

San Juan,
Puerto Rico,
United States
of America,
9–13 June
2008

REPORT

North American Forest Commission

Twenty-fourth Session



**Food
and
Agriculture
Organization
of
the
United
Nations**

PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

First session	Mexico, D.F., Mexico	24-29 July 1961
Second session	Ottawa, Canada	17-22 July 1963
Third session	Washington, D.C., USA	18-22 October 1965
Fourth session	Mexico, D.F., Mexico	2-7 October 1967
Fifth session	Ottawa, Canada	15-20 September 1969
Sixth session	Washington, D.C., USA	27-31 March 1972
Seventh session	Mexico, D.F., Mexico	4-8 February 1974
Eighth session	Ottawa, Canada	23-27 February 1976
Ninth session	San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA	13-17 February 1978
Tenth session	Pátzcuaro, Mich., Mexico	18-22 February 1980
Eleventh session	Victoria, B.C., Canada	16-19 February 1982
Twelfth session	El Paso, Texas, USA	21-24 February 1984
Thirteenth session	Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico	3-7 February 1986
Fourteenth session	Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada	14-17 October 1987
Fifteenth session	San Diego, California, USA	6-9 February 1990
Sixteenth session	Cancun, Mexico	10-14 February 1992
Seventeenth session	Jasper (Alberta), Canada	26-30 September 1994
Eighteenth session	Asheville (North Carolina), USA	18-22 November 1996
Nineteenth session	Villahermosa, Mexico	16-20 November 1998
Twentieth session	St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Canada	12-16 June 2000
Twenty-first session	Kailua-Kona, Hawaii, USA	22-26 October 2002
Twenty-second session	Veracruz, Mexico	25-28 October 2004
Twenty-third session	Vancouver, Canada	23-24 October 2006

REPORT

of the

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION

of the

NORTH AMERICAN FOREST COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Twenty-fourth Session of the North American Forest Commission (NAFC) was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States of America, at the invitation of the Government of the United States of America, from 9 to 13 June 2008. The session was attended by participants from the three member countries of the Commission, as well as observers representing the Secretariat of the United Nations Forum on Forests; the International Labour Organization (ILO); the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and representatives from the Near East Forestry Commission and the Latin America and Caribbean Forestry Commission. The agenda of the session is attached as *Annex A*, the list of participants as *Annex B*, and the list of documents submitted for consideration by the Commission as *Annex C*.

2. Ms Gail Kimbell (United States of America), Chairperson of the Commission, welcomed participants. She noted the importance of the Commission in addressing forest issues of common interest to its membership, with special reference to the contributions of the Working Groups to forest management and research in North America.

3. Mr Jan Heino, Assistant Director-General, FAO Forestry Department, welcomed participants on behalf of FAO. He thanked the Government of the United States of America, in particular the US Forest Service and representatives from Puerto Rico. He invited participants to attend the Nineteenth Session of the Committee on Forestry (COFO) to be held in Rome from 16 to 20 March 2009.

4. The Commission welcomed Ms Hoda Rashed, Chair of the Near East Forestry Commission, and Director General for Afforestation Department, Egypt; and Mr Roberto Alulima Gordillo, Chair of the Latin America and Caribbean Forestry Commission and Director Nacional Forestal, Ecuador. Their participation at the kind invitation of the Members of the Commission was intended to further strengthen linkages and knowledge sharing among the regional forestry commissions. During the course of the meeting, they made presentations on the activities and accomplishments of their respective commissions, providing an opportunity to exchange information and approaches.

5. Dr Ariel Lugo, Director, International Institute of Tropical Forestry (IITF), and Mr Pablo Cruz, Supervisor, El Junque National Forest, welcomed the participants and made presentations on forest issues and forest resources in Puerto Rico.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Item 1)

6. The Commission approved the Agenda (annex 1).

DISCUSSION OF KEY FORESTRY ISSUES IN THE REGION (Item 2)

Mexico

7. Carlos Gonzalez Vicente made a presentation on key forest issues in Mexico, centered around the new government initiative *Vivir Mejor* (“living better”). *Vivir Mejor* incorporates sustainability criteria in social policies, focusing on human development, and recognizing that there is a gap between humans and nature.

8. *ProArbol* is the forestry component of the broader social initiative. Initiated by President Calderon in February 2007, the objectives of ProArbol include:

- conserve and restore forest lands through reforestation, protection and payment for environmental services;
- improve the productivity of Mexico’s forests and the competitiveness of Mexico’s forest sector; and
- ensure that Mexico’s forests make a positive social contribution by helping to mitigate climate change through carbon sequestration; conserving biodiversity; and generating employment and livelihoods for rural people.

9. The Commission reacted very positively to the ProArbol programme, congratulating Mexico for this exciting new initiative that has helped to mobilize new resources to support forestry.

United States of America

10. Gail Kimbell spoke about the challenges that the United States faces with the management of forests in the 21st century. She recalled that forest managers in recent years had focused on issues related to forest health, including the management of wildland fires and controlling invasive species.

11. While these continue to be high priority issues, she suggested that three additional broad, long-term challenges have emerged in the United States:

- climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- water quality and quantity; and
- the way that citizens, particularly children, relate to forests and nature (“kids in the woods”).

Canada

12. Jim Farrell spoke on Canada's National Forest Strategy: "A Vision for Canada's forest – 2008 and beyond" which identifies two key issues of importance to Canada's forests, namely, forest sector transformation; and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

13. Committed to sustainable forest management, the strategy speaks of key drivers and factors including the strengthening of industry competitiveness; responding to climate change pressures; and other factors including the competition for land use, and growing concerns about urbanization, water quality and quantity. Innovation, market expansion, investments in people and raising awareness are all crucial to realizing the Vision. Similarly, climate change calls for appropriate strategies to deal with forest pest; forest fire management; and the integration of mitigation and adaptation measures as part of sustainable forest management practices at all levels. Success in realizing the Vision will be achieved through leadership, so it is important for Canada to maintain its momentum, to consolidate partnerships and to raise awareness on these issues.

14. In closing, Mr. Farrell noted links of common interest between the three countries, being climate change, sustainability, competitiveness, and bio-energy.

FORESTRY SECTOR OUTLOOK STUDY FOR NORTH AMERICA

15. Douglas Kneeland, Secretary NAFC, FAO, provided an overview of the study prepared for inclusion in the State of the World's Forests 2009 (SOFO 2009). He thanked the NAFC member countries that had each prepared a country outlook paper that was the basis for the regional report.

16. The forestry sector in North America is being adversely affected by the global economic slowdown. The United States is the major market for exports from Canada and Mexico, and the economic recession in the US in 2008 is being felt across the region. Sales of wood products have fallen sharply in response to the weak housing market in the United States. The FAO study suggests two broad scenarios for the future in the region: one scenario assumes that a number of successful steps are taken to stimulate economic recovery, while the second more pessimistic scenario assumes that weaknesses in the forestry sector are more systemic and longer term in nature.

17. Comments on the draft report need to be sent to FAO within one week following the 24th Session of NAFC, noting that the deadline for SOFO 2009 was rapidly approaching.

FORESTS AND ENERGY

18. Victor Sosa from Mexico made a presentation on inter-linkages between forests and energy. Wood continues to be a major source of energy in the developing regions of the world. As the cost of oil continues to soar, renewable energy sources including increased use of wood-based fuels are increasing in all regions including in North America. Mr. Sosa reported that a new wood energy programme for Mexico has been started in CONAFOR.

19. The Bureau of Alternates had commissioned the preparation of a technical paper on forests and energy in North America, and each country had identified a focal point to develop the paper. Unfortunately, it was not completed prior to the NAFC meeting. The Commission agreed that this topic was important, and the country focal points were requested to continue their work and to present the paper to the Commission through the Bureau of Alternates.

20. FAO had prepared a new publication on *Forests and Energy: Key Issues* that was shared with the Commission. It addresses many issues at the global level that should also be addressed in the above-mentioned technical paper at the regional level. This publication is available in six languages on the FAO website.

21. The Commission agreed that bioenergy is one of the most important issues facing forests and forestry. If current research and development efforts are successful in developing cellulosic liquid biofuels on a commercial scale, the implications for the region are huge.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ALTERNATES (Item 5)

22. Val Mezainis, Chair BOA, reported on the work of the BOA since the previous session of the Commission. The evaluation of NAFC carried out in 2006 had identified several areas for improvement, in particular the need for improved communications and more “horizontal” interaction among NAFC working groups, as well as improved “vertical” communications between the working groups, the BOA, and the Commissioners.

23. Addressing this issue head-on, the BOA took two specific actions. First, Rick Scott, a retired US Forest Service manager who is bilingual English/Spanish and who has considerable international experience, agreed to serve as the first-ever “NAFC Liaison Officer.” Working as an unpaid volunteer, Mr. Scott participated in as many NAFC working group and BOA activities as possible, facilitating the exchange of information and ideas among groups. This has been very successful, and

Mr. Scott accepted the invitation of Mexico to continue in this role after Mexico assumes the chairmanship of the Commission and of BOA.

24. The second major response of the BOA was to convene the first-ever Integrated Working Group (IWG) Meeting in March 2008. All working group members were invited to a workshop hosted by the US in Arlington, Virginia, and over 60 people representing all working groups and all three member countries participated. Evaluations of the meeting suggested that it was highly successful in terms of knowledge sharing and promoting linkages among working groups. The Commission agreed that it would be beneficial to hold integrated working group meetings every 3 – 5 years.

25. The IWG Meeting identified three potential cross-cutting themes for further collaboration. In turn, *ad hoc* groups were identified to develop proposals for action. Representatives from each thematic area were invited to the NAFC meeting in Puerto Rico for further discussions:

- Ecosystem resiliency: Steve McNulty
- North America forest ecosystem database: Fred Beall
- Forest sector competitiveness and diversification: Al Mitchell

26. The ecosystem resiliency project would draw upon existing research and management programmes to enable consistent monitoring, mapping and reporting on stressors on forest ecosystems. The most important goal would be to enhance the ability to predict risks and potential impacts, and to develop effective management strategies before catastrophic impacts on forest ecosystems occur.

27. The North America forest ecosystem database project would undertake an inventory of existing information and databases in the region to identify gaps and opportunities to avoid duplication and reduce costs, providing improved information for decision-makers. The goal would be to provide web-accessible metadata and, eventually, to provide continental-scale data layers for key variables.

28. The forest sector competitiveness and diversification project would look at the role of forests in the value chain and the optimization of fibre value in global markets. The project would emphasize optimization, utilization, and production aspects of the forest sector in the region. The goal would be to identify ways that the forest sector in the region could help to meet society's demands by providing diverse products from sustained forest lands.

29. The Commission congratulated the working groups on these bold cross-cutting initiatives.

30. The Commission decided to combine the first two initiatives. Steve McNulty and Fred Beall were asked to take the lead in developing an action plan that would identify clear objectives, benchmarks, and outputs along with potential costs and benefits. A small group including one person from each country would develop a proposal for consideration by the BOA. If the initial reaction from BOA is positive, representatives of all 7 working groups would be invited to participate in the further elaboration of a full project proposal. Before a final decision to start implementation of a major project, the BOA members would consult with their respective Commissioners.

31. Regarding the proposal for “forest sector competitiveness and diversification,” Al Mitchell was asked to develop a more specific proposal with clear objectives and outputs, along with potential costs and benefits, in consultation with other members of the *ad hoc* group that had met in Arlington, and bring this forward to the BOA. In turn, BOA members would consult with key stakeholders in their respective countries before recommending further development of the project idea. It was noted that the subject was potentially sensitive, including implications for the private sector. Jan Heino suggested that North American members of the FAO Advisory Committee on Paper and Wood Products might be consulted; this committee includes representatives of major private sector organizations from different regions.

REPORT OF THE NAFC WORKING GROUPS (Item 6)

Atmospheric change and forests

32. Steve McNulty reported that the Atmospheric Change and Forests working group originally addressed pollution but has evolved to focus more on climate change. The working group met in conjunction with the 39th annual air pollution workshop in Guadalajara, Mexico, where they explored climate change and other stressors. The group is in the process of replacing several key members from Canada, and it will update its terms of reference to reflect the rapidly changing issues and priorities related to forests, pollution, and climate change.

Forest insects and diseases and invasive plants

33. Jaime Villa reported on the working group’s accomplishments, including a major publication, *Forest Diseases of Mexico* (2007) in Spanish and English and a journal publication on Forest Health Status in North America. The working group also carried out several technical exchanges to address forest health monitoring for *Ips confusus*, biological controls for *Erythrina* gall wasp, and Dwarf Mistletoe management.

34. Mr. Villa also reported that the new Invasive Plants Working Group met jointly with the Insects and Diseases Working Group in October 2006 on the theme: Biological control of insects, diseases, and weeds – The Way Forward - and again in March 2008 on the theme of managing invasive plants, insects and diseases in an era of climate change.

35. Due to the overlap in membership between the two groups, the Commission decided that the Invasive Plants working group would merge with the Insects and Disease working group.

Fire management

36. Fred Beall reported on the working group's recent accomplishments including:

- completion of the Fire Management Working Group History Report (1962-2008);
- sponsorship of a Fire and North America Communities Study Group;
- facilitation of a 2007 fire management study tour of North America for Australia and New Zealand;
- sponsorship and participation in the 4th International Wildland Conference in Spain;
- joint meeting of North America and Australasia Regional Fire networks;
- establishment of a cooperative agreement Canada Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre and Mexico Comisión Nacional Forestal;
- development of a project for the International Training Centre;
- development and translation of new training courses between US and Mexico;
- active participation in the development of *Voluntary Guidelines for Wildland Fire Management* issued by FAO in 2007 and subsequently incorporated by countries around the world; and
- active participation in the development of an International Alliance for Fire Management.

37. Both the Near East Forestry Commission and Latin America and the Caribbean Forestry Commission representatives expressed a desire to collaborate with NAFC on fire issues; it was agreed felt that the new International Alliance would provide an appropriate mechanism for facilitating inter-regional collaboration.

38. The Commission commended the working group on their accomplishments and re-emphasized the importance of fire management. In addition, the Commission suggested that the working group could explore new indicators for fire management, in particular measuring the cost of prevention and suppression, and accounting for emissions avoidance as a result of preventing forest fires.

39. The Commissioners also shared information about approaches for financing fire management. Gail Kimbell reported that the increase in fire frequency and severity had resulted in half of the US Forest Service budget being devoted to fire management, compared with less than 15% about 15 years ago; with the overall budget appropriations roughly stable, this meant that funds for all other programs have been severely reduced over time.

Watershed management

40. Fred Beall reported that the Watershed Management Working Group first met in Guadalajara in 2006, where a charter was developed and subsequently approved by the BOA in 2007. In March 2008 a work plan was developed with guidance from the NAFC liaison, Rick Scott. The working group is looking to expand its membership, and each country has identified potential members. A workshop is planned for September 2008 to identify common watershed issues and to set priorities for the working group.

41. The Commission noted that considerable data exist on watersheds and that the three countries have different perspectives on water management. It suggested that the working group narrow its focus to one or two key issues. Possible areas suggested included hydrological classification; incentives and partnerships frameworks in watershed management; and the valuation of environmental services.

Forest genetic resources

42. Brad St. Clair reported that the working group had initiated or maintained 12 active tasks, including three working group meetings between 2006 and 2008; two study tours; 13 publications; and the development of a conservation genetics course. The group suggested that the keys of their success as a working group were the four Cs: communication, continuity, cooperation and congeniality.

43. The Commission commended the working group for its effectiveness and high level of outputs, and recommended that the group consider the effects of climate change on forest genetic resources in the region.

Forest inventory, monitoring and assessment

44. Rick Scott, who attended the most recent meeting of the working group, reported on its behalf that the group planned to take advantage of opportunities for increasing scientific and technical collaboration; to promote compatible approaches to forest inventory, monitoring and assessment

among the three countries; to evaluate remote sensing and other technologies to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of forest assessment; and to facilitate exchanges to build capacity and increase our understanding of different approaches to forest inventory, monitoring, and assessment.

45. The working group has made considerable progress in its ten years of existence, including agreement on standardized approaches for forest inventory in all three countries; active participation in FAO's global forest assessments; and the development of a number of regional products.

46. It was noted that this working group will play a key role in the potential cross-cutting initiative on ecosystem resiliency and forest ecosystem databases.

Silviculture

47. Al Mitchell reported that the working group has focused on building its membership. The mandate had been expanded several years ago from tropical silviculture to include temperate silviculture. In March 2008 the group met during the Integrated Working Group Meeting in Arlington, Virginia, and decided to focus its efforts on supporting the proposed cross-cutting initiative on forest sector competitiveness (refer to the more detailed discussion of this initiative under Agenda item 5).

48. During the discussion, the Commission agreed that there is considerable potential to link the long-term forest research sites throughout the region; it was suggested that this is an area of work that might be productive for the Silviculture working group to consider.

***Ad Hoc* Forest Education Working Group**

49. Peter Besseau reported that an *Ad Hoc* Forest Education Working Group had been convened as a result of discussions at the 23rd Session of the NAFC in Vancouver, BC. CFS-NRCan agreed to chair. The group is comprised of one representative from each of the three member country forest services, as well as one university representative from Canada, the USA and Mexico.

50. A short survey was developed and distributed by ADWG members to North American forestry faculties. Each country's university lead was asked to prepare a national report based on survey responses. Some of the national reports were received only in the days leading up to the NAFC meeting, which limited time for further exchange among ADWG members. However, a first draft consolidated report was presented to Commissioners which provides a somewhat mixed message. For example, response rates were low, however those who did respond were quite supportive. As well, responses to key questions indicated that their interpretation was not uniform. There was general

agreement to strengthen international forestry programmes in North America, but it is uncertain whether the NAFC is the appropriate organization to lead. Suggestions for issues that could be addressed in an improved curriculum reflected a wide variety of technical and policy issues.

51. In closing, Mr Besseau suggested that it was premature to draw conclusions or to make decisions based on the results of the initial survey, and he proposed that the group draw this exercise to an efficient conclusion by aiming to identifying gaps and champions, if necessary, and provide a final report to the BOA with conclusions and recommendations at the earliest opportunity. With this, the ADWG would have fulfilled its mandate and would be dissolved.

ISSUES BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMISSION BY FAO (Item 7)

52. Jan Heino reported on the successful outcome of the High-Level Conference on Food Security, Climate Change and Bioenergy hosted by FAO 3 – 5 June 2008 in Rome. He noted that the issues discussed by numerous Heads of State and international leaders included some of the same issues that the NAFC is addressing. The High-Level Conference agreed on a Declaration and resulted in more than US\$11 billion announced to address the problem of global food security and escalating food prices.

53. Mr. Heino provided an overview of the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010, thanking the NAFC Working Group on Forest Inventory and Monitoring for its active participation in and support for the process. He noted that FAO would soon begin work on the *State of the World's Forest Genetic Resources*; FAO would be calling on the NAFC Working Group on Forest Genetic Resources to coordinate North American inputs to this comprehensive report.

54. The UN General Assembly had approved three “international years” that have forestry implications: Natural Fibres (2009); Biodiversity (2010); and Forests (2011). Mr. Heino suggested that NAFC members might wish to use these “international years” to help to promote forestry, and he encouraged them to find ways to publicize the years and the issues that they addressed. He noted that the UNFF would have the lead for the International Year of Forests in 2011, with support from FAO and other Collaborative Partnership on Forests members.

55. NAFC members were invited to comment on the draft FAO strategy for forestry, which seeks to provide strategic direction to FAO for the next ten years. Following a period of stakeholder consultation, the new strategy will be reviewed by COFO in March 2009.

55bis. NAFC members were invited to participate in the XIII World Forestry Congress in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in October 2009.

56. Mr. Heino reported that the CPF is developing a consolidated approach to the issues of forests and climate change. He then called on the representatives of CPF organizations who were in attendance to update the Commission on key activities. Barbara Tavora-Jainchill, UNFF Secretariat; Ian Thompson, Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat; and John Parrotta, International Union of Forestry Research Organization, each addressed the Commission. Armand Pereira, International Labor Organization, also addressed the Commission.

REGIONAL ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY THE COMMISSION FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY (COFO) (Item 8)

57. The Commission recommended that COFO give attention to forests and climate change, including the role of forests and trees in mitigating climate change, and even more critically the need for forest ecosystems to adapt to climate change. The Commission stressed the importance of integrated approaches to monitoring, assessing and reporting on complex forces related to climate change that affect forest ecosystems. The Commission requested FAO to play a lead role in the development of common terminology, standards, and methodologies under the umbrella of global forest resource assessments.

58. The Commission recommended that COFO consider issues related to forests and water, noting the critical role played by forests and trees in the quantity and quality of fresh water.

59. COFO would be an ideal venue to review changes in the role of forests in the broader energy picture, noting that bioenergy is increasing in importance in all regions.

60. The Commission strongly supported the recommendation of the Independent External Evaluation of FAO that forestry needs to be strengthened as part of the ongoing reform of FAO.

61. The Commission stressed the importance of COFO as a venue for sharing information and exchanging ideas across regions. The Commission requested FAO to convene a meeting of representatives of all regional forestry commissions in connection with the COFO session in March 2009. The Commission requested FAO to continue to convene the "COFO Steering Committee" comprised of the chairs of the six regional forestry commissions, including the involvement of the COFO Steering Committee in developing the COFO agenda.

OTHER BUSINESS (Item 9)

62. No additional issues were raised.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Item 10)

63. The following officers were confirmed by the Commission to hold office during the forthcoming biennium:

Chairperson:	José Cibrian Tovar (Mexico)
First Vice-Chairperson:	Jim Farrell (Canada)
Second Vice-Chairperson:	Gail Kimbell (United States of America)

64. The Commission designated Carlos E. Gonzalez Vicente as Chairperson of the Bureau of Alternates for the forthcoming biennium. Other members of the Bureau will be Peter Besseau (Canada), Val Mezainis (United States of America) and Douglas Kneeland (FAO, Secretary of the Commission).

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT MEETING (Item 11)

65. Mexico offered to host the 25th Session of the Commission in 2010 and informed the Commission that an invitation will also be extended to the Latin American and Caribbean Forestry Commission (COFLAC) to meet during the same week and at the same location with the intent of having joint activities. The Commission thanked Mexico for its invitation and endorsed the idea of joint meetings with COFLAC in 2010. It was suggested that both commissions would benefit from having separate meetings to ensure that issues of concern within each region received proper attention; and that one or two days could also be devoted to issues that were of interest to countries throughout the western hemisphere. Issues such as climate change, water, and bioenergy are important for countries throughout the hemisphere, and the exchange of ideas and approaches between commissions would benefit all countries.

66. The Commission recalled the success of the Pan American Wildland Fire Conference in Costa Rica in 2004 that had been co-sponsored by the two Commissions. That Conference had resulted in an agreement to promote cooperation on fire management issues that helped create the momentum that eventually led to the International Fire Alliance.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION (Item 12)

67. The Commission adopted the report by consensus.

ANNEX A

AGENDA

1. Opening of the Session and adoption of the Agenda
2. Discussion of key forestry issues in the region
 - Canada
 - Mexico
 - United States of America
3. Forestry sector outlook for North America
4. Forests and Energy
5. Report of the Bureau of Alternates
6. Report of the NAFC Working Groups
 - Atmospheric change and forests
 - Fire management
 - Forest genetics resources
 - Forest insects and diseases
 - Forest inventory, monitoring and assessment
 - Invasive plants
 - Silviculture
 - Watershed management
7. Issues brought to the attention of the Commission by FAO
 - FAO Strategy for Forestry
 - World Forestry Congress 2009
8. Regional issues identified by the Commission for the attention of the Committee on Forestry (COFO)
9. Other business
10. Election of officers
11. Date and place of the next meeting
12. Adoption of the report and closing of the session

ANNEX B

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ANNEX C

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FO:NAFC/2008/1	Provisional agenda
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FO:NAFC/2008/2b	Mexico country report
FO:NAFC/2008/2c	United States of America country report
FO:NAFC/2008/3	Forestry sector outlook for North America
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FO:NAFC/2008/5	Report of the Bureau of Alternates
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MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Canada
Mexico
United States of America

Vertical line 1

Vertical line 2

Vertical line 3

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