



# **Building Community Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation Action Planning**

**Clyde River and Hall Beach, Nunavut  
October 2007 – March, 2008**

**Evaluation Report  
March 28, 2008**

## Introduction

The peoples in Canada's Arctic are among the recipients of the greatest climate change impacts across the globe. Trying to mitigate climate change impacts through individual and collaborative action is virtually irrelevant here. Instead, northerners have to focus on climate change adaptation measures that will allow them to continue to sustain their communities.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the entire Community Capacity Building component of the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) project "Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change in the Professional Planning Community". This project was funded by the Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Program of Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) and led by a Steering Committee made up of CIP members who each took responsibility for overseeing one or more project components. The Community Capacity Building component was managed by Ms Beate Bowron, FCIP.

In addition to Ms Bowron, the Community Capacity Building component involved CIP members, CIP Head Office staff, a representative from the Earth Sciences Sector "Enhancing Resilience in a Changing Climate Program" and the then Climate Change Coordinator of the Government of Nunavut. Due to the timing of the final project approval, the Community Capacity Building component was carried out between August 2007 and March 2008, a relatively short time frame.

The following report outlines the process that led to the selection of the two pilot communities of Clyde River and Hall Beach and the selection of the volunteer planning teams to work with both communities on producing climate change adaptation action plans. It discusses the planning approaches used by the teams and provides an overview of the resulting action plans.

The *Lessons Learned* portion in each of the sections is based on observations from the team members, community comments, as well as from members of the project Steering Committee. Observations from the teams were obtained from their process reports and from a session with team members on February 25, 2008.

The report concludes with suggestions for future capacity building in the Territory of Nunavut as well as in other communities in southern Canada.

## 1. Selection of Communities

When the "Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change in the Professional Planning Community" project was conceived, the Department of Environment of the Government of Nunavut (GN) was beginning work on a Climate Change Adaptation Plan meant to implement its already completed Climate Change Strategy. At the same time, scientists from NRCan's Earth Sciences Sector

“Enhancing Resilience in a Changing Climate Program” were deciding where to focus their Arctic research activities for the summer of 2007 and beyond.

The Department of Environment’s approach to its Climate Change Adaptation Plan was – and is – community-based and includes community workshops throughout Nunavut. NRCan scientists and CIP representatives participated in the first workshop in Iqaluit in December 2006, where Hamlet Councillors from Clyde River and Hall Beach expressed a strong interest in becoming pilot communities both for scientific research related to climate change and for adaptation action planning. This interest was cemented during visits to both hamlets in March 2007 in an informal way. No formal agreement was entered into with either of the hamlets.

Based on the strong synergies that could be expected between the planned scientific work and the adaptation planning activities and, based on the community readiness to become involved, Clyde River and Hall Beach were selected as pilots for community capacity building.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- While two community representatives expressed great enthusiasm for becoming the pilots for climate change adaptation action planning, this enthusiasm did not translate into institutional memory within the hamlets. This was exacerbated by the large gap in time between March and the fall, when the community capacity building work began in earnest. In the future, community interest should be solicited across the Territory, and there should be letters of understanding with the hamlets (municipalities) involved.
- Formal recognition of the project and the assigning of a senior staff person are essential to ensure project continuity and accountability at the local level.

## **2. Selection of Planning Teams**

Following the final approval of the project, a call for expressions of interest was circulated to all of CIP’s 7,000 members in July 2007. “Guidelines for Selecting Participants” (Appendix A) outlined the expected commitments of two teams of two planners: participation in a briefing meeting; possible attendance at a GN workshop; preparatory work regarding the pilot communities; potential debriefing with NRCan scientists; initial visit to pilot communities; drafting of community climate change adaptation action plans; second visit to pilot communities to present the draft plans and final reports.

The guidelines also included selection criteria which emphasized the need for professional experience in a number of areas: community planning; community development; community involvement; and community economic development. Experience in working with Inuit and/or Native Peoples was considered an asset.

In spite of the sizeable commitment, and the lack of remuneration for the work, there was a high degree of interest from over 20 CIP members. In August a selection committee decided on the following teams:

- Christine Callihoo, Hemmera, and Dan Ohlson, Compass Resource Management – Hall Beach
- Rory Baksh, Dillon, and Brian Render, Render Planning Services – Clyde River

While the teams were supposed to be able to attend two of the Government of Nunavut (GN) climate change adaptation workshops, one of the GN workshops took place in August at a time when none of the team members were available. The second workshop was shifted to a time after the teams' first visit to their pilot communities. Therefore, none of the team members experienced the workshop methodology used in the context of the Nunavut Climate Change Adaptation Plan and the close cooperation between the GN and the Earth Sciences Sector of NRCan.

The first team briefing session took place on September 17, 2007. It provided team members with the background on GN and NRCan activities and contacts in their pilot communities. Planning approaches were brainstormed, information needs identified and general deliverables confirmed. It was stressed that the two teams did not have to follow the same path, and that each team could use its professional judgment in deciding how to approach the tasks at hand.

The planned team briefing with NRCan scientists did not take place, since the research was still incomplete. In the end, the results of the scientific research were not available to feed into community discussions and the action plans. However, the teams were able to obtain satellite maps of Clyde River and Hall Beach, which proved to be very helpful to them and the communities.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- While existing scientific data on climate change in Canada's northern communities can be adapted to northern regions, it is difficult to find information that is user-friendly and meaningful. No community-specific data exists. The Hall Beach team adapted some of the existing data to a region that included both pilot communities.
- Both teams would have benefited from a general face-to-face discussion with NRCan scientists working in the north, prior to their first field visit. Through this discussion the teams would have been better informed about the communities in general and about the scientists' work. This could have further assured the communities that there was a connection between the two efforts.

- If possible, available scientific information for each community should be scoped before the project begins. This information may reside in NRCan, but there is also a large body of research about the north in Canadian and international universities and other organizations, although it may not be community-specific
- In the future, it might be helpful to build the ability to interview a short list of potential participants into the selection process. This will allow candidates to be briefed in more detail on the anticipated work program and get their comments and suggestions.

### 3. Planning Approaches

It is important to point out that neither the planners nor the engineers of Nunavut's Community and Government Services Department (CGS) were able to be involved in the climate change adaptation action planning in Clyde River and Hall Beach. This turned out to be a serious drawback, since planning for climate change adaptation needs to be an integral component of land use and infrastructure planning.

#### Clyde River

The Clyde River team used a community-based strategic planning model with a focus on action planning for identified priority issues. The major goal of this approach is to increase the skills and knowledge of the community with respect to planning and adaptation to climate change through the delivery of a community-based plan. The team also decided that they wanted the Hamlet Council to sign off on any climate change adaptation action plan through a formal motion at the end of their work. All communications with the community were both in English and in Inuktitut.

Realizing that the project had not built in any time for community preparation and initial capacity building, the team determined that they had to use their interviews, presentations, open houses, and public workshops for this purpose.

To stretch resources and allow for more community contact, the team split up for their next visits, allowing for three visits. In this way the third visit could build on the efforts of the second visit.

An opening meeting was held with key stakeholders (Hamlet; Titan Heritage and Research Centre; Hunters and Trappers Organization; Elders Committee). In addition, knowledgeable individuals from various organizations in the community were interviewed: the Mayor of Clyde River; Hamlet Economic Development Officer; GN Wildlife Office; Ilisaqsivik Wellness Centre; Clyde River Housing Association; Health Centre; a local scientist, Ittaq; and the Hamlet's Planning and Lands Administrator.

Also, youth in Grades 5 and 6 and 11 and 12 were engaged in separate exercises discussing climate change and climate change impacts. While the lively discussions raised awareness among the youth, an attempt to have the older youth complete a questionnaire with their parents at home and return it to the team was unsuccessful. However, drawings depicting climate change impacts by some of the younger students were exhibited at a community workshop and contributed to the workshop discussions.

An attempt to establish a formal community-based Advisory Committee in advance of the first visit did not succeed, largely due to the fact that Hamlet Council elections resulted in a turnover of elected officials and the departure of municipal staff.

Workshop attendance dropped over the course of the project and resulted in fewer ideas being generated.

The strategic planning model used by the team – and pioneered successfully with Native Peoples in Manitoba and Saskatchewan - turned out to be rather complex conceptually in a northern context. The community found it difficult to engage in the process and decided that the process did not fully meet their needs.

Individual workshops did not include enough time to explain the concept of action planning as well as actually doing it. In addition, the planning approach was fairly ambitious for the time available during each of the visits, assuming several open houses, workshops, and individual meetings in a situation, where each of these activities is likely to involve the same limited number of participants.

There seems to be a cultural conflict between the problem-solving approaches used by Inuit and the specific step-by-step action planning inherent in the strategic planning approach employed by the team. Initially, workshop participants felt that the whole community had to be consulted further on the issues, before they as a group could proceed with action planning. Later on in the process participants did not want to commit to any action plan without first testing it with the community at large.

In response, one of the Hamlet Councillors used the community radio to receive comments on the draft action plan following the team's second visit. During the third visit the team also used the radio to review the various components of the draft action plan.

### Hall Beach

The Hall Beach team's approach to working with the community on climate change adaptation action planning was organic and responded to the community's direction and pace. The team began with intensive communications and developed its approach as the project unfolded. Like the Clyde River team,

the Hall Beach team expected that the final adaptation action plan would be submitted to the Hamlet Council for endorsement.

The community engagement process involved a number of meetings with community members, Hamlet Council, Hamlet staff and stakeholder groups and was conducted in English and Inuktitut.

The team made two visits to the community. Sessions with community members offered posters and maps for public review, introduced the team and the purpose of their visit, outlined the objectives for each community session, and facilitated a discussion on climate change and climate change adaptation in Hall Beach. The team used pre-designed templates to gather the information which included climate change data, existing and expected impacts, major uncertainties and proposed adaptation actions.

The team met with members of the Hamlet Council and the Hunters and Trappers Association (HTO) as well as with students from Grades 5 to 8 and 9 to 12. From the feedback received the team distilled the values of the community and transformed them into “Objectives for the Hall Beach Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan”. Based on these objectives and on available scientific data, a draft climate change adaptation action plan was prepared and presented to the community and to the Hamlet Council.

Between visits vigilant communications efforts maintained contact and retained local interest in the project. Following the second visit, the plan was finalized and submitted to the Hamlet Council for ratification.

Realizing that the most vulnerable communities are those that are significantly exposed to climate changes, yet have limited adaptive capacity, the team attempted to gather data about the overall adaptive capacity of Hall Beach. The team used *Awareness, Skills, Knowledge, and Resources* as descriptors of community capacity.

Awareness and skills appear to be quite varied among Hall Beach community members. They are generally knowledgeable about the local impacts of climate change and how these impacts may affect their ability to secure country foods. Fiscal restrictions, however, curtail the overall capacity of the community to effectively address climate change adaptation.

The Hall Beach team helped foster the establishment of a Hall Beach Climate Change Adaptation Steering Committee during the course of the project with representation from the Elders, youth, Hamlet Council, the HTO and Hamlet staff.

The Hall Beach community seems to have accepted the planning approach used by the team. There was no push-back from community members and

participation remained constant throughout the project. Relatively strong support from an interim SAO, once he was appointed, was helpful.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- To complete a climate change adaptation planning exercise with any community, two visits within a six month period are not enough. Any future capacity building exercise should build in the ability for four to six visits over 12 – 18 months.
- This will make it possible for an initial visit to focus on establishing connections and trust, on raising awareness about climate change and on preparing the community for future visits, including logistics. At the same time the approach that will be taken can be explained thoroughly, leaving room for refining the process, based on community feedback.
- To be able to build capacity, it is critically important for the community to begin to take ownership of the planning process and the resulting plan.
- Four to six visits, over a period of 12 – 18 months, will also create enough flexibility, towards the end of the project, for the planning teams to engage the community in discussions about how to implement the climate change adaptation action plans.
- Given the extended commitment required from future planning teams, any project budget should include a suitable honorarium for each of the planners.
- Future capacity building exercises should consider a broad and varied public consultation approach, including, but not limited to, the approaches used in Hall Beach and a simplified model of the approach used in Clyde River. Any model should be adapted to local circumstances.
- Pre-designed templates on a variety of topics can provide a framework for community discussions. They can also facilitate the development of the action plan.
- Work in Canada's northern communities requires experienced, resourceful, and adaptable professionals. In addition, team briefing sessions should stress the need to use an "organic" approach and "tread lightly" in communities that are wary of outside experts.
- The issue of a community-based Advisory Committee should be investigated during the initial exploratory visit. If this Committee becomes engaged in the issues and is working well, it has the potential to turn into a "Climate Change Adaptation Action Committee" for the implementation of the plan over the long term. To be sustainable, it is essential that such a

committee be closely connected to either the Hamlet Council or a local NGO.

- The question of whether the Hamlet (or any other municipality) will formally endorse or adopt any resulting climate change adaptation action plan should be resolved when the letter of understanding with the hamlets (municipalities) is discussed at the beginning of the project.
- The regional planning and engineering managers of Nunavut's Community and Government Services Department should be involved in any future climate change adaptation planning processes from the outset, in order to integrate the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans into comprehensive community planning in the Territory. To ensure the staff involvement at the regional level, the Territorial government requires formal engagement.

#### **4. Field Visits**

This section of the report outlines some of the details of the field visits as well as a few of the challenges particular to planning and community engagement in the north, based on the experiences of the planning teams.

##### *Clyde River*

Clyde River has been the subject of much research and community-based initiatives regarding climate change. As well, it is a community that is always willing to participate in many new initiatives unrelated to climate change. For example, during the team's February visit there was a major announcement from the GN that the Territory's new cultural school will be located in Clyde River. Occasionally, some of these important initiatives overlap, and the community's ability to respond is over-taxed.

Between the team's first and second visit the Hamlet Council changed and the Hamlet administration was in disarray. Therefore, the project had to be clarified anew with an Interim Senior Administrative Officer and the all new Council members, all of whom were, and still are, preoccupied with serious financial matters.

Since the community felt it could not engage fully in the planning process during the team's first visit, a decision was made to let community members discuss issues/solutions on their own between November 2007 and February 2008. The community also asked the team to return with a menu of solutions for climate change adaptation/mitigation issues which could be considered at future workshops.

During the second visit the team presented a draft action plan which included proposed actions. This draft was initially in English only, with the introduction and the list of proposed actions in Inuktitut. Following comments from participants in

the first workshop, the draft plan was revised and translated into Inuktitut in its entirety.

Since it had been difficult to establish an Advisory Committee, the Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre volunteered to take on a leadership role with the implementation of the action plan. Given the many responsibilities of this group, this may not be realistic over the long term.

During the third visit the team used the community radio in a major way. On the first day an announcement was made that there would be a public phone-in regarding details of the draft plan the following day. This announcement included mention of a \$75 gift certificate for the Northern Store for which callers would be eligible. The next day posters advertised the radio program.

The radio program was delivered in two stages. The first session – 11.00 a.m. – 12.00 p.m. - was aimed at informing the public of the actions proposed in the plan by reading them aloud, first in English and then in Inuktitut. People were asked to take notes and reminded of the second stage of the program which took place between 6.30 and 8.00 p.m. The evening program was conducted in Inuktitut only. It seems to have been a success, with 19 calls received, although it resulted only in the identification of additional climate change impacts rather than in suggestions for possible ways of adapting to these impacts.

### Hall Beach

The level of awareness of climate change issues and possible adaptation measures is currently limited within the general population of Hall Beach. However, the Hunters and Trappers, and a number of the youth, displayed significant knowledge of the effects of climate change and were able to provide potential actions for adaptation and mitigation.

Frequently it appeared as if fear of the impacts prevented people from talking about the issues. This fear is being exacerbated by some of the international disasters seen on satellite TV, such as extreme flooding or tsunamis. Even though sea level rise and shoreline erosion have been identified as very serious adaptation issues, houses in the threatened area on the shore are still being renovated. This is partly due to the lack of harmonization of programs at the federal government level.

Unlike Clyde River, which is a fairly traditional community, the population of Hall Beach is younger. This younger generation appears somewhat disconnected from the land, and the apparent lack of economic opportunities renders the long-term sustainability of the community uncertain.

The Senior Administrative Officer position for the Hamlet was vacant at the time of the team's first visit. The absence of a "local champion" made this visit even

more challenging, as preparations at the local level had not been completed before the team arrived.

### Field Visit Issues for both Clyde River and Hall Beach

Historically, exploration approaches in the north have resulted in local community members feeling exploited as research objects by many studies, which do not return value to the communities. The NRCan scientists who are currently working in Clyde River and Hall Beach have successfully overcome this stereotype. The planning teams stressed repeatedly that the local climate change adaptation action plans, which resulted from the capacity building process, belong to the communities and can be used as tools for planning future actions and development.

Elders anticipate payment in exchange for the knowledge (IQ) they have accumulated over a life time. IQ is recognized as an asset much like scientific knowledge in southern communities. Since people in northern communities are more connected to their environment than their southern counterparts, sharing experiences about climate change comes easily.

When the Capacity Building component was first conceived, no funds were allocated for honoraria for community members. Nor were resources set aside for 'community touches' to encourage participation, such as door prizes like fuel, camping gear or gift certificates to local stores.

The Hamlet of Hall Beach was able to make contact with the Government of Nunavut land use planner responsible for the hamlet. Currently, climate change is not considered, when new land use plans are prepared, and Nunavut's planners and engineers have had little involvement in the climate change adaptation work of their Department of Environment.

Although Nunavut's Climate Change Coordinator was engaged in the community capacity building project at the beginning, she left the Department of Environment mid-way through the process and was, therefore, not able to see it through.

Irrespective of the planning approaches used, both planning teams encountered major challenges in trying to move the communities from issue identification to thinking about adaptation actions and solutions. Time and again, new climate change issues were added, even when some of the solutions seemed evident and could be implemented within the communities. This great reluctance to engage in problem-solving was explained as a cultural issue which the teams had to accept.

The teams' experiences in this respect are similar to the experiences of other professionals during community workshops throughout Nunavut which are part of the work leading to Nunavut's Climate Change Adaptation Plan.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- It is currently unrealistic to expect a community to complete work on their own in a subject area and with a process they are unfamiliar with. The relatively long gap between the Clyde River team's first and second visits likely contributed to some of the process difficulties. The idea of adding resources to enable an existing local NGO to provide liaison services for the planning teams should be explored further.
- Partially translated documents can create some confusion. In communities with more than one language it is important to translate any and all public notification and planning documents before they are released.
- It is important to have the translations done in the communities. While this small amount of income transfer is useful in itself, it also builds support for the project.
- The radio appears to be a good way for contacting community members and receiving feedback. In the future it should be used for issue identification at the beginning of the adaptation planning process.
- There is a need for further information sharing about climate change and climate change adaptation issues among all parts of the community.
- Any future budget for climate change adaptation action planning should include funds for small honoraria and door prizes.
- A more thorough, pro-longed climate change adaptation action planning process will likely be able to move communities from issue identification to adaptation actions and solutions.

### **5. Synopsis of Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans**

Both climate change adaptation action plans aim to use the knowledge and resources in the communities to take action on certain issues, rather than only relying on the assistance of higher orders of government.

The teams' agreed upon deliverables included brief climate change adaptation action plans in English and Inuktitut, one or more bi-lingual posters summarizing the action plans, and a process report in English only. This was a sizeable commitment, and both teams met it admirably. The text for the posters was completed before the project's March 31, 2008 deadline, but the logistics around the printing of the posters remain outstanding..

#### *Clyde River*

The Clyde River Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan has three parts:

desired goals; the methods (strategies) to be used to achieve these goals; and the specific steps that will be taken (action plan). The plan is to be updated annually as work is completed.

The actions are organized on the basis of who suggested the issue and/or the action, i.e. the community (11), Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre (13), the Hunters and Trappers Association (3), and other organizations (7) for a total of 34 actions.

While there are many actions that can be implemented by the community itself, there are no priorities. Without any priorities, the action plan becomes more of a wish list, and it is unclear how it can be implemented. Perhaps the Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre will be able to select priority actions and begin to act on them.

### Hall Beach

The Hall Beach Action Plan covers six topics: Shoreline Erosion (9 actions); Building Integrity & Electricity Distribution (4 actions); Water Supply (2 actions); Travel and Hunting/Fishing Safety (4 actions); Emergency Preparedness (one action); and Energy Efficiency (2 actions). Within each topic the actions relate to either research or planning or monitoring.

Among the 22 actions 9 are high priority, 12 are medium priority; and one is low priority. The Hall Beach Climate Change Adaptation Steering Committee is shown as being fully or partially responsible for implementing 13 of the proposed actions. Although some priorities have been established, the Adaptation Steering Committee will have to decide on a ranking among the high priority items in order to be able to implement any high priority action successfully.

### **Lessons Learned:**

- Future climate change adaptation action plans should establish an order of priorities for the suggested actions.
- Future budget allocations should include photos and funds for design and layout of the plans before printing.

## **6. Continuation of Capacity Building in Nunavut**

### Clyde River and Hall Beach

The fact that climate change adaptation action plans have been completed in Clyde River and Hall Beach in such a short period of time is a considerable achievement. However, it is clear that the communities' ability to implement the plans is very limited. Given that a high level of interest (and expectations) in climate change adaptation actions exists currently in both communities, some follow-up work is needed to keep the momentum going.

One member of each planning team should have the opportunity to engage in ongoing communication with the communities and be available as a resource when questions arise. They can also provide support to the new Climate Change Adaptation Steering Committee in Hall Beach and the Ittaq Heritage and Research Centre, which may spin off a Climate Change Adaptation Action Committee, in Clyde River.

With the continuing help of the two professionals community members can focus on two to three actions and learn how to approach implementation. It will be crucial to have the support of the Hamlet Council. It will also be necessary to work with at least one local champion who is committed to continue the climate change adaptation efforts.

Some of the proposed actions can be incorporated into the future work plans of the NRCan scientists working in Clyde River and Hall Beach. Others can feed into the policies and implementation recommendations of the Nunavut Climate Change Adaptation Plan which is due to be completed in October 2008.

However, given the limited resources in the communities and in the Territory of Nunavut, outside support for implementing the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans will be essential. One of the potential sources for outside funding may be the mining companies, which are beginning explorations and have expressed an interest in connecting with the communities they are working in. Support for the fledgling climate change adaptation committees could also be sought from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and/or the Government of Nunavut.

To get a realistic picture of how to approach the implementation of the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans in Clyde River and Hall Beach, it will be necessary to complete business plans for both.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- A request for support for one member per team to continue working on implementing the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans in Clyde River and Hall Beach should be included in CIP's proposal for further cooperation with the Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Program of Natural Resources Canada in 2008/09.
- In addition to expenses, this request should include an honorarium of \$5,000 each to support the team members' work on business plans for the implementation of the adaptation action plans.

#### *Other Nunavut Communities*

Climate change is affecting virtually all of the 26 hamlets in Nunavut. The groundbreaking work in Clyde River and Hall Beach will provide very useful information for them.

As mentioned previously, the Government of Nunavut is completing a Climate Change Adaptation Plan, in cooperation with CIP and NRCan's Earth Sciences Sector "Enhancing Resilience in a Changing Climate Program". During community workshops across Nunavut the need for climate change adaptation plans for various hamlets was identified repeatedly.

Based on the *Lessons Learned* from the Clyde River and Hall Beach pilot projects, CIP should solicit interest from three or four additional communities across Nunavut. The communities should represent each of the Territory's three regions and should express a strong interest in engaging in adaptation action planning. The Government of Nunavut, the Nunavut Association of Municipalities and the Nunavut Association of Municipal Administrators may be able to assist in the selection process.

These additional pilot projects should be coordinated through the Nunavut Climate Change Adaptation Plan process, which includes scientific work by NRCan scientists. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) should be approached for funding the adaptation planning efforts in the new pilot communities.

#### **Lessons Learned:**

- Based on the experiences with adaptation action planning in Clyde River and Hall Beach, three or four additional communities across Nunavut should be identified as possible locations for adaptation action planning.
- INAC should be approached for funding the adaptation planning efforts in the new communities.

### **7. Capacity Building in Southern Canada**

Working with two northern communities on climate change adaptation planning has been a very rich and rewarding experience. Many of the *Lessons Learned* will be helpful not only to other northern communities, but to any community in Canada that wishes to engage in such a process.

To build on the capacity building experiences, disseminate the results, and test the planning approaches further, CIP is proposing to select two to three additional pilot communities in southern Canada. These should be cities or towns that do not have sufficient planning capacity to undertake this kind of planning on their own. They might include a coastal community in the Maritimes, a Prairie community, and/or a community in northern Ontario.

Once climate change adaptation action plans have been completed for these communities, a refined planning approach can be distilled and communicated as a recommended tool to the professional planning community as a whole.

**Lessons Learned:**

- In order to disseminate the results of the climate change adaptation action planning processes in Clyde River and Hall Beach, and in order to test the planning approaches further, two to three communities in southern Canada should be selected as the next pilot projects.

**8. Conclusions**

The Community Capacity Building component of the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) project “Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change in the Professional Planning Community” has been a success. This type of professional work has never been attempted before, it has been groundbreaking.

In spite of the short time frame and many other challenges, much was accomplished. Both Clyde River and Hall Beach now have Climate Change Adaptation Action Plans that can be implemented, albeit with some further assistance. The large number of *Lessons Learned* will be invaluable in guiding future processes.

This is the time to acknowledge the significant contributions of various individuals to the project.

Thank you to:

- The communities of Clyde River and Hall Beach
- The planning teams of Rory Baksh, Dillon; Brian Render, Render Planning Services; Christine Callihoo, Hemmera, and Dan Ohlson, Compass Resource Management
- David Mate, Natural Resources Canada
- The CIP Project Steering Committee
- CIP National Office

# APPENDIX A

## CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF PLANNERS

### **Guidelines for Selecting Participants for Community Planning for Climate Change Adaptation in Clyde River and Hall Beach, 2007**

#### *Introduction*

The CIP/NRCan project “Promoting Adaptation to Climate Change in the Professional Planning Community” contains a component on “Building Community Capacity for Adaptation”. As part of this component, CIP members will work with the Nunavut pilot communities of Clyde River and Hall Beach to produce Community Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation. Two teams of two planners each will be required. Expected time commitments are as follows:

- One day briefing (before August 13)
- Attendance at August 15-17 and August 21-23 workshops in Nunavut (one team member in Gjoa Haven, one in Rankin Inlet) (to be confirmed)
- Preparatory work for visit to pilot communities (August/September)
- Potential debriefing with NRCan team of scientists (October 26)
- Visit to pilot communities to complete community planning work (October 28 – November 2)
- Draft Reports of Community Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation (by December 13)
- Presentation of Draft Reports to pilot communities (by mid-January, 2008)
- Final Reports (by January 31)

**Please Note: There is no remuneration for the individual planners involved. However, all expenses related to the project will be covered.**

Candidates will be those individuals who have responded to CIP’s call for Expressions of Interest, as published on the CIP web site, and as distributed to individuals, upon request or as CIP may otherwise deem appropriate. All selection and recruitment activity will be coordinated through the CIP Office under the guidance of the CIP/NRCan Project Management Committee.

Through this mechanism, CIP will apply the following guidelines as a basis for selecting planners to participate in this project:

#### *1. CIP membership*

Participants must be Full members of CIP and members in good standing.

## 2. *Background & credentials*

Participants must have an appropriate professional background to be able to carry out the work being performed. Experience in the following areas is needed: community planning, community development, community involvement, community economic development. Experience in working with Inuit and/or Native Peoples is an asset.

## 3. *Availability*

Participants must be available for the entire duration of the project, and must commit to completing the required work.

## 4. *The Teams*

Emphasis will be placed on selecting participants with several years of work experience. Efforts will be made to assemble teams whose members are of different ages and have a variety of relevant experience.

Interested CIP members should send an “Expression of Interest” and a short resume to: Canadian Institute of Planners, 116 Albert Street – Suite 801, Ottawa, ON K1P5G3, Att. Beate Bowron or by e-mail to [sbrasier@cip-icu.ca](mailto:sbrasier@cip-icu.ca). The deadline for receiving submissions is Friday, July 20, 2007.

## **Postscript**

Successful candidates will, through their involvement in the mission, be serving as ambassadors for CIP. Although not a requirement for selection, delegates should be familiar with CIP's role in Canada's planning community, its major activities and member services, as well as its Code of Conduct, and Statement of Values.