the coming months will help determine how the country's electricity systems grow for decades. Communities, provinces and territories are already advancing projects that deliver on national goals, from doubling electricity capacity by 2050 to building interties and infrastructures that governments have described as nation-building. **This report reviews the practical, project-level ways this clean energy future is taking shape, here and now.**

This moment carries considerable urgency. This year, Canadians have felt the cost of fossil fuel dependence on two fronts: a trade war exposing the risks of relying on volatile external markets, and another summer of devastating wildfires, floods, and heatwaves, which are becoming more severe and more frequent due to climate change. Households face unpredictable fuel prices and rising cost of living while oil and gas companies collect record profits. Yet our national conversation remains focused on pipelines and various



fossil-fuel related infrastructure. This report demonstrates that beyond the noise, a different approach to nation-building is already underway, in line with the federal government's electrification priorities.

The [Yes Agenda Project Explorer](#), developed by Climate Action Network Canada and Adamant using research from Dunsky Energy + Climate Advisors, identifies 110 clean energy and transmission projects, representing billions of dollars in investment. These projects are generally at the pre-construction stage, so the inventory reflects what could be built rather than what already exists. It is not a census of all existing pre-construction renewable projects. It is a snapshot of momentum, spanning wind, solar, storage, geothermal, hydro, and the transmission lines that connect them. Information was collected between March and August 2026.

The projects tell the story of communities, provinces and territories leading the way. Nunavut's Inuit-owned Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link would connect the territory beyond itself for the first time and reduce its reliance on shipped diesel. Fort Nelson First Nation is turning a legacy gas field into British Columbia's first geothermal power facility. Manitoba has opened its wind market exclusively to Indigenous-majority-owned projects, Ontario has completed the largest battery storage procurement in Canadian history, and Quebec has signed territorial partnership agreements that bring Indigenous partners to the table before any turbine site is chosen. Governments are also cooperating across jurisdictions. Nine provinces and territories have signed a National Energy Corridor Agreement to advance new transmission and interties, and New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island have agreed to approach electricity as a single region for the first time.

Ottawa is also a part of this story. The federal government names five priority interties under the National Electricity Strategy. Interties are the transmission links that let provinces and territories share power, strengthening reliability, lowering costs, and making room for more clean energy. The inventory also reflects a number of firsts, many supported by the federal government. Canada could see its first offshore wind project off the coast of Nova Scotia, the Yukon grid could connect to the North American grid for the first time, and Saskatchewan's northern and southern grids could be linked directly. Quebec, long defined by hydro, has launched its first solar-only call for tenders, and British Columbia has announced its first utility scale battery storage project.

CAN-Rac does not endorse any of the projects listed. Rights holders and communities must be part of the process from the outset, and in many cases public information is still limited. This report is meant to inform those conversations and help the public, decision-makers, and our network support the right opportunities in their own communities.

The Yes Agenda is our contribution to a concrete vision for nation-building that climate-concerned Canadians can get behind.



Introduction

Canada is ready to build. The federal government's National Electricity Strategy, the Major Projects Office's priority list, and a wave of new provincial and interprovincial agreements are all being shaped right now, and the choices made in the coming months will determine whether Canada's electricity system decarbonizes at the pace and scale this moment demands.

The case for urgency is clear. This year, Canadians have felt the cost of fossil fuel dependence on two fronts: a trade war exposing the risks of relying on volatile external markets, and another summer of devastating wildfires, floods, and heatwaves, **which are becoming more severe and more frequent due to climate change.** [Households are contending with unpredictable oil and gas prices, tariff-driven economic uncertainty, and a rising cost of living.](#) even as oil and gas companies post record profits. Shifting buildings, transportation, and industry to clean electricity is one of the clearest tools available to lower energy costs and reduce exposure to future price shocks. Meeting that challenge requires a major buildout of renewable generation, transmission, and storage capacity infrastructure that governments have described as nation-building in its own right.

Canada stands at a generational moment for clean energy infrastructure: one that presents an unprecedented opportunity to build a resilient, prosperous economy while meeting our climate commitments and creating good jobs for workers across every region. The Yes Agenda is CAN-Rac's initiative to ensure Canada's climate movement plays a constructive, solutions-oriented role in that transition. By bringing together environmental organizations, labour, and community groups, CAN-Rac is equipping its broad membership to become proactive partners in identifying and advancing large-scale renewable energy, storage, and transmission projects that serve the public interest. Through establishing clear standards for large clean energy projects and building the coalitions needed to support them, the Yes Agenda aims to give the government a ready network of organized public backing for the infrastructure investments that will define Canada's energy future.

As part of this work, CAN-Rac and [Adamant](#) developed the [Yes Agenda Project Explorer](#), based on research from [Dunsky Energy + Climate Advisors](#)¹. In spring 2026, Dunsky Energy + Climate Advisors conducted a scan of utility-scale clean energy and transmission opportunities across Canada, identifying hundreds of projects spanning solar, wind, hydro, geothermal, energy storage, and transmission infrastructure. The Yes Agenda Project Explorer maps 110 of these projects currently in development across the country, giving the public, decision-makers, and our network a shared, up-to-date picture of the buildout already underway. This report draws on that research.

Identifying viable projects isn't the same as building them well. A renewable-powered economy that repeats the patterns of the fossil fuel era, where treating Indigenous rights, public participation, and community benefit as afterthoughts rather than starting points, would be a missed opportunity. Every project in this report carries real impacts, and rights-holders and communities need to be part of the process from the outset. For that reason, **CAN-Rac is not endorsing the projects on this list: in many cases, sufficient public information isn't yet available, and that determination isn't ours to make.**

¹ Dunsky Energy + Climate Advisors provides top-level research, analysis and strategic counsel in support of our clients' clean energy and climate goals, with a focus on buildings, mobility, industry and energy systems.



This report is instead intended to give the public, decision-makers, and our network the information needed to engage in these conversations and support the right opportunities in their own communities.

Public opinion already reflects this direction. [Polling consistently shows Canadians favour clean energy over fossil fuel expansion](#), even as the national political conversation remains focused on pipelines and oil and gas.

A different approach to nation-building is not hypothetical but is already underway, in communities across the country.

Yes Agenda Project Inventory: How projects were selected

This report draws on research conducted by Dunskey Energy + Climate Advisors in spring 2026, screening projects against a consistent set of criteria to ensure the list reflects genuine, verifiable momentum rather than speculative announcements. The criteria for selection and research parameters was guided by a Steering Committee, and includes:

- **Threshold:** Projects must either meet the a) Investment threshold: Individual projects generally represent \$100 million or more in investment, or meet b) Capacity threshold: 100+ MW for wind, solar, and hydro; 50+ MW for geothermal; and 230+ kV for transmission.
- **Sector scope:** Solar, wind, geothermal, hydro (including capacity upgrades to existing infrastructure), battery storage, and transmission/intertie projects.
- **Readiness stage:** Only pre-construction projects were included in the following stages: Stage 1 – Conceptual / Defined System Need; Stage 2 – Announced / Planning; Stage 3 – Assessment / Engineering / Permitting
- **Public verifiability:** Projects must be publicly announced, with information available from credible sources (government releases, utility announcements, established news coverage).
- **Geographic coverage:** Ensure representation from most provinces and territories, reflecting the national scope of the clean energy transition.
- **Indigenous partnership:** Where projects involve Indigenous equity ownership, co-development, or partnership, this is highlighted explicitly. Please see our note below on Indigenous partnerships, ownership and equity below for more context.

Dunskey Energy + Climate Advisors research identified approximately 190 projects in an initial scan, and 130 in a secondary round. The CAN-Rac Secretariat and its members then assessed these projects over multiple rounds, with a focus on various social acceptability criteria, refining the inventory to a final list of 110 projects across Canada. The full methodology note from Dunskey Energy + Climate Advisors for initial inclusion, including data sources and scoring approach for inclusion, is detailed in the [appendix](#).



A Note on Indigenous Ownership, Consent and Consultations

Several projects featured in this inventory include Indigenous ownership, partnership or equity stakes, most commonly held through a community's elected council or its economic development corporation. These arrangements represent a growing form of Indigenous economic participation in Canada's clean energy transition, and they are reported here as such.

They should not, however, be read as confirmation that a project has secured free, prior, and informed consent of the broader community, as set out in Article 32 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), which Canada committed to implementing through the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (2021). Several Nations maintain both an elected council operating under the Indian Act, and a separate hereditary or traditional governing body. The process of free, prior, and informed consent must respect the diversity of Indigenous governance practices and create mechanisms for both to expressly consent to a proposed project. **Ownership and consent are distinct: one is a commercial and legal relationship, the other is a process outcome, and the presence of the former does not establish the latter. Nor does Indigenous equity participation in a project diminish or substitute for the Crown's constitutional duty to consult, and accommodate Indigenous peoples; this remains with the government regardless of the project's ownership structure or its presence on the list.**

Canada has an opportunity to ensure that the pace of development matches the standard of the process. The ambition is reflected in this inventory, that Canada is ready to build the infrastructure its energy future requires, must be matched by an equal commitment to how infrastructure is built. CAN-Rac has a longstanding position calling on governments across Canada to ensure that all projects fully respect and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UN Declaration), including the right to self-determination and free, prior, and informed consent. This also means empowering First Nations, Inuit, and Metis governments to exercise their sovereignty and decision-making according to their own legal systems. This must apply to the projects listed in this report and through the Yes Agenda initiative.

Key Findings

This project inventory includes 110 clean energy and transmission projects spanning eleven Canadian provinces and territories, at various stages from early development through preconstruction only (some projects have slipped into active construction since our project began). The list is not a census, and therefore not exhaustive. Project counts reflect what surfaced through this tracking process, not the full universe of clean energy activity in Canada. Information may be missing, including capital cost, as some are only at their conceptual phase.

Wind is the most represented technology, accounting for 39 projects (roughly 35%) followed by transmission infrastructure at 26 projects (24%). Standalone solar makes up 18 projects (16%), and combined solar-plus-storage developments account for a further 10 (9%), bringing total solar-related projects to roughly a quarter of the list. Battery and other energy storage technologies (Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS), compressed air, and pumped hydro) represent 14 projects (13%). Hydro and geothermal remain minor categories at this stage, with two and one project respectively, though the geothermal entry, Fort Nelson First Nation's Tu-Deh-Kah project, is notable as a first-of-its-kind facility in Canada.



Geographically, Alberta leads with 35 projects, followed by Quebec (23) and Ontario (22). British Columbia (10), Nova Scotia (7), and Saskatchewan (5) form a second tier, while New Brunswick has 4 and Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador each have three listed projects. The Yukon and Nunavut each appear once, both through interprovincial or interterritorial transmission projects. Together, Alberta, Quebec, and Ontario account for approximately three-quarters of all tracked activity.

Three patterns stand out across the 110 projects in this inventory:

1. **Alberta's 2023 moratorium offers the clearest cautionary tale in the data.** A province that led the country in renewable deployment has since seen dozens of projects cancelled or abandoned and corporate renewable investment collapse, even as neighbouring jurisdictions kept building. The reversal is instructive precisely because it's so sharp: the same resource base, the same market appetite, and a very different outcome once the regulatory environment turned.
2. **Indigenous partnership tracks institutional design far more than provincial intention.** In Ontario, Hydro One's standing offer of up to 50% equity in the transmission component of new lines is extended to nearby First Nations as a standing policy rather than negotiated project by project. Quebec has built the equivalent at provincial scale through the Alliance de l'énergie de l'Est, a multi-community consortium that lets Hydro-Québec structure public-community wind partnerships across dozens of communities at once instead of starting from scratch each time. Saskatchewan and British Columbia run their own versions of the same idea (SaskPower's project-by-project equity stakes, BC Hydro's Call for Power criteria) and in each case, partnership shows up as a near-default outcome. Alberta, which has no comparable requirement built into its procurement or siting process, sees almost no Indigenous participation.
3. **New interprovincial and interterritorial transmission projects in the inventory include formal Indigenous partnership or co-ownership.** It's the cleanest and most consistent finding in the report, and it holds across every region it touches, from the Yukon-BC Grid Connect to the Wasoqonatl Reliability Intertie.

Together, these patterns make the case at the heart of this project: Canada's clean energy buildout is happening, and how it gets built is already shaping which projects succeed.



Spotlight Projects and Agreements

Interties

Some of Canada's biggest clean energy wins won't come from building something new, they'll come from connecting what's already there. Four projects capture that shift: two linking whole territories to the North American grid for the first time, one restoring lost capacity between two provinces already connected, and one quietly reinforcing a Maritime connection. Development of new interties carry formal Indigenous partnership or co-ownership.

The territories are not connected to the rest of the North American grid. Yukon runs one main hydro-based grid, the Yukon Integrated System, and [several communities are not connected to it and rely on diesel for their electricity](#). The Northwest Territories (NWT) has [two main hydro-based grids, with diesel the primary source](#) for remote communities and industries. Nunavut [remains almost entirely diesel-dependent](#), operating 25 diesel plants in 25 communities. Yukon's isolated electricity system is facing reliability and resiliency issues, particularly during winter peak demand periods. The resulting increasing dependency on fuel imports is causing an energy security crisis with implications for households, vulnerable populations, essential services and the territory's broader economy. Clean energy is harder to build in the North. Reducing emissions [costs far more than in provinces](#), and the feasibility of projects remains largely dependent on federal and territorial funding.

British Columbia-Alberta Intertie + Bennett Substation Upgrades

Named by the federal government in June of 2026 as one of the five priority intertie projects under [Canada's National Electricity Strategy](#), this [BC-AB Intertie + Bennett Substation](#) upgrades restores electricity trade capacity between British Columbia and Alberta by roughly 150 MW. It fixes aging equipment bottlenecks to strengthen grid reliability, lower electricity costs, and support clean energy integration by restoring import capacity from approximately 800 MW to 950 MW, through new substation work, line clearance, and Bennett substation transformer upgrades. The Alberta Chambers of Commerce estimate that [current restrictions on the BC and Montana interties cost Alberta ratepayers an additional \\$300–500 million per year](#); this project directly targets that gap.

Yukon-BC Grid Connect Project

The Yukon has never been connected to the North American grid. Its electricity system exists in isolation, and the [Yukon-BC Grid Connect Project](#) is the plan to finally end that: an approximately 800 km, roughly \$4 billion transmission line running south through B.C. via Bob Quinn Lake. The project is relatively early in its planning phase, with only approximately \$40 million committed for pre-feasibility work under the Critical Minerals Infrastructure Fund, with no construction funding locked in yet. But the ambition behind it is large: the Yukon's premier has branded it as nation-building infrastructure, and it has made the federal Major Projects Office's list. The [Yukon Development Corporation's own analysis lays out what's at stake](#) if it gets built: up to \$7.6 billion a year in long-term economic growth, up to 36,000 jobs over 50 years, and up to 9 million tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided annually. Six communities could be freed from diesel dependence, potentially displacing more than 5 million litres a year, and the line itself would unlock 2,000 MW of renewable energy potential worth an estimated \$2 billion in annual electricity revenue. It would also



bring real infrastructure investment to the region, including [\\$200 million in transportation upgrades across northern B.C. and the Yukon](#), the kind of groundwork that tends to follow wherever a project like this actually gets built.

Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link (Nunavut-Manitoba)

For Nunavut, this is the project that finally ends the energy isolation. Right now, every community in the territory runs on diesel shipped in by sea, and there is no physical link to the rest of Canada's infrastructure. The [Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link](#) would change that: a proposed 1,200 km transmission-and-fibre corridor carrying clean power and high-speed internet from Manitoba's grid to five Kivalliq communities and at least one gold mine, Nunavut's first-ever external connection. It's Inuit-led and Inuit-owned from the ground up, developed through Nukik Corporation, which is owned by the Kivalliq Inuit Association, with a stated mission to replace costly diesel with clean power, bring high-speed internet to remote communities, and create lasting jobs and opportunities for Inuit and future generations.

The project has been in development since 2018, [patient work aimed at a 2032 in-service date](#), and the payoff is substantial: 1,200 Gb/s of fibre reaching an estimated 10,000 residents, opening doors to e-business, tele-healthcare and education that aren't possible today, alongside 150 MW of renewable power flowing north. It is projected to cut 371,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions and 138 million litres of diesel every year, ending Nunavut's dependence on shipped fuel entirely and removing the ongoing risk of hauling heavy fuel across Arctic waters, with an estimated \$8 billion in revenue over 50 years to show for it. Governments have taken notice: framed explicitly as Arctic-sovereignty infrastructure, it is a project Manitoba and Nunavut's [premiers reaffirmed together as recently as July 2026](#).

Wasoqonatl Reliability Intertie (Nova Scotia-New Brunswick)

Not every intertie has to be a nation-spanning project to have impact. This 160 km, 345 kV line twinning the existing link between Onslow, Nova Scotia and Salisbury, New Brunswick is modest next to the Yukon-BC Grid Connect or the Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link, but it strengthens reliability for two provinces that are already connected, and does it with the same commitment to Indigenous equity ownership that defines the bigger projects on this list. The [Wasoqonatl Reliability Intertie](#) is owned through a limited partnership between Nova Scotia Power and the Canada Infrastructure Bank, with Nova Scotia Power building, owning and operating the Nova Scotia section and NB Power doing the same on its side.

[Backed by \\$285 million in low-cost Canada Infrastructure Bank \(CIB\) financing](#) (increased from \$217 million), expected to [save Nova Scotia ratepayers approximately \\$200 million](#), the project also channels the CIB's Indigenous Equity Initiative into two ownership stakes: [a \\$36 million loan to the Wskijinu'k Mtmo'tagnuow Agency](#), representing 13 Mi'kmaw First Nations in Nova Scotia, and [\\$18 million to the Mi'gmaq United Investment Network Transmission Limited Partnership](#), representing 9 Mi'gmaq First Nations in New Brunswick. Construction of the transmission line is expected to support roughly [587 direct and indirect jobs and generate \\$105 million in GDP](#), with completion targeted for fall 2028. Its name, [Wasoqonatl](#), means "keep light on", a fitting description for a project built less on scale than on making an existing connection work better for the people already on both ends of it.



British Columbia

British Columbia's two entries capture two different firsts: the province's first geothermal facility, and the first investment under a new decade-long capacity plan.

Tu Deh-Kah Geothermal Project

British Columbia's first geothermal electricity facility, and one of the first in Canada, the [Tu Deh-Kah Geothermal Project](#) is 100% owned and led by Fort Nelson First Nation through its economic development arm, Deh Tai LP. It turns a legacy fossil fuel site, the Clarke Lake gas field produced since the 1960s, into a clean energy source through a 7-15 MW geothermal binary plant, [backed by \\$40.5 million in federal funding](#) since 2021. Once operating, it will [end Fort Nelson's total dependence on gas fired generation](#), with a broader vision that includes greenhouses and other co-benefits. It's also a genuine technical first: [geothermal power from a sedimentary basin](#) is a relatively new approach in Canada, positioning this project as one to watch closely.

Vancouver Island Terminal BESS

British Columbia's first utility-scale battery storage project, [Vancouver Island Terminal BESS](#), was announced in July of 2026. At a capacity of least of 100 MW, sited near Duncan and North Cowichan, it's expected to store enough electricity to power roughly 87,600 homes for up to four hours during peak demand or an outage. BC Hydro will own and operate it directly, and with up to [500 MW of battery potential already identified province-wide](#), this is just the first of what could be several. Both the Mayors of North Cowichan and Duncan have welcomed the announcement.

The Vancouver Island battery project, set to be operational by 2030, is the first battery storage investment advancing under [BC Hydro's Powering Growth plan](#). *Powering Growth* is BC Hydro's strategy to meet rising electricity demand through conservation, optimization of existing assets and investments in new clean and renewable generation, transmission and storage infrastructure.

Alberta

Alberta was, until 2023, Canada's leading province for renewable energy deployment. An August 2023 seven-month moratorium on approvals for wind, solar, hydro, biomass and geothermal projects, followed by new siting restrictions on [agricultural land, and viewscapes and new rules around municipal input](#), has reshaped the sector since. Five projects in the inventory have already been cancelled since our research began in March 2026, for reasons including a permit denial on public interest grounds, a withdrawn transmission line request, and local opposition. These losses are not isolated: in its 2024 report, the Pembina Institute [estimates 53 wind and solar projects worth over 8,600 MW were abandoned in the moratorium's aftermath](#), and Alberta's corporate renewable energy deals [fell 99% cumulatively between 2023 and 2025](#). The province disputes this framing, but the pattern, with a recent article in July 2026 stating that [Alberta's renewable energy industry still recovering from 2023 decline](#), suggests other Alberta-based projects may be cancelled or withdrawn in the upcoming months.



Pe-na-koyim Wind Project

At 300 MW, the [Pe-na-koyim Wind Project](#) will be the first on-reserve wind energy project of scale in Alberta, developed in partnership with the Kainai/Blood Tribe, EDF Renewables Canada, and Indigena Capital. Sited entirely on Blood Tribe Reserve #148 and co-located with the existing Blood Tribe Agricultural Project, it would bring up to 71 turbines at up to 7.2 MW each online. The partnership's roots go back to 2016, and after reaching a 2021 capital restructuring, it has now advanced to pre-construction with baseline studies complete, a genuine long-game success story in a province where the renewable sector has faced significant headwinds.

Saamis Solar Farm

[Saamis Solar Farm](#) in Medicine Hat is a closely watched Alberta project, but it has not been built yet. Medicine Hat struck natural gas in 1883, [when railway crews drilling for water struck natural gas instead](#), and has been known as Gas City ever since. Its grandfathered municipal power company and century-old gas interests have [paid for civic projects and kept tax rates low](#), but its gas fields are depleting and power revenues are volatile. If fully built, the 325 MW Saamis Solar park would be [the largest urban solar facility in Canada](#). It's also a second try: a [\\$13-million solar thermal pilot](#) built in 2012 was dismantled in 2020 as uneconomical in the local climate, but the City says today's solar PV is well commercialized and cost competitive.

The project was approved by the Alberta Utilities Commission (AUC) in 2024 under DP Energy, and the City of Medicine Hat took over ownership in 2025. In February 2026, City Council approved a \$131.5 million budget for a 75 MW first phase, on the condition that the City signs a power purchase agreement with a committed customer before breaking ground. The City forecasts that [the project will improve its finances without raising property taxes or electricity rates](#), with funding coming from its Energy Transition Reserve and debt financing. It estimates that every 25 MW of solar could offset about 21,000 tonnes of CO2 a year compared to gas generation, avoiding roughly \$1.5 million in carbon compliance costs at today's levy, rising to \$2.4 million once the levy reaches \$125 per tonne in 2027 (Note: [Alberta's carbon price schedule has since changed and projection may no longer hold](#)). If milestones are met, the first phase would be operating in 2028. On paper, the full 325 MW permitted capacity would [exceed the 299 MW nameplate capacity of the City's gas-fired fleet](#).

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan's two entries reflect two different eras of the same grid: a first-ever North-South interconnection, and its first Indigenous-equity solar farm.

North-South Transmission Systems Interconnection Project

Announced in March of 2026, this relatively new transmission project would connect Saskatchewan's southern and northern grids **for the first time in the province's history**, ending an era where the two have only ever linked indirectly through Manitoba. Approved by the Saskatchewan government in March 2026, the [North-South Transmission Systems Interconnection Project](#) features two new ~230 kV lines totaling roughly 250 km between the E.B. Campbell and Island Falls hydroelectric stations, backed by conditional



federal funding of up to \$18 million. Routing work and Indigenous rights-holder engagement are actively underway as the project moves toward an in-service target around 2032.

The Mino Giizis Solar Project

[Set to become Saskatchewan's largest solar farm](#) (located near Lajord, southeast of Regina) at 100 MW, [the Mino Giizis Solar Project](#)'s standout feature is its ownership model: the Anishinabek Power Alliance, a partnership of four Treaty 4 Nations stepping into power generation for the first time (Zagime Anishinabek Nation, Kinistin Saultheaux Nation, Cote First Nation, and The Key First Nation), holds a 50% equity stake. Selected through a competitive procurement process led by the [First Nations Power Authority](#), it carries a 25-year power purchase agreement with SaskPower and will generate enough emissions-free electricity to power 30,000 Saskatchewan homes on average. Targeting operation in 2028, it's expected to bring up to 350 construction jobs at peak.

Manitoba

Manitoba's entries are the first test of a brand-new policy: every winning project in the province's new wind procurement must be majority Indigenous-owned.

Manitoba Indigenous-Majority-Owned Wind Call for Power

Manitoba is opening up a market that has historically been almost entirely controlled by Manitoba Hydro, through [a landmark procurement policy](#) requiring every winning project to be majority-owned by one or multiple Indigenous Nations in Manitoba. The program targets up to 600 MW of wind, with individual farms capped at 200 MW and a requirement to connect within 20 km of one of 14 identified southern-Manitoba substations. The first Request For Proposal (RFP) up to 200 MW were closed in summer 2026, with announcements of proffered proponents to be released in spring of 2027, positioning Manitoba as a genuine on-ramp for independent, Indigenous-owned generation in the province.

Fleury Winds

Manitoba's 600 MW [Indigenous-majority-owned Call for Power](#) (above) has already produced its first major bid: [Fleury Winds](#), a proposed 200 MW wind project near Neepawa, representing a [\\$500 million investment](#). It is majority-owned by the Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) through the Red River Métis Power Corporation, with RES as a development partner. MMF says [the half-billion-dollar investment](#) would make a major difference for rural businesses and communities, and that the [MMF's majority ownership and operational leadership](#) will "break new ground for Red River Métis participation in the economy." The MMF also says the project's own-source revenue would [fund elder and youth programs](#) it otherwise couldn't afford. If approved, the project could be supported by a [30-year power purchase agreement with Manitoba Hydro](#), which the MMF notes would remain a public utility owned by the people.

The project ties into Manitoba Hydro's existing Neepawa substation and is projected to generate enough electricity to power an estimated 59,000 homes, with [roughly 300 people employed at peak construction and 8 to 12 permanent positions afterward](#). It is proposed in direct response to Manitoba Hydro's Call for Power, as the utility forecasts demand could [more than double over the next 20 years](#), and [projects shortfall](#)



[by the end of 2030](#), though it has not yet been selected as a preferred proponent; that decision is expected in spring 2027. Not every neighbour is on board: some residents in nearby [Polonia have raised concerns](#) about the turbines' impact on the landscape, wildlife, and local infrastructure. Site selection and routing can still be adjusted as the project moves forward, and further consultation with Polonia residents could help address those concerns.

(The Kivalliq Hydro-Fibre Link, also a Manitoba project, is covered in the Interties section above.)

Ontario

Ontario has completed the [largest battery-storage procurement in Canadian history](#): its Long-Term 1 RFP secured 2,195 MW of capacity, anchored by the flagship 250 MW Oneida Battery Storage facility. Under the first window of the Long-Term 2 capacity stream (phase 2), the [Independent Electricity System Operator \(IESO\) has offered contracts to three selected proponents](#), totalling 640 megawatts of maximum contract capacity, ultimately exceeding the 600 megawatts procurement target.

Ontario's LT2 Battery Awards²

[Napanee Battery Energy Storage System Phase 2 \(300 megawatts\)](#), in the Town of Greater Napanee, is developed with the Mississaugas of Scugog Island First Nation. [Eagle Lake Power Reserve](#) (190 megawatts), near Oxdrift, Unincorporated Territory in the District of Kenora, is developed with Eagle Lake First Nation, the only one of the three Ontario battery awards outside southern Ontario. Both projects include 50% Indigenous equity participation. Combined with the Long-Term 2 (LT2) RFP, [the IESO reports battery storage capacity on the Ontario grid is now running at more than three times what it had before](#).

Dunns Valley Solar

Set to become Ontario's largest solar farm at 200 MW, the [Dunns Valley Solar](#) project East of Sault Ste. Marie is co-developed and co-owned 50/50 with Garden River First Nation, backed by a 20-year IESO contract. It is expected to produce more than 380,000 MWh annually, enough to power over 40,000 households, with construction targeted to begin as early as 2028 and an in-service date of 2030, supporting up to 300 jobs at peak construction.

Quebec

Quebec's push into large-scale wind is unfolding as a deliberate, province-wide strategy, not a series of one-off projects. Under [Hydro-Québec's Action Plan 2035](#), the province aims to nearly triple its existing roughly 4,000 MW of wind capacity to [more than 10,000 MW by 2035](#), part of a broader goal to [double Quebec's total renewable generation by 2050 to meet growing demand](#), including from businesses looking to decarbonize.

² Note: The [Simcoe Battery Project](#) (150 MW) in Norfolk County is developed with Six Nations of the Grand River and the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, whose development corporations together hold 50 per cent ownership. It was not spotlighted as part of the LT2 battery trio because there is tension within the Six Nations leadership over consent for development. *Please refer to the section on "A Note on Indigenous Ownership, Consent, and Consultations".*



The province has signed five large-scale territorial partnership agreements upfront: Gespe'gewa'gi (up to 6000 MW), [Wetsok](#) (estimated 1,500 MW; Wolastoqiyik Wamsiyekek First Nation is an active partner), [Wocawson](#) (estimated 1,000 MW capacity; Wolastoqiyik Wamsiyekek First Nation is an active partner), [Chamouchouane](#) (estimated 3,000 MW), and [Nutinamu-Chauvin](#) (estimated 500-1000 MW). Together they total more than 10,000 MW, effectively Quebec's entire 2035 wind target concentrated into five regional partnerships. Each pairs Hydro-Québec and the [Alliance de l'énergie de l'Est](#) or another regional body with a named Indigenous partner, with community consultation and environmental studies under way as project locations are still being defined

Out of the five, the [Gespe'gewa'gi Territory Agreement](#) is the largest. It exists to formalize how Quebec's wind buildout will proceed on Mi'gmaq territory, giving the Gespe'gewa'gi Mi'gmaq a seat in shaping development on their land from the start, rather than reacting to a project proposed by an outside developer after the fact. Hydro-Québec, the Alliance de l'énergie de l'Est, and the Mi'gmawei Mawiom Business Corporation (MMBC), whose shareholders are Gespeg, Gesgapegiag, and Listuguj, have formed a partnership to develop wind potential across Gespe'gewa'gi, exploring up to 6,000 MW across the Gaspésie and eastern Bas-Saint-Laurent, a potential investment of up to \$18 billion (plus billions more for transmission). Hydro-Québec's CEO called it the ["largest such commitment to wind power development in North America"](#). On unceded Mi'gmaq territory under the Peace and Friendship Treaties, the partners launched [a joint social-and-environmental-acceptability process](#) alongside the agreement, before any specific project or turbine site is even proposed. Specific projects are still to be identified, and consultation with community members and the public will follow.

Projet Peshu Napeu

This 300 MW wind project, developed by Innergex in partnership with the *Conseil des Innus de Pessamit* and the *MRC de Manicouagan*, [is the largest of eight projects Hydro-Québec selected in 2024](#). [Projet Peshu Napeu](#) is described as the first wind project in which the Innu First Nation of Pessamit holds the largest ownership stake (39%, versus 38% for Innergex and 23% for the MRC). Innergex says the project, expected to enter service in 2029, will bring about 350 jobs during construction (2027-2029), revenues shared for 30 years and indexed to inflation, and enough electricity to power roughly 60,000 homes. The project is named after Barnabé Vachon (known as Peshu Napeu), who in 1973 was among the first Innus to publicly raise the lack of consultation with Pessamit during the construction of the Manic-5 dam. Sited on Côte-Nord territory, it brings a new Indigenous-partnered ownership structure to a landscape long defined by an older generation of large-scale hydro projects.

Call for Tenders: 300 MW Solar Photovoltaic Energy Block

Wind is not the only development happening in Quebec. In May 2025, Hydro-Québec also launched the province's [first-solar-farm call for tenders](#), and has since opened the bids: [60 submissions totaling 481 MW spread across 14 of Québec's administrative regions](#), with about 40% of proposed projects involving a local municipality or Indigenous community. The solar farms must maximize economic spinoffs, have a maximum installed capacity of 25 MW and be connected to the distribution system by 2029. Results are expected in the first quarter of 2027. This call for tenders marks a significant milestone in the development of solar energy in Quebec, a province long defined by hydro, now taking a significant step into utility-scale solar.



One to watch:

Hydro-Québec's Action Plan 2035 calls for adding 2,000 MW of capacity by optimizing existing generating stations, rather than building new dams. The capacity [upgrades](#) at the Robert-Bourassa, La Grande-3 and La Grande-4 generating stations would involve no new generating stations, no work on dams or dikes, and no change to the reservoir levels set out in the James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement. The [Ayimihituunaanuwich Joint Process](#), set up by Hydro-Québec and the Cree Nation Government, is assessing the technical, environmental, social and cultural aspects of potential upgrades. Under the [preliminary schedule](#), government approvals are expected in 2027 to 2028, with one generating unit replaced and commissioned per year at each station from 2030 to 2041. Studies point to a capacity increase of about 20% across the three stations by 2041. Given criticism around a lack of transparency, this one is not included as an official spotlight program, but worth keeping an eye on.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick's entry stands out less for scale than for how it treats the land it sits on.

Cookville Solar

[Cookville Solar](#) is a proposed 150 MW utility-scale solar project across roughly 400 hectares in the Tantramar region, developed by BNRG in partnership with the [North Shore Mi'kmaq Tribal Council](#), which serves seven First Nations communities in New Brunswick. The most interesting part of this one is the agrivoltaics: rather than treating farmland and solar as competing land uses, the family that has stewarded the land for five generations plans to graze sheep, grow blueberries and keep bees alongside roughly [340,000 solar panels](#) once the plant is operating, and the land is to be restored for continued agricultural use at the end of the project's life. At 150 MW, it would also be the largest solar farm in New Brunswick's history, about [15 times larger than comparable regional projects](#).

The project would generate enough electricity for approximately 12,500 homes while avoiding roughly 62,000 tonnes of CO2 annually (taking the equivalent of 14,000 cars off the road each year) and includes planned educational and apprenticeship opportunities through the Tribal Council. An environmental impact assessment was registered in April 2026, and community engagement sessions ran from May to July 2026. The developers are targeting commercial operation in 2029, but the project still needs regulatory approval and a buyer.

(Wasoqonatl, jointly a New Brunswick–Nova Scotia project, is covered in the Interties section above.)

Nova Scotia

Nova East Wind and Wind West are the same ambition at two different scales: one project trying to prove floating offshore wind works in Canada, the other imagining what happens if it works at province-transforming scale.



Nova East Wind

Despite Canada having local ports and suppliers that build and service offshore wind components for U.S. and global projects, Canada itself has no operating offshore wind farms yet. This would be a country's first: a proposed 300-400 MW floating project 20-30 km off Goldboro, developed by a joint venture between DP Energy and SBM Offshore. With roughly 20-25 floating turbines at about 15 MW each, targeting operational status in 2030, [Nova East Wind](#) is explicitly framed as a stepping-stone for a broader Atlantic Canadian offshore wind industry and supply chain, and supports Nova Scotia's goal of [80% renewable electricity by 2030](#). It remains pre-construction, subject to the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Energy Regulator's leasing process. The regulator has prequalified seven bidders, [including a group that contains Nova East Wind](#), and the [formal call for bids is expected later in 2026](#). Floating offshore wind is still an emerging technology in Canada and worth watching closely.

Wind West

Nova Scotia's ambitious offshore wind strategy, [Wind West](#), aims to [unlock a record-breaking 60 GW of wind potential](#) in the province and beyond, delivered to market through new transmission infrastructure. For scale, Nova Scotia's demand peaks at only about [2.4 GW](#) and the initial phase envisions roughly 5 GW, double the province's peak power needs, at an estimated \$69 billion, [with first power as early as 2033](#), though [developers say 2035](#) is probably the earliest for turbines in the water. The province says the resource could ultimately supply [about a quarter of Canada's electricity needs](#), though an independent Stantec report found the region's potential is [less than some politicians have projected](#) (but still significant).

Market interest is also taking place. In March 2026, Hydro-Quebec issued [a request for information](#) to assess options for supplying and transmitting electricity from offshore wind farms off Nova Scotia. A [February 2026 agreement with Massachusetts](#) signals real interest in a subsea transmission route to New England, alongside an [overland option via New Brunswick](#), and Ottawa has funded a [feasibility study](#) while it awaits confirmed private-sector partners.

Support for the emerging sector is already forming. [Net Zero Atlantic](#), which convenes the region's [Offshore Wind Readiness Forum](#), Marine Renewables Canada, which is preparing local suppliers and workers, and the [Atlantic Offshore Wind Coalition](#) committed to advancing responsible offshore wind, are ready to be involved.



Building the Groundwork

Not every win in this inventory looks like a 300 MW wind farm. The agreements, plans, and community-scale initiatives behind these entries are laying the foundation for what gets built next.

Northwest Territories

NWT doesn't have individual or interjurisdictional projects meeting the threshold, but there is real momentum worth noting. The territory's grids have long been fragmented and isolated from the rest of Canada, and many communities rely primarily on diesel or natural gas. In April 2025, the GNWT [directed the Public Utilities Board](#) to require utilities to develop a long-term Integrated Power System Plan, a phased plan to guide how electricity is supplied, generated, used and managed over the next twenty years, including sequencing infrastructure investments and reducing diesel reliance. The government says the plan will support a [more coordinated, territory-wide approach to long-term planning](#), and utilities are now reviewing their engagement [with communities and Indigenous governments](#) that wrapped in March 2026. NWT is also signed onto the broader interprovincial-territorial [National Energy Corridor Agreement](#), alongside British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Yukon, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia to advance new electricity transmission projects and strategic interties across Canada.

Newfoundland and Labrador

A note on Churchill Falls and Gull Island:

Churchill Falls and Gull Island (a proposed new station on the lower Churchill River, downstream of Churchill Falls) are, by themselves, many times larger than the \$100 million threshold that defines this list, with the [full packages pegged at nearly \\$70 billion](#). But a long-running dispute over Indigenous consent keeps them out of the "Yes Agenda" spotlight. Quebec-side Innu communities (Innu Takuaikan Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam (ITUM) and Matimekush-Lac John) [have rejected](#) the current Churchill Falls and Gull Island agreement outright and have [active litigation predating this deal by decades](#), this is treated separately from the "Yes Agenda" projects above for that reason, not for its size or investment stage.

Beyond that largest and most contested energy story, there is momentum on the wind and storage side: Nunatsiavut's [Nain wind and battery microgrid has federal funding](#) to cut diesel use, and Newfoundland and Labrador Hydro [sought expressions of interest](#) last year for up to 150 MW of firm capacity on the Island grid. Small steps, but a sign the province is looking beyond its hydro-heavy past.

Unfortunately, most of the projects large enough to meet the \$100 million threshold are tied to the Churchill Falls and Gull Island agreement (note above), including the [2,000 MW Labrador wind project](#). The [Regional Assessment of Offshore Wind Development](#) delivered its final report in January 2025, but it is a planning exercise with no project or dollar figure attached. The [Labrador West Transmission Expansion Study](#) has up to \$2.3 million in federal funding and is part of the same federal package as the Churchill Falls and Gull Island agreement.



Prince Edward Island

PEI also has no individual projects meeting the threshold. But it is part of what the federal government calls a first-of-a-kind-in-Canada approach: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and PEI signed an MOU in July of 2026 to advance [Maritime Regional Electricity Co-operation and System Integration](#), backed by Ottawa. The provinces have "never approached electricity as one region before." The deal opens the door to a potential Maritime Independent System Operator, and lands alongside newly announced federal funding of [\\$5.9 million investment](#) to the PEI Energy Corporation for additional subsea transmission capacity between New Brunswick and PEI, another step toward a more connected Maritime grid.

What's Next

This inventory shows that Canada's clean energy buildout is already underway, with real momentum, real partnerships, and a clear sense of what works when the rules are designed right. But having viable projects is not the same as building them well, and this report is only half the picture.

A companion barriers report, forthcoming in Fall 2026, will look at what happens next: what stands in the way of getting good clean energy projects built, and what can be done about it? Building on the patterns identified in the Yes Agenda, the companion report will take a closer look at the barriers that can slow or derail clean electricity projects across their lifecycle, from early planning and grid access to permitting, financing, and engagements. It will also explore what makes projects viable on the ground, including the role of early and meaningful engagement with host communities and proactive approaches to Indigenous ownership and equity, and emerging models that could be adapted in other regions and scaled effectively. The barriers report will also dig into the structural gaps this inventory surfaces but doesn't resolve: inconsistent capital cost reporting, the mechanics of land tenure and consultation triggers, and the patchwork of provincial procurement rules that determines whether Indigenous partnership is a near-default expectation or an afterthought.



Conclusion

The Yes Agenda is an invitation. For years, the climate movement has been defined by saying no: stopping harmful projects, defending communities, and holding governments accountable. That work remains essential, and the Yes Agenda does not replace it. It complements opposition with opportunities, adding a path to yes for the right projects at a moment when governments are advancing large-scale infrastructure that will shape Canada's economy and energy systems for decades. CAN-Rac, which represents close to 200 organizations across the country, is bringing environmental groups, labour organizations, Indigenous partners, and community groups together to build shared principles, credible analysis, and practical tools, along with the capacity to stay involved and informed from early planning and siting, through consultation, approvals, construction, and operation. The aim is to back the projects that advance climate action, deliver good jobs, respect Indigenous rights, and benefit communities, and to hold the line where they do not. Appearing on the list is not an endorsement. For many, public information is still limited, and that judgment belongs to the communities and organizations closest to them. Over the next year, the Yes Agenda will work to define what a good project looks like: socially responsible, environmentally sound, and ready to build.

Canada stands at a generational moment for clean energy infrastructure. The clean energy economy is being built right now, with or without us. Together, this report and the forthcoming barriers report, answer the same question from opposite directions: this one shows that the Yes Agenda is real and already being built, and the next shows what is slowing it down and what must change so clean energy gets built well, with communities and Indigenous partners at the table.

What Canada builds next will be shaped by who shows up, and what policy choices our government makes. The question is no longer whether we can build a clean energy future, but whether we will say yes, together, and prioritize building it well, for our collective future. Will Canada lead, or be left behind?

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Appendix

Appendix A: Yes Agenda Project Inventory

- View or download the [Yes Agenda Project Inventory](#)

Appendix B: Methodology Note

- View or download the [Project Selection Methodology](#)



CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK
RÉSEAU ACTION CLIMAT
CANADA

Climate Action Network – Réseau action climat Canada (CAN-Rac) is the farthest-reaching network of organizations taking action on climate and energy issues in what is currently known as Canada. Our membership brings together organizations from coast to coast to coast, including First Nations, unions, local grassroots initiatives, faith groups, and environmental, social justice, development, health, and youth organizations.