

# Revised CSA SFM Standard

## Canadian Standards Association Z809-08 Sustainable Forest Management Standard

- Standard is reviewed periodically to ensure it is maintained
- Latest version (Z809-08) was published December 2008
- Transition must be completed by December 2011
- Request a copy from the facilitator or download a copy free online ([www.shopcsa.ca/onlinestore/](http://www.shopcsa.ca/onlinestore/))



# Revised CSA SFM Standard

## Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) Plan

- CSA standard provides the framework for our SFM Plan
- CSA standard provides guidance to meetings (e.g., TOR, membership, content of meetings, etc.)
- Phase in changes at approximately same pace (4-5 meetings per year)
- Transition must be completed by December 2011



# Revised CSA SFM Standard

## Key Changes to the Standard

- Core indicators are required for all SFM plans
  - 35 core indicators
  - choose local targets and variances for core indicators
  - approximately 15/ 35 are very similar to existing indicators
  - approximately 20 are new
  - keep locally developed indicators unique to PAG
  - requirements for indicator discussions (i.e., more emphasis on alternate strategies, forecasting, etc.)



# Revised CSA SFM Standard

## Key Changes to the Standard

- **Mandatory Discussion Items for each Criterion**
  - background/ educational discussions similar to the process we followed when we initiated the PAG
  - for example, under Criterion 1 Biodiversity the following is a partial list of required discussion items:
    1. forest fragmentation and loss
    2. Conservation of old growth forest attributes
    3. Management in the context of natural disturbance regimes and patterns and the range of natural variation



# Revised CSA SFM Standard

## Greater Focus on Aboriginal Issues

- Understanding of and compliance with current legal requirements related to Aboriginal title and rights; and treaty rights
- Clarifying Aboriginal peoples may participate without prejudice
- Understanding Aboriginal forest values, knowledge and uses & incorporating them into forest plans
- Using Aboriginal knowledge to identify and manage culturally important resources and values



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## Greater Focus on Aboriginal Issues

- Respecting traditional Aboriginal forest values and uses identified through the Aboriginal input process
- Making best efforts to obtain acceptance of management plans based on Aboriginal communities having a clear understanding of these plans
- Promoting capacity development and meaningful participation of Aboriginal communities
- Focussing on the level of Aboriginal participation in the forest economy



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## Greater Focus on Health & Safety of Workers and Community Sustainability

- Evidence that the organization has co-operated with other forest dependent businesses, forest users, and the local community to strengthen and diversify the local economy
- Demonstration that the legal and constitutional rights and the health and safety of DFA- related workers are respected
- Evidence that a worker safety program is implemented and periodically reviewed and improved



# Revised CSA SFM Standard

## Teal's methods of transition

- Each Criterion will be reviewed over 1-2 meetings, including mandatory discussion items, core indicators and unique indicators

1. Biological Diversity	2. Ecosystem Condition and Productivity
3. Soil and Water	4. Role in Global Ecological Cycles
5. Economic and Social Benefits	6. Society's Responsibilities



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## Teal's methods of transition


- Core indicators similar to existing indicators will be revised by Teal and reviewed with PAGs
- Core indicators new to the group will be suggested by Teal and discussed with PAGs
- Unique indicators will be discussed and maintained where the Teal and the PAGs deem appropriate
- Attempt to keep consistency between SIPAG and FPAG indicators where possible (not mandatory)



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## Teal's methods of transition

- Example of a Core indicator that is similar to an existing indicator (Core Indicator 1.1.4: Degree of Within-stand Structural Retention)



Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Acceptable Variance
Ecosystem Biodiversity	Conserve Ecosystem diversity at the stand and landscape levels by maintaining a variety of communities and ecosystems that naturally occur in the DFA	Average annual percent of stand level retention in all cutblocks as a percent of total cutblock area	Meet retention targets as specified in Teal's Forest Stewardship Plans (FSP)	Zero

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## Teal's methods of transition

- Compare to FPAG's previous indicator F1-2 Stand Level Retention (WTP)




Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Acceptable Variance
Diversity of native flora and fauna	Maintain natural diversity of native flora and fauna	Percent of stand level retention in all cutblocks as a percent of total cutblock area as specified in Teal's Forest Stewardship Plan (FSP)	Achieve the Stand Level Retention Targets by Landscape Unit and Biogeoclimatic subzone for individual cutblocks	Zero

= FSP commitment

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## Teal's methods of transition

- Compare to SIPAG's previous indicator H1-2 Stand Level Retention (WTP)

Value	Objective	Indicator	Target	Acceptable Variance
Variety & patterns of plants & ecosystem types at landscape level	Structural diversity at stand level	Stand level Stand level retention for each cutblock as a percent of the harvest area (Wildlife Tree Patch)	Single cutblock: 3.5% Group of cutblocks: 7%  = FSP commitment	Zero



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## Teal's methods of transition

- **Example of new indicators**
  - 4.1.1 Level of carbon uptake
  - 5.2.1 Level of investment in initiatives that contribute to community sustainability
  - 6.1.1 Evidence of good understanding of the nature of Aboriginal title and rights



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## Benefits

- Better consistency with SFM plans across the country
- Better consistency between Honeymoon Bay and Fraser portions of the DFA
- Educational Opportunities
- Better recognition of importance of Aboriginal Communities
- Focus on Health and Safety of Workers
- Sustainable Communities

