



Coastal Butterfly

Challenges of Coastal Communities



Bouctouche River, NB
Picture: Amélie Boisjoly-Lavoie

As usual, we start with the **information board** and the review of the **events to come** (p.2). Then, we take you to the **Îles-de-la-Madeleine for great news about the ZIP committee** (p.3), and to the **INSPQ** (p.4) with the recent filing of a report on climate change and health in Eeyou Istchee. After that, we travel to **New-Brunswick for a follow-up of the longitudinal project in Dundas, Cocagne and Grande-Digue** (p.5). We carry on with the presentation of the **ROBVQ's tool Repert'Eau** (p.7), with a comeback on the **OBV COPERNIC's punctual project** (p.8), and with an article about the **Îles-de-la-Madeleine ZIP committee's project «Bancs d'essai »** (p.9). We then go to Shippagan with a summary of the punctual project about **how to track the process of appropriation of adaptation tools by a community?** (p.10), as well as a **report on adaptation and local governance in the community of Shippagan**, written by a master's student (p.13), before concluding with an explanation of the **CCC-CURA's external transfer and communication strategy** (p.14). Have fun reading!



READING, SEEING...

ON THE CCC-CURA WEBSITE
www.defidescommunautescotieres.org

Trailer of the movie « Living on the Edge»
by Susan Woodfine
<http://edgequebec.net/>

The external transfer and communication
strategy of the CCC-CURA!
<http://www.defidescommunautescotieres.org/stratcomm/en>



DO NOT FORGET...

As part of the communication strategy, please
send regularly your news, updates and project
accomplishments to Amélie:
amelie_boisjoly-lavoie@uqar.ca

EVENTS TO COME

- The 15th Rendez-vous des OBV will take place on October 16-17-18 in Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu. Registration is now open! For more information and to view programming, please visit
<https://www.robvq.qc.ca/services/formations/rdv15>.

- The 4th Forum of the St. Lawrence will be held on October 29-30 in Quebec. For more information concerning the program, please visit
http://planstlaurent.qc.ca/en/integrated_management/forum_on_the_stlawrence/forums_aint_laurent2014.html.

- The premiere of the documentary « Living on the Edge » by Susan Woodfine will be showed on Thursday, November 6th 2014, at the cégep de Rimouski. The trailer is available at <http://edgequebec.net/>.

- The ACFAS 2015 will be held at the Université du Québec à Rimouski on May 25-29 2015 :
<http://www.acfas.ca/evenements/congres>



SPECIAL MESSAGES

- As part of the ACFAS 2015 that will take place at the Université du Québec à Rimouski in May 2015, the CCC-CURA will participate in the organisation of a scientific symposium as well as in a general public activity. Keep an eye on your emails in the next weeks because some of you will be requested!



CCC-CURA: News from a partner!



The Simon Fraser University of Vancouver invites the ZIP Committee “des Îles” to present an integrated management model for sensitive marine areas

The Centre for Coastal Science and Management at Simon Fraser University invited the ZIP Committee “des îles” to participate in workshop on the management of sensitive marine areas. The vice-president of the organization, Lucie d’Amours, presented the history of the integrated management process of inland bodies of water, led by the ZIP Committee since the year 2000. It was the “Comprendre le passé pour mieux gérer l’avenir” (Understanding the Past to Better Manage the Future) project that, at that time, helped to understand the importance of implementing a consultative approach focused on the participation of users to better know, protect and develop these areas in a sustainable way. Fisheries and Oceans Canada joined the project, which led to the creation of five integrated committees for the management of inland bodies of water in the archipelago, helping to avoid, decrease, and even resolve numerous conflicts regarding usage. Coastal zone planning, as well as the new curriculum in “Écogestion des risques côtiers” (Ecomanagement of Coastal Risks) at the *Campus des Îles* of the *Groupe Collegia*, were both presented as integral parts of this approach because they allow to share and put to use knowledge about our vulnerable and sensitive coastal zones by training technicians able to act towards and contribute to the sustainable development of these zones.

The objective of the workshop was to discuss about the current situation and problems in Baynes Sound on Denman Island through presentations by approximately fifteen researchers, marine farmers and users in this area, most of which were fish farmers and residents. In addition to the Îles-de-la-Madelaine, there were also representatives from the Wadden Sea in northern Europe and Narragansett Bay in the state of Maine (USA), whose projects served as case studies and practical references for the proposal of solutions. The ZIP Committee’s presentation seemed to have left people with a glimpse of hope, arose many questions and proposed some solutions that can lead to dialogue between the numerous users of this sensitive zone. The participants were impressed with the ZIP Committee’s St. Lawrence approach, headed by *Stratégie Saint-Laurent*, an organization which has greatly contributed by providing useful tools for the smooth deployment of the integrated management of the St. Lawrence.



Picture : Lucie d’Amours.



Picture : Lucie d’Amours.



CCC-CURA: News from a partner!



Results that are catching on!

Report « Changements climatiques et santé en Eeyou Istchee dans le contexte des évaluations environnementales »

Geneviève Brisson, Unité santé et environnement, INSPQ

Emmanuelle Bouchard-Bastien, Unité santé et environnement, INSPQ

A research project funded by OURANOS (Consortium on Regional Climatology and Adaptation to Climate Change) and the 2006-2012 Québec Action Plan on Climate Change – Health and Public Security ended in January of this year. This project's aim was to better understand and address health risks associated with climate change and with development projects on the Cree territory. To do so, the project integrated a health impacts evaluation method as well as climatic and sociocultural information to Québec's current legal environmental assessment process. This approach stems from a literature review, an analysis of practices and consultations on the Cree territory. It is operationalized with a Tool Box (http://www.ouranos.ca/media/publication/353_Boite_outils.pdf, *Changements climatiques et santé en Eeyou Istchee dans le contexte des évaluations environnementales*).

Since the end of the project, the approach and the Tool Box have been shared with many important partners in the field of environmental assessment. More specifically, the Tool Box was presented on September 17th of this year in front of the Commission on the Issues Related to Uranium Mining (Commission sur les enjeux des mines uranifères), appointed by the Office of Public Hearings on the Environment (Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement).

Furthermore, the Quebec National Institute of Public Health (Institut national de santé publique du Québec) gave itself the mandate to reinvent the Tool Box, which would this time be adapted to the context of environmental assessments in southern Quebec. This new version should be launched in the summer of 2015 and published on the website of the Institute (www.inspq.qc.ca).



Picture : Antoine Verville.



Picture : Antoine Verville.



THE NEWS FILE: LONGITUDINAL PROJECT OF THE CCC-CURA



Development and advancement of the longitudinal project in Cocagne, Dundas and Grande-Digue: the central role of PCSDG.

Omer Chouinard, professeur, Université de Moncton

Serge Larochelle, directeur général, Groupe de développement durable du Pays de Cocagne

Dynamism in the Sustainable Development Group of Cocagne

The Pays de Cocagne Sustainable Development Group (PCSDG), whose mission is to facilitate citizen engagement in order to assure the viability of the communities of the Cocagne watershed, works with three local communities: Cocagne, Grande-Digue and Dundas. The first two are located along the sea, whereas Dundas/Notre-Dame is upstream within the Cocagne River watershed.



Tree planting.
Picture: Serge Larochelle.

Social Organisation, Local Initiative and Social Movements

If the Rural Community (equivalent to a municipality) status was given to Cocagne, the referendum is less decisive in Dundas, where the population seems to be divided 50/50, and in Grande-Digue, where the population hasn't voted on the municipalisation yet. Despite this fact, all three communities have started working on rural planning in order to have a better knowledge of land-use. This Rural Plan is coordinated with the Kent Regional Service Commission (KRSC). This institution, which replaced the Kent District Planning Commission in February of 2013, supports the three communities with which the PCSDG works with.

There are many annual and regular activities organised on this territory. Notre-Dame/Dundas and Cocagne both organise monthly or quarterly breakfasts made with local products. These frequent breakfasts allow for informal exchange and deliberation on not only adaptation, but also on

adaptability, so that actions can be taken to prevent erosion and flooding, as well as to facilitate social organisation by developing local by-laws for a healthier and friendlier environment.

Residents of these communities were enthusiastic about a British inspired movement called *Town in Transition*. Thus, the PCSDG created the movement "Transition Cocagne" which fights against our dependence on fossil fuels. Furthermore, the PCSDG inspired itself from the *Slow Food* Italian movement, this time to act with the community and encourage the consumption of local products. This movement, with the cooperative "La Récolte de chez-nous" which unites about thirty farmers from the south-east of New-Brunswick, worked with the schools network in order to increase the consumption of local products in the schools of the south-east of the province from a food security perspective. More than 10000 students are fed daily with mostly local products. The PCSDG also organises activities to show 9 and 10 year olds how to make a family garden, the importance of planting trees and to discover the wildlife and plants of the region: <http://www.ecopaysdecocagne.ca/>. Also an initiative of the PCSDG, a group of citizens with Nathalie Beaulieu from the CCC-CURA developed the "Terre en Mer" initiative. The idea is to implicate citizens in the review and



registering of historical and environmental landmarks that should be protected. A map is currently being constructed for the “Google Maps” platform and should be available soon.

Action Research Co-Constructed between the PCSDG and the University of Moncton

Thanks to the participation of the CCC-CURA, and previously of the Social Economy in Atlantic Canada-CURA as well as the Environmental Trust Fund of New-Brunswick, two brochures have been constructed in partnership between the PCSDG and the Southeastern Anglers Association (SAA) of New-Brunswick. The first brochure, written by Chouinard et al. in 2012, is called *L’adaptation au changement climatique dans les DSL de Cocagne et de Grande-Digue. Vers une planification côtière durable. Brochure d’information pour l’aménagement du littoral*. The second, written by Mallet et al., is called *Guide d’accompagnement pour l’élaboration de projets portant sur la dynamique sédimentaire*. These two brochures have inspired the rural plan on the usage of land on this territory with the aim of developing and planning for more resilient communities.



Summer guild.
Picture : Serge Larochelle

Moreover, during the week of October 6th of 2014, a team of researchers of the CCC-CURA of the UQAR, comprised of Mélinna Noblet, post-doctorant, and Amélie Boisjoly-Lavoie, coordinator of the CCC-CURA, led the second and last phase of semi-directed interviews and focus group for the longitudinal CCC-CURA project on the territory of Cocagne, Grande-Digue and Dundas/Notre-Dame. Representatives for the semi-directed interviews and the focus group were easy to mobilize in these three communities. The PCSDG is excited to share the initiatives on its territory since 2012.

Finally, it should be highlighted that the Adaptation Research, a Trans-disciplinary transnational community and policy centered (ARTisticc) (2014-2017) (<http://www.artisticc.net/>) approach, funded by the Belmont Forum internationally and by the SSHRC in Canada, chose the PCSDG as a representative for climate change in Canada. The PCSDG is proud to share the development of adaptation policies with other communities coming from other countries of the northern hemisphere. The countries that participated include Russia (Tiksi in the region of Yakutia in Siberia), Greenland (Uummanaq on the western shore) and Alaska (Wainwright) for the arctic sector, France (Bay of Brest) and Canada (Cocagne/Grande-Digue) for the temperate zone, Senegal (Mbour) and India (Kanyakumari) for the tropical sector. The uniqueness of the ARTisticc approach is that it invites researchers in natural, social and environmental history sciences to develop public policies to reinforce the resilience of the communities of Cocagne and Grande-Digue. These policies will have to be rooted in the local culture and art. Thus, we are developing, with the PCSDG, appropriate adaptation policies.

The high levels of energy and the effervescence in the PCSDG are evident. This group is very excited for the 250th anniversary of Cocagne in 2017. The definition of the legendary place Cockaigne, which Cocagne was named after, illustrates the community’s capacity for resilience in view of overcoming challenges in adapting to climate change and climate variations in the XXIst century through citizen engagement. Cockaigne is described as an “imaginary land of plenty”.



NEWS FROM CCC-CURA'S PARTNERS OF PRACTICE

ROBVQ



The Repert'EAU: Quebec's Good Practices in Water Management Valued!

Catherine Ferland-Blanchet, chargée de projet, ROBVQ

The Repert'EAU was developed to mobilize municipal stakeholders, participants and their collaborators. It allows the creation of an active community bound by the sharing of good practices accomplished on the Quebecois territory. It facilitates the application of these good practices in other regions by providing details about their planning and their progress. Thus, this tool is meant to support the partner municipalities of the Coastal Communities Challenges Community-University Research Alliances (CCC-CURA) by assisting with the identification and the implementation of innovative strategies to cope with the challenges presented to them.

The Repert'EAU and the Challenges of Coastal and Riverine Communities

Aquatic ecosystems and water management are core challenges faced by coastal and riverine municipalities. Examples of these challenges include the implementation of the Protection Policy for Lakeshores, Riverbanks, Littoral Zones and Floodplains, the management of floods and episodes of submersion and the control of erosion in riverine zones. To face these challenges, the Water Record proposes practices in territory planning, civil security, management of rivers and watercourses, and economic development both locally and regionally.

CURA Partners Emphasized

Among the good practices currently available on the platform figures the case of Sainte-Flavie, a partner of the CCC-CURA. Rates of retreat between 0.5 and 2 m per year have been recorded in recent years in the St. Lawrence Estuary, where this municipality is located. Sainte-Flavie faces two major risks: erosion and submersion. This municipality was declared a disaster area after the December 2010 storm. Thus, it became paramount to put in place mechanisms to avoid that the situation repeat itself. It is in this context that the municipality, in partnership with the CCC-CURA, undertook a democratic and participative process of planning the socio-economic development of the region. This strategic planning results in the reinforcement of the resilience capacities of the community so that by 2020, during all seasons, Sainte-Flavie can be a living environment that is prosperous and living off of its sustainable development.

A Project That Values YOUR Good Practices

Small coastal and riverine communities are often confronted to important climatic risks, but often have little means and limited knowledge of the solutions implemented by their peers. We encourage these communities to contribute to the Water Record by publishing and sharing their innovative initiatives. The Water Record was elaborated by the watershed organizations of Quebec, the ROBVQ (Coalition of Quebec Watershed Organizations), the Quebec Federation of Municipalities (Fédération québécoise des municipalités), the Quebec Municipalities' Union (Union des municipalités du Québec), the Quebec Association of Regional Planners (Association des aménagistes régionaux du Québec), the Quebec Corporation of Building and Environment Municipal Officers (Corporation des officiers municipaux en bâtiment et en environnement du Québec), Réseau Environnement, and five Quebec ministers: Sustainable Development, Environment and the Fight against Climate Change; Transportation; Forests, Wildlife and Parks; Energy and Natural Resources; and Municipal Affairs and Land Occupancy. The record is available on the following website: www.reperteau.info



NEWS FROM CCC-CURA'S PARTNERS OF PRACTICE



COPERNIC



Punctual project 2013-2014 : Development of a computer tool to ensure the monitoring of actions to be taken by partners (SENAT) in the watersheds of the Nicolet River, and the transfer of this tool to other watershed organizations of Quebec and NGOs acting as facilitators during the process of resilience

Karine Dauphin, directrice générale, OBV COPERNIC

COPERNIC is a watershed organization whose main mandate is to elaborate and to update a Water Management Master Plan, and to promote and monitor its implementation (*Act to affirm the collective nature of water resources and provide for increased water resource protection, 2009*).

The Water Management Master Plan is elaborated thanks to consultation and dialogue between the different stakeholders that will ultimately be the ones responsible for carrying out the resulting planned actions.

The mobilization of stakeholders for the achievement of actions remains difficult. The regional context, characterized by a rural environment, implies that mayors for the most part hold a part-time position and inspectors are hard to come by (sometimes there is one inspector that is hired by multiple municipalities).

Thus, COPERNIC partnered with Nathalie Beaulieu from the organization Concert-Eau to test the SENAT tool (Suivi des Engagements et des attentes: Commitments and Expectations Monitoring) that she developed in response to low levels of participation of partners in projects. This tool allows for a better tracking of commitments taken and desired by stakeholders and water users. Its current use is in the form of tables, turned into records, that allow monitoring of the evolution of actions taken, obtained results and conditions for success, in relation to the initial expectations (Coastal Butterfly, 8th Newsletter, September 2013). In order to make it more practical, a computer specialist, Mr. Eddy Ngaba, is currently working on computerising this tool so that the results of the monitoring of accomplished actions can be compiled on one platform and made available to all the stakeholders working on the territory covered by COPERNIC.

At the end of this project, a turnkey tool will be made available for the participative monitoring of commitments and expectations of stakeholders in a given community as well as facilitate the monitoring of community accompaniment projects. This computer tool, available soon, will be compatible with free and open software.

This project is carried out in close collaboration with the ROBVO (Regroupement des organismes de bassins versants du Québec: Coalition of Quebec Watershed Organizations)



NEWS FROM CCC-CURA'S PARTNERS OF PRACTICE



COMITÉ ZIP DES ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE

3rd Phase of the *Test Beds for the Development of Integrated Management to Address Issues Related to Coastal Erosion*¹ Project

Marie-Hélène Bénard-Déraspe, chargée de projet, ZIP Îles-de-la-Madeleine



Picture: Marie-Hélène Bénard-Déraspe.

The first project of this type, a test bed project, began in the spring of 2012. It was led by the ZIP Committee “des Îles” in collaboration with many partners (researchers, ministers, municipalities, organizations, and citizens). Since then, efforts are being made to find solutions for the coastal erosion problem in the Îles-de-la-Madeleine archipelago. This initiative is based on and is meant to complement actions led locally, in order to test alternative integrated and ecosystem based interventions that favor the sustainable management of the shoreline. The response to erosion has often been the construction of heavy protective structures, such as walls or stonewalls. These types of expensive

methods often require regular maintenance and can also generate unfavorable effects on the evolution of the shoreline. They could even accentuate erosion along the extremities. The development of protection techniques that don't go against natural dynamics becomes the necessary route to assure a sustainable future for coastal communities.

In this sense, construction has begun along the route 199 between the village of Pointe-aux-Loups and the company *Mines Seleine*. The objective of this strategic intervention, carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Transport of Quebec, is to stop the erosion occurring on the extremities of the two stonewalls already built along the lagoon of Grande-Entrée. To accomplish this, bales of hay will be installed at the foot of the slope, just above the high tide line. Subsequently, the site will be refilled with sand, and the slope will be reshaped. Coir (a coarse fibre made from the outer husk of a coconut) will then be placed over the new sand, so to stabilise the structure. Eventually, beach grass will be planted to assure a better maintenance of the ground and the soil. Soon after, a similar project should be completed along a trail that follows the beach of the hospital, in the village of Fatima. A wall of vertical branches will be built in order to facilitate the accumulation of sand, which could allow the reconstruction of the dune between the upper part of the beach and the path leading to Grand Platier.

It should be noted that this project benefits from the support of the stakeholders in its environment and is made possible thanks to the financial contribution from many players.

¹ Original name of the project in French: *Bancs d'essai dans une optique de gestion intégrée face aux enjeux liés à l'érosion côtière*



NEWS FROM CCC-CURA'S RESEARCH PARTNERS UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON



Punctual project 2013-2014: How to Track the Process of Appropriation of Adaptation Tools by a Community?

Julie Guillemot, professeure, Université de Moncton, campus de Shippagan
Elise Mayrand, professeure, Université de Moncton, campus de Shippagan
Madeline Anne, Université de Bretagne Sud

The adaptation of coastal communities to the effects of climate change implies changes of behaviour and lifestyle. Many adaptation tools have been designed to accompany this process; for example, the mapping of risks, summary documents and citizens' forums. These tools aim to encourage and support the sharing of knowledge, dialogue and decision-making.

The objective of the method we are proposing is to monitor the appropriation of an adaptation tool by its users. This monitoring and evaluation process allows for the improvement of the different steps of the tool and the identification, in a given situation, of the changes in behaviour and thinking that the adaptation tool has generated. The appropriation, considered as a step of the transfer of knowledge, refers to the process with which a person assimilates information and integrates it to the knowledge he or she already has (Lemire et al., 2009). This appropriation of knowledge can bring the person to change his or her point of view and behaviours, which we also try to monitor with this approach.

Our method was tested with the use of cards representing different flood and erosion scenarios created to educate stakeholders in Shippagan and Pointe-Brûlée on coastal risks and adaptation options (Aubé, 2014; IRZC, 2014). In the current context, these scenarios are more than an instrument to help plan, they also allow for the individuals living on the coast to take decisions that take into consideration the effects of climate change. Better informed citizens means a richer debate during a collective decision-making process.

We have chosen two methods of evaluation that complement each other, a survey which was conducted through interviews and a behavioral observation checklist used during group discussions. The survey allowed us to collect information on how individuals felt regarding the tool and the level of appropriation they consider to have achieved. On the other hand, the observation of the discussion group mainly allowed us to evaluate how the appropriation of the tool has affected behaviours. The survey and the evaluation grid used during the discussion group were based on the objectives which the mapping tool should have addressed, a method inspired mainly by Vanderlinden (2013). Therefore, an optimal appropriation of the tool should bring the participants to identify changes in their environment, to question dominant representations and images and to raise their awareness on, for example, future risks, to debate and develop critical thinking skills, to take decisions regarding adaptation and to engage in a process of change. On the basis of these objectives, we have defined six axes which were the criteria we used to evaluate appropriation: awareness, identification of the physical risks, identification of the socio-economic risks, commitment, discussion and decision-making. It was considered necessary to add a seventh axis that we named "readability of the maps". We then identified three levels of appropriation based the results of the survey we conducted and the observations made during the

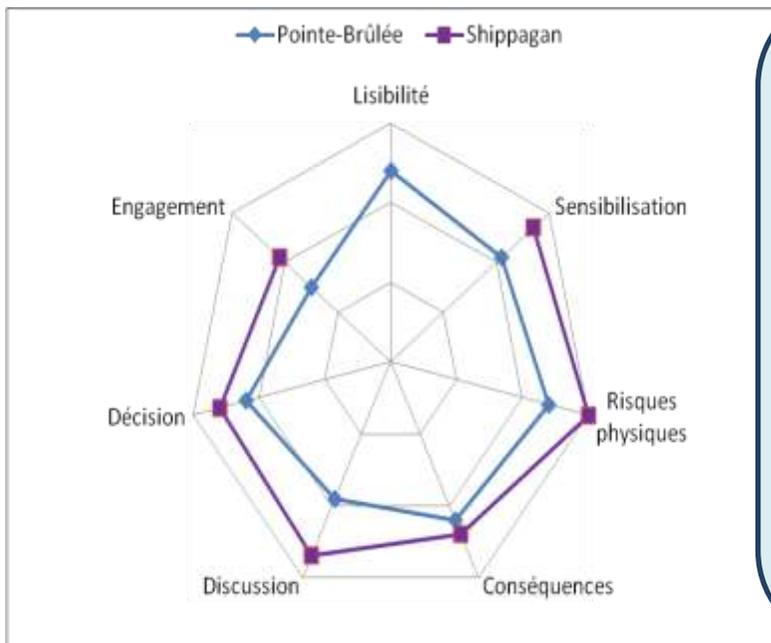


discussion group. In order to standardize the facilitators' comprehension of the discussion group's evaluation grid, we depict each axis and level of appropriation with numerous examples. A summarized version is also available so to simplify the field work, see the example in Figure 1.

Discussion Axis		
	Statement	Comments
Level 1	No exchange between stakeholders. No discussion. Sense of withdrawal. <i>Individuals remain in their corner, are silent, don't ask questions or ask questions that are out of context, etc.</i>	
Level 2	Little exchange between stakeholders. Little cohesion. <i>There is discussions, but not necessarily about the topic at hand, little questions, etc.</i>	
Level 3	A lot of exchange between stakeholders, strong cohesion, production of ideas. <i>Individuals discuss amongst themselves about the topic at hand and ask many questions to better understand, etc.</i>	

Figure 1. An Example of a Part of the Summarized Version of the Grid

Whether it is a survey or an observation grid, the rating system is the same. It is the level of appropriation, identified by the individual in the case of the survey and by the facilitator in the case of the discussion group, which will determine the grade, varying between 1 and 3. We have chosen to present the results using a spider's web graph, also known as a radar graph. This type of graph gives a powerful representation of a situation; it allows for a quick identification of the axes in which appropriation is weak or high, and it makes it easy to compare the results of two different communities or of the evolution of the results of a community by placing one graph over the other. As an example, Figure 2 shows the results obtained through the survey in the communities of Shippagan (13 participants) and Pointe-Brûlée (25 participants).



Axe Lisibilité: l'outil permet d'intégrer l'information de base.

Axe Sensibilisation: l'outil permet la sensibilisation aux processus du changement climatique (CC).

Axe Risques physiques: l'outil permet d'identifier des risques physiques associés au CC.

Axe Conséquences: l'outil permet d'identifier les conséquences socio-économiques associées au processus d'adaptation.

Axe Discussion: l'outil stimule la discussion et la pensée créatrice.

Axe Décision: l'outil influence le processus décisionnel concernant l'usage et l'aménagement du territoire.

Axe Engagement: l'outil stimule l'engagement dans un processus de changement.

Figure 2. The spider's web showing the results of the survey in Pointe-Brûlée and Shippagan (the Readability Axis hadn't been added yet when the survey was passed in Shippagan).

In this example, we observe that the participants in Shippagan, in general, gave a higher grade to the questions regarding each of the axes than the participants in Pointe-Brûlée. The first group claims to have a higher level of understanding of climate change and its consequences than the second group. They also evaluate their level of management of the situation higher than the group in Pointe-Brûlée (discussion, decision-making, commitment). This difference in results might come as a surprise because the residents of Pointe-Brûlée sustained more damage from the storms in 2010 than those of Shippagan. This difference can probably be explained with the fact that the accompaniment process, which includes the presentation of the hypothetic scenarios showing the future risks of flooding, only started in the spring of 2014 in Pointe-Brûlée, whereas it has been ongoing since 2011 in Shippagan. Other factors may also come into play, for example Pointe-Brûlée does not have a governmental structure, whereas Shippagan is structured as a municipality and has a town council. This example shows that the way the stakeholders take ownership of the tool depends on the context. When analysing the results, such questions as "Since when have the stakeholders had access to the tool?" and "Who transmitted the information and how" should be taken into consideration. Finally, the evaluation method we are proposing should not be considered as a means to grade the effectiveness of a tool, but rather as a means to monitor and track the process in the moment and regularly. This tool should fuel dialogue and innovation within the team working on the adaptation process by bringing its members discuss about its evaluation process, the obtained results and the progress and challenges that these results bring forth.

Aubé, M., C. Hébert, A., Doiron (2014). Accompagnement de communautés de la Péninsule acadienne dans la planification de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques : année 3. Exercices de planification stratégique à Shippagan, Bas-Caraquet, Le Goulet et Sainte-Marie-Saint-Raphaël, Cap-Bateau, Pigeon Hill, Institut de recherche sur les zones côtières inc./Fonds en fiducie pour l'environnement du Nouveau-Brunswick: 82.

IRZC (Institut de Recherche sur les Zones Côtières). (2014). «Hausse du niveau marin et inondations : comment minimiser les dommages aux propriétés? Guide d'actions pour les propriétaires dans la zone à risque de Pointe Brûlée».2p.

Lemire, N., K. Souffez, M.-C., Laurendeau. (2009). Animer un processus de transfert des connaissances. Bilan des connaissances et outil d'animation INSPQ.

Vanderlinden, J-P.(2013). La scénarisation comme outil pour faire face aux risques côtiers émergents. Dans l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et à l'augmentation du niveau de la mer en zones côtières - Une perspective globale. Document vidéo. Canal U-TV Moncton.



NEWS FROM CCC-CURA'S RESEARCH PARTNERS UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON



UNIVERSITÉ DE MONCTON
EDMUNDSTON MONCTON SHIPPAGAN

Projet longitudinal à Shippagan : Rapport sur l'adaptation et la gouvernance locale de la communauté de Shippagan

Jérôme Le Gleut, Master 2 Aménagement et Développement des Territoires Maritimes et Littoraux, Université de Bretagne Sud, Lorient

Julie Guillemot, professeure, Université de Moncton, campus de Shippagan

Jérôme Le Gleut, a postgraduate student in Planning and Development of Shoreline and Maritime Territories (Aménagement et Développement des Territoires Maritimes et Littoraux) at the Université de Bretagne Sud (Lorient), completed a five month internship at the Shippagan campus of the Université de Moncton (UMCS), supervised by Julie Guillemot. He worked on the governance of climate change adaptation. He was asked to examine what the stakeholders of certain exposed areas of Shippagan intend on doing, individually or collectively, regarding the risk of flooding. A report describing this experience was written.



Lighthouse and aquarium, Shippagan. Picture : Julie Guillemot.

In summary, the report discusses the specific case of the coastal community of Shippagan, which is confronted to the impacts of climate change; for this community, this means quite literally an increase in the coastal risks that it runs. The primary objective of the study is to review the visions concerning climate change adaptation held by local stakeholders. The second objective is to propose courses of action that will favour the resilience of the territory. We noticed that even though stakeholders were aware of the risks and of the need to initiate adaptation measures, they were not reacting, they were on standby. Adaptation to climate change is not necessarily integrated in the everyday decision-making process of private and public stakeholders. However, many practices, such as emergency preparedness, would not have to be modified for adaptation to climate change to be integrated. Stakeholders had many adaptation methods to propose. Some measures, those most desired by the private sector, have a relatively low cost, such as the moving of important documents to safe areas. Others, mostly coming from the community, consist of regulating the development of areas that are at risk or the safeguarding of the water supply. Both of these types of approaches were to be led by the municipality. The municipality was identified as a strategic player, it can assume other roles, such as distributor and promoter of possible adaptation measures. However, the participants also agree on the need to identify key individuals within the most at risk organizations, so to facilitate the coordination of deployed efforts for the preparation of or during a storm. The importance of improving communication on the risks and the methods of adaptation, and the coordination of stakeholders' efforts were also greatly emphasized by participants. The employed strategy may also engage stakeholders such as the university. The complete version of this report can be found in the "Publications" tab of the CCC-CURA's website.



LET'S SHARE!

External transfer and communication strategy of the CCC-CURA

Amélie Boisjoly-Lavoie, CCC-CURA's coordinator

The external transfer and communications strategy aims to support the objectives and actions of the CCC-CURA by ensuring a more cohesive and strategic management of actions regarding communications and transfer for practical and field partners. The strategy is in line with the CCC-CURA's communications strategy published in 2012 which defined internal communications processes, the role of each individual, relations with the media, publications, document templates, as well as the management of languages. The transfer of information being one of the organization's mandates, the next logical step was to create a complementary strategy aiming the transfer of knowledge to partners based on defined objectives and by establishing a means to measure its progress. This new strategy will therefore serve to transfer knowledge acquired by the CCC-CURA to the practical and field partners through actions that are already in place and potential actions that should be put in place.

This communications and transfer strategy is the result of a long process that began in the spring of 2013 thanks to a survey in which practical and field partners were questioned on the tools offered by the CCC-CURA, the means used to spread information and the relations between partners. Following the analysis of the results, committee discussions in co-leadership and coordination and a meeting between contact-researchers, a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis was finally conducted. Ultimately, an action plan was elaborated based a main axis: objectives, strategies and actions. This action plan constitutes the core of the external transfer and communications strategy and can be consulted on the CCC-CURA's website by following: <http://www.defisdescommunautescotieres.org/stratcomm/en>

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