



The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement

SFI Annual Conference September, 2010



Media Coverage and Accolades

nature

Pact protects Canadian forests

The New York Times

Canadian Loggers and Enviro Groups Call Truce,



'World's biggest' forest protection deal for Canada



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

Activists, Timber Outfits Strike Deal on Boreal Forests

THE GLOBE AND MAIL

Canada becomes unlikely world leader in forest conservation

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

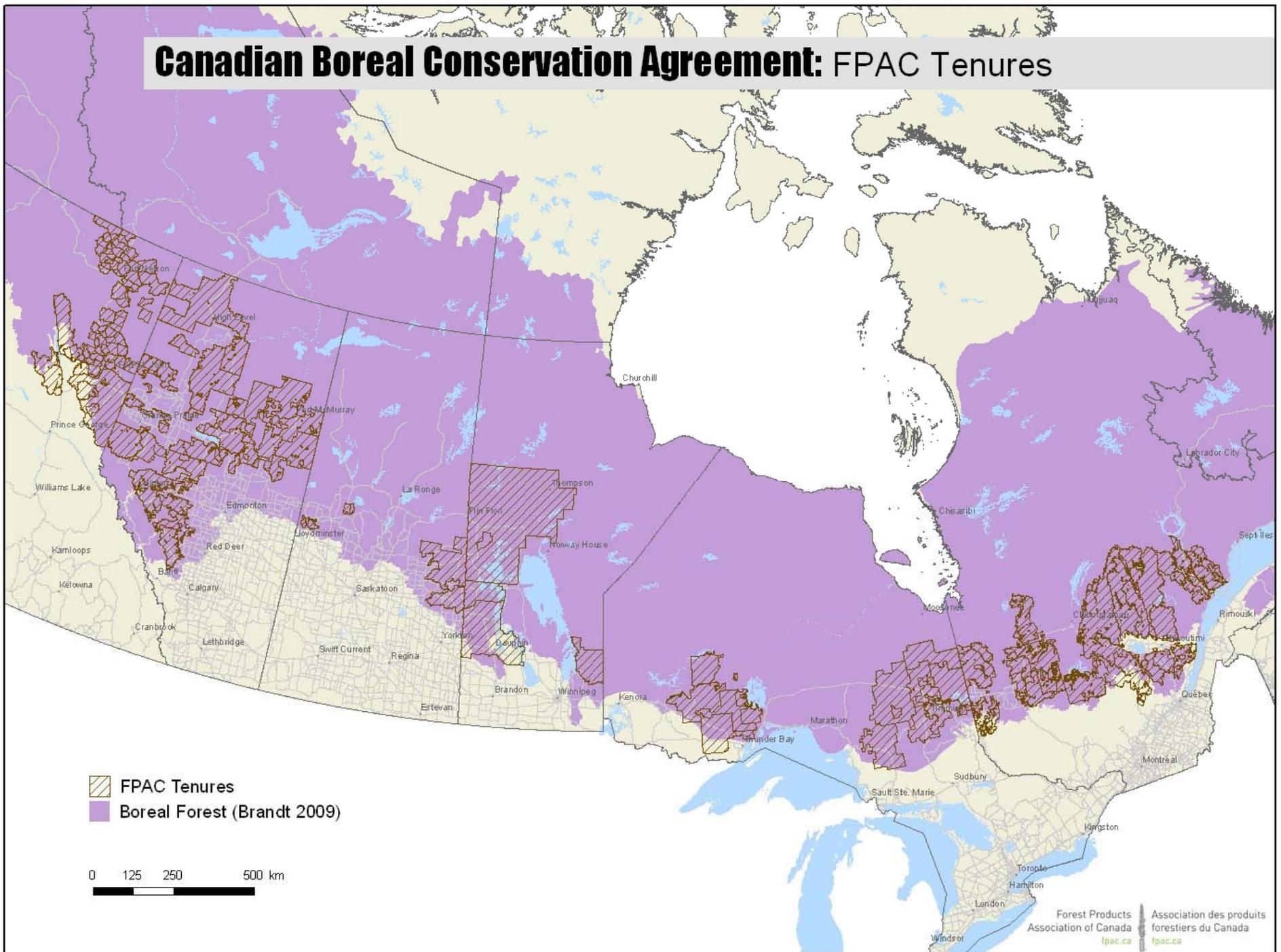
Loggers, Environmentalists Co-Manage Canadian Boreal Forest

Associated Press

Forestry companies reach environmental deal

Agreement will distinguish Canadian companies

Canadian Boreal Conservation Agreement: FPAC Tenures





UNITED STATES

AVHRR MOSAIC



The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement



Why did West Fraser support this Agreement?

The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement



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CBFA Goals

The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement



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CBFA Goals

Goal 1 Forest Practices – how is our SFI certification affected?

The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement



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CBFA Goals

Goal 1 Forest Practices – how is our SFI certification affected?

Implementation Challenges and the path forward

The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement



Why did West Fraser support this Agreement?

Long history with campaigns



the GREAT BEAR RAINFOREST SIERRA CLUB SNAPSHOT

interdependence of coastal bears and salmon

THE GREAT BEAR RAINFOREST is home to five species of salmon - sockeye, chinook, coho, pink, and chum - and two species of bear - black and grizzly. It is also home to a unique white-colored sub-species of black bear known as the Spirit (or Kermode) bear. It was not until the destructive decimating of this, the world's largest intact temperate rainforest, we stand to lose forever these powerful symbols of North American wilderness.

lifeblood of the rainforest

For thousands of years, salmon have been born and reared in the countless streams and rivers flowing throughout the rainforest. When they are still juvenile fish, they voyage out to the Pacific, returning years later to their home waters to spawn and die, completing the cycle. Salmon have long sustained the native peoples of the Pacific coast. They also support a commercial fishing industry worth several hundred million dollars, as well as a multi-million dollar sport fishing industry.

Within the forest they feed a vast array of rainforest creatures, from bears and wolves to eagles and ravens, all the way down to the microorganisms of the forest floor. In fact, the remains of the salmon carried into the forest by predators, especially bears, form the single most important source of outside nutrients to the forest - a prime example of the intricate network of interdependence that makes up the rainforest ecosystem.

Currently, 60% west coast salmon populations are in serious trouble, with over 700 runs facing high or moderate risks of extinction, and 143 already extinct.

monarchs of the rainforest

The Great Bear Rainforest contains the world's most diverse population of grizzlies. These bears grow to very large sizes due to the energy-rich source of salmon which supplies up to 60% of their fat-cal diet. Salmon provide these bears with the fat stores they need to successfully reproduce and survive the winter.

In turn, the bears provide the forest ecosystem with salmon remains that feed a huge number of other animals, including foxes, martlets, eagles and ravens, and give nutrients to the forest soil. These, in turn, provide habitat for all rainforest creatures.

As top predators, grizzlies are especially vulnerable to disturbances in their habitat and food supply. A male bear requires a home range of habitat from 150 to several hundred square kilometers. A productive habitat is even more crucial for a female grizzly, as she will only conceive if she has enough fat stored up to support both herself and cubs during hibernation. The connected, intact wilderness areas of the Great Bear Rainforest are critical to the survival of these revered creatures.

the clearcut threat

GRIZZLIES rely on forest cover for shelter and rest. Fragmentation and dispersal, as well as the destruction of many other food sources. Clearcut patches inevitably lead to other forms of development and opens habitat to hunters and poachers. The destruction also debilitates the streams which produce the salmon that are so crucial to the grizzlies' survival.

SALMON lose the shade needed to keep water cool enough for their survival when streams are cut to the banks. So-called 'hard' clear standards of forestry implemented by the government do not stop the forestry companies from logging to the edge of streams. Clearcuts also result in loss of large organic debris required to create natural pools and resting places and to control water flow. Delicate gravel spawning beds are flooded and destroyed as a result of despoiling the forest that once regulated the water runoff down the sides of hills.

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The Kitlope



Why did we support the CBFA?



A window of opportunity with a potential outcome better than the status quo

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What created this window?

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Caribou recovery planning



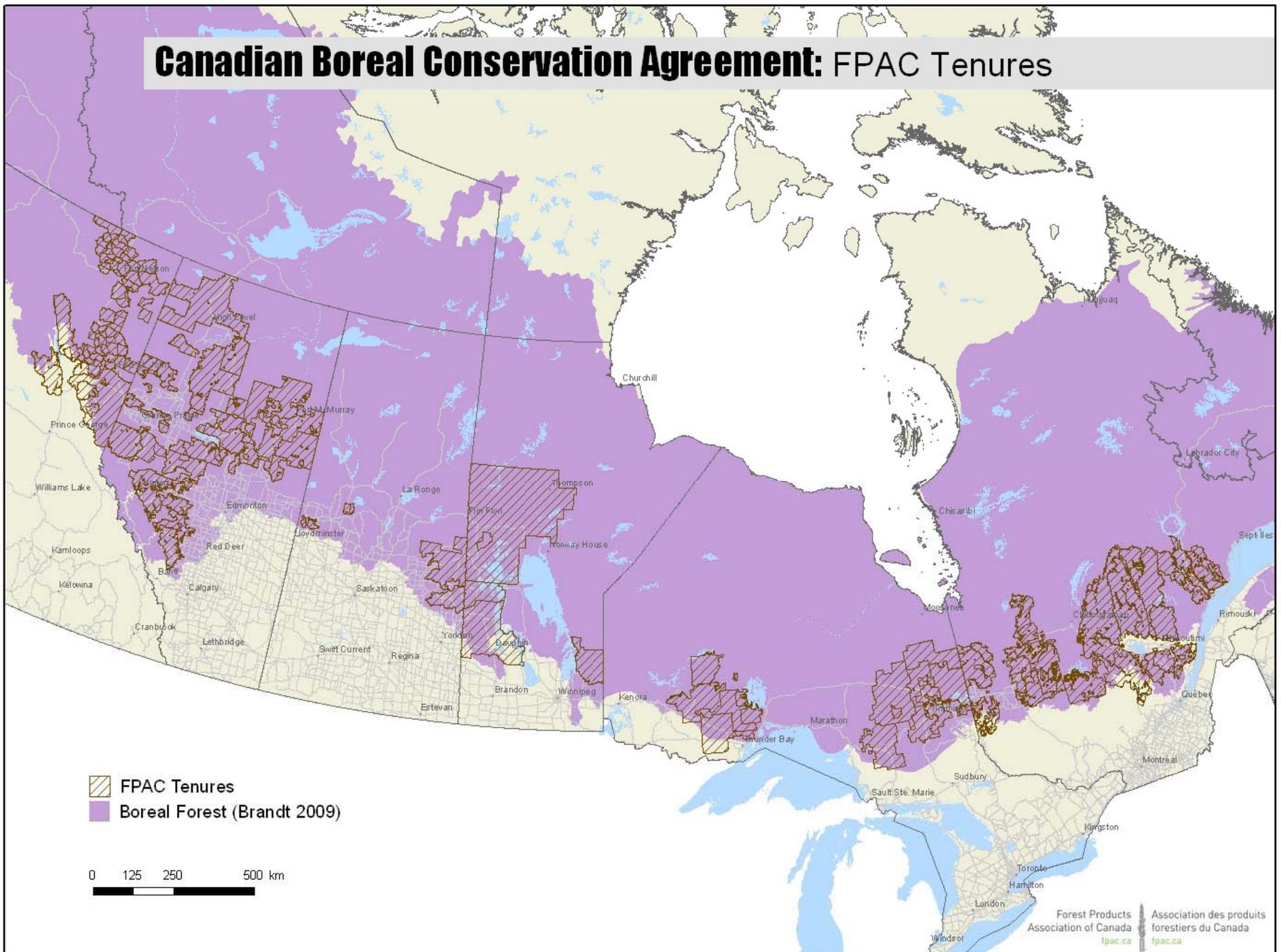


Agreement Goals

Six Core Goals:

1. **Forest Practices:** *World leading*
2. **Protected Areas Network:** *Fill gaps where possible*
3. **Species at Risk:** *Accelerate recovery planning (Caribou)*
4. **Climate Change:** *Adopt full lifecycle approach*
5. **Industry Prosperity:** *Improve economic conditions for all stakeholders*
6. **Market Recognition:** *Product of choice in the marketplace*

Canadian Boreal Conservation Agreement: FPAC Tenures



Choosing the appropriate certification program



	<u>FSC</u>	<u>SFI</u>	<u>CSA</u>
Rigorous and credible standard	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Chain of custody	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Single standard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Covers all jurisdictions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Covers all wood sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Covers 100% of tenures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Customer recognition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brand promotion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Love Kathy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Arriving at a solution



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Discussions began as classic stand-off

Arriving at a solution



Discussions began as classic stand-off
What is the real objective?

Arriving at a solution



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What is the real objective?

Focus is “on the ground” practices

Arriving at a solution



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Experts Panel

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FSC Boreal standard as a “reference point”

Arriving at a solution



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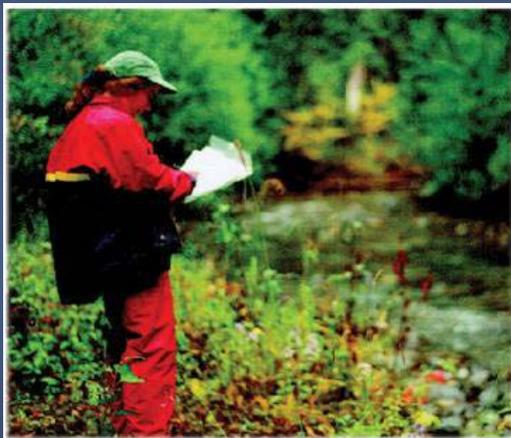
FSC Boreal standard as a “reference point”

Win/win solution

Goal 1 Forest Practices



“World-leading boreal ‘on the ground’ sustainable forest management practices based on the principles of ecosystem based management, active adaptive management, and third party verification”



Implementation challenges



Support from affected 3rd parties

Support from Provincial Governments

Sustaining momentum and meeting objectives

The Power of Partnerships



The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement

