



a newsletter for  
customers and  
investors of  
Canadian logging  
companies

# GREENPEACE FOREST VIEWS

## A New Future for the Great Bear Rainforest



Following ten years of work a new future has been mapped for the Great Bear Rainforest. On February 7, the British Columbia government announced the Great Bear Solution, offering a gift to the world and a vision for a truly global model of sustainability.

*"As we think about what is happening today, I think it's important for us to think of the history of what's taken place. You know, we use the term "historic" sometimes a little bit too loosely. Today is truly an important event, and the future will decide how historic it is or is not."* – Gordon Campbell, British Columbia Premier at the Great Bear Rainforest announcement.

From a press conference in downtown Vancouver, British Columbia's Premier Gordon Campbell declared that two million hectares of the rainforest would now be protected from logging, an area equivalent to 33% of the forest and three

times the size of Germany's Black Forest.

However, the region's ecology will not be secured with these protected areas alone. For the other two-thirds of the forest a commitment to new forestry practices, called Ecosystem Based Management (EBM), will be implemented. Phased in by 2009, EBM will change the way forests are harvested. EBM will use a comprehensive planning process to ensure that the long term sustainability of ecosystems is maintained by planning that determines what to leave behind before a decision is made on what is taken.

At the announcement, the Premier emphasized the years of hard work and collaboration undertaken to create a vision for the rainforest and then translate it to a real agreement for change. Joining him on the stage were Greenpeace, representatives from First Nations, coastal communities, logging industry,

government and our partner environmental groups.

The announcement of the land use agreement was widely reported in thousands of media outlets around the world including the front page of the New York Times, on BBC World News, and a feature in Canada's national newspaper.

The agreements signal a strong future for the Great Bear Rainforest. Yet, there still remains a long way to go both legislatively and operationally before the agreements are translated into on-the-ground change. Greenpeace remains committed to keeping customers and investors updated as these agreements on the British Columbia coast are implemented.

*"There is still a lot to be done... It isn't over yet but we have definitely broken through to an entirely new world from what we had before."*  
Russ Horner, CEO Catalyst Paper Corporation.

# Agreements are the “Best Chance” for the Great Bear Rainforest



by Art Sterritt and Guujaaw

The following article is reprinted in its entirety and was originally published on October 27, 2005. With permission from the authors it is included in this issue of Forest Views to provide a perspective from some First Nations involved in the Great Bear Solution process.

Some continue to claim the proposed land use agreements to protect B.C.’s Central and North Coast — also known as the Great Bear Rainforest — and the islands of Haida Gwaii don’t go far enough. Others think it goes too far.

As 12 first nations who live in these regions, our traditional territory, and who have 8,000 years of on-the-ground management experience, we believe those who make those claim fail to consider one critical question.

How do we integrate the needs of natural systems with the needs of the people who depend upon them for their livelihoods and way of life?

We live and work on this coast, where the forest and waters are a vital natural, cultural and economic resource for first nations, coastal communities and B.C. as a whole.

To be successful, land use agreements must not only preserve the land and protect its ecological integrity — they must also respect indigenous cultures and strengthen local economies.

To be successful, conservation must be sustainable, both ecologically and economically.

The coastal land use agreements, currently awaiting cabinet approval, do both.

In these agreements, the total size of protected areas would be quadrupled to secure many of its most sensitive and intact valleys and islands.

This will be more than seven million acres of area protected from logging on the Central and North Coast and Haida Gwaii.

When approved, it will be the largest temperate rainforest protection package in Canadian history. The agreements also represent the first effort to apply ecosystem-based management on all

areas outside the protected areas.

This amounts to re-engineering an entire regional economy, tuning it to measurable indicators of ecological health and human well-being.

Through a declaration signed in June 2000, Coastal First Nations committed to making decisions that ensure the well-being of our lands and waters, and to preserve and renew their territories and cultures through tradition, knowledge, and authority.

Since then, this position has not changed, only strengthened, as we seek to find more opportunities for conservation approaches based on independent science and local and traditional knowledge.

As well, we are looking for approaches for our coastal communities where unemployment and poverty rates are well above national averages.

The intricate process that has led to this stage represents a commitment to a new relationship between the provincial government and first nations. Beyond mere consultation, this government-to-government relationship will allow for a more just approach to land use decisions today and in the future.

We believe the application of these land use agreements present the world with its best chance yet to integrate conservation, community development and first nations self-determination. We are supported by Greenpeace, ForestEthics, the Sierra Club of Canada B.C. Chapter, the Rainforest Action Network, the Nature Conservancy and others.

We are proud to support these agreements and are working with the British Columbia government to develop legal and legislative tools to make them a reality.

*Art Sterritt is executive director of the Coastal First Nations of the Turning Point Initiative Society. Guujaaw is the president of the Council of Haida Nation.*



## From Conflict to Collaboration

# The Great Bear Rainforest Story

Stretching along the coast of British Columbia, the Great Bear Rainforest is the last large tract of intact coastal temperate rainforest on earth.

Located between Bute Inlet on BC's south coast and the Alaskan border to the north, it is an ancient forest of towering red cedars, where eagles soar above the treetops and rivers teem with wild salmon.

Today, less than 25% of this forest type remains worldwide. Industrial, status quo logging threatens this ecosystem leaving vast holes in the forest, where trees were cut down, logging roads slashed across watersheds and habitats destroyed.

In 1995, Greenpeace and other environmental groups came together to target destructive logging in the Great Bear Rainforest. Years of conflict and pressure from an international markets campaign eventually drove the logging companies to stop logging in key valleys while we sat down and negotiated a new future. The space to talk while knowing that key areas were off limits to development was critical for Greenpeace's participation.

A historic interim agreement followed in 2001 that recommended the protection

of important areas of the forest, changes to logging practices and support for a sustainable future for local communities.

### A Lasting Solution

In 2004, local communities, the logging and mining industries, recreational users, tourism operators, labour unions, small businesses and environmental organizations had participated in years of meetings and collaboration that resulted in consensus recommendations on land-use in the Great Bear Rainforest. The unprecedented component in this process was the use of independent science supported by all stakeholders.

These land-use recommendations were used to inform (First Nations & Provincial) government-to-government negotiations, which 18 coastal First Nations have completed and initialed land use agreements. In February 2006, the BC Government publicly announced the agreements that included protection of one third of the forest from logging and Ecosystem Based Management practices on the rest of the landbase by March 31, 2009.

Additionally, our environmental orga-

nizations are working with philanthropic groups and governments to raise \$120 million for conservation and sustainable businesses in local communities on the Coast.

By any measure, the preservation of the Great Bear Rainforest is one of the most compelling conservation visions of our times. But Greenpeace's work is far from over. These agreements on paper must now be translated into a reality in the rainforest.

### Global model for addressing conflict

In the Great Bear Rainforest a remarkable process of collaboration has worked to create solutions. Many groundbreaking initiatives have taken place from the creative use of international marketplace awareness, adequate financing for truly independent science, an unprecedented fundraising campaign to support a conservation-based economy and most importantly agreements that ecological values be maintained while solutions are developed and implemented. The provincial government, stakeholders and First Nations within the Great Bear Rainforest have created a global model for addressing conflict.



A collective vision for lasting security in the Great Bear Rainforest must be multi-faceted, taking into account the ecological integrity of the forest, the certainty that the forest industry requires, and providing for the wellbeing of communities living in coastal BC.

## The Rainforest Solution

Practically, the Great Bear Agreements support the coastal ecology, local economy and communities by:

1. Placing 2 million hectares of rainforest into protection from logging;
2. Requiring the implementation of sustainable forest practices, called Ecosystem Based Management, in the rest of the forest by March 31, 2009;
3. Having First Nations directly involved in the management of their traditional territories; and
4. Creating a \$120 million financing package for coastal communities to fund conservation economic development and diversification.

While significant progress has been made to secure these solutions, there is not yet

sufficient certainty to claim that the Great Bear Rainforest has been saved. Greenpeace will continue to update customers and investors on the status of implementation of this solution.

### The Protected Areas

After the February 7th announcement, two million hectares (5 million acres) of forest is protected from logging, which includes:

- a. Previously protected parks covering 443,000 hectares (1 million acres)
- b. Newly negotiated parks that stretch over 3.3 million acres (1.3 million hectares)
- c. No logging zones that equal 736,000 acres (297,000 hectares)

A new protection status is currently being created to provide protection for these new areas while allowing for greater First Nations co-management and access to the land for traditional use within ecological limits.

### Ecosystem-based Management

Ecosystem-based Management (EBM) is a system of resource planning and management that ensures that overall the risk to ecosystem health is low while the wellbeing of local communities is supported and improved.

Independent science states that if biodiversity of the Great Bear Rainforest is to endure with a low risk to its viability, then 70% of each of its natural ecosystems



must be maintained in perpetuity. Ecosystem Based Management uses this target for planners to determine not what to harvest, but what must be left untouched by logging companies. By determining what must remain, logging is sustainable because ecosystem integrity is taken care of prior to harvesting.

EBM is not only a paradigm shift for the forest industry but a change in the way planning and operating occurs. As a result, EBM will be phased in over time, allowing for operators to adjust to changes in a coordinated manner. All parties including the Provincial government have committed to legislating changes in logging practices with full implementation of EBM by March 31, 2009.

### **Opportunities for coastal communities**

A critical part of sustaining the forest into the future is providing the means for communities to have meaningful economic development that supports Ecosystem Based Management and a conservation-based economy.

As a response, Greenpeace and other environmental organizations have worked with philanthropic groups to raise close to \$60 million US to help finance First Nations co-management of their territory and to provide loans for sustainable business opportunities to diversify their economies and provide meaningful, long-term employment to people living on the coast.

But that is not enough – economic estimates suggest that an infusion of \$120 million is required to truly create lasting economic solutions in the Great Bear Rainforest. Therefore, required matching funds are still needed. It appears hopeful that the provincial government commitment of \$30 million for First Nations' communities will be wisely used to partner with the \$60 million raised. The Government of Canada must then step up to provide the final \$30 million to complete the conservation fund.

# Measuring Progress: the benchmarks moving forward



With the recent public announcement of the Great Bear Agreements, the provincial government, First Nations and stakeholders are shifting from negotiation to implementation of agreements. Although success or failure of these agreements will only be finally known when we measure the ecological integrity of the rainforest in 2009, it will be critical to measure progress before then to ensure all parties are working in the spirit and intent of the agreements.

Here are the key questions that we will explore in upcoming issues of Forest Views to measure progress of the agreements.

## **Protected Areas**

Are protected areas legislated? Is the ecological integrity of any of the protected areas threatened?

## **Ecological Management and Planning**

At what risk level are the ecosystems in the Great Bear Rainforest being managed? Is the Ecosystem-based

Management Handbook, that was adopted by all stakeholders, being implemented? Has Ecosystem Based Management been legislated? Is there a plan for achieving full implementation of Ecosystem Based Management by 2009? Are logging companies fulfilling their commitments as they relate to this plan? What mechanisms are in place to protect the most sensitive ecological values while EBM is being phased in?

## **Use of Credible Science**

Is the use of credible, independent science continuing as to avoid conflict?

## **Collaboration**

Are First Nations and stakeholders collaboratively guiding the implementation of EBM? Are all supporting the transition to EBM adequately? Is government facilitating an effective collaborative model?

## **First Nations Interests**

Are Provincial government-to-First Nations' government forums functioning effectively? Are financial resources available to coastal communities to facilitate sustainable economic change?

# Explore Paper Frontiers: New Benchmark Set for Canadian Magazine Industry

explore, a Canadian magazine for outdoor and adventure enthusiasts, has become the first magazine in Canada to use Ancient Forest Friendly glossy paper.

Released in October 2005, its first Ancient Forest Friendly issue is printed on glossy paper that is 100% post-consumer recycled and Forest Stewardship Council certified. explore has committed to printing all their 2006 issues on this same paper.

It is expected that this Canadian success story will inspire other magazine publishers to switch to Ancient Forest

Friendly paper. In 2003, the Canadian printing of Harry Potter was the first version of these popular books to be printed on Ancient Forest Friendly paper. By 2005, Potter publishers in Germany had made the switch to Ancient Forest Friendly paper, with publishers in the UK, Israel, France, Belgium and Italy also improving the environmental quality of the paper used.

explore magazine achieved this success in collaboration with Markets Initiative, a coalition project of Greenpeace that works with Canadian companies to



develop practical and economic ways to shift their wood and paper use away from ancient and endangered forest products to ecologically sound alternatives.

For more information, please visit [www.marketsinitiative.org](http://www.marketsinitiative.org).



# Progressive Shareholders Take a Stand for the Boreal Forest

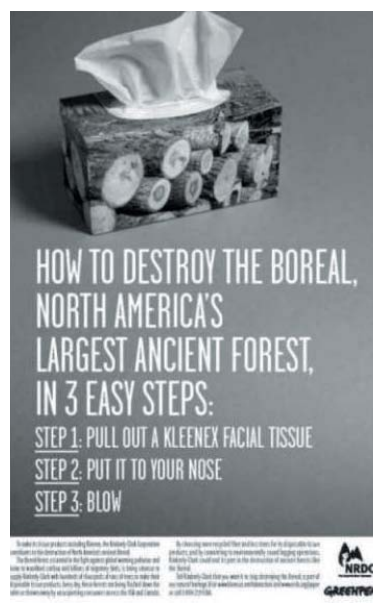
Issue product giant Kimberly-Clark is taking a hard look at their continued reliance on unsustainably harvested ancient forest pulp.

Best known for its Kleenex brand of toilet paper, facial tissue and napkins, Kimberly-Clark manufactures tissue products for both consumer and commercial sectors. Less than 19% of the fibre that Kimberly-Clark uses in North America comes from recycled sources. The company, which uses over 3 million tonnes of virgin fibre annually, has been linked to the clearcutting of Canada's ancient forests.

Shareholders, representing over 15

million dollars (US) worth of Kimberly-Clark shares, submitted a resolution to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in mid-November. The resolution asks the company to move away from the use of pulp from destructive clearcutting operations and to only use pulp from more sustainable Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified forestry operations.

The resolution submission came swiftly after Kimberly-Clark's role in unsustainable logging of the Boreal Forest was highlighted by a full-page ad in the New York Times and protests were held in 180 North American cities. The shareholder



resolution will be voted on in April.

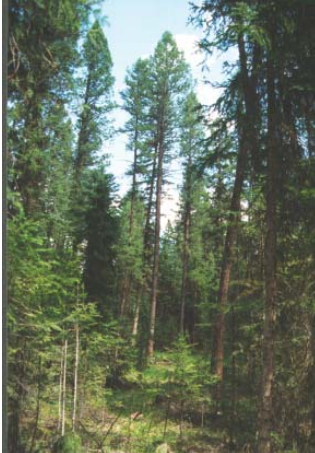
For updates on this resolution and more information please visit [www.kleercut.net](http://www.kleercut.net).

# Certainty for Forest Certification

New International Recognition of Forest Stewardship Council Certification in Western Canada

In November 2005, The Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) announced final approval of its

British Columbia standard. After years of negotiations and fine-tuning a final standard has been reached that offers the marketplace a guarantee of responsible forest management for the region.



*In today's political climate of turmoil and mistrust, the FSC-BC Standards provide a clear pathway towards gaining market and public confidence in the province's forest sector." - Ananda Lee Tan, Chair of the FSC Canada, BC Chapter.*

Forest companies now have the best of both worlds — a made-in-British Columbia standard with international credibility. The Forest Stewardship Council is the only certification system that can assure customers that forest ecosystems and biodiversity are protected with the use of independent auditors and requirements for on-the-ground results.

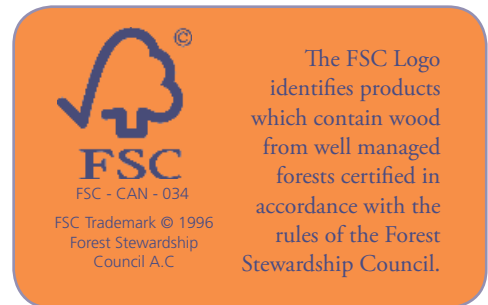
The FSC logo symbolizes broad support from First Nations, forest companies and conservation organizations because it was developed and is financial supported by all parties.

While FSC certification is voluntary for logging companies, it is becoming an increasingly popular certification. In the

last year, FSC-certified forest areas in Canada have tripled.

Companies who seize this opportunity and make the shift towards FSC-certified logging will be those best positioned to meet the growing demand for green products.

For more information, please visit [www.fscscanada.org](http://www.fscscanada.org).



#### PHOTOS:

Page 1: cedar tree – Tom Green; land-use announcement – Scott Rehms

Page 2: Wuikinuxv village – Greenpeace

Page 3: Elizabeth Lake – Greenpeace

Page 4: Koeys Watershed – Greenpeace

Page 6: Footprints – Adrian Dorst

Page 7: explore magazine; Boreal forest – Male/Greenpeace;

Kimberly-Clark ad – Greenpeace

Page 8: FSC forest – Rod Blake, SA-FM/COC-1243.

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Thank You! Greenpeace would like to thank all the companies and investors who have maintained their interest and added their voice to the chorus of those supporting solutions for the Great Bear Rainforest. It was at critical junctures in the last ten years that Greenpeace called upon you to clearly articulate desired outcomes, which created the willingness among stakeholders to continue to work collaboratively. You are a part of this solution for this world renowned rainforest.