



Community Forests Canada: A New National Network

Community forestry, which involves local control over common forest lands, is better established outside of Canada. However, the crisis involving forests and communities across the country has created an appetite for a fundamental rethinking of relationships linking communities, governments and industry to create a sustainable future. A wide range of actors is mobilizing to promote increased implementation of “community forests”. Advocates see this approach as being most effective to build resilience in forest communities and ecosystems by activating forest resource development opportunities, local benefits, and social responsibilities.

In response to the nation-wide growth and interest in community forestry, Algoma University (Sault Ste. Marie), the Northern Ontario Research, Development, Ideas and Knowledge (NORDIK) Institute at Algoma University, and the Northern Ontario Sustainable Communities Partnership (NOSCP) hosted an interdisciplinary conference January 16–18 in Sault Ste. Marie. The objective was to advance community forestry as a model for collaborative decision-making and development. Conference partners included Lakehead University’s Faculty of Natural Resources Management, the Community Forest Association of British Columbia, the Canadian Environmen-

tal Network, Northwatch, the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs Forum, the Towns of Atikokan and Nipigon, Hearst Economic Development Corporation, the University of Saskatchewan’s School of Environment and Sustainability, and Nishnawbe Aski First Nation.

The Conference attracted more than 150 delegates from across the country. There are currently 58 established community forest projects in BC, and numerous examples in Quebec and southern Ontario. The Nova Scotia government passed legislation in December 2012 to enable community forestry. In northern Ontario and New Brunswick, First Nations and municipalities are asking for community forests that would operate on a regional basis.

At the Conference Dr. Ryan Bullock launched *Community Forestry: Local Values, Conflict and Forest Governance* (co-authored with Kevin Hanna). He noted the need to promote greater understanding among political and community leaders to support the advancement of community forestry. Given the current climate, there is likely to be considerable change in the next few years. Dr. Jesse Ribot, University of Illinois, a leading scholar in democratic decentralization of natural resource management, drew on experience in Africa and elsewhere in his keynote

address. He stressed that for forestry to be truly democratic, significant decisions must be made by people who represent forest-dependent communities. It matters which decisions are decentralized and it matters that decisions are made by those whom they affect most. He emphasized that most forest tenure systems require transformative change rather than mere enhancement in order to achieve true representation and democracy.

Dr. Sara Teitelbaum, Université du Québec à Montréal, presented unifying principles and experiences of community forests in Canada. Dr. Shashi Kant, University of Toronto, discussed the results of a recent study in which he explored how Aboriginal peoples’ well-being is tied to continued land use activities and the practice of culture and spirituality. Simon Fraser University’s Dr. Evelyn Pinkerton explored aspects of good governance in municipally run community forests in British Columbia. Dr. David Robinson, Laurentian University, noted that community forestry can be more efficient than industrial approaches to forest management since the former mobilizes more brains, does a better job with environmental and social issues, and generates more wealth from the same landbase.

A First Nations panel shared challenges faced in three jurisdictions: Ontario, BC and Quebec. Archie Stocker of the Haida Nation in BC focussed on the potential of non-timber forest products to support community economic development. Geoff Quaile provided a 10-year retrospective on the successes and challenges of developing nation-to-nation joint forest management through the Cree-Quebec Forestry Board. The Crees’ approach is to use traplines as forest management units. Chief Kim Rainville of the Missinabie Cree First Nation described the Northeast Superior Regional Chiefs’ Forum community forest initiative with First Nations, municipalities and the forest industry in the vicinity of the Chapleau Crown Game Preserve.

Melvin Cruz of Madera Verde Foundation, a partner in Honduras’ Atlán-



Organizing Committee: Lynn Palmer, Gayle Broad, Ryan Bullock, Peggy Smith, Meghan Ableson.

tida Model Forest and a member of the International Model Forest Network, discussed experiences about building networks to support community forestry.

The conference culminated with a Talking Circle that led to the formation of a national network—Community Forests Canada—to support existing and proposed initiatives, policy engagement and research relating to community forests. The new network will focus on coordination and sharing of

resources in three main areas:

- Building community resilience;
- Community adaptation to climate change; and
- Cross-cultural collaboration/Aboriginal-Settler Relations.

The first step is to develop a national community forest charter through interactive online discussions. Interested individuals and organizations are encouraged to participate at www.communityforestsCanada.net. Conference presentations, student posters, photos,

videos and community forestry resources are available on the NOSCP Web site: <http://noscp.ca/>.

Submitted by:

Lynn Palmer, PhD student

Peggy Smith, Associate Professor,
Lakehead University

and Ryan Bullock, Postdoctoral
Fellow, University of Saskatchewan

OFA's "Our Working Forest"

"Our Working Forest" was the theme of the Ontario Forestry Association's 2013 conference held in Alliston, Ontario, February 8th. The conference emphasized that Ontario's forest industry can survive and thrive despite economic downturns and tough competition from foreign markets—provided that it is innovative, adaptive, and strives to add value through sound forest management and manufacturing of creative new products.

Presentations throughout the day focused on the potential of wood to be a sustainable, renewable resource. Peter Schleifenbaum, owner of Haliburton Forest and Wildlife Reserve, set the tone with his presentation "What is a Working Forest?" which focused on the integration of timber values, ecosystem services, and recreational values

towards the practice of sustainable forest management. The three pillars of sustainability—economic, ecological, and social—were addressed by other speakers throughout the day. Mark Stabb, Central Ontario Program Manager for the Nature Conservancy of Canada, spoke about flying squirrels as an exemplar of forestry practices which integrate species-at-risk management. Eleanor Reed, Lands and Forests Consulting, discussed the management of plantations for both timber harvesting and for converting to mixed hardwood forests. Incorporating social sustainability was addressed by Larry McDermott from Plenty Canada who talked about the culture of our forests.

Adding value was addressed from a range of perspectives: tree marking for increasing timber quality in hardwood

forests (Scott McPherson, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources); spacing and tending of softwood plantations to create the highest quality timber (Steve D'Eon, Natural Resources Canada).

The lunchtime keynote speaker was Dr. Mohini Sain, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry at Toronto, who enthusiastically discussed a range of innovative forest products that may be derived from lignin and cellulose, including bioplastics, biofuels, and nanofibres, all with a wide range of applications and with the potential to replace crude oil and at the same time diversify the forest industry.

Rebecca Launchbury
CIF/IFC Extension Project Specialist

Watershed protection schemes growing, China takes lead

The number of initiatives that offer compensation for protecting and restoring water-rich ecosystems around the world doubled from 2008 to 2011, with annual investment rising to more than \$8 billion, according to *State of Watershed Payments 2012*, a report released mid-January by the Washington-based non-profit group, Forest Trends.

It recorded some 205 programmes in 2011 that paid individuals and communities in cash or in-kind to revive or preserve water-friendly landscape features, including wetlands, streams and forests that capture, filter and store freshwater.

These schemes generated US \$ 8.17 billion in investment, an increase of nearly \$2 billion above 2008 levels. "Such continued growth in management systems for a natural resource in the midst of a major global economic downturn should be raising eyebrows. Leaders and communities around the world are recognising water security as a serious problem and taking creative steps to address it".

The report—the second of its kind—highlights the rise of government-backed "eco-compensation" schemes in China, which accounted for 61 initiatives and 91% of payments in 2011.

"Water insecurity poses probably the single biggest risk to the country's continued economic growth today, and the government has clearly decided that its ecological investments will pay off", said the report.

Chinese authorities, for example, are providing health insurance benefits to 108 000 residents in poor communities upstream of the bustling southern coastal city of Zhuhai in exchange for adopting land management practices that will improve drinking water for the region.

"China has this image of being an environmental nightmare—and this is

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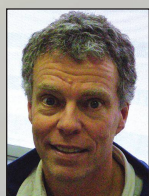
GREAT PLAINS WINDBREAK RENOVATION AND INNOVATION



Windbreaks in Canada – Use, Management and Environmental Impacts

John Kort – Senior Agroforestry Researcher, Agroforestry Development Centre, Science and Technology Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

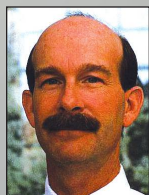
April 10, 2013



Designing Windbreaks for Pollinators

Mark Wonneck – Ecologist, AAFC Science and Technology Branch, Calgary, AB

April 17, 2013



Protecting Windbreaks from Exotic Threats

John Ball – Forest Health Specialist, South Dakota State University Cooperative Extension

April 24, 2013



Volume and Value of Wood Products Harvested from Windbreaks

Shawn Dias – Woodlot Forester, Manitoba Forestry Association

May 1, 2013



Economics of Windbreaks

Larry Godsey – Assistant Professor, Missouri Valley College and University of Missouri Center for Agroforestry

May 9, 2013

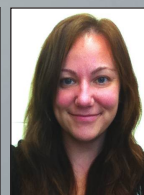


Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada



National Agroforestry Center



Indicators from Site Visits and Remote Sensing for Windbreak Assessment and Renovation in the Great Plains

Bob Atchison – Rural Forestry Coordinator, Kansas State University and Kansas Forest Service

Dacia Meneguzzo – Research Forester, Northern Research Station, U.S. Forest Service

Steve Rasmussen – District Forester, UN-L Nebraska Forest Service
May 15, 2013



Vegetative Environmental Buffers (Shelterbelts) for Odor Mitigation

John Tyndall – Natural Resource Economist, Natural Resource Ecology and Management, Iowa State University

May 22, 2013



Wood Bioenergy Opportunities for Rural Communities and Business – How to Succeed

Toso Bozic – Agroforester/Bioenergy Specialist, Alberta Agriculture and Rural Development

May 29, 2013

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12:30 p.m. CDT; 1:30 p.m. EDT

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not to say that their environmental problems are not very serious in a lot of places because they are...but what we are seeing is also a very serious attempt to address them”, said Genevieve Bennett, lead author of the report and a research analyst with Ecosystem Marketplace, a news and analysis service

run by Forest Trends. “The idea of providing cash and other incentives for maintaining the functions of natural water systems—such as providing drinking water, controlling floods and recharging groundwater—is gaining ground because it is often cheaper than building costly infrastructure. Payment

in-kind could include the provision of farming inputs, technical training or security of land tenure”.

Source:
AlertNet Climate // Megan Rowling
January, 2013

Beijing Forestry University at 60

There are six forestry universities and a number of forestry colleges in comprehensive universities in China. The total population of undergraduate students at these institutions exceeds 140 000.

Beijing Forestry University (BFU) was established in 1952 as “Beijing Forestry College”, which became “Beijing Forestry University” in August 1985. BFU is a multi-disciplinary university under the administration of the Ministry of Education, and as one of the key national universities, it provides advanced education and research in the fields of forestry, biology, landscape architecture, forest engineering and environmental studies. It also offers well-coordinated courses in the fields of agriculture, science, engineering, management, economics, liberal arts, law and philosophy.

BFU began postgraduate enrollment in 1955 and overseas enrollment in 1965. In 1982, the State Council authorized the university to be one of the first universities to confer Masters and Doctorate degrees. Since its establishment, more than 30 000 Chinese and numerous foreign students have graduated from its various programs. It is also part of the national “Platform for National Advanced Disciplines Innovation program” and the “211 Project”, the latter a major program sponsored and funded by the government for the



60th anniversary ceremony of Beijing Forestry University.

construction of the top 100 universities in the country.

The university consists of 15 schools in addition to a graduate school, a computer network centre, biological and micro-technology centres and a tree farm for teaching and research (the 830-hectare Jiufeng National Forest Park some 20 km away from the campus). Attached to the university are the Foreign-Language Training Centre of the State Forestry Administration, the Research Centre of Soil Control Technology of the Loess Plateau, and the Training Centre of Desertification Control in China.

BFU has over 18 000 students and 1 500 full-time faculty members, of

whom 1 000 are teachers and researchers. Among them, there are three academicians or full-time members of the Chinese Academy of Engineering (CAE). The university offers 57 Bachelor’s programs, 116 Master’s Degree programs, 39 PhD programs, and five post-doctoral programs.

The university is engaged in international academic exchanges and cooperation with more than 170 universities in over 30 countries and regions all over the world. BFU celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2012 and continues to make arduous efforts to build itself into a world-famed and national high level university.



The campus of Beijing Forestry University—from the tall towers on the left to the lower building on the extreme right.

Canadian Forestry Accreditation Board Annual Report – 2012

The Canadian Forestry Accreditation Board (CFAB) is responsible for the assessment of Canadian university forestry degree programs for the purpose of meeting academic requirements for professional certification (registration/licensure). Its role is to implement a national accreditation process mandated under a detailed Policy Statement agreed to by its member agencies, the eight professional forester/forest engineer associations of Canada, and the Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada. Board members are appointed by the member agencies.

The Board was established in 1989 and has been conducting site visitations since 1990. Assessment of academic program is undertaken in accordance with comprehensive academic standards but includes, also, consideration of facilities and services offered; faculty experience, qualifications and tenure; and the ability of the program to imbue professional qualifications and qualities in students. The regular accreditation cycle for a program is six years, although circumstances may dictate a shorter period for a given program or an interim review to confirm that a program continues to meet accreditation requirements. At present, eleven baccalaureate forestry programs in Canada enjoy accredited status. The Board does not accredit faculties or institutions, nor does it review programs outside Canada.

The Board's fourth round of reviews concluded in 2012 with two site visits. Accreditation reviews of the Forest Resources Management and Forest Operations majors of the Forestry Program, Faculty of Forestry, University of British Columbia were undertaken in April. The review team comprised Janet Schilf, R.P.F. (Lead), Bruce McLean, R.P.F., Reino Pulkki, R.P.F. and David Winston, R.P.F. The second site visit, to the Faculty of Natural Resources Management, Lakehead University for review of the school's Honours Bachelor of Science in Forestry Program, was conducted in April as well. That review team comprised Bruce Dancik, R.P.F. (Lead), Bill Buggie, R.P.F., Gilles Couturier, ing.f., and Ralph Roberts, R.P.F., ing.f.

The Board met once during the year, on September 7 and 8 in Fall River,

Nova Scotia. Following consideration of the review team reports and related documentation, the Board granted six-year accreditations to the aforementioned Forest Resources Management and Forest Operations majors at the University of British Columbia. The accreditation periods began with the 2012/13 academic year and extend to June 30, 2018. A status and update report has been requested of the school to confirm the adequacy, against the Accreditation Standards, of instruction in one area of the reviewed programs.

At the same meeting, the Board determined that the Honours Bachelor of Science in Forestry Program at Lakehead University would be accredited for the maximum period of six years. Accreditation of that program began with the 2012/2013 academic year and continue to June 30, 2018.

Accreditation determinations are subject to all relevant provisions of the

Policy Statement, which declares that, among others, "the term of the accreditation is subject to review for cause at any time". Accreditations under the current decisions apply only to the curricula referred to above and in place at the time of the accreditation reviews.

A number of follow-on determinations with respect to earlier Accreditation Decisions were made at the Fall River meeting as well.

In an Accreditation Decision rendered September 2011, the Board noted that the then awarded two-year accreditation of the Forest Ecosystem Management Program, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, University of New Brunswick, would be extendable to six years "upon the Faculty providing evidence satisfactory to the Board that necessary actions have been taken to address identified standards-related program gaps". The Faculty has since complied with the Board's

Status of CFAB Program Accreditations at Canadian Schools of Forestry – December 2012

Sept. 2009	Laval University, Faculty of Forestry, Geography and Geomatics, Forest Management and Environment Program and Forest Operations Program	Accredited for six years to June 30, 2015
Sept. 2009	University of Northern British Columbia, College of Science and Management, Ecosystem Science and Management Program, Forest Ecology and Management Major	Accredited for six years to June 30, 2015
Sept. 2010	University of Moncton, Faculty of Forestry, Forestry Sciences Program	Accredited for three years to June 30, 2013
Sept. 2011	University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, Forest Ecosystem Management Program	Accredited for six years to June 30, 2017
Sept. 2011	University of New Brunswick, Faculty of Forestry and Environmental Management, Forest Engineering Program (R.P.F. option)	Accreditation extended for two years to June 30, 2013
Sept. 2011	University of Alberta, Faculty of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences, Alberta School of Forest Science and Management, Forestry Program and Forest Business Management Program	Accredited for six years to June 30, 2017
Sept. 2012	University of British Columbia, Faculty of Forestry, Forestry Program, Forest Resources Management and Forest Operations Majors	Accredited for six years to June 30, 2018
Sept. 2012	Lakehead University, Faculty of Natural Resources Management, Forestry Program (H.B.Sc.F)	Accredited for six years to June 30, 2018

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requirements and the Program now meets fully all requirements for accreditation. In consequence, the Board has determined that accreditation of the Faculty's Forest Ecosystem Management Program shall be in effect until June 30, 2017.

With further respect to programs at the University of New Brunswick, the Board had determined in a second Accreditation Decision rendered September 2011, that, for accreditation of the Forest Engineering Program (R.P.F. option) to be maintained to the expected termination of the option in 2013, the Faculty would be required to provide evidence that identified shortcomings were being addressed and that graduates will receive the instruction necessary to allow them to meet the competency requirements of the standards.

The Faculty has since complied with the Board's requirements and the Program now meets fully all requirements for accreditation. In consequence, the Board has determined that accreditation of the Faculty's Forest Engineering Program (R.P.F. option) shall remain in effect until June 30, 2013.

Lastly, in rendering its accreditation determination in 2011 for two programs at the University of Alberta, the Board noted that "the programs do have limited shortfall against the professionalism and ethics requirements of the standards" and that "the Faculty has been asked to submit a status report, by June 30, 2012, on actions being taken to address identified gaps". The Faculty has since complied with the Board's requirements and the Board is pleased to advise that the Forestry and Forest Business Management Programs of the Faculty of Agricultural, Life and Environmental Sciences meet fully all requirements and that accreditation to June 30, 2017 is confirmed.

Although no further regularly scheduled reviews will be conducted until late 2014 or early 2015, an interim review will be conducted in March 2013 for the purpose of considering the extension to six years of the current three-year accreditation of the Forestry Sciences Program, Faculty of Forestry, University of Moncton. And, in its first accreditation review of a post-graduate program, the Board has responded to a request from the Faculty of Forestry,

University of British Columbia to conduct a review of the school's newly introduced Master of Sustainable Forest Management Program. To cover off differences in the offerings of a Master's level program compared to those of a Bachelor's level program, supplementary information requirements have been developed for inclusion in the Faculty's Questionnaire submission. The review will take place in April 2013.

One change in Board membership occurred during the year. David Blackmore, R.P.F. succeeded long-serving member Janet Schilf, R.P.F. as the appointee of the College of Alberta Professional Foresters. Board members and alternates at the end of 2012 were Peter Marshall, R.P.F. (Chairman) and Randy Trerise, R.P.F. (alt.), Association of BC Forest Professionals; David Blackmore, R.P.F. and Charles Backman, R.P.F. (alt.), College of Alberta Professional Foresters; John Daisley, R.P.F. and John Doucette, R.P.F. (alt.), Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals; Faye Johnson, R.P.F. and David Winston, R.P.F. (alt.), Ontario Professional Foresters Association; Germain Paré, ing.f. and Jean-Louis Brown, ing.f. (alt.), Ordre des ingénieurs forestiers du Québec; Peggy McDougall, R.P.F. and Rod O'Connell, R.P.F. (alt.), Association of Registered Professional Foresters of New Brunswick; Ian Millar, R.P.F. and Roger Aggas, R.P.F. (alt.), Registered Professional Foresters Association of Nova Scotia; Bill Buggie, R.P.F. and Glen Knee, R.P.F. (alt.), Registered Professional Foresters of Newfoundland-Labrador; and Bruce Dancik, R.P.F., Canadian Institute of Forestry/Institut forestier du Canada. It is expected that those serving at the year end will continue their participation in 2013.

Following each site visit, the Board seeks comment on the process and on the experience of site team members and the schools for the purpose of ensuring that accreditation procedures remain appropriate and provide the information necessary for the making of accurate accreditation decisions. With the experience gained over the recently completed fourth round in the use of the competency-based accreditation standards introduced in 2008, the Board has initiated review of its *Questionnaire for review and evaluation of degree programs in forestry* and *Manual*

of evaluation procedures for site visit teams documents. The two documents are integral to the conduct of all accreditation reviews.

As a member agency, the Board remained fully active in the meetings and activities of the CFPFA and a standing sub-committee, the Central Assessment Authority (CAA). The former serves as an umbrella organization for discussion of matters of national relevance to Canadian forester and forest engineer regulatory bodies and functions under a member-agency agreed set of by-laws. The latter is a more recently formed sub-element to oversee and administer the CFPFA's newly implemented national program for the assessment of the credentials of foreign-trained individuals and graduates from non-accredited Canadian forestry programs who seek to enter professional forestry practice in Canada. Information for candidates seeking assessment procedure information is available on a CFAB sub-site at www.cfab.ca/cfpfa-fcafp. The CFPFA is in the process of developing a standalone Web site for this and other CFPFA activity.

The Board is an active member of the Association of Accrediting Agencies of Canada (AAAC). The AAAC convenes two meetings annually at which the 34 member agencies, representing the majority of baccalaureate and higher program accrediting bodies in Canada, are able to consider items of mutual interest and to share accreditation experiences and procedures.

All CFAB formal documents are available in English and French, in hard- or electronic copy, and may be obtained upon request to the Executive Director. A list of those documents, along with other relevant CFAB information, including the full set of Accreditation Standards, may be found on the Board's Web site at www.cfab.ca.

The CFAB Annual Report for 2011, including the then current record of accredited programs, was published in the March/April 2012 issue of *The Forestry Chronicle*.

Lorne F. Riley, R.P.F.
Executive Director
January 14, 2013

Bureau Canadien d'agrément en foresterie Rapport Annuel – 2012

Le Bureau canadien d'agrément en foresterie (BCAF) est responsable de l'évaluation des programmes universitaires de foresterie au Canada afin de s'assurer qu'ils rencontrent les exigences académiques de la certification professionnelle (admission à un ordre professionnel). Son rôle est de mettre en œuvre un processus national d'agrément, en vertu du mandat défini dans l'Énoncé de politique approuvé par ses organismes membres, soit les huit associations canadiennes de professionnels forestiers (ingénieurs forestiers) et l'Institut forestier du Canada. Le Bureau est formé des membres désignés par les organismes membres.

Le Bureau a été créé en 1989 et a entrepris l'évaluation des programmes en 1990. L'évaluation d'un programme est entreprise selon des normes de scolarité reconnues mais comprend également l'examen détaillé des installations et des services offerts, de l'expérience, des qualifications et des postes détenus par les professeurs, ainsi que de la capacité du programme d'inculquer aux étudiants les qualités et les qualifications professionnelles requises pour la pratique de la profession. Le cycle habituel d'agrément d'un programme est de six ans, mais les circonstances peuvent dicter une période plus courte pour un programme donné ou une révision intermédiaire, afin de s'assurer qu'il satisfait toujours aux critères d'agrément. Actuellement, onze programmes de baccalauréat en foresterie sont agréés au Canada. Le Bureau n'agrée pas les facultés, ni les institutions ainsi les programmes d'étude dispensés hors du Canada.

Le quatrième cycle de révision entrepris par le Bureau s'est terminé en 2012 avec deux visites d'évaluation. La révision de l'agrément du Programme en Aménagement des ressources forestières et du Programme en Opérations forestières de la Faculté de Foresterie de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique a été entreprise en avril. L'équipe de révision était formée de Janet Schilf, R.P.F. (Directrice), de Bruce McLean, R.P.F., de Reino Pulkki, R.P.F. et de David Winston, R.P.F. La deuxième visite d'évaluation, effectuée à la Faculté d'Aménagement des Ressources naturelles de l'Université Lakehead afin de réviser le Programme en Foresterie

(H.B.Sc.F.), a été également entreprise en avril. Cette équipe de révision était formée de Bruce Dancik, R.P.F. (Directeur), de Bill Buggie, R.P.F., de Gilles Couturier, ing.f. et de Ralph Roberts, R.P.F., ing.f.

Le Bureau s'est réuni à une occasion au cours de l'année, les 7 et 8 septembre à Fall River en Nouvelle-Écosse. À la suite de l'étude du rapport des équipes de révision et de la documentation qui s'y rattachait, le Bureau a accordé un agrément d'une durée de six ans au Programme en Aménagement des ressources forestières et Programme en Opérations forestières de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. La nouvelle période d'agrément débute avec l'année scolaire 2012-2013 et se poursuit jusqu'au 30 juin 2018. L'établissement est

dans l'obligation de présenter un rapport sur l'état et la mise à jour de la situation afin de confirmer la concordance par rapport aux normes d'agrément de la formation donnée dans un des domaines des programmes révisés.

Au cours de cette réunion, le Bureau a déterminé également que le Programme en Foresterie (H.B.Sc.F.) de l'Université Lakehead serait agréé pour la durée maximale de six ans. L'agrément de ce programme a débuté avec l'année scolaire 2012-2013 et se poursuivra jusqu'au 30 juin 2018.

Ces décisions sont assujetties aux dispositions pertinentes de l'Énoncé de politique qui indique, entre autres, que « la durée de l'agrément peut être remise en question en tout temps pour raison valable ». Les agréments accordés par

Programme des facultés canadiennes de foresterie agréés par le BCAF — Décembre 2012

Sept. 2009	Université Laval, Faculté de Foresterie, de Géographie et de Géomatique, Programme en Aménagement et environnement forestiers et Programme en Opérations forestières	ans se terminant le 30 juin 2015
Sept. 2009	Université du Nord de la Colombie-Britannique, Collège des Sciences et de l'Aménagement, Programme en Sciences des écosystèmes et en aménagement (majeure en écologie et aménagement forestier)	Agréé pour une période de six ans se terminant le 30 juin 2015
Sept. 2010	Université de Moncton, Faculté de Foresterie, Programme en Sciences forestières	Agréé pour une période de trois ans se terminant le 30 juin 2013
Sept. 2011	Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, Faculté de Foresterie et de Gestion de l'Environnement, Programme en Aménagement des écosystèmes forestiers	Agréé pour une période de six ans se terminant le 30 juin 2017
Sept. 2011	Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, Faculté de Foresterie et de Gestion de l'Environnement, Programme en Opérations forestières (option R.P.F.)	Agréé pour une période de deux ans se terminant le 30 juin 2013
Sept. 2011	Université de l'Alberta, Faculté des Sciences de l'Agriculture, de la Vie et de l'Environnement, École des Sciences forestières et de l'Aménagement de l'Alberta, Programme en Foresterie et Programme en Gestion des affaires en foresterie	Agréés pour une période de six ans se terminant le 30 juin 2017
Sept. 2012	Université de la Colombie-Britannique, Faculté de Foresterie, Programme en Aménagement des ressources forestières et Programme en Opérations forestières	Agréés pour une période de six ans se terminant le 30 juin 2018
Sept. 2012	Université Lakehead, Faculté d'Aménagement des Ressources naturelles, Programme en Foresterie (H.B.Sc.F.)	Agréé pour une période de six ans se terminant le 30 juin 2018

P.L. MARSHALL, R.P.F., PRÉSIDENT, L.F. RILEY, R.P.F., DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

les présentes décisions s'appliquent seulement au cheminement scolaire du programme mentionné ci-dessus et en place au moment de la révision de l'agrément.

Quelques décisions finales découlant de décisions antérieures d'agrément ont également été rendues lors de la réunion de Fall River.

Relativement à une décision d'agrément rendue en septembre 2011, le Bureau a décidé que l'agrément de deux ans accordé alors au Programme en Aménagement des écosystèmes forestiers de la Faculté de Foresterie et de Gestion de l'Environnement de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick serait porté à six ans « à la condition que la Faculté prouve au Bureau que des mesures concrètes ont été entreprises pour combler les lacunes reliées aux normes identifiées au sein du programme ». La Faculté s'est conformée depuis aux exigences du Bureau et le programme répond maintenant totalement aux normes d'agrément. En conséquence, le Bureau a déterminé que l'agrément du Programme en Aménagement des écosystèmes forestiers de la Faculté sera en vigueur jusqu'au 30 juin 2017.

Pour ce qui est des autres programmes de l'Université du Nouveau-Brunswick, le Bureau a déterminé par une seconde décision d'agrément rendue en septembre 2011, que l'agrément du Programme en Opérations forestières (option R.P.F.) serait maintenu jusqu'au terme prévu de l'option en 2013, à la condition que la Faculté apporte des preuves que les lacunes identifiées aient été l'objet de mesures correctrices et que les diplômés aient reçu la formation requise pour leur permettre de répondre aux exigences de compétence requises par les normes.

La Faculté s'est conformée depuis aux exigences du Bureau et le programme répond maintenant en toute conformité aux normes d'agrément. En conséquence, le Bureau a décidé que l'agrément du Programme de Génie forestier (option R.P.F.) de la Faculté serait maintenu jusqu'au 30 juin 2013.

Finalement, dans le cas de la décision d'agrément rendue en septembre 2011 dans le cas de deux programmes de l'Université de l'Alberta, le Bureau avait souligné que « les programmes présentaient certaines lacunes au niveau des exigences des normes portant sur le

professionnalisme et l'éthique » et que « la Faculté avait été priée de soumettre un rapport au plus tard au 30 juin 2012 sur les mesures mises en place pour combler ces écarts. » La Faculté s'est conformée depuis aux exigences du Bureau et ce dernier est fier d'annoncer que les Programmes en Foresterie et en Gestion des affaires en foresterie de la Faculté des Sciences de l'Agriculture, de la Vie et de l'Environnement, se conforment en totalité aux exigences et que l'agrément est confirmé jusqu'au 30 juin 2017.

Même si aucune autre visite régulière de révision ne sera entreprise d'ici la fin de 2014 ou le début de 2015, une visite intérimaire sera effectuée en mars 2013 dans le but d'évaluer la possibilité d'étendre à six années l'agrément actuel de trois ans accordé au Programme en Sciences forestières de la Faculté de Foresterie de l'Université de Moncton. Et, pour ce qui est du premier processus d'agrément d'un programme d'études supérieures, le Bureau a répondu à une demande de la Faculté de Foresterie de l'Université de Colombie-Britannique pour que soit entrepris une révision du nouveau programme de Maîtrise en Aménagement forestier durable de la Faculté. Afin de bien couvrir les différences qui se présentent entre un programme du niveau de la maîtrise et un programme du niveau du baccalauréat, des exigences portant sur des informations additionnelles ont été incluses dans le questionnaire destiné à la faculté. La révision sera effectuée en avril 2013.

Il y a eu un changement parmi les membres du Bureau au cours de l'année. David Blackmore, R.P.F. a succédé à Janet Schilf, R.P.F., un membre associé au Bureau depuis de nombreuses années en tant que membre désigné par le College of Alberta Professional Foresters. Les membres du Bureau ainsi que les substitués à la fin de 2012 étaient Peter Marshall, R.P.F. (Président) et Randy Trerise, R.P.F. (subst.), Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals; David Blackmore, R.P.F. et Charles Backman, R.P.F. (subst.), College of Alberta Professional Foresters; John Daisley, R.P.F. et John Doucette, R.P.F. (subst.), Association of Saskatchewan Forestry Professionals; Faye Johnson, R.P.F. et David Winston, R.P.F. (subst.), Ontario Professional Foresters Association; Germain Paré, ing.f. et

Jean-Louis Brown, ing.f. (subst.), Ordre des ingénieurs forestiers du Québec; Peggy McDougall, R.P.F. et Rod O'Connell, R.P.F. (subst.), Association des forestiers agréés du Nouveau-Brunswick; Ian Millar, R.P.F. et Roger Aggas, R.P.F. (subst.), Registered Professional Foresters Association of Nova Scotia; Bill Buggie, R.P.F. et Glen Knee, R.P.F. (subst.), Registered Professional Foresters of Newfoundland-Labrador et Bruce Dancik, R.P.F., Institut forestier du Canada. La plupart des membres désignés à la fin de 2012 devraient poursuivre leur participation au cours de 2013.

À la suite de chacune des visites d'établissement, le Bureau recueille les commentaires sur le processus et le travail de l'équipe auprès des membres de cette dernière et de l'établissement visité dans le but de s'assurer que les procédures d'agrément demeurent adéquates et apportent l'information requise pour rendre de façon appropriée les décisions d'agrément. Suite à l'expertise acquise au cours de ce quatrième cycle d'utilisation des normes d'agrément basées sur la compétence introduites en 2008, le Bureau a amorcé la révision de son *Questionnaire aux fins d'examen et d'évaluation des programmes universitaires en foresterie* et de son *Manuel des procédures d'évaluation à l'intention des équipes d'évaluation*. Ces deux documents sont essentiels à la réalisation de toutes les révisions d'agrément.

En tant que membre, le Bureau participe activement aux réunions et aux activités de la FCAFP, en particulier au niveau d'un sous-comité permanent, l'Instance centrale d'évaluation (ICE). La FCAFP est un regroupement permettant de discuter des sujets pertinents pour les organisations chargées de la réglementation des forestiers et des ingénieurs forestiers au Canada et qui fonctionne selon un ensemble de règlements internes approuvés par les organismes membres. L'ICE est un sous-élément de formation récente destiné à superviser et à gérer le programme national récemment implanté par la FCAFP pour évaluer les références des personnes formées à l'étranger et des diplômés des programmes canadiens de foresterie non agréés qui cherchent à accéder à la pratique professionnelle de la foresterie au Canada. Des informations destinées aux personnes cherchant plus de renseignements sur la procé-

de dure d'évaluation sont disponibles sous un onglet du site internet de la FCAFP à : www.cfab.ca/cfpfa-fcafp. La FCAFP procède à l'élaboration de son propre site internet à cette fin et pour les autres activités reliées à la FCAFP.

Le Bureau est un membre actif de l'Association des agences d'agrément du Canada (AAAC). L'Association se réunit deux fois par année et les 34 organismes membres, représentant la majorité des organismes d'agrément des programmes de baccalauréat et d'études

supérieures du Canada, ont l'occasion lors de ces réunions d'étudier les éléments d'intérêt commun en matière d'agrément et de partager leur expertise et des procédures d'agrément.

Tous les documents officiels du BCAF sont disponibles en anglais et en français, sous forme de documents imprimés ou en version électronique, et peuvent être obtenus en s'adressant auprès du directeur général. Une liste de ces documents, ainsi que toutes les informations portant sur le BCAF,

incluant les Normes d'agrément, peuvent être consultées sur le site internet du Bureau à l'adresse www.cfab.ca.

Le rapport annuel du BCAF 2011, qui comprenait la liste des programmes agréés à ce moment, a été publié dans le numéro de mars-avril 2012 de la revue *The Forestry Chronicle*.

Lorne F. Riley, R.P.F.
Directeur général
14 janvier 2013



MODEL FOREST NEWS ❖ NOUVELLES DES FORÊTS MODÈLES

Lin'an Model Forest, China

Following the Rio +20 Conference on sustainable development in Brazil last year, "multi-stakeholder" and "landscape-level" approaches have become hot-button issues in international forest policy circles. Through its Model Forest concept, Canada has been advocating these very approaches for more than 20 years. First developed and tested in 10 locations across Canada in the early 1990s, more than 60 Model Forests in 30 countries today make up the International Model Forest Network (IMFN)¹. China was the first country in Asia to join the IMFN.

In the late 1980s, the people and government of Lin'an County, Zhejiang Province, China, realized that their timber-dependent economy was in decline due to forest loss and degradation. The situation was exacerbated by unsustainable tourism practices, a lack of information on the effects of forest loss for local stakeholders, outdated scientific and technical data, and few alternative economic opportunities for its mostly rural population. Into the 1990s, the government became increasingly concerned about balancing economic



The Baisha Ecotourism Village

PHOTO: CHRISTA MOONEY

development, environmental protection and social equity in order to avoid past emphasis on economic exploitation alone, particularly in mountainous areas suffering from severe degradation such as in Lin'an.

Lin'an Model Forest was established in 1999 through core support provided by the Chinese Academy of Sciences, a Japanese Trust Fund established at FAO (Bangkok) and the IMFN Secretariat. The idea was to test the Model Forest concept in the region to validate and systematize a workable landscape approach to sustainable forest management, particularly as it related to inno-

novative governance and techniques. To ensure application of a landscape-scale approach, the entire county of Lin'an, some 312000 hectares was selected as the Model Forest area.

Prior to this, there had been advances in testing approaches to sustainable forest management, but the Model Forest initiative provided the means for local people and authorities to rapidly accelerate progress by forming an inclusive governance structure where all stakeholders could voice their concerns and negotiate a common vision for the future. The Model Forest also provided a platform where research

¹As a demonstration of its commitment to sustainable forest management both domestically and abroad, Canada hosts the Secretariat to the IMFN at Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Forest Service. In the late 1990s work of the Secretariat was highly focused on the establishment of Asian and Latin American regional networks.