**FRST 370: Annotated Literature Review**

**Title: How the Slocan Integral Forestry Co-operative in British Columbia, Canada Built Integrated Forest Solutions: A Case Study**

**By: Lalieth White 26682112**

**Date: Nov. 6th, 2018**

**References:**

British Columbia Community Forest Association (2018*) Community Forest Indicators 2018, Measuring The Benefits of Community Forestry*. DOI: bccfa/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/BCCFA-Indicators-2018-Sept-12-web.pdf

British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations (2012). *Timber Tenures in British Columbia, Managing Public Forests in The Public’s Interest*. Retrieved from https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-tenures/timber\_tenures\_brochure\_2012.pdf

Bullock, R., Broad, G., Palmer, L., Smith, P. (2017). *Growing Community Forests: Practice, Research, and Advocacy in Canada*. Winnipeg, MB: University of Manitoba Press

Furness, E., Harshaw, H., Nelson, H. (2015) Community Forestry in British Columbia: Policy Progression and Public Participation, *Forest Policy and Economics*, 58, 85-91. [doi:org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1016/j.forpol.2014.12.005](https://doi:org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1016/j.forpol.2014.12.005).

Main, L. (2006, September 27). Slocan Valley Community Forest Update. *The Valley Voice*, p. 1, Volume 15, Number 19. Retrieved from <http://www.valleyvoice.ca/_pdf/060927.pdf>

Million Dollar Grant for SIFCo’s Wildfire Protection Plan. (2018, May 3). *The Valley Voice*, p. 8. Retrieved from <http://www.valleyvoice.ca/_PDF_2016/ValleyVoice180503web.pdf>

Shaw, V. (2013) *Slocan River and Area Water Quality Monitoring Report 2005–2013. A Columbia Basin Water Quality Monitoring Project.* Retrieved from <http://cbwq.ca/wp-content/uploads/fileaway-uploads/files-reports/project-reports/slocan-river-streamkeepers/2005-2013-Slocan-Riverand-Area-Water-Quality-Report-Slocan-River-Streamkeepers.pdf>

Slocan Integral Community Forest Co-operative. (n.d.) Retrieved from <https://www.sifco.ca/>

Vernon,C. (2007) A Political Ecology of British Columbia's Community Forests, Capitalism Nature Socialism. 18:4, 54-74,DOI: [10.1080/10455750701705088](https://doi-org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1080/10455750701705088)

Williams, B. (2018*). Restoring Forestry in BC, The Story of the Industry’s Decline and the Case for Regional Management.* DOI <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/BC%20Office/2018/01/CCPA-BC_RestoringForestry_web.pdf>

Images:

 Map of Community Forest Tenures in B.C.https://www2.gov.bc.ca/assets/gov/farming-natural-resources-and-industry/forestry/timber-tenures/community-forest-agreements/community\_forest\_tenures\_bc.pdf

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1. **British Columbia Community Forest Association (2018*). Community Forest Indicators 2018, Measuring the Benefits of Community Forestry*. DOI: bccfa/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/BCCFA-Indicators-2018-Sept-12-web.pdf**

 In this report from the British Columbia Community Forest Association the Slocan Integral Forestry Co-operative Community Forest is highlighted for their proactive wildfire management. This report looks at a multitude of indicators of success that are held within the 58 distinct Community Forest Agreement (CFA) holders. The variety of community-based organizations that are operating the 58 CFA’s include: limited partnerships, societies, co-ops, First Nations and local governments. This report will be useful to analyze how the 47% of the provincial CFA’s are effectively including or are run exclusively by First Nations in contrast to SIFCo who don’t specify any Indigenous engagement in their project.

1. **Furness, E., Harshaw, H., Nelson, H. (2015) Community forestry in British Columbia: Policy Progression and Public Participation, *Forest Policy and Economics*, 58, 85-91.** [**doi:org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1016/j.forpol.2014.12.005**](https://doi:org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1016/j.forpol.2014.12.005)

This study looks at the successes and challenges faced by the various British Columbia’s Community Forestry license holders. It uses the objectives of the Community Forestry initiative to assess the state of the British Columbia Community Forest Operations. It will be used in my case study to suggest improvements to the Slocan Integral Forestry Co-operative and Community forestry in general.

Challenges to CF:

* Community participation took a lot of effort to sustain
* Economic security was lacking
* Value clash with conventional forestry practices
* Lack of opportunities to diversify products
* Non-conventional motivations in comparison to conventional forestry (environmental, First Nation traditions
* Policy changes required to provide much needed support
1. **Main, L. (2006, September 27). Slocan Valley Community Forest Update. *The Valley Voice*, p. 1. Retrieved from** [**http://www.valleyvoice.ca/\_pdf/060927.pdf**](http://www.valleyvoice.ca/_pdf/060927.pdf)

This article will provide some local historical context for the case study regarding the formation of SIFCo and the community consultation process that was undertaken to overcome the oppositional positions that residents held regarding forestry operations in their area. The publication, The Valley Voice, is a locally owned and independent paper for the Slocan, Arrow Lakes and North Kootenay Lake Valley communities.

1. **Dollar Grant for SIFCo’s Wildfire Protection Plan. (2018, May 3). *The Valley Voice*, p. 8. Retrieved from** [**http://www.valleyvoice.ca/\_PDF\_2016/ValleyVoice180503web.pdf**](http://www.valleyvoice.ca/_PDF_2016/ValleyVoice180503web.pdf)

In 2018 the Forest Enhancement Society of BC (FESBC) grants SIFCo One million dollars to continue their Strategic Wildfire Protection Plan.

1. **Slocan Integral Community Forest Co-operative. (n.d.) Retrieved from** [**https://www.sifco.ca/**](https://www.sifco.ca/)

 The website for the Slocan Integral Community Forest Co-operative will provide the information regarding the membership, location and the management goals & plans of this Community Forest in the West Kootenay region of British Columbia for my case study.

Land tenure: 35000 acres Central Slocan Valley, West Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia, Canada

* January 2008 - Probationary Community Forest Agreement (PCFA)
* Winter 2012 - 25-year Community Forest Agreement (CFA)

 Maps:

1. Recreation in Slocan Valley

Retrieved from <https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/98d6a2_f66cb7c4455a44519d472fafdabb501c.pdf>

1. Probationary Community Forest Agreement K2RForest Stewardship Plan:

 Pedro, Ringrose and Red Mountain Forest Development Units

Retrieved from <https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/98d6a2_577fcd4cbe4e41e4b9228fa29bdc25f8.pdf>

1. Probationary Community Forest Agreement

Consumptive Use watersheds in CF Area

Retrieved from https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/98d6a2\_df88e96922814fb8a1d326aba5fffe08.pdf

1. **Shaw, V. (2013) *Slocan River and Area Water Quality Monitoring Report 2005–2013.* Retrieved from** [**http://cbwq.ca/wp content/uploads/fileaway-uploads/files-reports/project-reports/slocan-river-streamkeepers/2005-2013-Slocan-Riverand-Area-Water-Quality-Report-Slocan-River-Streamkeepers.pdf**](http://cbwq.ca/wp%20content/uploads/fileaway-uploads/files-reports/project-reports/slocan-river-streamkeepers/2005-2013-Slocan-Riverand-Area-Water-Quality-Report-Slocan-River-Streamkeepers.pdf)

This document includes data on the water quality of Winlaw Creek which is included in the watershed under the management of SIFCo. This data can be used in the case study to show how the management plans of SIFCo could affect the local watershed.

Slocan River and Area Water Quality Monitoring Report 2005-2012

* This creek was monitored since 2006 with data collected in 2006 and in 2010 before the program was suspended.
* The CABIN assessment found that the water quality of Winlaw Creek to be generally similar to the reference condition used in the study.
* The stream temperature analysis showed a range of thermal conditions across the region and highlighted Winlaw Creek as having unique temperature values.
* The report recommends increased monitoring to include year-round measurements to provide more analysis to understand this difference in Winlaw Creek temperatures to the other creeks in the area.
1. **Vernon,C. (2007) A Political Ecology of British Columbia's Community Forests, Capitalism Nature Socialism. 18:4, 54-74,DOI:** [**10.1080/10455750701705088**](https://doi-org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1080/10455750701705088)

This article will not be used directly in the case study but it has helped my research to understand how the capitalist framework that the community forests are operating within defines and in many cases limits the scope and ideals of community foresters.

1. **Williams, B. (2018). *Restoring Forestry in BC, The Story of the Industry’s Decline and the Case for Regional Management.* DOI:**[**https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/BC%20Office/2018/01/CCPA-BC\_RestoringForestry\_web.pdf**](https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/BC%20Office/2018/01/CCPA-BC_RestoringForestry_web.pdf)

This report will provide content for potential improvements to SIFCo’s work to achieve the provincial goals of including Indigenous communities in community forest projects.

Recommendations for Co-management with First Nations to achieve:

* Environmental health and continued sustainability
* Legitimate public involvement
* Job provision with sufficient “living wage”
* Economic growth
* Improve equity

Decline in British-Columbia Forest Industry

* 1990-2014 56% coastal sawmills close
* Forests as a percentage of provincial GDP fell from 4.5% in 1997 down to 3.3% in 2016
* People directly employed in forestry fell from 85,000 in 1997 to 59,900 in 2016
* Forest revenue fell from $986,000,000 in 1997 to $746,000,000 in 2016

### Social contracts and community forestry: how can we design forest policies and tenure arrangements to generate local benefits?

Jordan Benner, Ken Lertzman, Evelyn W. Pinkerton

Canadian Journal of Forest Research, 2014, 44:903-913, <https://doi-org.ezproxy.library.ubc.ca/10.1139/cjfr-2013-0405>

**WIKI Layout Nov. 11th**

* **IV.1 Description of the community forestry case study – Where located; history; national or regional context (if appropriate)**

Location: Central Slocan Valley, West Kootenay region of southeastern British Columbia, Canada



 Area: 35000 acres

History of BC Forest Policy and Practice

Tenure System

Crown land was tenured to large forest companies under provincial jurisdiction for many decades from the 1940s. These companies used industrialized extraction methods under a command and control model to make corporate profit and provided provincial revenue through the stumpage taxes they were required to pay. These extraction tenures ended up as long-term deals for the forestry companies as they had renewable leases. At this time the community involvement was minimal and was only included in the forest operations as the provision of labour. In this period Indigenous involvement was minimal or non-existent in the operations of the corporations (Bullock et al, 2017).

The legacy of these practices was ecological degradation, economic instability and social conflict (Bullock et al, 2017).

 In 2003, Bill 28 re-allocated forest tenures to Community Forest Licenses

Forest Economy

2007-2008 crash in forest sector and the resulting large decrease in market demand led to downsizing and even shut-downs of many mill and woodland operations. This created unemployment and caused regional migration away from forest-based towns which reduced the municipal services to these towns because of the declining tax base. The need for change was obvious and solutions to create a sustainable future were cultivated from the links that had been created between communities, governments, industry and forests in the collaborative projects that formed the beginning of community forestry in B.C (Bullock et al, 2017).

History BC Community Forestry:

History of Forestry In kooteneys

BC Forest Service “macro-regions”

 Eg. Nelson Forest District (East and West Kootenays) had small

ranger stations where Forest Service staff worked with local loggers in public working circles to guide the forest-management decisions for the local area. Since then the responsibility for forest districts has been centralized and now Kamloops controls the Nelson district even though it is almost 500 km away. After 100 years of use the BC Forest Service was decommissioned and management of our public forests is in the hands of private corporations (Williams, 2018).

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* IV.2 Tenure arrangements. Describe the nature of the tenure: freehold or forest management agreement/arrangements, duration, etc.

Slocan Integrated Forestry Co-operative (SIFCo)

RMRA (Red Mountain Residents’ Association) and EACT (Elliot/Anderson/Christian/Trozzo Watershed Association) initiate a partnership with the Village of Slocan to apply for a Community Forest License.

​2003-2006 the core of Slocan Integrated Forestry Co-operative (SIFCo) is formed by four member groups: the Village of Slocan, EACT, RMRA, and the Winlaw Watershed Committee (WWC) and information is shared with the Ministry to gain support and ensure that their community would stand out from the other villages who had submitted letters of interest. Support was shown in 2004 during community meetings and letters of endorsement were produced by local businesses, government agencies, organizations and individuals.

2005 proposal submitted that included an overview of the Community Forestry, the proposed organizational structure, business and management strategies, maps, and copies of all our letters of support from the community. An invitation was sent in response from the Ministry to apply for the CFA in the Slocan Valley.

2006 more community meetings were held and support increases. A second invitation to apply was received at this time that allowed a doubling of the landbase for the CFA. Negotioations were finalised regarding the size of the landbase with BCTS and Canfor/ Springer Creek Forest Products.

2007 the phase #1 application, that included the Springer Creek Forest Products portion of the land was sent to MOF and later that year phase #2 (the BCTS portion) was submitted. Both of these phases of application were accepted in principle on that same year.

2007 the Final Management Plan was submitted.

2008 a Probationary Community Forest Agreement (PCFA) was awarded.

​2008 a Forest Stewardship Plan submitted.

2009 Forest Stewardship Plan approved

 2011 25-year Community Forest Agreement (CFA) signed with the Province of British-Columbia

https://www.sifco.ca/history

January 2008 - Probationary Community Forest Agreement (PCFA)

IMAGE: Map of Probationary Community Forest Agreement K2RForest Stewardship Plan:

 Pedro, Ringrose and Red Mountain Forest Development Units

Retrieved from <https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/98d6a2_577fcd4cbe4e41e4b9228fa29bdc25f8.pdf>

* Winter 2012 - 25-year Community Forest Agreement (CFA)

**Slocan Integral Community Forest Co-operative. (n.d.) Retrieved from** [**https://www.sifco.ca/**](https://www.sifco.ca/)

* IV.3 Administrative arrangements. Describe the management authority and the reporting system.

Organizational Model: Co-operative

Foundational Member groups:

* RMRA (Red Mountain Residents’ Association)
* EACT (Elliot/Anderson/Christian/Trozzo Watershed Association)
* Village of Slocan
* Winlaw Watershed Committee (WWC)

 Individual Membership requirements:

* $30 membership fee
* 19 years old
* Principle residence or a registered landholder in the specified local catchment area of Slocan Valley for a minimum of six months prior to the date of your application for membership in the Cooperative.

  Surplus funds of Co-operative put back in local area:

* At least 30% and to a maximum of 70% will go toward ecosystem restoration (inherited disturbances), ecosystem studies, water distribution works and fire prevention works within the Slocan Valley.
* At least 30% and to a maximum of 70% will go toward community infrastructure,

 community projects and economic diversification that will benefit the Slocan Valley Community

**Policy for** Community Forest Agreement Area

Jurisdiction: Exclusive rights within designated area

Resource rights: First Nation, municipality, regional district or society

to harvest an AAC in a specific area. May include private or reserve land. May include right to harvest, manage, and charge fees for botanical forest products and other products. May be competitively or directly awarded.

Duration: Not less than 25 and not more than 99 - years; replaceable

every 10 years.

Major responsibilities:

Strategic and operational planning, inventories, reforestation, stumpage payments.

(British Columbia Ministry of Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations, 2012)

* IV.4 Social actors (stakeholders, user groups) who are affected stakeholders, their main relevant objectives, and their relative power

Foundational Member groups:

* RMRA (Red Mountain Residents’ Association)
* EACT (Elliot/Anderson/Christian/Trozzo Watershed Association)
* Village of Slocan
* Winlaw Watershed Committee (WWC)

Individual Membership requirements:

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**Management Team**

Manager & Founding Director: STEPHAN MARTINEAU

Forestry Supervisor: Tom Bradley

President: Lisa Farr

Erik Leslie

Communications and Marketing Assistant: Rachael Bone

Board of Directors

Field Crew

* IV.5 Social actors (stakeholders, user groups) who are interested stakeholders, outside the community, their main relevant objectives, and their relative power
* IV.6 A discussion of the aims and intentions of the community forestry project and your assessment of relative successes or failures. You should also include a discussion of critical issues or conflicts in this community and how they are being managed

SIFCo Goals:

 To achieve bioregional resilience through the practice of Integral Forestry

* Work within ecological limits of human use
* Maintain fully functioning ecosystem
* Imbedded human benefits and impacts (social, economic, fire safety)

 Management plans

Approved Management Plan: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/98d6a2\_650ef0264d9a4565a47e2d37f9ef3668.pdf

#### Landscape Level Wildfire Protection Planning

 Fuel Management in Wildland Urban Interface

* 5 Treatment types: <https://www.sifco.ca/wui-treatment-types>
1. Invasive Plant Control

2009 Invasive Plant Management report: <https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/98d6a2_f072bef88b1546c0a9e00e501e94e6e8.pdf>

 Forest Stewardship Plan

 2014-19: https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/dd58fd\_9e68a44d2ee34fafb2fb106ebe63d3b8.pdf

Indicators of Success

In this report from the British Columbia Community Forest Association the Slocan Integral Forestry Co-operative Community Forest is highlighted for their proactive wildfire management. This report looks at a multitude of indicators of success that are held within the 58 distinct Community Forest Agreement (CFA) holders (British Columbia Community Forest Association, 2018*).*

* IV.7 Your assessment of the relative power of each group of social actors, and how that power is being used
* IV.8 Your recommendations about this community forestry project

**Note:** *Italic text* if you are unable to find any information on one or more of these categories in your literature search, then say so. You can then write about this gap in section IV.8

### V. References

* V.1 Please provide a full reference for every work cited anywhere in the paper in the ‘References Cited’ section at the end of the Wiki page.
* V.2 Provide a citation for *every* sentence, statement, thought, or bit of data not your own, giving the author, year, AND page.