

Québec Rural Policy: les liens rural-urban

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Ville de Québec, 16 nov., 2017



•J13h30Jeudi 16 novembre


- Mot bienvenue
- 13h40 – Les liens rural-urbain
- Conférence de Bill Reimer, professeur émérite en Sociologie et Anthropologie de l'Université Concordia, ?directeur du Canadian rural network (invitation faite, à confirmer)
- Échanges et discussion
- 15h00 – PAUSE
- 15h15 – Atelier : Ruralité d'avenir : quels enjeux prioritaires ?
- Objectif : Ressortir avec 2 ou 3 enjeux prioritaires pour les politiques publiques. Utiliser une logique de "fixer l'agenda"
- (Tables rondes de 8 personnes à partir de qqs fiches et de la table des matières pour portrait pour Solidarité rurale)
- 16h45 – Retour en groupe et discussion générale
- 19h00- Souper restaurant Piazzetta (aux frais des participants- *per diem*)

•Vendredi 17 novembre

- 9h00 – Panel : Des politiques pour des ruralités : quelles leçons pour l'avenir ?
- Objectif : Faire ressortir les fondements, conditions moyens d'action pour les politiques publiques.
- (Suggestion d'intervenants :
- Bruno Jean; tendances, politiques OCDE et politiques sur ruralité ...
- Lawrence Desrosiers les conditions favorables et défavorables à la conception de PP (ex de la PNR??)
- (Femme) Fonctionnaire en poste sous-ministre ?- ??
-
- 10h30 – PAUSE
- 10h45 – 12h45 - Panel : L'ère post-CRÉ : quelles modalités pour croiser les savoirs et (ré)activer la concertation régionale ?
- Objectif : Sortir des éléments pouvant favoriser la concertation des territoires, l'expertise territoriale et la valorisation des acteurs.
- (Suggestion d'intervenants :
- Martin Robitaille, Observatoire Outaouais (à confirmer)
- Lyne Sauvageau, les Universités comme acteurs de DR (à confirmer)
- ?? Solidarité rurale : le rôle d'expertise conseil
- 12h45- Bryant, discutant
- 15h00 – Mot de la fin
- 13h00 – Dîner au restaurant le Galopin : définition de ruralité (pluralité), positionnement non métropolitain
- Invitation aussi lancée à Christopher Bryant «nouvelle ruralité», péri-urbain
- **Soit là ou comme discutant à la fin**
- (canevas animation découpé en 2-3 temps, avec partie de réponses différentes vs la grande question)
- Présentation de l'exercice ... ; but vulgariser résultats ; dialogue avec acteurs sociaux ...
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- Combiner discussion avec atelire prévu Quels moyens pour les enjeux prioritaires?
- Objectif : Faire intervenir les invités et la salle sur les enjeux ciblés la veille en lien avec les présentations du panel.
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Outline

- ▶ The current context
 - Rural is no longer on the federal (and provincial) agendas
 - Rural and Urban areas remain interdependent
 - New policies should be linked to urban concerns
- ▶ Implications for strategic action
- ▶ Challenges and assets for Québec

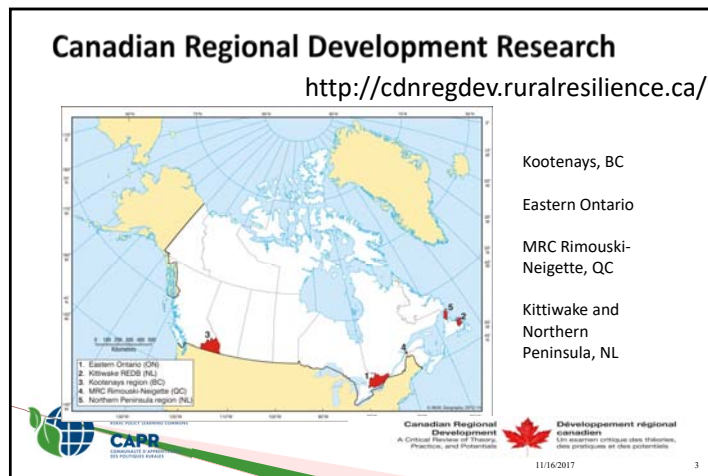


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•Introduction

•Thanks

- I have watched with interest as the Québec rural policy developed and matured over the past 16 years.
- I have passed on the results to others, and groaned when the program was cut in 2014.
- My hope was that sufficient MRC (Municipalités régionales de comté) and CRÉ (Conférence régionale des élus) capacity had been built over the 16 years, so that the vision and energy would not be lost, but simply redirected as MRCs sought new ways to organize and act.
- This hope was encouraged by the many years of research reinforcing the point that local community and regional organization is a key ingredient to rural and northern development.
- The context has changed, but the goals remain the same.
- Today, I would like to suggest three main points for you to consider as you imagine what a new rural policy might be for this new context.
 1. Rural is no longer a priority on the provincial or federal political agendas.
 2. Rural and urban places have always been and will continue to be interdependent.
 - Rural prosperity depends on understanding that interdependence and positioning rural people and places strategically with respect to it.
 3. Whatever the new policy contains, it should be clearly linked to those things which urban people consider important. For example:
 - Food
 - Energy
 - Water quality
 - Recreation
 - Quality of life
- After elaborating these points, I will turn to consider some strategic directions they imply, and conclude with a few suggestions about the particular assets and challenges of Québec in adopting these strategies.



•My perspectives on these issues are heavily influenced by my research and activity in:

- Fondation canadienne pour la revitalisation rurale (celebrating its 30th year)
- The 11-year Projet NRE: Renforcer les capacités des communautés rurales à l'ère de la nouvelle économie (where we worked for 11 years with 32 rural communities across Canada – and 2 in Japan)
- Most recently: the Canadian Regional Development Research project (underway since 2010 – led by Dr. Kelly Vodden at Memorial University of NL)
 - We have examined regional development issues in 5 subregions of 4 provinces (Kootenay, BC; Eastern ON; Rimouski-Neigette, QC; Kittiwake/Gander and the Northern Penninsula, NL)
 - The study investigates the manifestations of New Regionalism in these locations.
 - We interviewed regional and provincial-level leaders (government, NGOs, private sector)
 - Included in these data are responses to questions about rural-urban interrelations

Questions

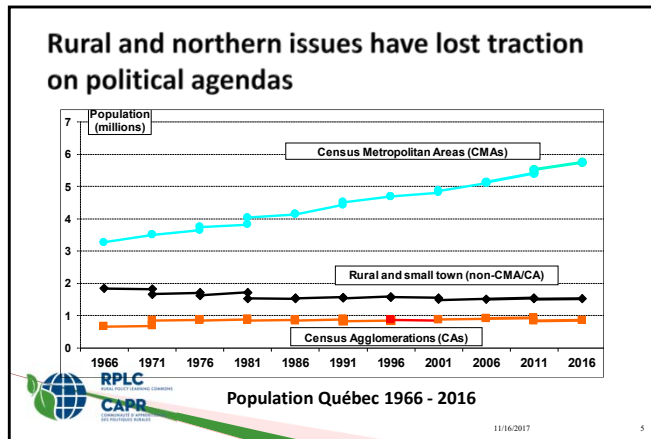
- ▶ What current conditions are important to consider when thinking about developing policy for rural and northern Québec?
- ▶ What strategic options are suggested by those conditions?
- ▶ What challenges and assets does Québec have that might guide the choice of those strategic options?



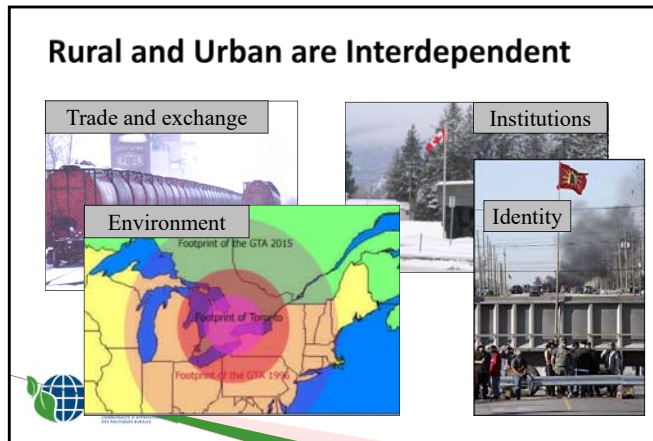
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- My focus today is on three main questions.
 1. What current conditions are important to consider when thinking about developing policy for rural and northern Québec?
 - How have they changed from previous conditions?
 2. What strategic options are suggested by those conditions?
 - What are the most promising actions?
 3. What challenges and assets does Québec have that might guide the choice of those strategic options?
 - What can we learn by comparing Québec regional development choices with those from other provinces?




- The first condition to consider is that **rural and northern issues have lost traction on the federal and provincial agendas.**
- Most likely due to the continuation of urbanization that we have seen since the 1930s.
 - Rural to urban migration since WW1 has meant that the proportion of people raised in rural regions have become fewer – even if the number in rural areas has remained about the same (cf. Conseil des affaires sociales, 1989, Deux Québec dans un).
 - Migration is primarily urban-to-urban with little rural experience in general and almost no rural-Québec experience in particular.
 - Notice that the relative growth has occurred in the metropolitan regions of the province (CMAs – Census metropolitan areas). This includes many centres outside Montréal and Québec City (e.g. Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières, Rimouski, Victoriaville, Val-d’Or, et Cowansville).
 - Immigration is primarily to urban regions with little, if any, Québec experience.
 - Where rural growth occurs, it is often within commuting distance to urban centres or to recreation areas. In both cases, the newcomers are likely to carry urban images and objectives which can conflict with those of the local rural population.
 - Political challenges emerge more often in urban contexts due to population.
 - Rural bias in political representation will continue to be eroded as new electoral boundaries are drawn with the changing population



- The second contextual condition is not so much a new one, but one that is often forgotten in the rural-urban debates.
 - **Rural and urban places are interdependent – and will continue to be so in the future.**
- I have found it useful to think of this interdependence with respect to 4 broad features of social organization
- These are 4 ways in which changes in rural or urban settings will have impacts on each other (the meaning of interdependence)
- * The first is via trade and exchange
 - Of goods, services, finances, and people
 - Sometimes it is direct as with farmers markets and commuting (labour markets) but often it is indirect via other nations or complex downstream transformations
 - This is to be expected in our commodity dependent economy where more than 90% of our positive balance of trade (goods and services) is due to the export of rural products (agriculture, forestry, energy). (CANSIM-2280062-eng-749561156663949610; 2016: Research>Data)
- * The second broad way in which we are interdependent is through the institutions we share
 - This includes national, provincial, regional, and some municipal institutions (formal and informal) that organize activities for both urban and rural people
 - From Health, Education, and Welfare to Scouts, Religious organizations, sports and recreation – where policies developed in and for one context are applied to another context
- * The third area is the environment
 - Over the past 50 years we have learned a great deal about the interdependence of all regions with respect to the environment – including the planet.
 - It can also be seen dramatically on a regional scale
 - The environmental footprint for Toronto is 280 times its formal size (about 1/3 the size of Ontario)
 - The footprint is largely on rural areas (food, water, pollution processing, waste management)
- * The final area is with respect to identity.
 - I am using identity to refer to the ways in which we understand ourselves:
 - Who we think we are,
 - What our friends and families are like,
 - The places we grew up, work, visited, and wish to visit,
 - The things we value about ourselves, our networks, neighbourhoods, cities, regions, and country
 - And especially, those things that give us a sense of personal continuity into the future (cf. Chandler and Lalonde - http://firstnationcitizenship.afn.ca/uploads/A12_Cultural_Continuity_as_a_Hedge_against_Suicide.pdf)
 - In Québec, this is manifested by a historical legacy of national identity – originally supported by the Church and more currently reflected in issues of language and culture.
 - It includes the struggle for the preservation of agricultural land and resources
 - It has also emerged over issues of Indigenous land and governance agreements (James Bay, Akwesane, Kahnawake (S), Kanesatake (N) [QC City: Wabenaki Confederacy: Wendake (Huron), Abewaki (Abénaquis), Haudenosaune (St Lawrence Iroquois), Plus Malécites]
 - Most recently BillC62 and the related discussions regarding reasonable accommodation have also kept these issue in the media. [Note: less than 100 urban cases have caused a debate and national Bill affecting all the province. Herouxville (2007) code of conduct response although it was completely unaffected.]

New policies should be linked to urban concerns

- ▶ Food
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Water quality
- ▶ Waste management and pollution
- ▶ Recreation
- ▶ Quality of life



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- The third point I would like to make follows from the previous 2.
- New policies should be linked to urban concerns.**
- Although the words “rural” or “regional” have lost traction with urban populations, many of the rural-rooted issues have not. For example:
 - Food
 - Energy
 - Water quality
 - Waste management and pollution
 - Recreation
 - Quality of life
- These are all issues which resonate with urban people, although their essential connections with rural and regional places have largely been lost to those populations – or soon will be.
- In general, urban people are not aware of the fact that rural communities and regions with weak economies and low capacity are a threat to these concerns.
 - It is only when we hear of disasters such as the Walkerton E. coli outbreak in 2000, that this connection becomes visible (7 people died, thousands became sick).

•Breen, S.-P., & Markey, S. (2015). *Unintentional Influence: Exploring the Relationship between Rural Regional Development and Drinking Water Systems in Rural British Columbia, Canada*. *Journal of Rural and Community Development*, 10(3), 55–77.

•Minnes, S., & Vodden, K. (2017). *The Capacity Gap: Understanding Impediments to Sustainable Drinking Water Systems in Rural Newfoundland and Labrador*. *Canadian Water Resources Journal / Revue canadienne des ressources hydriques*, 42(2), 163-178.

Look to urban demand



- What strategic options for communities and regions are suggested by those conditions?
 - How might rural people and organizations position themselves for meeting them?
 - What policies will be conducive to these initiatives?
- I will start the discussion with several suggestions emerging from our research
 - I don't assume that these are exhaustive – so I welcome suggestions and examples that might be added to the list.
- From an economic and social development point of view, the first suggestion is to look to urban demand
 - These include regional, national, federal, and international demands
 - It means identifying local and regional assets on which to base new goods and services, then searching for global niche markets where those assets might be in demand (competitive advantage)
 - This does not include the 'smokestack chasing' that was so popular in the 1970s and 80s.
 - During that period, communities looked for major companies that could be attracted to their region in the search for jobs and tax income – often competing with other communities for industries that any one of them could supply (comparative advantage)
 - It is now clear that this "comparative advantage" strategy is ineffective as a basis for community or regional development.
 - It places too many decisions beyond local control,
 - It drives community to make too many sacrifices in order to compete, and
 - It contributes to the process whereby mechanization drives outmigration – undermining community population growth which is often intended to achieve.
 - Instead, a better strategy is to look for local assets on which to base new goods and services. Assets that are unique to the community or region. For example.
 - Ste-Paule in Gaspé was faced with a school closure.
 - Went to urban parents in Matane with the advantages of their school and were able to convince them to send their children to the Ste-Paule school
 - Kept their school open by: identifying their assets, looking outside the community for a demand, and figuring out how to meet that demand
 - St-Cyprien: When it recognized that the community had developed special expertise in dealing with handicapped children, it established a summer centre for them – and marketed this to the rest of the province.
 - Cap-à-l'Aigle: Local garden enthusiasts had discovered that the region provides a special ecosystem conducive to growing lilacs. With the help of the municipality and tourism groups, they have established the community as a world-recognized site for lilac enthusiasts – hosting an international conference each year.
 - Warner, AB: Established a girls' hockey school. Has grown to a year-round residential facility using vacant infrastructure (<http://www.warnerhockeyschool.com/>).
 - Thetford Mines: Is becoming a world leader in elite basketball as a result of a basketball academy at the local CEGEP. It was founded by coach Igor Rwigema at the Collège d'Alma CEGEP in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint Jean region in 2011.
 - He identifies the relative isolation from large city distractions as an important element in the success of the academy.
 - <http://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/montreal/quebec-thetford-mines-nba-tidjan-keita-1.4358226>

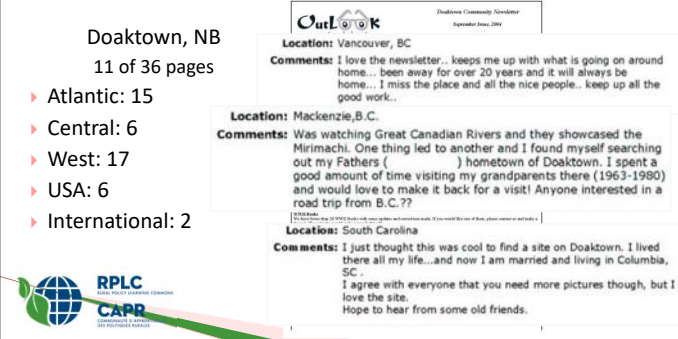


- Welcome strangers
 - This means embracing change – in spite of current resistance and fears. This is especially important in rural areas because of the traditional challenges to newcomers which we find in relatively homogeneous communities (c.f. Hérouxville, Taylor-Bouchard commission-2007-2008, Bill 62, recent media foci, and political exploitation of public fears)
 - QC has a long history of embracing change in the face of fear of cultural loss (e.g. Quiet Revolution and the rejection of the Church)
 - Rural areas – can serve as important ports of entry for social integration
 - They are relatively small, have high social capital, and often have low-cost housing and other infrastructure.
 - Can provide strong support for introducing newcomers to Québec and Canadian culture, government modes of operation, public services, social relationships, and language.
 - Don't be discouraged by subsequent outmigration of newcomers – as long as new people continue to replace them.
 - This is successful integration from a provincial or national point of view.
 - Make the case to provincial or national governments that this is a service which should be recognized and compensated (like educational institutions' graduation rates).
 - Cap-St-Ignace faced the problem of anxiety about newcomers with a brilliant initiative.
 - Identify 'Godparents' for newcomers and tasked them with making contact and providing invitation.
 - Introduce to the community and continue support and welcoming activities.
 - By learning about newcomers, reduce anxiety
 - By contacting newcomers, fast track capacity building
 - Sherbrooke (Drummondville, Victoriaville, Granby):
 - As a result of local initiatives and the local university's encouragement of international students, the region has developed a strong and diverse network of volunteer organizations supporting new immigrants.
 - It is now a region with considerable capacity for the integration of newcomers.
 - jumelages dès l'arrivée,
 - classes adaptées pour les enfants,
 - cours de français adaptés et souples pour les adultes,
 - un organisme ressource bien réseauté avec les autres organismes de développement social et économique local,
 - la participation et l'intérêt des élus,
 - la participation de immigrants anciennement arrivés aux décisions et à la vie locale ainsi qu'à l'accueil des nouveaux arrivants,
 - des entreprises intéressées à cette main d'œuvre et offrant des cours de français ou du temps pour les prendre,
 - des rencontres sociales, une prise en compte de l'ensemble de la famille etc.
 - Des personnes clés et références dès l'arrivée et la continuité dans l'accompagnement! Dans ces cas, il n'y a pas particulièrement de groupe religieux. Pour en parler quelqu'un du SERY à Granby peut être? (voir le site web du SERY). Il y a aussi Thetford Mines, voir le site web : <https://www.courrierfrontenac.qc.ca/actualites/2017/2/23/thetford-mines-veut-accueillir-des-refugies.html>
 - Seguin – an area in cottage country north of Toronto
 - Faced the problem of seasonal population from the city: different values, different demands on the municipality, and lack of respect for local issues and people (15,000 to a town of 4,200)
 - Actively integrated them into municipal committees and activities: serious and fun activities
 - Discovered multiple benefits:
 - Got valuable suggestions for dealing with fiscal and local population issues.
 - Had many fewer problems dealing with taxation issues among the local population - because the seasonal residents became aware of the economic challenges faced by the municipality when providing services.
 - Got excellent intelligence and influential contacts in provincial and federal governments and organizations.
 - Southern Manitoba:
 - Working with the provincial and federal governments, communities in this rural region of Manitoba have achieved levels of immigration and diversity that are similar to those in the Toronto urban area.
 - They have done it by strategic use of their cultural legacy, support for their voluntary organizations, and joint exploration of options for employment with municipalities, NGOs, the province, and federal government.

Maintain your diaspora

Doaktown, NB
11 of 36 pages

- ▶ Atlantic: 15
- ▶ Central: 6
- ▶ West: 17
- ▶ USA: 6
- ▶ International: 2



The screenshot shows the 'Outlook' Doaktown Community Newsletter website. It features a header with the newsletter title and date (September 2014). Below the header, there are three comment boxes from diaspora members. The first comment is from Vancouver, BC, expressing appreciation for the newsletter. The second comment is from Mackenzie, B.C., sharing a personal story about visiting Doaktown. The third comment is from South Carolina, mentioning a family connection to Doaktown. At the bottom left of the screenshot, there are logos for RPLC (Rural Policy Learning Centre) and CARR (Canadian Association of Rural and Remote Municipalities).

- The other side of responding to increased mobility concerns the people who leave rural communities
- Often treated as population lost (in the short term)
- But we also know that there are patterns to population movements that may be treated as opportunities by rural communities
- Young people leave, but people often return when they are starting families or retiring
- Some communities recognize this and therefore maintain contact with their diaspora
 - Keeping them up to date with local activities and people
 - Linking them through events and services (reunions, bulleting boards)
 - Internet makes this easy
 - As a grandparent with children and grandchildren around the world, I know how important this is
- E.g. Doaktown, NB (955 pop 2001)
 - (S) Monthly newsletter
 - (S+) Guestbook
 - (S+) Comments reflect the attachments (multi-generational and international – from people seeking information about possible visits and returns)
- Potential
 - Economic and social benefits from
 - Visitors
 - Return populations (think long term)
 - Knowledge and experience gained (people leave for school and jobs)
 - Networks throughout the world (note the strength of weak ties)
 - Japanese communities have noticed this – so they encourage people to travel, but keep them linked as ambassadors, intelligence gathering agents (often for local businesses), and potential returnees.
 - A local barley farmer and restaurant owner (specializing in barley products) used the diaspora to keep him informed about the demand for barley and products in the various countries to which they travelled)

Build rural-urban alliances

- ▶ Water: NYC, Ducks Unlimited, National Indigenous Guardians
- ▶ Food: UPA, Équiterre, certification, direct marketing
- ▶ Energy: Hydro-Québec, Green energy organizations
- ▶ Environment: Green communities network, Nature Conservancy, Canadian Wildlife Federation, Québec Environmental Network, Carrefour bioalimentaire du Québec
- ▶ Recreation: Miramichi example, Sports, Fishers, Hunters
- ▶ Tourism: Northern Alberta Hub
- ▶ Faith-based organizations: Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist
- ▶ Education: Japan example



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- As I have mentioned, “rural” has little traction in centres of power.
- But many issues of rural-relevance are hot topics in urban regions. (e.g. Food, Energy, Water, Environment, Recreation/Recuperation, Waste management)
- It is, therefore, important to reformulate rural issues for urban audiences and consider initiatives that:
 - Ensure adequate returns to rural regions
- This includes making rural-urban interdependencies visible, but especially - building rural-urban alliances.
- We have many examples where water has served as a basis for such alliances.
 - Catskill Watershed Corporation has been maintaining agreements with NYC since 1997. This involves agreements where the city provides funding for community development in exchange for the communities' maintenance of clean water.
 - Ducks Unlimited. With expenditures of more than \$80 million (<http://www.ducks.ca/assets/2015/08/FY17-Annual-Report-web.pdf>) in Canada and more than \$200 million in the USA (<http://www.ducks.org/about-ducks-unlimited/ducks-unlimited-financial-information/du-2016-annual-report>), this organization has a long tradition of working with rural-urban collaboration.
 - National Indigenous Guardians Network. Through its approximately 30 member guardian programs, this network will act to protect both land and water assets across Canada. (<https://www.inianationhood.ca/2017/03/22/release-federal-budget-indigenous-guardians/>). It was promised \$25 million over 5 years in the 2017-2018 budget to advance these objectives.
 - Regional NGO associations. For example, when fishers in the Miramichi watershed of New Brunswick became concerned about the future of salmon stocks, they were able to establish a Miramichi Watershed Management Committee that included fishers, municipalities, businesses, environmentalists, and government officials to address the issues (<http://www.mwmc.ca/>).
- Alliances can be based on many other common interests.
 - Food: Equiterre, certification organizations, direct marketing initiatives
 - Energy: Major corporations like Hydro-Québec, but also emerging organizations exploring wind and solar energy.
 - Environmental groups such as the Green communities network, the Québec Environmental Network, and the Carrefour bioalimentaire du Québec
 - Recreation: Like the Miramichi group I mentioned above.
 - Tourism: Northern Alberta Hub (Edmonton): Smaller communities around Edmonton successfully lobbied for collaboration and sharing since they provided important recreation and tourism benefits to Edmonton.
 - Faith-based organizations are especially important given my earlier comments about welcoming strangers. High priority groups would include the many Protestant and Orthodox groups, Christian sects, as well as Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, and Hindu groups.
 - Education-based alliances have been well developed in Japan: school visits, farm participation, information campaigns, communities keeping in touch with diaspora.
- Forming alliances will require new forms of organization – especially in locations where regional centres dominate.
 - E.g. Rimouski: Requires the development of innovative approaches to representation and decision-making in the MRC.
 - How are the MRC votes distributed?
 - How are goods and services distributed?
 - What is the best way to support struggling communities?
- EgilmezEtalEnvironmentalSustainabilityBenchmarkingCitiesV42(31-41)2015-1-s2.0-S0264275114001528-main.pdf - Shortcut*

Québec challenges and assets for a new rural policy

- ▶ Challenges
 - Increasing mobility
 - Increasing social heterogeneity
- ▶ Assets
 - MRCs and CRÉ experience
 - Social-economy
 - Diverse experience with rural-urban governance
 - Strong regional research



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- I would like to close with a few comments regarding specific Québec challenges and assets for a new rural policy.
 - Emerge from our Canadian Regional Development Research project in four provinces.
- Challenges
 - One of the greatest challenges faced by rural Québec emerges from a previous asset: its relative homogeneity – especially in rural areas.
 - In a society that is more mobile and diverse, this has emerged as a significant challenge to the “welcoming strangers” option I have previously mentioned.
 - It is reflected in the Hérouxville code of conduct (2007), the Taylor-Bouchard commission-2007-2008, Bill 62, recent media foci, and political exploitation of public fears.
 - From my point of view, it is largely based on relative ignorance of the social and cultural differences imagined.
 - What is required is a more extensive and effective program of education – including information, the sharing of practices, exchanges, and direct contacts to overcome the fear and mis-information emerging from relative isolation and media bias.
 - If strangers are to feel welcome, the interaction with the newcomers must be direct, respectful, and sustained.
 - This is particularly important in rural and remote places where the opportunity for interaction with strangers is more limited.
 - Research on integration makes clear the importance of information and education – both for the immigrants and the receiving community.
 - And the process must be maintained over the long term (more than 4 years) in order to get beyond the “U” curve effect of the integration process.
- Per Capita policies as a reflection of neo-liberalism
 - Undermines access to education, health, welfare, transportation, and communication in relatively isolated areas. Consider Norway’s approach (with a focus on communities) as an alternative.
- Assets
 - Québec is unique since it has a relatively long legacy of experience and institutional support for rural and regional collaboration.
 - The most recent example is the operation of the MRCs and CRÉs.
 - Most importantly, they provide venues for discussion within regions.
 - They have also existed long enough (1979-2014 – 35 years plus 100 years of parish and municipal county systems) so that participants have established ways to deal with the inevitable conflicts and disagreements that arise.
 - This experience builds confidence that deals struck will be honoured after 5 or 10 years – becomes a strong basis for compromise.
 - They are also useful because they are built on a multi-sectoral basis – health, education, economy, environment (rather than what we find in other provinces – economy and business driven).
 - A second Québec asset is the strong social-economy sector
 - This experience, network, and financing provides flexibility for initiatives to emerge quickly under changing conditions.
 - It also builds on a strong rural asset: volunteers as social capital
 - Working within this sector is likely to provide solutions to the challenges of social cohesion and identity in a more mobile society.
 - It may provide solutions to the availability of capital problem faced by volunteer groups.
 - A third asset is the strong history of experience with various models of rural-urban governance
 - Variety is found among the MRCs
 - We need new models to avoid the problems of the past (such as the simple dominance of regional centres in representation and decision-making.
 - Models which take a local asset approach.
 - Those which include better bargaining strategies: those that are less competitive among regions and more focused on their particular assets.
 - Those which establish new forms of provincial and federal support (not necessarily financial but market development and education)
 - Those which make use of Québec Unions’ experience and strength – e.g. UPA
 - We can see from places like Norway how a strong commitment to communities (even for security objectives: can increase national interests regarding food, water, energy, recreation, and security).
 - A final asset on my list is the strong research tradition regarding rural and regional issues
 - Good examples can be seen in the CRDT, Solidarité rurale, the Université rurale, and the mix of people at this workshop.
 - These traditions are sensitive to regional diversity
 - They provide a strong basis for education and public information initiatives that could function to counter the tendencies to stereotypes and extremist views.
 - To do so, this needs more attention to Knowledge Mobilization – both to urban and rural populations.
 - Requires more introduction of evidence into the debates.
 - Long term education in a respectful manner
 - This is most critical with respect to the current debates about strangers.

• Purnima MetaAnalysis International Adjustment Academy Of Management Journal 2005-2015 9655.pdf – Shortcut


• Hoodfar, H. (2001). The Veil in Their Minds and on Our Heads: Veiling Practices and Muslim Women. In E. A. Castelli (Ed.), *Women, Gender, Religion: A Reader* (pp. 420–446). New York: Palgrave Macmillan US. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-137-04830-1_22.

Québec Rural Policy: les liens rural-urban

Bill Reimer

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- Communauté apprentissage des politiques Rurales (<http://rplc-capr.ca>)
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Ville de Québec, 16 nov., 2017



- In closing, I would like to pass on some links to organizations which share your concerns for rural issues, research, and policy.
- I have been disappointed to find how little sharing of information and resources takes place across the language divide so have been seeking new initiatives that will overcome this barrier in whatever way possible.
- To that end, I encourage you to check out these networks – as I work to facilitate a more extensive and equitable flow of information.
 - Fondation canadienne pour la revitalisation rurale (<http://crrf.ca>)
 - Will be holding their 30th annual conference in Saskatoon in 2018.
 - Communauté d'apprentissage des politiques rurales (<http://rplc-capr.ca>)
 - This is a CRSH international partnership project with a mandate to connect researchers, policy-makers, practitioners, and citizens with an interest in rural and northern places. At present it has 90 partners – including the Centre de recherche sur le développement territorial, Solidarité rurale, et le Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue.