



Manitoba Woodlands
Forest Resource Advisory Committee

Canada's SFM Standard Z809:08

What's New?

Presented by:
Stuart Macpherson RPF, CEA(SFM), EMS(LA)



Today's Agenda

- Introductions
- Overview of the SFM standard
- Changes in the new SFM Z809:08 standard
- Public Advisory Committee
- Q & A session



What is SFM?

Management

“to maintain and enhance the long term health of forest ecosystems, while providing ecological, economic, social, and cultural opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations.”

NRCAN the State of Canada's Forest 2007



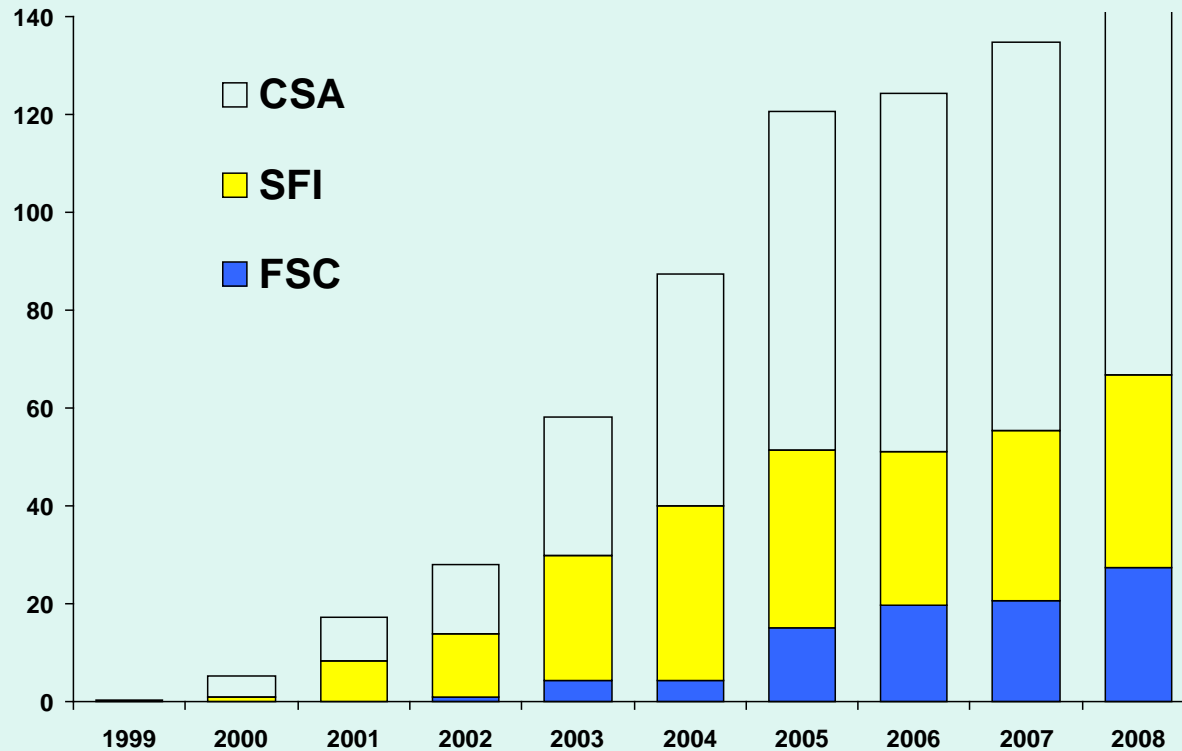
How Did We Get Here?

- Montreal Process – international government agreements on SFM criteria for indicators for 1992
- Canadian SFM Standard based on CCFM SFM criteria and elements
- Development work began in 1993
- CAN-CSA Z809 first introduced 1996
- Two revisions since then: Z809:02
Z809:08
- Coincided with general public interest in environmental sustainability



What Has Been the Uptake?

SFM Certification Status in Canada—2008 Year-end



Source: Canadian Sustainable Forestry Certification Coalition



How Do We Deliver?

Put a system in place based on the following components:

➤ Commitment

- SFM policy
- Regulatory standards
- Engage public

➤ Public Participation

- Cross section representation
- Identify local SFM values, goals, and indicators



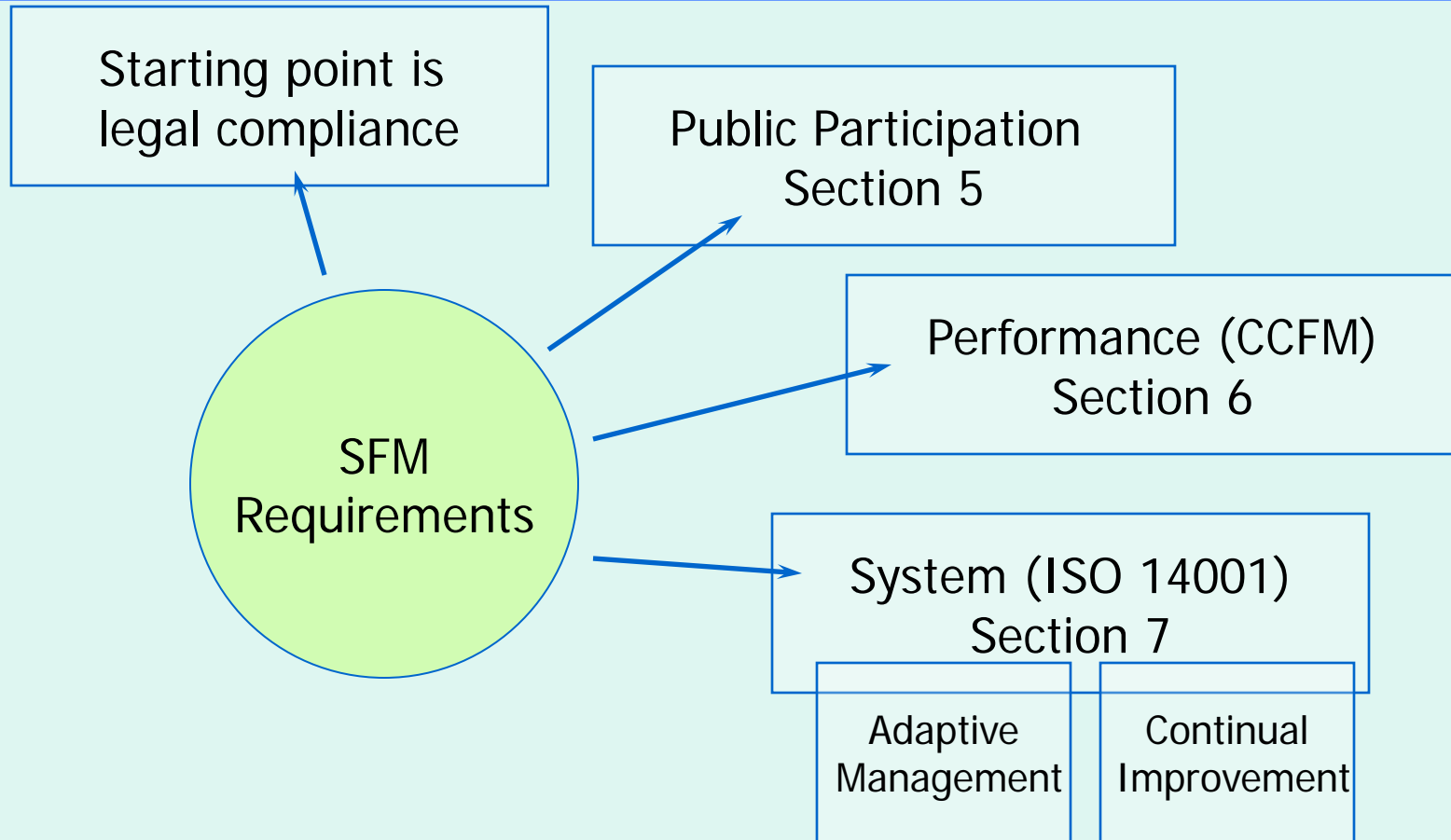
How Do We Deliver?

Put a system in place based on the following components: cont

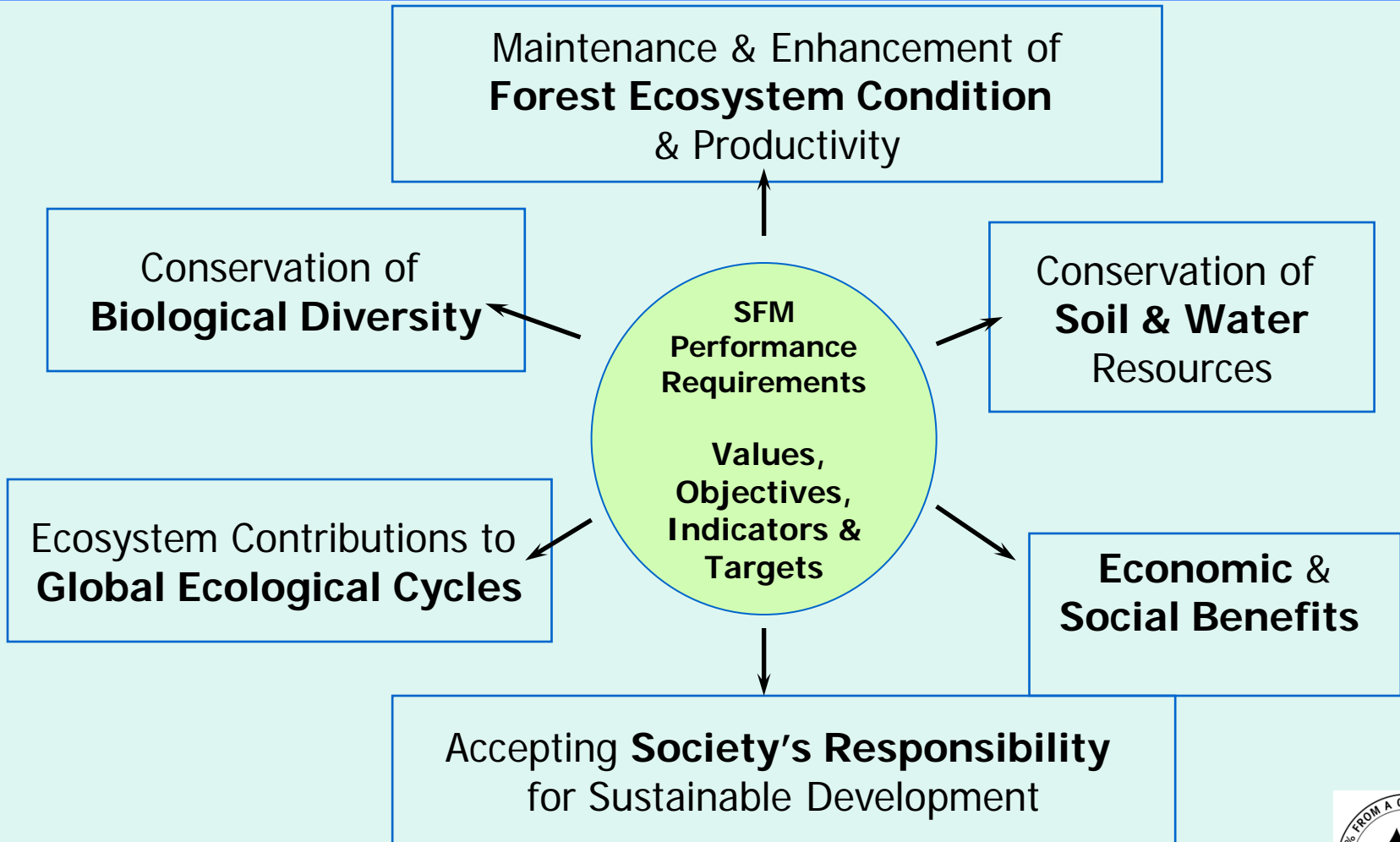
- Operational Management System Elements
 - SFM performance requirements
 - SFM Plan
 - Implementation
 - Measurement & Improvement, Review & Improvement
- Continual Improvement
 - Review & Comparison
 - Adaptive management



SFM Requirements



SFM Performance Criteria



SFM Criteria, Elements

Biological Diversity

- Ecosystem diversity
- Species diversity
- Genetic diversity
- Protected areas & sites of special biological and cultural significance



SFM Criteria, Elements

Ecosystem Condition and Productivity

- Forest ecosystem resilience
- Forest ecosystem productivity

Soil and Water

- Soil quality & quantity
- Water quality & quantity



SFM Criteria, Elements

Role in Global Ecological Cycles

- Carbon uptake & storage
- Forest land conversion

Economic and Social Benefits

- Timber & non timber benefits
- Communities & sustainability



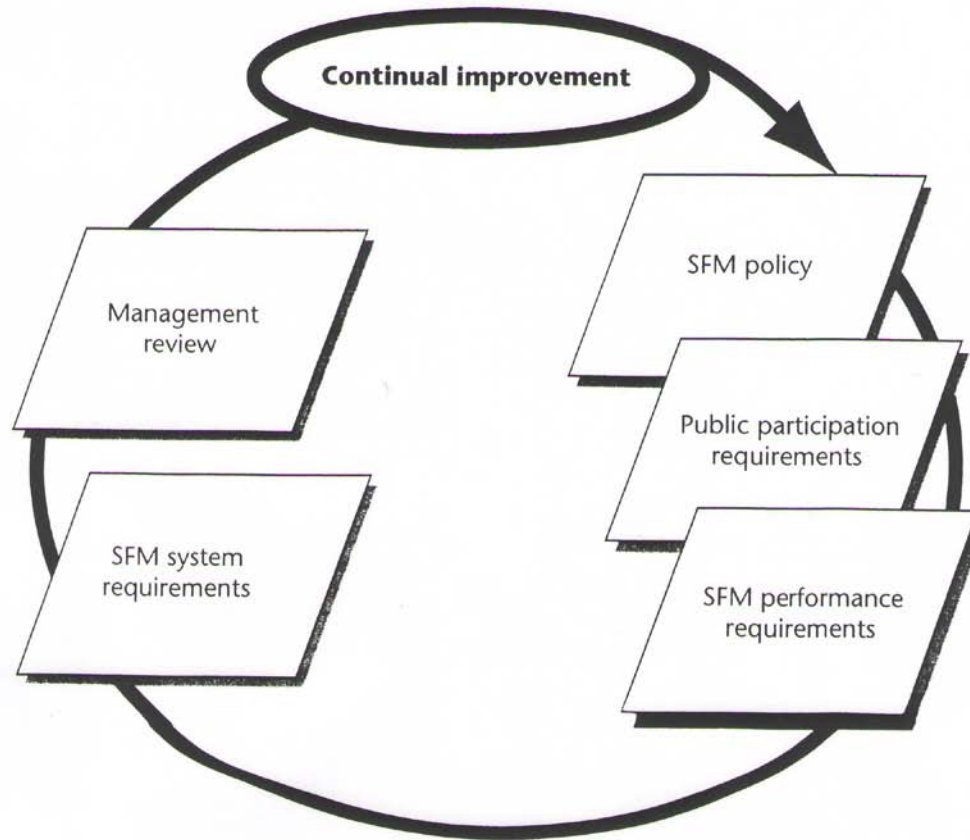
SFM Criteria, Elements

Society's Responsibility

- Aboriginal & treaty rights
- Respect for aboriginal forest values, knowledge, uses
- Forest community well-being & resilience
- Fair & effective decision-making
- Information for decision-making



SFM Continual Improvement Loop



Sustainable Forest Management Z809:08 Standard

Sustainable forest management is a combination of:

- Public participation requirements
- SFM performance requirements
- SFM system requirements

New Standard effective May 19, 2008

Must upgrade existing SFM with 3 years



Changes to the SFM Standard Z809:02 → Z809:08

Changes & clarification around some specific requirements

- SFM performance requirements
- System requirements
- Public participation
- Aboriginal issues
- Community sustainability

Some restructuring of format

- Bring clarity
- User-friendly



Examples of Changes in Z809:08 Standard

Mandatory core indicators (35) for SFM elements

- Brings a level of consistency to SFM plans across Canada

Examples:

- Biological diversity (e.g. forest age and type, sites of special biological significance, native species, species at risk)
- Ecosystem resilience (e.g. harvest levels, reforestation success)
- Health of soil and water (e.g. level of soil disturbance, down woody debris, proportion of watershed with recent stand-replacing disturbance)
- Carbon uptake and storage e.g. net carbon uptake / balance)
- Forest land conversion;
- Timber and non-timber benefits (e.g. level of investments in plant and equipment, training, the community, infrastructure)
- Aboriginal participation in the forest economy
- Cooperation with workers and unions to improve safety standards
- Cooperation to strengthen and diversify the local economy
- Understanding and respecting Aboriginal rights, values, knowledge
- Locally-appropriate indicators set through public participation



Examples of Changes in Z809:08 Standard

Added Discussion Items

- Key topics for each criteria to facilitate discussion by PAG
- Helps information exchange
- Two-way education



Examples of Changes in Z809:08 Standard

DFA-specific performance requirements clarified

- Background information on setting SFM requirements

System requirements clarified

- In developing strategies, forecasting outcomes
- Monitoring effectiveness of indicators & objectives

Public participation process

- Added requirement to measure satisfaction (with the process)
- Added specifics that require full public disclosure



Examples of Changes in Z809:08 Standard ⁽⁴⁾

Aboriginal issues: considerable strengthening & clarification

➤ More comprehensive:

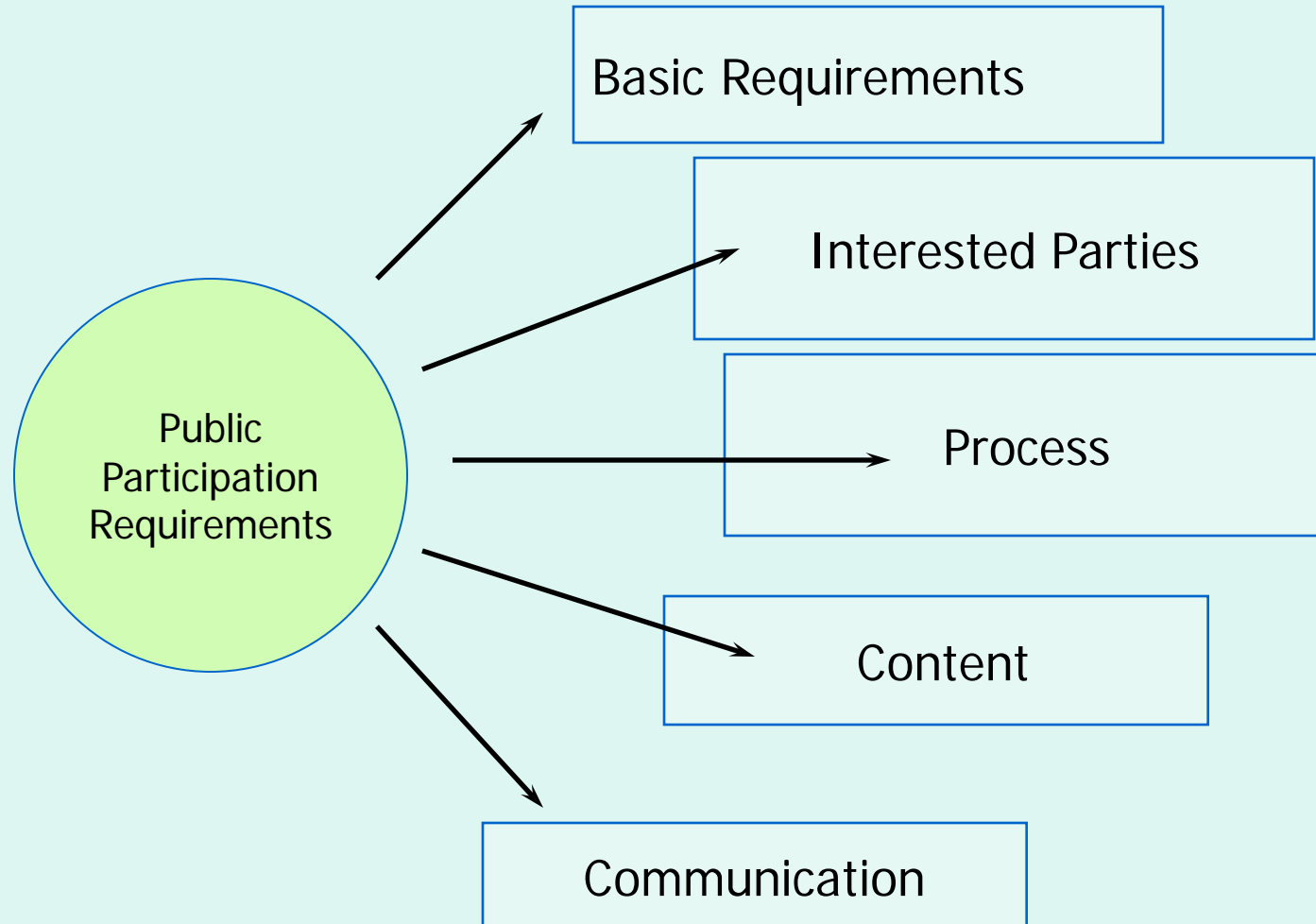
- Understanding aboriginal title & treaty rights
- Understanding aboriginal forest values & knowledge
- Use in forestry plans
- Promote capacity & meaningful participation
- Participation in forest economy

Safety, worker protection, community sustainability

- Broader & strengthening of requirements



Public Participation Requirements



Public Participation

Requires:

- Strong degree of consultation at community level
- Vast majority of Canada's forest land publically-owned (95%)
- Company has 'social licence' to operate
- Aboriginal community interests & rights



Public Participation Process

- Primary purpose is to identify SFM values, goals, and set performance objectives
- Need to have a cross-section of representative interests to participate
- Recognize forests have special significance to aboriginal people
- Must have clear operating procedures



Public Advisory Groups

- Across Canada approx 55 local committees
- Established as per the CSA Standard
- Work in partnership with the company
- Purpose:
 - Identify and select values, objectives, indicators, targets based on SFM elements
 - Develop and assess strategies
 - Review SFM Plan
 - Evaluate results of monitoring, recommend improvements
 - Discuss and resolve any issues relevant to SFM in DFA



Public Advisory Group

- Need broad representation from interested parties
- Encourage aboriginal communities to become involved
- Attempt to engage; determine who has the authority
- Be creative in obtaining aboriginal perspectives & participation on key aspects
- Most meet 3 – 4 times a year
- Meeting typically includes educational component
- Field trips essential for familiarization



PAG Basic Operating Rules

Standard require a documented terms of reference

- To enable structured functioning
- In particular covers
 - Roles & responsibilities
 - Conflict of interest
 - Decision-making methods
 - Authority for decisions
 - Access to information
 - Mechanism to measure satisfaction



SFM Plan

Key document that must include:

- Description of DFA
- Listing of VOITs, strategies, etc
- Monitoring program
- Links to operational plans

Public document



Certifying Your SFM System

- Requires an audit by an external certification body, eg., QMI-SAI Global, KPMG PRI, PWC, BNQ
- Conducts independent assessment to determine if meet requirements for
 - Public participation
 - SFM performance
 - SFM system
- SFM audit report to be publicly available
- Certificate issued for 3 years
- Certification, surveillance → re-certification audits



Moving Ahead

- Conduct self-evaluation of FRAC
- Review FRAC operating ground rules against Standard operating rules required
- Assess existing indicators against new core indicators
- Complete gap analysis of SFM Plan against new Standard
- Develop action plan for revising SFM Plan to be Z809:08 compliant

