

Biosphere Sustainability Project

An archive of materials related to the Model Forests and Forest Communities Programs in Canada

George Francis

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Preface

Professor George Francis has donated a large collection of documentary materials to the Archives in the Wilfrid Laurier University library (<https://library.wlu.ca/research-materials/archives>). One part of the large “Francis fonds” collection is the set of materials introduced and listed below.

The items listed cannot be accessed directly from the archive on line. Researchers will need to visit in the archives room at WLU. Some documents, including those cited under “comments and critiques” may still be found via search engines. However, now that the MF and FC programs are over, many the items that the Canadian Forest Service or Natural Resources Canada had posted are not longer available on their sites.

This document begins with George Francis’ introduction to the Model Forest archive, which is followed by three sections covering the major categories of archive contents:

- Section 1 has information about the origins of the Model Forest (MF) program and the work of the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM). This also includes information about a succession of national forest strategies that started in the mid-1980s, the creation of international model forests, and the work of the UN Forum on Forests (UNFF).

- Section 2 has information about each of the five-year phases of the MF, the first five-year phase of its successor, the Forest Communities Program (FCP), and the International Model Forest Network (IMFN). It also presents summary background information about the scientific work of the Canadian Sustainable Forest Management Network, issues raised about Aboriginal forestry, and about Forests and Climate Change. Some major issues about sustainable forest management, especially in provinces (that have jurisdictional authority over forest lands) are then itemized, with particular examples from five provinces. These issues in turn have led to growing interest in ‘community forestry’ as well as the ‘scaling up’ by negotiated agreements over large forested areas. e.g. the “Great Bear Rain Forest” (in BC), and “The Boreal Forest Agreement” across Canada.
- Section 3 has information items about the work of each individual MF/FCP.

In addition, WLU Archive: Francis fonds, §15.6 (page 421-422) has selected items from the early years of the model forest program that might be brought together with the archival materials noted below. Archive §31-5 on Forests and Forestry in Canada (pp. 605-612) has a number of items that provide a broad overview of forestry issues that were being addressed in earlier years. Archive §20 for the Commission of Conservation (Canada) has a number of items that would give a longer historical perspective on the issues being addressed now. See §20.2.4. 1913 Forest Conditions of Nova Scotia; §20.2.6. 1913 Trent Watershed (forests) Survey; §20.2.10. 1915 Forest Protection in Canada; and §20.2.17. 1918 Forests of British Columbia

Introduction

The Archive additions on the Model Forests and Forest Communities Programs

This compilation of documents was prepared by George Francis as part of a three-year SSHRC-funded project based at the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Waterloo. The project was called “Environmental Governance for Sustainability and Resilience: Innovations in Canadian Biosphere Reserves and Model Forests.” Members of the project were Maureen Reed, Principal Investigator, University of Saskatchewan; Robert Gibson, Co-Investigator, George Francis, Collaborator, at the University of Waterloo; plus several Master’s and PhD students with Post-Doctoral fellows at any given time.

We brought three interrelated sets of perspectives to this enquiry:

1) Governance arrangements at the program and project levels must develop various networked relationships with a variety of other different organizational components, all set within some overarching governance regimes, in order to achieve what they set out to do. The goal of enhancing desirable forms of sustainability in some local or regional area requires some local entrepreneurial skills to develop such a management system.

2) Landscapes are best interpreted as complex social-ecological systems, as defined for example, by the “Resilience Alliance”. This raises the inherent limitations in understanding dynamics of change, given the cross-scale horizontal and vertical interrelationships within complex systems, the phase ‘cycle’ phenomena they exhibit over time, and the implications of this for governance institutions as well as for ‘managing’ complex biophysical systems for their resource values.

3) A comprehensive sustainability assessment framework can help determine success or otherwise of initiatives taken to promote desirable forms of sustainability by incorporating phenomena such as ecosystem resilience, institutional flexibility, adaptive management, and social innovations as a sometimes necessary component of management adaptation to unexpected changes.

Francis’ main role (as a retired Prof. with time to do it) was to embark upon the literature reviews necessary to explicate the interpretive concepts derived from the work of the “Resilience Alliance” and to summarize the organization and work

of the case study situations, all of which exemplify community- based resource management initiatives.

The results were compiled in two set of working papers, six under the heading “Governance Matters!” and six under the heading “Innovations and Sustainability”. They are listed elsewhere on the Biosphere Sustainability Project website (URL: <https://uwaterloo.ca/biosphere-sustainability-project/>) and the research site of Maureen Reed (URL: <http://homepage.usask.ca/~mgr774/>). The model forest and forest communities archive is comprised of materials gathered and reviewed to obtain a better understanding of the work of the different case examples and of the larger socio-economic and institutional contexts within which they were situated. The archive can be interpreted as perspectives on the forest management issues, and various responses to them, as they were debated in Canada and in some international arenas over about a 25-year period from the late 1980s. The two federal government support programs (i.e. the ‘model forests’ followed by the ‘forest communities’ programs) guided them over this time period. The federal government then decided to phase out federal funding of the Canadian Model Forest Network by 2014. In June 2013, the Network launched “MF Connect”, a fee-for-service delivery organization for government agencies, the private sector and not-for-profit organizations and groups in the forestry sector as a follow-up, based on its experience over the years.

George Francis, August 2013.

Section 1

Origins of the Model Forests and Forest Communities Programs

1.1 Origins of Model Forests

Public reaction against the massive clear-cutting of the last remaining old growth temperate zone rainforests along the west coast of British Columbia, and especially in the Clayoquot Sound region of Vancouver Island resulted in a “war in the woods” situation from about 1991 to 1994-5 when the BC provincial government made major changes in the governance regime for the Clayoquot region with its “Land Use Decisions” in April 1993. See the introductory notes to Francis fonds § 9.3.7 (May 1999) for a narrative of this overall situation. In addition, the following provide comments and critiques.

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1.2 The Canadian Council of Forest Ministers and National Forest Strategies

In 1985, the federal and provincial governments created the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) to set over-all policy direction for stewardship and sustainable management of Canada's forests. Criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management were also developed in cooperation with other countries through what was called "the Montréal Process".

This in turn led to a succession of 5-year National Forest Strategies intended to stimulate good management of the forest sector in ways that met both national and international commitments relating to forests. The general approach was for the CCFM to release a discussion document mid-way in a current agreement to stimulate responses from anybody who wished to do so about the next follow-up agreement. They also held regional consultations to help refine statements of principles, strategic directions, and objectives. Sometimes organizations that could take a lead in implementing these were identified. The Canadian Forestry Association then sponsored National Forest Conferences to discuss issues further, and to create National Forest Strategy Coalitions to endorse the new NFS. Up to 50 or so governmental and non-governmental organizations have endorsed these strategies in recent years.

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#4. Forests and economic development.

#6. International arrangements on forests, the post-2015 United Nations development agenda and the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development: interconnections and implications.

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#9. International Year of Forests, 2011 activities” trends and lessons learned.

#10. Collaborative Partnership on Forests Framework, 2011 and 2012.

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George Francis – Archive additions

Section 2

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Evaluation of Forest-based Community Partnerships Sub-Activity. Natural Resources Canada. Final Report 2011.

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Strategic initiatives, 2013.

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Summary information about each model forest region.

Africa; Asia; Canada; Ibero-American (Caribbean & South America); Mediterranean Basin; Russia and Northern Europe.

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2.8 Some Major Forest Management Issues.

Forest management issues in five provinces.

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The items below are just examples of the situation and issues being debated, mainly in the decades of the 1990s and 2000s. They have been drawn from the policy and politics domain rather than from the technical issues that were also debated. Note is made of some items already in the library holdings of WLU and UW. Government documents in both libraries also include some about technical issues that are not dwelt on here.

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Community forests are a form of land tenure that is governed by provincial laws and policies regarding “Crown land” allocations for the management of forests. The term “forest communities”, used by the Canadian Model Forest Network”, seemed originally to make a distinction, but it could have led to some semantic confusion between the two terms. As the Forest Communities phase of the Model Forests program was being phased out in 2014, the idea of broadening the forest communities to include community forests became of growing interest, especially in British Columbia, Ontario, and in eastern Canada where agro-forestry was practiced by many owners of small land holdings. The following archive items exemplify the kinds of issues that were being addressed at the time.

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2.10.2 Global Forest Watch Canada (GFWC)

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Highlights of the Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement. Information brochure.

News release. Canadian Forest Industry and Environmental Groups Sign World's Largest Conservation Agreement Applying to Area Twice the Size of Germany. FPAC, Toronto/Montreal, May 18, 2010.

Christopher Pala. 20 May 2010. Pact protects Canadian forests. *NATURE*, Vol. 465: 279.

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Dawn Paley, *The Dominion*. The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement Reconsidered. May 26, 2010.

Elston Dzus, Justina Ray, Ian Thompson, and Chris Wedeles. 2010. Caribou and the National Boreal Standard: Report of the FSC Canada Science Panel. Report prepared for FSC Canada. July 26, 2010.

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News release. Boreal forest agreement loses key player. Vancouver Sun, April 18, 2013.

Model Forests and Forest Communities Programs

Section 3

Information about individual model forests/forest communities is compiled below for the MF/FCPs in each province. Each entry includes a brief summary overview to indicate the general context within which the MF operated. There are 17 entries. As of 2013, 14 of them were considered to be members of the Canadian Model Forest Network.

British Columbia

3.1 Long Beach Model Forest

Area of about 400,000 ha of coastal temperate rainforest in the Clayoquot Sound region, based in Ucluelet, from 1995 (late start) to 2002. As of 1995-96, the LBMF had a Board of Directors representing 14 sectors, and 50 projects being funded under 6 broad themes: Cultural Values (heritage and socio-economic); Ecological Research and Restoration; Resource Data and Maps for Communities; Demonstration and Interpretation; Public Information Related to Sustainability; and Youth Leadership.

Industrial forestry connections: The LBMF was linked indirectly to the former MacMillan-Bloedel via the Clayoquot portion of TFL 44, and to International Forest Products (Interfor) via TFL 54 (held since 1992); Weyerhaeuser bought MacBlo, 1999, created Lisaak Forest Resources Ltd, 1999; and sold MacBlo facilities to Brascan, 2005. Tla-o-qui-aht FN (ceremonially) “evicted” Interfor from its territory in 2003. The LBMF was terminated by CFS after recurring problems in the functioning of the Board.

Barbara Beasley and Pamela Wright. 2001. Appendix B: Criteria and indicators for the Long Beach Model Forest (extract). From follow-up to the review of C&I discussed at a 1998 LBMF Workshop.

Natural Resources Canada. 2002. Long Beach Model Forest – Phase II Evaluation Report. Ottawa.

Emily Jane Davis. The Rise and Fall of a Model Forest. BC Studies, Spring 2009, Issue 161; 35.

Clayoquot Alliance for Research Education and Training. Website has been maintained by the University of Victoria (Rod Dobbell). It also included two volumes of catalogued Long Beach Model Forest reports, only some of which were identified by their subject matter. [These are not reproduced here].

George Francis 2005. Lists of governance-related publications and of science and applied science subjects. *[These were compiled in anticipation of a review visit to Clayoquot Sound that did not materialize as anticipated by its sponsors. They do however, indicate the range of interests among various people at the time.]*

3.2 Nuu-Chah-Nulth Central Region Management Board and Ecotrust Canada

Clayoquot Forest Communities Program, 2007-2012. It included about 256,000 ha of coastal forests based in Ahousaht and administered by Ecotrust Canada with the Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council.

Industrial forestry connections: The FCP was linked to Ecotrust's work with lisaak Forest Resources since 2006. Main themes were to develop local green economy opportunities especially for First Nations; examine NTFP possibilities in the region; adopt co-management principles; obtain "more value from less wood"; design culturally appropriate housing and buildings; explore regional a eco-tourism strategy; recognize ecological goods and services; and explore climate change & carbon modeling.

Briefing/Forest communities program. Issue 3, 2008.

Areef Abraham. 2008. The Future of Forestry in Clayoquot Sound: Renewing the Vision. Sponsored by the Central Region Board and Ecotrust Canada, Boat Basin, Hesquiaht Harbour, April 28th to 30th 2008.

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Satnam Manhas. Annual Work Plan 2011/2012.

Ecotrust Canada. Our work in ecosystem-based forestry management. n.d. c 2012.

Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel Symposium March, 2011.

Dionne Bunsha. The Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel's recommendations 15 years later.

Saya Masso. Status of the Forests Report. Tla-o-qu-aht First Nations Lands and Resources Dept.

Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations Haa'uukmin Tribal Park Watershed Management Plan.

Sustainable Ecosystem-based Management in Clayoquot Sound. A Provincial Government Perspective.

Record of results (from the Symposium).

Geoff Taylor. Assessment of Sustainable and Cultural Housing design in the Clayoquot Sound First Nations: A Decision Framework for Residential Housing Developments. ISIS, Sauder School of Business, University of British Columbia. Spring 2011.

Social Innovation Starts With People and Place. Ecotrust Canada 2011 Annual Report. [*"This Fish" campaign was apparently initiated in the Northumberland Strait in Pictou County, NS – cover photo of the report seems to be from there.*]

3.3 McGregor Model Forest – Resources North Association

Area of about 181,000 ha of montane and subalpine forest, based in Prince George, 1992-2007. Main themes: Created decision support systems for possible use by industries; forest land use scenarios for different communities; alternatives for pine beetle affected forests; undertook a special project concerning NTFP on Vancouver Island; linked by the IMFN Secretariat with the Gassinski Model Forest (Russia).

Industrial forestry connections: Complex of 3 pulp mills and 15 saw mills (and suppliers) built up in the Prince George and surrounding area over the years with concentration of ownerships through acquisition strategies; sector has been in major re-structuring since mid- 1990s; largest operators during the past decade include Canfor, Interfor, and West Fraser – most have closed mills or idled plants for various periods of time – the current situation (c 2013) remains unclear and seems to change quickly.

McGregor Model Forest Association (MMFA)

Anne Scott, (Ed). 2001. The McGregor Story: Pioneering Approaches to Sustainable Forest Management. McGregor Model Forest Association. Prince George, British Columbia. 162 pp.

Annual Report, McGregor Model Forest Association (MMFA). 2001-2002 and 2005-2006.

Annual Work Plan 2006-2007. February 27, 2006.

2005-2006 MMFA Partnerships List.

Daniel Lousier, Trina Innes, and Carla Wainwright. Final Project Report. March 31, 2003. Knowledge Management Strategy. Prepared for Phase III of the MMFA.

Brandon W. Prince. First Nation Youth Programs in the Natural Resource Sector of British Columbia. August 2005.

Proceedings – Communities and Climate Change Workshop: Planning for Impacts and Adaptations. May 17, 2006. Prince George, BC.

Information sheet about work to be done on NTFP in BC, 2009.

Natural Resource Based Economic Development Project in the Nanaiski Raion of Khabarovsk Kria, Russia. Executive Summary. c 2004.

R. Keith Jones and David W. Anderson. 2003. Sustainable Forest Management; From Concepts to Practice in Two Canadian Model Forests. Presentation to the XII World Forestry Congress, Quebec City. [McGregor MF and Foothills MF]

Resources North Association

McGregor MF followed-up in 2007 with 5-year funding (2007-2012) from the Forest Communities Program to assist the creation of a Resources North Association that merged the Integrated Resource Management Partnership of Northern British Columbia (IRM partnership established in 2002) with the McGregor MF. This new Association is for about 25.5 million ha in northern BC. Three sub-regions based in the Prince George, Mackenzie, and Vanderhoof-Fort St. James will develop local partnerships for Integrated Resource Management. These are to complement work by the Association's member groups of communities, government agencies, industries, and individuals. General goal is to promote integrated development across resource sectors (forests, mining, oil

& gas, outdoor recreation businesses) in part because of declines in the forest sector.

Governance is complicated by Aboriginal Treaty negotiations slowly underway since the mid-1990s on behalf of a number of the 30 First Nation settlements in the region. Other bands have chosen not to participate directly in the Treaty process although they may be included within agreements reach by Tribal Councils. As of 2013, negotiations were underway with (at least) 14 First Nation groups (Tribal Councils or individual Bands). Final settlements had been reached with two First Nations under the Treaty 8 adhesion and settlement agreement (McLeod Lake and Blueberry River First Nations). Final agreements had also been reached with the Lheidel Tenneh FN (2006) and the Yekoocha FN. Incremental Treaty Agreements were reached with the Lake Babine Nation and Kitsumkalum & Kitsekee FN (2013). Agreement-in-Principle agreements were reached through the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council or the Cheslatte Carrier Nation representing five bands as well as members of their own Councils. This situation continues to evolve.

Backgrounder: Resources North Association Launched. October 2, 2007.

Resources North Association. Strategic Plan 2007-2012. A Northern British Columbia Partnership of Communities and Industries. (Annex "A" Forest Communities Program). September 21, 2007.

Set of information items, n.d. c 2009.

Resources North. Colour brochure. Collaborative approaches to community growth and prosperity.

How are we involved in bioenergy and agroforestry?

How are we involved in climate change?

How are we involved in integrated resource management?

Resources North Association. 2009-2010 Annual Work Plan. Approved April 3, 2009.

2011-2012 Annual Work Plan. Approved February 16, 2011.

2013-2014 Annual Work Plan. Approved February 13, 2013.

Resources North Association. 2010-2011 Annual Report, and 2011-2012 Annual Report.

RNA Advances Newsletter. Photocopy June 2011.

Resources North Association. Strategic Plan 2007-2012. September 21, 2007.

Future Forest Ecosystems Initiative. 2007/08 – 2009/10 Strategic Plan. January 2008.

Mackenzie District.

Backgrounder. Mackenzie Land and Resource Management Plan Process Completed. BC Ministry of Sustainable Resource Management and BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. November 2000.

Mackenzie Leadership Community of Practice. The “Spirit” of Storytelling - Memories and What was Said. November 21, 2007.

Myskwa-Kechika Management Area Plan. Overview. c. 2009.

Prince George District

Research forest invigorates resource education in north (College of New Caledonia). Ministry of Forests and Range. July 11, 2008.

Tesera Systems Inc. Prince George BC. Assessing and Building the State-of-the-Knowledge on Integrated Resource Management and Cumulative Impacts Management. April 18, 2009.

Karyn Sutherland (Ed). Agroforestry: Diversification Options for Communities Impacted by Mountain Pine Beetle – Workshop Proceedings sponsored by FORREX. 2010.

Phil Zacharatos. 2011. RNA New Directions Communications and Marketing Strategies 2011 and Beyond. April 1, 2011-March 31, 2017. Approved June 15, 2011.

Bridging the Divide: A Multi-sector Approach to Natural Resources Labour Needs in Northern BC. Workshop Proceedings, April 24 & 25, 2010..

Wildlife Infometrics. Set of annual News Bulletins. December 2006 to April 2009.

Aboriginal Agreements

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Original Treaty 8, 1899.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty No. 8 Adhesion and Settlement Agreement. September 1999.

McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty No. 8 Adhesion and Settlement Agreement Act. SBC Chapter 8 June 12, 2000.

Blueberry River First Nation Economic Benefits Agreement, June 2, 2006.

Forestry Agreement, 1 December 2006.

Final Agreement, 29 September, 2008.

Final Treaty Agreements

Lheidli T'Enneh Final Agreement. Backgrounder October 29, 2006.

General Overview of Lheidli T'Enneh Final Agreement.

Incremental Treaty Agreements

Incremental Treaty Agreement Between Lake Babine Nation and the Province of British Columbia. 15 November 2012.

Collaborative agreement signed with Lake Babine Nation outlining how parks and conservancies are managed on the Nation's traditional lands. April 9, 2013.

Lake Babine Nation Chief and Council Business Plan 2012-2015, 18 February 2013.

Kitsumkalum and Kitselas First Nations Incremental Treaty Agreements, news release, January 31, 2013. BC Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

Agreement-in-Principle Agreements

Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, A CSTC Background. February 2007.

Doug Brown. 2002. Carrier Sekani Self-Government in Context: Land and Resources. [historical overview]. *Western Geography*, 12: 21-67.

Other background notes on the CSTC.

CSTC – Together We Will Be Strong. 2011-2012 Annual Report. CSTC Member Nations and Board of Directors.

Stellat'en Band Council News, March-April; 2013.

Alberta

3.4 Foothills Model Forest

Included a 2.75 million ha region of boreal, montane and sub-alpine forest, based in Hinton AB (& including Jasper National Park), 1992-2007. Main themes: Community wildfire protection & ecological restoration of the Athabaska Valley; extensive research on grizzly bear population in foothills area; studies on natural disturbances in forested landscape (mainly by fires) and on how to emulate these for conserving biodiversity; Highway 40 North Demonstration Project whereby an interagency planning group prepared a 10-year (2005-2015) integrated disturbance plan for a 70,000 ha area of older growth forests surrounding the highway in 3 forest management units and one wilderness park; created Foothills Research Institute (FRI) for continuing these kinds of collaborative studies.

Industrial forestry connections: Worked with West Fraser Timber sawmill at Hinton, that acquired Weldwood Hinton Forest Resources (and 1 million ha Forest Management Agreement area?) from International Paper, 2004.

Follow-up, 2007: FRI remains informally connected with the MF/FCP but is independent of it. The main theme of its work now is “healthy landscapes” It has 8 sponsoring partners that make 5-year commitments for funding that helps it draw upon another 100 partners for financial and in-kind support on “integrated land management issues”. Most of these are involved with land management issues. The Institute’s work ranges over much of western Canada, and includes some partners from elsewhere as well. As of its 20th anniversary in 2012, the FRI had a budget in the order of \$3.5 million annually and a Board of 30 people and 5 FTE staff. Activities included holding various events, conferences, workshops, short courses, information sessions, field tours and open houses.

Foothills Model Forest. Advancing Sustainable Forest Management – We’re Doing It! 2003-2004 Annual Report.

Norah MacKendrick and John Parkins. 2005. Socio-Economic Dimensions of Community Vulnerability to Mountain Pine Beetle. Final Report to the Foothills Model Forest. March 29, 2005.

eNotes update from the FMF. December 2007.

ACR Aboriginal Programs Project - Program Template, June 30, 2005.

CMFN. Information sheet on Foothills MF. 2009.

A Highway 40 North Demonstration Project – Putting Natural Disturbance Research to Work.

Will it Happen on the Ground? Issue 17. November 2007.

What Did We Learn- About Using A Natural Pattern Foundation? Issue 18. October 2008.

What Did We Learn – About Jurisdictional Integration? Issue 19. January 2009.

Jerome Cranston. Understanding Grizzly Bears Using GIS. Foothills Model Forest. n.d. c 2005?

Beyond Our Boundaries. 2008-2009 Annual Report of the Foothills Research Institute.

Bonita L. McFarlane and Peter C. Boxall. 2000. Factors Influencing Forest Values and Attitudes of Two Stakeholder Groups: The Case of the Foothills Model Forest, Alberta, Canada. *Society & Natural Resources*. 13(7): 649-661.

Douglas A, Clark and D. Scott Slocombe. 2011. Grizzly Bear conservation in the Foothills Model Forest: appraisal of a collaborative ecosystem management effort. *Policy Sciences*, 44:1-11.

3.5 Weberville Community Forest Association (WCFA) Model Forest

The Association covers a 33,000 ha area of agro-forest lands about 25 km north of Peace River, AB, that is a mix of private and Crown land.

Industrial forestry connections: A forest management program for the private landowners was initiated in 2008 by FPInnovations Forest Operations Division and the Agro-forestry Woodlot Extension Society. This soon attracted the attention of other groups including provincial government agencies, the local Municipal District, two forest business organizations, and the novaNAIT Boreal Research Institute that served as the primary research partner for the WCFA. In 2010, the WCFA was accepted into the Canadian Model Forest Network.

Applied Research / NAIT Boreal Research Institute. Summary of the Weberville Community Forest Project. n.d. c 2011.

Information sheets.

Weberville Community Model Forest. International Model Forest Network.

Weberville Community Model Forest Projects: Climate change adaptation; Research Board.

Article. Peace River Record-Gazette. August 10, 2011.

Lisa Ladd (ed.) Weberville Community Forest Project: "A Pilot Project for a Landscape Level Private Land Forest Management Plan in the Weberville Area". Phase I Final Report and Template, April 1, 2008 - March 31, 2009.

WCFA Newsletter. February 2010, Issue 8; May 2010, Issue 9; August 2010, Issue 10; November 2010, Issue 11; April 2011, Issue 12; September 2011, Issue 13; June 2012, Issue 14; December 2012, Issue 15.

WCFA. Phase IV Final Report. April 1, 2011 – March 31, 2012.

Saskatchewan

3.6 Prince Albert Model Forest

Covers an area of 367,000 ha of prairie aspen parkland and boreal forest transition zone, based in Prince Albert (& including Prince Albert National Park), 1992-2007. Main themes: Biomass ethanol production; Aboriginal engagement and co-management of agro-forest landscapes; woodland caribou management plan; plains bison management plan for an area in and around PANP; development of the Paspiwan Cultural Heritage Site and programs.

Industrial forestry connections: Weyerhaeuser closed its PA pulp mill and Wapawekka saw mill near PA in 2006, then sold them to Domtar. The SK government created the Nipawin Biomass Cooperative in 2003 to oversee the development of a cellulose conversion industry for the production of fuel-grade ethanol from residual agricultural and forestry biomass. Development of commercial-scale technology is being undertaken by Fulcrum BioEnergy in Nevada, using information from Nipawin.

Follow-up: Forest Communities Program funding, 2007-2012, expands area to ~ 10 million ha from North Battleford in the southwest to Pelican Narrows in the

northeast, and includes 12 First Nations communities. Plan to continue main initiatives of the model forest such as those to strengthen the Nipawin Biomass Ethanol New Generation Co-op; build an Aboriginal Caucus as part of the MF, enhance traditional cultural and language instruction for Aboriginal youths; and participate in collaborative work on climate change and related issues with the Vilhelmina Model Forest (Sweden) as well as cultural exchanges with the Alto Malleco Model Forest (Chile).

Francis fonds (WLU § 15.6.14. PAMF).

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Manitoba

3.7 Manitoba Model Forest

About 1 million ha. of boreal forest on the west side of Lake Winnipeg, based in Pine Falls, 1992-2007. Main themes: Variable retention logging to mimic natural (fire) disturbances; Eastern Manitoba Woodland Caribou Management studies; studies for moose management; stream monitoring and forest management practices.

Industrial forestry connections: Tembec Industries, Inc. owned the paper mill in Pine Falls and had the Pine Falls FML for the region. It also purchased wood from independent operators in Duck Mountain, Nopiming, and Whiteshell provincial parks in Manitoba, and from sources in western Ontario. The plant was idled in mid-2009 and closed permanently in 2010. The property has been sold to NRI Global Inc, a private investment firm in Buffalo, New York, that specializes in dismantling industrial sites and selling their assets.

Follow-up: Forest Communities Program funding (2007-2012) to expand activities into western Manitoba including areas of the Manitoba escarpment north of the Riding Mountain Biosphere Reserve (1986). Continued to support existing First Nations Traditional Area Advisory Committee; assisted First Nations in developing or revising land use plans; examined opportunities for eco-tourism and NTFPs; created the Winnipeg River Learning Centre; and strengthened ties for eco-tourism with the Reventazon Model Forest (Costa Rica).

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Ontario

3.8 Lake Abitibi Model Forest

About 1.2 million ha. of boreal forest based in Cochrane, 1992-2007. Main themes: Socio-economic indicators for forest input-output econometric models; multi-cohort forest management practices. Some work with the main First Nations (Meskickoo Eeliloowuk).

Industrial forestry connections: Tembec Industries, Inc. owner of the Cochrane Moose River FML & sawmill in Cochrane (occasional layoffs); Abitibi-Bowater Inc. former owner of the Iroquois Falls FML & pulp and paper mill in Iroquois Falls (idled).

Follow-up: Request for funding from the FCP turned down, but the group remained part of the MF network.

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3.9 Northeast Superior Forest Community

About 6 million ha, of boreal forest based in Wawa and Chapleau, 2007-2012; includes Pukaskwa National Park, 12 provincial parks, 11 conservation reserves, and 8 First Nations communities. Main themes: Feasibility of a forest bio-economy (biomass energy, NTFP); eco-industrial business clusters; expand partnerships including First Nations.

Industrial forestry connections: Tembec Industries Inc, has sawmill at Chapleau (idled) and Weyerhaeuser has an OSB operation in Wawa (idled).

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3.10 Eastern Ontario Model Forest

The EOML includes *about 1.5 million ha, of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence mixed forests, based in Kemptville and Cornwall, 1992-2007; this agro-forestry region also includes Saint Lawrence Islands NP, 5 provincial parks, Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve & the Rideau Canal World Heritage Site.*

Main themes: Small private woodlot management & organization of FSC certification for woodlot owners administered by the MF; examining agro-forestry possibilities including NTFP; organization of an 'urban forestry network' design and implementation of an eco-industrial wood products centre; organization of demonstration woodlots and public programs based on them. Endorsed the nomination for the Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve (2002); residents of BR participate in woodlot management programs; BR & MF cooperate on public education programs sponsored by the Landon Bay Centre.

Industrial forestry connections: Domtar owned the pulp and paper mill in Cornwall (and closed it suddenly and permanently in 2006). MF had originally organized woodlot owners to provide logs for it.

Follow-up: received Forest Communities Program funding to continue their work, 2007-2012. Has extended forest management certification programs for different groups of woodlot land owners; developed the Ontario East Wood Centre; developed frameworks for a community-driven ecosystems goods and services assessment; exploring a bio-products / biofeedstock strategy for eastern Ontario.

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Quebec

3.11 Le Bourdon Project

This forest community covers 10,680 km² of hardwoods, mix woods and some boreal forest in the provincial Forest Management Unit 064-51. This FMU also constitutes about 68% of the Regional Municipality of Antoine-Labelle in the Laurentides region of western Quebec, north of Montreal. The FMU has a complicated governance regime consisting of a mix of provincial Crown land and private forests. This mix included 11 forest companies, about 30 outfitter businesses of which 19 have exclusive property rights for fishing, hunting and other outdoor recreation pursuits, and many individual 'in-holdings' of private properties. There are also 4 large 'controlled harvest zones' (zones d'exploitation contrôlée) that are managed by private Clubs, but open to visitors; the Clubs are authorized to enforce provincial fish and game protection laws. Two major wildlife reserves and the 1,510 km² Mont Tremblant National (Quebec) Park are also in the area.

With some major declines in the forest industry over the past decade or so, and a strong growing interest in year-round tourism opportunities associated with outdoor recreation (Bourdon is about a 2 hour drive north from the Greater Montreal region), the Bourdon Project has been conducting field surveys and

other studies that would lead to an integrated forest management plan for the Regional Municipality, and in turn would now have to meet the requirements of the Quebec Sustainable Forest Development Act (SQC 2010, c. 3). The main thrust of the project's work has been to gather the necessary technical information about the current state of forests, fish and wildlife, conditions of access roads leading into various camp or lake access sites, as well as the current state of the forest economy; develop methods and tools for analyzing and communicating this information to different audiences; develop partnerships with a number of other organizations that can help draft a feasible strategic plan as well as help implement a plan once it is approved; and propose administrative arrangements to carry out the Plan.

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3.12 Lac-Saint-Jean Model Forest

This was established in 2007 at the time the Forest Communities program was launched as a follow-up to the model forests, but apparently the proponents of it thought the 'model forest' was a better image. It covers some 1,254,275 ha of boreal forest, rivers and lakes extending northwest and southeast of LSJ. The area apparently includes Forest Management Unit 025-51, the largest in Quebec. Three communities are cooperating loosely on this initiative, the Regional Municipality of Marie-Chapdelaine extending over 40,000 km² inland from the northwest sides of the Lake, the Regional Municipality of Domaine-du-Roy extending over 18,853 km² from the southwest side of the Lake, and the Innu First Nations community of Mashteniash, 6 km north of Roberval situated on the shores of the lake, but otherwise claiming much of the larger region as their traditional territories (Nitassinan).

The main objectives of the MF are to improve the means for sustainable living as a group of forest-based communities; develop sustainability and integrated resource management of the forest sector; develop inter-community partnerships and expertise; and organize the collection and sharing of information among them. The main program activities are to seek feasible ways to recover forest

biomass; restore unproductive forests; promote non-timber forest products; and explore opportunities for eco-tourism (including snowmobiling on 325 km of trails in the MRC Domaine-du-Roy).

Industrial forestry connections include Resolute Forest Products that has received the Forest Stewardship Council certification that met the FSC Boreal Standards for 3.2 million ha of forests in the LSJMF region in 2012. Resolute also re-opened their paper mill in Dolbeau Mistassini in 2012, with an agreement from Quebec Hydro to purchase co-generated power from them.

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Same. International Model Forest Network. 2013.

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Pekuakamiulnuatsh

Portrait de la communauté

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Potentials et contraintes écologiques de la récolte de la biomasse forestière au Lac-Saint-Jean. Final report, February 2012.

Élaboration de lignes directrices d'aménagement forestier dans l'habitat de l'HUDSONIE TOMENTEUSE au Lac-Saint Jean. Agence de gestion intégrée des ressources. February 2012.

Le développement durable des projets écotouristiques du territoire de la Forêt modèle du Lac Saint-Jean: methodology d'opérationnalisation. (présentation de l'outil DIODE). University of Quebec, Chicoutimi. March 2012.

3.13 Bas-Saint Laurent Model Forest

This MF extends over a 113,000 ha. Great Lakes – St Lawrence mixed woods region situated between the St. Lawrence River and northern New Brunswick. The project was based in Rimouski QC, and its work was in three sub-areas from 1992-2007. Main themes: Viability of tenant farm system (en métayage) whereby groups of 10-12 tenants in a given area were individually allotted 1,000 ha units of forested lands each, to be managed as small woodlot businesses under terms & rents set by the model forest and supported by producer cooperatives organized by the tenant groups; studies for watershed and beaver management.

Industrial forestry connections: Much of the area was privately owned by the former Abitibi-Bowater Inc., and has been heavily cut-over (3 times). Some local sawmills are also in the region.

Follow-up: The project completed its work in setting up the local organizational arrangements for the tenant owner approach. The tenant system seems to work well under the circumstances with many more applicants from local residents than forest units available.

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Holly Palen, Bruce Gilbert and Peter Duinker. 2006. Partnership History of the Bas Saint Laurent Model Forest. 33 pp. Draft, April 2006.

3.14 Waswanipi Cree Model Forest and Cree Research and Development Institute

Includes a 210,000 ha region of northern boreal forests based in Waswanipi, 1997-2007. Themes: Reconciling Cree traditional ecological knowledge and traditional economies with industrial forestry; resolving major conflicts with family trap-lines, moose and other wildlife management, and in uses of waterways, camp sites, & sacred sites; co-planning arrangements to resolve these issues used the Ndoho Istchee approach to forest lands as the major template. The Cree Research and Development Institute has followed-up this work on a larger regional scale.

Industrial forestry connection: Local sawmill jointly owned by Mishtuk Corporation and Domtar. Tembec Industries, Inc. and the former Abitibi-Bowater Inc. held forest management licenses in traditional lands of the Cree in northern Quebec.

Follow-up: A \$3.6 billion, 50 year “Cree-Quebec New Relations (The Peace of the Brave) Agreement” was signed in 2002. It included Waswanipi and 8 other Cree communities in the James Bay Municipality. It has provisions for enhanced Aboriginal self-government, diversion of the Rupert River for hydroelectric power development purposes, and joint planning and control over economic & community development, minerals and forests. Under this Agreement, the Cree-Quebec Forestry Board was to draw upon the work and experience of the model forest in elaborating a new forest management regime for the region. A \$1.4 billion, 20 year “Agreement Concerning a New Relationship between the Government of Canada and the Cree of Eeyou Istchee” was signed in 2008.

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Atlantic Provinces

3.15 Fundy Model Forest

The MF included a 420,000 ha area of Acadian forests in SE New Brunswick, based in Sussex, NB, 1992-2007. Its long-term goal was 'to achieve, enhance, restore and sustain a healthy Acadian forest ecosystem by building capacity for sustainable forest management and conservation of natural biodiversity'.

Forest industry connections: Multiple small-scale enterprises because of the large number of woodlot owners in the province; most private forest enterprises were owned by J.D. Irving, Ltd.

Major themes: Enhanced management for private woodlots in rural areas; development of restoration measures for Acadian Forest Ecosystems; documented impacts from forest management practices on two watershed tributaries of the Petitcodiac River; explored forest biomass feedstock potentials; helped establish the Nova Forest Alliance in 1998 as part of its partnership building role. The FMF also encouraged formation of the Fundy Biosphere Reserve (2000) organized along the lines of creating multiple partnerships; the former E-D of the MF was the first Interim Director of the BR.

Follow-up: Received Forest Communities Program funding (2007-2012) to expand activities throughout the province (some 7,290,800 ha). Main goals were to work on community profiles / analyses to identify gaps in local forest sector economies & develop pilot projects; undertake pilot projects for ecological goods and services payments to owners of private lands; enhance cooperation with stakeholder organizations.

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3.16 Nova Forest Alliance

Includes 458,000 ha, of Acadian forests, based in Stewincke, NS; initiated as an adjunct to Fundy MF in 1998 and was recognized as an independent MF in 2002.

Forest industry connections: Some small local-owned sawmills; Bowater Mersey pulp and paper mill in Brooklyn (idled).

Major themes: Best practices for intensive management and use of Acadian Forest Ecosystems in the context of private woodlots in rural areas & multiple uses.

Follow-up: Received Forest Communities Program funding (2007-2012) to expand over 2.5 million ha including the entire southwestern NS (and Southwest Nova Biosphere Reserve (2001), as well as northern Cape Breton and all of PEI as an adjunct. Conducting wildlife and species-at-risk studies in cooperation with the Mersey Tobiatic Research Station (SWNBR); lynx recovery studies in northern Cape Breton with the Unama'ki Institute of Natural Resources (Eskasoni); riparian zone management in PEI. [The PEI group sometimes declares itself to be a completely independent Forest Community organization].

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3.17 Model Forest of Newfoundland and Labrador

Originally covered about 923,000 ha. of boreal forests of the Northern Peninsula of Newfoundland (including Gros Morne National Park), based in Corner Brook, NL, 1992-2007. It is mainly within Economic Zone 7 and the Red Ohre Regional Board Inc. and Provincial Forest District 17 but may also influence forestry matters in part of Economic Zone 6 to the north including the work of the Nordic Development Corporation and Forest District 18. Main themes: Capacity building and professional development through 5 local community networks linked with Regional Economic Boards; pine marten habitat conservation in old growth forested areas.

Forest industries connection: Kruger Inc. pulp and paper mill and the former Abitibi-Bowater Inc. mill (closed), both in Corner Brook. One sawmill and proposed wood pellet plant in the region.

Follow-up: received Forest Communities Program funding to expand reach into 2.5 million ha and to form 2 new local community networks (2007-2012); includes co-management work under the 2001 Forest Process Agreement between NL & the Innu that led to the Labrador/Nitassinan Ecosystem-Based Forest Management Plan for Forest District 19, including Seshatshiu, Happy Valley-

Goose Bay; feasibility studies for an integrated facility to produce pre-fabricated homes, dimensional lumber, and fuel pellets for biomass energy; Innu in Labrador seeking carbon rights for future trading schemes under the Agreement-in Principle signed between Newfoundland and the Innu of Labrador in 2011.

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