

## Abstracts

G. CHIASSON, C. ANDREW and É. LECLERC: [Territorialiser la gouvernance du développement : Réflexions à partir de deux territoires forestiers.] “Territorializing the Governance of Development: Reflections on Two Cases of Forest Territories”. This paper analyzes two cases of forestry governance in order to better understand the relationship between sectors and territories. Regional science has given a central position to *territory* in an effort to explain contemporary forms of development. However, this literature has mostly taken for granted the integration of sectors in horizontal territorial dynamics. Our case studies suggest that this relationship between territories and sectors needs to be problematized and that it is more appropriate to speak in terms of *territorialisation* in order to better grasp the complexity of territorial governance.

O. CHOUNARD, S. PLANTE and GILLES MARTIN: “The Community Engagement Process: A Governance Approach in Adaptation to Coastal Erosion and Flooding in Atlantic Canada”. This paper provides information about how two coastal communities in Atlantic Canada are dealing with serious problems resulting from flooding and coastal erosion and how they view the potential for similar problems to increase under climate change. Since 2003, researchers have been involved in action research to involve community residents, local decision makers and civil servants in a decision making process focussing on climate related adaptation measures. A *community engagement process* was proposed by researchers to better understand the coordination of actions amongst stakeholders. This process included developing an inventory of local perceptions on sea level rise, knowledge and concerns, awareness and information on adaptation measures already used by local people, community capacity building and decision-making through focus group discussions. Data were collected using semi-directed interviews conducted before and after the process. Results show that participants have already been using some adaptation techniques although they lack resources and direction. The research process resulted in new solutions in both areas. Participants view the process positively, pointing out that more sustainable solutions have been found and will improve their chances of securing government resources for future developments. Researchers in the future will need to identify more clearly how the process of sea level rise is linked to climate change studies and how it can strengthen governance in order to encourage broader participation.

J. GUILLEMOT, S. PLANTE and J. BOISJOLY: [Gouvernance et développement territorial en milieu insulaire. Le cas de l'Isle-aux-Coudres (Québec-Canada).] "Governance and Territorial Development in an Insular Environment. The Case of Isle-aux-Coudres (Québec-Canada)". In this paper, we study governance practices in Isle-aux-Coudres, an island in the St-Lawrence Estuary, from a territorial development perspective. Various factors can influence the territorial development of insular environments, such as the confinement of activities in a limited space, the limited nature of resources, the sense of identity and an insular identity. We identify the processes by which various actors (from public, private, and civil society spheres) participate, and describe the strategies used in reaction to four local challenges: demographic changes, the ferry, riparian zone management and tourism development. We also study an integrated management project started in 2001, in order to better understand the impact of the introduction of new governance practices on the development of the island. We note the importance of the municipality in the modes of governance analyzed and its integration into the regional system. The data analysis also highlights the difficulties of bringing the various actors together around diverse challenges, without trying to arrive at a consensus. Nevertheless, the relatively small number of actors and the intensity of the linkages maintained between them allows for a better sharing of information, gives a better social control that respects the rules and, in the final analysis, favours solidarity and a common understanding of the challenges.

B. JEAN and L. BISSON: [La gouvernance partenariale: un facteur déterminant du développement des communautés rurales.] "Joint Governance: A Powerful Driver of the Development of Rural Communities". Joint governance can make a difference in the trajectory of development of any rural community, be it classed as leading, stable or lagging. This governance model manifests itself through a balanced participation of various actors in community decision-making. By various actors, we mean the private sector, local government and civil society or citizens. Such joint governance, and the territorial management associated with it, seems to be more frequently present in leading communities such as in the village of Doaktown studied in this article. That kind of governance contrasts significantly with what we found in the lagging community facing economic and social decline. Local governance in Lomer (fictional name) seems monopolised by local groups (clans) not interested in the well-being of the whole community but in the promotion of their specific interests. These case studies show how, for the leading community, specific social rules emerge and contribute to effective local governance and, for the lagging community, how unresolved local conflicts generate a cycle of devitalisation that is difficult to reverse.

M. ROBITAILLE and A. RÉGIMBALD: [La gouvernance régionale de l'éducation : l'exemple de l'Outaouais.] "Regional Governance in Education: The Example of the Outaouais". This paper focuses on regional educational governance in the particular context of Quebec, where few powers are granted to

regions in the supply management of training programs, necessary for responding to the economic, social and cultural development needs of their territory. Using the concepts of learning region and social innovation as a starting point, we attempt to demonstrate that regardless of the institutional and legislative constraints, it is possible, in education, to put in place a horizontal governance that is both flexible and shared while emphasizing learning, skills and knowledge. The example of the Outaouais Region, which for more than ten years has managed to mobilize the actors around the core of the education/training/employment relationship on key issues regarding its development, supports our analysis.

M.-U. PROULX: [Appropriation territoriale de responsabilités publiques : le cas du Québec.] “Territorial Empowerment: The Case of Quebec”. Based on data gathered in the Quebec context, this paper applies the four classical models of territorial analysis. These territorial experiments offer precise forms through empowerment of public responsibilities in such public domains as land use planning, management and development support. In fact, concepts of city, community, region and district have benefited from institutional structures specific to the Quebec context. With important guidelines from the State, territorial empowerment is real but to a lesser degree than anticipated in terms of local development factors. Some institutional constraints for territorial empowerment are pointed out in terms of overlapping frontiers, fragmentation of power, deficit of democracy, and weakness of means and difficulties for comprehensive territorial planning. One must then put into perspective the real potential of territorial empowerment and open new fields of investigation.

A. JOYAL and K. EL-BATAL: [La gouvernance rurale vue à travers la politique nationale de la ruralité.] “Rural Governance Seen through Quebec’s National Rural Policy”. This article is the result of research conducted by a multidisciplinary team whose mandate was to evaluate the effectiveness of the Rural Pact, which is the cornerstone of Quebec’s national rural policy. The study was undertaken by interviewing local actors belonging to 12 regional county towns. The results show that the objectives of this policy were achieved and it was possible to identify the emergence of genuine rural governance.

J.-F. SIMARD and Y. LECLERC: [Les Centres locaux de développement 1998-2008. Une gouvernance en mutation: entre participation citoyenne et imputabilité municipale.] “Local Development Centres 1998-2008. A Governance Undergoing Change: Between Citizen Participation and Municipal Accountability”. In December 1997, the Government of Quebec created the Local Development Centres (LDCs). Originally, their mission was to mobilise all local actors in a common approach in order to encourage the development of the economy and the creation of employment on their territories in the context of a partnership between the government and the local community. In December 2003, a new government introduced changes to the legislation that from that moment on, placed the LDCs under the responsibility of elected municipal officials and

mandated them to nominate members to the Board of Directors of the organisation. These changes to the enabling legal framework of the LDC have had consequences for citizen participation and for the governance of the organisation - so much as that we can reasonably argue that since that time there has been a tendency towards the municipalisation of the LDCs.

C. GUAY and T. MARTIN: [L'ère/l'aire de la gouvernance autochtone : le territoire en question.] "The Era/Area of Indigenous Governance: The Territory in Question". Through the study of the proposed Nunavik Government, this paper seeks to analyze indigenous governance. Following the example of non-indigenous governance, it may be considered the result of a multiscale deployment of political action. However, the study also sheds light on territorial forms that do not only correlate with various modes of regulation related to indigenous and state rationalities, but also lead us to conceive governance in a metaterritorial manner. Indeed, indigenous territory must be understood as a womb/mould rather than geographical space, so that indigenous governance relates more to symbolic territory than physical territory, even though, paradoxically, indigenous claims are anchored in the latter.

D. TREMBLAY: [Espacer la gouvernance: la dialectique de la proximité et de la distance dans le champ du développement international.] "Space in Governance: The Dialectic between Proximity and Distance in the Field of International Development". Emphasizing the issue of territorial governance, this paper compares two paradigms in the field of international development. The first of these, which is currently described as the 'mainstream' paradigm, produces discourses and policies stemming from large international organizations. The other one, known as the 'post-development' paradigm, claims to be closely related to the grassroots. Our main conclusion is that the territorial aspect of governance is relatively marginalized in both paradigms. In the first case (mainstream paradigm), actors are induced to pay less attention to the territorial issue than to other dimensions of governance. In the second case (post-development paradigm), actors are brought to share an idealized vision of social relations in which the governance issues appear to be virtually irrelevant.