

# A Wave of Collaboration to Explore: Adapting to Climate Change in the Northwest

Regional Workshop Report  
Thursday, November 24, 2016  
Edmundston Convention Centre, Edmundston, NB

**PRESENTED BY THE NEW BRUNSWICK ENVIRONMENTAL NETWORK**



# A Wave of Collaboration to Explore

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## Adapting to Climate Change in the Northwest

### Summary

The workshop, “A Wave of Collaboration to Explore: Adapting to Climate Change in the Northwest” was held at the Edmundston Convention Centre on November 24, 2016. This workshop is part of a regional series organized by the New Brunswick Environmental Network (NBEN), under the umbrella of the Climate Change Adaptation Collaborative. A group of 47 participants were present, from a variety of organizations, including representatives of municipal and provincial governments, non-profit environmental organizations, forestry industry, consultants and academia.

The theme of this workshop was collaboration in regards to climate change adaptation. The outcomes for the day were: to provide an update on the issues and the challenges linked to climate change adaptation in northwestern NB, to present current projects and tools developed on climate change adaptation, to provide an opportunity for groups, associations and organizations of the region to meet and share on the subject of climate change adaptation and to evaluate the interest of participants in creating a regional roundtable on climate change adaptation. All these outcomes were met thanks to the engagement of the participants, the support of the workshop organizing committee members, as well as the speakers’ interest and generosity.

The workshop started on a high note with the welcoming remarks of the Mayor of Edmundston, Cyrille Simard. A panel followed with presentations from Robert Capozzi (NB Climate Change Secretariat), Maurice D’Amours and Catherine Dufour (Northwest Regional Service Commission) and David LeBlanc (Restigouche Watershed Management Council) to present a snapshot of climate change adaptation at the federal, provincial and regional levels. The participants learned about planning for adaptation at the municipal level during the next panel that featured Donald McLaughlin and Michaël St-Pierre (City of Bathurst), Éric Gagnon (Town of Grand Falls) and Roberta Clowater (Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society – New Brunswick Chapter). During table discussions, the participants highlighted strengths and opportunities in the Northwest in regards to climate change adaptation. The third panel of the day focused on water (Michel Grégoire from Organisme du bassin versant du fleuve Saint-Jean), forests (Stephen Wyatt and Hector Guy Adégbidi from École de foresterie de l’Université de Moncton, campus Edmundston) and agriculture (Jean-Louis Daigle, Soil Conservationist). Following presentations by Paul-Emile Soucy (Comité d’aménagement rural du Nord-Ouest) and Sabine Dietz (Aster Group), the participants shared their vision of collaboration in the Northwest and their group’s role moving forward.

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## 1. Agenda

Agenda	
9:00am	Registration and networking
9:30am	Introduction Raissa Marks, New Brunswick Environmental Network Welcoming Remarks Cyrille Simard, Mayor of Edmundston
9:55am	Climate Change Adaptation: A look at the federal, provincial and regional levels - Robert Capozzi, Climate Change Secretariat, NB Department of Environment and Local Government - Catherine Dufour/Maurice D'Amours, Northwest Regional Service Commission - David LeBlanc, Restigouche Watershed Management Council
10:50am	Break
11:05am	Planning adaptation at the municipal level - Éric Gagnon, Town of Grand Falls - Donald McLaughlin, City of Bathurst - Roberta Clowater, Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society
11:45am	Round Table and Discussions: Challenges and opportunities in northwestern NB
12:20pm	Lunch
1:00pm	Water, Forestry and Agriculture: How to adapt? - Michel Grégoire, Organisme du bassin versant du fleuve Saint-Jean - Stephen Wyatt and Hector Adégbidi, École de foresterie, Université de Moncton, Campus d'Edmundston - Jean-Louis Daigle, Retired Soil Conservationist and Engineer
2:00pm	Break
2:15pm	Fostering Collaboration and Action - Paul-Email Soucy, Comité d'aménagement rural du Nord-Ouest  Collaboration between the Southeast Regional Service Commission and ENGOs: Using ecosystem services to reduce flood risks - Sabine Dietz, Aster Group  Facilitated discussions (priorities, actions, next steps)
3:15pm	Wrap up

## 2. A Look at the Federal, Provincial and Regional Level

The objective of this session was to offer a snapshot to participants of different actors at the federal, provincial and regional level.

### Robert Capozzi

Climate Change Adaptation Specialist  
Climate Change Secretariat  
NB Department of Environment and Local Government



Robert spoke about challenges for New Brunswick in terms of climate change as well as mitigation and adaptation measures. He noted challenges such as increased temperature, increased precipitation, sea level rise and an overall increase in risk for communities, infrastructure and natural resources. In Northwestern New Brunswick, an area with strong forestry and agriculture sectors, we may face both challenges and opportunities. Robert said that these climate changes aren't tomorrow's problem; they are happening today. Adaptation means reacting to observed or predicted effects. In terms of design, construction and planning: standards are not adapted to climate change. Projections based on climate change indicators in New Brunswick have been modeled by the organization Ouranos and are now available to the public. (Action #68 of the Climate Change Action Plan\*) Robert noted that the climate change action plan represents an increased interest in the province's efforts to combat climate change, and that funds would be available to respond to obligations for new infrastructure (design, construction, maintenance of existing infrastructure). The plan also indicates an interest for the promotion of natural infrastructure. Several resources are available, both provincially and federally, including an adaptation guide designed for municipalities in New Brunswick. During the question period, it was noted that there was an interest in showcasing how municipalities have considered climate change adaptation in their applications for financial support for infrastructure.

\* On December 7, 2016, the New Brunswick government published a climate change action plan: [Transitioning to a Low-Carbon Economy - New Brunswick's Climate Change Action Plan](#)

## Maurice D'Amours and Catherine Dufour

Northwest Regional Service  
Commission, Urban Planning  
Section



Statistics from northwestern New Brunswick were presented as well as the role, structure and responsibility of the Northwest Regional Service Commission (RSC). RSCs will probably play an important role in climate change adaptation as its challenges reach beyond municipal boundaries. The Northwest Regional Service Commission has an administrative structure that is conducive to regional collaboration. Catherine emphasized that climate change adaptation must be anchored in a regional plan. She also noted some challenges linked to a collaborative model: methods and feasibility, human resources and political will. Experts will need to be included, similar to the project with CPAWS and WWF. Catherine highlighted the challenges of harmonizing local and regional plans as well as linking it to the provincial level, where leadership on the creation of regional plans is still lacking.

## David LeBlanc

CEO

Restigouche River Watershed  
Management Council



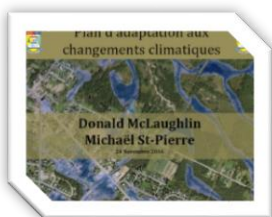
David started his presentation by explaining that the Restigouche River Watershed Management Council (RRWMC)'s mission is the preservation and protection of Atlantic salmon and its habitat in the Restigouche River. The council was founded in 2002 and includes 19 administrators. It has a memorandum of understanding between Québec, New Brunswick, and the federal level, and two indigenous communities. David highlighted the economic importance of salmon in the Restigouche River watershed (\$11.2 million/year). In evaluating water quality (turbidity) and flow, they noted an increase in extreme weather over the last few years. The break up of the ice cover is happening earlier in the spring, which can cause erosion on the riverbanks. Local groups like the RRWMC are directly impacted by the effects of climate change and must act to make changes to infrastructure, restore habitat, and recreate pathways for fish. GIS modeling and information on forestry operations allow the evaluation of the risks of an imbalance of peak flows and the prevention of deforestation impacts on habitats. Surface runoff from agricultural sectors causing an increased amount of sediment in waterways is also being studied by various methods, including LiDAR imagery. The primary focus area is the region of Saint-Quentin, where, after studies and imaging, mitigation projects have been conducted. Potato producers partnered with the Groupe Savoie on restoration and drainage projects to reduce sediment-laden runoff to Five Fingers Brook from forestry areas or agricultural fields.

### 3. Planning Adaptation at the Municipal Level

Participants had a chance to learn about climate change adaptation at the municipal level during this session.

#### Donald McLaughlin and Michaël St-Pierre

City of Bathurst



The City of Bathurst recently released its climate change adaptation plan. Bathurst was facing several challenges including sea level rise, more frequent storm surges, large tides, coastal erosion, flooding and unpredictable weather (non seasonal and extreme), which prompted the city to develop a climate change adaptation plan. The city overcame various challenges over the course of the development of the plan (financial, knowledge, coordination) thanks to diversified solutions (municipal financing and Environmental Trust Fund, university research and consultants). Public sessions were organized to collect comments from citizens. An educational and informational component was conducted in partnership with the Bathurst Sustainable Development group.

#### Éric Gagnon

Director, Land Use Planning

Town of Grand Falls

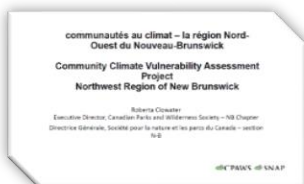


The particular location of the city of Grand Falls (with three waterways flowing through it) has brought problems with erosion. The municipal council has reacted by identifying critical zones and developing legislative tools. As a result, certain types of development are now limited thanks to zoning changes for the 17 sites identified as being at risk. Éric highlighted the beneficial results for landowners and the community at large.

#### Roberta Clowater

Executive Director

Canadian Parks and  
Wilderness Society – New  
Brunswick Chapter



Roberta presented the Community Vulnerability Assessment Project, which is a project that offers free consulting services to municipalities to help facilitate community understanding of climate change, its impacts, and ensure that local communities are increasingly resilient to climate changes. Accompanying her in this initiative is Simon Mitchell, St. John River Specialists with World Wildlife Fund Canada. Following a vulnerability assessment project, a municipality will be in a better position to take advantage of a national framework. Participating communities also receive recommendations to conserve natural infrastructures. The goals of this project are to help explore opportunities, to be proactive and to become more resilient communities.



## 4. Challenges and Opportunities in Northwestern New Brunswick

Following the morning presentations, the participants met in small groups to answer the following questions in regards to climate change adaptation:

1. What are the strengths of the region (including resources, groups, organizations, etc.)?
2. What are the weaknesses?
3. What are the opportunities?
4. What are the challenges?

All the responses can be found in Appendix A. Some strengths that were noted by participants: the public and community leaders are aware of the risks related to climate change, presence of expertise and access to research in the region (UMCE and CCSE), potential to share with neighbouring regions (Quebec and United States) and municipal and regional willingness to act. Participants also noted these opportunities: available funding (federal and provincial), existing initiatives (CPAWS and WWF), interest in collaborating and partnerships, available information and data, opportunity to diversity the economy and develop green energy.

## 5. Water, Forestry and Agriculture: How to adapt?

This session aimed to highlight evidence of the impacts that climate change has on these resources: water, forestry and agriculture, and also highlight ways to reduce these impacts.

**Michel Grégoire**  
Director

Organisme du bassin  
versant du fleuve Saint-  
Jean



This presentation gave participants an overview of climate change impacts on water. Michel cited that “the water cycle is intimately linked to the climate process”. He highlighted the importance of retaining water inland and changing the mentality of wanting to “get rid” of water, both on the municipal level and within forestry and agricultural sectors. Spongy soils help control flow and erosion. He noted the existence of various guides and tools to counter erosion (RAPPEL), environmental management of ditches (MRC Brome-Missisquoi) and sustainable management of rainwater (ROBVQ). Three key elements were highlighted: limit de-vegetation, rapidly cover any exposed soil, and prevent water from becoming erosive. To conclude, Michel reminded the participants that restoration of the water cycle is a pillar of climate change action.



## Stephen Wyatt and Hector Guy Adégbidi

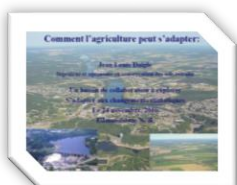
École de foresterie de  
l'Université de Moncton,  
Campus d'Edmundston



Stephen started the presentation by highlighting that impacts on forests are complex, in particular the uncertainties associated with predictions. Some changes may be beneficial while others will pose significant challenges. Short-term observable effects may include an increase in the frequency and severity of disturbances like forest fires, storms, extreme heat and cold as well as droughts. Medium-term impacts might be insect and forest disease epidemics—be it ones that we already know, or new ones. Long-term effects might include a northern-ward migration of species, higher forest productivity and phenological uncoupling. These changes will have socio-economic impacts, which will have to be managed in terms of uncertainty for the processing industry, changes in use, and other disturbances. Hector described examples of mitigation actions in order to reduce the force of the impacts as well as adaptation actions that take into account and integrate the conditions created by climate change. For example, increasing inter- and intra-species diversity could increase the resilience of forests and improve operational practices in forestry. To conclude, he highlighted the importance of both multi-sector and intra-sector collaboration in the forestry sector.

## Jean-Louis Daigle

Retired Soil  
Conservationist and  
Engineer



Jean-Louis spoke about challenges and implications for agroecosystems, including soil degradation, erosion, water quality and supply, diffuse pollution from agricultural sources, climate change and adaptation. He highlighted environmental impacts linked to soil degradation (runoff, sedimentation, loss of nutrients, pesticides, etc.). In Black Brook, Saint-André, a soil conservation project used canalization terraces and grassed waterways to conserve soil. He noted real progress in soil conservation in NB thanks to better practices such as strip cropping, rotation and cover crops. Soil conservation is an investment for the next generation.

## 6. Fostering Collaboration and Action

The following presentations provided some context in regards to collaboration and actions for climate change adaptation.

### **Paul-Emile Soucy** President

Comité d'aménagement  
rural du Nord-Ouest  
(CARNO)



Paul-Emile presented the Comité d'aménagement rural du Nord-Ouest, whose mission is to develop and propose a concerted rural plan for the entire Northeastern region through integrated land management that takes into account social, environmental and economic considerations. He took a look back at a workshop about climate change adaptation that took place in 2011 in Edmundston. The three objectives of the workshop were to raise awareness on the impacts of climate change and possible solutions, to discuss possible interventions, and to encourage regional leadership amongst stakeholders. He highlighted that the first two objectives were met, but the third one is yet to be completed. He proposed several pathways to solutions for next steps.

### **Sabine Dietz** Environmental & Climate Change Adaptation Consultant

#### Aster Group



This presentation addressed the collaboration between the Southeast Regional Service Commission (RSC) and ENGOS on the use of ecosystem services to reduce flooding risk. Sabine spoke about an example where the needs of the RSC (reduce flood risk) were in line with the needs of watershed and conservation groups (improve the quality of the environment). The successes of this ecosystem-based adaptation project are: using services provided by ecosystems, reduction of flooding risks, reduction of costs associated with adaptation, protection of key habitats and education. Sabine spoke about another example of collaboration between EOS Eco-Energy and the Tantramar Climate Change Collaborative, and example in which a non-profit group has ensured collaboration on climate change adaptation projects since 2012.

## **7. Opportunities to Collaborate in the Northwest**

For the last session of the day, participants were invited to respond in small groups to the question, “What could a collaboration on climate change adaptation in the Northwest look like?” In response, participants highlighted the importance of the following elements: identify a lead, impartial leadership at the table, the lead could change over time, have regular teleconferences, create an inclusive and multisectoral working committee, imagine a common action plan (with a vision and objectives), aim for a concerted decision-making process, build on the results of the 2011 workshop, obtain funding from ETF and WWF, and start with a straightforward project to develop partnerships. The full list of responses from the groups can be found in Appendix C. Participants were then invited to individually reply to the question “How do you see your group’s role in such collaboration?” The participants were very generous with their ideas and more than 30 responses were shared with the NBE (see Appendix D).

## **8. Evaluations**

Evaluation forms were completed by 23 participants. On a scale of 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent), the workshop received an average score of 4.3, indicating a high level of satisfaction amongst participants. Key highlights for participants included: opportunities for collaboration, presentations with scientific content, collaboration with different stakeholders, interactive activities, reports to the tables, meeting opportunities and contacts. In response to the question of which parts of the workshop would be useful to them in their work, participants answered: networking, contacts, information about funding, meeting with stakeholders, lessons learned, discussions and contacts and measures to heighten awareness in the business community.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

Special thanks to those who provided financial support for the workshop: NB Environmental Trust Fund and New Brunswick Department of Intergovernmental Affairs.

## Appendix A: Activities Report

Following the morning presentations, the participants met in small groups to answer the following questions in regards to climate change adaptation:

1. What are the strengths of the region (including resources, groups, organizations, etc.)?
2. What are the weaknesses?
3. What are the opportunities?
4. What are the challenges?

### Climate change adaptation in the northwest: STRENGTHS

- Expertise régionale présente et accessible : UMCE (recherche), CARNO, CCSE, divers bureaux de ministères, consultants, autres paliers du gouvernement, organismes à but non lucratif, grande expertise analyse du territoire
- Situation géographique intéressante : pas d'enjeu côtier marin, trois frontières, échange et partage d'information et d'expertise, réseautage, expériences de travailler ensemble (avec les États-Unis, avec le Québec, avec Ouranos, etc.), peu densément peuplé
- Capacité communication et ouverture d'esprit (des décideurs et de la population), on est des avant-gardistes, volonté de changements, volonté – régionale et Edmundston (Plan vert)
- Capacité d'adaptation historique (colonisation, pratiques agricoles et forêts)
- Union entre les groupes, esprit de concertation, plusieurs ONG prêt à agir, potentiel et volonté de collaboration des acteurs, plans stratégiques inter reliés
- Conscientisation, some communities recognise issue and are planning / acting, plusieurs secteurs étaient impliqués lors de l'atelier 2011 CARNO, people are aware of some of the impacts already, sensibilisés aux risques des changements climatiques (inondations, ...), considération de l'impact de chaque résident/propriété
- Technologies disponibles (ex LiDAR)
- Ressources naturelles très importantes – gros rôle à jouer, milieu naturel assez bien conservé
- Plan régional pourrait être une opportunité
- Some targeting funding
- Expertise extérieur disponible : provinciale, nationale, mondiale, régionale, existing experience and models (eg Bathurst)

### Climate change adaptation in the northwest: WEAKNESSES

- Coordination : personne consacrée à une chose/plus porter plusieurs chapeaux, manque au niveau provincial (ressources, ouverture, leadership, communication...), manque de direction / vision provinciale, pas de porteur de projet / responsabilité, manque de coordination régional entre les organismes, pas de leadership régional, approche du plan régional? Assez fort?, CSR – pourrait être une opportunité/force. Ressource CSR? – pas accès présentement
- On n'est pas proactif, délai de réaction trop grand

- Les pipes au lieu des systèmes plus naturels/verts, balance of engineering versus ecological solutions
- Manque de réglementation
- Économie peu diversifiée – forêt, patate, dépendante ressources naturelles, gros joueurs difficiles à réglementer
- Financement : manque d’incitatifs financiers, pas d’argent, insufficient funding, sources de financement et ressources disponibles
- Capacité limité
- Bonne planification et distribution faites
- Manque de contrôle sur la gestion du territoire à l’extérieur des municipalités (eg. Coupes à blanc, pas de contrôle)
- Situation géographique : ruralité (moins de pouvoir? Poids?), démographie trop faible
- Disconnected – not as much collaboration, lots of silos
- Capacity – human resources, not as many ENGOs to help with public awareness
- Pas assez conscients de nos forces
- Community frustration with lack of political (local and provincial) engagement and getting resources
- Focus is on adapting and not on reducing climate change
- Communication : manque de connaissances, some communities don’t recognise, projections incertaines, on gère local avant d’avoir une vision globale, conscience individuelle à éduquer davantage

### **Climate change adaptation in the northwest: OPPORTUNITIES**

- Situation géographique privilégiés (changement climatique ↑ Température : nouvelles cultures agricoles, moins de besoin de chauffage, moins de dépenses en voirie/déneigement)
- Programmes gouvernementaux, aide financière et appui
- GNB has a strategy (and some \$) which can help orient response
- Federal funding (likely to increase)
- CPAWS/WWF initiative
- Build on public awareness
- Make better use of available resources and expertise
- Linkages/networking/alliances share knowledge and lessons learned
- Projets d’urbanisme (ex: jardins d’eau)
- Encore de l’espace aménageable, flexibilité d’aménagement
- Développer l’expertise locale
- Concertation des différents paliers de décideurs
- Growing interest in partnering to find solutions
- Federal government interest and national plans should lead to funding trickling down
- Diversifier l’économie de la région
- Développer des énergies plus vertes / économie plus verte
- Développer des sociétés durables – correspond aux attentes des nouvelles générations
- Disponibilité de fonds fédéraux

- Il est encore temps d'agir – s'adapter avant qu'il ne soit trop tard
- Éduquer sur la responsabilité collective comme prévention
- Connaissances et ressources (travail, groupe) disponibles – concertation
- Conscience
- Données disponibles à partager
- Expertise / université, municipal, CARNO, CSR, CCNB/Centre des sols
- Financement futur
- Information – relativement accessible (internet – ressources)
- Même bassin versant
- Caractère homogène (milieu naturel)
- Partage transfrontalier
- Financement fédéral/provincial
- Créer des liens entre les organisations
- Esprit familial

### **Climate change adaptation in the northwest: THREATS**

- Urgence d'agir
- Grands objectifs / petits budgets
- Se concentre sur les urgences, donc moins d'investissements sur la planification à long terme
- La cohérence des actions
- Gérer l'urgence
- Priorisation
- Sensibilisation / compréhension - grand public
- Quitter l'ère du carbone
- Limites administratives / barrière
- Vers l'inconnu!
- Coordonner les actions des groupes
- Atténuation
- Rassembler les acteurs / partenaires – concertation
- Penser le bien de tous plutôt que personnel / sectoriel
- Petite fenêtre de temps pour agir
- Accepter de changer son mode de vie et façon de faire
- S'adapter aux changements climatiques sans détruire l'économie locale
- Avoir une vision à court/moyen/long terme
- Financement
- Accepter de faire des sacrifices
- Être capable de s'adapter à la situation actuelle mais aussi prévoir les impacts futurs
- Développer des outils de gestion de risques pour prendre les bonnes décisions
- Impliquer les gros acteurs privés (NB Power / forestier / agricole)
- Unequal access and lack of knowledge about how to access
- Absence of coordinated info and action from govt. at local level
- Continued indifference / fatigue / denial (Trump)

- Maladapted responses
- Time : race against time
- Time : available for people
- Reluctance to act until a crisis
- Speed of forgetting after a crisis
- Faciliter les communications
- Impliquer les citoyens (diffusion d'information, implication, ...) dont les jeunes
- Pleine municipalisation (sensibilisation, responsabilisation)
- Identifier correctement les problématiques (adapté à la réalité de chaque communauté)
- Bonne planification à long terme
- No guidance, framing context or resources to do regional, rural or climate adaptation planning
- Short-term development priorities often over-rule pro-active, preventative action plans that plan sustainably for the future
- Besoin de planification régionale coordonnée (surmonter les guerres de clochers)
- Financement
- Volonté politique à tous les niveaux (surtout provincial) – trop de délais
- Représentation de la communauté dans son ensemble (femmes, jeunes, etc.)
- Oser agir
- Financement
- Prends beaucoup de temps
- Planification (gestion municipale / calendrier!) délais
- Comprendre le transfert de problèmes, eg. Bassins de retention– pipes/culvert/éliminer l'eau plus vite
- Formation manque! Pour les administrateurs, conseil, etc.
- Les solutions des ingénieurs
- Besoins : recherches appliquées (long-terme) incluant local!



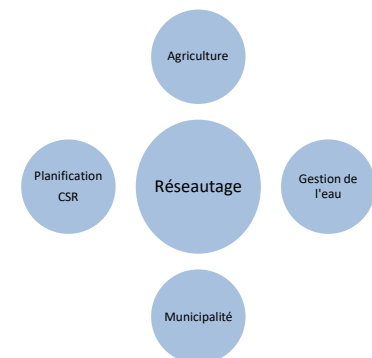
## Appendix B: List of Participants

Group	Name
APCLU INC. (Association des Propriétaires de Chalets du Lac Unique)	Pierre Moreau
Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society – New Brunswick Chapter	Roberta Clowater
Centre de conservation des sols et de l'eau de l'Est du Canada	Dodick Gasser
Chambre de commerce de la région d'Edmundston	Sébastien Morneault
Collège communautaire du Nouveau-Brunswick	Josée Landry
Comité de l'aménagement rural du Nord-Ouest (CARNO)	Alaa Maaref Paul-Emile Soucy Issa Coulibaly Mathieu Rousselle
Comité de l'aménagement rural Nord-Ouest et Association Lac Unique	Guy Ouellette
Commission de services régionaux Nord-Ouest	Maurice D'Amours Catherine Dufour
Conseil de gestion du bassin versant de la Rivière Restigouche	David LeBlanc
École de foresterie, Université de Moncton, campus d'Edmundston	Hector Guy Adégbidi Stephen Wyatt
Ecovie	Jean MacDonald
Équipe des chefs de file de l'Acadie des terres et forêts	Caroline Pagé
Feu Vert, Conseil de conservation du Nouveau-Brunswick	Frank Johnston
Friends of Mount Carleton Provincial Park	Lee Reed
Groupe Aster	Sabine Dietz
Groupe Savoie Inc.	Yves O'Brien
Institut de recherches sur les feuillus nordique	Pamela Hurley Poitras Gaetan Pelletier
MAAPNB	Daniel Savoie
Ministère du Développement de l'Énergie et des ressources	Parise Ouellette
Municipalité de Baker-Brook	Francine Caron
Organisme de bassin versant du fleuve Saint-Jean	Anne Allard-Duchêne Kim Charbonneau Michel Grégoire
Secrétariat des changements climatiques, Min. Env. et gouv. locaux du N.-B.	Robert Capozzi
Société d'aménagement de la rivière Madawaska inc.	Joanie Dubé Marie-Soleil Morneau
Village de Saint-Hilaire	Roland Dubé Pascale Maltais Rino Morneault
Ville de Bathurst	Donald McLaughlin Michaël St-Pierre
Ville de Grand-Sault	Éric Gagnon
Ville de Saint-Léonard	Nathalie Michaud Carmel St-Amand Bernard Violette
Ville d'Edmundston	Gary Cyr Sébastien Duguay Pascal Hudon Cyrille Simard
WWF Canada	Simon Mitchell
	Jean-Louis Daigle

## Appendix C: A Vision of Collaboration - Responses from the tables

For the last session of the day, participants were invited to respond in small groups to the question, “What could a collaboration on climate change adaptation in the Northwest look like?”

- Faut un porteur de dossier / leadership / leader (eg. CSRNO)
- Comité de travail régional exhaustif et inclusif et multisectoriel : municipal, agricole, forestier, OSBL, org. dvpt. économique, province, transport, chercheurs
- \$ : local/municipal, provincial, industries
- Mandat clair – éviter la duplication – mandat de coordination – objectifs
- A single coordinating organization, for example the RSC, but others are possible
- Organisation that starts does not have to finish / could change over time
- Improved representation / participation
- Watershed basis for planning / action
- Can be useful to start small, to learn how to collaborate, to help build partnerships
- Build consensus around goal
- Importance of education and engagement with community and citizens
- Transformer les données et information en action
- Réunion des communautés et groupes, les données, les projets
- Développement d’outils et de collaboration à long terme
- Un cadre de concertation de tous les acteurs
- Structure déjà en place ou à créer
- CSR et CARNO pourraient constituer le cœur de ce cadre
- Besoin de RH spécialement engagées pour assurer cette collaboration - sur le long terme
- Besoin d’un appui politique
- Créer un outil concerté incluant portrait / diagnostic / vision commune puis prioriser les enjeux et les objectifs
- Aboutir à un plan d’action
- Retour sur reconnaissance d’action de 2011
- *(Un des participants a présenté le diagramme à la droite)*
- Rencontres annuelles
- Promouvoir les saines pratiques de gestion des lots boisés privés
- Partenariat entre l’industrie et l’office de commercialisation
- Se servir des réglementations comme outil pour orienter les pratiques
- Un leader de table neutre/impartial
- Prise de décision concertée avec tous les acteurs du territoire
- Lieu et moment de partage
- Catastrophe
- Besoin coordination régionale
- Groupe central ressource : compétences diversifiées



- Valoriser les succès locaux
- Rencontre téléphonique mensuelle entre principaux acteurs = objectifs communs / maintenir la cadence
- Créer un poste / identifier une personne ressource dont le focus principal c'est la liaison / un poste permanent avec un mandat spécifique

## Appendix D: A Vision of Collaboration - Individual responses

Participants were invited to individually reply to the question “How do you see your group’s role in such collaboration?”

Groupe / Group	Comment voyez-vous le rôle de votre groupe dans une telle collaboration? / How do you see your group's role in such collaboration?
Association des propriétaires de chalets du Lac Unique Inc.	Un rôle de collaborateur en apportant des expériences d'action sur le territoire.
Association des riverains Lac Unique Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society - NB Chapter	Participatif.  Helping to lead a project or helping to facilitate a collaborative; Helping with public outreach, education, building capacity to disseminate messages about actions communities can take to conserve natural areas, build resilience to climate change, be pro-active.
CARNO	Piloter des projets régionaux; Coordination entre les différents groupes dans le nord-ouest; Création d'une infrastructure des données spatiales pour le nord-ouest (IDS). Fortement impliqué dans la préservation de l'environnement en général et celle de la qualité de l'eau en particulier, le CARNO pourrait énormément contribuer à l'adaptation aux changements climatiques; Bonnes connaissances de la région, expertises, expériences, etc. Partager l'info et l'expertise que nous avons; CSRNO- possède actuellement une structure régionale.
Centre de conservation des sols et de l'eau de l'est du Canada	Partenaire d'appui en recherche appliquée.
Conseil de Conservation du Nouveau-Brunswick - SE Chapter, Feu Vert	Provision of data - forest cover loss and risk evaluation - localized and free
Centre de conservation des sols et de l'eau de l'Est du Canada	Mise en place et essai de mesures d'adaptation; Suivi et évaluation de ces mesures.
Chambre de commerce de la région d'Edmundston	Rassembler l'appui de la communauté entrepreneuriale et économique; Sensibiliser la communauté d'affaires sur le plan d'action du groupe collaboratif.
CSRNO	Groupe neutre, sert de facilitateur, dans les orientations du comité spécial que les CSR mette tous les acteurs autour de la table; Porteur de dossier, facilitation. Formation politique régional existante; Mandat de la Loi Service Régional / urbaniste;

Soutien technique SIG;  
Personnel habitué et formé pour bâtir et rassembler les intervenants.

EcoVie

Équipe des chefs de file de l'Acadie  
des terres et forêts

Friends of Mount Carleton  
Provincial Park  
Groupe Savoie Inc.

Forest management erosion.

Partenaire facilitant les échanges transfrontaliers avec les autres  
intervenants de l'ATF.

Goal of water quality, sustainability, or diversity in natural environment.

Pratiquer et promouvoir les saines pratiques de gestion;  
Respecter lois et règlements;  
Rapporter et corriger toute non-conformité.

Ministère de l'agriculture,  
aquaculture et pêches du N.-B.

Expertise et "coordination" dans ou avec le secteur agricole;  
On a des programmes pour la conservation des sols du MAAPNB pour les  
agriculteurs;

Avoir une meilleure coordination;  
Collaborateur en amont et en aval.

Municipalité Baker Brook

Faciliter l'action pour contrer les changements climatiques en échangeant  
des idées et des méthodes concrètes;  
Ensemble plus fort et plus prospère.

Municipalité St.Hilaire  
OBV du fleuve Saint-Jean

Consultatif - discussions, idées, implication de la population, information.

Lien avec le Québec;

L'approche transfrontalière provinciale peut générer un intérêt du fédéral;

Échange d'expertise interprovincial;

Expertise écologie aquatique.

Support dans le processus par ex. pour la concertation.

Favoriser la concertation des acteurs pour améliorer et maintenir la  
qualité et la disponibilité de la ressource en eau dans le bassin versant de  
la rivière St-Jean dans un contexte de changements climatiques;

Partenariat transfrontalier.

Société d'aménagement de la  
Rivière Madawaska

Apporter de nouvelles idées innovatrices;

Effectuer la planification et la réalisation des projets en lien avec  
l'environnement, ex: réduire les impacts des changements climatiques sur  
nos cours d'eau (restaurer la connectivité, sensibilisation...).

Service professionnel, contractuel;

Monter des projets (environnement, cours d'eau, milieu humide,  
biodiversité, sensibilisation, éducation, espèces faunique et flore);

Aider à l'organisation et au regroupement des différents groupes.

Université de Moncton

Knowledge of forest ecosystems;

Knowledge of governance and policy;

Access to scientific research and research funding;

Possibility of student projects on specific themes - from 4 months to 2  
years.

Université de Moncton, Campus  
d'Edmundston

Fournir des appuis techniques en recherche et information, pour les  
actions à prendre.

Village de St.Hilaire

On a eu des bonnes discussions et collaboration, qui va dans le même  
sens, direction.

Ville de Bathurst

Leader in our region.

Soutien méthodes SIG.