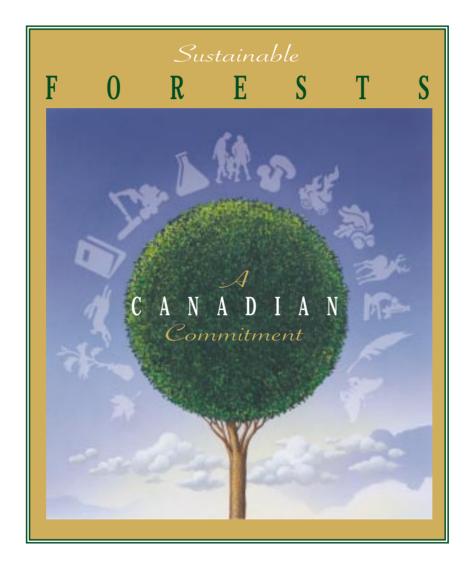
ACTION PLANS of the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

in response to the

MATIONAL FOREST STRATEGY



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Version française disponible.

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA

During the National Forest Congress of 1998, the second *Canada Forest Accord* was signed by the leaders of government and non-government organizations which make up the National Forest Strategy Coalition. By signing this Accord on behalf of the federal government, I made a commitment to prepare a federal response to the National Forest Strategy. This is the intent of the present document.

This Strategy, through its commitments, is very important to the sustainable development of forests across Canada and at the international level. The response shows what the federal government intends to do for Canada and its forest community.

An independent mid-term evaluation will occur during the year 2000, as well as a final evaluation in 2003, to assess all commitments, explore the relevance of the goal, vision, values, strategic directions, objectives and principles, and evaluate the degree of success in moving toward our collective goal. I am convinced that the federal government will be in a position to deliver on its commitments and that its actions, alone and in partnership, will benefit all Canadians, as well as the international community.

The federal response and its initiatives are intended to complement the actions of all those who signed the Strategy. The action plans are not static, and will continue to evolve after the mid-term review. A revision with my colleagues will enable us to modify and readjust our action plans so that they are adapted to new knowledge about forests and their management, and allow us to meet our goal and /objectives.

Canada's forests are the heritage and responsibility of all Canadians. As its stewards, our goal is to maintain and enhance the long-term health of forest ecosystems, for the benefit of all living things, both nationally and globally, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations.

Ralph Goodale
Minister of Natural Resources Canada

I INTRODUCTION

a) Importance of Canadian Forests

Canada is the world's largest exporter of forest products, valued at \$39.7 billion¹ in 1998. The country has a trade surplus of \$31.7 billion which adds to the Canadian economy and contributes \$18.2 billion to the gross domestic product (GDP). Firms are providing 877,000 direct and indirect jobs to Canadians. In fact, the forest sector provides 1 in 16 jobs in Canada, generating more than \$11 billion in wages. Canadian forests count some 425,000 woodlot owners. Some 337 communities across Canada are forestry dependent. Forests are a natural form of capital and play an important role in the environment: they purify the air as well as providing a "carbon-sink", they offer habitat for wildlife and they regulate watersheds.

b) Context

Sustainable development is described as meeting present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs. It relies on public acceptance and on the public's participation and trust in decision-making. When applied to forestry, it has meant broadening the goal from achieving sustained yield to applying the concept to entire forest ecosystems. The *National Forest Strategy (1998-2003) – Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment*, embodies the approach. It is a consensus document which can be described as the people's Strategy. It was the result of broad input, and also drew on the 1992 Strategy and its evaluation. The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) led the consultation process. The document is not the Canadian Forest Service's, Natural Resources Canada's, government's, or any other organization's, but has emerged from consensus among many governments and other organizations as to how Canadians can progress toward their collective goal of sustainable forests across Canada.

c) General

Instituting change to achieve sustainable forest management is a long-term endeavour. Ecosystems are dynamic, and long periods of monitoring are needed to measure their response to changes in human activities and natural phenomena. Changes in many crucial components of forest ecosystems, such as water and carbon cycles, and vegetation and animal successions, occur over a long time. Hence, we depend on scientific monitoring and prediction to determine whether our management policies and practices are appropriate or, if necessary, how they need to be revised. The 1998 Strategy carries on from the 1992 version, and should be considered as the evolution of a continuing process. It is a stepping stone on the path that will take Canadians to sustainable forest management and move us closer to our goal, refining concepts and allowing us to refocus actions while making progress.

^{1.} In North America, a billion is a thousand million.

d) Canada Forest Accord

The second *Canada Forest Accord* was signed by government and non-governmental organizations to form the National Forest Strategy Coalition (NFSC). Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service is just one member among 42 in the Coalition. The NFSC oversees the implementation of the second *Canada Forest Accord* and its reference document, the *National Forest Strategy* (1998-2003) – *Sustainable Forests: A Canadian Commitment*. The goal of the Accord and the Strategy is to "maintain and enhance the long-term health of our forest ecosystems, for the benefit of all living things both nationally and globally, while providing environmental, economic, social and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations."

e) Federal Response

To help define and address the goal of sustainable forests nationwide, the National Forest Strategy's vision is reflected in 9 convergent themes, referred to as strategic directions. These strategic directions put forth 43 principles, 31 objectives, and most important, 121 commitments. Members of the NFSC, signatories to the second *Canada Forest Accord*, have committed to develop public and measurable action plans appropriate to their circumstances and capabilities, while encouraging others to do the same. Each signatory is also responsible for releasing and distributing his or her action plans.

The federal response to the 1998 Strategy is compiled in the present document. Its preparation was coordinated by Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service. The response involves some 20 federal departments and agencies that are working in partnership with other signatories such as provinces, territories, associations and other non-governmental organizations. It should be noted that the federal response to a commitment is not always the one and only response to that commitment, since there are 41 other signatories to the Canada Forest Accord who are also responding. Furthermore, the federal response does not necessarily address all aspects of the commitment, but only the portions for which the federal government is responsible.

There has been progress in implementing the 1992 Strategy commitments, such as the work done on an ecological classification of forest lands; on criteria and indicators; and on a network of protected areas representative of Canada's forest ecosystems. Also, recent concerns have required special attention in the new Strategy, such as Aboriginal forestry, mid-career training and private-land forests.

The federal response is organized into the Strategy's nine main sections, or strategic directions. The federal action plans under each strategic direction are presented by an introduction setting them in context. The current response is based not only on the prior Strategy's activities and what was learned from its evaluation, but also on changing political, economic and social issues. Also, the federal response to the current Strategy should be understood in terms of federal

mandates, strategic priorities and priorities. The proposed actions are subject to resource availability.

The final section of this document, on the evaluation and reporting of progress, details how the federal government will report progress made on these action plans. An evaluation of all responses to the Strategy, including the federal response, will also be carried by and independent third party and the results will be published at the mid-term in 2000 and at the end in 2003.

1. STRATEGIC DIRECTION ONE FOREST ECOSYSTEMS: MULTIPLE VALUES

a) Background

In the 1992 Strategy, there were 11 commitments under Direction One. The final evaluation of the 1992 Strategy confirmed that these commitments on forest ecosystems and biodiversity continue to be relevant, and so they remain, with some modifications, in the 1998 Strategy (Appendix A). Some have been regrouped under other directions, but others carry forward from where they were. For example, in the final evaluation of the 1992 Strategy the Blue Ribbon Panel found that most provinces and territories had completed or drafted an ecological classification system. Under the new Strategy the emphasis is on further development of these regional systems and, based on them, development of a national classification of forest ecosystems.

The final evaluation of the 1992 Strategy highlighted the interdependence of many of the commitments. For example, establishment of a network of protected areas containing sites representative of each ecological area necessarily depends on the completion of a national system of forest ecosystem classification (FEC). Evaluators of the 1992 Strategy also underscored the importance of completing a national FEC as well as inventories of broader scope. These are necessary so that we can measure on-the-ground changes — and thus determine whether the Strategy, and our actions under it, are bringing us closer to our goal and our intended results.

Defining biodiversity, a commitment under the 1992 Strategy, created difficulties for many jurisdictions. By the final evaluation of that Strategy, about half the provinces and territories had adopted definitions consistent with that of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM). This states that biological diversity (biodiversity) refers to the variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes (ecosystems) of which they are a part. It is measured or observed at three different levels—ecosystems, species and genes. Although the final evaluation Blue Ribbon Panel of experts found that Canada was in the forefront of conceptual development, they underscored the importance of translating this into practice by establishing a mechanism to collect and provide forest biodiversity data on a national basis. This, and other issues identified by the panel, was addressed in the 1998 Strategy.

In the current Strategy, this strategic direction encompasses seven commitments dealing with ecosystem management and biodiversity.

The four commitments for ecosystem management are:

- to broaden inventories to include natural and human impacts and non-timber values;
- to gather data to enable reporting on criteria and indicators (C&I);

- to develop a national system of forest ecosystem classification; and
- to give priority to forest ecosystem research.

The three commitments on conserving biological diversity are:

- to improve the system for national reporting on biodiversity using C&I;
- to work towards the completion of a national network of protected areas; and
- to incorporate the maintenance of biodiversity into forest management planning.

b) Federal Role and Response

Action plans that outline federal contributions toward meeting these goals have been prepared for six of the seven commitments. This direction on forest ecosystems fits within the federal strategic priorities of sustainable development, and research and development. Federal jurisdiction and responsibility apply also to interprovincial or national endeavours.

Consequently, planned actions include:

- establishment of a new National Forest Information System to assess and monitor the extent, state and sustainability of Canada's forests;
- creation of a data warehouse that will, for example, facilitate reporting on criteria and indicators; and
- creation of a national forest ecosystem classification (FEC) of Canada.

The national FEC will assist expansion of the network of protected areas, whose progress will be reported on during the term of this Strategy.

Forest research under this direction will focus on:

- developing and using models to simulate and assess the impact of disturbances such as fire, insects, disease and harvesting on forest ecosystems, and
- developing an information system to compile and distribute information on indicators of biodiversity.

2. STRATEGIC DIRECTION TWO FOREST MANAGEMENT: PRACTISING STEWARDSHIP

a) Background

In the 1992 Strategy, 20 commitments under Direction Two addressed various elements of the forest management process. Their continuing relevance was confirmed in the final evaluation of that Strategy, and the 1998 commitments largely reflect their predecessors. However, some of the commitments have been consolidated; some modifications have been made to wording; new commitments have been added; and one commitment has been regrouped elsewhere (Appendix A). The 1992 Strategy Evaluation Blue Ribbon Panel commented on the lack of commitments dealing with monitoring the results of forest management, and stressed the importance of this process for evaluating success and improving techniques and strategies. A new commitment on the inclusion of measurable objectives and indicators in forest management planning addresses this issue. Although activity in the development of decision support systems increased during the period of the 1992 Strategy, the Panel stressed the importance of making decision support systems operational in order to assess alternative strategies and arrive at resource management decisions that are consistent with overall land use and resource goals.

In the current Strategy, Direction Two contains 17 commitments to align forest management planning and practices more closely with the precepts of sustainable forest management.

Most of these commitments contribute to the development of codes of practice. These include reviewing and revising land use and forest management planning:

- to incorporate biodiversity and silvicultural guidelines ensuring ecosystem health;
- to account for local ecological conditions in planning processes;
- to ensure that harvesting is done in a sustainable, ecosystem-based manner; and
- to ensure that measurable objectives and indicators are employed in monitoring and reporting on the appropriateness of forest management practices.

Six commitments deal with development of forest management tools, including:

- integrated pest management strategies;
- fire management strategies; and
- decision-making models, to
 - analyze forest values,
 - assess management impacts,
 - predict outcomes of management decisions, and
 - predict impacts of climate change.

Finally, two commitments deal with regulating the practitioners of forestry:

- by institution of a code of conduct; and
- by encouraging the establishment of legislated registration and accountability of professional foresters.

b) Federal Role and Response

The federal government has prepared action plans for 8 of the 17 commitments under the forest management direction. The federal role is defined largely by federal strategic priorities of sustainable development and innovation through research and development.

Sustainable forest management tools developed through federal research and development will have broad application in many jurisdictions. These include, for example:

- models to estimate logging costs under various forest conditions, accounting for the economic impact of factors such as spruce budworm, Armillaria, and hunting and camping;
- integrated pest management strategies to enhance the use of non-chemical control of insects, diseases, and competing vegetation; and
- computer models to simulate effects of climate and climate variability on forest ecosystems.

Model Forests, as demonstration and test sites of sustainable forest management, link research to practical application. The federal government, as one of many partners involved in the Model Forests, took a lead role in a program of research and development with Model Forests under the previous Strategy, and will continue to participate in implementing and field testing these tools under the current Strategy.

The federal government is committed to leading the way by instituting and maintaining sustainable management on the forested land in Canada that it owns. The main initiative on forest management of federal lands is the development of a federal code of forest management practices. A handbook of federal codes of ethics, rules of conduct and roles of professionals, the *Federal Forestry Practice — Standards and Rules of Conduct*, will also be developed. Work on these codes began under the previous Strategy, and is expected to come to fruition during the term of this one.

3. STRATEGIC DIRECTION THREE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: MANY VOICES

a) Background

In the 1992 Strategy, Direction Three contained 11 commitments designed to increase informed public participation in decision-making. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, the Blue Ribbon Panel found continuing relevance for, and substantial progress in, "...participation in forest policy and planning by a public that has access to comprehensive information, using processes that are open, fair and well-defined." Commitments under this direction build on the successes of the previous Strategy and include several new commitments (Appendix A).

In the current Strategy, improving public access to information, increasing public participation in planning and decision-making processes, and increasing public awareness and knowledge are the objectives of the 15 current commitments.

Public access to information is to be improved through four commitments:

- by making public-land harvesting agreements and reviews public;
- by harmonizing databases to implement criteria and indicators;
- by refining criteria and indicators for assessing the sustainability of forest management and reporting on the state of Canada's forests; and
- by increasing public access to professional expertise.

Public participation in planning and decision-making is to be increased through three commitments:

- by developing models of public communication and participation;
- by consulting with public and private agencies in reviews and revisions of strategic forest policies; and
- by ensuring that publicly funded databases provide processes for informed public participation.

And finally, seven commitments deal with public awareness and education, including:

- supporting programs to increase students' understanding of forests and forest management;
- increasing opportunities for outdoor, hands-on, public forest education;
- increasing forest and mill tours;
- assisting networking among education specialists;
- implementing programs to increase public understanding of Aboriginal forest management;

- cultivating media contacts; and
- increasing the profile of National Forest Week.

b) Federal Role and Response

Federal action plans have been prepared for 10 of these commitments. The federal role in this public participation direction is linked to strategic federal priorities concerned with public and community participation, national consensus, and Aboriginal development.

Public participation in policy development, planning, and decision-making requires an informed public. The federal government's commitment to ensuring public access to forest information will inspire further work on criteria and indicators (which are objective measures of sustainable forest management). These measures make it easier to report on the sustainability of Canada's forests and to maintain public access to federal agreements on harvesting crown land. Public participation in planning and decision-making will be improved by the continuation of efforts to establish and nurture consultation mechanisms that integrate the needs of clients and stakeholders. The federal role is also in consensus building; providing the public with reliable information about Canada's forests and forest sector; and designing techniques for information sharing and consensus building.

Although education is primarily the responsibility of provincial and territorial governments, the federal government touches on it in several initiatives. The federal government will provide continuing support to Envirothons (annual environmental challenges at the secondary school level), participate in developing and promoting National Forest Week activities, and continue to educate the public to understand Aboriginal forest management. Tours of federal facilities such as the Canadian Forest Service's research centres will be promoted to increase public understanding of forest issues.

4. STRATEGIC DIRECTION FOUR THE FOREST INDUSTRY: A GLOBAL COMPETITOR

a) Background

In the 1992 Strategy, 20 commitments under Direction Four dealt with diversification of Canada's forest industry and improvement of the quality and quantity of timber supply. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, the Blue Ribbon Panel found that because of the global competitive environment and ongoing interest in environmental issues and certification, commitments under this direction were likely to remain relevant. Though some of the commitments were fulfilled, similar commitments were necessary to address new challenges such as new tariff barriers related to kiln drying to control the spread of pinewood nematode (Appendix A).

The 1998 Strategy contains 20 commitments under this Strategic Direction, aimed at:

- enhancing the competitiveness of the wood and paper products sector;
- developing economic opportunities for non-timber products;
- promoting Canadian goods, services and technologies internationally;
- "greening" manufacturing processes and resource management;
- maintaining regulatory and economic regimes conducive to long-term investment; and
- promoting Canada's progress in sustainable forest management (SFM) internationally.

Competitiveness of the wood and paper products sector will be maintained and enhanced through, for example, competitiveness studies, trade barrier removal, and improved use of second-growth, under-utilized species, recycled fibres and non-timber fibres.

Economic opportunities for non-timber products are to be developed by promoting the marketing of non-timber products and services and by promoting tourism, ecological and cultural tours, and outdoor forest-based recreation.

The greening of manufacturing processes and resource management will be accomplished by developing new technologies, by implementing codes of environmental and resource practices, and by adopting energy-efficient technologies.

Regulatory and economic regimes that encourage long-term investment are to be established and maintained, for example, by evaluating and revising government regulations, tenure systems, taxation regimes, stumpage and other royalties.

And finally, Canada's progress in sustainable forest management will be promoted

internationally by examining Canadian-based certification systems and publishing the results, by reviewing and responding to external criticism of the wood and paper industries, and by promoting Canadian forest practices and results.

b) Federal Role and Response

Since many commitments in the strategic direction concerned with forest industry fall within strategic federal priorities such as competitiveness, innovation, trade and investment, and international policy, the federal government has a prominent role in making progress in this area.

Planned actions (17) include:

- developing a coordinated approach to market development;
- promoting free and unfettered trade, and taking steps to liberalize trade;
- identifying issues related to competitiveness and finding solutions;
- improving energy efficiency in wood drying;
- and monitoring the development and implementation of certification systems in Canada.

5. STRATEGIC DIRECTION FIVE FOREST SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT: A TEAM APPROACH

a) Background

The 1992 Strategy contained six commitments under Direction Five dealing with forest research. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, the panel concluded that progress in forest research had been good: the number of research networks and partnerships increased, and research programs became more comprehensive, with new emphasis on ecosystem research, integrated resource management, and socio-economics. However, downsizing and shrinking budgets, while contributing to the formation of partnerships, hindered overall progress and limited the transfer of technology and application of research. The Blue Ribbon Panel concluded that these commitments would remain relevant in the successor strategy, but commitments have been extensively reworded to reflect an integrated national approach to research planning, tracking and collaboration (Appendix A).

The 1998 Strategy contains 5 commitments under this direction. They are:

- to establish a national course of action for science and technology (S&T);
- to establish and periodically review S&T priorities;
- to establish a mechanism to foster cooperation and communication among S&T organizations, champion investments and evaluate progress on the course of action;
- to track and periodically report on the level and allocation of S&T investment; and
- to promote interdisciplinary collaboration and facilitate liaisons in research.

b) Federal Role and Response

The federal response includes action plans (5) prepared against each of these commitments. The federal role derives from strategic federal priorities in sustainable development, competitiveness, innovation and national consensus.

Planned actions include:

- development and implementation of a National Forest S&T Course of Action;
- development of mechanisms to identify, periodically review and prioritize S&T needs of the forest sector;
- establishment of a private-sector non-profit entity, FORCAST, to coordinate research and foster communication;
- development of an S&T tracking and reporting system; and
- provision of forums to facilitate technology transfer and exchange of research information.

6. STRATEGIC DIRECTION SIX COMMUNITIES AND THE WORKFORCE: LIVING WITH CHANGE

a) Background

The 1992 Strategy contained six commitments on workforce issues, Direction Six. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, substantial progress was reported on most of them. The Blue Ribbon Panel commented that, since there will continue to be substantial changes in understanding the complexity of the forest environment, there will be a continuing need for commitments to address workforce training and adaptability. Five of the previous commitments are carried forward in the new Strategy, and several new commitments have been added (Appendix A).

The current Strategy contains 12 commitments under this direction. They deal with assisting in the economic development and diversification of forest-dependent communities, and workforce training issues.

Initiatives to promote economic development and diversification include:

- · undertaking socio-economic impact assessments of policy alternatives; and
- implementing mechanisms that empower communities to adapt to socio-economic changes.

Training initiatives include:

- preparing forecasts of workforce requirements;
- increasing the number of forest program educators;
- creating and delivering training programs that meet local needs;
- revising post-secondary and other training programs and courses;
- forming a network for advanced continuing education to upgrade skills of forest workers;
- reviewing barriers to labour mobility and reporting on methods to reduce those barriers;
- developing and delivering basic educational programs to forest workers;
- implementing forest worker accreditation; and
- providing opportunities to improve skill sets.

b) Federal Role and Response

A federal action plan has been prepared against 7 of the commitments under this direction, within the context of the strategic federal priority related to work opportunities. Planned actions involve the development and implementation of a national human resources strategy for the furniture and secondary manufacturing sector.

7. STRATEGIC DIRECTION SEVEN ABORIGINAL PEOPLES: ISSUES OF RELATIONSHIP

a) Background

Under Direction Seven, the 1992 Strategy contained six commitments intended to strengthen the involvement of Aboriginal people with the forest, both in traditional and contemporary ways. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, the Blue Ribbon Panel concluded that Aboriginal issues would continue to be relevant in any future Strategy and would, in fact, require special attention. They pointed to recent Supreme Court rulings that support and affirm existing Aboriginal and treaty rights, and outstanding land claims which lend new urgency to issues such as Aboriginal employment in the forest sector, and sustainable forest management on Aboriginal land.

Under the 1998 Strategy the commitments under this direction have been extensively reworked and expanded (Appendix A). The current 18 commitments are intended to:

- ensure Aboriginal involvement in forest management and decision-making;
- make provision for Aboriginal and treaty rights in sustainable forest management;
- increase access to forest resources for Aboriginal communities;
- support Aboriginal employment and business development;
- increase the capacity of Aboriginal communities, organizations and individuals to carry out sustainable forest management; and
- achieve sustainable forest management on Indian reserve lands.

Involvement of Aboriginals in forest management is to be ensured by setting up processes to involve them in development of forest policy, and incorporating traditional Aboriginal knowledge into research and management planning.

Commitments to make provision for Aboriginal and treaty rights in sustainable forest management include setting up policy frameworks to help resource managers understand where treaty and Aboriginal rights intersect with forest management planning.

Access to forest resources for Aboriginal communities is to be increased through various measures including identifying and removing barriers to access, and negotiating agreements.

Developing Aboriginal business capacity through training, mentoring, technology transfer and improved access to capital are examples of commitments to support Aboriginal employment and business development.

The capacity of Aboriginal communities to carry out sustainable forest management is to be

increased by implementing a national human resource strategy, developing an Aboriginal research agenda and strengthening infrastructures.

Sustainable forest management on Reserve lands is to be accomplished by increasing awareness amongst Aboriginal leaders, updating inventories and management plans, and empowering First Nations to enforce management plans.

b) Federal Role and Response

Historically, jurisdiction for Aboriginal issues rests with the federal government. However, Aboriginal communities and organizations are assuming ever-increasing responsibility for practising sustainable forest management on their lands, as they move toward self-government. Through 10 action plans under this direction, the federal government is continuing to provide services, materials and funding to assist Aboriginal communities and organizations to meet the commitments.

The federal role under this direction derives from several strategic federal priorities including sustainable development, national consensus, public and community involvement, competitiveness and innovation, work opportunities, and rural and community development.

Within the scope of these priorities, planned actions under this direction include compiling information about forest management on reserves, developing strategic plans for updating inventories and forest management plans, and working toward improving the regulatory regime for forest management on reserve lands to empower First Nations to enforce their forest management plans.

Aboriginal employment in the forest sector will be promoted by researching opportunities for, and providing support to, Aboriginal business development.

Resources will be made available to Aboriginal communities and organizations so that they can address various commitments including development of an Aboriginal research agenda, strengthening Aboriginal organizations and institutions, creating awareness of the importance of sustainable forest management amongst community leaders, and designing and implementing strategies to help Aboriginals put sustainable forest management into practice.

8. STRATEGIC DIRECTION EIGHT PRIVATE WOODLOTS: A GROWING OPPORTUNITY

a) Background

The 1992 Strategy contained six commitments on providing financial benefits to private woodlot owners, and increasing their capacity to undertake stewardship of the resource. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, the Blue Ribbon Panel highlighted the continued improvement in landowner training despite budget cuts as one of the major accomplishments under Direction Eight. In addition, many demonstration woodlots and projects were set up under the federally funded Model Forests. The Panel expected the continuation both of high harvest rates on private lands, fuelled by high demand, and of public concern about the environment; they concluded that commitments under this direction would therefore remain relevant for some time to come.

In the 1998 Strategy, there are 12 commitments to increase environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits derived from woodlots, and to promote inclusion of woodlots in regional landscape planning and management.

Commitments to increase benefits derived from woodlots include:

- developing strategies for the sustainable management of woodlots;
- implementing changes to taxation;
- defining mechanisms for conducting woodlot inventories;
- developing value-added strategies for woodlots;
- afforesting marginal agricultural land;
- conducting research and transferring that knowledge to address woodlot needs; and

Promotion of the inclusion of woodlots in landscape management is to be achieved by:

- developing closer links with other associations concerned with forest tenure;
- developing and implementing protection and conservation measures for private woodlots; and
- ensuring recognition of woodlot management issues in policy development.

b) Federal Role and Response

While private forestry is not a federal jurisdiction or responsibility, the federal government deals with woodlot issues under strategic federal priorities in sustainable development, competitiveness and innovation (value-added strategies); research and development; and public and community participation (consultative committee).

The 5 federal action plans under this direction detail the following actions:

- to develop a policy statement for the sustainable development of woodlots;
- to develop a comprehensive strategy for the sustainable development of woodlots;
- to report on the impact of private woodlot taxation;
- to conduct woodlot research; and
- to incorporate woodlot issues into policy development.

9. STRATEGIC DIRECTION NINE THE GLOBAL VIEW: CANADA ON STAGE

a) Background

The 1992 Strategy contained eight commitments under Direction Nine dealing with forest extent, health and sustainability; education and research; international conventions; international principles for sustainable development; and support for other nations. In the final evaluation of that Strategy, the Blue Ribbon Panel concluded that criteria and indicators (C&I) need to be validated on the ground and against objectives of sustainable development before health, extent and sustainability can be measured. However, most jurisdictions were found to be taking encouraging steps toward sustainable forest management through support of C&I and certification.

There is much useful and interesting research in Canada; however, there is a need to coordinate efforts with other nations. Canada has been instrumental in developing the Forestry Principles: an international statement of principles on management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Furthermore, Canada is pursuing International Forest Convention and is working to establish international Model Forests, and to contribute to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF) and the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development. Canada is also addressing its commitments under international agreements.

b) Federal Role and Response

A federal action plan has been prepared against 14 of the commitments under this direction, within the context of sustainable development, competitiveness, trade and investment, international policy, and national consensus.

III EVALUATION AND REPORTING

The signatories to the Canada Forest Accord have committed themselves to developing their own public and measurable action plans in response to the Strategy and in a way appropriate to their respective circumstances and capabilities. They are also to encourage others in Canada's forest community to do the same, and to contribute to the Strategy's success in their own way, within their respective spheres of activity and authority.

As trustee, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) is ensuring that progress is reviewed at its annual meeting.

The Strategy will be formally evaluated by an independent third party at the mid-term and at the end of its course, and the results will be published.

The federal government, through its interdepartmental committee, will participate in the midterm and final evaluations, which will in turn serve to revise the action plans as appropriate.

IV LIST OF PARTICIPATING DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

- 1. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
- 2. Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
- 3. Canada Customs and Revenue Agency
- 4. Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions
- 5. Canadian International Development Agency
- 6. Department of Finance Canada
- 7. Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
- 8. Department of Justice Canada
- 9. Environment Canada
- 10. Fisheries and Oceans Canada
- 11. Human Resources Development Canada
- 12. Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
- 13. Industry Canada
- 14. National Capital Commission
- 15. National Defence
- 16. Natural Resources Canada Canadian Forest Service
- 17. Parks Canada
- 18. Transport Canada
- 19. Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
- 20. Western Economic Diversification Canada

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APPENDIX A: ACTION PLANS

Strategic Direction One Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 1.1

Objective: 1 We will improve our understanding of forest ecological functions and their response to

natural disturbances and human activity, and we will enhance our ability to manage forests in a way that will maintain the productivity and resilience of those ecosystems:

Commitment: 1.1 By broadening the scope of inventories and information on key forest and

landscape characteristics, including the impact of natural processes and human activities on forest ecosystems, non-timber features, and growth and yield of forest resources. Such information is needed to manage the forest sustainably for a wide range of values, to forecast changes in the forest and to meet Canada's intermediated approximation of the contraction of the co

international reporting commitments.

<u>Product definition:</u> A new plot-based National Forest Inventory (NFI), to assess and monitor the extent,

state and sustainable development of Canada's forests in a timely and accurate manner. The new system is designed to provide national data on status and trends over time on 25 forest resource attributes, in direct support of the criteria and indicator processes (Canadian Council of Forest Ministers [CCFM] and Montréal Processes); and to provide data for national and international investigations (e.g., climate change, FAO/ECE¹ Forest Resource Assessments). The National Forest Inventory also provides a framework for collecting data to support studies of the factors affecting

forest health and productivity.

Accomplishments: Workshops on design and development of NFI, held in October 1997 and June 1998.

(since April 1, 1997) Design document, produced in January 1998 and revised in April 1999.

Technical studies on optimum plot size and network spacing, conducted and reported

to national and international meetings. These will be published.

Bilateral discussions on implementation, held with provinces and territories. Promotional presentations, made at numerous national and international meetings

(e.g., National Forest Congress 1998).

Partnership meetings, held with industry and with other government departments.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Provincial and Territorial governments, forest industry, other federal

departments

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 3.9, 3.10, 4.8, 4.17, 9.4, 9.12

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Develop standards, definitions and specifications.	NRCan-CFS	March 1999	March 1999	
2.	Develop detailed inventory plan for each province and territory.	NRCan-CFS			
3.	Develop quality assurance/ quality control (QA/QC) systems.	NRCan-CFS	March 2000		
4.	Develop training materials.	NRCan-CFS	March 2000		
5.	Conduct training workshops.	NRCan-CFS	March 2001		

^{1.} Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations/United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
6.	Conduct pilot projects.	NRCan-CFS/	March 1999-		
		Partners	March 2001		
7.	Develop database and	NRCan-CFS	March 2001		
	information management system.				
8.	Evaluate pilot projects, finalize	NRCan-CFS	March 2000-		
	design and information		March 2002		
	management system.				
9.	Produce prototype NFI report.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		
10.	Partners to collect data.	Partners	March 2000-		
			March 2004		
11.	QA/QC.	NRCan-CFS	March 2000-		
			March 2004		
12.	NRCan-CFS to collect data,	NRCan-CFS	March 2000-		
	analyze for consistency and edit.		March 2004		
13.	NRCan-CFS to collect data from	NRCan-CFS	March 2000-		
	other databases.		March 2004		
14.	Compile and report first new plot-based NFI.	NRCan-CFS	March 2005		

Baseline data: Design document; detailed implementation plan; QA/QC system; database and

information management system; report on pilot projects; prototype NFI report; NFI

report.

<u>Communications:</u> Canada's National Forest Inventory Web site; publication of all documents;

promotional presentations at national and international conferences on

forest/environmental monitoring.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Mark D. Gillis

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 1.2

Objective: 1 We will improve our understanding of forest ecological functions and their response to

natural disturbances and human activity, and we will enhance our ability to manage forests in a way that will maintain the productivity and resilience of those ecosystems:

Commitment: 1.2 By gathering the data on the state of Canada's forest ecosystems needed to

enable Canada to report fully and regularly on the criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management as outlined in the CCFM and Montréal Process

frameworks.

<u>Product definition:</u> A pilot project to implement the reporting of criteria and indicators (C&I) in the

National Forest Information System (NFIS).

Accomplishments: Design and implementation of the C&I Web site of the Canadian Council of Forest

(since April 1, 1997) Ministers (CCFM).

<u>Accountability:</u> Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Provinces, territories

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 2.5, 2.7, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Prove concept development of National Forest Information System (NFIS).	NRCan-CFS	1999	1999	Improving the system for national reporting on the state of biodiversity 1.5.
2.	Establish data requirements, sources, templates, analysis and synthesis requirements, and reporting formats.	NRCan-CFS	1999	1999	Harmonization of databases is accomplished under 3.9.
3.	Execute data exchange agreements.	NRCan-CFS	1999	1999	To gain access to relevant data 1.2.
4.	Develop analysis and synthesis tools.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
5.	Analyze and synthesize data and information; archive source and analyzed data; report.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
6.	Make progress reports on C&I reporting through NFIS project.	NRCan-CFS	1999-2002		
7.	Integrate National Forest Inventory (NFI) data into NFIS.	NRCan-CFS	2002		For CCFM & Montréal Process C&I reporting beyond 2002.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Data requirements, sources, analysis and synthesis requirements and reporting formats

established; data exchange agreements executed; data analyzed, synthesized and

reported.

Communications: GIS 1999 Session papers (Geographical Information Systems); Web site; reports;

demonstrations.

Date: April 1999

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values **ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 1.3**

1 We will improve our understanding of forest ecological functions and their response to Objective:

natural disturbances and human activity, and we will enhance our ability to manage forests in a way that will maintain the productivity and resilience of those ecosystems:

Commitment: 1.3 By completing ecological classifications of forest lands that are operationally

functional at the regional level, with emphasis on lands under active forest management; and, based on these, completing a national classification of forest

ecosystems.

Product definition: A national Forest Ecosystem Classification of Canada. This national classification will

> identify where there are redundancies between regional classifications and where there are serious gaps for national reporting and industrial applications to ecosystem management. Furthermore, the classification can be used in developing a national strategy for forest ecosystem protection by identifying redundancies and gaps in representative forest ecosystem types. The final product will be a book and CD

describing the Forest Ecosystems of Canada.

Prior to 1998: Regional forest ecosystem classifications developed in part or in whole Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

for all provinces and territories.

March 1998: Study on feasibility of completing a national Forest Ecosystem

Classification undertaken by Geomatics International on behalf of Natural Resources

Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS).

July 1998: National Workshop held at University of Toronto to establish provincial, territorial, academic and international partnerships for Forest Ecosystems of Canada

project.

September 1998: Implementation Strategy for project reviewed and accepted by

partners.

Accountability: Lead: NRCan-CFS

Partners: All provinces and territories, U.S. National Vegetation Classification

(Ecological Society of America)

National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.8, Linkages:

2.14, 3.9, 4.1, 7.3, 8.1, 9.2

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Match existing regional ecosystem classifications to a national hierarchical classification.	NRCan-CFS	January 2001		
2.	Synthesize and review data to develop a national classification system and establish federal, provincial and territorial consensus.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		
3.	Report on national forest ecosystem classification.	NRCan-CFS	March 2003		

4.	Publish book and CD	NRCan-CFS	2003	
	documenting the National Forest			
	Ecosystems of Canada.			

Baseline data: Deliverables identified above.

<u>Communications:</u> Annual updates in the Biodiversity and Forest Health newsletter of the NRCan-CFS

Atlantic Forestry Centre (AFC): a steering committee with federal/provincial

collaborators exists to share information and data; workshops will be established for

the development of standards and verification of analysis as needed.

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 1.4

Objective: 1 We will improve our understanding of forest ecological functions and their response to natural disturbances and human activity; and we will enhance our ability to manage

forests in a way that will maintain the productivity and resilience of those ecosystems:

<u>Commitment:</u>
1.4 By giving priority to basic and applied research on forest ecosystems, including their response to natural disturbances and to human activities, and their role in

the cycling of greenhouse gases, within adaptive and mitigative management

strategies.

<u>Product definition:</u> Models, data and supporting research, to provide estimates of the impact of

disturbance on forest ecosystems, and on the role of disturbances (fire, insects,

disease, harvesting) in cycling greenhouse gases.

Accomplishments: Regional climate models (RCM) developed to indicate changed fire danger in a

(since April 1, 1997) changing climate.

International crown fire modeling experiment (ICFME) implemented, resulting in one paper on greenhouse gas emissions (Cofer, W.R., III. et al. 1998. Crown fire emissions of CO₂, CO, H₂, CH₄, and TNMHC from a dense jack pine boreal forest fire. Geophys.

Res. Lett. 25: 3919-3922).

EMEND (Ecological Management by Emulating Natural Disturbance) experimental design and treatments established (Volney, W.J.A. et al. 1999. Assessing components of ecosystem integrity in the EMEND experiment. Conf. Proc. Sustainable Forest

Management. February 1999).

Seven papers published on fire, insects, climate change and hydrological problems in

the boreal forests of Canada.

Eleven presentations given on fire and other disturbances in the boreal forest in

relation to potential climate change.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: DMI (Daishawa Marubeni), CanFor (Canadian Forest Products), NCE (National Centres of Excellence), NWT Natural Resources, ALFS (Alberta Land and Forest Service), AEP (Alberta Environmental Protection, Water Sciences Branch), University of Alberta, Environment Canada, USDA Forest Service, Max Planck Inst., OMNR (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources), AES (Atmospheric Environmental

Service), University of Toronto, UQAM (University of Quebec at Montréal)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.1, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14

International: IGBP (International Geosphere Biosphere Program) – GCTE (Global

Change and Terrestrial Ecosystems)

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Design and implement research project: Effects of natural and anthropogenic disturbances on stream hydrology.	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		
2.	Complete models: Climate change impacts on fire regime in Canada's forests; RCMs (Regional Climate Models).	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
3.	Complete research project and modelling: Effects of climatic change on insect dynamics in Canada's boreal forests and the implications for biodiversity.	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		
4.	Complete research project treatment application and measurements for the EMEND (see above) project.	NRCan-CFS	December 2002		

Baseline data: Referred and non-referred publications. Completion of projects indicated under

"Deliverables".

<u>Communications:</u> Scientific papers, posters, conference proceedings.

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 1.5

Objective: 1 We will enhance our capacity to ensure that our forest management activities maintain

the biological diversity of our forests:

Commitment: 1.5 By improving the system for reporting nationally on the state of forest

biodiversity in Canada, using the CCFM and Montréal Process frameworks of

criteria and indicators of sustainable forest management.

Product definition: An information system on indicators of forest biodiversity, based on (1) the National

Forest Information System (NFIS); and (2) the federal biosystematic partnership's

"Biota of Canada" initiative.

Accomplishments:

(since April 1, 1997)

Canadian Council of Forest Ministers' criteria and indicators tested and reviewed.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Environment Canada (EC), Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.2, 1.3, 1.7, 2.1, 2.5

Other initiatives: "Biota of Canada" initiative

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverable	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Establish a forest biodiversity information system.	NRCan-CFS lead; EC and AAFC partners	April 2002		Incorporates portions of the NRCan-CFS NFIS and the "Biota of Canada" initiative.
2.	Test current indicators and develop new indicators.	NRCan-CFS	April 2000		Centre for International Forestry Research collaborates on testing.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Enhanced new National Forest Inventory; new partnership arrangements among

Federal and Provincial Natural Resource Departments.

Communications: Internet based information system. Technical reports on indicator development.

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 1.6

Objective: 1 We will enhance our capacity to ensure that our forest management activities maintain

the biological diversity of our forests:

Commitment: 1.6 By working toward completing, by the year 2000, a network of protected areas

representative of Canada's forest ecosystem classification categories, to provide ecological benchmarks, protect areas of unique biological value and manage for

the continuation of old-growth forest landscapes as natural heritage.

<u>Product definition:</u> Report on the network of protected areas representative of Canada's forest ecosystem

classification categories.

Completion of representative National Park system. This is a distinct federal government commitment which will contribute to the above objective.

Completion of Protected Wildlife Areas.

Accomplishments: Steady increase of protected areas as a percentage of total land area since 1997.

(since April 1, 1997) Progress made toward completion of the national parks system.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Federal: Environment Canada (EC), Parks Canada

Prov./Terr.: Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) members and

other departments as applicable

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs):

 $Industry,\,environmental\,\,non-governmental\,\,organizations$

(ENGOs), others as appropriate

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.3

Other initiatives: Biodiversity strategy

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Adopt standards for forest protected areas consistent with the IUCN ¹ protected areas categories.	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		All partners should be involved.
2.	Complete electronic maps of protected areas, including forest areas, by jurisdiction.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		Parks Canada can provide a digital version of the boundaries for the existing national parks and national parks reserves.
3.	Report, by jurisdiction, on forest protected areas and their representative character, against individual strategies.	NRCan-CFS	December 2000		Directly dependent on successful completion of action plan 1.3. A number of comprehensive progress reports on protected areas will be issued in 2000, both by ENGOs and by governments.

^{1.} International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) / World Conservation Union

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
4.	Report, at the national level, on forest protected areas.	NRCan-CFS	June 2001		
5.	Continue working toward completion of the National Park System which will include representation of all of Canada's 39 natural regions.	Parks Canada			This will make a contribution to commitment 1.6 but represents a distinct commitment by the federal government.
6.	Complete the Protected Wildlife Areas.	EC			

<u>Baseline data:</u> Standards, maps and reports. <u>Communications:</u> Progress report released.

Date: April 1999

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Strategic Direction Two Forest Management: Practising Stewardship

Comr	mitments:	Page:
2.1	Forest value and management impact of research	II-1
2.2	Management planning models and prediction	II-2
2.3	Genetic, species and habitat diversity guidelines	II-3
2.12	Fire protection policy review	II-4
2.13	Integrated pest management and alternative vegetation management	II-5
2.14	Predictive models for climate change and impacts	II-7
2.15	Model and demonstration forests	II-9
2.16	Ethics, rules of conduct, and roles of professionals	II-11

Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practicing Stewardship ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.1

Objective: 2 We will plan for a full range of environmental, social, economic and cultural forest

values, guided by goals defined at appropriate scales and for appropriate time horizons:

Commitment: 2.1 By giving priority to research that assists resource managers in analyzing

information on a variety of forest values and in assessing the impact of management options; and by providing information and tools that are spatially explicit, include timber, non-timber and non-consumptive values, assess feasibility

and risks, and transfer technology.

Product definition: Models to estimate logging costs in various forest conditions.

Development of an economic component to forest management projects, for example, the impact of spruce budworm in northern Alberta and economic impact of Armillaria. Studies and reports on management impacts on the non-timber values of forests such as

hunting and camping.

Accomplishments: Studies undertaken to better understand the economics of peatland drainage and of

(since April 1, 1997) growing hybrid aspen.

Work completed developing baseline databases of forest recreation.

Development of methodologies in choice experiments and travel cost modeling.

<u>Accountability:</u> Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 2.10, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14,

3.10, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 4.15, 4.17, 8.2, 9.6

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline	Completed	Comments
			(Month/Year)	(Month/Year)	
1.	Determine costs and benefits of spruce budworm outbreaks.	NRCan-CFS	March 2000		
2.	Study recreation and non-timber valuation in Foothills Model Forest.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		
3.	Determine the economic impact of Armillaria.	NRCan-CFS	March 2001		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Models developed, reports and articles produced.

<u>Communications:</u> Deliverables noted above to be published as peer-reviewed journal articles and

NRCan-CFS reports. The results to be presented also at appropriate conferences and in

workshops with key funding groups such as the Model Forests.

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.2

Objective: 2 We will plan for a full range of environmental, social, economic and cultural forest

values, guided by goals defined at appropriate scales and for appropriate time horizons:

Commitment: 2.2 By using forecasting models and techniques to predict potential outcomes as they

relate to desired goals in forest management planning.

<u>Product definition:</u> Review, and where feasible, application of forest management forecasting models and

techniques for a full range of values.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Federal land administrating departments

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.12, 2.14, 7.4, 7.18a, 8.4, 8.11

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Report on the use of forecasting	NRCan-CFS	September		For utilization in action
	models and techniques in forest		2000		plan 4.13, Codes of
	management planning on federal				Practice.
	lands.				

Baseline data: Reports

<u>Communications:</u> Report on models and techniques to be made to forest land use planners.

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.3

Objective: 2 We will plan for a full range of environmental, social, economic and cultural forest

values, guided by goals defined at appropriate scales and for appropriate time

horizons:

Commitment: 2.3 By developing and implementing forest management strategies and guidelines to

ensure long-term genetic, species and habitat diversity, and to conserve critical

characteristics such as old-growth forests in the landscape.

<u>Product definition:</u> Reviews, and where necessary, revisions to forest management strategies and

guidelines to ensure long-term genetic, species and habitat diversity.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Federal land administrators

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 1.2, 2.5-2.11, 3.8, 4.13

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Report on the current strategies and guidelines and on conclusions of review, with regard to: a) development of new strategies and guidelines; b) implementation of new and revised strategies and guidelines based on consultation with federal land managers.		September 2000		For utilization in action plan 4.13 (Codes of Practice).

<u>Baseline data:</u> Report on reviews; report on revisions; development of new strategies and guidelines;

implementation of new and revised strategies and guidelines. Meetings will be held with NRC-CFS land managers and federal land administrators to ensure project is

completed within the time frame set.

<u>Communications:</u> Report on current strategies and guidelines and review; report on recommended

changes to be made to forest land use and resource planning processes.

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship **ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.12**

2 We will manage forests with concern for the economic, social, and ecological impacts Objective:

of fire, insects, disease, competing vegetation, and climate change:

2.12 By reviewing fire policy, developing fire management strategies and determining Commitment:

appropriate levels of protection, based on increased understanding of fire and

ecology, and on economics.

Product definition: (1) Policy analyses of key Canadian fire issues.

(2) Canadian Wildland Fire Strategy Framework.

(3) Analysis system for appropriate levels of protection.

Paper on criteria and indicators (C&I) for fire, May 1997. Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997) National overview of wildland fire in Canada, May 1997.

Workshop report on fire activity in Canada, May 1997.

Paper on policy implications of fire activity in Canada, May 1997.

Establishment of the Science and Technology group on level of protection, in the

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Center (CIFFC), November 1997

Accountability: Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) - Canadian Interagency Forest Fire

Center leads this commitment. All Canadian fire agencies are members of CIFFC. Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) Partners: Parks Canada, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.4, 2.1, 2.2, 2.14, 3.9, 3.10, 3.14, 4.6, 4.17, Linkages:

6.1, 7.6, 8.11, 9.3

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Publish paper on wildland fire strategy for Canada.	NRCan-CFS	July 1998	July 1998	
2.	Establish CIFFC policy analysis group.	CIFFC	November 1998	November 1998	
3.	Produce policy analyses.	CIFFC	ongoing		1-3 issues/year.
4.	Develop system to analyze appropriate levels of protection.	CIFFC	2003		
5.	Report on current fire policies.	CIFFC			Utilized in 4.13.

Papers produced; policy analyzed; system to analyze levels of protection developed. Baseline data:

Communications: Articles in scientific and professional journals; departmental publications;

presentations at scientific and professional conferences and workshops; unpublished

reports and reports to CIFFC and the CCFM, as appropriate.

January 1999 Date:

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.13

Objective: 2 We will manage forests with concern for the economic, social and ecological impacts

of fire, insects, disease, competing vegetation and climate change:

Commitment: 2.13 By expanding the use of integrated pest management (IPM) and alternative

vegetation management practices, maintaining import quarantine controls, and

emphasizing non-chemical approaches and biological controls, where

appropriate.

Product definition: Development of integrated pest management control strategies.

Enhanced use of ecologically acceptable alternatives to broad spectrum pesticides in

the control of insects, diseases, and competing vegetation.

Transfer of information on IPM opportunities between Natural Resources Canada –

Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) and cooperating groups.

Accomplishments: Decision support systems for spruce budworm management utilized by industry in

(since April 1, 1997) Maritimes forests.

Contract with International Institute of Biological Control for collection of parasitoids

of insect pests, 1997-2000.

Development of biological control products for competing vegetation (e.g.,

Chondrosterium).

Accountability: Lead: NRCan-CFS

Partner: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), Canadian Food Inspection

Agency (CFIA)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy commitments: 2.10, 4.17, 5.1

National Advisory Board on Forest Research (NABFOR)

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Renew biological control contract with the International Institute for Biological Control (1999/2000). Review options for future years. Develop strategies for use of biocontrol agents of insects and diseases. Develop natural and biological controls for forest insect pests: Bt products (<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>), insect viruses and Neem (natural product from a tree).	NRCan-CFS	March 2000		Extended until March 2000. Contract now under review.
2.	Develop position paper on NRCan-CFS approach to exotic pests. Develop methods for detection of exotic pests. Establish the risk level attached to certain commodities imported from specific countries.	NRCan-CFS, AAFC, CFIA	2000 Ongoing		Position paper 1999.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
	Develop and implement computer- based Decision Support Systems (DSS) for the control of major insect defoliators (spruce budworm (SBW), jack pine budworm, hemlock looper. Conduct National Pest Forum.	NRCan-CFS NRCan-CFS			Spruce budworm DSS implemented in Maritime provinces. Implementation in Quebec and Ontario underway for SBW. Held in Ottawa.
5.	Continue research on replacements for broad spectrum pesticides including silvicultural options against insect pests, forest diseases and competing vegetation. Increase biotech funding relating to pest management, including research on viruses, narrow spectrum options for increased resistance to insects and diseases. Work with Pesticide Management Regulatory Agency to test efficacy and environmental fitness of pesticides.	NRCan-CFS, AAFC	Ongoing		
6.	Develop and test microbial agents for biological control of competing vegetation. Reduce herbicide use through silvicultural approaches.	NRCan-CFS	2000/2001 Ongoing		Microbials entering registration process (Chondrosterium).
7.	Develop strategies for the control of spruce budworm through early intervention.	NRCan-CFS	Long-term 5-10 yrs		Initiated 1999, Quebec.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Strategies developed; computer-based Decision Support Systems implemented;

microbial biological control agents developed and tested; National Pest Forum held.

<u>Communications:</u> Publications, workshops.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Errol Caldwell

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.14

Objective: 2 We will manage forests with concern for the economic, social and ecological impacts

of fire, insects, disease, competing vegetation and climate change:

Commitment: 2.14 By developing predictive models for climate change and their impacts on forest

 ${\bf ecosystems.}$

Product definition: Computer models to simulate effects of climate and climate variability on forest

ecosystems.

Simulations providing baseline data to validate the models.

Subsequent use of model to generate projections of the key responses of Canada's

forest ecosystems to climate-change scenarios. Communications products derived from projections.

Several peer-reviewed journal articles.

Accomplishments: Implemented spatial interpolation methodology to generate national-scale climate

surfaces databases.

Awarded ENFOR funding to generate national digital maps of forest biomass and

compare with values generated by different spatial models.

<u>Accountability:</u> Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Environment Canada (EC)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.12

Other initiatives:

 Within NRCan-CFS: NatGRID (National GeoReferenced Information for Decision-makers); NFIS (National Forest Information System); ECOLEAP (Effort concerté pour lier écophysiologie à la productivité); EMEND (Ecosystem Management Emulating Natural Disturbances); BFTCS (Boreal Forest Transect Case Study).

2. Other Canadian: BERMS (Boreal Ecosystems Research and Monitoring Sites) (with Environment Canada).

3. International: IGBP-GCTE (International Geosphere-Biosphere Program: Global Change and Terrestrial Ecosystems).

Delivery schedule:

(since April 1, 1997)

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Complete Geographic Information System (GIS) coverages of environmental data.	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		
2.	Develop natural disturbance module for dynamic vegetation models.	NRCan-CFS	June 1999		
3.	Produce Dynamic Global Vegetation Model (DGVM) transient projections under future climate scenarios (first round).	NRCan-CFS	September 1999		
4.	Use DGVM output to perform socio-economic impacts analysis.	NRCan-CFS	March 2000		
5.	Produce communication products.	NRCan-CFS	2003		Maps and supporting information.

<u>Baseline data:</u> GIS coverages completed; model developed, simulations conducted; analyses

performed; journal articles and communication products produced.

<u>Communications:</u> Journal articles; information reports; Internet Web site; conference participation.

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.15

Objective: 2 We will encourage forest stewardship and the use of the best forestry practices:

<u>Commitment:</u>
2.15 By maintaining model and demonstration forests, with emphasis on advancing decision making, planning and techniques for sustainable forest management,

and transferring knowledge and technology.

Product definition: Second phase (1997-2002) of Canada's Model Forest Program, to be supported by

Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS). The 11 model forests and their network, in accordance with five program objectives, will continue to

develop innovative approaches to sustainable forest management that integrate economic, environmental, and social objectives. Emphasis will be on information and

technology transfer to provide forest managers with ecologically sound and

scientifically advanced forest management practices.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Contribution agreements for Phase II negotiated with ten Model Forests (1997). Competition for an 11th Aboriginal-led Model Forest completed: Waswanipi Model

Forest nominated (September 1997).

Revision of the Model Forests work plans by Canadian Forest Service (1997). Model Forest network, and its committees on enhanced Aboriginal involvement, established local level indicators of sustainable forest management and

communications (1997).

International conference held to showcase accomplishments of Phase I (1992-1996) of

the Model Forest Program (May 1997).

Joint conference of Model Forest/Canadian Institute of Forestry on Global Approaches: Sustainable Forest Management – Certification and Criteria and

Indicators (September 1997).

Papers on the Canadian Model Forest program presented at national and international

conferences (1997).

Production of various Model Forest newsletters, publications and reports on forest practices, biodiversity, multi-resource management plan, forest management planning

system, forest education activities, partners and public participation.

Accountability: Lead: NRCan-CFS

Partner: Parks Canada

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy commitments: 1.2, 2.5, 2.6, 2.10, 2.15, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.12,

3.13, 4.10, 4.13, 4.17, 4.20, 6.2, 7.2, 7.4, 7.10, 7.14, 7.15, 8.1, 9.2, 9.14

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Publish Model Forest annual reports.	NRCan-CFS	Annually	1997-98	
2.	Establish Model Forest program evaluation framework.	NRCan-CFS	1999		

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
3.	Complete gap analysis of local level indicators and report on local level indicators and databases common across the Model Forest network, with a view to information sharing and networking opportunities.	NRCan-CFS	March 1999	March 1999	
4.	Create Model Forest network Web site.	NRCan-CFS	September 1998	September 1998	www.modelforest.net
5.	Hold workshop on biodiversity.	NRCan-CFS	October 1998	October 1998	Proceedings available on the Web site.
6.	Hold workshops on Aboriginal involvement within the model forest.	NRCan-CFS	April and May 1998	April and May 1998	
7.	Hold National Parks/Model Forests workshop on enhanced partnership.	NRCan-CFS, Parks Canada	February 1999	February 1999	Proceedings to be available in April 1999.
8.	Hold Model Forest workshop on local level indicators.	NRCan-CFS	November 1998	November 1998	
9.	Hold Model Forest workshop on integrated pest management.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
10.	Hold Model Forest workshop on innovative applications for natural resources management: the latest tools.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
	Participate in the international conference on sustainable development and national Model Forest partnerships meeting.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
12.	Produce evaluation report for Canada's Model Forest program.	NRCan-CFS			

<u>Baseline data:</u> Evaluation report for Canada's Model Forest program; number of annual reports;

Model Forest publications and activities; number of Model Forest meetings.

<u>Communications:</u> Annual reports; Web site; newsletters; compendium of projects; other publications;

conferences and workshops; Model Forest Network Communication Strategy and

work plan.

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Strategic Direction Two, Forest Management: Practising Stewardship **ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 2.16**

2 We will encourage forest stewardship and the use of the best forestry practices: Objective:

2.16 By defining and communicating ethics, general rules of conduct, and roles of all Commitment:

professions involved, in support of sustainable forests.

A handbook of federal codes of ethics, rules of conduct and roles of professionals, the **Product definition:**

Federal Forestry Practice – Standards and Rules of Conduct, to be developed for use

by federal forest land managers.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

> Partners: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND), Department of National Defence (DND), Parks Canada, Transport Canada (TC), provincial Registered Professional Foresters (RPF) associations, other professional

associations, Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF).

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.17, 4.13, 7.5, 7.6, 7.17, 7.18, 9.7

> Existing codes of ethics and conduct of provincial RPF associations, CIF and other provincial and national professional bodies. Existing provincial and federal forestry

practice legislation, policy and standards.

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Collect and review existing codes of ethics and conduct from RPF and other associations.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
2.	Collect and review existing legislation regarding forestry practices.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
3.	Prepare a draft "Federal Forestry Practices" document for review by professional associations, appropriate federal department representatives and others.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
4.	Finalize "Federal Forestry Practice – Standards and Rules of Conduct" for federal forestry managers.	NRCan-CFS			

Baseline data: Document that follows existing and accepted professional standards; adheres to

appropriate provincial and federal legislation; and provides meaningful and

measurable rules and guidelines.

Meetings with professional associations to gather existing information, review the Communications:

draft document and present final version. Publication of final document. Press release

and background information for media, federal forestry managers and other

professional associations.

March 1999 Date:

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Strategic Direction Three Public Participation: Many Voices

Com	Commitments:	
3.1	Forest programs and projects aimed at students	III-1
3.3	Forest and mill tours	III-3
3.5	Programs to improve understanding of Aboriginal forest management	III-4
3.7	National Forest Week and other initiatives	III-6
3.9	Databases on forest values	III-7
3.10	System of national criteria and indicators and state of forests	III-9
3.11	Public access to professional expertise	III-11
3.14	Public and private agency review of forest policy	III-12
3.15	Public access to resource databases	III-14

Objective: 3 We will heighten public awareness and knowledge of forests:

Commitment: 3.1 By encouraging and supporting programs or projects aimed at giving students a

greater understanding of forests and forest management during the course of

primary, secondary and post-secondary education.

<u>Product definition:</u> Contributions to a number of forest education initiatives.

Accomplishments: Schoolnet, established by Industry Canada (IC.) Schoolnet is an educational Web site (since April 1, 1997) where links to all kinds of material can be posted for use by schools. This site links to

TREEVIA, a forestry quiz game developed under the auspices of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), and educational tree and forest sites developed

by Domtar and JD Irving.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: IC, Environment Canada (EC), CCFM

This area is one of prime responsibility for the provincial authorities

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.11, 6.5

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year	Comments
1.	Connect all Canadian classrooms to Internet.	IC	Year 2000)	This is a publicly announced commitment.
2.	Make Forest Explorer booklets available on the Internet.	NRCan-CFS	1999		Only print copies are currently available.
3.	Revise and update TREEVIA questions.	NRCan-CFS	May 2000		
4.	Establish hyperlinks to forestry educational sites and Web resources in Canada.	NRCan-CFS	May 2000		Part of the NRCan-CFS Web redesign.
5.	Provide expertise to Envirothon regional, provincial and international competitions.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		Envirothon (high school environmental competitions) is managed by volunteers. NRCan-CFS is to provide a forest expert to staff forestry stations. Environment Canada is also a partner. International Envirothon will be in Canada in year 2000.

Baseline data: Web sites: number of hits per period; classrooms Internet connected; Forest Explorer

booklets made available on the Internet; TREEVIA questions revised and updated;

Hyperlinks established.

<u>Communications:</u> Promotion of NRCan-CFS Web-based educational products on other Web education-

related sites.

Date: April 1999

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Objective: 3 We will heighten public awareness and knowledge of forests:

Commitment: 3.3 By increasing forest and mill tours that give the public a greater exposure to and

appreciation of forests, forest management and forest products.

Product definition: Forest and mill tours.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 3.1, 3.11

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Produce annual communication plans for Model Forest program tours.	NRCan-CFS	Annually		To be done annually for the life of the program.
2.	Produce annual communication plans for the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP) tours.	NRCan-CFS	Annually		
3.	Produce annual tour schedules.	NRCan-CFS	Annually		
4.	Conduct Model Forest, FNFP and NRCan-CFS research forest tours.		Annually		Conducted by centres responsible for research forests.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Number of tours recorded in the annual communications reports.

<u>Communications:</u> The availability of the tours will be advertised through program newsletters, and/or

Web sites.

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Objective: 3 We will heighten public awareness and knowledge of forests:

Commitment: 3.5 By implementing programs to improve the general public's understanding of

Aboriginal forest management values, issues and progress.

<u>Product definition:</u> Action taken to improve the public's understanding of Aboriginal forest management.

Accomplishments: First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP).

(since April 1, 1997 FNFP Brochure.

FNFP Annual Report, 1996-97. FNFP Annual Report, 1997-98.

FNFP Display Unit.

FNFP Web site: www.fnfp.gc.ca. FNFP Web site at CFS-Victoria.

FNFP Video for First Nation forestry opportunities in New Brunswick. FNFP British Columbia's *Building Strength*, a portfolio of success stories.

FNFP British Columbia Newsletter, The Bridge.

FNFP Quebec Newsletter, Wapahke.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 7.3, 7.7, 7.17, 7.18

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Update the FNFP communication framework to ensure information continues to be available to the Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities.	NRCan-CFS, DIAND	On-going to March 31, 2001		
2.	Hold the National FNFP Conference – Winnipeg.	NRCan-CFS	2000		Open to Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals.
3.	Mount the FNFP Display Unit at various Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal events.	NRCan-CFS	On-going to March 31, 2001.		
4.	Produce the FNFP Annual Report.	NRCan-CFS	Annually		
5.	Produce Newsletters: National, Ontario, New Brunswick.	NRCan-CFS			
6.	Complete feasibility report for annual recognition of First Nation excellence in forest stewardship.	NRCan-CFS	1999 and 2000		
7.	Support National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA) initiatives in the area of communications.	DIAND	March annually		Opportunity provided within DIAND's annual contribution agreement.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
8	Support Provincial/Territorial	NRCan-CFS,	On-going		
	Management Committee (PTMC)	DIAND			
	initiatives to improve				
	communication to the non-				
	Aboriginal community through the				
	FNFP.				

Baseline data: FNFP reports prepared and distributed; number of hits on FNFP Web Site; meetings

with FNFP administrators; time lines for communication activities and reports; FNFP

Annual Reports to ministers; FNFP Annual Reports; NAFA Reports; FNFP

Newsletters; NAFA and PTMC communications initiatives.

<u>Communications:</u> FNFP Communications Framework; FNFP reports.

<u>Date:</u> February 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Jack Smyth

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Objective: 3 We will heighten public awareness and knowledge of forests:

Commitment: 3.7 By maximizing the profile of National Forest Week (NFW) and other national or

provincial initiatives, as vehicles to sensitize the public to the economic,

environmental, social and cultural values that forests provide.

<u>Product definition:</u> Strategic scheduling of annual events, production and release of specific

communications materials and participation in other NFW partners' initiatives.

Accomplishments: NFW 1997: produced a poster and a TV Public Service Announcement (PSA), and

(since April 1, 1997) participated in a number of other NFW partners' events and initiatives.

NFW 1998: produced a poster, reran the TV PSA and participated in a number of

other NFW partners' events and initiatives.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

NFW is coordinated nationally by the Canadian Forestry Association.

Linkages: Canadian Forestry Association

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	NFW 1999: Complete Forest 2000, a science exhibit in the House of Commons; a poster; joint activities with NFW partners.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
2.	NFW 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003.	NRCan-CFS	May annually		Unrealistic to plan involvement in NFW more than a year ahead.

Baseline data: NFW public awareness opinion polls; participation in National Forest Strategy. Other

measurements could include media coverage, money spent, number of events and

public participation.

<u>Communications:</u> This activity is all about communications.

<u>Date:</u> April 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Robert Burt

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Objective: 3 We will improve access to and provision of information on forests that meets the

needs of the public:

Commitment: 3.9 By harmonizing databases on various forest values to implement the CCFM

framework of national criteria and indicators.

<u>Product definition:</u> National Forest Information System (NFIS), designed and established to serve policy

and reporting demands through the provision of a spatial data warehouse storing data sets on federal, provincial, territorial, industrial, research and other forest resources.

Accomplishments: 1998/99 (a) Metadata Initiative to identify and catalogue major information holdings (since April 1, 1997) of Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) through the

CEONet window on the Internet.

1998/99 (b) Spatial Data Warehouse Initiative to demonstrate capture and delivery of geospatial framework data on the forest resource through conventional relational

database technology and the Internet.

Accountability: Lead: Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), NRCan-CFS

Partners: Environment Canada (EC), Parks Canada, Department of Fisheries and

Oceans (DFO), provincial and territorial forest management agencies

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.2, 1.5, 3.10, 3.15

Other Initiatives: GeoConnections announced in the federal budget, February 1999;

annual report to Parliament on the state of Canada's forests

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
Hold NRCan-CFS workshop on NFIS.	NRCan-CFS	October 1998	October 1998	
2. Hold federal/provincial workshop on NFIS.	NRCan-CFS	April 1999	April 1999	
3. Prepare proposal for development of a business case for NFIS.	CCFM, NRCan-CFS	May 1999	May 1999	Approved by CCFM Deputy Ministers, May 1999.
4. Develop business case.	CCFM, NRCan-CFS	Fall 1999	Fall 1999	Subject to approval by CCFM Ministers.
5. Complete detailed, multi-year action plan for implementation of NFIS.	CCFM, NRCan-CFS	Spring 2000		Subject to approval by CCFM Deputy Ministers.
6. Establish NFIS.	CCFM, NRCan-CFS	2002		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Number and nature of databases made accessible and compatible.

<u>Communications:</u> NFIS Web site created at http://nfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca. Five papers presented at a session

of GIS '99 on the NFIS project (http://nfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/warehouse/Workshops-and-Presentations/gis99/). NFIS Update publication produced, to be disseminated on a periodic basis to NRCan-CFS and its partners to report new applications and data

assets brought online (http://nfis.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/news/update1.htm).

Date: April 1999

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Objective: 3 We will improve access to and provision of information on forests that meets the needs of the public:

3.1 By continuing to develop and refine the system of national criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, and reporting on progress by the year 2000. Governments will regularly report on the state of our forests using valid

indicators.

Product definition: (1) Under Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), continued development and

refinement of national system of criteria and indicators (C&I), and reports on Canada's progress toward sustainable forest management, by April 2000 and

periodically thereafter.

(2) Applicable CCFM indicators of sustainable forest management integrated with

other key national reports on forest science, to report on the state of Canada's forests.

Accomplishments: (1997) Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management in Canada: (since April 1, 1997) Technical Report released, treating data availability and capacity to report C&I.

(1997) Popular version of the technical report, Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable

Forest Management in Canada: Progress to Date published.

(1997) Implementation plan produced, to enhance Canada's capacity to measure and

report on C&I in the year 2000 using 49 core indicators.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – NRCan-CFS on behalf of CCFM

Partners: Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), provinces and territories

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.2, 1.5, 1.7 2.5, 3.9, 4.18, 9.10

Other C&I processes: Montréal Process, Pan-European Process

Conventions: Climate Change, Biological Diversity

Canada's national programs: Model Forest Program; First Nation Forestry Program

CFS' Science and Technology (S&T) Networks

Departmental initiatives /accountability documents: NRCan's Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS) and supporting actions; NRCan's Science and

Technology Management Framework; NRCan's Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP),

and Performance Report

Delivery schedule:

Commitment:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Outline action plans to meet	Provincial/	July 1998	July 1998	
commitments in implementation	Territorial/			
plan for reporting on C&I in 2000.	Federal			
	Governments			

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
2.	Review all 83 indicators in the CCFM. Produce: – C&I process status report to CCFM Deputy Ministers. – Report and recommendations to CCFM Ministers.	CCFM	1999 1999		Development and application of national indicators is based on a built-in process of review and refinement, to determine if the framework remains suitable for assessing the state of Canada's forests and for balancing social, environmental and
3.	Release Canada's first report on the sustainable management of forests using six criteria and 49 core indicators, to the Commission on Sustainable Development.	CCFM	April 2000		economic objectives.
4.	Report on the feasibility of integrating applicable C&I indicators with other required NRCan-CFS forest reports (e.g., forest health, fire management, biodiversity, climate change, etc.).	NRCan-CFS	April 2002 (on-going)		

Baseline data: Action plans and reports.

Communications: Regular announcements of achievements and publications, release of reports, C&I

Newsletter, CCFM Web site, NRCan Web site, NRCan/Pacific Forestry Centre

(PFC)/CCFM Working Web site.

<u>Date:</u> March, 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Pauline Myre

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Objective: 3 We will improve access to and provision of information on forests that meets the

needs of the public:

Commitment: 3.11 By increasing public access to professional expertise, to provide awareness and

insight about forests.

<u>Product definition:</u> Sharing of expertise through direct contact with the public, as opportunities and needs

arise, and indirectly through publications and other communications tools.

Accomplishments: Visibility for delivery of science programs of Natural Resources Canada – Canadian

(since April 1, 1997) Forest Service (NRCan-CFS).

Key accomplishments include new broadly distributed newsletter, redesigned Web structure, range of communications products and events at national and local levels. Pacific Forestry Centre (PFC) has developed a Web-based roster of experts from their

laboratory.

Accountability: NRCan-CFS

<u>Linkages:</u> Canadian Institute of Forestry

Professional Forester Associations

Scientific and Academic Forestry Institutions

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	. Complete departmental directory of science expertise.	NRCan-CFS	1999-2000		
2.	. Organize CFS Centennial 1999.	NRCan-CFS	1999		Will provide a number of venues for the public to meet NRCan-CFS experts.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Public contacts: publications; newsletters; directory of science expertise; Centennial

1999 activities.

<u>Communications:</u> This commitment is about communications.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Robert Burt

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Objective: 3 We will ensure that the views of the public are considered in forest management

planning and decision-making processes:

Commitment: 3.14 By consulting with public and private agencies to review and, where appropriate, revise strategic forest policies to ensure they continue to meet the requirements

of sustainable forest management.

Product definition: Consultation mechanisms to ensure that client-stakeholder needs are integrated into the

development of national and international forest policy and the science and technology (S&T) research of Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS). This collaborative approach underpins all NRCan-CFS policy development and S&T research and is a major commitment in NRCan-CFS' 1998-2003 Strategic Plan. Products vary, and may include use of existing or new national and local stakeholder committees, national advisory boards, international committees and forums, and Memoranda of Understanding (MOU); participation on boards of companies such as Forintek, FERIC and Paprican: and use of direct ADM/DG stakeholder consultations. as required. To illustrate scope, national committees under the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) and advisory will be used to implement Canada's new National Forest Strategy, whereas local community groups will help garner support in the management and delivery of community-based forest programs such as Canada's

Model Forest Program and the First Nation Forestry Program.

Examples of mechanisms used by NRCan-CFS to support its commitment to a client-

focused culture:

Collaboration with CCFM to meet objectives identified in Canada's Framework for Federal-Provincial / Territorial Cooperation in Forestry (1995), and work with CCFM and National Forest Strategy Coalition to develop and implement Canada's new National Forest Strategy (1998).

Forest Sector Advisory Council (FSAC) revitalized, and new work program developed in partnership with senior forest community representatives, labour, Aboriginal and environmental groups to ensure that federal forest policy initiatives address forest community concerns and issues.

Work with the National Advisory Board on Forest Research (NABFOR) to ensure that NRCan-CFS research programs focus on strategic national forest research needs. Creation of FORCAST facilitated. FORCAST- the coalition for the advancement of S&T in the forest sector – will improve coordination and communication in the forest sector and will implement and evaluate the National Forest S&T Course of Action. Funding partnerships established with organizations such as the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) and the Biotechnology Human Resources Council (BHRC) to promote graduate studies and doctoral expertise in forestry. As part of Canada's Biodiversity Strategy, renewal and improvement of NRCan-CFS's MOU with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency; and participation with the North America Plant Protection Agency and the North America Forestry Commission in controlling the entry and spread of exotic forest pests into Canada's forests. Forest Ecosystem Research Network of Sites (FERNS) established in all Canadian ecozones, in collaboration with the provinces, industry and universities, to permit multi-disciplinary/multi-partner research in areas such as innovative forest practices and biodiversity research.

Information on Canada's concept of sustainable forest management provided to foreign delegations and purchasers of Canadian forest products, through the

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997) International Forestry Partnerships Program (IFPP), and in collaboration with the provinces and territories, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

(DFAIT), and embassies,.

Workshops held, in cooperation with provincial/territorial management committees and First Nation forest managers, to discuss innovative techniques of sustainable forest management and the integration of traditional knowledge.

In 1998, partnership of Canada and Costa Rica established to support the United Nations' Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) in determining the elements of a

(preferred) legally binding international forest convention.

Accountability: Lead: NRCan-CFS

Partners: Wide array of forest community organizations

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.5, 2.3, 2.9, 2.12, 2.15, 2.17, 3.6, 3.9, 3.10,

4.1, 4.2, 4.8, 4.9, 4.15, 4.18, 5.1, 5.3, 5.5, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.1, 7.2, 7.5, 7.6, 7.10, 7.14,

7.17, 7.18

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Produce report on the appropriateness and adequacy of existing NRCan-CFS client-stakeholder consultation mechanisms.	NRCan-CFS' Audit and Evaluation.	September 2001		The review of NRCan-CFS' consultation mechanisms to coincide with mid-term evaluation of the NFS. The suggested review date will have to be scheduled into NRCan-CFS' Audit and Evaluation annual work plan.

Baseline data: NRCan-CFS' Audit and Evaluation report.

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> April 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Pauline Myre

> Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 580 Booth St., 8th Flr, Ottawa, Ontario

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Objective: 3 We will ensure that the views of the public are considered in forest management

planning and decision-making processes:

Commitment: 3.15 By ensuring that publicly funded forest resource databases provide for fully

informed public participation processes.

Product definition: National Forestry Database (NFD) and other forest resource databases held by Natural

Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) made available for public

participation processes.

Accomplishments: Last hard-copy publication released June 1997.

(since April 1, 1997) First version of the National Forestry Database Program (NFDP) Web site released

October 1997.

Current Web site released in summer of 1998.

Accountability: NRCan-CFS

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.2, 1.5,3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.13

Other initiatives: report to Parliament on the State of Canada's Forests; ResSources,

NRCan's knowledge initiative

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Develop Web site to replace the annual Compendium of Canadian Forestry Statistics.	NRCan-CFS	Summer 1998	Summer 1998	http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/cfs/proj/iepb/nfdp.
2.	Release National Forestry Database Web site.	NRCan-CFS	Summer (annual)		
3.	Release brochure with summary information from NFD.	NRCan-CFS	Summer (annual)		
4.	Make other NRCan -CFS-held databases accessible through the National Forest Information System (NFIS).	NRCan-CFS			See Commitment 3.9.

Baseline data: Annual release of databases and creation of links.

<u>Communications:</u> NRCan Web site; provincial/territorial partners' Web sites; annual reports to Canadian

Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) deputies; the annual brochure distributed to

identified public groups.

<u>Date:</u> April 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Brian Haddon

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Strategic Direction Four The Forest Industry: A Global Competitor

Com	mitments:	Page:
4.1	Competitiveness of wood and paper products industry	IV-1
4.2	Removal of trade barriers to value added products	IV-2
4.3	Forest-based industry competitiveness studies	IV-4
4.4	New products and processing methods	IV-5
4.6	Assessing Canada's timber supply	IV-6
4.7	Mechanisms for advising the Canadian government on forest-related trade issues	IV-7
4.8	Multi-country product standards	IV-9
4.9	Marketing of non-timber products and services	IV-10
4.10	Tourism and forest-based recreation	IV-11
4.11	Products, services and technologies that reflect sustainable forest efforts	IV-12
4.12	Technology to minimize costs, environment and health impacts	IV-14
4.13	Codes of environmental and resource management practice	IV-15
4.14	Energy-efficient technologies and renewable energy sources	IV-16
4.16	Mechanisms conducive to long-term investments	IV-17
4.17	Understanding of social and economic aspects of the forest	IV-18
4.19	Reviewing criticism of Canadian wood and paper industry	IV-19
4.20	International promotion of Canadian forest practices and results	IV-19

Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

4.1 By identifying and putting in place those elements essential to ensure the long-Commitment:

term strategic competitiveness of Canada's wood and paper products industry; for example, certification for products of sustainable forest management, security of wood supply, assurance of market access, improved productivity and

value-added products.

Maintenance of Canada's forest products industry in a position to meet the challenges Product definition:

of international competition.

Accomplishments: Continuing policy advice by Forest Sector Advisory Council (FSAC) to Ministers of (since April 1, 1997)

Industry Canada (IC) and Natural Resources Canada on a range of forest industry

related policy initiatives.

Sector Competitiveness Strategy completed by Industry Canada in 1997.

In 1997, wood building products industry established as a trade sector with priority under the aegis of Trade Team Canada Inc.; country working groups created with

priority to ensure a coordinated market development approach.

Lead: Industry Canada (IC) Accountability:

Partners: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS); Industry, Academia, Labour, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada

National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.2, 4.3, 4.7, 4.8 Linkages:

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Coordinate international market development plan.	IC	March of each year		Feb. 1999 annual meeting of the Trade Team Canada Sector – Building Products (TTCS- BP).
2.	FSAC to report to Ministers.	NRCan-CFS, IC	Ongoing		FSAC meets on an ad hoc basis with the Ministers of IC and NRCan.

Baseline data: TTCS annual reviews of previous years' accomplishments and reports from each of

> the three country working groups formed by the TTCS-BP to carry out activities in targeted countries. Industry Canada is implementing a performance measurement system to ensure targets are achieved. Performance measurement criteria include the preparation of a report, the number of activities and the apparent success of these

activities.

Communications: Announcement of achievements and publications and release of reports.

Date: January 1999 Jeff Serveau Contact:

Senior Industry Officer

Forest Industries and Building Products Branch

Industry Canada Tel.: (613) 954-3039 Fax: (613) 941-8048

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Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

Commitment: 4.2 By identifying and removing barriers to, and creating opportunities for, the

development, production and marketing of services and higher value-added as

well as existing products.

Product definition: Promotion of free and unfettered trade in forest products.

Increase in international recognition of Canada's capability and expertise in forest management, and in customers' awareness of Canada's commitment to supply forest

products harvested from sustainably managed forests.

Interface between trade and environmental policies expanded and managed;. Manufacturers encouraged to produce a wide range of value-added products and maximize the use of available fibre by adding value through the manufacture of

products that command premium prices.

Coordination among the various industry associations improved.

<u>Accomplishments:</u> Two key sectoral advisory groups – the Sectoral Advisory Group on International (since April 1, 1997)

Trade (SAGIT) for Forest Products and the Forest Sector Advisory Council (FSAC)

- recently renewed and the processes reinvigorated.

Accountability: Lead: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

Partners: Industry Canada (IC), Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), Environment Canada (EC), Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA), Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC), National

Research Council (NRC)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7, 2.8, 2.11, 2.16,

3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.8, 3.14, 4.1, 4.3-4.20, 9.1, 9.9

Other Initiatives: International Business Development Program (IBDP); Canadian

International Market Access Priorities Report (CIMAP)

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Reinvigorate the Sector Advisory Group for International Trade (SAGIT) and the Forest Products Advisory Council (FSAC), and create the Trade Team Canada Sector (TTCS) for Building Products.	IC, DFAIT, NRCan-CFS			The SAGIT and the FSAC have just been renewed and the processes reinvigorated.
2.	Continue to negotiate the global elimination of tariffs and non-tariff barriers facing Canadian forest exports – World Trade Organization (WTO), Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), Canada-European FTA (EFTA).	DFAIT	ongoing		Public consultation processes have been initiated. The FTAA and EFTA processes are ongoing; the WTO is expected to launch industrial tariffs and NTMS negotiations in late 1999.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
3.	Produce Canadian International Market Access Priorities Report (CIMAP).	DFAIT	annual		Produced by the Tariffs and Market Access Division of DFAIT.
5.	Use existing dispute-settlement mechanisms of the WTO and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), or treat bilaterally through other forums, to settle trade-related disputes. – pinewood nematode (PWN). – Canada-US Softwood Lumber Agreement (SLA). Encourage Canadian industry to take advantage of deregulation of foreign building codes, existing testing-certification agreements and Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs) for certification procedures (e.g., recent changes to Japanese requirements).	DFAIT, IC	ongoing		PWN: consultations with provinces and industry are ongoing. SLA: panel decision on B.C. stumpage rate reduction expected by end of May.
6.	Continue to work within the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment and WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) to further Canadian interests with respect to tariff and non-tariff barriers, including eco-labeling.	DFAIT, NRCan-CFS, IC, EC			

<u>Baseline data:</u> Quantifying the incremental commitment by government and business gained as a

result of those activities is not possible, but most observers would agree that the efforts of all the parties involved have resulted in substantial new and/or increased markets. DFAIT's new Performance Measurement Initiative (PMI), when fully operational, may provide a framework that might assist in making this type of quantitative

ovide a framework that hight assist in making this type of qua

determination.

Communications: The action plan could be published on the Government's Market Access 2000 Web

site, which can be found in the Trade Negotiations and Agreements section of the

DFAIT Web site.

<u>Date:</u> April 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Steve Lavergne

Foreign Affairs and International Trade Tariffs and Market Access Division

125 Sussex Dr. Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

Commitment: 4.3 By carrying out periodic studies to measure the competitiveness of the Canadian

forest-based industries, by province, against key timber-producing regions of the

world.

Product definition: Competitiveness issues facing the Canadian forest and building products industries

identified and recommendations made to address the issues.

Accomplishments: Sector Competitiveness Profile of the Canadian forest products industry completed by

(since April 1, 1997) Industry Canada.

Accountability: Lead: Industry Canada (IC)

Partner: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.1, 4.2, 4.7, 4.8

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Complete competitiveness studies.	IC	1999		In process.
2.	Report on the value-added building products sector.	IC	1999		In process.
3.	Study of the effect of climate change on Canada's forest industry.	IC	1999		Assessment of the impact on competitiveness of Canada's commitment to the Kyoto protocol.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Completion of the three studies.

Communications: Each of the three papers to be released as they are completed. In the case of the value-

added study, consultations with industry to be held at a number of forums resulting in a final report in June 1999. The three reports to be distributed to interested parties and

posted on the Industry Canada Web site at http://strategis.gc.ca.

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 Contact: Jeff Serveau

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Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

Commitment: 4.4 By developing new products and processing methods for currently less-utilized

tree species, and developing technologies that accommodate, accept or utilize the

changing properties of fibre in second-growth forests.

Product definition: Canadian Forest Service (CFS)/Forintek Value-Added Program – four-year, \$4 million

program (1998-2002) designed to develop opportunities for value-added wood products; enhance competitiveness of Canadian wood manufacturers; increase

employment; identify market opportunities; and develop new products.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Specific projects implemented in the areas of species assessment for value-added products, manufacturing processes, value-added product development and market

access for value-added products.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Industry, Forintek Canada

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments 4.4, 4.12, 4.14 are linked as they are part of the

overall Forintek Research and Development Program to Assist Industry.

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Complete projects at various intervals and transfer information to industry through provincially funded technology transfer programs.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		
2.	Produce technical reports.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		

Baseline data: Four-year program, started 1998, to be evaluated after three years. Evaluation

framework is under development. Key measures of success of the program may include the quality and number of new manufacturing processes and products developed; identification of barriers and opportunities in terms of new markets for value-added products; and success in transferring information developed to producers

of value-added products.

<u>Communications:</u> Technical reports made available to the value-added wood products industry.

<u>Date:</u> February 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Robert Jones

Industry Economics and Programs Branch

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Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

Commitment: 4.6 By periodically assessing the sustainable supply of timber from Canada and

opportunities to maintain or expand it.

<u>Product definition:</u> Workshop or conference on timber supply by 2003.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) and Natural Resources Canada –

Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Provinces, territories, industry and environmental non-governmental

organizations (ENGOs)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.11, 2.12, 2.13, 2.14, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5,

4.11, 7.4, 7.5, 8.1, 8.4, 8.6, 8.7, 8.11, 9.14

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Hold Timber Supply Workshop/Conference.	CCFM, NRCan-CFS	December 2003		
2.	Produce proceedings of the workshop/conference.	CCFM, NRCan-CFS	June 2004		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Successful management of the Timber Supply Workshop/Conference; timely

compilation and distribution of the workshop/conference proceedings.

Communications: Conference and proceedings.

<u>Date:</u> September 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Darcie Booth

> Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 580 Booth St., 7th Flr Ottawa, Ontario

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Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

Commitment: 4.7 By evaluating and improving, where necessary, mechanisms for advising the

 $Government\ of\ Canada\ on\ forest-related\ trade\ issues\ regarding\ priorities,\ trade$

agreements, trade disputes and non-tariff barriers (NTBs).

<u>Product definition:</u> Markets opened through trade liberalizing initiatives.

Mitigation of trade disputes and non-tariff barriers.

Accomplishments: Existing Forest Sector A to advise Ministers on tr

Existing Forest Sector Advisory Group for International Trade (SAGIT) reconstituted

to advise Ministers on trade issues and upcoming liberalization initiatives.

Increased focus of Forest Sector Advisory Council (FSAC) on trade and market access

issues

Industry and association contacts maintained, even strengthened, in relation to specific

market access impediments and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) issues.

Input provided to Canadian negotiators with respect to the Canada/European Free Trade Area (EFTA) trade negotiation, the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) agreements, the pending World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations and the

ongoing Trade and Environment interface.

Sector team established in Trade Team Canada, led by industry representatives, for

forest and building products.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Industry

Canada (IC)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.8, 4.9, 4.11, 4.18

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Reconstitute SAGIT.	DFAIT	December 1998	December 1998	
2.	Increase trade focus of FSAC.	NRCan-CFS, IC	November 1998	November 1998	
3.	Ensure forest sector input into Canada's negotiating positions.	NRCan-CFS, DFAIT, IC	ongoing		Trade liberalizing initiatives including WTO, APEC, Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), are ongoing.
4.	Provide expert advice and support to negotiators working toward elimination of market access and SPS barriers to Canadian forest product exports.	NRCan-CFS, DFAIT, IC	ongoing		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Number of markets opened; number of trade disputes and non-tariff barriers

resolved/mitigated.

Communications: Communications regarding NRCan-CFS's participation in Team Canada, the related

ExportSource trade information initiative and its Web pages.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Guy Bird

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Objective: 4 We will maintain and enhance the long-term competitiveness of Canada's wood and

paper products sector:

Commitment: 4.8 By working with other nations to develop and implement multi-country product

standards and to gain international recognition of Canadian product and

building codes, standards and certification systems.

<u>Product definition:</u> Development and publication of new international standards respecting loadings and

structural designs, performance-based housing and timber.

Accomplishments: Participation of Canada in ISO Technical Committees (TC) related to building

(since April 1, 1997) construction.

Canadian Advisory Committee for TC89 (wood-based panel standards) chaired by

Industry Canada (IC).

Under the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Subcommittee on Standards and Conformance, coordinated regional input into the development of international standards provided by three Technical Groups (TG): TG-1, loadings and structural design standards; TG-2, performance-based housing; and TG-3, timber standards. The National Research Council (NRC) co-chairs TG-2 and participates in TG-1, and IC

represents Canada on TG-3.

Accountability: Lead: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), IC

Partners: NRC, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Natural

Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), industry associations and

standards associations

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.2

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Establish international standards	DFAIT	after 2005		
for loadings and structural designs,				
performance-based housing and				
timber.				

Baseline data: Not applicable since pace of standards development is externally determined.

Communications: Quarterly progress reports.

<u>Date:</u> February, 1999 <u>Contact:</u> David Peippo

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Technical Barriers and Regulations

125 Sussex Drive Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 944-2069 Fax: (613) 943-0346

Objective: 4 We will further develop economic opportunities for products other than timber:

Commitment: 4.9 By identifying barriers to, and promoting opportunities for, the development,

 $production \ and \ marketing \ of \ products \ other \ than \ timber, \ and \ related \ services.$

<u>Product definition:</u> Financial support for studies, for research and development, and for the production

and marketing of new wood or forest products.

Accomplishments:

(since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Canada Economic Development

Pending.

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.10

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Approve projects funded by the	Canada	Year-		Evaluation in 2000.
IDEA-SME or Regional Strategic	Economic	round		
Initiatives programs.	Development			

Baseline data: Number of projects related to the commitment that are approved within the scope of

these programs. Results measured using the evaluation framework for projects under

the Regional Strategic Initiatives program.

<u>Communications:</u> Pamphlets on the programs; Canada Economic Development Internet site; promotion

by staff to clients; contribution announcements; etc.

Date: March 1999

Contact: Canada Economic Development

Head Office/Montréal Tel.: (514) 283-6412 Fax: (514) 283-3302 Internet: www.dec-ced.gc.ca

13 business offices throughout Quebec

Objective: 4 We will further develop economic opportunities for products other than timber:

Commitment: 4.10 By promoting tourism, ecological and cultural tours, and outdoor forest-based

recreation.

<u>Product definition:</u> Adventure/Ecosystem tours.

Accomplishments: Partnerships with businesses in tourism industry and Mastercard.

(since April 1, 1997) Strategic Framework for Developing the Adventure Travel and Ecotourism Sector in

Canada (January 1997).

Canada-wide regional workshops held to identify strategies to develop ecotourism

(October 1997); 32 recommendations were made.

Accountability: Lead: Industry Canada – Canadian Tourism Commission (IC-CTC)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.8, 2.9, 3.2, 4.9, 4.11, 4.17, 7.1,

7.11, 7.12

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Hold Best Practices Tour.	IC-CTC	1999		For adventure travel operators in the tourism industry.
2.	Produce Best Practices Catalogue.	IC-CTC	1999		
3.	Post success stories on Web site.	IC-CTC	1999		
4.	Develop market-ready adventure and ecotourism products and packages, through three-year funding partnership program with eight Product Clubs.	IC-CTC	Variable		Dates for completion vary from club to club.
5.	Prioritize and implement 32 strategies recommended in regional workshops, through industry-led Subcommittee.	IC-CTC	April 2000		Refer to Accomplishments, above. Subcommittee has a two-year mandate.

Baseline data: Tour; catalogue; number of products and packages; implementation of 32 strategies.

Communications:

Date:February 1999Contact:Blair StevensIndustry Canada

Product Development 235 Queen Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H6

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E-mail: stevens.blair@ic.gc.ca

Objective: 4 We will promote and increase the demand for Canadian goods, services, technologies

and expertise in world markets:

Commitment: 4.11 By promoting Canada's forest-based products, expert services and technologies

with foreign customers, customer groups and others in a way that demonstrates and reflects Canadian commitments to sustainable forest management practices

and environmentally sound technologies.

<u>Product definition:</u> Promotion of Canadian exports of forest-based products and services to priority

markets around the world, in particular, those that demonstrate Canada's commitment

to sustainable forest management practices.

Coordination of trade promotion among government and non-government

organizations.

Further development of ties to industry associations.

Accomplishments: Overall export levels maintained despite Asian economic problems.

(since April 1, 1997) Timber frame successfully promoted and now well accepted in Japan.

Continued support of forest product exporters by Canada's Trade Commissioner Service through facilitation of participation at major trade shows, organization of

seminars and workshops and provision of market intelligence.

Recent merger of the Forest Industries National Sector Team and the Building Products National Sector Team, which gained priority sector status as the new

Building Products Trade Team Canada. Trade promotion now fully coordinated for the

industry's priority markets: the United States, Japan and Germany.

Accountability: Lead: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

Partners: Industry Canada (IC), Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), provinces and

territories, trade associations

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.8, 4.9, 4.10, 4.12,

4.13, 4.14, 4.15, 4.17, 4.18, 4.19, 4.20, 9.1, 9.7, 9.9, 9.10, 9.12, 9.14

Other Initiatives: Building Products Trade Team Canada Sector; The Program for

Export Market Development; The Trade Commissioner Service

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Strengthen the Building Products Trade Team Canada Sector (TTCS); establish annual meetings.	IC; DFAIT	ongoing annual		Next meeting to be held early in 1999.
2.	Conduct quarterly meetings of priority country working groups of the TTCS (U.S., Japan, and Germany).	IC; DFAIT	ongoing		To share information on trade promotion activities.
3.	Continue to provide assistance to Canadian forest product firms around the world by providing services.	DFAIT	ongoing		Services: e.g., assessments of market prospects, lists of key contacts.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
4.	Continue to focus market intelligence and trade development activities on key markets.	DFAIT, IC, CMHC	ongoing		
5.	Continue to provide assistance to forest sector companies under the Program for Export Market Development (PEMD).	DFAIT	ongoing		To encourage expansion within old markets and into new markets.
6.	Strengthen ties with industry associations.	DFAIT, IC, NRCan-CFS, CMHC	ongoing		To assist them in trade development activities.
7.	Provide assistance to industry associations under the Program for Export Market Development.	DFAIT	ongoing		To strengthen their ability to undertake generic promotion of their sector.

Baseline data: Number of annual meetings of TTCS and its constituent country working groups;

number of successful activities undertaken under the auspices of the TTCS; number of forest sector companies assisted under PEMD; number of industry associations assisted under PEMD. DFAIT's new Performance Measurement Initiative (PMI), when fully operational, may provide further information on the assistance given to forest

sector companies by the Trade Commissioner Service.

<u>Communications:</u> Progress of the elements of this objective to be communicated to all government and

private-sector partners under the auspices of the Building Products TTCS. The results

of the use of PEMD to be communicated by the PEMD Annual Report.

<u>Date:</u> April 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Clem Srour

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Objective: 4 We will ensure that processes used in forest products manufacturing and resource

management are environmentally sound and economically viable:

Commitment: 4.12 By developing new and innovative technology to reduce production costs, add

value and minimize environmental impacts and community health effects.

<u>Product definition:</u> Bark Board Products Development – information and technology to be developed to

enable manufacture of bark/hog fuel products and thereby help solve waste disposal

problems.

Accomplishments: Research work initiated in fall of 1998.

(since April 1, 1997) First progress report received in January 1999.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Forintek Canada

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.4, 4.12, 4.14

<u>Delivery schedule:</u> Three-year program (1998-2001)

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Research the potential of bark board in exposed exterior application (cladding, trim boards, roofing), in interior applications (underlayment, mouldings), or in industrial applications (core stock for doors). Evaluate bark board products for (1) decay, (2) fire resistance, (3) volatile organic carbons (VOCs) and formaldehyde emissions, (4) weathering, and (5) fastening; and assess manufacturing economics.	NRCan-CFS	2001		A three-year program to assess production and marketing possibilities for bark/hog fuel board, a product from mill residues.
2. Distribute research results to industry as each phase of the project is completed.	NRCan-CFS	2001		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Quarterly reports to ensure research is progressing according to submitted plan.

Communications: Regular dissemination of research results to the wood products industry through

Forintek newsletters, technical reports and seminars to industry representatives.

<u>Date:</u> February 1999 Contact: Robert Jones

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Objective: 4 We will ensure that processes used in forest products manufacturing and resource

management are environmentally sound and economically viable:

Commitment: 4.13 By developing and implementing codes of environmental and resource

management practices, self-regulated by their proponents and consistent with or more stringent than government regulations, together with processes to enforce,

review and refine such codes.

Product definition: Federal Code of Forest Management Practices.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Federal land administrating departments

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: The proposed code addresses and incorporates

action items: 1.3, 1.7, 2.2-2.13, 3.8, 7.11. The code will also build upon and make use of the Federal Forestry Practice – Standards and Rules of Conduct to be developed

(2.16).

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Establish limited ad hoc committee to develop principles.	NRCan-CFS	January 2000		
2.	Report on general principles applicable to federal lands.	NRCan-CFS	May 2000		
3.	Establish an interdepartmental ad hoc committee to develop a code of practice, based on general principles.	NRCan-CFS	May 2000		
4.	Draft federal Code of Forest Management Practices for managing forests on federal lands.	NRCan-CFS	March 2001		
5.	Publish the federal Code of Forest Management Practices.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Ad hoc committees established; general principles; federal Code of Forest

Management Practices.

<u>Communications:</u> Principles and code distributed to federal land managers and posted on Web site.

<u>Date:</u> November 1999

Contact: André Rousseau Jack Smyth

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Objective: 4 We will ensure that processes used in forest products manufacturing and resource

management are environmentally sound and economically viable:

Commitment: 4.14 By adopting energy-efficient technologies and substituting renewable for non-

renewable forms of energy where technically feasible and economically viable.

<u>Product definition:</u> Research data on improving energy efficiency in wood drying developed and

technology transferred to industry.

Accomplishments:

(since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Forintek Canada

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.4, 4.12., 4.14

<u>Delivery schedule:</u> Three-year program (1998-2001)

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
6.	In partnership with industry, plan and set up new procedures and techniques for kiln drying of various Canadian wood species, with a view to improved efficiency and reduced energy consumption.	NRCan-CFS	2001		
7.	Transfer results of research to industry through newsletters, technical reports and seminars.	NRCan-CFS	2001		

Baseline data: Quarterly reports to ensure research is progressing according to submitted plan.

<u>Communications:</u> Research results to be disseminated regularly to the wood products industry through

Forintek newsletters and technical reports. In addition, seminars (to be given by Forintek) to industry representatives to ensure the technology is transferred to

industrial users. February 1999

<u>Date:</u> February 1999 Contact: Robert Jones

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Strategic Direction Nine, The Global View: Canada on Stage ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 4.16

Objective: 4 We will ensure a predictable framework of regulations and incentive measures that are

conducive to long-term investments in Canada's forests and forest enterprises:

Commitment: 4.16 By encouraging investment mechanisms conducive to long-term investments in

forest management.

<u>Product definition:</u> New Forest 2020.

Accomplishments: The proposed initiative was presented to the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (cince April 1, 1997) (CCFM) to give an overview of potential avenues to ensure the sustainability of

Canada's forest sector. CCFM has set up a Forest 2020 Task Force to oversee the development of data and information, the identification of investment mechanisms and the development of a consultation plan. Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) has set up a team of experts in support of the CCFM Task

Force.

Accountability: Lead: CCFM/NRCan-CFS

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments:

Delivery Schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
Report to CCFM Forest 2020 Task Force.	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		
Consult with stakeholders.	NRCan-CFS/ CCFM Task Force	March 2000		
Report to CCFM Deputy Ministers on the outcomes of the consultations.	NRCan-CFS/ CCFM Task Force	April 2000		
Decide on the proposed New Forest 2020 approach.	CCFM	May 2000		

Baseline Data: Communications:

<u>Date:</u> October 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Pauline Myre

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Objective: 4 We will ensure a predictable framework of regulations and incentive measures that are

conducive to long-term investments in Canada's forests and forest enterprises:

Commitment: 4.17 By improving our understanding of the social and economic dimensions of forests

and the inherent value of Canada's forests to Canadian society for all uses.

Product definition: Expansion of knowledge of the social dimensions of forest issues.

Consideration of the biophysical and social science dimensions of sustainable

development.

(Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service [NRCan-CFS] is the only public

forestry agency engaged in research in this area.)

Accomplishments: Work in developing new methodologies for assessing non-timber values.

(since April 1, 1997) Studies in areas of co-management and the "nestedness" of forest sector dependence.

Accountability: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.9, 3.10, 3.12, 3.13,

3.15,4.9, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 7.2, 7.14, 8.1, 9.5, 9.10

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Complete studies on community dependence on the forest sector.	NRCan-CFS	March 2001		
2.	Identify social indicators of community sustainability.	NRCan-CFS	March 2001		
3.	Develop methodologies for non-timber valuation.	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		See also 2.1.
4.	Report on analysis of tenant farmers in the Lower St. Lawrence Model Forest (BSLMF).	NRCan-CFS	March 2002		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Studies conducted; methodologies developed; reports prepared.

Communications: Deliverables noted above to be published as peer-reviewed journal articles and

NRCan-CFS reports. Results also to be presented at appropriate conferences and in

workshops with key funding groups such as the Model Forests.

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Objective:

4 To ensure that Canada's progress in developing sustainable forest management systems is recognized and accepted internationally:

Commitment:

4.19 By reviewing external criticism of the Canadian wood and paper industry and following up such assessments with appropriate action, whether internally relating to the industry or externally in the legal, public or political arena.

4.20 By promoting Canadian forest practices and results in the international arena.

Product definition:

The International Forestry Partnerships Program of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) is used to position Canada as an environmentally-responsible forestry nation; promote Canadian forestry initiatives worldwide in order to secure a reasonable trade framework; ensure that trade barriers are not erected in export markets; and reinforce market acceptance of forest products as an environmentally friendly, renewable choice.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Liaised with the Council of Europe (COE) on the motion for resolution entitled "Deforestation of temperate rainforests and Canada's responsibility"; offered Canadian participation at the COE hearing on Forest Management and Co-operation with Europe (May 1999); hosted a technical forestry mission to Canada (September 1999).

Presented forestry related achievements to the European Parliament Conservation and Sustainable Development Group and European Union Standing Committee on Forestry.

Participated in Club de Bruxelles high level conference on European Forestry Policy Development.

Reviewed Canada-European Union ad-hoc Committee on Forestry progress on forestry sustainable development.

Since 1997, hosted 12 forestry-fact finding missions to Canada since 1997, namely from Austria (2), Belgium (1), Germany (3), Japan (1), The Netherlands (2), United Kingdom (U.K.) (1), United States (2), where approximately 120 key decision-makers were informed about Canadian sustainable forest management policies and practices; this resulted in the publication of balanced articles in leading trade magazine, such as the U.K./Dutch specialized journals.

Liaised with the Association of German Magazine Publishers and the Association of German Paper Manufacturers on Canadian sustainable forest management policies and practices.

Prepared a public survey to benchmark the image of Canadian forestry in Germany. Presented technical seminars at the *Wageningen* University and the Institute for Forest and Nature Research.

Participated in the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) launch campaign "Forests for life Campaign" in the U.K. where Canada was praised for its efforts in protecting its forest land base.

Liaised with WWF Buyers Group and other independent buyers (U.K.) of Canadian forest products and informed them of current status of Canadian forestry and progress of the forest industry towards certification in Canada.

Hosted a U.K. seminar on Canadian/British Columbia Forestry, attended by more than 50 participants from industry and government.

Published a full-page advertisement in Paper Europe special supplement on forestry in Canada

Provided technical assistance to Rhizome, a Dutch film company, regarding the production of a documentary on the life of a British Columbian forester.

A Canadian Expert Mission met European buyers of Canadian wood and paper

products and environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGO) in Germany, the

Netherlands and in the United Kingdom.

Provided technical assistance and logistics to TVE-International for the production of a news documentary on Canada sustainable forestry entitled *Grizzlies*, *Government and the Greens*, which appeared on BBC World Television and Earth Report

subscriber stations.

Accountability: Lead: CCFM

Administrator: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) Partners: Provinces and Territories, Department of Foreign Affairs and International

Trade (DFAIT)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.19, 9.1, 9.2

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Implement the 1999-2000 IFPP (International Forestry Partnership	CCFM-Sector Working	Annual	March 2000	•
	Program) program of activities.	Group (SWG)			
2.	Establish the CCFM IFPP	CCFM-	Annual	March 2005	
	Renewal for 5 years.	Ministers			
3.	Prepare the CCFM IFPP Business	CCFM-	Annual	March 2001	
	Plan.	Ministers			
4.	Implement the 2000-2001 CCFM	CCFM-SWG	Annual	March 2001	
	IFPP Program of Activities.				

<u>Baseline data:</u> Missions to Canada; speaking tours/visits to export markets; articles and reports; Web

sites.

<u>Communications:</u> Communicate Canadian forest management policies and practices through various

technical missions, speaking tours, events, articles, media and reports.

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Strategic Direction Five Forest Science and Technology Management: A Team Approach

Con	Commitments:	
5.1	National forest science and technology (S&T) course of action	V-1
5.2	Forest sector S&T priorities	V-1
5.3	Cooperation and communication among S&T organizations	V-1
5.4	Tracking and reporting on Canada's investment in forest S&T	V-3
5.5	Interdisciplinary research collaboration	V-5

Strategic Direction Five, Forest S&T Management: A Team Approach ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENTS 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

Objective: 5 We will respond to the knowledge and science and technology (S&T) needs of

Canada's forest community:

Commitment: 5.1 By establishing a national course of action on forest S&T to meet the

commitments outlined in the National Forest Strategy and to engage the forest sector's S&T community in collaborations to increase the efficiency of science

expenditure.

5.2 By establishing and periodically reviewing forest sector S&T priorities.

5.3 By establishing a mechanism to foster cooperation and facilitate communication among Canadian forest S&T organizations, to champion investments in forest sector S&T and to evaluate progress on the National Forest S&T Course of

Action.

<u>Product definition:</u> 5.1 Development of a National Forest S&T Course of Action; implementation of the

Course of Action in cooperation with FORCAST (a coalition for the advancement of

science and technology in the forest sector).

5.2 Development of mechanisms to identify, periodically review and prioritize forest-

sector S&T needs.

5.3 Foundation of a private-sector, non-profit entity, funded by its members, to provide

coordination and communication for forest sector S&T.

Accomplishments: National Forest S&T forum; follow-up workshops; completion and distribution of the

(Since April 1, 1997) S&T Course of Action.

Establishment of FORCAST and the National Advisory Board for Forest Research

(NABFOR); and ongoing use of Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) S&T

Working Group.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Industry Canada (IC)

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5

Other: CCFM S&T Working Group Canadian Biotechnology Strategy

National Forest Strategy Coalition (NFSC)

NABFOR, FORCAST

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Hold National Forest S&T forum in Toronto, under the aegis of CCFM.	NRCan-CFS	June 1997	June 1997	
2.	Hold two follow-up regional workshops (Quebec and Vancouver).	NRCan-CFS	November 1997	November 1997	
3.	Chair a steering group to establish a national communication mechanism for forest sector S&T.	NRCan-CFS	September 1998	September 1998	

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
4.	Provide secretarial services to steering group; assist in development of communications materials.	NRCan-CFS	September 1998	September 1998	NRCan-CFS to act as interim secretariat.
5.	Publish and distribute National Forest S&T Course of Action.	NRCan-CFS	December 1998	January 1999	
6.	Coordinate existing mechanisms such as FORCAST, NABFOR and CCFM S&T Working Group to develop well-rounded S&T information on forest sector needs.	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		
7.	Hold annual workshops, in conjunction with FORCAST, to determine national forest S&T needs and priorities.	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		
8.	a) Implement parts of National Forest S&T Course of Action impacting on federal government. b) Coordinate implementation with FORCAST.	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		Implementation phase will run the length of the Course of Action (1999-2003).

Baseline data:

National Forest S&T Forum and follow-up workshops were held in 1997. National Forest S&T Course of Action was published and distributed in January 1999. FORCAST was officially launched in September 1998. Performance measurement of the remaining deliverables will be accomplished by determining the number of member companies in FORCAST, and ultimately the success of FORCAST in attracting members; tracking the amount of S&T expenditures in the forest sector; comparing S&T investment with past expenditures; tracking the number of collaborative research projects among organizations; development of priority lists established by CCFM S&T Working Group, NABFOR and FORCAST; and successful implementation of annual workshops.

Communications:

National Forest S&T Course of Action were distributed to participants of the National Forest S&T Forum and follow-up workshops, and to NRCan-CFS research centres. FORCAST was publicized by a September 1998 press release, several articles in forestry journals, and a One-Pager developed and distributed with the National Forest S&T Course of Action. Progress will be communicated by mid-point reports to management, CCFM S&T Working Group, NABFOR, FORCAST as well as the industry/research community. Reports will also be posted on NRCan-CFS/Science Branch Web site, and in NRC-CFS newsletters, etc.

January 1999 Date:

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Strategic Direction Five, Forest S&T Management: A Team Approach ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 5.4

Objective: 5 We will respond to the knowledge and science and technology (S&T) needs of

Canada's forest community:

Commitment: 5.4 By tracking and reporting periodically on the level and allocation of Canada's

investment in forest sector S&T in relation to forest economic activity, as well as

in comparison to other sectors and nations.

Product definition: A system to track and report on private and public forest sector S&T in Canada,

providing comparison with other Canadian sectors and competing nations.

Accomplishments: Study entitled Status of Forest Sector Research and Development (R&D) in Canada commissioned and presented to the National S&T Forum in June 1997. The study

reviewed S&T investments in Canada.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Industry Canada (IC)

<u>Linkages:</u> (1) National Forest Strategy Commitments: 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.5

(2) Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) S&T Working Group

(3) Canadian Biotechnology Strategy (CBS)

(4) National Advisory Board for Forest Research (NABFOR)

(5) FORCAST (a coalition for the advancement of S&T in the forest sector)

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Develop a comprehensive system to track annual federal S&T spending in a number of industries based on natural resources and the new economy.	NRCan-CFS	December 2000		
2.	Establish a system to collect S&T investment information in the forest sector and other industries in Canada and internationally.	NRCan-CFS	December 2000		Statistics Canada has international linkages for sourcing S&T in other countries.
3.	Work cooperatively with FORCAST to influence industrial, institutional and academic funding and investment in forest S&T.	NRCan-CFS	December 2000		
4.	Commission periodic studies on forest sector S&T needs and priorities.	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		

Baseline data: Statistics Canada Catalogue 88-001-XIB, Science Statistics. Participation in or support

of a study on innovation, advanced technologies and practices in the natural resource sector. Commissioning of periodic reports such as Binkley/Forgacs study on research

and development priorities and investment in the forest sector.

Communications: Yearly publication on S&T and innovation investment in Canada's forest sector,

comparing it to other that of sectors and countries. Information to be posted on CFS/science Branch Web site, newsletter, etc. Reports to management, CCFM S&T

Working Group, FORCAST and NABFOR.

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 Contact: Mary Mes-Hartree

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Strategic Direction Five, Forest S&T Management: A Team Approach **ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 5.5**

5 We will respond to the knowledge and science and technology (S&T) needs of Objective:

Canada's forest community:

Commitment: 5.5 By promoting interdisciplinary collaboration in research and facilitating local,

national and international liaisons.

Product definition: Development of mechanisms such as workshops, technology forums and seminars to

facilitate technology transfer and research information exchange with Canadian and

international technology developers and users including research institutes.

Accomplishments:

(Since April 1, 1997)

National Forest Research Institutes Workshop held in August 1998 which brought together the three major forest institutes and Natural Resources Canada - Canadian

Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) to discuss a common approach to measuring the impact

of science.

Accountability: Lead: NRCan-CFS

Partner: Industry Canada (IC)

(1) National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.15, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 Linkages:

(2) Canadian Council Forest Ministers (CCFM) S&T Working Group

(3) Canadian Biotechnology Strategy (CBS)

(4) National Advisory Board for Forest Research (NABFOR)

(5) FORCAST (a coalition for the advancement of S&T in the forest sector)

(6) Model Forests

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Hold workshop with NRCan-CFS, the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (Paprican), Forintek and the Forest Engineering Institute of Canada (FERIC).	NRCan-CFS	August 1998	August 1998	To discuss common approaches to measuring impact of science.
2. Hold periodic workshops with forest research institutes, universities and industry to facilitate technology transfer and uptake. Facilitate cross-pollination with advanced research networks and encourage collaborative projects with forest industry/research community and NSERC/SSHRC (Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council/Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada).	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
3.	Participate in and support organizations such as the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) which facilitate international collaboration in forest sector research.	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		
4.	Work with FORCAST to develop mechanisms for research collaboration.	NRCan-CFS	December 2003		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Workshop comprising Forintek, FERIC, Paprican and the Canadian Forest Service

held in August 1998. Performance can be measured by number of workshops held, amount of technology transferred and adopted as well as number of collaborative projects undertaken. Number of funded programs could also be used as performance

indicator.

<u>Communications:</u> Communication planned to be through normal NRCan-CFS publications such as the

State of Forests, newsletters etc. and the NRCan-CFS/Science Branch Web site. In addition, reports to be provided to management, NABFOR, FORCAST and CCFM

S&T Working Group.

Date: January 1999

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Strategic Direction Six Communities and the Workforce: Living with Change

Com	mitments:	Page:
6.1	Socio-economic impact assessments of policy alternatives	VI-1
6.2	Economic development and diversification of forest-based communities	VI-2
6.3	Community empowerment to adapt and adjust to change	VI-3
6.4	Workforce requirements, training and retraining	VI-5
6.6	Education, training and development programs	VI-5
6.9	Reducing labour mobility barriers	VI-5
6.12	Improve skills for Aboriginals, private landowners, youth and locals	VI-5

Strategic Direction Nine, The Global View: Canada on Stage ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 6.1

Objective: 6 We will support and improve the capabilities of forest-dependent communities to

develop and diversify their economies where economically viable, or undergo orderly

transitions if the community is in decline:

Commitment: 6.1 By undertaking socio-economic impact assessments of policy alternatives to

understand the long-term needs of forest-based communities, including cultural and subsistence uses, for economic development and sustainable resource

management planning.

Product definition:

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 6.2, 6.3

Other Initiatives:

Delivery Schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Equilibrium (CGE) model for the Foothills Model Forest to measure	NRCan-CFS- Northern Forestry Centre (NoFC)	March 2000		Could be developed for other regions.
2.		NRCan-CFS- NoFC	Ongoing		Could be developed for other communities across Canada.

Baseline Data:

Communications:
Date: Octob

<u>Date:</u> October 1999 Contact: Steve Price

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Strategic Direction Nine, The Global View: Canada on Stage ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 6.2

Objective: 6 We will support and improve the capabilities of forest-dependent communities to

develop and diversify their economies where economically viable, or undergo orderly

transitions if the community is in decline:

Commitment: 6.2 By supporting the economic development and diversification of forest-based

communities through development of economic development plans and valued-

added strategies.

<u>Product definition:</u> Financial support for projects such as: Community development plans; counselling and

funding activities in the areas served by Community Futures Development

Corporations (CFDC); and economic diversification activities such as niche products

and new technologies.

Surveys and model development.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Pending.

Accountability:

Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Canada Economic Development (CED)

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 6.1, 6.3

Delivery Schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Carry out expenditure surveys in communities and regions surrounding the model forests to identify goods and services where there is potential for import substitution.	NRCan-CFS- Northern Forestry Centre (NoFC)	March 2000		
2.	Fund projects by the IDEA-SME ¹ , Regional Strategic Initiatives or Community Futures programs.	CED/CFDC	Year-round		Evaluation in 2000.

Baseline Data: Number of projects related to the commitment that are approved within the scope of

these programs. Results measured using the evaluation framework for projects under

the Regional Strategic Initiatives program.

<u>Communications:</u> Pamphlets on the programs; Canada Economic Development and CFDC Internet sites;

promotion by staff to clients; contribution announcements; project reports and

presentations to client model forests.

Date: October 1999

Contacts: Steve Price Canada Economic Development

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^{1.} Innovation, research and development, design development of markets, expert and entrepreneurship, and development of the business climate – Small and medium enterprises program.

Strategic Direction Six, Communities and the Workforce: Living with Change ACTION PLAN - COMMITMENT 6.3

Objective: 6 We will support and improve the capabilities of forest-dependent communities to

develop and diversify their economies where economically viable, or undergo orderly

transitions if the community is in decline:

<u>Commitment:</u>
6.3 By developing and implementing mechanisms that empower communities to adapt and adjust to changing socio-economic circumstances.

<u>Product definition:</u> Provide the opportunity to Provincial-Territorial Management Committees (PTMC) to

undertake initiatives in this area through the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP),

provided that initiatives are consistent with the objectives of the FNFP.

Provide the opportunity to First Nation communities to undertake initiatives in this area through the Community Economic Development Program (CEDP).

Fund negotiations to access resources through the Resource Access Negotiations

Program (RANP).

Financial support for projects such as: Community development plans; counselling and

funding activities in the areas served by Community Futures Development

Corporations (CFDC); and economic diversification activities such as niche products

and new technologies.

Surveys and model development.

Accomplishments: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) (1) gave PTMCs

the option of using funds for this purpose under the business capacity objective of the FNFP; (2) gave community economic development decision-makers the option of

using funds for this purpose under the CEDP.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: DIAND; Canada Economic Development (CED)

<u>Linkages:</u> Other commitments: 6.1, 6.2

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Provide the opportunity to First Nation communities to undertake initiatives in this area through the CEDP.	DIAND, funding recipients	March annually	March annually	
2.	Provide the opportunity to PTMC to undertake initiatives in this area through the FNFP, provided that initiatives are consistent with the objectives of the FNFP.	DIAND/ NRCan-CFS, PTMCs, funding recipients	March annually	March annually	
3.	Fund negotiations to access resources through the RANP.	DIAND, funding recipients	March annually	March annually	
4.	Develop social indicators to identify changes in community social conditions.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		Case studies being carried out across Canada.
5.	Identify forest dependent communities and indexes of diversity.	NRCan-CFS	March 2000		

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
6.	Fund projects by the IDEA-SME ¹ , Regional Strategic Initiatives or	CED/CFDC	Year-round		Evaluation in 2000.
	Community Futures programs.				

Baseline Data: FNFP Annual Reports to Ministers; FNFP Annual Reports; FNFP Project lists; CEDP

Reports; RANP Annual Reports. Number of projects related to the commitment that

are approved within the scope of these programs. Results measured using the

evaluation framework for projects under the Regional Strategic Initiatives program.

Pamphlets on the programs; Canada Economic Development and CFDC Internet sites;

promotion by staff to clients; contribution announcements; project reports and

presentations to client model forests.

Date: October 1999

Communications:

<u>Contact:</u> Steve Price Canada Economic Development

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1. Innovation, research and development, design development of markets, expert and entrepreneurship, and development of the business climate – Small and medium enterprises program.

Strategic Direction Six, Communities and the Workforce: Living with Change ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENTS 6.4, 6.6, 6.9, 6.12

Objective:

6 We will enable the forest and forest-related workforce to contribute fully to and benefit from sustainable forest management and enhanced social, economic and environmental opportunities:

Commitment:

- 6.4 By preparing forecasts of workforce requirements, and training and retraining needs, in the forest sector. These forecasts should include workforce profiles reflecting new opportunities, research and safety in the forest sector.
- 6.6 By creating, refocusing and delivering education, training and development programs that meet local needs and opportunities for work.
- 6.9 By reviewing barriers to labour mobility within the workforce and reporting to appropriate agencies on methods to reduce those barriers.
- 6.12 By providing opportunities such as co-op and apprenticeship programs, to improve skill sets leading to greater opportunities for employment and business contracting among Aboriginal people, private landowners, local people and youths.

Product definition: National Human Resources Strategy for the furniture and secondary manufacturing

wood products industries.

Accomplishments: National Human Resources Seminar for furniture and manufacturing wood products

(since April 1, 1997) industries, March 1998.

Accountability: Lead: Human Resources Development Canada (HRDC)

Partners: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS),

Industry Canada (IC), industry

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.16, 2.17, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.11, 4.13,

4.17, 6.3, 6.5-6.12, 7.8, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 8.8

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Establish National Steering	HRDC	1999		
	Committee to oversee development				
	of the National Human Resources				
	Strategy.				
2.	Identify priorities and develop an	HRDC	Fall 1999		
	action plan.				

^{1.} Subject to the concurrence of representatives of that sector.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
3.	Implement action plan: complete human resources sector study; assess education and training needs; develop occupational standards and certification for key industry personnel; develop sectoral career information; develop education and training programs; forecast workforce requirements, training and retraining needs; develop and implement methods to increase access to co-op and apprenticeship programs.	HRDC	2003		Exact nature of action plan may vary depending upon results of deliverable 2.
4.	Investigate opportunities for collaboration in other sectors through Sectoral Partnerships Program.	HRDC, IC, NRCan-CFS	2003		

Baseline Data: Timely implementation of action plan, subsequent to identification of priorities in

deliverable 2.

<u>Communications:</u> Public, annual release of Human Resources Development Canada's Sectoral Activities

Update Report (hard copy and Web site)

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Jean Pageau

Human Resources Development Canada

Place du Portage, Phase IV, 5th Floor, Room 140

Promenade du Portage

Hull, Quebec K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6884 Fax: (819) 994-7599

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Strategic Direction Seven Aboriginal Peoples: Issues of Relationship

Com	mitments:	Page:
7.4	Use of traditional knowledge for sustainable forests	VII-1
7.10	Forest-based business opportunities	VII-2
7.12	Aboriginal business capacity	VII-3
7.14	Aboriginal research agenda	VII-4
7.15	Sustainable forest management through stronger Aboriginal communities	VII-5
7.16	Importance of sustainable forest management among First Nation leaders	VII-6
7.17	Sustainable forest management strategies for Indian Reserve lands	VII-7
7 18	Empowering First Nation governments to enforce plans	VII-10

Objective: 7 We will ensure the involvement of Aboriginal peoples in forest management and

decision-making, consistent with Aboriginal and Treaty rights:

Commitment: 7.4 By identifying means by which traditional knowledge can contribute to

sustainable forest management, and by developing guidelines for defining this knowledge, incorporating it into forest research, management practices, planning and training, in a manner that respects Article 8(j) of the UN Convention on

Biological Diversity.

Product definition: Case studies of the application of traditional Aboriginal knowledge (TAK) to forest

management in Canada, including use in Model Forests.

Protocol for the conduct of forest research into traditional Aboriginal forest uses. Guidelines for defining traditional Aboriginal knowledge, and working definition. Five case studies completed by the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA)

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

under contract to the Canadian Forest Service, fall 1998.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 7.9, 7.10, 7.14, 2.2-2.9

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
Complete case study: use of TAK in projects under the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP).	NRCan-CFS	March 1999		Traditional Ecological Knowledge within the Government of Canada's First Nation Forestry Program.
2. Develop research protocol.	NRCan-CFS	December 1999		
3. Develop guidelines for defining TAK.	NRCan-CFS	December 2000		Working definition.
4. Amend DIAND's annual contribution agreement.	DIAND, NAFA	March annually	March annually	To make NAFA initiatives possible.

Baseline data: FNFP Annual Reports to Ministers; FNFP Annual Reports; FNFP Project lists; NAFA

Reports; Guidelines/working definition; Research protocol.

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> February 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Richard Côté

> Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 8th Floor, 580 Booth St.

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4

Tel.: (613) 947-9094 Fax: (613) 947-9038 E-mail: rcote@nrcan.gc.ca

Objective: 7 We will support Aboriginal employment and business development in the forest

Commitment: 7.10 By completing strategic reviews of forest-based business opportunities and

business models. These reviews will consider elders' concerns, traditional uses,

community values and aspirations, and business factors.

Product definition: Broad-based economic and business development research (not related to the viability

of any one business opportunity, but broad application to increase the participation of

Aboriginal business at regional, national and international levels).

Advocacy activities, including production of information and educational materials.

Accomplishments: In 1997 a contribution by Aboriginal Business Canada enabled the National (since April 1, 1997)

Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA) to conduct research to assist Aboriginal

people in establishing value-added businesses in Canada's forestry sector.

Lead: Industry Canada – Aboriginal Business Canada (IC-ABC) and the Forestry Accountability:

Industries and Building Products Branch (FIBP)

Partners: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS),

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

National Forest Strategy Commitments: 7.3, 7.11, 7.12, 7.13, 7.14, 7.17 Linkages:

Other initiatives: First Nations Forestry Program, Industry Portfolio programming

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Publish research paper: opportunities for Aboriginal people to establish value-added forest sector businesses.	IC-ABC	1997	October 1997	
2.	Continue support for research and advocacy initiatives on Aboriginal business youth, innovation and trade opportunities.	IC-ABC	Ongoing	Ongoing	

Research paper and level of investment. Baseline data:

Publication of research paper. Communications:

Date: January 1999

Contact: Bob Dickson, Executive Director

Industry Canada - Aboriginal Business Canada

CD Howe Building, Rm 146-E

235 Queen Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 954-5430 Fax: (613) 957-7010

E-mail: dickson.bob@ic.gc.ca

Objective: 7 We will support Aboriginal employment and business development in the forest

sector:

Commitment: 7.12 By developing Aboriginal business capacity, through developing and utilizing

new and existing programs for business training, mentorships, technology transfer and documentation of instructive cases; developing business support

infrastructure; and improving access to capital.

<u>Product definition:</u> Recognition of Aboriginal forestry sector by Aboriginal Business Canada (ABC) as a

key area for investment under the strategic priorities established by the National

Aboriginal Economic Development Board (NAEDB). Expansion of markets, both domestic and international.

Support of new technologies introduced into existing forestry operations where the result is productivity improvements, market expansions or employment generation. Encouragement and support of joint ventures between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal

interests.

Partnership initiatives to improve innovation, market expansion, access to capital,

business information and related services.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Industry Canada – ABC

Partners: Industry Portfolio partners, Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

(DIAND)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 7.7, 7.10, 7.12, 7.13, 7.15

Other Initiatives: First Nations Forestry Program, Industry Portfolio programming

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Provide funded and non-funded	ABC	Ongoing		
	support for development of				
	Aboriginal forest sector businesses.				

Baseline data: Level of funding and activities.

Communications:

Date: January 1999

Contact: Bob Dickson, Executive Director

Industry Canada - Aboriginal Business Canada

CD Howe Building, Rm 146-E

235 Queen Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5

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Objective: 7 We will increase the capacity of Aboriginal communities, organizations and

individuals to participate in and carry out sustainable forest management:

Commitment: 7.14 By developing an Aboriginal research agenda to address research issues specific

to sustainable forest management on Indian Reserve lands; the integration of traditional activities and knowledge into forest management and related business decision-making both on and off-reserve; and the development of Aboriginal

research capacity.

<u>Product definition:</u> Assistance to National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA) for development of

the research agenda.

Opportunity provided to NAFA and Provincial and Territorial Management Committees (PTMCs) of the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP), to undertake

initiatives through their contribution agreements.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: NAFA has the overall lead for this commitment.

Federal lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.1, 5.2, 5.5, 8.7, 9.3

Other Initiatives: Model Forest Program: Enhanced Aboriginal Involvement initiative;

Sustainable Forest Management Network: Centres of Excellence

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.		NRCan-CFS	January 1999	January 1999	By an Interchange
	development of research agenda.				Canada Agreement.
2.	Make contribution funding arrangements with a First Nation Forestry organization.	DIAND	March annually	March annually	
3.	Provide opportunity to PTMCs to undertake initiatives in this area.	DIAND	March annually	March annually	
4.	Provide opportunity to First Nation communities to undertake initiatives in this area.	DIAND	March annually	March annually	Through Community Economic Development Program.

Baseline data: FNFP annual reports and Interim Review; National Forest Science and Technology

Course of Action.

Communications:

Date: January 1999

<u>Contact:</u> Mary Mes-Hartree Tel.: (613) 947-9040 Director, Client Relations Fax: (613) 947-9008

Science Branch E-mail: mmeshart@nrcan.gc.ca

Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada

580 Booth Street Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4

Objective: 7 We will increase the capacity of Aboriginal communities, organizations and

individuals to participate in and carry out sustainable forest management:

Commitment: 7.15 By assisting the Aboriginal community to strengthen its organizations and

institutions so that they can carry out sustainable forest management.

<u>Product definition:</u> Assistance to the Aboriginal community to strengthen its organizations and institutions

for sustainable forest management.

Accomplishments: Opportunity provided to National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA), Provincial

(since April 1, 1997) Territorial Management Committees (PTMCs) of the First Nation Forestry Program

(FNFP), and recipients of DIAND's Community Economic Development Program (CEDP) funding, to use funding to strengthen organizations and institutions.

Accountability: Lead: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

Partners: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), NAFA,

PTMCs, First Nation Communities

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.15, 6.6, 7.1, 7.3, 7.4, 7.8, 7.10, 7.11, 7.12,

7.13, 7.16, 7.17, 7.18

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Provide contribution funding to	DIAND, NAFA	March		
	NAFA to address this commitment.		annually		
2.	Provide PTMCs with opportunity to	DIAND, NRCan-	March		Initiatives must be
	address this commitment through the	CFS, PTMCs,	annually		consistent with the
	First Nation Forestry Program	funding			objectives of the
	(FNFP).	recipients			FNFP.
3.	Provide opportunity to address this	DIAND, PTMCs,	March		
	commitment to recipients of	funding	annually		
	Community Economic Development	recipients			
	Program funding.				
4.	Work toward improving the	DIAND,	To be deter-		
	legislative and regulatory	Assembly of First	mined by		
	environment for reserve forest	Nations (AFN)	AFN		
	management.				

Baseline data: Annual reports.

<u>Communications:</u> Annual FNFP sponsored conferences, workshops, meetings, posters, etc.; NAFA

newsletters, publications, etc.; DIAND publications and DIAND-sponsored events and

conferences.

Date: February 1999

Contact: Peter Wyse, Manager Tel.: (613) 997-9276

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada Fax: (613) 953-3323
Environment and Natural Resources Directorate E-mail: wysep@inac.gc.ca

10 Wellington Street

Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4

Objective: 7 We will achieve sustainable forest management on Indian Reserve lands:

Commitment: 7.16 By creating an awareness among First Nation leaders and decision-makers of the

importance of sustainable forest land management in achieving the broader

range of social, ecological and economic objectives.

Product definition: Creation of awareness among First Nation leaders and decision-makers of the

importance of sustainable forest land management.

Accomplishments: Opportunity provided to National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA), Provincial (since April 1, 1997)

Territorial Management Committees (PTMC) and recipients of Community Economic

Development Program (CEDP) funding, to use federal funding for this purpose. NAFA, PTMCs and CEDP funding recipients used funding to develop sustainable

forest management guidelines for First Nations on reserve.

Accountability: Leader: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

Partner: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.11, 6.5, 7.4, 7.15, 7.16, 7.18, 9.10, 9.14

Delivery schedule:

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			Deadline	Completed	
	Deliverables	Accountability	(Month/Year	(Month/Year)	Comments
)		
1	Provide NAFA with opportunity to	DIAND, NAFA	March		
	address this commitment.		annually		
2.	Provide Provincial/territorial	DIAND,	March		Initiatives must be
	Management Committees	NRCan-CFS,	annually		consistent with the
	(PTMCs) with opportunity to	PTMCs,			objectives of the
	address this commitment through	funding			FNFP.
	the First Nation Forestry Program	recipients			
	(FNFP).				
3.	Provide recipients of Community	DIAND,	March		
	Economic Development Program	funding	annually		
	(CEDP) funding with opportunity	recipients			
	to address this commitment with				
	that funding.				

Baseline data: Annual reports.

<u>Communications:</u> Annual FNFP sponsored conferences, workshops, meetings, posters, etc.; NAFA

newsletters, publications, etc.; DIAND publications and DIAND sponsored events and

conferences.

<u>Date:</u> February 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Peter Wyse, Manager

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Environment and Natural Resources Directorate

10 Wellington Street

Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4

Tel.: (613) 997-9276 Fax: (613) 953-3323 E-mail: wysep@inac.gc.ca

Objective: 7 We will achieve sustainable forest management on Indian Reserve lands.

Commitment: 7.17 By designing and implementing strategies of sufficient scope and duration to

assist interested First Nations to undertake sustainable forest management of

Indian Reserve lands, where deemed a priority by First Nations.

Product definition: Design and implementation of strategies to assist First Nations to undertake

sustainable forest management of Indian reserve lands, if deemed a priority by First

Nations.

Accomplishments: First Nation communities and the Provincial Territorial Management Committees

(since April 1, 1997) (PTMC) have had the opportunity to utilize funding from the Community Economic

Development Program (CEDP) and the First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP) to address this commitment. In addition, social assistance administrators in First Nation communities have had the opportunity to utilize social assistance funding for employment and training projects. Under the FNFP in 1997-1998, \$4.6 million

expended on projects to enhance First Nation capacity to sustainably manage reserve

resources.

Accountability: Leader: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

Partner: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 3.1, 3.5, 4.15, 7.15, 7.16, 7.18

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Provide opportunity to PTMCs to address this commitment through the FNFP.	DIAND, NRCan-CFS	March annually		Initiatives must be consistent with the objectives of the FNFP.
2.	Provide opportunity to recipients of CEDP funding to address this commitment with CEDP funding.	DIAND	March annually		
3.	Provide opportunity to First Nation communities to use social assistance for employment and training projects through the Work Opportunities Program.	DIAND	March annually		
4.	Work towards improving the legislative and regulatory environment for reserve forest management.	DIAND, Assembly of First Nations (AFN)	To be determined by AFN		

Baseline data: Annual reports.

<u>Communications:</u> Annual FNFP sponsored conferences, workshops, meetings, posters, etc.; NAFA

newsletters, publications, etc.; DIAND publications and DIAND sponsored events and

conferences.

Date: February 1999

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Strategic Direction Seven, Aboriginal Peoples: Issues of Relationship **ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 7.18**

Objective: 7 We will achieve sustainable forest management on Indian Reserve lands.

Commitment: 7.18 By reviewing the status of forest inventories and management plans of Indian

> Reserve forests and, where required and deemed a priority by First Nations, developing a strategic plan for updating them; and by empowering First Nation

governments who so wish, to enforce these plans on reserve.

Review of forest management plans. Product definition:

Strategic plans for updating forest management plans (if a First Nation priority).

Empowerment of First Nation governments to enforce plans on reserve.

Opportunity provided to recipients of Community Economic Development Program Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

(CEDP) funding to use this funding to update forest inventories and management

Opportunity provided to Provincial Territorial Management Committees (PTMCs) to use First Nation Forestry Program (FNFP) funding to support projects that enhance First Nation capacity for sustainable forest management on reserve lands. Under FNFP in 1997-1998, \$4.6 million expended on projects to enhance First Nation capacity to

sustainably manage reserve resources.

Accountability: Leader: Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND)

Partner: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 1.7, 2.5, 7.15, 7.16, 7.17, 7.18a) Linkages:

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Work toward improving the legislative and regulatory	DIAND, Assembly of	To be deter- mined by		
	environment for reserve forest management.	First Nations (AFN)	AFN		
2.	Provide opportunity to recipients of	DIAND,	March		
	CEDP funding to address this	funding	annually		
	commitment with CEDP funding.	recipients			
3.	Provide opportunity to First Nation	DIAND, social	March		
	communities to use social assistance	assistance	annually		
	for employment and training projects	administrators			
	through Work Opportunities	and recipients			
	Program.				
4.	Provide opportunity to PTMCs to	DIAND,	March		Initiatives must be
	address this commitment through the	NRCan-CFS,	annually		consistent with the
	FNFP.	PTMCs,			objectives of the
		funding			FNFP.
		recipients			

Baseline data: Annual reports.

Annual FNFP-sponsored conferences, workshops, meetings, posters, etc; NAFA Communications:

newsletters, publications, etc.; DIAND publications and DIAND sponsored events and

conferences.

Date: February 1999 Contact: Peter Wyse, Manager

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

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Strategic Direction Eight Private Woodlots: A Growing Opportunity

Com	amitments:	Page:
8.1	Strategies for sustainable management	VIII-1
8.2	Policies and time lines to address challenges	VIII-2
8.3	Changes to taxation	VIII-3
8.7	Private woodlot research needs and knowledge sharing	VIII-4
8 12	Recognizing woodlots in sustainable forest policy	VIII-5

Strategic Direction Eight, Private Woodlots: A Growing Opportunity ACTION PLAN - COMMITMENT 8.1

Objective: 8 We will increase the environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits derived

from woodlots:

Commitment: 8.1 By developing comprehensive strategies for the sustainable development of

woodlots, which will assess the woodlot sector in the forestry, social and economic and environmental contexts; identify barriers to sustainable development; and establish targets and funding commitments to achieve the

potential of woodlots.

<u>Product definition:</u> Comprehensive federal strategy for sustainable private woodlot management. Accomplishments: Canada's Private Forests, p. 40-51, in State of Canada's Forests 1998.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Natural Resources Canada - Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8,

2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 4.9, 4.10, 4.13, 4.17, 6.1, 6.6, 6.7, 6.10, 6.12, 8.2

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Develop comprehensive strategy.	NRCan-CFS	2000		Predicated on
					successful completion
					of 8.2.

Baseline data: Strategy.

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 <u>Contact:</u> André Rousseau

> Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 8th Floor, 580 Booth St. Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4 Tel.: (613) 947-9087

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Strategic Direction Eight, Private Woodlots: A Growing Opportunity ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 8.2

Objective: 8 We will increase the environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits derived

from woodlots:

Commitment: 8.2 By establishing clear policies to address the challenges stated in this strategic

direction and establish a calendar for action, on incentives to invest in woodlot

management, including appropriate taxation and woodlot management

programs; inventories of woodlot resources and land use; fair access to market, opportunities for value-added products and fair return for sale of timber and other products; silviculture and harvest standards to optimize output of a full range of forest products; woodlot owner education, woodlot research and knowledge transfer appropriate to the requirements of small-scale, multi-use

forestry; and regional landscape management and planning.

Product definition: Policy establishing role of Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service

(NRCan-CFS) in the private woodlot sector.

Accomplishments: Kruitoff, A.A. 1997. Small Private Woodlots in Canada: An overview. Canadian

(since April 1, 1997) Forest Service, Internal Report.

Position for a private woodlot science and technology (S&T) Client Relations Officer

established by NRCan-CFS;.

Private woodlot representative named to the National Advisory Board for Forestry

(NABFOR).

Accountability: NRCan-CFS

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.5, 2.16, 3.3, 3.9, 3.14, 4.9,

4.10, 5.1

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
Secure private woodlot owner representation on NABFOR.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
2. Produce profile report of woodlot owner issues and opportunities.	NRCan-CFS	April 2000		
3. Produce policy statement.	NRCan-CFS	July 2001		

<u>Baseline data</u>: Policy statement, profile report.

<u>Communications:</u> Publication of profile report; incorporation of policy statement in the NRCan-CFS

Strategic Plan and in the comprehensive federal strategy for sustainable private

woodlot management.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 Contact: André Rousseau

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Strategic Direction Eight, Private Woodlots: A Growing Opportunity ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 8.3

Objective: 8 We will increase the environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits derived

from woodlots:

Commitment: 8.3 By implementing changes to the *Federal Income Tax Act* and to provincial and

municipal taxation, which will contribute in a constructive way to investments in

and fair returns from the sustainable development of woodlots.

<u>Product definition:</u> Reports on the impact of tax legislation as it relates to private woodlots.

Accomplishments: Financial assistance provided to the Canadian Federation of Woodlot Producers to

(since April 1, 1997) produce the report, Lunergan, Bruce. 1997. Tax Incentives/Disincentives to

Sustainable Forest Management: A Review of the Curtis Study Recommendations.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partner: Revenue Canada

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 8.1, 8.2, 8.12

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Establish Private Woodlot Taxation Task Force (PWTTF).	Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM)	October 1997	May 1999	To identify possible tax disincentives to sustainable woodlot management.
2.	Produce Effect of tax legislation in Canada on the sustainability of private woodlots in Canada. (Price Waterhouse Coopers LLP).	NRCan-CFS	1998	September 1998	Contribution to CCFM Private Woodlot Taxation Task Force.
3.	Produce Comparison of "Effect of Tax Legislation in Canada on the Sustainability of the Private Woodlot Sector" and Draft Interpretation Bulletin IT-373R2, Woodlots. (Price Waterhouse Coopers LLP).	NRCan-CFS	1999	January 1999	Contribution to CCFM Private Woodlot Taxation Task Force.
4.	Produce interpretation bulletin IT373R2: <i>Woodlots</i> , on private woodlot taxation.	Revenue Canada	1999	July 1999	
5.	Review status and report by re- established PWTTF.	CCFM	2000		

Baseline data: Reports and interpretation bulletins.

<u>Communications:</u> Publication of the reports.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999

<u>Contact:</u> André Rousseau Tel.: (613) 947-9087 Canadian Forest Service Fax: (613) 947-9038

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Strategic Direction Eight, Private Woodlots: A Growing Opportunity ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 8.7

Objective: 8 We will increase the environmental, economic, social and cultural benefits derived

from woodlots:

Commitment: 8.7 By identifying private woodlot research needs, undertaking relevant research

and establishing mechanisms through which new knowledge can be transferred

to woodlot owners.

Product definition: Promotion of federal research with private woodlot organizations and facilitation of

their participation in national research fora.

Accomplishments:

(since April 1, 1997)

<u>Accountability:</u> Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.4, 2.1, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 8.1, 8.2, 8.8

Other initiatives: Model Forest Program; Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners; the Forest Engineering Research Institute of Canada (FERIC); Forintek; the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada (Paprican); National Centres of Excellence; National Advisory Board for Forest Research (NABFOR); FORCAST (a coalition for

the advancement of science and technology in the forest sector)

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Present technology transfer at general annual meetings of the private woodlot organizations.	NRCan-CFS			This will be an ongoing process.
2.	Ensure that summaries of research projects are distributed to the various private woodlot organizations.	NRCan-CFS			This will be an ongoing process. Summaries will be distributed as they become available.
3.	Facilitate meeting between FORCAST and the Canadian Federation of Woodlot Owners.	NRCan-CFS	Fall 2000		

Baseline data: Reports.

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> November 1999

<u>Contact:</u> Mary Mes-Hartree Tel.: (613) 947-9040 Client Relations Fax: (613) 947-9008

Science Branch E-mail: mmeshart@nrcan.gc.ca

Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada

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Strategic Direction Eight, Private Woodlots: A Growing Opportunity ACTION PLAN - COMMITMENT 8.12

Objective: 8 We will promote regional landscape management and planning that includes woodlots:

Commitment: 8.12 By ensuring that woodlots and woodlot management are recognized in the

development of policies that may indirectly affect sustainable development of

woodlots.

<u>Product definition:</u> Ongoing involvement of private woodlot owner representatives in development of

national and international forest strategies, policies, positions and initiatives.

Accomplishments: Consultations leading up to the National Forest Strategy.

(since April 1, 1997) Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) sponsorship of

private woodlot owner representative to attend international conference of private

woodlot owner associations in Portugal in May 1997.

Involvement in international initiatives: development of Canadian positions and

participation.

Disaster assistance provided by the federal government to woodlot owners affected by

the 1998 ice storm.

Accountability: NRCan-CFS

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.5, 1.6, 1.7, 2.4, 2.12, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.7, 8.9

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Produce interpretation bulletin IT373R2: <i>Woodlots</i> , on private woodlot taxation.	Revenue Canada	1999	July 1999	Commitment 8.3.
2.	Secure private woodlot owner representation on NABFOR.	NRCan-CFS	1999		Commitment 8.2.
3.	Prepare profile of private woodlot issues and opportunities, and federal policy statement.	NRCan-CFS	April 2000; July 2001		Commitment 8.2.
4.	Complete comprehensive strategy.	NRCan-CFS	2000		Commitment 8.1.
5.	Provide for private woodlot owner involvement in research.	NRCan-CFS	2000		Commitment 8.7.
6.	Maintain existing access to NRCan-CFS programs through regional centres.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		

Baseline data: Establishment and operation of Ministerial Consultative Committee.

Communications:

Date: March 1999

Contact: André Rousseau Tel.: (613) 947-9087 Canadian Forest Service Fax: (613) 947-9038

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Strategic Direction Nine The Global View: Canada on Stage

Com	mitments:	Page:
9.1	International understanding of Canada's forests to the planet's health	IX-1
9.2	National understanding of Canada's forests to the planet's health	IX-2
9.3	Cooperating in research and forest policy development	IX-3
9.4	Canada's forest carbon measurement commitments	IX-4
9.5	Account for Canada's forest characteristics and contributions in negotiations	IX-5
9.6	Options for carbon sequestering and emission reduction	IX-6
9.7	Adhering to international intergovernmental agreements	IX-7
9.8	Implementing IPF proposals and reporting on UN IFF progress	IX-10
9.9	International forest convention	IX-11
9.10	International consensus on defining sustainable forest management	IX-12
9.12	Partnerships to share experience and knowledge	IX-14
9.13	International aid and flow of support to developing countries	IX-15
9.14	Sharing and applying innovative sustainable forest management knowledge	IX-17
9.15	Strengthening community participation in forest management decision-making	IX-19

9 We will maintain, enhance and demonstrate the contribution that forest ecosystems Objective:

make to the health of the planet:

Commitment: 9.1 By continuing to inform the international forest community of actions taken to

maintain and enhance the contribution that Canada's forest ecosystems make to the health of the planet, through, for example, the circulation of reports and participation in international meetings and missions, both to and from Canada.

Product definition: Reports to the international community on Canada's progress in improving sustainable

forest management at national, provincial and territorial levels.

Participation in international discussions on forest policy issues.

Distribution of preliminary report on Canada's progress in improving sustainable Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997) forest management and The State of Canada's Forests: the People's Forests 1997-

1998 at second meeting of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) in Geneva in

August 1998.

A second country report submitted to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations for the 19th session of the North American Forestry Commission

(NAFC) in November 1998 and published on the FAO's Web site.

Participated in the meeting of the UN Commission of Sustainable Development (CSD) in April 1997 and at the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in June 1997. Canada's involvement, up to and including that of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. played a major role in the subsequent establishment of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF) which was given the mandate, among other activities, to identify

possible elements of and build consensus for a forest convention.

Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) Accountability:

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.19, 4.20, 9.2, 9.5

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Distribute final report on Canada's achievements in forestry at the fourth meeting of the IFF.	NRCan-CFS	2000		
2.	Continue involvement in the global forest dialogue.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		

Baseline Data: Distribution of reports; participation in international discussions on forest policy

issues.

Communications:

Date: January 1999 Rosalie McConnell Contact:

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Objective: 9 We will maintain, enhance and demonstrate the contribution that forest ecosystems

make to the health of the planet:

Commitment: 9.2 By increasing Canadian understanding of and support for the contribution that

Canada's forest ecosystems make to the health of the global environment,

through timely dissemination of information and analysis reports.

Reports to the International community on the health of Canada's forest ecosystems

and the role of these ecosystems to the global environment.

Accomplishments: Publication of Forest Health in Canada: An Overview 1998 and of State of Canada's

(since April 1, 1997) Forests.

Newsletter: Forest Health Highlights in Canada. Network News: Forest Health and Biodiversity.

Accountability: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.2, 1.4, 3.9, 3.10, 9.1, 9.4, 9.10, 9.12

Delivery schedule:

Product definition:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Publish Network News.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		
2.	Participate in International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO) working group and workshops on forest health.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		
3.	Participate in North American Forestry Commission working group on forest health issues.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		
4.	Advise on invasive species under the memorandum of understanding with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA).	NRCan-CFS, CFIA	Ongoing		

Baseline Data: Distribution of reports; participation in international discussions on forest health.

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> September 1999 Contact: Pierre Charest

Pierre Charest Pauline Myre

Canadian Forest Service Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada Natural Resources Canada

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Ottawa, Ontario Ottawa, Ontario

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Objective: 9 We will maintain, enhance and demonstrate the contribution that forest ecosystems

make to the health of the planet:

Commitment: 9.3 By cooperating with countries and with regional and international organisations

on research and forest policy development through initiatives such as the International Model Forest Network and bilateral memoranda of understanding.

Product definition: Canadian Forest Service International Science and Technology (S&T) Strategy.

Inventory of NRCan-CFS international scientific activities.

Review of NRCan-CFS involvement in international scientific organizations.

Hosting an international scientific forum.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

<u>Accountability:</u> Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 5.5, 9.1, 9.11, 9.12, 9.14

Other Initiatives: Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) S&T Working Group; S&T course of action; National Advisory Board for Forest Research

(NABFOR)

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Develop NRCan-CFS International S&T Strategy.	NRCan-CFS	July 2000		In consultation with other departments and NRCan-CFS regional offices.
2.	Survey international S&T activities at NRCan-CFS and other research organizations.	NRCan-CFS	December 2000		For approval by NRCan-CFS International DG's Committee.
3.	Report on existing activities with international research organizations.	NRCan-CFS	May 2000		To increase impact and benefits on Canadian science.
4.	Study feasibility of organizing an International Forestry S&T Forum.	NRCan-CFS	January 2001		To be hosted by NRCan-CFS.

<u>Baseline Data:</u> Strategy developed, S&T activities surveyed; report and feasibility study produced.

Communications: Publication of the NRCan-CFS International S&T Strategy

<u>Date:</u> February 1999
<u>Contact:</u> Anne-Marie Pelletier
Canadian Forest Service

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Objective: 9 We will work toward meeting Canada's commitments arising from the Kyoto Protocol

to the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Commitment: 9.4 By fulfilling Canada's forest carbon measurement commitments.

Product definition: Determination of measurement needs, and development of systems, data and

methodologies to meet those needs.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Environment Canada (EC), provinces and territories

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 4.12, 4.14, 9.1, 9.2, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Participate in ongoing negotiations and workshops on sinks.	NRCan-CFS, EC	Ongoing		
2.	Hold Sinks Table workshop on forestry measurement needs for Kyoto protocol.	Sinks Table	January 1999		
3.	Produce Sinks Table options paper.	Sinks Table	June 1999		
4.	Participate in Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF).	NRCan-CFS	June 2000		
5.	Evaluate and implement appropriate measurement systems.	Provinces, NRCan-CFS	January 2008		Appropriateness of measurement systems will depend in part on result of negotiations.

<u>Baseline data:</u> Participation in sinks negotiations, workshops and IPCC; workshop; implementation

of measurement systems.

<u>Communications:</u> Sinks Table workshop report; Sinks Table options paper; LULUCF IPCC report.

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Darcie Booth

Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 7th Floor, 580 Booth St.

Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E4

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Objective: 9 We will work toward meeting Canada's commitments arising from the Kyoto Protocol

to the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

Commitment: 9.5 By ensuring that the unique characteristics and contributions of Canada's

forests are taken into account during international negotiations on climate

change.

Product definition: Participation in negotiations and related workshops.

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: Environment Canada (EC) (lead on forest sinks), provinces, territories,

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.6, 9.7

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Participate in ongoing s		C Ongoing		
negotiations and works	iops.			
2. Represent Canada's inte	erests at NRCan-CFS, E	C Ongoing		
Conference of the Parti	es (COP)			
5, COP6 and other inter	national			
meetings.				

Baseline data:

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Darcie Booth

> Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 7th Floor, 580 Booth St. Ottawa, Ontario

Ottawa, Offi

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Objective: 9 We will work toward meeting Canada's commitments arising from the Kyoto Protocol

to the Framework Convention on Climate Change:

<u>Commitment:</u> 9.6 By identifying and implementing cost-effective options for forest sector carbon

sequestering and emission reductions to help meet Canada's targets.

<u>Product definition:</u> Forest Sector and Sinks Tables options report

Accomplishments: (since April 1, 1997)

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS) (Forest

Sector Table), Environment Canada (EC) (Sinks Table)

Partners: Table members, provinces, territories, industry and Environmental Non-

Government Organizations (ENGO), other federal departments

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 9.1, 9.2, 9.4, 9.5, 9.7

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.		NRCan-CFS	October 1998	October 1998	
	foundation paper.				
2.	Produce Sinks Table foundation	EC	October 1998	October 1998	
	paper.				
3.	Produce Forest Sector Table paper.	NRCan-CFS	1999		
4.	Produce Sinks Table options	EC	1999		
	paper.				
5.	Implement cost-effective options	TBA			Draft NIS expected
	as recommended in Canada's				by December 1999.
	National Implementation Strategy				
	(NIS).				

<u>Baseline data:</u> Papers produced, options implemented.

<u>Communications:</u> Table options papers to be published and put on National Climate Change Process

Web site.

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 Contact: Darcie Booth

> Canadian Forest Service Natural Resources Canada 7th Floor, 580 Booth St.

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Objective: 9 We will seek concrete, effective results in international efforts to improve the

management of world's forest ecosystems, through cooperation among nations and

enhancement of the international legal regime for forests:

<u>Commitment:</u>
9.7 By adhering to relevant international intergovernmental agreements, notably the

conventions on climate change, biodiversity, desertification and international

trade in endangered species of wild fauna and flora.

<u>Product definition:</u> Participation in forest-related meetings on Climate Change, Endangered Species, the

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the Convention to Combat

Desertification (CCD).

Promotion and support of sustainable management and enhancement of the

international regime for forests.

Development of related initiatives and production of action plans and reports related to

international agreements.

Accomplishments: CBD: Three-year federal action plan to implement commitments published in 1997,

(since April 1, 1997) endorsed by Conference of the Parties (COP) in 1998.

CCD: Annual report to COP.

Public awareness initiatives funded: Developing Countries Farm Radio Network (DCFRN), to produce and distribute sustainable agriculture information programs (1997); and International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), to

publish papers on land degradation and desertification (1997).

<u>Endangered Species:</u> National consultations held on development of policy.

Accountability: Lead: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

Partners: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS), Environment Canada (EC), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA),

Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO)

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 1.5, 1.7, 2.3, 2.14, 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, 9.6-9.14

Other initiatives: Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF); Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF); Costa Rica – Canada Initiative (CRCI); Agenda 21; World Heritage

Convention

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	CBD/COP V: present National Report (includes forest biodiversity). Forest ecosystems to be discussed at fifth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA5).	CIDA, EC	2000		Biological diversity work program report at next meeting, 2000.
2.	Support international efforts: a) Funding to Secretariat, UN CCD; b) Funding to groups involved in combatting desertification; c) Support to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).	CIDA	Annual		b) e.g., World Bank, and Global Environment Fund (GEF); c) For FAO's Special Programme for Food Security.

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
	Support regional organizations: a)Comité inter-États de la lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS); b)Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Programs. Support developing countries: Initiatives in sustainable forest	CIDA CIDA CIDA	June 2002 June 2001 Various		a)e.g., CILSS assists in developing anti- desertification strategies; b) e.g., community drought mitigation. e.g., On-farm water and soil management
	management, land conservation, drought mitigation, etc.				(OWSOM) in Egypt.
5.	Support international and regional research institutions: a) Fund research to build NGO capacity and halt desertification; b) Fund international research on desertification.	NRCan-CFS CIDA	Various		b) Example of funded organization: International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA).
6.	Support involvement and participation of local communities: to strengthen the participation of communities in desertification initiatives and in development of National Action Plan.	CIDA	Various		e.g., Community Drought Mitigation Program in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).
7.	Support public awareness initiatives: to raise the awareness of the Canadian public.	CIDA			e.g., Fund video "Rivers of Sand" on combat of desertification in Mali.
8.	Focus on climate change: a) Adopt national policy and corresponding measures on the mitigation of climate change; b) Communicate policies and measures, inventories, etc to Convention Parties.	EC, NRCan- CFS, DFAIT	Annual reporting leading to review in 2008		
9.	Focus on Convention on International Trade and Endangered Species (CITES): Discussions on domestic endangered species legislation. Annual progress reports to CITES.	EC, DFAIT	Annual reporting		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Annual reports to each of the Conventions; national action plans related to these

Conventions; recommendations to the United Nations Commission for Sustainable

Development (UN CSD); number of public awareness initiatives funded.

<u>Communications:</u> Reports prepared for Climate Change, Biological Diversity, Desertification, and

Endangered Species; press releases; Web sites (e.g., Endangered Species Web site;

CRCI Web site).

Date: August 1999

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Strategic Direction One, Forest Ecosystems: Multiple Values ACTION PLAN – COMMITMENT 9.8

Objective: 9 We will seek concrete, effective results in international efforts to improve the

management of world's forest ecosystems, through cooperation among nations and

enhancement of the international legal regime for forests:

Commitment: 9.8 By implementing the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Panel on

Forests (IPF) and by reporting progress made to the UN Intergovernmental

Forum on Forests (IFF).

Product definition: Ongoing implementation of the proposals for action of the IPF at national, provincial

and territorial levels and a report on progress to the IFF in early 2000.

Accomplishments: Preliminary report on Canada's progress in implementing the IPF proposals for action

(since April 1, 1997) made available to the IFF in Geneva in August 1998.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Partners: federal departments, provincial and territorial governments, the Aboriginal

community, environmental groups, industry, labour

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 9.1

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Implement the IPF proposals for action.	NRCan-CFS	Ongoing		
2.	Complete progress report to the IFF.	NRCan-CFS	2000		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Implementation of the proposals; progress report made.

Communications:

Date: January 1999
Contact: Rosalie McConnell

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Objective: 9 We will seek concrete, effective results in international efforts to improve the

management of world's forest ecosystems, through cooperation among nations and

enhancement of the international legal regime for forests:

Commitment: 9.9 By pursuing the initiation of negotiations of an international forest convention.

<u>Product definition:</u> A decision to launch negotiations for an international forest convention at the eighth

session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) in April 2000.

Accomplishments: Canada instrumental in reaching agreement, at the Special Session of the General Assembly of the UN in June 1997, to include the identification of possible element

Assembly of the UN in June 1997, to include the identification of possible elements of future arrangements and mechanisms, e.g., an international forest convention as part of

the mandate of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF).

In September 1998, announcement by Canada and Costa Rica of a joint initiative to

support the IFF's program of work in this area.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 9.1

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Costa Rica – Canada Initiative: Participate in meetings to identify possible elements and build consensus for international forest convention. Recommendations forwarded to IFF and UN CSD.	NRCan-CFS, DFAIT	1999 and Spring 2000		IFF: Intergovernmental Forum on Forests UN CSD: United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).
2.	Report on the Costa Rica-Canada initiative to the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF).		2000		

Baseline data: Participation in meetings; report made to IFF.

Communications:

<u>Date:</u> January 1999 Contact: Mike Fullerton

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Objective: 9 We will seek concrete, effective results in international efforts to improve the

management of world's forest ecosystems, through cooperation among nations and

enhancement of the international legal regime for forests:

Commitment: 9.10 By pursuing an international consensus on a definition of sustainable forest

management through such means as the various national frameworks of criteria

and indicators.

<u>Product definition:</u> Internationally accepted definition of sustainable forest management through criteria

and indicators (C&I); reports on the agreed C&I.

C&I agreed on by 12 non-European nations through the Process. These like-minded nations work toward sustainable forest management by reporting on the internationally

agreed C&I.

Accomplishments: Progress on Implementation of the Process Criteria and Indicators for the

(since April 1, 1997) Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests tabled at

the United Nations Committee on Sustainable Development /Intergovernmental Panel

on Forests, February 1997.

First Approximation Report of the Process published and presented at 12th World

Forestry Congress, October 1997.

Accountability: Lead: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan -CFS)

Partners: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Canadian

International Development Agency (CIDA), member countries, provinces.

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 3.10 a), 3.10 b), 9.12, 9.13, 9.14, 9.15

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Publish Process (MP) brochure.	NRCan-CFS,	1999		
		member			
		countries			
2.	Publish Process "Technical	NRCan-CFS,	1999		Rationales, definitions
	Notes".	member			and measurement of
		countries			C&I to be included.
3.	Publish second printing of	NRCan-CFS,	1999		
	Santiago Declaration and C&I	member			
	with Annex and revised Preface.	countries			
4.	Launch MP Web site.	NRCan-CFS	April 1999	July 1999	
5.	Prepare report highlighting	NRCan-CFS,	1999		
	innovative work being done by	member			
	MP countries to implement C&I.	countries			
6.	Report on data collected by	NRCan-CFS,	2003		Content and format to
	countries against the MP	member			be discussed in
	indicators.	countries			November 1999.

Baseline data: Number/quality of reports produced by the Process; traffic at Web site; progress of

Process.

<u>Communications:</u> Reports (English, French and Spanish); Web site for the Montréal Process to be used

to provide up-to-date information on the Process and the progress being made in the initiative. Reports to be available for downloading directly from the Web site.

<u>Date:</u> August 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Kathryn Buchanan

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Objective: 9 We will assist other nations to improve their capacity to sustainably manage their

forests:

Commitment: 9.12 By building partnerships with other countries and international organizations to

share experiences and knowledge.

<u>Product definition:</u> Continued development of bilateral, multilateral, industrial, non-governmental

organizations (NGO) partnerships for effective delivery of forestry development

assistance.

Accomplishments: Annual bilateral (country to country) commitments of \$41.1 million for 48 projects.

(since April 1, 1997) Annual partnership (industrial, institutional and NGO) commitments of \$5.9 million

for 73 projects.

Annual multilateral commitments of \$15.8 million.

Accountability: Lead: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Partners: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Natural

Resources Canada (NRCan), Environment Canada (EC)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.15, 4.8, 5.5, 9.1, 9.3, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11, 9.14

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
Provide bilateral forestry development assistance on a responsive basis.	CIDA	Ongoing		
2. Provide forestry development assistance to support Canadian Partnership Branch (industrial, institutional, NGO) projects on a responsive basis.	CIDA	Ongoing		
3. Provide forestry development assistance to multilateral initiatives on a responsive basis.	CIDA	Ongoing		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Commitment levels for bilateral, partnership and multilateral forestry development

assistance activities maintained (Yes or No), and if increased, by how much (\$ or %). Number of bilateral, partnership and multilateral forestry development assistance

projects maintained Yes or No, and if increased, by how much (number).

<u>Communications:</u> Development of CIDA "Forestry Profiles" and "Forestry Issues" papers, featuring

examples of CIDA forestry projects and key forestry development issues, posted on the CIDA Forest Advisors Network Web site to inform the public of CIDA bilateral,

partnership and multilateral forestry development assistance initiatives.

Date: March 1999

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Objective: 9 We will assist other nations to improve their capacity to sustainably manage their

orests:

Commitment: 9.13 By working with other nations and international organizations to respond to

requests for international aid and by improving the flow of financial, policy, scientific, technical, technological and information support to developing

countries and countries with economics in transition.

<u>Product definition:</u> Continued cooperation or collaboration with other nations and international

organizations in the delivery of professional, financial, technical, and technological

forestry assistance through projects and initiatives.

Accomplishments: Continued work by the Policy Branch of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) to improve the coordination of development policies with those of

Agency (CIDA) to improve the coordination of development policies with those of other donor countries, to help represent Canada at international forums on

development and ensure that international commitments are reflected in Canadian

development policies.

Continuing bilateral and multilateral support by CIDA across the development continuum for "maximum mutual benefit". Continuing work by CIDA's Multilateral Branch with United Nations organizations, international financial institutions,

Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other international institutions. Interest expressed at the October 1997 World Forestry Congress by 12 countries and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in assisting administration of the Canadian-led International Model Forest Network; participation of these bodies in consultations with Canadian Model Forest partners to identify future needs and a

framework for the program.

Support by CIDA of the 1997 Organization of EC Development initiative "Shaping

the 21st Century: the Contribution of Development Cooperation".

Continued participation by Canada in the UN Commission of Economic Development (UNCED) Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF), and commitment by Canada to support the development of more effective and efficient cooperation, coordination and

collaboration in development assistance.

Accountability: Lead: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Partners: Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), Natural

Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS)

Linkages: National Forest Strategy Commitments: 9.3, 9.11, 9.12, 9.14

Delivery schedule:

Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1. Update CIDA's Forest Strategy and Programming Guidelines to be more responsive to changing global realities (e.g., recognize reduced role of public sector in development) and development priorities.	CIDA	1998	1998	

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
2.	Provide international forestry development assistance through multilateral and partnership channels on a responsive basis.	CIDA	On-going		Total annual disbursements of approximately \$15.8 million and \$5.9 million, respectively, for multilateral and partnership forestry develop assistance activities.
3.	Report to Committee on Forestry (COFO) on the results of bilateral consultations concerning new Model Forest partnerships and International Model Forest Network Secretariat framework.	NRCan-CFS (IDRC)	1999		
4.	Implement recommendations of report to COFO (see 3).	NRCan-CFS (IDRC)	T.B.A.		
5.	Implement IFF recommendations.	NRCan-CFS CIDA	Ongoing		

<u>Baseline data:</u> Revisions to CIDA Forest Strategy and Programming Guidelines; levels of forestry

development assistance contributed to multilateral and partnership activities; report of

bilateral negotiations delivered at COFO; recommendations of COFO report implemented. Degree to which IFF recommendations are implemented.

<u>Communications:</u>

Publication of CIDA's new Forest Strategy and Programming Guidelines.

Development of forestry profiles and forestry issues papers featuring CIDA

Partnership Branch projects and multilateral initiatives for the CIDA Forest Advisers Network Web site, to provide the public with examples of CIDA partnership projects and multilateral forestry development assistance initiatives. International Model Forest Network press releases and annual reports indicating results of bilateral

consultations and the development of new partnerships and/or framework for the

IMFNS. Reports of progress in implementing IFF recommendations.

<u>Date:</u> March 1999 <u>Contact:</u> Ralph Roberts

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9 We will assist other nations to improve their capacity to sustainably manage their Objective:

Commitment: 9.14 By supporting innovative approaches to achieve sustainable forest management

worldwide, as well as by sharing and applying the knowledge and experience

gained.

Product definition: Through international consultations, work to engage developing countries and

establish Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) initiatives.

Accomplishments: Interest generated at the international level by the Canadian Model Forest Approach to (since April 1, 1997)

SFM, through consultations and workshops with interested countries, leading to

potential new partnerships in the International Model Forest Network.

Establishment of criteria and indicators (C&I) defining SFM at the national and subnational levels in Canada, providing a model for other countries which Canada

continues to promote internationally.

Support provided by CIDA through a contribution agreement to the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF) for developing country delegates to attend the 1997 meeting "Global Approaches: Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management" as one means

of sharing the Canadian experience.

Lead: Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Accountability:

Partners: Natural Resources Canada – Canadian Forest Service (NRCan-CFS),

Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT)

National Forest Strategy Commitments: 2.15, 5.5, 9.1, 9.3, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11 Linkages:

Other initiatives: Criteria and Indicators Process, Helsinki C&I Process

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Add Chilean Model Forest to the International Model Forest Network.	NRCan-CFS	1998	1998	
2.	Identify a Model Forest site in China.	NRCan-CFS, CIDA, DFAIT	1998	1998	
3.	Identify two Model Forest sites in Argentina.	NRCan-CFS, CIDA, DFAIT	Ongoing	1999	
4.	Provide support on a responsive basis to promote better understanding, development and implementation of C&I for SFM in developing countries.	CIDA	Ongoing		

Baseline data: New Model Forests added to the International Model Forest Network.

Communications: Announcement(s) of new Model Forests and production of annual reports for the

International Model Forest Network.

March 1999 Date:

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Objective: 9 We will assist other nations to improve their capacity to sustainably manage their

forests:

Commitment: 9.15 By supporting groups that value forests and activities that strengthen the

capacity of communities to participate in decision-making related to sustainable

forest management.

<u>Product definition:</u> Contributions, on a responsive basis, by the Canadian International Development

Agency (CIDA) to forestry organizations and associations to sponsor the participation of individuals from developing countries in international forums, meetings or

workshops.

Continued support by CIDA of community-level activities by providing forestry

development assistance to projects aimed to improve local level capacity for

sustainable forest management.

Accomplishments: Support by CIDA, through contribution agreements, of participation by developing (since April 1, 1997) country delegates in forums that deal with pertinent forestry issues and practical

country delegates in forums that deal with pertinent forestry issues and practical solutions (technology transfer); 1997 examples include the Canadian Institute of Forestry (CIF) meeting. "Global Approaches: Criteria and Indicators of Sustainable Forest Management", and the National Aboriginal Forestry Association (NAFA)

workshop, "Aboriginal Perspectives on Forestry Education".

Through Canadian Partnership Branch programs, development assistance of \$5.9 million provided by CIDA for 73 projects, many of which are community-level forestry development projects that enhance the ability of communities to sustainably

manage their forest resources.

Accountability: Lead: CIDA

Partners: Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)

<u>Linkages:</u> National Forest Strategy Commitments: 6.3, 9.13, 9.14

Delivery schedule:

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
1.	Support the attendance of developing country delegates at the CIF meeting "World Trends and their Impact on Canadian Forest Practices".	CIDA	October 1998	October 1998	
2.	Support the attendance of developing country delegates at the "Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Degradation Global Workshop".	CIDA	January 1999	January 1999	
3.	Provide contributions on a responsive basis to support the attendance of developing country delegates at international forums that contribute to a better understanding of SFM.	CIDA	Ongoing		

	Deliverables	Accountability	Deadline (Month/Year)	Completed (Month/Year)	Comments
4.	Provide, on a responsive basis, international forestry development assistance to Canadian Partnership Branch projects that support community-level SFM development.		Ongoing		Annual CIDA partnership (industrial, institutional and non- governmental organization) commitments for forestry projects are \$5.9 million for 73 projects.

Baseline data: Amount of CIDA contributions made to forestry organizations/associations for the

purpose of providing support for the attendance of developing country delegates at international meetings; number of developing country delegates supported through CIDA contributions to attend international meetings, workshops, etc. related to sustainable forest management; Canadian Partnership Branch forestry assistance

disbursements.

<u>Communications:</u> Reports on proceedings or content of international forums and meetings attended by

CIDA-supported developing country delegates, collected and available on file at CIDA. Development of a CIDA forestry profiles paper on the CIDA Partnership Branch Analog Forestry project to provide the public with an example of CIDA-

supported community-level forestry development.

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