

Country: Canada

Date of submission: October, 2014

Voluntary National Report to the 11th Session of the United Nations Forum on Forests

Background

The eleventh session of the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF11) will be held from 4 to 15 May 2015 in New York. In accordance with the Forum's Multi-Year Program of Work for 2007-2015, the overall theme of UNFF11 is *Forests: progress, challenges and the way forward on the international arrangement on forests (IAF)*. The UNFF11 will, *inter-alia*:

1. Review progress towards the achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs) and implementation of the Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests (hereinafter referred to as the "Forest Instrument"), and
2. Review the contribution of forests and the IAF, including the Forest Instrument, to the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The submission of national reports by UNFF Member States on the above items will provide a crucial input to the Secretary-General's analytical, consolidated report to UNFF11 on the progress and trends in the above-mentioned areas, as well as to the Forum's deliberation on the future of the IAF.

Pursuant to Resolution 10/1 of the tenth session of the Forum¹, the UNFF Secretariat (UNFFS) in collaboration with the CPF member organizations and in close consultations with countries, revised and streamlined the reporting format. The attached revised format builds on and further simplifies the UNFF10 reporting format. Specifically, the number of questions has been reduced by consolidating previous areas of overlap, and Member States are asked to submit only information that is not currently provided to CPF member organizations, or that is unavailable in other international databases.

The UNFF11 reporting format is presented in two parts. Part I includes questions related to the progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including achievement of the GOFs. Part II includes questions on the contribution of forests and SFM to the achievement of the MDGs.

To the extent possible, the information submitted by countries to the UNFFS will be supplemented with quantitative data, *inter alia*, from the following international data providers:

- FAO, Forest Resources Assessment (FRA)/Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CRFQ) - FAO, Forest Europe, UNECE, ITTO, Montreal Process and OFAC
- Joint Forest Sector Questionnaire (JFSQ) – FAO, ITTO, UNECE, EUROSTAT
- FAO, State of the World's Forests (SOFO) 2014
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC).

¹ Resolution 10/1 of UNFF10 requested the UNFF secretariat (UNFFS) to further streamline the guidelines and format for voluntary national reporting to the eleventh session of the Forum including a technical discussion on reporting methodology with relevant experts of Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations, taking into account types of information provided to Collaborative Partnership on Forest member organizations and through criteria and indicators and other regional processes and balanced regional workshops depending on available resources. (United Nations Forum on Forests, Report on the Tenth Session -8 to 19 April 2013, E/2013/42 _E/CN.18/2013/18, Page 6)

Reporting Guidelines and Format

Member States are kindly requested to:

1. Submit their completed national report **electronically (in MS Word) in English, French or Spanish to unff@un.org, by 30 September 2014**, at the latest. Early submissions will greatly facilitate the Secretariat's preparation of the analytical, consolidated Secretary-General's report to UNFF11. Please note that the MS Word file of the reporting format can also be downloaded from the UNFF website at: http://www.un.org/esa/forests/unff11_reporting_template.doc
2. Submit, in a separate electronic file, a scanned version of the official, signed letter conveying their submission from their respective Ministry, or a note verbale from their Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.
3. Submit any graphic elements included in their national report, as separate electronic files.
4. Check all boxes that apply to questions that have multiple-choice components. In addition to the "Yes" or "No" answers, countries are encouraged to provide brief descriptive narratives, as this provides context and background. Please also note that space provided for the descriptive information is limited to 250 words per question.

In view of the cross-cutting nature of issues related to forests and sustainable forest management (SFM), respondents are encouraged to consult with experts from relevant national ministries to complete the reporting format, including, for example, the ministries of environment, economic development, finance and agriculture. Respondents are also strongly encouraged to consult with the national focal points for the FAO Forest Resources Assessment (FRA), the Rio Conventions, other CPF member organizations and C&I processes, where applicable.

Please note that the Year 2007 – the year of the adoption of the Forest Instrument (2007), is used as a baseline throughout the document.

All terms used in this document are consistent with the FAO/FRA Working Paper 180 "Terms and Definitions FRA 2015": <http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/ap862e/ap862e00.pdf>

Abbreviations

C&I	Criteria and Indicators processes
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FRA	FAO's global Forest Resources Assessment
GOF	Global Objectives on Forests
ITTO	International Tropical Timber Organization
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NFP	National Forest Programme
ODA	Official Development Assistance
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SFM	Sustainable forest management
UN	United Nations
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

General information

UNFF national focal point

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Note: All funds are quoted in Canadian dollars.

PART I:**Progress on the implementation of the Forest Instrument,
including achievement of the Global Objectives on Forests (GOFs)**

1. Since the adoption of the Forest Instrument in 2007, what actions has your government taken to strengthen forest-related policies, legislation, and law enforcement in support of sustainable forest management (SFM)? Please specify:

	New	Amendment of existing
Forest policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
National forest programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Please provide further information on these and/or other actions:

Provinces and territories are largely responsible for forest management in Canada, and they have taken numerous actions to improve SFM since 2007. For example:

Ontario has strengthened the foundation for SFM as enabled in the Crown Forest Sustainability Act, including production of the Forest Management Guide for Boreal Landscapes (2014), the Ontario Forest Tenure Modernization Act (2011), and the Guide to Stewardship Planning for Natural Areas.

British Columbia (B.C.) has increased the emphasis on monitoring and reporting, implemented a new Natural Resources Compliance Act that empowers a range of enforcement personnel to provide oversight of the forest sector, and created Timber Goals and Objectives.

Newfoundland and Labrador has amended its SFM Planning Regulations (2013), and updated its Environmental Protection Guidelines (2013).

Alberta has developed strict standards for forest management planning under the Forests Act, including the requirement for reforestation with companies to start reforestation within two years of completing timber harvesting. Alberta is continually reviewing standards, monitoring operational and research results, and seeking improvements. As well, new practices and technology allow Alberta's forest product companies to use virtually all the wood harvested, operate more efficiently, and generate fewer emissions. In 2009, Alberta became the first province to receive the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001 certification through its Forest Operations Monitoring Program. Alberta's new Land Use Framework establishes 7 land-use regions and calls for the development of a regional plan for each, thus coordinating provincial policy and aligning planning and decision-making: <https://landuse.alberta.ca/LandUse%20Documents/Land-use%20Framework%20-%202008-12.pdf>.

The proposed new Saskatchewan Environmental Code contains legally binding, enforceable requirements. The code is designed to provide clarity for activities regulated by Saskatchewan's three main environmental Acts: The Environmental Management and Protection Act, 2010; The Forest Resources Management Amendment Act, 2010; and The Management and Reduction of Greenhouse Gases Act. <http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/Default.aspx?DN=90730c83-5bda-4d33-9b25-bcde57eef1e8>

In Yukon, the *Forest Resources Act* came into effect in 2011. The *Forest Resources Act* emphasizes clear and sustainable forest management planning and the inclusion of public and first nation involvement in planning processes.

In 2008, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM), which provides a forum for the federal, provincial and territorial governments to work on areas of common interest, released *A Vision for Canada's Forests: 2008 and Beyond*. It presents a long-term, strategic vision for advancing sustainable forest management in Canada. The Vision also focuses on two key areas: forest sector transformation and climate change. www.ccfm.org

In 2013 the Canadian Forest Service of Natural Resources Canada released *Growth and Innovation: Rooted in Sustainable Forests*, a strategic framework that guides federal programs, science, and policy initiatives. The framework outlines three priority areas: supporting forest sector competitiveness, optimizing forest value, and creating prosperity for Canadians. <http://cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/publications?id=35238>

To what extent have these actions been effective in advancing implementation of the Forest Instrument?

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Forest policy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest legislation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NFP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forest land tenures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other actions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of effective actions in support of the Forest Instrument and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Ontario

- As part of the United Nations Billion Tree (per annum) Campaign, Ontario partnered with Trees Ontario to implement a commitment to plant 50 million trees planted by 2025. http://www.treesontario.ca/programs/index.php/fifty_million
- Ontario is modernizing forest tenure in an adaptive management framework, by testing two new models for forest tenure through implementation in operational settings. <http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-tenure-modernization>; <http://www.nfmcforestry.ca/About.aspx>

Newfoundland and Labrador

- The SFM Planning Regulations are effective: www.assembly.nl.ca/legislation/sr/regulations/rc130061.htm
- Other actions such as tenure acquisition agreements, in which forested areas have been set aside for other values such as viewsapes, have also been effective.

Yukon

- Several aspects of the *Forest Resources Act* and Regulations are relevant to the Forest Instrument: http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/forestry/forest_legislation.html

2. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to prevent and reduce international trafficking in illegally-harvested forest products such as timber, wildlife and other biological resources?

☐ New legislation

- ☐ Improved enforcement of existing legislation
- ☐ Export controls
- ☒ Import controls
- ☐ Bilateral agreements between exporting/importing countries
- ☐ None
- ☒ Other, e.g. public procurement policies, public-private partnerships. Please list below:

Voluntary network
 Voluntary cooperation
 Multilateral dialogue participation

Please provide 2-3 examples and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Comprehensive legislative supervision in Canada provides assurance that timber products are made from timber originating from legal sources. As such, the probability of illegally logged timber products entering the supply chain throughout Canada is negligible. See www.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca/illegallogging and <http://www.sfmcanada.org/en/forest-products/legal-forest-products>

Canada's Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA) legislation (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/W-8.5/index.html>) and its enabling regulations, the Wild Animal and Plant Trade Regulations (<http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-96-263/index.html>), prohibit the import of all plant and plant products (including timber) which were taken, possessed, distributed or transported in contravention of any foreign laws.

Import controls: Using WAPPRIITA, Canada addresses potential illegal logging of CITES-listed species and applies the permit-based system of trade controls for species explicitly listed in the CITES appendices. This legislation, in concert with customs measures, minimizes the risk of importing forest products derived from activities that contravene the laws of exporting countries.

Voluntary network: Canada is a long-time supporter and partner in initiatives such as the International Model Forest Network (imfn.net) that address the underlying causes of illegal logging in developing countries such as poverty, inadequate capacity, and lack of transparency in governance.

Voluntary cooperation: Canada has a work plan to voluntarily cooperate on addressing the trade in illegally harvested forest products and promoting legally-harvested forest products under an MOU with China's State Forest Administration.

Multilateral dialogue participation: Canada participates in the APEC Experts Group on Illegal Logging and Associated Trade (EGILAT) which aims to promote the trade in legally harvested forest products, combat illegal logging and associated trade, and build capacity in these areas. Canada participates in CITES discussions concerning the legal and illegal trade in timber.

3. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to raise the importance of forests and SFM in national development plans, poverty reduction strategies or other equivalent plans?

- ☐ Forests/SFM are now included in national development plans/strategies
- ☐ Forests/SFM now have a higher priority in national development plans/strategies
- ☐ The contribution of forests/SFM to poverty eradication, food security, water security, employment is an ongoing subject of discussion
- ☒ Other, please list below:

Ontario requires the Ministry of Natural Resources to conduct negotiations at the local level with Aboriginal peoples in order to identify and implement ways of achieving their more equal participation in the benefits provided through forest management planning.

Have these steps resulted in:

- ☐ More Official Development Assistance (ODA) being programmed to SFM-related activities
- ☒ More domestic public resources devoted to SFM-related activities
- ☒ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to sustainable development
- ☐ Increased awareness of the importance of forests/SFM to poverty eradication
- ☒ Other, please list below:

This has resulted in increased participation by aboriginal peoples in the benefits provided by SFM.

Please describe these steps, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In Ontario, Enhanced Sustainable Forest Licences (eSFL) evolved from a previous initiative to establish cooperative SFLs in Ontario. The eSFL is even more progressive in fostering First Nations involvement towards broad-based economic and social advances for aboriginal communities and businesses.

www.temagami.ca/filecabinet/4384

http://www.forestryfutures.ca/pb/wp_444c073f/wp_444c073f.html

<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/enhanced-sustainable-forest-licence-implementation>

<https://www.ontario.ca/business-and-economy/aboriginal-peoples-and-natural-resource-development>

http://faculty.lakeheadu.ca/pasmith/files/2010/07/Thesis_Final_Smith.pdf

Ontario passed the Far North Act, in effect January 31, 2011, to establish a joint planning process with First Nations outside the developed landscape in northern Ontario. The Act supports the environmental, social, and economic objectives for land use planning for the peoples of Ontario:

<https://www.ontario.ca/rural-and-north/far-north-land-use-planning-initiative><http://whitefeatherforest.ca/stewardship/the-whitefeather-forest/>

4. Since 2007, has your government taken measures to strengthen coordination across ministries and departments whose policies have an impact on or may affect forests and SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify which ministries and/or departments are involved and how effective these measures have been in implementing SFM:

The newly-expanded Ontario Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change will have the government lead on all climate change matters including mitigation and adaptation. In the instance of forestry, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry supports the senior ministry on this file with coordinated research capacity, forest policy development, and field testing and implementation.

British Columbia integrated Ministries creating the Forest Lands and Natural Resource

Operations (FLNRO), and established a 5-Ministry natural resource sector approach supporting an integrated framework for land based decisions. It has a cross-ministry Provincial Species at Risk Committee and a Provincial Stewardship Leadership Team, supporting interdivisional leadership and coordination in the implementation of the resource stewardship vision and programs of the Ministry. B.C. collaborates with the federal government on species at risk.

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Agriculture/Rural Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mining	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples of cross-sectoral cooperation and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Ontario

Climate change:

The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry is charged with delivering forests specific goals that the Ontario Government has prioritized at the provincial level, and as coordinated through the designated lead agency, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change.

<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/climate-ready-adaptation-strategy-and-action-plan-2011-2014>

<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/ontarios-forests-and-forestry-changing-climate>

<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/natural-resource-management-and-climate-change>

Biofibre:

<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-biofibre-allocation-and-use>

Newfoundland and Labrador

- The Department of Natural Resources maintains caribou areas (no forest harvest zones) in cooperation with the Department of Environment & Conservation (Wildlife Division), and has worked with the Department of Tourism, Culture, & Recreation to identify viewscape areas (no harvest) and other areas of tourism interest.
- The Gander River Management Board & the Department of Environment & Conservation (Water Resources Branch) developed a plan to ensure no forest harvesting within 1 km of the Gander River.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan has developed a number of integrated forest land use plans. These plans are approved or in the process of being approved. As part of the Pasquia/Porcupine Integrated Forest Land Use Management Plan process two committees were set up: the forest management advisory committee and the land use planning committee. The committees involved a number of Provincial Ministries, municipal governments, and stakeholders. This

structure is reflected in all of the plans.

<http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/adx/asp/adxGetMedia.aspx?DocID=697,696,621,247,94.88,Documents&MediaID=303&Filename=Pasquia-Porc+LUP.pdf>

Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM)

CCFM brings together federal, provincial and territorial governments responsible for forests. With the latest Ministerial meeting taking place in June 2014, the CCFM represents a key portal for inter-jurisdictional discussion of priority forest sector issues. Multiple activities related to sustainable forest management are undertaken through the CCFM on topics including, but not limited to, forest pests, wildland fire management and climate change adaptation. Additionally, through the Forest in Mind program, the CCFM promotes recognition of Canada's sustainable forest management practices.

<http://www.ccfm.org/English/index.asp> and <http://www.sfmcanada.org/en>

5. Does your government's national forest policy/strategy or national forest programme contain time-bound and quantified targets related to the forest area?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, please list the targets and dates by which they are to be achieved and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

6. Since 2007, what activities has your government undertaken to reverse the loss of forest cover and/or to enhance the area and quality of forests? Please specify:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Afforestation	3,200	Ha (2007-2009 inclusive; Ontario data only)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reforestation	41,425	Ha (Newfoundland only); 54,182 ha (Saskatchewan only)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Restoration	N/A	Ha

Introduction or enforcement of:

- ☒ Existing legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support afforestation and or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation aimed at reduction of deforestation and/or support of afforestation and/or reforestation
- ☐ New legislation and actions aimed at conservation and protection of forests
- ☐ Subsidies for forest owners to prepare and implement management plans
- ☐ Subsidies for forest protection
- ☒ Reduced/deferred taxes for forest land
- ☒ Low-interest loans for forest activities/management
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Please describe, and, if possible, provide 2-3 examples and web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Ontario
 Afforestation is being driven by Ontario's 50 Million Trees initiative. The afforestation ha reported above are from 2007-2009 inclusive. Afforestation is reported in the State of Ontario's Forest report every five years.
http://www.treesontario.ca/programs/index.php/fifty_million
http://www.web2.mnr.gov.on.ca/mnr/forests/public/publications/SOF_2011/indicators/414.pdf

Restoration forestry is carried out in the Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Forest Region under the silviculture program of the Forestry Futures Trust Ontario. The Silviculture program funds silviculture needs resulting from (1) forces of natural depletion such as fire, wind, insects, disease, and flooding, and (2) historic forestry practices - high-graded deciduous hardwood forests which are not economically viable for harvesting are treated with an improvement cut to bring the stand back into a condition which will provide a quality future crop. No summary by ha is readily available.
http://www.forestryfutures.ca/pb/wp_f1a522e6/wp_f1a522e6.html
http://www.forestryfutures.ca/Approved%202012_13.pdf

British Columbia
 In B.C., 1.1 million hectares has been reforested under the Forests for Tomorrow Program. Other programs include the establishment of wildlife habitat areas for species at risk, and ungulate winter range and fisheries-sensitive watershed designations.

Saskatchewan
 Under the Forest Resource Management Act, licensees are required to pay forest management fees for the renewal, protection, development and management of forest products. Where those fees are paid into a forest management fund established and administered by the licensee or a person designated by the Minister, the licensee or other person ensures that those fees are used for the purposes of renewal, protection, development and management of forest products as set out in the licence or regulations, as the case may be.
<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/english/statutes/statutes/f19-1.pdf>
 Forest Resources Management Regulations
<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/English/Regulations/Regulations/F19-1R1.pdf>

7. What types of mechanisms are currently in place for involving stakeholders in forest/SFM policy formulation, planning and implementation?

- ☒ Roundtables/committees have been established which meet regularly
- ☒ Forest authorities meet with stakeholders on an *ad hoc* basis as issues affecting them arise
- ☒ Other, please list below:

How effective are these mechanisms in promoting consensus approaches:

	Effective	Partially effective	Not effective	Not in place
Private sector	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Forest workers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indigenous communities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
NGOs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
General Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Ontario

Public involvement:

- a) The Environmental Registry is a website where the public can find notices about environmentally significant proposals and decisions of the Ontario government.
http://www.eco.on.ca/index.php/en_US/environmental-bill-of-rights/about-the-environmental-registry
- b) Carrying out forest harvest operations on Crown lands in Ontario is subject to environmental assessment approval. The current class environmental assessment approval is subject to public review and comment every 5 years. Furthermore, the public may request an individual environmental assessment where they believe exceptional circumstances demand environmental assessment beyond the scope of the class approval.
<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/class-ea-forest-management-crown-lands-ontario-mnr-71>
- c) Opportunities for involvement in forest management planning include:
 - a. contacting the local Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) office and asking to be on a mailing list for updates on the forest management plan;
 - b. getting involved in a local citizens committee (members include people with an interest in forest management, including trappers, tourism operators, hunters and anglers);
 - c. arranging for a meeting with the local MNRF forester, the plan author or representative of the local citizens committee;
 - d. attending public consultation meetings (notices in local newspapers); and
 - e. commenting on the Environmental Registry notice, which is posted for each stage of planning.

<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-management-planning>

Local citizens committees

<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/help-shape-future-our-forests-get-involved-ontarios-forest-management-planning-process>

http://www.web.ca/nwatch/fmp/LCC_handbook/LCC_handbook.html

http://kapuskasinglcc.com/?page_id=2

British Columbia

B.C.'s *Forest and Range Practices Act* contains requirements for public review of draft operational plans, and requirements for making these continually available.

Provincial policy forums are held periodically, most recently on the topics of mid-term timber supply (2012), water sustainability (2013/14), and tenure conversion (2014).

B.C. hosts a range of stakeholder committees to advise and oversee SFM policies e.g., the Minister's Forest and Range Practices Advisory Council, the Provincial Forestry Forum, and operational issues forums.

Although certification is voluntary in BC, almost two-thirds of BC's harvest is done according to certification standards, and most of these require the creation of a public advisory group. Local public advisory groups are also formed on a project-by-project basis. For

example, the public advisory group that provides oversight of, and advice on, implementation of the Fort St John pilot, a legislation-based pilot to test an alternative approach to forest planning and practices. More ad-hoc, usually topic or area-specific, advisory groups may also be established when needed.

B.C. has cross-government and industry boards/committees for species at risk planning

Alberta

Alberta consults with First Nations where land management and resource development have the potential to adversely impact First Nations' Rights and Traditional Uses:

- Alberta's First Nations Consultation Guidelines on Land Management and Resource Development – November 2007 (the Guidelines)
http://www.aboriginal.alberta.ca/documents/First_Nations_and_Metis_Relations/First_Nations_Consultation_Guidelines_LM_RD.pdf
- The Government of Alberta's First Nations Consultation Policy on Land Management and Resource Development – May 2005 (the Policy)
http://www.aboriginal.alberta.ca/documents/Policy_APPROVED-May16.pdf

Alberta's new Aboriginal Consultation Office (ACO), a linchpin of the Government of Alberta's Policy on Consultation with First Nations on Land and Natural Resource Management, 2013, is now operational. The ACO, a centralized, focused unit for First Nations consultation, will be administered by the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and will manage most aspects of the consultation process.

Members of the general public and First Nations communities have opportunities to be involved during forest management planning. Forest Management Agreement holders are required to consult with the general public and First Nations during the development of the forest management plans. First Nations are also consulted on the general development plans. As well, the general development plans, final harvest plans and annual operating plans are made available for public review on an annual basis. Public consultation can include public advisory committees, town hall meetings, open houses, presentations and information on the forest tenure holder's website.

Saskatchewan

Under the Forest Resources Management Act, the Minister is required to establish a Provincial Forest Policy Advisory Committee to advise him or her on matters relating to the management of forest resources, and may establish forest management committees for designated areas to facilitate local involvement in the management of forest resources.

As a requirement of their forest management area licence, companies are required to consult stakeholders, including the public, as part of the development and implementation of the forest management plan.

<http://www.qp.gov.sk.ca/documents/english/statutes/statutes/f19-1.pdf>

For example, as part of their operations, Mistik Management Ltd.

(http://www.mistik.ca/public_involvement.htm) established nine co-management / advisory boards that provide ongoing input into operational plans. Mistik also has significant communication with other stakeholders (outfitters, trappers, traditional use, grazing permittees, wild rice growers, cabin owners, etc.). In 2004, as part of its public participation process, Mistik facilitated the formation of a single Public Advisory Group with representation from all major stakeholder groups.

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)

NL requires the establishment of Forest District Public Planning Teams for all 5 Year Operating Plans and these have regular meetings.

www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/forestry/manage/district.html

Public consultation took place on the development of the new provincial SFM Strategy.

Meetings are held with NGO's to address forestry issues.

Yukon

There are several instances when First Nations (indigenous governments), the public and other stakeholders are consulted under the forest management planning regime in Yukon. These include the development and implementation of all plans, from strategic-level Forest Resources Management Plans, to Timber Harvest Plans, to operationally-specific Site Plans as required by the Forest Resources Act. Other major planning and policy items involve stakeholder input as required.

Government of Canada's Aboriginal Forestry Initiative

The Aboriginal Forestry Initiative (AFI) represents a Government of Canada approach to foster enhanced Aboriginal participation in the competitive and sustainable transformation of Canada's forest sector. Through the Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada leads the Aboriginal Forestry Initiative, in partnership with over 15 federal departments and agencies. The AFI supports the Government of Canada's Framework for Aboriginal Economic Development.

With a focus on economic development, the Aboriginal Forestry Initiative empowers Aboriginal entrepreneurs in the forest sector, by serving as a knowledge centre for Aboriginal forestry and forest sector innovation, and to facilitate knowledge exchange and coordination of federal and other support to opportunity-ready Aboriginal forestry projects and partnerships. <http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13125#new>

Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement

The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement (CBFA) is a private agreement between 19 forest companies, which are members of the Forest Products Association of Canada, and seven environmental non-governmental organizations.

The CBFA is the world's largest forest conservation initiative. Signed in 2010, it represents a unique Canadian model whereby the forest industry and environmental non-governmental organizations work collaboratively to address sustainability and conservation issues to enable a stronger, more competitive forest industry as well as a better protected, more sustainably managed boreal forest.

Signatories to the Agreement conduct science and planning activities on integrated landscape management, socio-economic assessment, protected areas and planning, species science and planning, forest practices, and carbon management. They also carry out outreach activities aimed at the public and the marketplace.

The CBFA provides export markets with a tangible example of Canada's strong environmental record in forestry.

8. To what extent do local and indigenous communities have tenure or user rights over publicly-owned forests?

- ☐ Completely
- ☒ Partially
- ☐ None
- ☐ Not applicable

Please provide 2-3 examples how local and indigenous communities are benefiting from goods and services produced by forests and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Ontario

Ontario is modernizing forest tenure in an adaptive management framework, by testing two new models for forest tenure through implementation in operational settings. Local forest management corporations will test a locally-based crown forest management concept, and enhanced sustainable forest licenses (eSFL) have been introduced that address 6 key ideas: governance, local aboriginal community involvement and local community involvement, wood use, new entrants, SFM delivery, and economic viability and competitive wood costs.

<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-tenure-modernization>

<http://www.nfmcforestry.ca/About.aspx>

Enhanced Sustainable Forest Licences (eSFL), an evolution of the previous initiative to establish cooperative SFLs in Ontario, is even more progressive in fostering First Nations involvement towards broad-based economic and social advances for aboriginal communities and businesses.

www.temagami.ca/filecabinet/4384

http://www.forestryfutures.ca/pb/wp_444c073f/wp_444c073f.html

<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/enhanced-sustainable-forest-licence-implementation>

<https://www.ontario.ca/business-and-economy/aboriginal-peoples-and-natural-resource-development>

http://faculty.lakeheadu.ca/pasmith/files/2010/07/Thesis_Final_Smith.pdf

British Columbia

B.C. has signed more than 150 Forest Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements with First Nations. First Nations hold tenures representing 13% of the provincial Allowable Annual Cut – up from less than three per cent in 2001.

Saskatchewan

There a number of businesses in Saskatchewan's forest sector that are wholly Aboriginally owned or which have Aboriginal partners. These licences cover a total of 3.2 million hectares.

Newfoundland and Labrador

Nunatsuiat Government (Inuit) have a land claim agreement and have control over their land. The Department of Natural Resources has given firewood to Inuit communities where there is little timber. The Innu have a community sawmill. The Innu and the Department of Natural Resources cooperate on various research projects (e.g., forest insects & climate change studies). Neither the Inuit or Innu have to pay for a domestic cutting permit.

Yukon

Yukon is unique in that a high proportion of First Nations (indigenous groups) have signed treaties relative to the rest of North America. Settled First Nations are governments in their own right and have a mix of land that they entirely govern and land that is "Traditional Territory" on which they have a high degree of management responsibilities and rights.

9. **Since 2007, has your government developed or updated financing strategies to achieve SFM and to implement the Forest Instrument?**

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, what is the timeframe of these strategies?

- ☐ 2-5 years
☐ 5-10 years
☐ 10-20 years
☐ Other, please specify:

These strategies take into account:

- ☐ Domestic public funding
- ☐ Domestic private funding
- ☐ Public international (including ODA and REDD+)
- ☐ External private funding

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

10. Has your government established one or more systems/mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (PES) provided by forests?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, please specify, and, if possible, provide the estimated total value of these payments since 2007:

- | | |
|--|-----|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Watershed protection/water supply | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon storage (including REDD+) | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nature conservation | USD |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please list below: | USD |

Please provide 2-3 examples of PES and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Ontario

There are no formal PES programs. However, a number of alternatives and pilots exist:

Managed Forests Tax Incentive Program:

<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/managed-forest-tax-incentive-program>

Land Trusts / Conservation Easements:

http://www.ontarionature.org/discover/resources/PDFs/misc/Conservation_Easements.pdf

<http://www.ontarionature.org/protect/PDFs/Protect%20Paradise.pdf>

http://www.ontarionature.org/protect/habitat/conserve_land.php

Watershed Protection Pilot studies:

http://www.cielap.org/pdf/HuronCounty_SusannaReid.pdf

http://www.cielap.org/pdf/HuronCounty_KateMonk.pdf

Ecosystem restoration Pilot Project:

<http://sustainontario.com/member-profiles/alternative-land-use-services>

Other:

http://www.ontarionature.org/discover/resources/PDFs/factsheets/ten_ways.pdf

11. Since 2007, has your government been able to mobilize significantly increased financial resources for the implementation of SFM? If yes, please specify sources:

	2007	2013
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Domestic public funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic private funding	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> Public international funding (including ODA and REDD+)	USD	USD
<input type="checkbox"/> External private funding	USD	USD

If there has been no increase, please describe the main challenges in mobilizing funds:

British Columbia

Initiatives in B.C. include the Land Base Investment Program (approx. \$62M/year) which has the following goals for 2014/15:

- Strategically direct funding allotted to Land Base Investment to the highest priorities among a broad range of potential investment options across the natural resource sector;
- Actively manage natural resources to maintain and enhance their value;
- Mitigate impacts from catastrophic disturbances to the economic, social and environmental benefits of natural resources; and
- Act on strategic priorities to enable the use of B.C.'s natural resources and contribute to the achievement of economic, social and environmental objectives of government.

Saskatchewan

The period 2007 to 2013 encompasses the global forest markets recession. And Saskatchewan's industry was effectively shut down during that phase. From 2013 to 2015, the provincial government is aiming for \$CDN 500 Million in industry expansion, all of which will come from private domestic and foreign direct investment.

12. Since 2007, what steps has your government taken to encourage private sector investment in SFM and forests?

- ☐ Policy and legal reforms that encourage greater private investment
- ☒ Financial incentives, such as credit guarantees, tax breaks, employment subsidies etc.
- ☐ Establishment of markets for ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Outreach to the private sector (leaflets, conferences, fairs promoting investment in forests)
- ☒ Development and improvement of infrastructure and other public services related to SFM
- ☐ Other; please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

The Investments in Forest Industry Transformation (IFIT) program was created by the federal government in 2010 to support Canada's forest sector in becoming more economically competitive and environmentally sustainable. The initial four-year \$100-million initiative supported forest industry transformation by accelerating the deployment of highly innovative, first-in-kind technologies at Canadian forest industry facilities. To date, IFIT has supported 14 projects across a range of forest sub-sectors and businesses, eight of which are world-first technologies. These projects aim to "de-risk" new technologies and encourage

broader adoption of the technologies across the industry. A few examples of projects funded to date include:

- Construction of the world's first cellulose filament plant. Cellulose filaments are long, thin, ribbon-like structures found in the cell walls of trees and other plants that can be used as a reinforcing agent in various pulp and paper and composite products;
- Creation of an engineered fibre mat (EFMs) plant. EFMs which are made of wood and agricultural fibre residues can be used in the manufacturing of parts for vehicle interiors; geotextiles; home insulation; air, liquid and gas filters; and noise absorbents; and
- Implementation of an organic rankine cycle system at a lumber processing facility to generate electricity using biomass-derived waste heat.

IFIT was renewed in February 2014, with an additional \$90.4 million provided for the program over four years. This continued commitment will help bring the next wave of innovation to market and will solidify Canada's position as a leader in forest industry transformation. www.forest-transformation.nrcan.gc.ca

There are also several provincial initiatives, including British Columbia's MOU with the private forest land for the management of species at risk.

Initiatives in Newfoundland and Labrador to encourage private sector investment include: tax breaks for tenure holders; outreach through various forest & agriculture fairs, home shows (forest products), & funding conferences; the development of forest access road & bridges; and new and renovated District forestry offices.

Saskatchewan has introduced a new standardized dues system for Saskatchewan which is responsive to forest product markets, is competitive with other provinces, and provides a fair return to Saskatchewan. By standardizing the dues system, the industry will be able to continue its steady growth and to maintain the commitment to sustainable management. <http://www.gov.sk.ca/news?newsId=a98e18c9-6dbc-4027-a8fb-d2f0a097b043>

13. Is your government engaged in international cooperation to promote SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, please specify with whom:

- ☒ Government
- ☒ Intergovernmental Organization
- ☒ Private sector/philanthropy
- ☒ NGOs
- ☐ Others

Type of cooperation:

- ☒ North-South
- ☒ South-South
- ☒ Technical
- ☒ Financial
- ☐ Others

And specify the areas of cooperation:

- ☒ Forests and climate change
- ☒ Forest biodiversity
- ☐ Valuation of ecosystem services provided by forests
- ☒ Socio-economic issues, including livelihoods
- ☒ Forest degradation and rehabilitation
- ☒ Scientific cooperation
- ☒ Forest monitoring/data collection

- ☒ Technology transfer and capacity development
- ☐ Other, please list below:

Please provide 2-3 examples of international cooperation, and, if possible, web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

During the period January 2007 - August 2014, the development section of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DTAFD), formerly known as the Canadian International Development Agency, disbursed more than \$135.9 million directly in support of forestry programming in developing countries through 128 unique projects. While all of these projects had at least some forestry component, just over ten percent of them were fully targeted at the forestry sector. Selected examples include:

1. The \$4.8M Support to Natural Resource Management Training project (2008-2014), implemented by Université Laval, had the objective of strengthening institutional and technical capacities of training institutions (universities and colleges) in three Central African countries (Democratic Republic of Congo: 70%; Congo: 15%; Cameroon: 15%) so they could become regional centres of excellence in the sustainable management of natural resources. This project helped to fill the gap through activities such as program reviews, training the trainer programs and regional consultations, and by emphasizing South-South cooperation.

Results achieved as of March 2014 include the following: (i) 11 candidates are completing their doctoral studies, helping to ensure university-level education will be available for future forestry engineers in the DRC, Gabon, and Cameroon, (ii) 103 university forestry engineers/foresters and 24 forestry technicians have graduated and are entering the workforce, (iii) 1 university program and 2 technical programs have been developed in the DRC, 2 university programs have been strengthened in Cameroon and Gabon, (iv) 18 university and technical institutions in 9 Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale member states have developed a larger forestry training program in Central Africa which has strengthened South-South and South-North networking capabilities, (v) 7 partners received lab equipment and the University of Kinshasa Forestry Department's building was renovated, and (vi) The Central African Network of Forestry and Environmental Training Institutions (RIFFEAC - Réseau des institutions de formation forestière et environnementale de l'Afrique centrale) received technical assistance in developing its website, which allows for stronger communications. It has also made courses that have been developed and revised available to partner countries. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/C914612E06DA55F3852574A200370A3D?OpenDocument> and <http://www.projetfogn-bc.ulaval.ca/>

2. In 2011, Canada provided \$40.0 million in Fast Start climate change financing to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) Readiness Fund and \$4.5 million to the Carbon Fund. The FCPF is a World Bank-managed global partnership that assists developing countries in tropical and sub-tropical regions in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. It promotes forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks (amount of carbon stored in forest ecosystems). Through the Readiness Fund, developing countries receive technical and financial assistance to help them in the development of strategies, policies, and systems to address deforestation and forest degradation. The Carbon Fund offers financial incentives to developing countries that implement emission reduction programs to reduce the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in their country.

Canada also provided \$4.5 million of forestry-related Fast Start financing to the Bio Carbon Plus Fund, a public/private initiative administered by the World Bank and aimed at providing capacity building to project partners on program approaches for carbon assets and soil carbon methodologies, including technical workshops, south-south exchanges and capacity-building activities on improving land-based agriculture practices for smallholder farmers.

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/9889BE56A07586C28525781D003C90E0?OpenDocument> ; <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/797F1F6ECACD8A41852579C70035BF5D?OpenDocument> and <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/E0FA42C4639FF0EC8525784D003CA731?OpenDocument>)

3. In Indonesia, the \$9.5 million Agroforestry and Forestry in Sulawesi project (2011-2016) is helping smallholder farmers to secure sustainable livelihoods while protecting natural resources in Sulawesi's dynamic landscape mosaics of forest, agroforestry and intensive agriculture. Project activities respond to economic, environmental and policy conditions through the adoption of diverse high-value tree crop systems and governance mechanisms that enhance natural resource management and environmental services in Sulawesi.

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/cpo.nsf/vLUWebProjEn/AA3AD36DBD58D74F8525785500371AB9?OpenDocument> and http://www.worldagroforestry.org/regions/southeast_asia/indonesia/projects/agfor/about-us/overview)

4. Canada is also supporting a range of initiatives related to environmental management, some of which have a strong forestry component but are entirely coded to non-forest sectors. For instance, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the single biggest source of funding for the global environment. During the period January 2007 - August 2014 Canada disbursed more than \$394.61 million to the GEF. Since the launch of the GEF in 1991 approximately 13% of allocations have gone to projects and programs related to forest conservation and management as a means of addressing biodiversity, climate change and land degradation concerns. <http://www.thegef.org/gef/SFM>.

Information on other DFATD forestry-related projects can be found by searching the DFATD Project Browser at: <http://les.acdi-cida.gc.ca/servlet/JKMSearchController?desTemplateFile=cpoSearchEn.htm&desClientLocale=enUS&AppID=cpoEn>

5. Canada shares technical expertise in SFM globally through participation in the International Model Forest Network (IMFN), the Secretariat for which is housed at Natural Resources Canada–Canadian Forest Service. The IMFN is a global community of practice whose members work towards the sustainable, integrated management of large-scale, multi-use landscapes through broad-based inclusive partnerships. Key areas of common concern and activity in most Model Forest stakeholders include governance, sustainable economic development, biodiversity conservation, aboriginal and community engagement, climate change adaptation and mitigation etc. www.imfn.net

6. Canada is an active member of the Montreal Process Working Group (MPWG). The MPWG brings together 12 boreal and temperate forest countries with diverse social, economic, and political situations in a voluntary forum to develop and maintain an internationally-accepted framework to track the state and change in forests. Through this forum, member countries share ideas, address common problems, and foster collaboration toward a shared goal of sustainably managing boreal and temperate forests. The MPWG works with international organizations to align data collection requirements and schedules, which streamlines reporting and improves the consistency of global forest information. The result is that national data on the state and trends in forests are now less onerous to collect, more useful for multiple reporting requirements, more accessible to a larger audience, and more robust for improving management practices and addressing emerging policy issues like climate change adaptation. www.montrealprocess.org

Please list the key challenges faced by your government in implementing SFM:

Challenges in implementing SFM abroad through international cooperation include that: other development priorities can displace demand from developing countries for assistance in SFM, and that many developing countries often suffer from weak forest governance, weak capacity in resource management and administration, unclear land tenure regimes, lack of transparency and participation of civil society, and corruption in the exploitation, management and trade in forest products.

Domestic challenges in implementing SFM include the cost of infrastructure development to utilize currently under-utilized resources, and the cost of transportation to export forest products.

14. Does your country have one or more institutes or centers of excellence engaged in the development and application of scientific, technical and technological innovations for SFM?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes, what areas do these technical/scientific activities focus on:

- ☒ Forest inventory systems
- ☒ Low-impact logging or other harvesting techniques
- ☒ Wood production for energy
- ☒ Wood processing technology
- ☒ Waste reduction and recycling
- ☒ Other, please list below:

Other: Wood fibre processing for biochemicals, wood fibre processing for nanotechnologies, and wood processing for advanced building systems.

Ontario: Environmental impacts of forestry, invasive species, forest carbon, and forest biomass.

Are these programs directed at:

- ☒ Forest owners
- ☒ Timber companies/forest products industry
- ☒ State agencies
- ☒ Local communities
- ☒ Indigenous communities
- ☒ NGOs
- ☒ General public

Since 2007, has funding for forest-related science and research increased?

☒ Yes ☐ No

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

In April 2007, the three national forest research institutes (FERIC, Forintek and PAPRICAN) were officially merged to form FPInnovations, one of the largest public-private forest research institutes in the world. Concurrent to that event, the Canadian Forest Service of the federal Department of Natural Resources created a virtual research institute, the Canadian Wood Fibre Centre (CWFC), that aligned wood fibre research to the priorities identified by FP Innovations. This new S&T alignment model provides for greater efficiencies and effective use of limited financial resources. www.fpinnovations.ca

At the federal level, a number of initiatives have been launched over the past number years. While not all have a direct S&T involvement, they are complementary to the S&T-directed programs. The programs include:

[Investments in Forest Industry Transformation Program](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13139)
<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13139>

The Investments in Forest Industry Transformation (IFIT) program was created in 2010 to support Canada's forest sector in becoming more economically competitive and environmentally sustainable. The initial four-year \$100-million initiative supported forest industry transformation by accelerating the deployment of highly innovative, first-in-kind technologies at Canadian forest industry facilities. These projects included bioenergy, biomaterials, biochemicals, and next-generation building products.

[Forest Innovation Program](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13137)
<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13137>

The goal of the Forest Innovation Program (FIP) is to support research, development and technology transfer activities in Canada's forest sector. Together, these activities will help the sector pursue its ongoing transformation through the adoption of emerging technologies ready for commercialization. Under Budget 2012, the federal government invested \$105 million over two years to support Canada's forest sector. The funding is targeted at fostering innovation and expanding market opportunities for the sector. Additional funding of \$92 million, over two years, was announced under Budget 2013 to further support market diversification and forest sector innovation. This funding is available until March 31, 2016.

[Pulp and Paper Green Transformation Program](http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13141)
<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/federal-programs/13141>

In June 2009, the federal government announced \$1 billion in funding to improve the environmental performance of Canada's pulp and paper mills and, by doing so, help lay the groundwork for a more sustainable and prosperous future for the sector.

Ontario

Ontario's Forest Research Institute (OFRI) and the Centre for Northern Forest Ecosystem Research (CNFER) deliver closely aligned research that supports the sustainable forest management research needs of Ontario's Class Environmental Assessment for Forest Management. They support science-based policy development in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry.

OFRI - <https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-research>

CNFER - <https://www.lakeheadu.ca/research-and-innovation/facilities-centres/cnfer>

Located in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, the new Invasive Species Centre, is a federal-provincial collaboration with universities and ENGO's that funds invasive species issues and projects, including forest invasive species.

<http://www.invasivespeciescentre.ca/SitePages/default.aspx>

Saskatchewan

The Saskatchewan government and its forest industry partners are members of FPIInnovations. Western Economic Diversification Canada makes strategic investments in initiatives that enhance and strengthen the economy of Saskatchewan and other western Canadian provinces. <http://www.wd-deo.gc.ca/eng/301.asp>

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)

In 2010, the NL Forest Service formed the Centre for Forest Science and Innovation (CFSI) to support SFM research and innovation projects in the province.

15. What actions has your country undertaken to increase public awareness of the important benefits provided by forests?

☒ Published broadcasts on TV and/or Radio

- ☒ Published materials, e.g. brochures, pamphlets, leaflets, or/and posters, etc.
- ☒ Meetings with the general public
- ☒ Art events/Exhibitions
- ☒ Activities in support of the International Day of Forests
- ☒ Other

Please provide 2-3 examples, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Public awareness activities undertaken by the federal government include:

- National Forest Week activities, including a statement by the Minister, statements in the House of Commons, tree-planting events, and school tours;
- National Tree Day (tree-planting ceremony);
- A Twitter campaign on the benefits of forests and the forest industry;
- Pro-active media relations with multiple media outlets on forest issues including fire management, invasive species and native insect pests, and tree care tips;
- Videos posted to YouTube on the benefits of trees and wood, including engineered wood products; and
- The provision of funding from the Expanding Market Opportunities Program to the Canadian Wood Council and the U.S. Wood Products Council to encourage the use of wood in non-residential and mid-rise construction under their respective Wood WORKS! programs. This initiative provides technical support and training to architects and engineers, and develops technical documents and tools to facilitate the use of wood in these applications. <http://wood-works.ca/> and <http://www.woodworks.org/>

Provincial and Territorial activities include:

Ontario

The Ontario Wood Promotion Program educates the public, architects, engineers, and building officials about the benefits of wood in construction.

<https://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/forest-industry-development#section-1>
<https://www.ontario.ca/business-and-economy/ontario-wood>

Through a transfer payment under the Ontario Wood Promotions Program, the Forestry Division has contributed to its Forestry Connects educational program that educates youth about forest management planning, forest sector career opportunities, and the nature of Ontario's forest. This is done through direct experience and teaching resources such as class lesson plans, videos, and online educational components.

<http://www.focusonforests.ca/connects/>

Great Lakes Forestry Alliance (GLFA) - In 2012, a public education project underway for 2 years culminated with the publication of the Family Forest Owner Toolbox. The toolbox is a collection of 11 fact sheets specifically designed for private land owners throughout the Great Lakes basin. The information was distributed at events such as the 2012 International Plowing Match, and in partnership with the Ontario Forestry Association.

http://www.forestinfo.org/family_forest_owner_toolbox

A summary of public education initiatives on forest management for 2012-13 included:

- Participated in the Green Living Show, the International Plowing Match, and the Royal Agricultural Fair with displays that focused on sustainable forest management while showcasing Ontario Wood as a "green product";
- Produced State of Ontario's Forests video. Designed and produced State of Ontario's Forests display for use at conferences, workshops and tradeshows;
- Participated in international tradeshows and showcased Ontario's sustainable forest management. (GreenBuild – San Francisco, EcoBuild – London);
- Produced "Purchase Ontario Forest Products with Confidence" fact sheet detailing how Ontario's Crown timber is harvested sustainably and legally, which was distributed at tradeshows;
- Revamped Ontario's Forest Health Conditions Report as an interactive document to be used on the Ontario's Forests website; and

- Produced Ontario's Forest Health Fact Sheets (insects and disease).

British Columbia

B.C. undertakes activities in support of National Forest Week, as well as wildfire awareness advertising.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan sponsored a Teachers Tour/Workshop designed to show them first hand, sustainable forest management activities in Saskatchewan. The event included field visits to various areas providing examples of harvesting, regeneration, natural disturbances, and other aspects of SFM. The tour involved 16 teachers and was held over 3 days. The intent is to have them pass along the knowledge gained through their experiences to their students.

All major updates to forest management activities are accompanied by news releases and covered in TV news and/or radio broadcasts.

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)

NL publishes pamphlets & posters on various forest-related topics and holds consultations and planning team meetings with the public to educate them. Annual forest week activities are held to encourage public participation, and an annual art poster competition is held for school age children. The Forestry Branch recently hired a Public Relations Specialist.

www.nr.gov.nl.ca/nr/forestry/index.html

16. What sets of criteria and indicators (C&I) for SFM are used in your country:

- ☒ National set of C&I
- ☒ Regional/international set of C&I (e.g. ITTO, Forest Europe, Montreal Process, Tarapoto etc.)
- ☒ Other

Please describe, and, if possible, provide web-link(s) to relevant document(s):

Canada is an active participant in the Montreal Process, a successful voluntary partnership that for over 20 years has been monitoring, assessing and reporting on trends in forest conditions with advice and information that is well-attuned to stakeholder sensitivities. Through its chairmanship of the Montreal Process in 2011-2012, Canada led efforts to streamline global forest reporting based on internationally-accepted frameworks of C&I for SFM.

Nationally, the Canadian Council of Forest Ministers (CCFM) has developed and uses a set of C&I for national reporting on the state of, and trends in, Canada's forests. The CCFM C&I are compatible with the Montreal Process C&I, with considerable alignment of the values important to both processes. Canada reports annually on its forests in the State of Canada's Forests Report using a selection of indicators from the CCFM C&I framework. Other indicators are reported online. The CCFM C&I are also the basis for the Canadian Standards Association certification standard for Sustainable Forest Management (Z809).

Model Forests in Canada developed and promoted the use of local level indicators (LLI), adapting the national set of C&I for use at a forest management unit level or other sub-national scale. The experiences on developing LLI were also transferred to Model Forests in Asia as well as Argentina. LLI were used by Model Forests and their partners in management planning, forest certification, sub-national/local state of the forest reporting, communications, scenario development, and target and threshold identification.

<http://www.nrcan.gc.ca/forests/canada/sustainable-forest-management/13213>

<http://montrealprocess.org/>

Ontario

A provincial set of C&I are applied in Ontario. These C&I use the Montreal Process C&I framework and adapt indicators for the provincial scale.

<http://www.ontario.ca/environment-and-energy/state-ontarios-forests-report>

British Columbia

Generally, the CCFM and Montreal Process indicators are recognized. In BC, a unique set was created for the State of the Forest report that adapts the CCFM and Montreal Process C&I.

Saskatchewan

In Saskatchewan, legislation commits the province to report comprehensively on the state of its forests every ten years and on the state of the environment every two years. These reports are based on the CCFM indicators. The *2012 Report on Saskatchewan's Forests* provides linkages to these required assessments; this ongoing evaluation allows the province to identify trends, assess the effectiveness of actions, and further inform future forest management decisions. This annual report provides a snapshot of the condition of the more than 34 million hectares of publicly owned forests, assessing four key indicators of the 23 that were evaluated for the 2009 *State of Saskatchewan's Provincial Forests* report. (<http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/soereport>). In future years, more indicators may be added as required, with a full assessment of the State of Saskatchewan's Provincial Forest due in 2019.

<http://www.environment.gov.sk.ca/adx/adxGetMedia.aspx?DocID=121,104,81,1,Documents&MediaID=dd2b722e-b4fb-491e-9025-b107df7263dc&Filename=2012+Report+on+Saskatchewan+Forests.pdf>

Yukon

Criteria and Indicators (referred to as Goals, Objectives and Indicators) are used in strategic level Forest Resources Management Plans. Their purpose is largely two-fold: to establish clear goals that all levels of planning (from the strategic to operational levels) can aim to adhere to, and to provide measurable and meaningful indicators for reporting during the monitoring stages.

Are these C&I used to:

- ☒ Generate information to national reports on forest conditions and management
- ☒ Monitor and assess and monitor forest conditions and management
- ☒ Review and develop national forest policies and tools for SFM
- ☒ Communicate with society and carry out dialogue with stakeholders
- ☒ Report on forests to regional and international organizations. If so, which ones:

Data collected and analysed on the indicators in Canada's C&I framework are reported in several formats and instruments, including The State of Canada's Forests Annual Report, in UNECE reports, and by the FAO for their Global Forest Resource Assessment. Canada has also used its C&I for national reporting to the Convention on Biological Diversity on achievement of its national biodiversity targets. Readers use the national C&I information to understand current and emerging trends in Canada's forests, provide a national context, and see evidence of Canada's environmental credentials. The information is often republished by other government agencies, intergovernmental agencies, NGO, the press, the forest industry and academia to inform and influence decision makers, the public, markets or investors, and to support science.

17. **Has your country translated the Forest Instrument into another language (not including the official UN languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish)?**

No

18. **Please give examples of your country's success stories and lessons learned related to the implementation of the Forest Instrument, including contributions towards the four Global Objectives on Forests:**

British Columbia

- Substantive efforts in forest health and fire prevention;
- Creation of a jobs plan, and support for the training of forest workers;
- Legislated reforestation post-harvest;
- Responses to Mountain Pine Beetle (MPB) infestations; and
- 14% protected areas in the provinces and at least that much again in various types of conservation-focused areas such as Wildlife Habitat Areas and Old Growth Management Areas.

Newfoundland and Labrador

- Forest protection & silviculture (planting trees) programs;
- Low interest loans provided to tenure and permit holders; and
- Currently developing an Environmental Monitoring System under ISO 14001.

PART II**Contribution of forests and SFM to achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**

The aim of Part II of this reporting questionnaire is to learn how forests and SFM have contributed to achieving the MDGs in your country, particularly with respect to poverty and hunger eradication (MDG1), environmental sustainability (MDG7) and developing a global partnership for

19. How have forests/SFM contributed to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG7) in your country?

Please rate the scale of contribution on a scale of 1-5 (1 being the lowest and 5 being the highest)

	1	2	3	4	5
Providing habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Supporting ecosystem, species and genetic diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stabilizing soils and slopes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safeguarding water resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sequestering carbon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Providing timber, energy and other products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe, and, if possible, provide a web-link to relevant document(s):

Forests/SFM have contributed to all of the above objectives in Canada. For example,

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)

Agreements in place to protect habitat for numerous species of flora & fauna (e.g., NL marten, caribou, boreal felt lichen).

The province is safeguarding water resources through Environmental Protection Guidelines.

Carbon sequestration is promoted through the establishment of protected areas and NL's policy on leaving old growth forests.

20. Have forests/SFM contributed to making progress in achieving any of the remaining MDGs in your country?

☒ Yes ☐ No

MDG3: Promoting gender equality and empowering women

All new federal policies and programs undergo gender-based analysis.

Newfoundland and Labrador (NL)

All 5-Year Forest Operating Plans must be approved through the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. As part of EA process, plans are sent to the Centre of Women's Rights for comment.