

# MEGAforestais

## 2009 British Columbia

### *Forest Governance in Transition*

#### Meeting Synopsis

Whistler, British Columbia, Canada  
October 5<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup>, 2009

Co-hosted by: **Ministry of Forests & Range, British Columbia**  
**Natural Resources Canada, the Canadian Forest Service**

In cooperation with: **Rights & Resources Initiative**

Megaforestais co-chairs: **Sally Collins**  
*Director, Office of Ecosystems Services, US Department of Agriculture*  
**Tasso Azevedo**  
*Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment, Brazil*

Megaforestais facilitator: **Andy White**  
*Coordinator, Rights & Resources Initiative*

#### Table of Contents

BACKGROUND.....	1
MEGAFLORESTAIS 2009: BRITISH COLUMBIA .....	2
KEY THEMES AND CHALLENGES DISCUSSED.....	3
ISSUES RAISED AS NEW PRIORITIES.....	7
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT STEPS.....	7
ANNEX 1: AGENDA .....	i
ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS .....	v

## The Rights and Resources Initiative

The Rights and Resources Initiative is a global coalition to advance forest tenure, policy and market reforms. RRI is formed by international, regional and community organizations engaged in conservation, research and development.

The mission of the Rights and Resources Initiative is to promote greater global action on forest policy and market reforms and to increase household and community ownership, control, and benefits from forests and trees. RRI is coordinated by the Rights and Resources Group, a non-profit organization based in Washington D.C. Please visit <http://www.rightsandresources.org> for more information.

## Partners



## Supporters



## Background

MegaFlorestais<sup>1</sup> is an informal group of public forest agency leaders dedicated to advancing international dialogue and exchange on transitions in forest governance, forest industry, and the roles of public forest agencies. The group includes the heads of forestry agencies of the largest forest countries in the world, and provides the opportunity for these leaders to share their experiences and challenges in a frank<sup>2</sup>, open and technical manner. The process aims to foster stronger relationships between forest agencies, collectively strengthening their abilities to play leading roles in addressing forest governance and sustainable forestry issues.

The idea to create the group originated in a meeting in Beijing in September 2005 when the Rights and Resources Initiative co-organized a conference with the Chinese Center for Agriculture Policy. The purpose of that meeting was to share international experiences on public forest reform with the Chinese State Forest Administration and other decision-makers. Leaders from Brazil, China, the USA, and Mexico participated in this session and agreed to continue the collaboration by creating MegaFlorestais, and invited the Rights and Resources Initiative to facilitate and coordinate the organization of the meetings.

The group is co-chaired by Sally Collins, former Associate Chief of the US Forest Service and current Director of the US Department of Agriculture's newly-formed Office of Ecosystems Services, and Tasso Azevedo, former Director General of the Brazilian Forest Service and current senior advisor in Brazil's Ministry of Environment. The Rights and Resources Initiative continues to function as secretariat of MegaFlorestais.

The first formal meeting of MegaFlorestais was hosted in 2006 by the US Forest Service and held in Pennsylvania at Grey Towers, the historic estate of Gifford Pinchot, first Chief of the US Forest Service. The meeting brought together leaders from Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia and the United States. The meeting focused on four main themes:

- Transitions in forest tenure and administration
- The role of forest agencies in increasing forestry's contribution to poverty alleviation and community development
- Reforming regulations to contribute to national economic growth and enhance opportunities for small forest holders
- The challenge faced by forest agencies to provide political leadership in times of transition.

MegaFlorestais 2007 was hosted by the Russian Federal Forest Agency in St. Petersburg, Russia, and was attended by senior forest agency delegates from Australia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, China, Finland, Indonesia, and the USA. Building on lessons learned from the previous MegaFlorestais meetings and the generous facilitation assistance provided by BC Ministry of Forests and Range, the three-day meeting was designed to maximize discussions amongst participants on the following topics:

- Understanding forest industry in the changing global marketplace
- Designing and implementing forest tenure reforms
- Designing rational and more equitable regulations

---

<sup>1</sup> MegaFlorestais – a Portuguese phrase that translates to “those with the greatest forests.”

<sup>2</sup> MegaFlorestais meetings encourage free and open conversation following the Chatham House Rule, which states: "When a meeting or part thereof, is held under the Chatham House Rule, participants are free to use the information received, but neither the identity nor the affiliation of the speaker(s), nor that of any other participant, may be revealed."

- Identifying initiatives to tackle climate change

The group convened again in Brazil in 2008. The one-week event began in Brasilia, and continued on a boat tour of the Amazon to Manaus, with a field trip to the forestry and milling operations of the Precious Woods-Amazonas near Itacoatiara. The 2008 sessions briefed participants on the state of the global forest sector and facilitated formal and informal discussions between participants. The primary themes discussed were:

- The relevance, impacts and connectivity of REDD and carbon finance;
- The development of forest management plans for climate change adaptation;
- The Brazilian experience with policy and regulation in forest governance.

Presentations and syntheses of the discussions from these meetings are available at [www.megaforestais.org](http://www.megaforestais.org)

## Megaforestais 2009: British Columbia

In 2008, representatives from the Ministry of Forests & Range, British Columbia and Natural Resources Canada, and the Canadian Forest Service offered to co-host the next MegaForestais in Whistler, B.C. Beyond the stunning natural beauty of the setting, the B.C. context continued MegaForestais' focus on forest tenure and regulations, the changing roles of forest agencies.

These issues are particularly critical in B.C. and Canada today, due to the increased attention forests receive within global discussions on climate change mitigation and adaptation, and transitions in tenure arrangements. Canada's experience parallels many of the same challenges faced by public forest agencies elsewhere, such as:

- Ensuring that domestic industries continue to contribute to rural development, in the face of a depressed global wood market.
- Addressing impacts of climate change in national forests such as increased insect and fire outbreaks, as well as managing and monitoring forest carbon dynamics
- Responding to forest rights claims, such as those from First Nations.
- Reshaping forest tenure policy to support small-scale forest concessions.
- Assessing roles of provincial versus federal forest authorities
- Managing forestry and resource development at the transition zone of the urban/rural interface

Participants in 2009 included representatives from Indonesia, Russia, Brazil, China, U.S., along with their hosts from the British Columbia provincial and Canadian federal government. Most delegations were lead by the head or deputy head of the forestry ministry, as well as one to four other officers.

The meeting was chaired by Sally Collins with support from Andy White of Rights and Resources. Tasso Azevedo, the other co-chair and a driving force behind the creation of the MegaForestais network, was regrettably unable to attend this year, due to the urgency of his role advising the Brazilian Ministry of Environment on the UNFCCC climate negotiations. Also unfortunate was the absence of the two delegates from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Tourism of the Democratic Republic of Congo, whose participation was prevented by visa problems: Sébastien Malele Mbala (Director General, Permanent Forest Inventory and Management Service) and Prosper Situasendua Ngetele (Community Forestry Focal Point.)

Rounding out the group were resource persons from diverse backgrounds, invited to provide the latest information on topics discussed, share their perspectives and spur discussion. These were John Hudson, senior forestry advisor at the UK Department for International Development, Werner Kurz, senior research scientist at the Canadian Forest Service, Jerliyn Levi, Assistant Director for Policy in the U.S. Forest Service's International Programs, Don Roberts of the Canadian investment bank CIBC World Markets and Xu Jintao, Professor of Natural Resource Economics at Peking University. RRI staffers Arvind Khare and Jeffrey Hatcher also discussed and delivered presentations.

Annex 2 to this report contains a full list of persons present during discussions.

## Key Themes and Challenges Discussed

**The first key trend discussed was structural changes to the wood industry, particularly the potential for new market demands for forest biomass, and emerging business models for small and medium forest enterprises.**

Resource Person Don Roberts (CIBC) presented on the impacts of the global economic slowdown on forest economies. A key point raised was the trend towards convergence of three sectors, "food, fuel and fiber." A combination of factors are pushing them together, including the rising price of petroleum, which is in turn underpinning increasing prices for cereals, oilseeds and low-quality wood, as well as potential demand for biofuel, and diminishing availability of land. He noted that bioenergy is economically unfeasible at oil costs of \$40/barrel, but much more viable at double that price. The price of carbon remains an unknown but crucial quantity in the calculation, and may remain so for several years. Roberts also provided a quick update on bio-energy policies in the United States, China, and the European Union, noting the slim likelihood of these nations reaching bioenergy targets in the short term. Nonetheless, demand from the EU is spurring international trade in wood pellets, the fastest growing form of bioenergy.

Andy White laid out a view of the evolving forest industry, tackling the dichotomy of forest policies to-date, which have often privileged support of large forest concessions and operators, and underappreciated the reality of diverse and mostly small-scale forest sectors in many developed and developing countries. White acknowledged that it may be challenging for forest agencies to identify and engage with this widespread, informal constituency, particularly given the vested interests in the timber industry. In the discussion that followed, participants pointed out that "point sources" of production such as large-scale mining in forest concessions are easy targets for rent capture, whereas a diffuse production system hinders such corruption and encourages economic growth.

For those challenged with the changing roles of forest industry and forest agencies, British Columbia's Chief Forester Jim Snetsinger<sup>3</sup> showed that B.C.'s experience can provide other nations with many lessons. He discussed the expansion of small-scale, community and First Nations forest concessions ("tenures,") as well as plans to develop rural economies through a policy encouraging use of wood wherever possible in the construction of B.C. government

---

<sup>3</sup> Snetsinger represented the provincial Ministry of Forests and Range in lieu of Deputy Minister Dana Hayden, who was unable to attend due to a last-minute exigency.

buildings. Snetsinger also introduced participants to the devastation caused by the mountain pine beetle, and plans for salvaging dead pines.

Snetsinger's presentation was complemented by insights from the Assistant Deputy Minister and head of the Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada during dinner. Jim Ferrell discussed many of the new dynamics to which forest areas and public forest agencies must react, including changing constituent demographics, climatic shifts and catalysts of forest fires and pest breakouts, sliding wood prices from the U.S. housing market collapse, and new science and technology opportunities derived from forests.

**On the second day, foresters from the Squamish Forest District brought the group to a nearby forest concession in the Upper Elaho Valley.** The group was welcomed by Siyam Bill Williams, hereditary chief and co-chair of the council of the Squamish Nation, the tribe that claims ancestral ownership of the area, as well as the concession itself, Timber Farm Licence #38. The field trip included a tour of an active cutting block at 1000' elevation, a 10-12 year-old silviculture restoration operation, and a visit to a run-of-the-river "micro" hydropower plant at Ashlu Creek.

The site visit exposed agency leaders to a modern forest enterprise and the practical manner in which they and the government are managing the contented question of forest ownership based on secure tenure rights held by indigenous First Nations. The logging operation was large-scale and commercially competitive, but also followed more stringent environmental guidelines for removals and reforestation as mandated by the Squamish owners of the forest. This experience ran counter to assumptions held by some participants on the political and economic implications of recognizing indigenous territories.

**Discussions on the third day began with another key trend, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures in forests. Indicating the level of interest in the subject, six speakers covered a breadth of technical and political topics, all in a context of rising valuation of forest carbon sequestration.**

Werner Kurz, senior climate scientist with the Canadian Forest Service, provided the latest warming projections from climate scientists. In order to remain within a carbon budget of 450 GtC (i.e. 2°C warming), the planet has ten years to shrink its emissions rate from an annual 3.5% increase<sup>4</sup> to a 10% decrease. Forestry and other terrestrial emissions will continue to be significant factors — permafrost soils under the boreal forests contain 1,672 GtC, which warming could release. Canada's Carbon Budget Model analysis led by Kurz has projected that Canada's forests will shift from being at net carbon sink (of 60-70 MtCo2e/yr in 2004) to a net source (likely 100 MtCo2e/yr as soon as 2010) due to pests and fire.

These disturbances are observed in other forests around the world, as explained by the Deputy Head of the Russian Federal Forest Agency, Mikhail Giryaev, who identified three main climate-correlated drivers of forest degradation in Russia: adverse weather conditions, insect outbreaks, and uncontrolled fires. In the past ten years, the latter have burned up two-thirds of all dead forest stands. Pests have destroyed an additional 0.4 Mha. Flooding in the north and drought in the southern areas incur additional losses. In response, the FFA is working at the federal and regional level to improve remote sensing, researching climate impacts on forests more deeply, and funding adaptation activities.

---

<sup>4</sup> Average yearly increase in atmospheric carbon 2000-2007 was approximately 3.5%, higher than all IPCC scenarios. Immediate implementation of 6% yearly reductions would also stay within 450 GtC boundaries.

Director Luiz Joels of the Brazilian Forest Service updated participants on the recently established Amazon Fund, designed to fund reductions in deforestation, conservation and more sustainable use of Amazonian forests. This new institution funds activities to reduce forest carbon emissions reductions below an established baseline, although they will not generate tradeable credits. Joels stressed that most of the reductions were due to better enforcement, citing the decentralization of forest management responsibilities to the states as a key to success. He noted that some of the Forest Service's best news of the year came from outside Amazonia, in south of Brazil where there has been significant success in controlling deforestation. Discussants assessed how Brazil, once notorious for tropical deforestation, is now being lauded for reducing forest loss. Joels also shared his visions of the future of Brazilian forest management, in which community management will take on increasing importance over large commercial concessions and how understanding and serving this growing constituency of community forest owners will be the next great challenge of the BFS.

John Hudson of DFID brought the meeting up to speed on the status of the UNFCCC negotiations process. He noted that many experts hold a pessimistic outlook for COP15 in Copenhagen. However, there appeared to be broad agreement over REDD, a key matter for forest agencies. Signals of support at high levels of government mean that forest agencies could expect to see the negotiations produce commitments on REDD in December, if contentious financing discussions can be resolved.

RRI's Jeffrey Hatcher delved into REDD in greater detail, underlining the role of forest ownership and tenure in crucial reducing forest carbon emissions. Despite the potential benefits of increased financing for forests, Hatcher cautioned that effective and equitable implementation of these plans poses serious challenges, particularly if land rights are unclear. Should national plans for REDD go forward, forest agencies will be under a great deal of pressure to ensure its success. Stakeholders from civil society, private capital, donor governments and REDD program administrations have reiterated the importance of tenure in REDD, although many forest community representatives also fear that REDD could roll back progress made on securing their rights.

While payments for ecosystem services, such as REDD, can create revenue for developing countries, Sally Collins also demonstrated that these schemes are relevant for developed countries as well. Drawing on some of her experience as Director of the US Department of Agriculture's Office of Ecosystem Services and Markets, Collins outlined the voluntary and compliance market opportunities for increasing land value and environmental quality. She stressed the importance of stacking multiple revenue streams on a landscape—for example a "farm of the future" may derive income from carbon sequestration, biomass co-generation and credits for improving water quality in addition to traditional crops and livestock.

**The third and final theme, reform of tenure rights in forest areas, was woven through the presentations of the first day and a half, and became the prime focus of talks on the second and third days. Agency representatives of Brazil, Indonesia and China recognized the connection between sustainable development and the rights of rural and forest peoples, and evaluated the responses undertaken by their administrations.**

Arvind Khare brought the room's attention to bear on the tenure question, and described the dynamics of forest ownership over the past decade. Khare raised the difficult issues of

poverty, repression, conflict and deforestation in many tropical forest areas. Arguing that most of these challenges are linked to unclear tenure and exclusion from management processes, he called on forest agencies to address the rights of forest dwellers as a top priority.

Three countries also shared their experience with improving tenure for rural peoples. Antonio Hummel, head of the Brazilian Forest Service elaborated on his colleague's earlier presentation, highlighting new ways of devolving management and use rights to local peoples. These included delimitation of indigenous and *quilombo* areas and the creation of extractive reserves (*Resex*), and developing new community forestry opportunities. He also discussed efforts to formalize tenure by allowing squatters to receive title to the land they have claimed— in exchange for keeping the forest standing on four-fifths of the area.

Vice Minister Li Yucai of the China State Forest Administration reflected on six years of forest tenure reform. This reform, implemented across China, concentrated on transferring certain ownership and management rights over forests to rural households as well as compensation for forest conservation. The measure, Li stated, is viewed as one of the most successful rural reforms in China's history, significantly increasing the income and capital of rural farmers.

A.F. Masud introduced the ways the Indonesian Ministry of Forestry is experimenting with a new tenure arrangement in Java. By providing communities with 30-year usage rights over the land between trees on millions of hectares of forest plantations, the program has allowed for serious improvements in local food production for several hundred thousand families.

**Following these interventions, an unstructured discussion on tenure reform arose. Discussants shared information on the diversity of tenure arrangements for communities in their countries and touched on many facets of the complex issue.**

There was a general consensus of the importance of clarifying national tenure systems. It was recognized that tenure reform can mean different things in different contexts: individual or collective, from usufruct rights to fully enforceable and transferable ownership. It was also noted that an appropriate tenure reform should take into account contextual details, such as the quality of the land accorded and the capacity of local communities.

Many participants highlighted the importance of complementary measures to aid such reforms, such as financial incentives, training programs, and mechanisms to facilitate transference of rights and revised forest regulatory structures. Several delegations noted the difficulty of regulating ownership by small households, and the need to strike a balance between enforcing regulation to guarantee forest sustainability, while avoiding burdensome requirements that limit opportunities for local forest management and livelihood growth.

Andy White spoke on the experience of the U.S. state of Montana, where forestry officials have found that detailed and strict management plans for private owners were expensive and not useful. Switching the state forest agency's role from policing to education on voluntary "best practices" has improved overall compliance. Brazil is also going through a similar process to simplify management plans and shift more responsibility to communities.

## **Issues Raised as New Priorities**

As with each year, new urgent issues have risen to prominence on the agendas of member nations. Although the agencies' priorities differ, several distinct commonalities arose in

discussions. **Competition among different land use activities** (e.g. agriculture, mining, municipal development) was signaled as an important topic, requiring new thinking on improving interagency collaboration. Community forestry emerged as an area of increasing importance. The **need to enable economic opportunities for community managers and entrepreneurs** was recognized, as well as guidance on regulatory structures and strategies for engaging with local communities and Indigenous Peoples that will encourage this growth. Many others pointed to the need to **reevaluate the role of forest ministries in light of the changing world context**. Canada provided some inspiration in this matter, with the provincial governments' support of a green economy that favors sustainable wood usage. Lastly, **climate change remained a priority interest**. Countries signaled new worries on the scale of wildfire and other climate-related impacts, but also expressed their willingness to support new research on climate change and forests and collaborate across borders.

## Recommendations for Next Steps

Members of MegaFlorestais agreed that the Whistler meeting was a success and called for the series to continue. **China volunteered to host the next meeting in Yichun, Heilongjiang Province, scheduled to take place in September 2010** alongside a large international conference on forest tenure reform in Beijing organized by RRI and the State Forestry Administration. Indonesia expressed its interest in holding MegaFlorestais 2010 and their proposal was unanimously accepted. The value and necessity of the meetings were reconfirmed, and Sally Collins and Tasso Azevedo were asked to remain MegaFlorestais co-chairs.

**RRI and USFS recalled the proposal for a new event: a leadership seminar for future forest sector leaders**, designed to expose mid-career officials from forest ministries, as well as other departments dealing with forests, to global issues in forest governance and economy. The concept was very well received; members established criteria for the nomination of mid-career candidates and accepted USFS's invitation to hold the event at the historic landmark of Grey Towers in Milford, Pennsylvania, site of the first official MegaFlorestais encounter in 2006.

Two other proposals for events were made, on the themes of regulation design and indigenous peoples. **Interest in Montana's system of regulating private forest users generated by the day's discussions prompted the recommendation of a field trip there in July or August 2010**. Inspired by the dynamics between First Nations and government officials in Canada witnessed, **Brazil put forward the suggestion of a meeting between native people of Canada, the Amazon or elsewhere, potentially in Brazil or B.C. to discuss community and forest enterprises**.

All participants gave their sincere thanks to the B.C. Ministry of Forests and Range and Natural Resources Canada, the Canadian Forest Service for hosting the event, and to DFID for funding. Special thanks went to the Squamish Forest District officers for graciously organizing the field trip and giving participants a chance to experience the beauty of B.C.'s coastal mountains. Lastly, participants expressed appreciation of China's offer to host in 2010, and looked forward to new future events and the next meeting again in the Wuyi Mountains amid the southern forests of Fujian province.

Annex 1: Agenda



Ministry of  
Forests and Range



Canada

**MEGAflorestais** | PROGRAMME  
British Columbia, 2009

October 5<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> 2009

Whisky Jack Room, Delta Whistler Village Suites  
Whistler, British Columbia, Canada

Co-hosted by: **Ministry of Forests & Range, British Columbia**  
**Natural Resources Canada, the Canadian Forest Service**

In cooperation with: **Rights & Resources Initiative**

Co-chairs of **MegaFlorestais:** **Sally Collins, Director, Office of Ecosystems Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture**  
**Tasso Azevedo, Senior Advisor, Ministry of Environment, Brazil**

Facilitator of **MegaFlorestais:** **Andy White, Coordinator, Rights & Resources Initiative**

NB: Meetings and meals will be held in Whisky Jack Rooms A and B unless otherwise noted.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5 <sup>TH</sup>	
9:00-10:00	<b>BREAKFAST</b>
<b>SESSION 1</b>	<b>General Introduction &amp; Orientation to Meeting</b>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Sally Collins, Director, Office of Ecosystems Services, U.S. Department of Agriculture</i>
10:00-10:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome comments (5 minutes) <i>Jim Farrell</i></li> <li>• Participant introductions (20 min)</li> <li>• Introduction to MegaFlorestais: Background, rationale and past outcomes (5 min) <i>Sally Collins</i></li> <li>• Review of agenda, issues to be discussed and Chatham House rule (5 min) <i>Andy White</i></li> <li>• Introduction to British Columbia: Where we are and what we can learn (10 min) <i>Jim Snetsinger</i></li> </ul>
<b>SESSION 2</b>	<b>Sharing News from Countries &amp; Other Recent Meetings</b>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Sally Collins</i>

10:45-11:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One representative from each country and British Columbia will inform the meeting on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The most important new issues from their country regarding forest policy and markets</li> <li>- What they see as the biggest challenge or struggle for their agency in the coming year</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
-------------	---

**11:30-11:45 COFFEE BREAK**

<b>SESSION 2</b>	<i>(continued)</i>
Chair 11:45-13:00	<p>Sally Collins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource people will then provide their sense of major news, current issues and opportunities at the global level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Hudson</li> <li>- Jerilyn Levi</li> <li>- Werner Kurz</li> <li>- Don Roberts</li> <li>- Xu Jintao</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Discussion of key global issues, challenges and opportunities for forest agencies (30 min)</li> <li>• Wrap-up to identify key themes and issues to discuss during the week (10 min)</li> </ul>

**13:00-14:00 LUNCH**

<b>SESSION 3</b>	<b>New Market Demands for Forest Biomass: Structural Changes to the Wood Industry, Implications for Communities, Enterprises and Tenure Systems</b>
Chair 14:00-15:45	<p>Sally Collins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest markets, bioenergy &amp; the economic meltdown: What has (and has not) changed? <i>Don Roberts</i></li> <li>• Small and medium forest enterprises: Unlocking potential of new business models <i>Andy White</i></li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>

**15:45-16:00 COFFEE BREAK**

<b>SESSION 4</b>	<b>Evolution of Forest Policy &amp; Institutions in British Columbia: Challenges and Opportunities Going Ahead</b>
Chair 16:00-18:30	<p>Andy White</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evolution of forest policy, forestry business models and forest ownership and tenure in British Columbia <i>Jim Snetsinger</i></li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>

**19:30 DINNER & KEYNOTE SPEECH** at Delta Whistler Village Suites  
*Jim Farrell* comments on the future of forest areas and the role of public forest agencies.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6<sup>TH</sup>**

<b>FIELD TRIP</b>	Personnel from the B.C. Ministry of Forests have organized visits to different forestry
-------------------	---

	<i>operations and exploration of the coastal and forest landscapes of the Squamish Forest District.</i>
6:30-7:45	Breakfast provided in the Whiskey Jack Room
7:50	Departure to full production harvesting operation (Tree Farm Licence # 38) in the Upper Elaho Valley, owned by Squamish Nation
10:00	Arrival at site and welcome by <i>Siyam</i> Bill Williams, hereditary chief and co-chair of the Squamish Nation council. Visit to active cut block.
11:30	Visit to silviculture operation: 10-12 year-old plantation to restore logged area
12:15	Lunch
Afternoon	Visit to run-of-the-river hydropower plant at Ashlu Creek owned by Innergex Renewable Energy.
17:00	Arrive back at hotel

19:00 **DINNER** at Ric's Grill in Whistler Village

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7<sup>TH</sup>

<b>SESSION 5</b>	<b>Climate Change &amp; Adaptation/Mitigation Measures: <i>Implications and Roles for Forest Agencies</i></b>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Antonio Hummel</i>
8:30-9:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Canadian forests: From sink to source? <i>Werner Kurz</i></li> <li>• Problems of climate change and forest conditions in Russia <i>Mikhail Giryayev</i></li> <li>• Status update on UNFCCC negotiations and potential Copenhagen outcomes <i>John Hudson</i></li> <li>• Review of financial options for REDD, including the Amazon Fund experience <i>Luiz Carlos de Miranda Joels</i></li> <li>• Opportunities and concerns for REDD <i>Jeffrey Hatcher</i></li> <li>• Ecosystem services and markets: Toward a market-based investment strategy for conservation <i>Sally Collins</i></li> </ul>

9:45-10:00 **COFFEE BREAK**

<b>SESSION 5</b>	<i>(continued)</i>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Leslie Weldon</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on implications of forest-climate negotiations for forest agencies</li> </ul>

12:00-13:00 **LUNCH**

<b>SESSION 6</b>	<b>Forest Tenure &amp; Governance: <i>Experiences and Lessons in Designing and Managing Tenure Reforms</i></b>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Andy White</i>
13:00-14:15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trends, experiences and emerging lessons <i>Arvind Khare</i></li> <li>• Experience and lessons for designing and managing tenure reform:</li> </ul>

- Brazil's experience with reforming its public forest system  
*Antonio Hummel*
- Forest tenure reforms in China: Impacts of collective forest reforms and plans for public forest reform  
*Li Yucai*
- Prospects and challenges for clarifying tenure:
  - Indonesia  
*Ahmad Fauzi Masud*

14:15-14:30 **COFFEE BREAK**

<b>SESSION 6</b>	<i>(continued)</i>
Chair	<i>Andy White</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussion on implications of forest-climate negotiations for forest agencies</li> </ul>
<b>SESSION 7</b>	<b>Closing Session: <i>MegaFlorestais Next Steps</i></b>
Chair	<i>Ahmad Fauzi Masud</i>
16:00-17:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of MegaFlorestais series</li> <li>• Next-generation forestry leadership training seminar           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction to “Global Issues in Governance,” April 12, 2009 at Grey Towers, Milford, Pennsylvania, U.S.</li> <li>▪ Determining criteria for candidate selection</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Identify new themes for next meeting</li> <li>• Final wrap-up</li> </ul>

18:30 **DINNER** at the Squamish Lil'wat Cultural Centre in Whistler

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8<sup>TH</sup>**

<b>SESSION 8</b>	<b>Assessing &amp; Clarifying Next Steps for MegaFlorestais: <i>An Optional Planning Meeting</i></b>
Chair	<i>Andy White</i>
9:00-12:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Selection of next host country           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Date setting and initial planning</li> <li>▪ Choosing themes and issues: Anticipating next years' challenges</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Annex 2: List of Participants

<i>Participants</i>	
Sally Collins	Director, Office of Ecosystem Services and Markets, Department of Agriculture, United States
Jim Farrell	Assistant Deputy Minister, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
Mikhail Dmitrievich Giryayev	Deputy Head, Federal Forest Agency, Russian Federation
Jim Snetsinger	Chief Forester, Ministry of Forests and Range, British Columbia, Canada
Antonio Carlos Hummel	Director General, Forest Service, Ministry of the Environment, Brazil
Luiz Carlos de Miranda Joels	Director, Forest Service, Ministry of the Environment, Brazil
Doug Konkin	Deputy Minister, Ministry of Environment, British Columbia, Canada
Li Yucai	Deputy Minister, State Forest Administration, China
Ahmad Fauzi Masud	Senior Advisor to the Minister of Forestry for economy, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
Alexandr Poroshin	Assistant to the Head of FFA, Federal Forest Agency, Russian Federation
Boen Mochtar Purnama	Secretary General, Ministry of Forestry, Indonesia
Kami Ramcharan	Director General, Pacific Forestry Center, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
Ivan Sovetnikov	Head of Legislative Unit, Federal Forest Agency, Russian Federation
Su Ming	Deputy Director General, International Forestry Cooperation Centre, China
Leslie Weldon	External Affairs Officer, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, United States
Tatyana Yakusheva	Deputy Head of International Department, Federal Forest Agency, Russian Federation
Andy White	Coordinator, Rights and Resources Initiative
Zhang Baitao	Director General, Department of Afforestation, State Forest Administration, China
Zhang Shougong	President, Chinese Academy of Forestry
Zhang Zhongtian	Division Director, Department of International Cooperation, State Forest Administration, China

<i>Resource persons</i>	
John Hudson	Senior Forestry Advisor, UK Department for International Development
Arvind Khare	Director of Finance and Policy, Rights and Resources Initiative
Werner Kurz	Senior Research Scientist, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
Jerilyn Levi	Assistant Director for Policy, U.S. Forest Service International Programs
Don Roberts	Managing Director, CIBC World Markets
Xu Jintao	Professor of Natural Resource Economics, Peking University
<i>Support staff</i>	
Lucas Bailey	Associate, Rights and Resources Initiative
Rebecca Ewing	Manager, International Relations and Trade, Ministry of Forests and Range, British Columbia, Canada
Yazhen Gong	Chinese interpreter
Jeffrey Hatcher	Policy Analyst, Rights and Resources Initiative
Alec McBeath	Forest Economist, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
Linda Jakubowski	Softwood Lumber Agreement Administrator, Ministry of Forests and Range, British Columbia, Canada
Mahrusha Sherstobitoff	Russian interpreter, Canadian Forest Service, Natural Resources Canada
Natalia Vidal	Portuguese interpreter

In addition to those listed above, two representatives from the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Tourism of the Democratic Republic of Congo accepted the invitation but were unable to attend due to logistical problems:

- Sébastien Malele Mbala, Director General, Permanent Forest Inventory and Management Service
- Prosper Situasendua Ngetele, Community Forestry Focal Point