

DAY 1, October 4,
2016: TASK 2, 3, 4

The aim of this template is to facilitate the development of a common understanding **while retaining the benefits of site diversity and of approach diversity.** Please answer the questions/fill in the blanks using all the space you need. This is a 20' presentation with 10' of exchange.

Tiksi

NEFU/UVSQ

Task 2, 3, 4

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Team composition

Team members Task 2	Team members Task 3	Team members Task 4
Trofim Maximov Inga Nikulkina Alexander Isaiev Roman Petrov Yuri Zhegusov	Inga Nikulkina Svetlana Sukneva Slava Shadrin Yuri Zhegusov	Slava Shadrin Inga Nikulkina Slava Shadrin
Data analysis and interpretation Jean-Paul Vanderlinden, Charlotte Da Cunha, Dina Salakhova,		Gregory Kennedy (TBCBH)

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Method, all tasks

1. Meta analysis
 - Climate, demographics, economics
 - Inga, Sveta, Slava, Sasha, Trofim
2. Field session using the meta analysis and the framework provided by the CEARC team
 - 14 interviews conducted in Tiksi
 - Inga, Sveta, Yuri, Slava, Roman
3. Series of interviews with key provincial level government officials
 - 10 interviews conducted in Yakutsk
 - Inga, Slava, Jean-Paul, Roman
4. Data analysis and interpretation
 - Task 2+3: Two rounds with translator, one finished, the other ongoing
 - Jean-Paul, Charlotte, - Natalie, Irene, Aita, Roman - Dina/
 - Task 4: text produced by Slava and interpreted by Gregory (TBCBH)

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Task 2 -

contextualizing science locally: foresight for coastal climate change adaptation

- Questions

- What is your most important result/ observation with regard to the use of knowledge (all knowledges) in your site?
- Did you observe situation where the local context somehow influenced directly the way climate science (in a broad sense) may be deploying itself locally?
- How did you come about these results/ observations?
- Are there other results/observations that you wish to share?

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Task 2

contextualizing science locally: foresight for coastal climate change adaptation

- most important result/ observation with regard to the use of knowledge (all knowledges)
 - Status of science raising several challenges
 - While there is an agreement in terms of observations
 - - "climate is changing we feel it"
 - There is no agreement on explanations
 - This is the beginning of a "ordinary" new cycle, humankind can't be influencing the climate.
 - Yet humankind is having many other influence - Climate may not be the primary driver
 - Many instances of pollution/destruction of the environment;

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Task 2

contextualizing science locally: foresight for coastal climate change adaptation

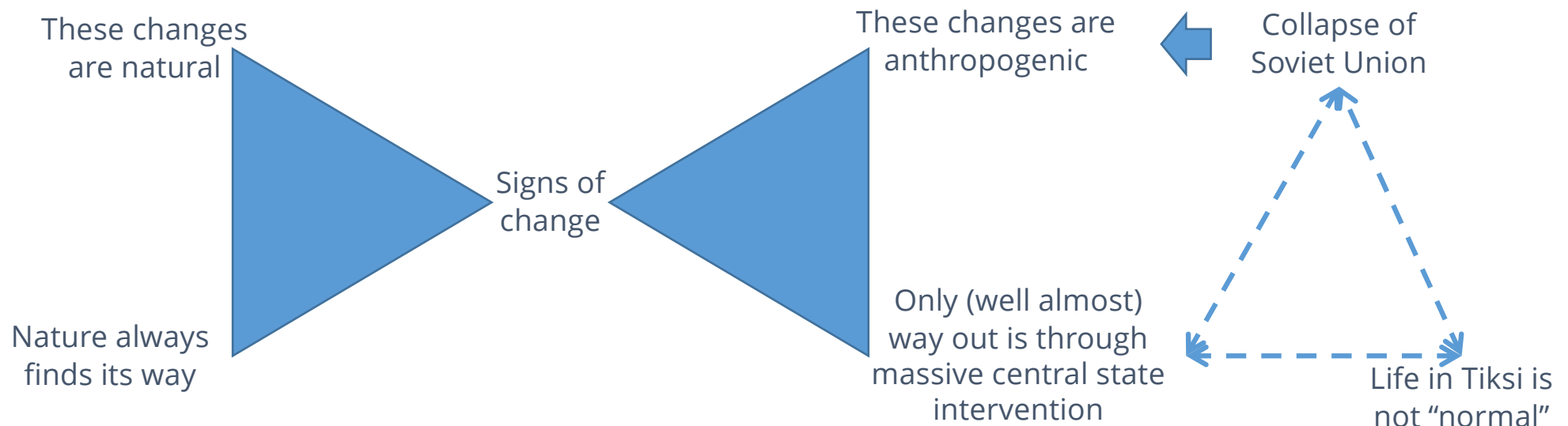
- Did you observe situation where the local context somehow influenced directly the way climate science (in a broad sense) may be deploying itself locally?
 - Tiksi's history is closely connected to scientific activities
 - One has an easy access to scientist
 - Yet it is so because of external needs
 - One does not have access to science planning and does not know how to gain this access

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In between task 2 and task 3

contextualizing science locally: foresight for coastal climate change adaptation

- Did you observe situation where the local context somehow influenced directly the way climate science (in a broad sense) may be deploying itself locally?



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Task 3

Coastal institutions facing climatic change: adaptation as a multi-factorial ~~attribution~~ process

- Questions

- most important result/ observation with regard to the interplay between climate change and other changes?
- how did (and which) institution play a role in adaptation, to climate change, to all change?

Collapse of the
soviet union

+

Climate
change



Martes
zibellina

Reindeer
herding
Wolves

Fishery

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Task 3

Coastal institutions facing climatic change: adaptation as a multi-factorial ~~attribution~~ process

- Questions
 - Are there other results/ observations that you wish to share?
- There seems to be several layer of causal factors for a regional dependency syndrome
 - Soviet times planning processes
 - Brutal de-structuring during Yeltsin times
 - Seemingly unpredictable of the current return of the central and strong Russian power
 - Army is central.
 - Adaptation is about development, and plans

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Task 4

Memories of past changes, oral history and adaptation: community-level analogs to climate change and their use as a mean to reduce coastal vulnerabilities

- Questions

- What is your most important result/ observation with regard to lessons from past adaptation processes?
- Do they qualify as analogs of current adaptation needs/ practices, and how (or if no, why not)?
- How did you come about these results/ observations?
- Are there other results/ observations that you wish to share?

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Task 4

Memories of past changes, oral history and adaptation: community-level analogs to climate change and their use as a mean to reduce coastal vulnerabilities

- Will see with Gregory's paper.

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Outputs of all 3 tasks

- Conferences
 - Vanderlinden, J.-P., Baztan, J., Berman, M., Chouinard, O., Cordier, M., De Cunha, C., . . . Zhu, Z. (2014). *Delivering international environmental research to arctic coastal communities: the « ARTISTICCC » project approach*. Paper presented at the Deltas in times of climate change II, Rotterdam.
 - Vanderlinden, J.-P. (2014). *Arts, Sciences, Adaptation : l'Arctique à la croisée des chemins*. Paper presented at the Conférence grand public, Fête de la Science 2014, Observatoire de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines.
 - Vanderlinden, J.-P. (2015). *Vivre le climat, construire le climat*. Paper presented at the Colloque "Disciplines sans frontières", Paris.
 - Da Cunha, Niulkina, Vanderlinden et al. (2016). Climate change, endogenous adaptive capacity, and frontier areas, the case of Tiksi, Sakha Republic, Russia, Nordic adaptation 2016 conference.
 - Several COP21 connected conferences
- Papers in preparation
 - Nikulkina, I.V., Da Cunha, C., Salakhova, D., Vanderlinden, J.-P., Shadrin, V., Isaev, A., Sukneva, S., Maximov, T. Climate change, endogenous adaptive capacity, and frontier areas, the case of Tiksi, Sakha Republic, Russia.
 - Nikulkina, I.V., Vanderlinden, J.-P., Arctic-ness and exogenous risks, an analysis of the Sakha Republic, Russian Federation.