

**Building Community Resilience
Conference Abstracts**

Poster Titles

Building the Alliance for Rural Recovery Canada
Deb Borsos, Village of Kaslo, British Columbia

**Transforming the narrative:
from disengaged to courageous**
Fowler

**Propelled Forward – a community catalyzed by loss
designs a new model of living and learning**
Paris Marshall Smith, Community Connections

Food Flow – resilient design in action
Paris Marshall Smith, Community Connections

**Eyes, Mirrors, Windows, and Reflections:
Collecting Data Using Visual Methods**
Angela Pollak, University of Western Ontario

**“Dear Dad”: Deltiology and the Role of Postcards as a
Primary Historical Data Source in Rural Research**
Angela Pollak, University of Western Ontario

Climate change – a process of letting go
Crawford

**Community responses to marine and coastal hazards –
a meta-approach**
*Paterson,
Tony Charles, Saint Mary’s University*

**The Collaboration Contradiction: Preliminary Analysis
of Governance and New Regionalism
in BC, ON, QC, and NL**
*Nakashima,
Ryan Gibson, Saint Mary’s University
Kelly Vodden, Memorial University of Newfoundland*



Presentation Abstracts

CONCURRENT PAPER SESSION #1

1A. Sustainable Employment

Commuters and communities: How employment mobility affects community development in source communities

Joshua Barrett, Memorial University of Newfoundland
jbarrett@mun.ca

In the past decade, scholars (Hannam, et al., 2006; Sheller and Urry, 2006) have identified a ‘mobilities shift’ observing increased levels, new forms, and different patterns of mobility among people, ideas, and knowledge. One type of mobility is Employment-Related Geographical Mobility (E-RGM) which is defined as people who commute for work away from their place of residence that involves more than 2 hours daily to more extended absences and journeys lasting weeks, months or even years. The purpose of this paper, which is part of the On the Move Partnership: Employment-Related Geographical Mobility in the Canadian Context 7-year SSHRC funded project, is to examine the impacts of E-RGM on community development in source communities. Specific impacts include a mobile workers’ investment of time, financial investments, and emotional attachments to place within his or her source community.

Building a S.A.F.E., Bioregional Economy

Phil Ferraro, Prince Edward Island Farm Centre
phil@ibspei.ca

A S.A.F.E. Bioregional economy is Secure in its ethical responsibilities, Accessible to all, Fairly traded throughout the value chain from producers to consumers and Ecologically produced so as to sustain ourselves and the planet.

We will explore how globalization has impacted our region and how the S.A.F.E. Bioregional approach can restore what has broken. Through extended discussion we will generate ideas and develop an implementation plan to transition from the Global, Imaginary - Competitive and Efficient (I.C. E.) economy to a sustainable, S.A.F.E. economy.

Beyond conventional economies: A supernatural offering

Pooja Kumar, University of Prince Edward Island
pokumar@upe.ca

Are the stories told on Charlottetown’s Ghostly Realm walking tours true? Does it matter? Is the folklore of Prince Edward Island a window into a distorted past or a resource that promises to deliver economic benefits to local communities?

A map of local legends pertaining to the Island’s supernatural heritage is presented. Stemming in graduate research, it offers to augment existing visual aids made available to visitors: such as the routing of the Confederation trail; the well-marketed image that divides ‘The Gentle Island’ into four touring regions (i.e., the Green Gables Shore, Red Sands Shore, Points East Coastal Drive and North Cape Coastal Drive); or the map that marks the locations of island shipwrecks and lighthouses.

The graphic representation of local legends not only puts smaller island settlements ‘on the map’ in a climate of



shifting demographics and tourism trends, but inspires one to ask whether the cultural heritage of Islanders can help offset the strain that seasonality imposes on local businesses. The underlying hypothesis is that the folkloric knowledge reflected in supernatural stories about the island can create a strong backbone for place-based economic diversification by extending the range of year-round cultural activities.

1B. Resilience through Culture and Heritage

Three stories of Summerside's cultural resilience

Lori Ellis, Culture Summerside

lori.ellis@city.summerside.pe.ca

Paula Kenny, Eptek Art and Culture Centre

pvkenny@gov.pe.ca

Representative from the Acadian community

Summerside's modern support of Arts and Heritage dates back 45 years to modest beginnings.

Summerside is no stranger to community resilience. Summerside bounced back from a shipbuilding centre to become an Island transportation terminus, followed by a world leading silver black fox production and export centre and finally the home of a military base for 50 years.

1989 was a pivotal year - the Canadian Forces Base Summerside would be no more. The citizens of this town spoke as one fighting to retain it, without success. A Federal government Tax Centre would be its replacement, itself an extraordinary feat as not every former military town would receive that level of investment by the Federal government.

Cultural initiatives helped sustain the community.

Summerside Bounces Back is a panel presentation on the role of resilience told by three different cultural players. One is a very successful community based non-government cultural initiative and two are equally successful government (one provincial, one municipal) initiatives that enjoy a high level of community connectedness.

You will feel you know Summerside when you meet the players who will share why and how community resilience played a part in their successful establishment. Which came first, the resilience or the culture?

Utilizing creative human capital to stimulate local economic development while broadening support for creators (artists)

Cate Proctor, Proctor Group Consulting

Economic development is built upon many pillars; one being the arts and cultural sector and the intrinsic 'value' it offers. Entities wanting to develop their competitive advantage should consider engagement with an artist's talent and mind, 'secret weapons' thriving in many communities. This intangible, valuable resource, is local, creative human capital and applies to business R&D, municipal planning and community development.

Application requires progressive leadership and trust-based relationships with organizations that support high-risk, untested ideas and engage out-of-the-box thinking. This approach discourages stale economies and leap-frogging opportunities. Cross-sector collaborations expand networks, potentially building respect and increasing awareness of fundamental values each sector offers to micro and macro



economic development. Coalesced partnerships bridge gaps between diverse sectors, inviting increased perceived valuation and appreciation amongst stakeholders. The relationship also provides an additional revenue stream for the artist.

PEI exhibits and responds to many ‘artistic drivers’, attracting artists to locate there. A ‘community of creativity’ where innovative business and IT clusters has formed; PEI is an ideal location to leverage the IP of artists to broaden community and business development growth. Local initiatives that drive economic development (unrelated to import replacement) create ripple effects that ‘lift all boats’, supporting resilient economies.

1C. Climate Change

Community resilience and resistance in the shadow of offshore fossil fuel development

Colin Jeffrey, Save Our Seas & Shores
colinjef@hotmail.com

For over a decade, concerned citizens and communities in Atlantic Canada have pushed back against planned offshore drilling in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Existing on the periphery of provincial and national economies and often outside the focus of government policies designed to create economic growth, these communities have successfully raised awareness of risks from offshore petroleum development and more sustainable alternative industries. We propose a presentation on this issue that focuses on the resistance of PEI citizens to offshore petroleum development in response to direct threats to local industries and the marine environment.

The presentation will explore the beginnings of this movement, its accomplishments, struggles and the ability of marginalized citizens to influence government and industry decisions. The potential economic risks and benefits of offshore petroleum development will be compared to more environmentally sensitive, place-based renewable energy options pursued by rural communities elsewhere in North America.

“Linking community conservation and livelihoods: Applying a social-ecological systems lens”

Anthony Charles, Saint Mary’s University
tony.charles@smu.ca

To effectively respond to sustainability challenges, there is a need to find (or re-discover) suitable ways to govern, so as to make decisions that maintain healthy environments and sustainable livelihoods. A global initiative, the Community Conservation Research Network (www.CommunityConservation.net) is seeking a better understanding of and support for local initiatives that are tackling this challenge. The CCRN is analysing a global set of study sites, through on-the-ground research, as well as undertaking a web-based international compilation of local-level experiences. This work builds on a well-established base showing the value of improving environmental stewardship and resource management through local-level and community-based initiatives, in the context of multi-level environmental governance. This paper describes emerging insights from application of a social-ecological systems perspective and methods of resilience analysis to explore community conservation in the context of four big themes: meaning,



motivation, governance and outcome monitoring. This involves examining (a) the meaning of ‘conservation’ and ‘stewardship’ in communities, governments and NGOs; (b) the motivations (or lack thereof) for environmental conservation and stewardship; (c) the governance arrangements conducive to achieving successful outcomes, in terms of livelihoods and environmental wellbeing, and (d) the best means to monitor and assess these outcomes over time.

L’adaptation au changement climatique: Le défi de la gouvernance locale dans le territoire de Cocagne, Grand-Digue, Dundas

Daya Yahaya Harouna, Université de Moncton

daya.yahaya@yahoo.fr

Omer Chouinard, Université de Moncton

omer.chouinard@umoncton.ca

Plusieurs communautés côtières du Nouveau-Brunswick sont déjà aux prises avec des impacts liés aux inondations et à l’érosion des côtes. Notre recherche s’inscrit dans un contexte d’adaptation au changement climatique et des actions de la gouvernance locale appropriées sur le littoral acadien du N.-B. IL s’agit d’une étude de cas dans trois (3) territoires interdépendants, reliés par le partage du bassin versant de la rivière Cocagne de à savoir: Cocagne, Grande-Digue et Dundas (ou Notre-Dame). Elle s’intéresse à l’organisation du territoire, c’est-à-dire que nous voulons comprendre comment les territoires locaux s’organisent, participent et se mettent en réseau pour faire face aux défis d’adaptations au changement climatique.

Nous avons comme objectif non seulement de comprendre le processus de mobilisation en vue de renforcer la résilience et la capacité d’adaptation aux changements climatiques des communautés côtières dans une démarche de recherche action-participative. Mais aussi nous voulons comprendre les facteurs qui permettent à ces collectivités de se mobiliser afin de réduire leur vulnérabilité face aux impacts du changement climatique en territoire côtier. Cette étude est basée sur la méthodologie de la recherche-action participative qui consiste à un partenariat entre le chercheur et les acteurs sociaux (le groupe de développement durable des pays de Cocagne) dans la résolution des problèmes.

1D. Fishing, Farming

Local innovation and initiative to strengthen owner-operator policy and build resilient and equitable fisheries access rights

*Allain J. Barnett, Robin, A. Messenger, and Melanie G. Wiber
University of New Brunswick*

Communities can build resilience by engaging in the governance process to ensure that their access to fisheries and coastal resources is local, culturally appropriate, and equitable between and within generations. But challenges lay ahead for governing access-rights as companies and actors from outside communities have sought out new instruments to control the fisheries value chain. While much of the discussion has focused on the distributional effects of quotas, companies continue to find loopholes to exert control over licenses, traditionally design to be owned and controlled by independent



fishermen. Trust agreements, product agreements, controlling agreements, and sick days and vacation transfers are among the instruments used to undermine owner operator and fleet separation policies. Taken together, these informal property arrangements are a mirror of historical struggles between fishermen, buyers, marketers and wholesalers. We report on insights collected from field work in Southwest Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and participation in policy forums and discussions among fishermen and DFO. Fishermen's associations have played a vital role in crafting institutional innovations that build on the legal and enforcement limitations set by DFO officials. We recommend measures that further the capacity of associations and community groups to innovate and develop flexible and locally appropriate instruments to govern access to adjacent fisheries.

Fishing for the future: How coastal and island fishing communities in Maine and Newfoundland remain in place

Emily Thomas, North Atlantic Forum

ebthomas@upei.ca

Fisheries have historically been the backbone of small coastal and island communities in Maine and Newfoundland. Innovative methods of responding to changes in fisheries have been integral in allowing both small-scale fisheries and island communities to remain in place. This presentation explores the relationship between fisheries and community development by using community perspectives from seven communities in two regions. The first part of this presentation will discuss six communities; three from Newfoundland (Anchor Point, Change Islands, and Fogo Island) and three from Maine

(Chebeague Island, Monhegan Island, and Swan's Island) and will be based upon research from the fall of 2012. The second half of the presentation will focus on Cranberry Isles. The methods that are explored are both internal (delayed season start and island specific licensing) and external (co-operatives and different marketing programs) to the existing management system. There are similarities that can be seen across differences in scale, governing structures, and location with reference to mainland communities and markets.

FarmWorks – providing community-based capital for farms and food

Linda Best, FarmWorks Investment Cooperative Ltd.

Food production is fundamental to strong, rural communities and a key component of rural economic strength. Over the last half century, Atlantic Canada has witnessed a progressive erosion of food security, and an increased reliance on imported food. In December 2011, a small group of community leaders launched FarmWorks Investment Cooperative Ltd., a for-profit cooperative focused on providing strategic and responsible community investment in food production, processing, and distribution. Since 2011 FarmWorks has raised over \$1 million in private investments under the umbrella of Nova Scotia's Community Economic Development Investment Fund (CEDIF) program. FarmWorks is promoted to community members as an investment vehicle that keeps financial resources in the Region and supports the local agri-food economy. Investors benefit from significant tax rebates under CEDIF. In less than 4 years of operation, FarmWorks investments have had measurable success in supporting agri-



food business start-ups and expansion, focusing on both market pull (restaurants, and processors featuring local products) and primary production (farms and food distributors). To date some 35 businesses have received FarmWorks loans, following rigorous review of business plans and financial viability. This presentation will describe the evolution of the cooperative and its impact on rural innovation and sustainability.

1E. Rural Vitality

Examining rural vibrancy in Ireland and Nova Scotia: Implications for community development, policy, and research

Ryan Gibson, Saint Mary's University

ryan.gibson@smu.ca

Brendan O'Keeffe, Mary Immaculate College

brendan.okeeffe@mic.ul.ie

Rural communities are encountering substantive changes to local economies, government structures, and service provisions. These changes are happening at an increasingly rapid frequency and involve an increasing engagement of local actors. The ability of local actors to collectively respond influences a community's vibrancy. This panel will share findings from recent examinations of rural vibrancy in South Kerry, Ireland and Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia. The panel will also include perspectives from local civil society organizations.

These community-based research initiatives focus on the role of civil society organizations (CSOs). Within rural communities CSOs consist of voluntary and non-profit

organizations, both incorporated and non-incorporated entities. The results of this study will provide useful insights into vibrancy among civil society organisations, which in turn can be utilized to support future developments, policies, and programs in rural communities.

Helping women get on TRACK: Building resiliency through a Business Mentoring Program for PEI women entrepreneurs

Virginia McGowan, PEI Business Women's Association

project@peibwa.org

Hannah Bell, PEI Business Women's Association

hannah@peibwa.org

Income, the most important social determinant of health, shapes living conditions, affects psychological well-being, and influences health-related behaviours. Income also determines food security, housing, and other basic health prerequisites. Similarly, physical and mental health is linked with employment status.

Job insecurity has increased over the past decade, particularly among women who comprise a disproportionate percentage of the underemployed. Canadians—including Island women—are turning increasingly to entrepreneurship, starting up their own small (fewer than 100 paid workers) or micro (fewer than five employees) businesses. Nearly 99 percent of PEI businesses surveyed in 2012 were in the small category; many are micro in size, with a relatively high failure rate. An important factor in successful entrepreneurship is mentoring by an experienced businessperson in a relationship of trust and



respect that builds resiliency by increasing mentees' confidence, motivation, and initiative.

We investigated the needs of Island women who wish to start or expand a business in order to develop and test business mentoring models for women in rural and urban PEI. In this paper, we discuss our findings and the rationale for selection of one type of mentoring model over another to meet the needs of Island women.

CONCURRENT PAPER SESSION #2

2A. Local Government Panel

New realities of local government: Perspectives from Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nova Scotia

Pollett, MacDonald and Dewey

Abstract forthcoming

2B. Art and Community Development

Process and product: Writing a Public Art Policy for a small rural community

Deb Borsos, Village of Kaslo, British Columbia
dborsos@lardeauvalley.com

While examples of art policies are easily accessed and available for larger municipalities to use, small towns and rural areas at times struggle to just keep their basic needs met

through a mayor, council and few staff and have little time for policy design .

This presentation will look at the process followed by a small village in British Columbia when designing a useful public art policy that would be appropriate to the size and character of the Village.

The end product acts as a guide for the Village Council to use and includes an appointed public art advisory committee (chosen by those residents who were interviewed during the process) whose role it is to review public art projects and offer recommendations to Council.

There were lessons learned as well as unexpected advantages discovered, once the process was completed and the policy had been presented and subsequently adopted for use by the Village.

This policy and background material is also meant to act as a template which other rural/remote towns with a small population and/or potential lack of municipal staff are welcome to draw from for their own policy, so they do not need to "reinvent the wheel".

This policy and background material is also meant to act as a template which other rural/remote towns with a small population and/or potential lack of municipal staff are welcome to draw from for their own policy, so they do not need to "reinvent the wheel".

Commodification of Islandness

Laurie Brinklow, University of Prince Edward Island



Islands can be attractive places to live, with strong community networks that contribute to a good quality of life. Their distinctiveness and particularity can be seen as exotic, mysterious, offering a place where you can step back in time and enjoy a slower pace of life – or so the marketers tell us. This module explores the pluses and minuses of using ‘emotional geographies’ of islandness to create a cultural fusion that utilises place, history, and culture to meet the needs of 21st-century islanders – and tourists. We will look at specific examples of how islands on opposite sides of the globe – in Atlantic Canada and Tasmania – use the island ‘brand’ to build strong resilient communities.

Artists have turned islandness to their advantage and have found ways to combine lifestyle choices with making a living. The business of art that takes inspiration from the local—in this case, islands—is becoming increasingly recognised as a significant contributor to the economy as more and more people hunger for culture grounded in the exoticism of the particular—again, from islands. And, in recent years, as islands have become more accessible to the travelling public, island artists endeavour to take greater advantage of the tourism industry to make money from their art. All of these elements combine to enable artists to remain—and make art—on and about and through their islands.

The artisans of Crawford Bay

Paris Marshall Smith, Community Connections

paris@yasodhara.org

Place is made by sharing values, time and space. For Crawford Bay, a small hamlet situated on the East Shore of Kootenay

Lake, the anchors of place are a diverse group of artisans, several of whom who have lived and worked in the area for more than 30 years. The Artisans of Crawford Bay include weavers, blacksmiths, broom makers, potters, a woodcarver, enamellists, jewelers, a leatherworker and many more around the edges.

Theirs is a story of building a rural entrepreneurial culture – risk taking, sharing resources, steadfastness in the face of economic downturn and challenge, ability to sustain a livelihood, and creating multi-generational (come-back) opportunities. Their resilience (and touristic draw) is in part due to their eclectic, independent nature, as well as a willingness to collaborate. What brings the people in is more than a shopping experience... it is an opportunity to meet the makers, see artists in action, learn something about the processes, offer and take home experience.

In developing a rural model of a sharing economy, some have formed cooperatives, some share buildings and some market collectively. They also share ideas and inspire one another, creating a standard of craftsmanship unique in such a small concentration. By offering living examples of innovation and creativity, the benefits extend into the region as all artisans are community leaders in multiple ways, contributing high levels stewardship.

This presentation will include an opportunity to meet the Artisans, hear their stories through a multi-media presentation, learn about one small example of rural resilience and reference Richard Sennett’s work of the *Craftsman* and *Together*.



2C. Water, Energy, and Waste Management

Losing one battle and gaining a community: How the Coalition for the Protection of PEI Water Came to Be

Catherine O'Brien, Coalition for the Protection of PEI Water
cathjobrien@gmail.com

In 2013 when an announcement was made that a request had been made to lift a moratorium on high capacity wells for farmers, The Citizens' Alliance reached out to a handful of environmental organizations, farmers, fishers, and others who may have an interest in this request.

The Coalition for the Protection of PEI Water was formed within a week of the 1st meeting and, within two months, included over 300 members.

There was pressure (from Cavendish Farms) to lift the moratorium; and a Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environment, Energy and Forestry was prepared to hear presentations from concerned groups. We had to act quickly. We worked on a document and managed to get consensus from various groups and organizations that made up the coalition, and made a presentation to the Standing Committee.

After our presentation and those from many others opposed to the lifting of the moratorium, the Standing Committee made a recommendation to the PEI Government to maintain the moratorium on high capacity wells. They also strongly suggested the Government work on a comprehensive Water Act for PEI. That is now in development.

1.0 Introduction: building and sustaining community resilience around healthy water supply and quality in PEI: what

is at stake; what water means to Islanders; and what it means to the corporate sector

2.0 The Voice of the People: documenting the organized and spontaneous public response from every day people and some scientists

3.0 The organization of the Voice: the formation of the Coalition for the protection of PEI Water, the composition, the goals, the achievements

4.0 The Process and Content required to establish an effective water act: who is involved, what action is necessary to keep the content and process inclusive and fair.

5.0 The Long-term: how the community can ensure that the people-interests and planet-interests are active in order to keep vigilance on both the enactment and the enforcement of legislation and regulations. Resiliency = People taking control.

Building resilience: (new) regionalism, drinking water, and infrastructure

Sarah-Patricia Breen
swbreen@sfu.ca

Drinking water is not only a critical service, but a factor that contributes to regional resilience. Like other infrastructure systems, drinking water systems are in need of attention. However, given not only the link to regional resilience, but also the rural context, perhaps there is an opportunity for an alternative approach? This research matched challenges identified in rural British Columbia with potential solutions taken from the literature on new regionalism. The result was a questionnaire presenting multiple new regionalist ideas and exploring i) the applicability or interest of these ideas to rural



areas, and ii) the feasibility of putting these ideas into place. This presentation will discuss both the initial ideas that drove this project, as well as explore the results of this questionnaire, discussing the perceived merit, applicability, feasibility, and transferability of these ideas. The presentation will also discuss what these results mean within the bigger picture of the infrastructure deficit, resilience, and rural regions.

Planning the resilient community: The case for using green infrastructure as a foundation

Paul Kraehling, University of Guelph
pkraehli@uoguelph.ca

My presentation will be a discussion on Green Infrastructure (GI) (i.e. the goods and services of nature) with my research premise being GI can serve as a foundational device for planning and building resilient, sustainable rural communities. The presentation advocates for a new land use planning system that is much more holistic in its consideration of nature as a central design piece for healthy and well-functioning communities.

The presentation will fit within a 20 minute time slot and will provide a theoretical overview of the topic, as well as information on planning system case studies used here and around the world.

To be more specific, my presentation will consist of the following elements:

- 1) definition of GI and why it is important;
- 2) an overview of examples around the world where the use of nature and open space systems have formed the living infrastructural foundation for communities (e.g. Melbourne,

Australia; Copenhagen, Denmark; Portland, Oregon), and also planning systems that highlight nature as a central design premise (e.g. UK's 2012 National Planning Policy Framework);

3) case study work in Ontario demonstrating the effectiveness of GI. Best practice case examples from various municipalities in Ontario – both in the north and the settled south - will be highlighted. Information to be shared will include current research underway through the University of Guelph/Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs funding partnership

2D. International Perspectives on Farming

Is environmental stewardship in conflict with farm financial management?

Megan MacLean, Jim Mahone and Karen Landman, University of Guelph
jmahone@uoguelph.ca

Agriculture, of all human activities, has arguably the most significant impact, both negative and positive, on the environment. For farmers, financial cost and benefit is the most important consideration in environmental decision-making. This study explored the environmental stewardship of farmer participants of the Alternative Land Use Services [ALUS] program in Norfolk County, Ontario. ALUS provides opportunities for farmers to reduce their environmental footprint by providing financial incentives and assistance to reserve agricultural land from production. Utilizing qualitative descriptive methods, this study conducted in-depth, semi-



structured interviews to determine the environmental stewardship perspectives on of these farmers, and how these perspectives might have been enhanced through involvement in ALUS. The study found that the participants have significant feelings of responsibility towards the environment and struggle to balance the needs of the environment when in conflict with the needs of the farm or the family. Participation in organizations such as ALUS provides the space for reflection with the purpose of maximizing opportunities to enhance environmental stewardship while minimizing resulting financial management challenges.

Polanyi in Punjab: How young farmers are responding to the agricultural and youth crises

Mangla Shandal, University of Guelph
mshandal@uoguelph.ca

Over the past 50 years, the green revolution has dramatically changed the landscape of Punjab, India by popularizing industrial methods as the dominant farming model. Consequently, rural farming communities experienced rapid economic growth, but this was coupled with social and environmental decline. Karl Polanyi's (1957) double-movement theory argues that movement towards market-oriented policies threatens the social fabric of communities because it separates people from economic traditions and from nature. In response, societies will seek to preserve their traditions and culture, and hence there will be a counter-movement against the market economy. Recent evidence from 3 months of fieldwork in Punjab, including in-depth interviews with 30 young farmers, shows that the state is transitioning

through an agricultural crisis as well as a youth crisis, and government policies have yet to respond. However, there is a small collective of passionate young farmers that are going against the grain to protect their environment, culture, and traditions. By rejecting green revolution technologies, industrial farming, and economic aspiration, these young farmers are addressing the crises and charting a more sustainable way forward. Highlighting Punjab as a present-day example of the double-movement, this research shows the relevance of Polanyi's theory to building resilient communities even today.

Sustaining resilience – an individual and municipality perspective on refugee migration into rural areas

Susanne Stenbacka, Uppsala University
susanne.stenbacka@kultgeog.uu.se

Rural communities across the Nordic countries are facing challenges as well as opportunities associated with national and international migration movements. National movements are often characterised by rural to urban streams, contributing to a depopulated countryside and a shrinking welfare sector. One example of an opposite stream is refugee migration into rural areas, involving reformulated and emerging roles for rural communities.

This presentation will focus on municipal and individual strategies in relation to refugee migration, involving for example institutional learning, translocal networks and practices. With a qualitative approach such processes are investigated and analysed using the resilience concept as organising tool. The aim is to reach an understanding of the



mutual relationship of community and individual resilience and also to uncovering the micro-politics which constitute and transform rural places. Results show that an increased population may strengthen the local labour market, increase the amount of public and private service and contribute to an amplified social environment. Migrants on the other hand, may experience enhanced individual resilience including everyday routines and planning for a future, as well as harboring a longing for something else.

2E. Rural Youth

Reversing the trend: lessons learned from young in-migrants in two rural communities in Nova Scotia

Meggie MacMichael, Dalhousie University
mfmichael@dal.ca

Taking its lead from calls to change attitudes of Nova Scotians, this research explores the motivations, experiences, and contributions of young people who are bucking the trend of youth out-migration and rural population decline, and choosing rural lifestyles. Looking beyond the migration decision to what has happened since the move, migrants reveal opportunities to leverage existing human and social capital and to attract and retain young people. Connections between youth and community wellbeing have been identified through the recognition of youth out-migration as a symptom and cause of rural decline, and the presence of young people as an indicator of community success. While the economic impact of in-migrants has been studied in various contexts, their potential holistic contributions to wellbeing warrant further research.

This research found that young people were aware of their importance to the future of the community in maintaining services such as local schools, replacing aging volunteers, and bringing the energy of youth more broadly. This presentation will provide an overview of the results of this research from two communities in Nova Scotia, as well as potential lessons learned and next steps for policy makers, community members, and researchers in attracting and retaining young people in rural communities.

Vibrancy and resiliency - through youth-led social and economic and social innovations

Kathleen Kevany, Dalhousie University

kkevany@dal.ca

Shelby Jamieson, Dalhousie University

Shelby.Jamieson@Dal.Ca

Kevin Gay, Nova Scotia Community College

W0134509@nsc.ca

How do we foster communities that welcoming, wealthy and wise? **Engage Colchester-Truro (Engage C-T)** is facilitating purposeful, positive, and leadership by students at both NSCC and Dalhousie University in a local movement for greater resiliency and vibrancy. The ONE Nova Scotia study indicated low economic performance and declining rural populations. This sessions examines some interesting ways to bolster youth resiliency and engagement. Students also are community facilitators, change agents and learners. As well, several student researchers are investigating ways to make the region the best it can be. These initiatives help Colchester-Truro to rewrite its story of how we are making this the coolest place to



live and the best story to tell. Two of the collaborators, a student and a professor, will discuss what they have gained from community research for community change. This session has relevance to policy at all levels of government. Strategies to enhance resiliency include playful and strategic social and economic development intervention. It also includes discussions of ways to nourish the cultural fabric of the community, include newcomers and celebrate artist and innovative approaches to community resiliency.

**La mobilité des jeunes, levier de développement rural!
Youth mobility, rural development leverage!**

R. Mathieu Vigneault, DG Place aux jeunes

paj@placeauxjeunes.qc.ca

Place aux jeunes en région (PAJR) contribue depuis 25 ans à l'occupation et au développement des régions à caractère rural du Québec par le biais de la migration des jeunes diplômés de 18 à 35 ans.

Par sa mission, PAJR cible les MRC en situation de déclin démographique et de fragilité socioéconomique avec pour objectif de contribuer concrètement à leur essor par l'attraction de nouvelles populations.

La base de l'action de PAJR repose sur la mobilisation de l'ensemble des acteurs de la communauté pour proposer et faire découvrir aux jeunes des grands centres, la vie en milieu rural.

Simple, mais efficace, le modèle d'intervention du réseau PAJR, (58 agents opérant en milieu rural alimentés par 2 agents postés en milieu urbain) offre une panoplie de services (séjours exploratoires, suivi individuel, emplois, stages, etc.) et

un accompagnement aux migrants à partir d'une plateforme électronique de type CRM.

Depuis 2010, ce sont plus de 30 000 jeunes qui ont bénéficié des services de PAJR et près de 4 500 jeunes qui ont concrétisé leur projet d'établissement. Très concret, les résultats de PAJR positionnent l'organisation comme partenaire de premier plan du gouvernement dans son rôle d'appui au développement des régions et comme partenaire essentiel à la pérennité des milieux ruraux.

For 25 years, PAJR are contributing to the occupation and development of rural character regions of Quebec through the migration of graduates 18 to 35 years.

Through its mission, PAJR targets MRC experiencing population decline and socio-economic fragility with a view to concretely contribute to their development by attracting new populations.

The basis for the action of PAJR based on the mobilization of all community stakeholders to propose and help young people from big cities, to discover the rural life.

Simple but effective model of intervention, PAJR network (58 agents operating in rural areas fed by two officers stationed in urban areas) offers a range of services (exploratory visits, individual monitoring, jobs, internships, etc.) and support to migrants from a CRM type of electronic platform.

Since 2010, more than 30 000 young people who have received services from PAJR and nearly 4 500 young people who have realized their migration plan. Very concrete, our results position us as a leading partner in the Government's role in supporting the development of regions and as a key partner to the sustainability of rural communities.



bthomson@web.ca

It takes a child to raise a community

Andrew Daggett, Town of Montague
adaggett@montaguepei.ca

It takes a child-like belief and appreciation for the improbable to bring together the necessary elements to transform the direction of a community. Sometimes it is small changes from unlikely sources that converge to make the greatest impact. None of these changes by themselves are as significant as the sum total, and no particular organization or individual can claim that they alone are responsible for the outcome, and that is a good thing. It is the child like wonder and enthusiasm of many people working within their passion that make the impact, and it is the community that reaps the benefits. Montague has experienced physical changes (infrastructure), a political governance change (Committee of Council structure), a change of focus to be more “cultural” (Artisans on Main and the 2014 Art Trail), and an attitude change to set a new course for the future. It must be multiple organizations and/or people driving what they see as the necessary change(s) to make the impact that makes a difference. None of us can do it alone, and although big changes certainly help, more often it is the multiple of the smaller ones that leave the greatest effect.

CONCURRENT PAPER SESSION #3

3A. Governance, Regions, and Development

Transition to convivial degrowth on PEI

Bob Thomson, Degrowth Canada

Convivial degrowth is deliberately provocative - a challenge to decolonize our imaginations and abandon the church of growth. How to reduce societal and industrial metabolism to a sustainable level. We know infinite growth on a finite planet is impossible. One element of the transition to reduced and sustainable levels of production and consumption is to match what we need with what we want. But what we want is conditioned by our “cultural narrative” that says growth will provide everyTHING we “need”. It's based on existing unequal infrastructure and economic power skewed toward waste and accumulation - on quantity rather than quality. My thesis on agricultural self-reliance in Grenada showed 70% more land and 80% more labour is needed to achieve nutritional self sufficiency assuming a diet dominated by western tastes over one based on local foods and food processing. We need system change to avoid the coming disruptions of climate change. Small scale peer to peer open source production and industrial technologies and local and regional currencies not tied to corporate capital are but two such alternatives. Thousands of groups all over the world are building, mapping and networking these autonomous experiments at local self-reliance. What would Prince Edward Island look like under a transition to a slower sustainable local economy and society?

Building communities with new rural regions in Manitoba

William (Bill) Ashton, Rural Development Institute

ashtonw@brandonu.ca

Wayne Kelly, Rural Policy Learning Commons

kellyw@brandonu.ca



dehne@hs-nb.de

Following several decades of losing population in rural Manitoba, more than 80 communities fell below the minimum requirement of 1000 people needed to maintain their municipality status. In 2012, the Provincial government responded with an amalgamation initiative of modernizing rural municipalities. This initiative allowed municipal jurisdictions to determine their amalgamation partners, a more suitable and collaborative intervention than predetermined amalgamation. In addition to locally driven partner identification, this amalgamation initiative was also notable for being one of the first instances where a national analysis of a functional economic region model at the provincial scale informed the amalgamation process. Provincial and municipal jurisdictions involved in the initiative were provided with a breakdown of the functional economic regions based on where residents live and work. In addition to geographic boundaries, the analysis also provided findings regarding potential population and fiscal strengths for these regions. This presentation provides important insight into municipal amalgamation by examining the overlap between the proposed functional regions and the 47 amalgamations resulting from locally driven 'municipal partnering'. Since the new legislation gives municipalities until 2019 to complete this process, the jury is still out if this initiative will result in strengthening rural regions in Manitoba.

Raumpioniere - lights in the nowhere, parallel universes or rescuer of the rural regions

Peter Dehne, University of Applied Sciences, Neubrandenburg, Germany

In Germany the debate on peripheral, rural areas is determined by two extreme positions: there are those who demand desettlement of places and small towns and giving up regions; others want freedom for local self-government and experimental areas for social support, economy and shaping life. The new hope is called “Raumpioniere”, pioneers of the space, people and groups who have been moving to the peripheral rural areas of East-Germany since the early 1990ies. They saw and see very distinct qualities in these politically abandoned areas. Two main characteristics are attributed to them: a high degree of self-sufficiency offside of federal and regional strategies of providing and development and the claim to be pioneers of an alternative and sustainable way of life. Thereby they are similar to the back-to-the-landers of Canada and the States. Many of them are high professional social entrepreneurs organizing social services in small towns and villages and attract new residents. The question remains how the potential for innovation and revitalization of the pioneers can be used and supported in a targeted way for development and stabilization. Raumpioniere will become more important for small scale development if spatial cluster and creative milieus are involving forming a symbiotic relationship with the established population. That is not always easy. The presentation shows examples from rural areas of East-Germany and explores how does space pioneers matter as incubator and pulse generator for renewal and new orientation of peripheral rural areas in Germany and how they can be politically supported.



3B. Tourism and Culture

Can tourism contribute to social-environmental resilience?

Benefits and challenges of tourism mobility in Newfoundland and Labrador

Mark CJ Stoddart, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Gary Catano, Memorial University of Newfoundland

Howard Ramos, Dalhousie University

Throughout the North Atlantic region, nature-oriented tourism is being developed as a strategy for building the resilience of coastal, rural communities. From a tourism mobilities theoretical perspective, successful tourism development means connecting local communities and environments to global flows of people and communication. Much of the tourism mobilities literature focuses on the movements and experiences of tourists. In this paper, by contrast, we focus on tourism impacts within host communities. We draw on field observation and interviews carried out in the Burin Peninsula and Battle Harbour, Newfoundland and Labrador, to examine the benefits and challenges of connecting these local places to large-scale tourism mobility networks. Our results show that in the wake of declining natural resource economies, tourism can help contribute to the social-ecological resilience of coastal communities, with positive social, cultural and economic impacts. There are also, however, challenges inherent to connecting to large-scale tourism mobility networks and the benefits of tourism are not distributed evenly through host communities. We conclude by arguing that conscious efforts should be made to structure tourism development to increase

its potential to contribute to the social-ecological resilience of host communities.

White steed and dark horse: Resident views of tourism in rural areas

Guðrún Helgadóttir, Hólar University College, Iceland and

Telemark University College, Norway

Ingeborg Nordbø, Telemark University College, Norway

Tourism in rural areas is widely believed to be the white horse carrying the proverbial knight on a rescue mission. That is the new industry that can bring prosperity to communities where traditional resource extraction and/or manufacturing industries have declined. Such perceived positive economic impacts are identified in the tourism literature as important for residents' positive attitudes toward tourism development (Sharples, 2014). However attitudes toward tourism are complex and contingent upon various factors in resident's quality of life (Kim, Uysal & Sirgy, 2013; Andereck & Nyaupane, 2011), social and cultural sustainability (Birkeland & Brunt & Courtney, 1999). It is also important to define more precisely what is taken as sustainable in tourism (Buckley, 2012; Saarinen, 2006). While research on tourism impacts commonly focusses on negative impacts and carrying capacity in popular destinations, it is important to take into the knowledge account destinations at various stages in their development (Canavan, 2014; Kim, Uysal & Sirgy, 2013) and to acknowledge that research into social and cultural sustainability needs more attention. Drawing upon data from a study of rural tourism in Iceland and Norway, we argue that the concept of destination clouds the discourse on tourism impacts



in rural areas. Tourism may have underestimated impacts as the dark rental horse trotting through town.

“Idea Tourism” – Modeling a social and human capital tourism product

Angela Pollak, University of Western Ontario
apollak@uwo.ca

Rural communities who rely on one industry for economic survival face a difficult future if (or when) that industry fails. Hundreds are unemployed when foreign-owned corporations pull out, commodity prices drop, or harvesting natural resources becomes unsustainable. Even in communities where tourism is a major player, residents face the burden of seasonal unemployment and fluctuating travel patterns due to circumstances beyond their control.

This presentation explores the potential of an alternative type of tourism product to extend the short tourist season. Idea tourism products are built on the human and social capital within the community, rather than on the natural resources surrounding it, and often have the capacity to revive villages at risk of disappearing through out-migration. I advocate for a comprehensive study of organizations offering idea tourism products (for example, Fogo Island Inn, John C. Campbell Folkschool), creation of a toolkit to help communities assess whether they are good candidates for establishing a similar business, and modeling the variety of potential alternative solutions in this domain.

3C. Partnership for Canadian-Caribbean Community Climate Change Adaptation (ParCA)

Fostering resilience in coastal communities in the context of climate change

Carolyn Peach Brown, University of Prince Edward Island
hcpbrown@upei.ca

Global coastal communities are facing uncertainty and change from a number of different sources including economic challenges, changing demographics or public policy negligence. A changing global climate adds additional complexity. The tourism and fisheries sectors, often sources of employment in coastal communities, are facing changing natural systems and increasing pressure on supporting infrastructure. This is due to a warming ocean and increases in the frequency and intensity of storms leading to accelerated erosion, storm surges and flooding. Building resilience and adaptive capacity in such social-ecological systems, in the context of change, involves learning to live with change and uncertainty, fostering exchange of knowledge, and taking advantage of the opportunities for renewal. In its initial phases the Partnership for Canada-Caribbean Community Climate Change Adaptation (ParCA) research sought to integrate scientific and local knowledge to understand the multi-scale socioeconomic, governance and environmental conditions that shape vulnerability and capacity to adapt to climate change. Associated community visioning processes and design charrettes build on community assets to develop and evaluate local adaptation options that address community needs and cultural values. In its final phase it is seeking to mobilize



knowledge to foster resilience to change in coastal communities.

A progressive approach to climate change adaptation in Prince Edward Island First Nation communities

R.B. Angus, Mi'kmaq Confederacy of Prince Edward Island
rangus@mcpei.ca

Data collection through one on one interviews have been refined over a ten year period in First Nation Communities on Prince Edward Island. Interview methods that are designed to capture spatial, physical, as well as cultural data and traditional ecological knowledge have required a merging of several techniques. I will review the evolution of our land use program to a legal consultation tool, and then to a community based vulnerability assessment (CBVA) framework. I will look at the socio-economic, governance, environmental and cultural conditions that shape our First Nation communities, and help us understand how best to adapt to climate change.

Assessing climate change risks to insurability in coastal communities

Hope, Minano, Thistlethwaite & Scott

Abstract forthcoming

Placed-based or sector-based adaptation planning in coastal regions: The co-benefits of integrating municipal adaptation plans with fisheries policy in Nova Scotia, Canada

Ahmed Khan, Saint Mary's University and University of Waterloo

ahmed.khan@smu.ca

Anthony Charles, Saint Mary's University
Derek Armitage, University of Waterloo

Place-based adaptation approaches, such as the Nova Scotia Municipal Climate Change Action Plans (MCCAP), are important for protecting critical infrastructure and creating emergency responses for flooding and other hazards. However, they do not adequately address climate risks in sector-based industries such as coastal fisheries that span beyond municipal boundaries, and cater to regional and global markets. This paper addresses the question how can place-based adaptation planning be made complementary and synergistic with sector-based fishing industries that are transboundary in scope. We use the example of small-scale lobster fisheries in Shelburne in Lobster Fishing Area 33 in Nova Scotia, which are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts from oceans to plate. We apply a fishery systems framework to explore the potential synergies and linkages between locally planned municipal adaptation responses and federal and provincial fisheries policy in attaining community resilience. Emphasis is placed on how integrated management within coastal regions could promote institutional linkages and cross-sectoral partnerships for adapting to climate change impacts and in sustaining a viable fishery.

Design charrettes: an approach to community climate change adaptation in Charlottetown, PEI

Luna Khirfan, University of Waterloo



lkhirfan@uwaterloo.ca

Climate-related disasters in 2013 displaced 21.9 million people in at least 119 countries. Notwithstanding the significant impacts of climate change especially, on low-lying coastal communities, there remains a dearth of in-depth empirical research that examines the adaptation to climate change through urban planning and specifically, through physical planning and urban design. Similarly, there is a dearth of empirical research on the involvement of vulnerable local communities in the formulation of adaptation strategies and measures.

Building on the distinctions between climate change mitigation and adaptation in urban planning, this paper discusses the use of community design charrettes in involving the public in envisioning adaptation strategies. Specifically, this paper discusses the deployment of community design charrettes in Charlottetown, PEI with various sub-communities in order to gauge both their current intuitive acclimations and their insights for future adaptation. In addition to their role as participatory design tools, the design charrettes in this research project also served as data collection tactics and as knowledge exchange mechanisms.

This paper presents the data management and analysis processes. It describes the methods by which the visual and qualitative data that were compiled during the design charrettes and were then transcribed, categorized, and classified. The paper reveals how a review of the relevant literature on climate change adaptation has guided the analysis of these data and then the process of proposing an integrated approach to urban design interventions. Accordingly, this paper describes an

approach that experimented with combining deductive and inductive approaches in the design and formulation of climate change adaptation strategies for Charlottetown. The participatory methods described in this paper provide a framework that can be emulated in other low-lying coastal areas in Canada and beyond.

Exploring the suitability of the Harbour Authority governance system to facilitate effective climate change adaptation

Shandel Brown, University of Waterloo

s38brown@uwaterloo.ca

Derek Armitage, University of Waterloo

Carolyn Peach Brown, University of Prince Edward Island

Anthony Charles' Saint Mary's University

Various governance institutions in Atlantic Canada will play a critical role as coastal communities develop climate change adaptation strategies. Volunteer operated Harbour Authorities provide critical organization and leadership to commercial fishing harbours in Canada. The Small Craft Harbours (SCH) branch of the federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans serves as a major source of funding, training and support for Harbour Authorities. How then are Harbour Authorities and SCH prepared to provide adaptation leadership within fisheries? This research looks at nesting, analytic deliberation and institutional variety as criteria with which to analyze a series of qualitative semi-structured interviews with SCH business managers and Harbour Authority presidents in Nova Scotia. Interviews reveal strengths as well as areas of



opportunity for adaptive capacity within harbour governance institutions. Results highlight the role of co-management between SCH and Harbour Authorities, the importance of multi-level social connections in developing trust and legitimacy, and the need for more socio-economic indicators of success.

3D. Community Development

‘Our Islands Our Future’ – An example of purposeful opportunism

Andrew Jennings, University of the Highlands and Islands
Andrew.Jennings@uhi.ac.uk

This paper will explore an unexpected, island-based consequence of the Scottish Independence Referendum of 2014, the creation of a joint campaign by the three Scottish island councils, Shetland, Orkney and the Western Isles for greater powers and a recognition of the needs and status of the island areas. Professor James Mitchell has identified this as the most significant example of insinuation into the whole Referendum debate. Insinuation is the attempt by groups to act as purposeful opportunists insinuating their own interests and issues into a debate about the constitution. What were the islands’ demands? How was the campaign run? What have been the results? Is the campaign still active? Will this prove to be the most important development in the status and powers of the Scottish islands since Shetland successfully persuaded Westminster to enact the 1973 Zetland Act allowing them to ‘hornswoggle’ the multinational oil companies? Autonomy is on the cards.

Un nouveau rôle pour les élus dans les collectivités rurales : soutenir l’émergence d’une nouvelle gouvernance locale

Bruno Jean, Université du Québec à Rimouski

Nous savons que le développement des communautés passe par le renforcement des capacités de développement des acteurs de la communauté. La gouvernance réfère à la manière dont une collectivité prend des décisions sur des questions ou des choix qui la concernent. La nouvelle gouvernance rurale repose sur une dynamique locale qui prend en compte les capacités et les attentes des trois grandes forces sociales qui structurent toute collectivité, soit le secteur public local, le secteur privé (et ses entrepreneurs) et la société civile souvent représentée par les nombreuses associations volontaires dans la communauté. Les élus locaux ont un rôle majeur à jouer pour mettre en place une gouvernance efficiente soit une gouvernance capable de mobiliser toutes les forces de la communauté et donc une gouvernance apte à prendre des décisions qui seront acceptées et partagées par toute la communauté.

Results of a critical examination of New Regionalism in the Canadian context

Kelly Vodden, Memorial University of Newfoundland
kvodden@grenfell.mun.ca

This presentation will highlight findings of a four year empirical assessment of Canadian regional development policy and practice and in particular evidence of new regionalist ideas over the past two decades. Conducted in four provinces and five largely rural regions, the study utilized an analytical



framework centered on five key themes: place-based development, governance, innovation and knowledge flows, integration, and rural-urban relationships. Our findings suggest that elements of new regionalism can be seen in recent Canadian regional development. We also identify, however, a significant gap between the expectations, theorization and in some cases rhetoric of new regionalism and policies and practices on the ground. Empirical evidence of new regionalism is uneven and partial. Integrated approaches were largely lacking, and we found limited collaboration across and within levels of government or evidence of policy co-construction. Identity remains largely emergent or even actively resisted. Attention to increasing rural-urban relationships has focused on city regions, raising questions about the future of rural communities seen as lying beyond, or in service of, urban growth centres. Implications for policy, research and the claims associated with new regionalism posed by this research will be explored.

3E. Language and Identity

**“Tha fhios agamsa dè am bealach far an tigea’ tu ’staigh.”
(‘Remembering the way ahead’): Place, personhood, loss
and the hope for gain among Cape Breton’s Gaels**

Tiber F.M. Falzett, University of Edinburgh
Tiber.Falzett@gmail.com

This talk explores the lives of one minority language’s speakers in the context of an ever-evolving sense of place and personhood as experienced on an island in Twenty-First Century Canada. Through seachas, a form of narrative in

Scottish Gaelic used to communicate one’s identity in the context of her/his community past and present, we will consider the world-view of Scottish Gaelic-speaking elders from various communities in Cape Breton Island as expressed in their mother tongue. The emotional and moral implications they unveil in terms of linguistic and cultural loss and change will be discussed in relationship to recent communally driven efforts towards this minority-language’s renewal. By retracing the pathways maintained by these communal elders and forging a shared road ahead, the remarkable potential for reestablishing links between the mental and physical place of identity in our lives will be emphasized. Rather than being perceived as isolated from the world in which these speakers currently find themselves, listening to their words will assist us all seeking future sustainability in finding similar ways ahead in our own communities.

Language and cultural resurgence in the face of settler colonialism

Ashley Julian, University of New Brunswick
Ashley.Julian@unb.ca

Language is the root of cultural identity; it is important for language survival as it is important for communities to have community members who are proud to speak their Indigenous language and be Mi’kmaq, Maliseet, First Nation, Metis, Inuit, Aboriginal, Indigenous, and Native.

Speaking with my elders about nurturing Mi’kmaq language and culture is helping me to understand how we can have more Mi’kmaw speakers and healthy communities. Interviewing my elders and hearing her stories “leaves [me]



with a sense of purpose, pride, and gives [me] guidance and direction. [Her] stories are of survival and resistance” (Thomas, 2005, p. 238).

Mi’kmaq communities without fluent Mi’kmaq speakers can use comprehensive interactive talking dictionaries and other digital tools for revitalizing the language (Nathan, 2007; O’Donnell et al, 2010). Dictionaries are documentation devices for Mi’kmaq resurgence and “are being reconceived and explored for pedagogical potential through the use of multimedia technology” (Korne, 2009, p. 141). This is an example of the potential power of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and how ICT can be the first step to maintaining, recovering, and reclaiming our Mi’kmaq language and Indigenous paradigms because language carries culture (Smith, 2012; Wilson, 2008; Grande, 2004).

Nikma'jtut Apoqmatultinej: Reclaiming indigeneity via ancestral wisdom and new ways of thinking

Chris George, University of New Brunswick
Chris.george@unb.ca

As an emerging Indigenous researcher I hope to use my work to halt the extinction of an Indigenous language - Mi’gmaw - and revitalize Mi’gmaw ways of knowing. Settler colonialism has had devastating effects on both our language and ways of knowing. In my research, I investigate how cultural knowledge I obtained through ceremony and lived experience can be moulded to form a cultural foundation for my research. This eight week auto-ethnographic study details my use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to become

better informed about my Mi’gmaw language and cultural identity. Auto-ethnography requires that the researcher provide intimate insight to a cultural narrative and at the same time have the ability to analyze and extract the strands of knowledge from their lived experience (Adams, Bochner & Ellis 2011). The goal of the auto-ethnographer is to open up conversation by embracing the lived experience (Ellis & Bochner 2010). The conversation that I present in this paper focuses on healing and revitalizing the sparks of cultural wisdom the ancestors left behind and moving forward towards a self-determining future for Indigenous nations.

CONCURRENT PAPER SESSION #4

4A. Rural Education

Building resilience through innovative education/community projects

Kim Kennedy, Olds College
kkennedy@oldscollege.ca

Project based learning pedagogy implementation at a rural College has established a win/win collaboration between several rural communities and the College. Small businesses in the communities apply to the College for assistance from second year business students. This pilot project included 7 small businesses from two rural communities. Each business had unique problems and issues for example, sustainability and startups. Groups of business students worked as consultants performing marketing and other research and analysis which resulted in recommendations. The businesses involved in the



projects agreed to spend time with the students to answer questions and collaborate on formulating effective solutions for their businesses. The students work and recommendations were offered to the small businesses in a professional report and client presentation at the completion of the four month projects. Overall satisfaction of the students work from the business group was high as they stated they had found value in the student research and recommendations for the improvement of, and continued operation of their business.

Benefits gained from partnerships:

Stronger community ties between the College and surrounding rural communities.

It builds stronger ties between the students and rural communities. Students may consider staying in or coming to start a business in a smaller rural community as opposed to going to a larger city center.

Useable, valuable product for small business; real life, hands on experience for the students.

Going forward:

Plan is to continue and expand on these partnerships and projects in the upcoming year.

Educating them to stay: the role of education in strengthening island communities

Bojan Fürst, Memorial University of Newfoundland
bfurst@mun.ca

“The problem with the education system is that it’s educating them to leave,” is how an islander summed up what she saw as the main failing of the K-12 system on her island. Many islanders I talked to spoke about the need to create an

education system that helped children learn not just skills necessary for the 21st century but also an education system that encouraged them to develop the understanding and appreciation for the place they live in. Once we started talking about the education system, however, it became quickly obvious that that system encompassed a lot more than the standard K-12 grade school and that it extended to a need for a life-long learning model that would help young islanders find the reason to stay and help those calling small islands home become better entrepreneurs, better leaders and better citizens. This presentation will look at practical solutions and models, and necessary policy changes that would make education a tool that it should be for developing more resilient and more successful island communities.

“Well, for one thing kids got a lot of freedom”: The policy implications of changing notions of childhood in rural Newfoundland

Michelle Porter, Memorial University of Newfoundland
michelleeliseporter@mun.ca

Children and childhood are under-represented in the rural literature even while rural areas continue to see an outmigration of youth. Even while statistics and demographics show that young people are leaving rural areas, a number of studies suggest that many are doing so reluctantly. This presentation presents insights about the role of changing notions of childhood in creating and potentially sustaining rural Newfoundland based upon results from a study of Newfoundland women’s narratives of rurality and home. In these narratives, childhood and parenting are motivations for



people to stay in or return to rural areas. Yet, changing notions of childhood and parenting means people are deciding to live rural differently. Issues of parenting and childhood tend to be dismissed or considered secondary to broad economic or labour market issues. This presentations shows how attention to rural childhood could help form policy which supports people's decisions to live in rural areas so that they can give their children the kind of childhood they want.

4B. ICT, Microfinance

Rural communities are not realizing the potential of the Internet – can today's youth flip the script?

Wayne Kelly, National University of Ireland, Galway

kellyw@brandonu.ca

William (Bill) Ashton, Rural Development Institute

Ashtonw@brandonu.ca

Broadband and Information Communication Technologies (ICT) such as mobile phones, tablets and video conferencing represent new opportunities for development in rural communities. These digital technologies provide opportunities to improve efficiency, increase effectiveness, build resiliency and extend access in rural communities. Unfortunately, the expectations for these digital technologies as a panacea for rural communities, economic and otherwise, have not been met. Many rural communities have been slow to adopt these technologies or achieve meaningful outcomes. This presentation explores youth leadership as a possible solution to digital adoption. Most youth in countries like Canada have grown up in a digital world and have been using ICTs and the

Internet for most of their lives. Civically engaging these 'digital youth' to help increase adoption of digital technologies is an exciting opportunity for rural communities, and one that will be discussed through this presentation. The Rural Development Institute's Integrated Action Framework will be used as a potential model for engaging youth, providing a specific context for examining how youth can take on community leadership and support roles in the digital technology adoption process. The overall goal of this presentation is to explore digital technologies and civically engaged youth as important contributors to resilient communities.

Empowering community through micro-grant funding

Ramona Doyle, City of Charlottetown

rdoyle@charlottetown.ca

The City of Charlottetown launched their Community Sustainability Micro-grant program in the spring of 2011. This program aims to empower community groups and individuals by providing small-scale funding in order to support the implementation a project that they see will add value to the community and will support the City's sustainability goals and actions. The program has supported many projects with a broad range of impact in the areas of environment, cultural, social and economic sustainability. It has contributed to building a positive relationship between community groups and the municipal government and created shared ownership of sustainability goals. It amplifies the reach of the municipality by empowering sustainability champions in the community and



making use of the broad expertise of community members and organizations.

Resilient e-community initiatives and partnerships in remote and rural First Nations

Brian Beaton, University of New Brunswick

Brian.beaton@unb.ca

Canada's First Nation leaders have adopted the e-community approach for their local broadband development. Services supported within the e-Community include e-health, e-learning, e-business and e-work as well as supporting community members' activities ranging from online banking to networking with social media.

The chiefs directed their national organization, the Assembly of First Nations, to drive the e-community development at all levels of government (Whiteduck, 2010). E-community is fueled by the desire of First Nations to own, control, and manage their local infrastructure and online services.

Community infrastructure has been identified as an indicator of community resilience (Kimayer, 2009). This presentation highlights the importance of locally owned and managed telecommunication infrastructure supporting First Nation e-community and local resilience. E-community provides choices for local people to remain in their communities and contribute to the growth and positive development in these challenging environments.

First Nations organizations are developing comprehensive e-community initiatives in collaboration with their member First Nations as intermediary delivery agents. My

presentation highlights how local broadband infrastructure is supporting community resilience through social and economic developments. The research findings provide evidence for national and regional programs to support First Nation ownership, control and management of local infrastructure and broadband-enabled services.

4C. Enhancing Local and Social Economy

Social enterprise policy and practice: Opportunities and challenges in rural Ontario – peer learning

Mary Ferguson, University of Guelph

mary_ferguson@cablerocket.com

We know a significant portion of the Ontario's nonprofit sector income is generated through earned revenue: 36% of the core nonprofit sector (excluding hospitals and universities) . And yet there are still few supports to build the capacity of community organizations to explore SE intentionally so they can maximize their earned revenue potential, and sustain and grow their social, economic, environmental and cultural impact. This is particularly true in rural communities.

The Rural Social Enterprise Constellation (RSEC) connects, supports, and grows social enterprise (SE) in rural Ontario to address acknowledged gaps and opportunities. It is a unique partnership initiated in 2012 among a diverse group of supporters and doers of rural social enterprise, including consultants, postsecondary institutions, provincial networks, and rural community economic development intermediary organizations. Since 2012 RSEC has been connecting work that's happening on the ground with policy and strategy at



regional and provincial levels and developing a more comprehensive look at the scale of social enterprise in Ontario, and what systems can make it stronger. It's part of a broader movement to strengthen the social economy in Ontario.

Two papers will be presented – one focusing on peer learning and outcomes from the RSEC capacity building project supported by the Ontario Trillium Foundation and the other focusing on development systems and policy supports for rural social enterprise resulting from an RSEC research initiative funded by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs (OMAFRA) New Directions program.

The informal economy: A catalyst for economic development in Caribbean SIDS

Sandra Chadwick-Parkes, University of the West Indies
Sandra.chadwickparkes@uwimona.edu.jm

Known as the grey or underground economy, the informal sector is a predominant feature in the anglophone Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Due to its illegal status, participants and activities in the informal economy are generally criminalized despite the inability of both state and private sector to provide full employment in a context of high unemployment and poverty levels, and the absence of adequate social protection systems for the vulnerable. This context is exacerbated by small size, diseconomies of scale, financial deficits and vulnerability to natural hazards. Yet, the anglophone Caribbean SIDS surpass other developing countries on MDG indicators, and have never suffered crises of starvation and disease. Such achievements demonstrate resilience atypical of the developing world.

Contrary to mainstream views, Caribbean SIDS are resilient due to the entrepreneurship of their informal economies which, in turn, reduce vulnerability. If Caribbean SIDS remain sustainable entities due, in part, to an illegal structure, then is it logical to assume that resilience can be enhanced by a government-driven transitioning process of local economic development (LED) interventions that target the informal economy. This paper looks at how LED can facilitate this transition process and increase resilience among Caribbean SIDS.

Festivals as a catalyst for social and economic change in small rural communities

Carla Stephenson, Tiny Lights Festival
tinylightslady@gmail.com

The story that I would like to tell in the form of a slideshow and talk is how the Tiny Lights Festival was instrumental in transforming an ex-mining town of 350 people that was in decline to a vibrant engaged community.

We have addressed huge social issues such as youth retention, engaging our seniors, finding funding for decrepit, under-funded public spaces and buildings and revitalizing struggling businesses.

All of this turnaround has come as a result of building unusual partnerships and collaborations. We broke the model of dependence on arts granting and pursued partnerships with business, local community members, other festivals and larger arts organizations.

Last year the festival hosted, Juno award winners, the poet laureate of Calgary, screened film that had just premiered



at Sundance, had our MLA pedaling to power our alternative energy stage and created only one bag of garbage for the whole weekend.

At the last CRRF conference I realized that the challenges of our town are similar to those of many small rural Canadian towns and that this model of collaboration and community involvement could be modeled as a creative way to address problems in many towns.

4D. Food Security

Food security - Grassroots initiatives on PEI

Pauline Howard, Food Exchange PEI

foodexchangepei@gmail.com

In 2013 the Report on Household Food Security concluded that PEI had one of the highest rates of food insecurity in Canada. This in a province known as a million acre farm.

In response to this report, a group was formed to harvest excess crops from local farms.

The Food Exchange harvested 20,000 pounds of food in 2013 and 2014 that would have otherwise remained in the field. The harvest is shared one third to the people who help with the harvest, one third to the farmer and one third is delivered to service agencies for those in need.

The Food Exchange is a grassroots group committed to increasing food security on PEI by empowering individuals to increase food security for themselves and their communities through gleaning, growing food and education.

4E. Local Government and Data

A systems perspective on local government fiscal resilience

Thomas G. Johnson, University of Missouri

johnsontg@missouri.edu

J. Matthew Fannin, Louisiana State University

MFannin@agcenter.lsu.edu

The Rural Wealth Creation framework provides an interesting tool for understanding the role of liquidity in the resilience of local (especially rural) governments following natural, economic or political turmoil. In this paper a simple system dynamics model is used to demonstrate the benefits of investment in fiscal resilience. The model uses the emerging comprehensive wealth framework to demonstrate the impact of alternative short-run liquidity strategies on the long-term resiliency of local governments. The model tracks the evolution of place-based wealth in face of various types of shocks to local revenues and expenditures.

Changing the tide: New local government programming

Pollett and Parewick

Abstract forthcoming

Big data for small places

Nelson Rogers, Community Ingenuity

nelson@communityingenuity.ca

Robert Leitch, Sonoptic

r.leitch@sympatico.ca



The challenge is that small municipalities and rural community organizations are becoming increasingly overwhelmed with data from many sources. While the ever-increasing availability of data can facilitate comprehension of the relationships among complex issues, the overwhelming volume of data can also increase confusion. Small rural communities and organizations are faced with:

- hiring data consultants – often with unsatisfactory results due to unfamiliarity with the local context
- avoiding data analytics due to being overwhelmed - making policy and program recommendations based on tradition, political priorities, or “gut instinct”

The Big Data for Small Places pilot project involves 5 partner municipalities or organizations. Each partner has a case that has potential relevance across their organization and with other similar organizations - demonstrating the usefulness of data analytics with an issue in comprehensive community development and making their community a better place to live, work, play, and invest.

The project will focus on capacity-building for the effective use of available data for evidence-based planning, priority setting, and progress tracking, will test the effectiveness of particular mentoring, networking and training activities in this field, and will develop recommendations for the roll-out of the results of the pilot to a broader audience.

(Note: Project is currently at the proposal stage – expecting funding announcement in April – project activities planned for May to July 2015)

CONCURRENT APER SESSION #5

5A. Innovation

Advancing Innovation on the Periphery: Insights from Newfoundland and Labrador

Heather Hall, University of Saskatchewan

h.hall@usask.ca

In January 2013, the Leslie Harris Centre of Regional Policy and Development at Memorial University in partnership with the Navigate Entrepreneurship Centre (Grenfell Campus) and the Canadian Regional Development: A Critical Review of Theory, Practice and Potentials project team launched the Advancing Innovation in Newfoundland and Labrador. The overall goal of this initiative was to generate dialogue and ideas for future policy and research directions and to respond to the overarching question of – what can firms, community organizations, all levels of government, Memorial University and the College of the North Atlantic do to advance innovation in Newfoundland and Labrador? This presentation will highlight key findings from the knowledge synthesis, innovation workshops, and innovation summit. It will also report on the key recommendations made for policy and practice.

Working Together to Close the Innovation Skills Gap in Rural Firms

Jacqui Walsh, Memorial University of Newfoundland

jswalsh@grenfell.mun.ca



The small rural firm must be the focal point when discussing how to strengthen regional innovation systems. The role of the quadruple helix (government, post-secondary, community and businesses) in enhancing innovation in local geographic areas is not often considered from the firm-level perspective. Innovation leading to economic sustainability will only happen if small firms are able to reap financial benefits from their innovations. Many rural firms lack business skills (including innovation and commercialization skills) necessary to turn their creativity into revenue-generating products and services. The quadruple helix has both the means and the opportunity to close this skills gap. This presentation will highlight work being undertaken in Newfoundland and Labrador and provide possible skills gap closing solutions for further discussion by participants.

Innovation in Manitoba's food-processing sector: untold rural successes

Bill Ashton, Brandon University
AshtonW@brandonu.ca

Innovation is an important driver for the Manitoba economy and food processing continues to be an important component of this provincial economy. While growing, little is known about the how growth is generated in this sector, with estimated sales of \$4.7 Billion annually. This presentation examines what happens to innovative ideas on their way to market, which become the engines of growing revenues, profits, and change. After in-depth interviews with senior company officials, three case studies of commercializing innovation help uncover critical rural stories across all three

cases by examining types of innovation, innovation along supply chains, chronologies of commercialization, and a half-dozen dimensions of growth. With high consistency across three very diverse cases coupled with participants validating summaries for accuracy and completeness, the confidence in such results will be strengthened as the Rural Development Institute adds more cases.

5B. Sports and Rural Resiliency

The Trout Creek Community Centre: A space for sport, recreation, and resiliency

Kyle Rich, University of Western Ontario
krich6@uwo.ca

Dr. Laura Misener, University of Western Ontario
lmisene@uwo.ca

Trout Creek Community Center Board

The community of Trout Creek, Ontario, located approximately three hours north of Toronto is home to about 600 residents. In the early 2000's the community experienced dramatic change in several ways. In three years, a highway bypass drastically changed the economic opportunities in the community; the local school was closed by the regional school board, and; the community was amalgamated with a neighbouring community and municipality. In this presentation, we will discuss a case study examining the role that the management of sport, recreation and the community centre played in the process of community resiliency. Specifically, we will discuss the governance of sport and facility management in the community and how the collective



actions of the community were enabled through these activities. We argue that the management of sport and recreation in the community allowed for the expression of characteristics (e.g., leadership, togetherness, and problem solving) identified by Kulig, Edge, and Joyce (2008), which may facilitate community pride and sense of belonging indicative of the expression of a sense of community. Our analysis suggests that sport management in rural contexts may have important implications for the process and development of community resiliency.

Challenges for planning of resilient mountain resort communities

Susanna Heldt Cassel, Dalarna University, Sweden
shc@du.se

The development of mountain tourism destinations with a strong focus on downhill-skiing often implies stresses on the local community. Many destinations have not been growing gradually or planned comprehensively, with transport and the well-being of local inhabitants kept in focus, but the expansion has more or less been tied to cyclical real estate booms. The resulting social and environmental challenges have been difficult to deal with through regular municipal planning processes and a demand for new forms of governance including different collaborative planning practices has emerged in recent years. The increased focus on the role of tourism for the development of peripheral areas together with the rapid growth of resort destinations has created interest in issues of governance and management strategies shaping sustainability in tourism development.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the challenges and potentials related to the planning of resilient mountain destinations. The conceptual framework of this study stresses the importance of understanding the evolutionary paths of destinations shaping the possible paths available for future development. The purpose is to contribute to the body of literature on path dependency in governance of destinations through adding perspectives and empirical evidence from Swedish destination planning in the mountain destination of Sälen, highlighting the potentials for path creation towards resilient communities.

5C. Climate Change

Exploring environmental governance in the Gulf of St. Lawrence

Peter Clancy, St. Francis Xavier University
Mario Levesque, Mount Alison University

The Gulf of St. Lawrence is an inland sea that is enclosed by an ensemble of Canadian jurisdictions. As such, it constitutes a rich laboratory for the study of environmental governance. Traditionally the Gulf been studied as a bio-physical, as distinct from a geo-political, region. This approach needs to change, however, given the mounting societal and governmental pressures (as yet poorly understood) that are transforming this aquatic region.

Surprisingly, the politics and governance relations in the Gulf environment have been almost entirely neglected by social scientists. This may be due in part to the relatively late



and tentative manner of incorporation of the Gulf region into the Canadian sovereign sphere, or to the absence of fit between the Gulf ecosystem and conventional authorities in Canada's federal system.

The situation becomes both more complex and intriguing when multiple resources, authorities and networks intersect. The Gulf of St. Lawrence has emerged as one of Canada's prime contested areas for natural resource and environmental management. Here a rich and diversified aquatic ecosystem combines with a differentiated terrestrial coastal zone and a subsea geological formation to attract growing policy and management attention. A classic case of multiple resource exploitation in the context of fragmented state authority, Gulf politics raises a host of pressing analytic issues that are surveyed in this paper.

**Transfer of knowledge and mutual learning on the
Canadian Atlantic Coast**

Omer Chouinard, University de Moncton
Omer.Chouinard@umoncton.ca

The province of New Brunswick, in Atlantic Canada, has 5,500 kilometers of coastline, which is represented by 87% of the total border of the province and nearly 60% of the population lives within 50 kilometers of the coasts. Accelerated sea-level rise under greenhouse warming make those coastal regions extremely sensitive from impacts of coastal flooding and erosion, and damage can occur due to forced sea-ice movement caused by storm surge in winter. The coastal development also increases the vulnerability of coastal environments especially at the south-east coast of the Province. Adaptation to climate

change is a major challenge for this province. The research focuses on different strategies, adopted by two communities at the south-east coast of New Brunswick, the Districts Local Services Grande-Digue and Cocagne (RSC Kent) and the Rural Community of Beaubassin Est and the Municipality of Cap Pelé (RSC South-East). The aim of the study is to learn from community's knowledge and to strengthen their resilience. A comparative study is based on common issues and on specific cases while undertaking a mutual learning process by sharing experiences and practices. The research shows that for the communities with less structured (RSC Kent), the local associations take the role of mediator of changes, whereas the RSC South-East collaborates with the local associations for the mobilization in change. This study expresses a new form of community engagement due to the climate change effects.

**Building adaptive capacity and climate change resiliency in
rural communities**

Brian Kotak, Canadian Model Forest Network
miette.env@icloud.com

Resilient rural communities are not only those that can adapt to changing socio-economic conditions, but are also plan for and adapt to a changing climate. Using a guidebook developed by the Canadian Model Forest Network, Black River First Nation (Manitoba) undertook a 3-year project to address risks to the community and their traditional area posed by climate change. The project involved a community core team which documented their observations of changes in climate and its impact on the community and traditional area over the last 50 years, developed historic and current climate profiles from



meteorological data in the region, used climatic global circulation models to predict changes in climate in their traditional area to the year 2080 and assessed current and future risks. Based on the vulnerability assessment, the community developed an action plan to adapt to current and future changes in climate. Actions included updating their emergency preparedness and response plan, developing wildfire protection plans for the community and a nearby cottage subdivision they are planning, and upgrades to community infrastructure (drinking water and sewage treatment), among others. As a result of the project, more than \$15 million has been invested in making the community more climate-resilient.

5D. Resilience Planning

Collaboration in rural regions: Policy and practice, promises and pitfalls

John F Devlin, University of Guelph
jdevlin@uoguelph.ca

This paper reports on research examining rural regional economic development collaborations in North America and Europe. The paper suggests that while bottom-up collaborations which build and build upon community resilience are possible there are substantial costs to initiating and sustaining rural regional collaborations. These costs must be absorbed. For regions with limited internal resources the importance of external support should not be ignored. The cases reviewed demonstrate the importance of external financial support to cover the costs of collaboration. It is concluded that the potential for “endogenous” economic

development in rural regions represents an aspirational goal that must be tempered by a reflection on practical resource limitations.

Scenario planning as a method for imagining rural municipal futures

Naomi Finseth, Alberta Centre for Sustainable Rural Communities

nfinseth@ualberta.ca

Lars K. Hallstrom, Alberta Centre for Sustainable Rural Communities

Lars.hallstrom@ualberta.ca

In 2014 the Alberta Centre for Sustainable Rural Communities (ACSRC) conducted research on municipal governance and land use planning in Alberta. The Land Use Framework (LUF) was created in 2008 and divided the province into 7 land use planning regions. The LUF regional plans were originally intended to be complete between 2010 and 2012, however, as of 2015 four of the seven regional plans had not even begun.

As a part of this larger project, the ACSRC conducted two scenario planning workshops in Camrose, Alberta. These workshops brought together 50 municipal participants to engage in an innovative method of scenario planning to model desirable and undesirable outcomes for rural municipalities. This method was used to help municipalities to identify driving forces and uncertainties for rural municipalities in Alberta. By engaging with questions around governance, proximal and distal causation, unanticipated variables, and identifying trends and patterns allowed municipalities to develop a nuanced and



innovative collective vision for rural municipal governance in the province.

This presentation will discuss and assess the method used for our scenario planning workshops as a rural community development tool, as well as the results from these two workshops. Specifically, we present and examine the different dynamics and scenarios that have salience or traction with rural municipalities in the province, and focus on the tension between democratic and representative concerns on one hand, and administrative functionality and service provision on the other.

University-based researchers supporting rural and remote community resiliency: the First Nations Innovation project

Susan O'Donnell, University of New Brunswick

susanodo@unb.ca

Remote and rural communities are creating innovative local opportunities through partnerships with university supported research initiatives. Universities are heavy-hitters in social and economic spheres in the centres where they are located. Universities shape the minds of the local elite and community leaders within these centres. They are an economic force because of the large number of stable jobs at all levels of the pay scale that support local and regional development. Research undertaken by academic staff can attract significant federal and other outside funding into the region and create local innovation opportunities. However remote and rural communities located some distance away from the universities may experience limited impact unless there is a concerted effort by the university to support their development. My

presentation will suggest ways that individual researchers and university research projects can support community development in remote and rural communities, by sharing observations from the First Nation Innovation research project based at the University of New Brunswick.

5E. Community Engagement

Community college/university engagement: Illustrations from BC, AB, SK, NL, and PEI

*Bojan Furst, Memorial University of Newfoundland
Terri Macdonald, Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute
Heather Hall, International Centre for Northern Governance and Development*

James Randall, University of Prince Edward Island

Universities and colleges are actively engaged in facilitating research with communities and community-based organizations. This panel session will examine how post-secondary institutions are engaging with community organizations, key lessons learned for community-university engagement, and to showcase recent research/engagement underway at four community-university research centres. The panel will include perspectives from the Harris Centre for Regional Policy and Development (Memorial University), the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute (Selkirk College), the International Centre for Northern Governance and Development (University of Saskatchewan), and the Institute of Island Studies (University of Prince Edward Island).



Conference Abstracts

