RIISQ

Intersectorial Flood Network of Québec

STRATEGIC PLAN

2020 - 2024

With Financial Support from:

Québec

Fonds de recherche – Nature et technologies
Fonds de recherche – Santé
Fonds de recherche – Société et culture

RIISQ

Intersectorial Flood Network of Québec

Quebec has been caught off guard this last years during major floods, despite years of active research and efforts in the field of flood protection. Research has remained restricted to disciplinary silos, and as a result, failed to provide integrated solutions to the complex issue of flooding.

The RIISQ Network, in Quebec, funded by the **Fonds de Recherche du Québec (FRQ)**, was therefore created. It's a platform of exchange and integration that brings together all government stakeholders, socio-economic partners, as well as researchers from the social, scientific, technological, medical, economic and political fields, to improve Quebec's ability to get prepared for and protect against floods.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Source : LGDF

A WORD FROM THE DIRECTOR

The challenges that floods represent in Québec are substantial, given that the vast majority of municipalities are situated near a body of water. Changes in climate, demographics, and socioeconomic statuses current and future climate, demographic and socioeconomic changes are likely to have a significant influence on the risks of flooding and their consequences, while Québec is affected by a particular occurrence and severity of spring flooding, inherent in our climate conditions. The recent floods of spring 2017 and 2019 in southern Québec have reminded us of how particularly vulnerable and exposed we were to these hydrometeorological hazards. These concerns are all the more serious as our well-being and security may again be affected in the future. A collective response and overall vision are therefore imperative, which will require devoting time, resources, and mobilizing all theoretical and practical expertise.

In order to take on these challenges, all Québec universities have come together to unite their efforts and expertise to propose solutions to our recurring flood problems. Thanks to the setup of an interdisciplinary, interuniversity and intersectorial collaboration, the Québec InterSectorial Flood Network (RIISQ - Réseau Inondations InterSectoriel du Québec) will thereby be able to make a significant contribution to the research for sustainable solutions and meet the needs of individuals and communities exposed to flooding.

This first RIISQ strategic plan is a unique opportunity to build this much-needed co-construction research which Québec greatly needs, and help decompartmentalize disciplinary knowledge to develop collective intelligence and lead to major social innovation, for example by reducing the risks and consequences of flooding. By drawing on all of Québec's talents and know-how, wherever they come from, I am convinced that the RIISQ will contribute to the sustainable development of our living environments and infrastructures.

It is with great pride that we present this first RIISQ strategic plan, the fruit of the contributions of many colleagues, united around a common passion and a collective ideal. A huge thank you to all those who have worked to create and develop the Network, as well as to our partners. Long live the RIISQ, which will undoubtedly become the benchmark in the field of flooding in Québec, and an essential partner in research and innovation at the Canadian and international level in the field of risk management, particularly in the water sector.

Philippe Gachon
RIISQ General Director

CONTEXT

Over the past few decades, many municipalities in Québec and Canada have suffered from floods and other extreme hydrometeorological events. The floods have caused heavy economic, social and environmental damage, with deleterious effects both on the physical and psychological health of the affected communities, as well as on the social and economic functioning of several regions of Québec. In the context of **climate change**, the frequency and severity of floods are expected to increase significantly, due in particular to the profound modification of all components of the hydrological cycle associated with these changes. Other factors such as demographic changes (aging, migration, etc.), urbanization, dependence on essential infrastructure and technologies all contribute to the resurgence and worsening of the risks of such disasters.

Managing flood risks and consequences requires an appropriate approach integrating both members of the academic community and teams working in the field, including various sectors such as: health, natural sciences and engineering, social and human sciences, including arts and letters. Intersectoral research is emerging as a promising and innovative approach given the complexity of the challenges posed by flood risk management. This **intersectorial research** calls for the pooling of knowledge and expertise from many disciplinary fields, including atmospheric and hydrological sciences, land planning and urbanism, civil and hydraulic engineering, sociology, psychology, epidemiology, health, communication and management, including political science.

The crossing of fundamental and practical approaches and knowledge can not only increase our resilience (societal and environmental), but also make it possible to strengthen our capacity for adaptation and collective innovation. In order to prevent and reduce the risks and consequences of flooding, it therefore becomes crucial **to develop cross-sector skills, to mobilize and better invest** in research, management and intervention efforts **to bridge the gap between specific theoretical knowledge and its applications, including the mutual knowledge transfer between academic circles and field actors**. Finally, the RIISQ wishes to encourage citizen participation in a general way, based on the principle that local populations have knowledge of the territories they inhabit and that their experiences with these lands exposed to flooding could be an asset to promote their resilience.

The Québec Intersectoral Flood Network (RIISQ) is funded by the Fonds de recherche du Québec (FRQ) as part of the 2018-2019 call for proposals aimed at creating an intersectorial research network on the management of risks related to floods in the context of climate change. The Network was launched in December 2018 for an initial three-year period and was extended in March 2020 by the FRQ for an additional three years. This first RIISQ strategic plan will therefore cover the five-year period from 2020 to 2024.

MISSION

Contribute to the reduction of flood risks and their consequences by facilitating the resilience of organizations, communities and vulnerable individuals, and by promoting links between civil society and universities, while calling on new scientific knowledge in order to develop concrete and sustainable solutions.

VISION

Become Québec's scientific reference in the development of knowledge and training necessary for a more flood-resilient society.

VALUES

Decompartmentalize disciplinary sectors to promote the most complete and qualitative management of flood-related hazards.

Build trusting relationships between members of the academic community, field workers, ministries, socioeconomic partners and the whole population.

Value citizen participation and the exchange of knowledge and know-how between sectors which normally work separately, in order to improve the preventive aspects of interventions.

Address the principles of equity, diversity, and inclusion in scientific research, in accordance with the approach advocated by the FRQ and federal granting agencies by respecting responsible research conduct, namely: honesty, reliability, rigour, objectivity, impartiality, independence, justice (notably when recognizing the contribution of others), trust, accountability, benevolence, openness, and transparency.

Work upstream of flood and disaster hazards, and not only at the time of their occurrence.

Emphasize the human factor in risk management (before, but also during and after the disaster).

Offer better care for the most vulnerable populations and those most exposed to flood and disaster risks in a context of climate change.

Promote research innovation and excellence with the utmost respect for ethics and integrity.

Focus on integrity and openness.

MAIN OBJECTIVE

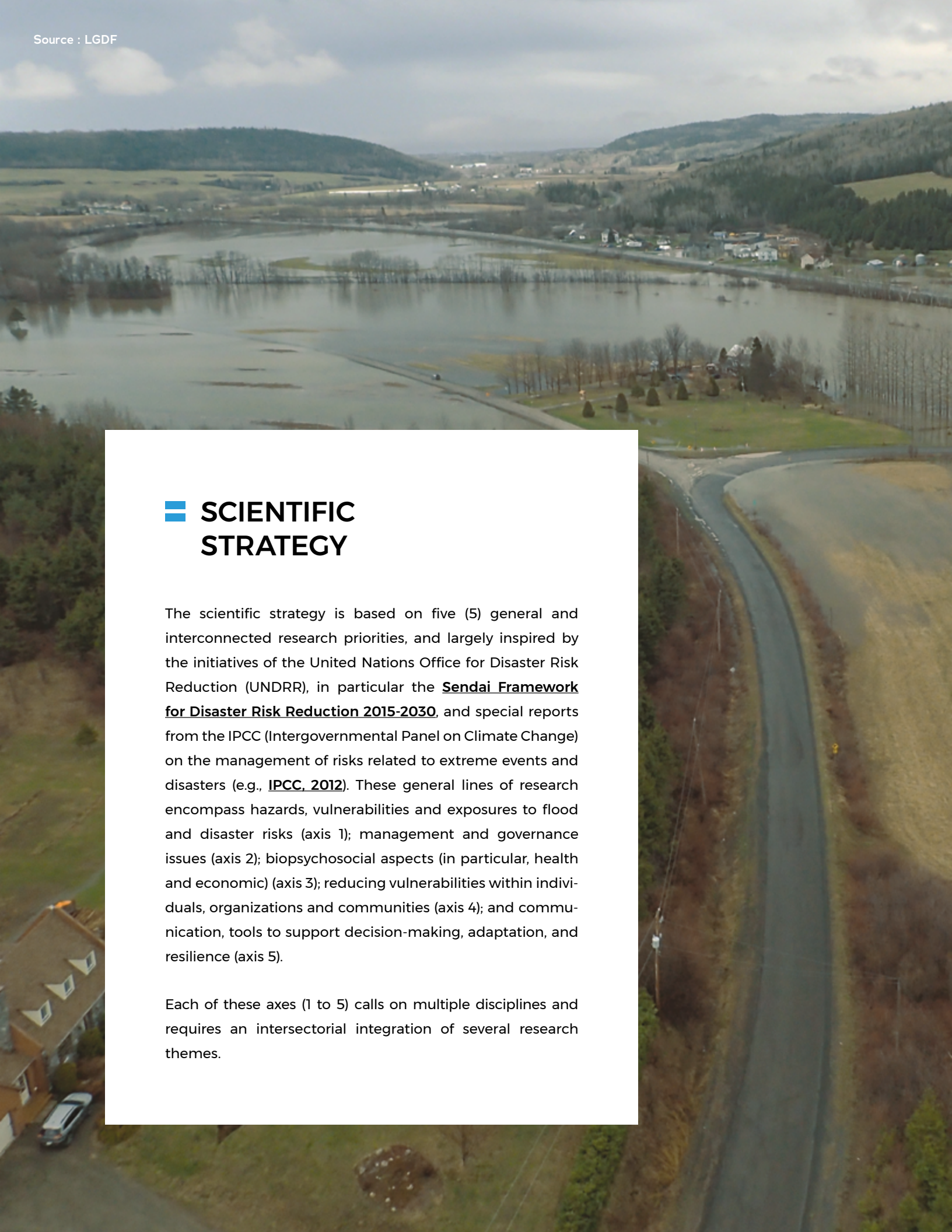
The main objective is to contribute to the development of cutting-edge intersectorial and transdisciplinary research on flood risk management and its consequences in the context of climate change. The ultimate goal is to provide answers and offer solutions to the needs of the communities and individuals exposed to floods.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives set out by the RIISQ are sometimes related to the procedures and stages to be accomplished, and sometimes more specifically related to research and training. Indeed, in order to provide answers and find solutions based on the achievements and needs of flood-affected communities, according to their specific characteristics (socioeconomic, territorial, psychological, etc.,), it is advisable to combine different levels of expertise and stakeholders, in a logic of coordination of knowledge and know-how (academic and field). The specific objectives are namely to:

- Federate field expertise and research on flood-related risks;
- Develop cutting-edge intersectorial research in the five priority research themes:
  1) governance,
  2) technology transfer and knowledge acquisition,
  3) land use planning and regulation,
  4) economic and social issues,
  5) psychosocial impacts and health of populations;
- Improve the understanding of flood risks and their consequences (domino effects) on populations;
- Improve our understanding of the vulnerability, adaptation and resilience of individuals, organizations and communities to flooding;
- Contribute to renewed and improved flood risk governance and management;
- Contribute with partners to systematic feedback from flood events (post-mortem);
- Contribute to improved flood awareness, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery measures for stakeholders;
- To synthesize existing knowledge and generate useful knowledge to provide decision-makers and populations with evidence-based and sustainable responses and solutions;
- Prepare the next generation by training highly qualified personnel in flood risk management.

Types of events and study areas: all types of potential flood events, including coastal submersions, open water overflows or during ice jam phenomena, will be taken into consideration, including the impacts of these events on the population, infrastructure and water quality or natural ecosystems. Environmental impacts via potential domino effects linked to human activities will also be addressed. The regions of interest cover all of Québec.



Source : LGDF

SCIENTIFIC STRATEGY

The scientific strategy is based on five (5) general and interconnected research priorities, and largely inspired by the initiatives of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), in particular the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030**, and special reports from the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) on the management of risks related to extreme events and disasters (e.g., **IPCC, 2012**). These general lines of research encompass hazards, vulnerabilities and exposures to flood and disaster risks (axis 1); management and governance issues (axis 2); biopsychosocial aspects (in particular, health and economic) (axis 3); reducing vulnerabilities within individuals, organizations and communities (axis 4); and communication, tools to support decision-making, adaptation, and resilience (axis 5).

Each of these axes (1 to 5) calls on multiple disciplines and requires an intersectorial integration of several research themes.

AXIS 1

Flood and disaster risk factors: hazards, vulnerability and exposure

In order to properly identify and anticipate flood and disaster risks, it is important to fully understand and take into consideration the processes and conditions under which floods occur and assess how this combination of factors influences the occurrence, duration and severity of these phenomena.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Gain a better understanding of flood dynamics in the context of climate changes compared to past conditions;
2. Increase the predictability of floods including those related to ice jams and coastal submersions;
3. Identify vulnerable populations and the most exposed to the effects of flooding;
4. Evaluate how the combination of natural and human factors and their likely changes influence future flood risk levels at the community level.

TARGETS

1. Develop new tools for post-treatment and analysis of hydrometeorological forecasts and inter-territorial data comparisons;
2. Develop new and more comprehensive multivariate criteria used to define alert thresholds (flows, water levels, rate of snowmelt, etc.,) by hydrological and meteorological services;
3. Ongoing evaluation of tools and co-writing of user manuals (intended for users);
4. Contribute to the training of professionals (e.g.: emergency management, warning systems) by integrating learning about the vulnerabilities and degrees of exposure of populations to the risk of floods and disasters;
5. Develop scenarios of the full characteristics of floods at appropriate territorial scales (which take into account factors related to the specific features of each territory and watershed);
6. Improve flood prevention and preparation while taking into account the specific socioeconomic and territorial vulnerabilities.

AXIS 2

Management and development of areas at risk of exposure, issues of governance and legislation

In order to obtain a shared strategic planning which makes it possible to act ahead and thus minimize the suffering, damages, and costs resulting from the floods, it is essential to address all aspects of prevention and forecasting approach, upstream of floods (e.g.: a multi-level and multi-actor governance system), which will not prevent tasks to be undertaken during and after the events.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Reduce the obstacles to preventive governance that slow down or even prevent decision-making related to actions to protect or reduce risks and damages;
2. Develop land-use planning tools which promote adaptation to climate change;
3. Promote the establishment of necessary legislation, in collaboration with local actors, by integrating social relationships and capital;
4. Develop resilient land-use planning scenarios that reduce the risk of flooding.

TARGETS

1. Establishment of governance of adaptation tools at different levels;
2. Development of interdisciplinarity and collaboration methods with the sector;
3. Development of legislative tools necessary for risk reduction;
4. Co-development of resilient territory strategies in partnership, involving both researchers and field actors, and communicating the results to local populations.

AXIS 3

Biopsychosocial, health and economic impacts, and the sharing of associated costs

In order to measure and describe the biopsychosocial, health, and economic effects of floods, it is essential to assess all flood-related consequences in an integrated manner using innovative methods.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Document the short, medium, and long-term effects of flooding on the overall health of individuals and their communities;
2. Document the interdependence between: a) physical, mental, and relational health of individuals, b) social characteristics of flood-affected areas, c) the economic situation of communities, and d) the characteristics of floods;
3. Determine the factors of adaptation and resilience at the individual, collective, and organizational levels in regards to floods;
4. Develop risk allocation schemes (financial) between citizens, their private insurers, the different levels of governance (federal, provincial, and municipal), and private and public partners.

TARGETS

1. Development of appropriate tools to model relationships between the different elements tied to the effects of floods on the population's health;
2. Review scientific literature and data-collection tools to quickly document the consequences of floods on the health (physical and mental) of the population;
3. Drafting of recommendation guides on the evidence-based interventions to be implemented in order to reduce the biopsychosocial impacts and the expenses associated with them.

AXIS 4

Transformation and reduction of vulnerabilities of individuals, organizations, and communities

In order to reduce vulnerability and promote resilience and adaption of **individuals, organizations, and communities (IOC)** to floods, it is advisable to develop knowledge in order to better elaborate and implement measures to enhance the coping capacities of IOCs in times of disaster, and to prevent the aggravation of pre-existing social, economic or political problems, or their potential emergence in the future.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Identify pre- and post-flood factors and multi-dimensional solutions to reduce the vulnerability of different groups of individuals (e.g., pregnant women, elders), organizations and communities and to strengthen the vitality and resilience of IOCs;
2. Identify evidence-based interventions to be implemented with RIISQ partners in different phases of flooding (prevention, preparation, response and recovery), which could reduce risk factors and harmful effects of flooding, including the associated social and economic costs;
3. Identify the technological progress and changes in infrastructures and in the development of management plans that can be used to reduce vulnerabilities and exposure (e.g.: replacing sandbags).

TARGETS

1. Identification of work on evidence-based solutions that can reduce risk factors before, during and after the floods and those which can promote the resilience of IOCs;
2. Consideration of lessons learned from feedback and recommendations issued by various stakeholders;
3. Transmission of recommendations issued by the experts to the various stakeholders;
4. Implementation and evaluation of pilot projects with IOCs.

AXIS 5

Risk management and communication, tools for decision-making, adaptation and resilience

In order to co-construct and propose flood risk management, mitigation and adaptation strategies, in collaboration with decision-makers or managers, it is necessary to integrate the design and evaluation of intervention and awareness-raising strategies (e.g., risk communication tools, continuing education programs, decision support tools) and education in professional (continuing education) and academic (training for the next generation) settings.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. Improve prevention and preparedness through risk communication and ownership of hydrometeorological concepts and information by decision-makers and the population;
2. Improve our collective capacity to intervene effectively with people in difficulty or potentially at risk;
3. Develop tools to promote communication between the different actors involved in the mitigation of damages and consequences of floods;
4. Better understand the different factors affecting risk perception and contribute to better flood risk management.

TARGETS

1. Identification of key theoretical and practical knowledge to be included in the decision-making tools for major risk management;
2. Proposal of solutions (e.g., in terms of communication) to the specific problems posed by early warnings (forms of information, transmission media, dynamics of transmission networks, responsiveness, etc.,);
3. Contribution to the development of an intersectorial approach for the creation of monitoring units applied to the identification, prevention, assessment and management of flood risks;
4. Development of protection and prevention measures, as well as awareness and education initiatives in different settings.

STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

Given the previously developed scientific strategy, as well as the mission and vision of the RIISQ, which is an inter-university and intersectorial network, the RIISQ's strategic plan is structured around three principal orientations:

1.

Research and training

The development of new cutting-edge knowledge and the training of highly qualified personnel and agents of change capable of responding and offering solutions to the needs of flood-prone communities and individuals are essential. Trained individuals must systematically integrate non-stationarity considerations in an explicit way (climate change, demographic change, urbanization, etc.) into any flood risk modeling or adaptation effort.

2.

Networking and mobilization

Knowledge-sharing activities between university members and the Network's socioeconomic partners (actors involved in research or management or from the federal, provincial or municipal government sector, members of associations or communities) make it possible to better identify partners' needs and equip them to cope with floods. Activities between Network members and those of other research networks are also essential to ensure innovation, reinforcement of concepts, and the integration and sharing of knowledge.

3.

Outreach and strategic positioning in Canada and internationally

The RIISQ seeks to position itself province-wide to promote and integrate emerging knowledge in all sectors associated with flooding and wishes to implement innovative risk management practices. The RIISQ also wishes to position itself and collaborate with the ministries and organizations concerned to contribute to improving the approaches adopted in flood risk forecasting and modelling and reducing the associated impacts, beyond Québec's borders.

In the following, these three strategic orientations are detailed in the form of summary tables, presenting the objectives, the actions to achieve them and the targets to measure them, which can be adjusted on a regular basis over the next five years.

1.

ORIENTATION

Research and training

(synthetic vision)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	TARGETS AND INDICATORS
1. **Establish and implement an Intersectorial program based on the five axes of research.**	• Define and implement the **scientific strategy** and intersectionality promoted by the RIISQ. • Identify the **needs and expectations of the partners** regarding support for fundamental and applied research. • Define a **research plan co-constructed** with Network members and partners. • Identify the themes and approaches to be favored for the integration of non-stationarity and of all essential factors in flood risk assessment procedures. • Define and implement a **call for projects mechanism**, which takes into account the principles of equity, diversity and inclusion in scientific evaluation.	• Adoption of the scientific strategy. • Implementation of a scientific program with a priority on research axes. • Participation of members and partners in activities to define partners' needs and expectations (through the RIISQ General Assemblies). • Implementation of calls for projects and scholarship programs. • Number of submitted projects and quality of funded projects.

2.

Favor the mobilization of financial resources.

- Define a resource mobilization strategy and seek leverage effects.
- **Identify funding programs** related to the RIISQ's scientific strategy.
- Inform members of the funds potentially available for research.
- Create a critical mass of experts within the RIISQ, in particular for research funding.

- Development of the mobilization strategy.
- List of funding programs.
- Quality of experts and their level of involvement in research (based on the number of publications made in co-construction).

3.

Support the training of highly qualified personnel in the research axes linked to RIISQ's scientific programming.

- Define and implement a **student scholarship program** related to the management of flood risk and its consequences.
- Encourage the training of **highly qualified personnel (HQP)** in the RIISQ's calls for projects.
- Organize training activities for HQP oriented towards communities and community stakeholders, using the professional and continuing training experience of RIISQ universities, including their services to the community.

- Implementation of scholarship programs.
- Diversity and level of funding for HQP.
- Proportion of RIISQ-funded project funding allocated to HQP.
- Number and diversity of RIISQ training activities.
- Number of HQP involved in the RIISQ's research and training activities.

2.

ORIENTATION

Networking and mobilization

(synthetic vision)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	TARGETS AND INDICATORS
1. **Establish a program for mobilization activities and knowledge sharing with managers and decision-makers.**	• Facilitate the **mobilization of knowledge** in the perspective of supporting social innovation. • Involve partners in the definitionof the scientific strategy and in the development of the scientific programming of the axes.	• Number of activities organized by the RIISQ. • Active and proportional participation from each type of member in RIISQ activities.
2. **Ensure sharing of RIISQ information.**	• Develop a **communication plan** using a **variety of communication tools**. • **Update available scientific knowledge on a regular basis** and the need for improvement of this knowledge both at the disciplinary level and between disciplines. • Produce **synthesis and communication activities of the work** in formats accessible and adapted to the partners.	• Development of the communication plan. • Number of sharing recipients. • Number of knowledge sharing and updating activities. • Number of accesses/views of the newsletter on the website.

3.

Carry out intersectorial work between axes and with experts from governments, industry and academia (RIISQ members and partners).

- Carry out **mobilization and knowledge transfer activities**.
- **Involve partners** in all aspects related to the mobilization and transfer of knowledge, through the co-construction of protocols, research projects and intervention according to specific needs.

- Number and quality of mobilization activities and knowledge transfer carried out by the RIISQ.
- Active and proportional participation of each type of member in RIISQ activities.

4.

Develop synergies with other strategic research groups in Québec and Canada, for example, on experience feedback or whether with research or training activities.

- **Collaborate with other strategic research groups in Québec and Canada** in the development of cutting-edge intersectorial and transdisciplinary research on flood risk management and its consequences in the context of climate change.
- Encourage peer learning.
- Develop **profound and lasting relationships with decision-makers and managers** in Québec and Canada.

- Scope, quality and quantity of exchanges with other groups.
- Level of mutual understanding and repercussions on relationships with decision-makers and managers.
- Number of positive feedback/ interest from external groups.

5.

Develop a collaborative information access platform with partners.

- Set up a **scientific and professional watch, available on the RIISQ web platform** (active monitoring of floods, centralized integration and dissemination of information), as well as a platform for access and dissemination of qualitative information and quantitative data on floods and their analyses for members and with RIISQ partners.
- **Ensure greater sustainability of research results** with target audiences.

- Number of accesses to the platform.
- Quantity and quality of probing data and information present on the platform.
- Return rate, number of downloads, number and duration of visits, number of new visitors, etc. on the RIISQ platform.

6.

Contribute to the work of expert committees mandated by different ministries or organizations.

- **Active participation of the RIISQ and its members** in provincial and federal initiatives regarding floods and the management of flood risks.

- Number of attendances of RIISQ members on committees and decision-making bodies.

3.

ORIENTATION

Outreach and strategic positioning in Canada and internationally

(summary vision)

GENERAL OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	TARGETS AND INDICATORS
1. **Develop national leadership based on expertise of international caliber.**	• Improve RIISQ's visibility and international presence. • Take a leadership role in developing and implementing a best-in-class risk management practices.	• Number of establishments or organizations collaborating with the RIISQ. • Number of invitations to international networks or events.
2. **Align RIISQ actions with major international initiatives.**	• Foster innovative research synergies by capitalizing on recent initiatives. • Collaborate with existing events, networks or initiatives and make them coincide with complimentary RIISQ events, groups, or networks.	• Coherence between RIISQ's activities and major international initiatives. • Updating of activities to reflect new scientific knowledge and meet the needs of communities. • Number of exchanges with experts (academic and field). • Improvement of RIISQ'S visibility (participation in events outside Canada and online events).

3. **Understand and monitor the needs and issues of risks associated with flooding.**	• Extend RIISQ's outreach and knowledge mobilization service to the community. • Set up one or more monitoring and consultation actions, or co-construction actions with partners.	• Number of newsletters and bulletins sent. • Number of scientific publications emerging from RIISQ members in international high-impact journals. • Number of monitoring actions and consultations involving RIISQ members.
4. **Promote RIISQ's actions in Québec, Canada, and internationally.**	• Ensure better access to information on RIISQ's activities in Québec, Canada, and abroad.	• Number of Canadian and international establishments collaborating with the RIISQ.

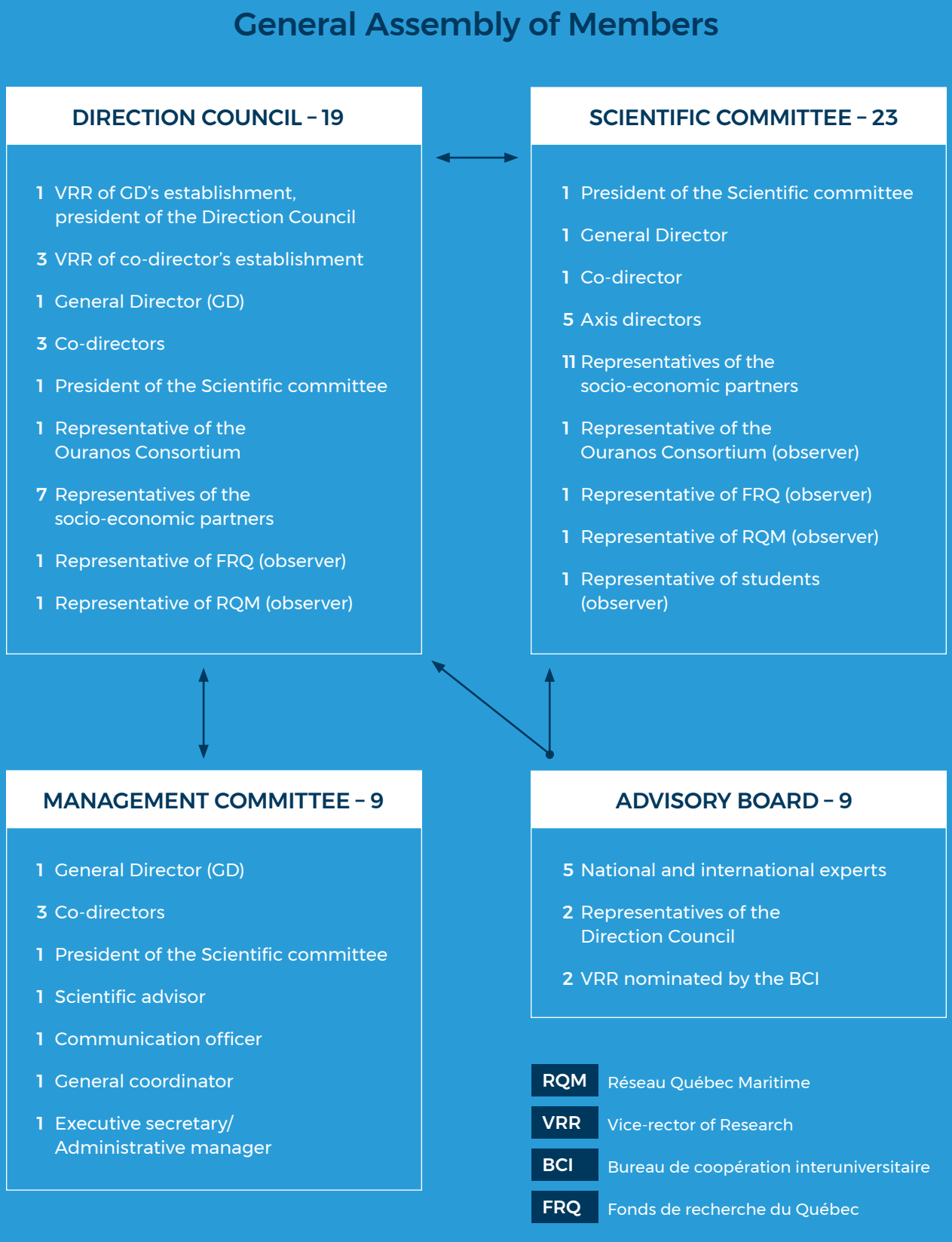
Source : LGDF

GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES

The governance structure (Figure 1) is intended to reflect the diversity of the institutions and sectors that make up the RIISQ, in order to carry out its consultation, research, training, animation, dissemination and information-sharing activities. It is flexible, functional and transparent in order to allow for a fair and balanced distribution of roles and responsibilities among the RIISQ's 16 member universities, and the integration of different disciplines, as well as that of the partners and the practical and decision-making communities. It is based on the following principles: openness and inclusion, integrity and ethics, transparency and consultation both within Québec and across sectors, continuous dialogue between the various actors, dynamic links between users and the research network, knowledge mobilization and Québec's positioning on the national and international scenes.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Figure 1. RIISQ's governance structure



Direction Council (DC)

The Governing Board is made up of social, economic and governmental partners, as well as university representatives.

Management Committee (MC)

The Management Committee (MC) is made up of the General Director, the three (3) Co-Directors, the General Coordinator, the Executive Secretary, the Chairman of the Scientific Committee, the Communications Manager and the Scientific Advisor.

Scientific Committee (SC)

The Scientific Committee (SC) includes representatives from each research axis as well as network partners. The members of the SC are appointed by the Direction council on the proposal of the General Assembly and the Management Committee.

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee includes international scientific representatives and local and Canadian members.

General Assembly (GA) of Members

The General Assembly is made up of members from different fields from each of the 16 universities and stakeholders from different backgrounds. It decides the RIISQ's statutes and by-laws, its strategic planning and governance, including all affiliations (memberships).

NOTE: More details on the mandates and responsibilities of each committee are available in the RIISQ's "Statutes and By-laws" document.

MEMBERS AND PARTNERS

Regular academic members

Active members in research from Québec universities and cégeps with relevant and recognized expertise in one or more flood-related fields. Regular academic members include regular professors from Québec university or cégep networks or university researchers from the health network based in a university. Regular academic memberships have a three-year term.

Regular members (socioeconomic partners)

Actors in flood research or management, with relevant and recognized expertise, from government (federal, provincial or municipal), economic, associative or community sectors. These regular members can contribute to projects in a financial, human, or material way. Regular non-academic memberships have a three-year term.

Associate members

Non-regular professors or postdoc associates or active research actors, from research centers or government organizations, who have relevant and recognized expertise in one or more flood-related fields. Associate members may or may not contribute financially, humanly or materially to the projects. Associate memberships have a three-year term.

Student members

Undergraduate or graduate students, taking part in the RIISQ's work and participating in research or training within the framework of the Network under the direction or co-direction of an academic member, or presenting an interest in flood-related research. The duration of student membership is based on the length of each student's graduate studies.

NOTE : The list of RIISQ members and partners is available on the RIISQ website (riisq.ca) and is regularly updated.

Source : LGDF

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RIISQ

Intersectorial Flood
Network of Québec

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