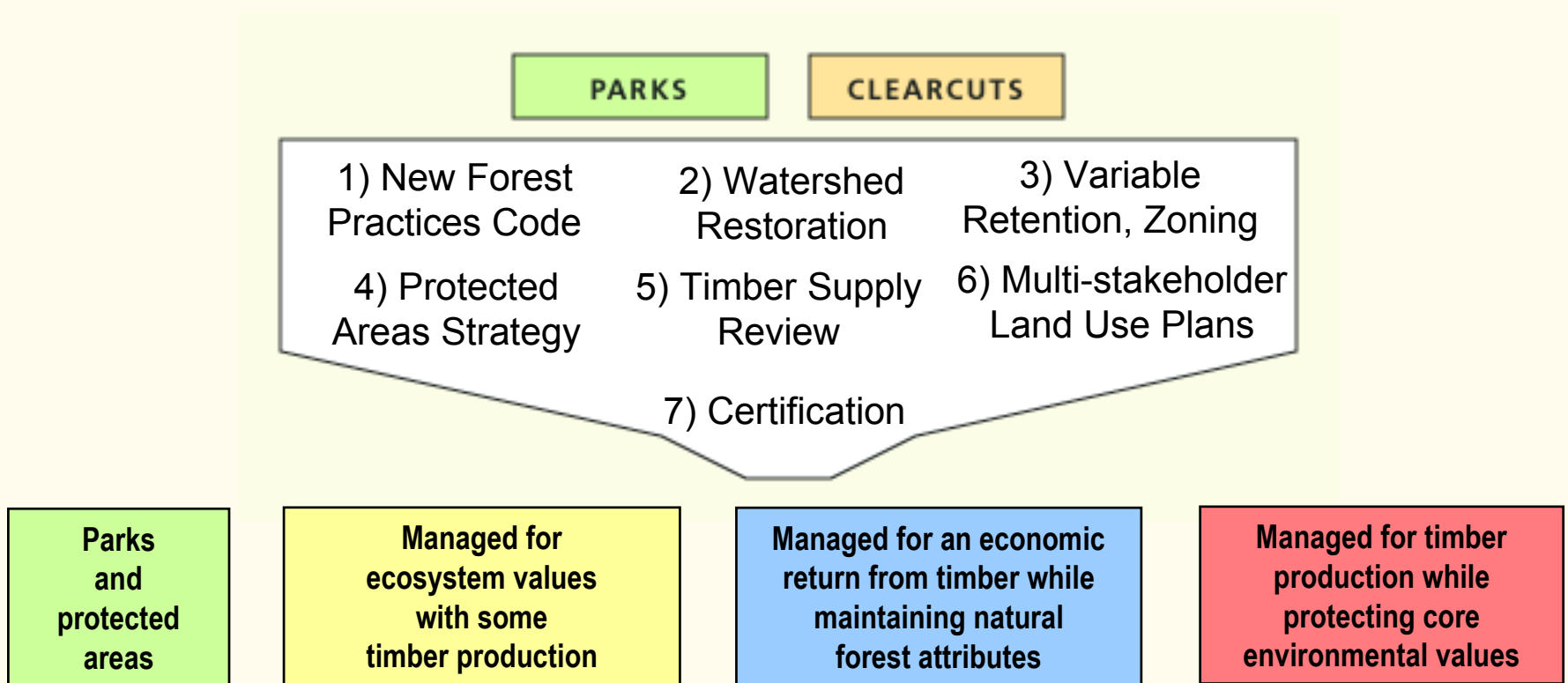


***Conserving Endangered Old Growth  
Forests on the BC Coast***

*New Approaches to Land Use Planning  
in Remote Areas on the BC Coast*

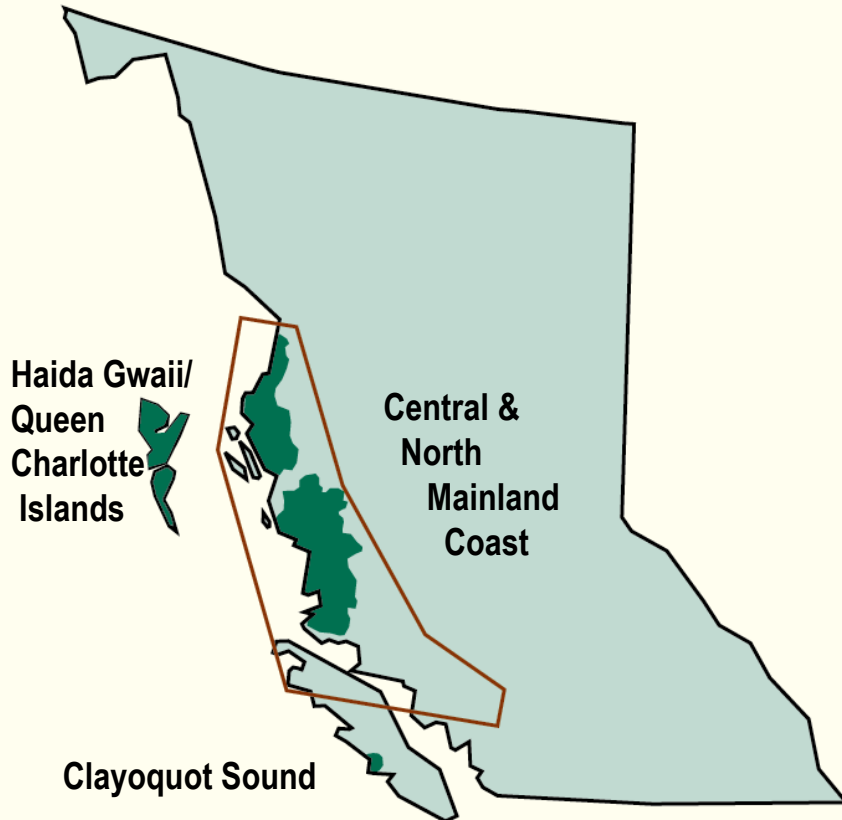
*September 17, 2002*

# *1990s BC Forest Policy Reform Advances\**



**\* Note: Most forest land in BC is publicly owned.**

# *1990s BC Forest Policy Weaknesses*



## **1. Completion of formal Conservation & Management Plans in areas on the BC Coast that still contain large tracts of publicly-owned intact Coastal Rainforest**

- in coastal temperate old growth forests with no significant history of development plus areas considered important locally & globally
  - Haida Gwaii/ Queen Charlottes
  - Central & North Mainland Coast
  - Clayoquot Sound

## **2. Failure of a modern-day Treaty process with local aboriginal peoples (First Nations)**

- majority of the population in remaining old growth intact areas tends to be aboriginal

# *Structural Issues behind Policy Weaknesses*

1. Aboriginal peoples (First Nations) represent the majority of people who live in the areas involved
  - have not signed Treaties in BC & the modern-day Treaty process was not achieving reconciliation of crown and aboriginal title
2. Coastal old growth forest represent the majority of the forest in the areas involved
  - important globally for biodiversity conservation
  - important locally for social, cultural and economic reasons
  - no process for reconciling local and global perspectives re: BC coastal forests

## *Structural Issues -- BC Coast cont'd ...*

### 3. Market access for coastal BC forest products

- international buyers of forest products (i.e. Home Depot, Lowe's, Time Magazine) adopt environmentally responsible procurement policies aimed at phasing out products made from endangered old growth forests
- no agreement on protocol for what constitutes endangered old growth forests

### 4. Harvesting concessions & entitlements had already been awarded

- in advance of current concepts involving bio-regional approaches to biodiversity conservation & ecosystem-based management
  - BC government relies on income from logging in the area
  - Forest dependent communities/ jobs elsewhere in the province rely on logs from the area to maintain employment
  - Harvest reductions to accommodate new approaches to conservation & ecosystem-based management would impose disproportionate impacts

## *Structural Issues -- BC Coast cont'd ...*

### 5. No process for dealing equitably with impact of change

- disputes between entitlement holders over who should pay for the cost of change was creating gridlock
  - need for change that works ecologically & economically
  - Canada/ US softwood lumber dispute
  - declining competitiveness of BC coastal forest sector
  - economic entitlements that are not longer economic ...
  - further forest policy reform (stumpage & tenure)
- Innovation-based solution required

# *Failures created “Change Agents” to help create/ drive New Approaches*



## **The “Joint Solutions Project” & “Turning Point”**

- Emergence of new alliances to help resolve conflict over forest management and conservation issues in the “Great Bear Rainforest” (Central & North Mainland Coast)
- Neither initiative has formal decision making authority but both are influential

## **“The Joint Solutions Project” (JSP)**

***-- An Alliance between Forest Companies & Environmental Non-Government Organizations (ENGOS)***

***-- An Alliance between “Dissimilar” Interests ...***

- **Participating Environmental Groups, ENGOS**

- ForestEthics (formerly Coastal Rainforest Coalition); Greenpeace Canada; the Rainforest Action Network (RAN); the Sierra Club of BC
- ENGO caucus = Rainforest Solutions Project (RSP)

- **Participating BC Coastal Forest Companies**

- Canadian Forest Products, International Forest Products, NorskeCanada, Western Forest Products/ Doman Industries, Weyerhaeuser
- Company caucus = Coast Forest Conservation Initiative (CFCI)



## *“Turning Point Initiative”*

- “Turning Point” Initiative by a group of Coastal First Nations supported by the David Suzuki Foundation
  - Gitga’at First Nation, Haida First Nation, Haisla First Nation, Kitasoo/ Xaixais First Nation, Metlakatia First Nation, Oweekeno First Nation, Heiltsuk First Nation
- Frustrated by failure of Treaty negotiation process
- Coalition to address common environmental and economic issues
- At critical moments the Joint Solutions Project & the Turning Point Initiative came together to advance progress on shared objectives
  - sometimes compete, but also capable of co-operation

# *Overview of 2001 BC Coastal Framework Agreement on Conservation & Management of Endangered Old Growth Rainforests*

- **Nature of the Resolve**

- complex framework agreement with many moving pieces involving a series of agreements between the BC government, local First Nations, local communities, forest companies, environmental groups, contract loggers and forest workers
- will take years to implement & likely cost hundreds of millions of dollars

# *Overview of 2001 BC Coastal Framework Agreement on Conservation & Management of Endangered Old Growth Rainforests*

- **Core Elements**

1. General Protocol Agreement with local aboriginal groups on land use planning and interim economic measures

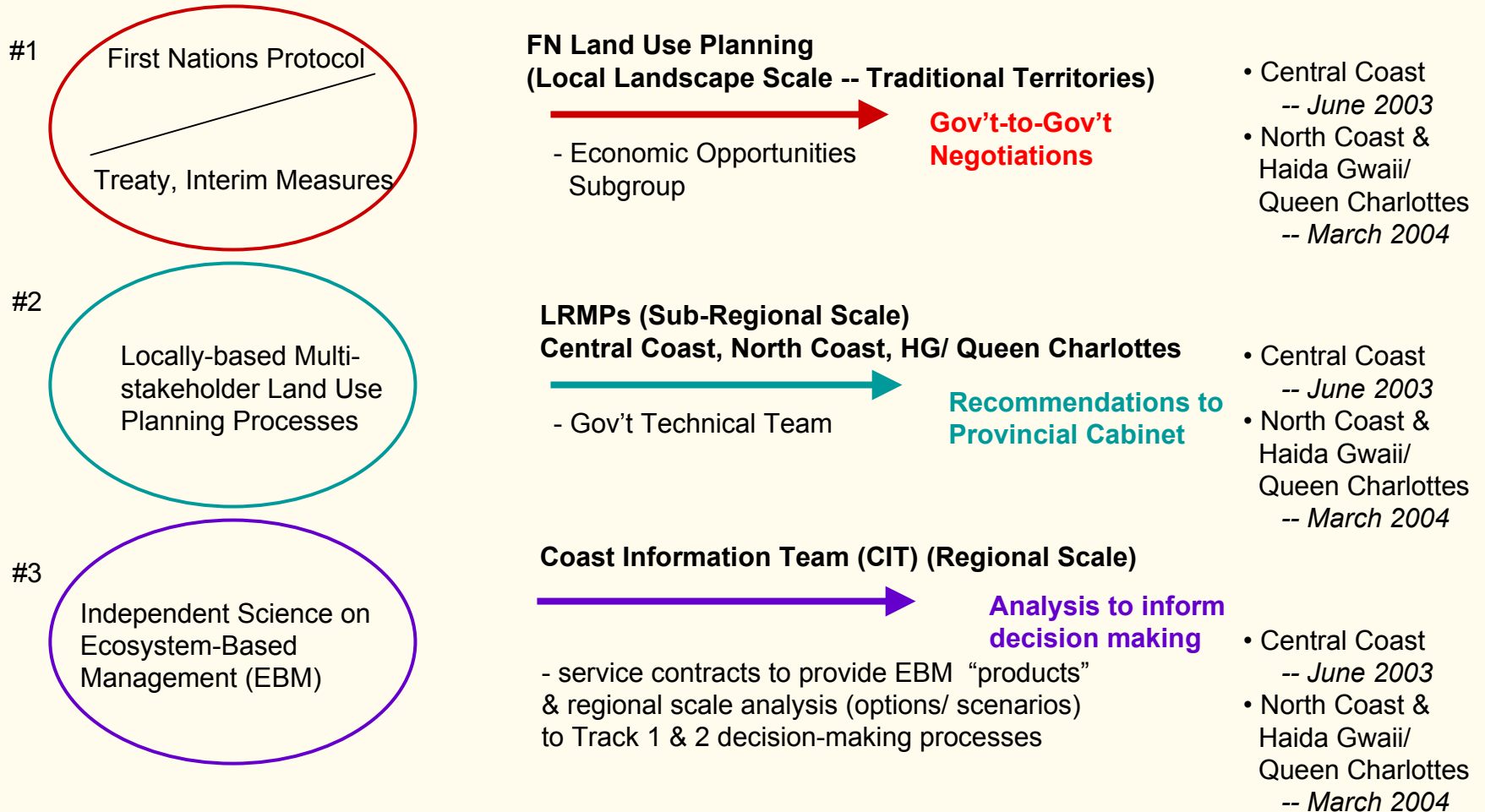
2. Agreement on

- establishment of initial protection areas
- designation of areas for continued harvesting moratoriums/ deferrals until planning is concluded
- creation of an independent science team to provide advise to decision making processes on ecosystem-based management (EBM)
- equity when dealing with the impact of change
  - procedures to address disproportional impact of change
  - all who benefit from change must share in its cost
- practical tools, metrics, architecture for implementation

# Implementation of BC Coastal Framework Agreement

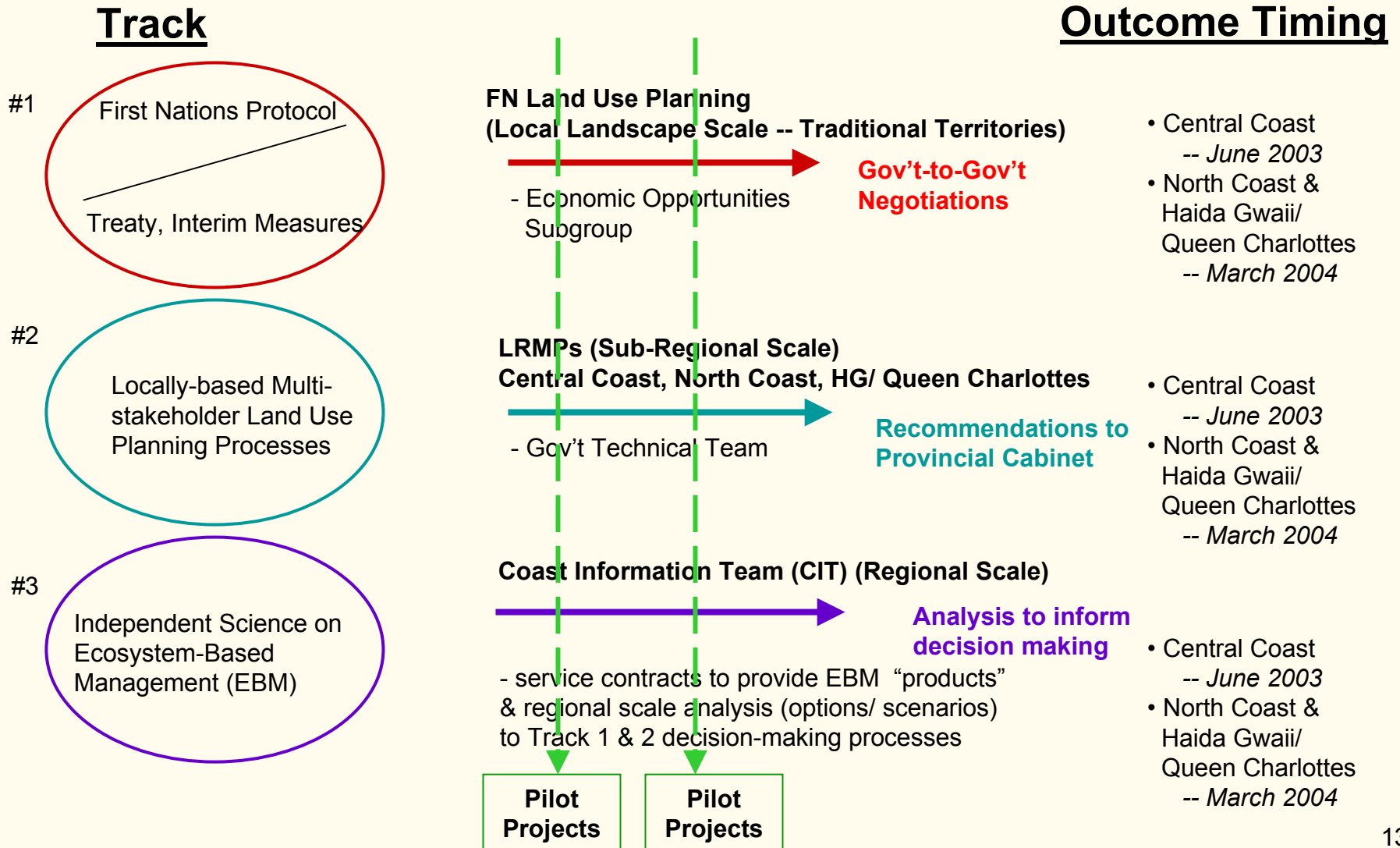
## Track

## Outcome Timing



# Implementation of BC Coastal Framework Agreement

## Role of Pilot Projects



# *Significance of Coastal Framework Agreement*

1. Linkage between formal provincial land use planning and FN land use planning and Economic Measures/ Treaty
  - a “first” in BC
2. Role for Regional Scale Analysis/ Independent Science
  - ecological and socio-economic factors
  - informed by local and traditional knowledge
3. Positioned in the international marketplace as the official resolve process on the BC coast re: endangered old growth
  - align with environmentally responsible purchasing policies of major international buyers of forest products

# *Independent Science Track*

## **Coast Information Team (CIT)**

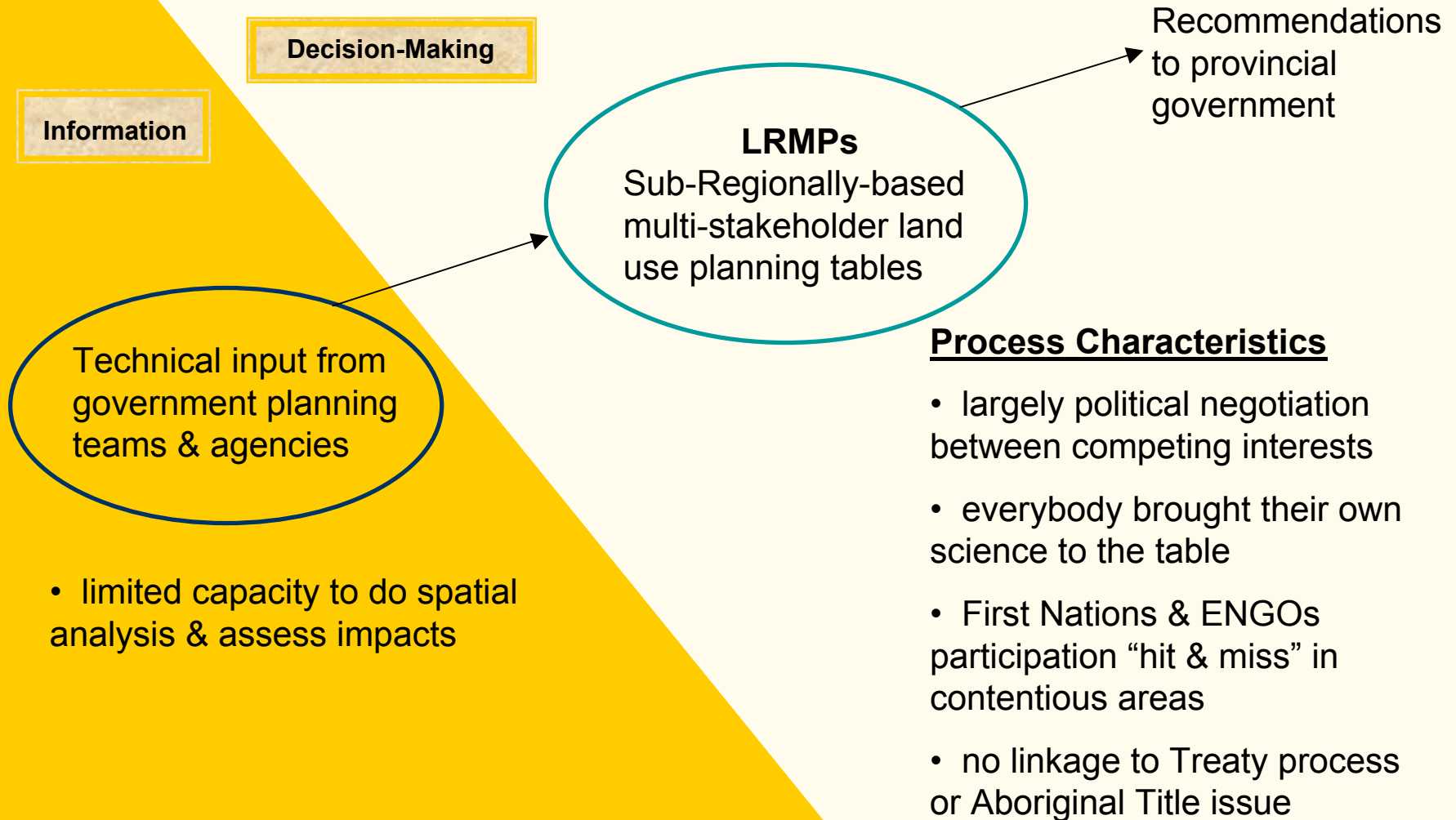
- An independent science team informed by local and traditional knowledge
- CIT is to provide regionally-based (spatially-explicit) ecological and socio-economic analysis to land use planning processes on the Central Coast, the North Coast and Haida Gwaii/ Queen Charlotte Islands
- Produce deliverables on
  - a) ecosystem representation
  - b) evaluation of the rarity of environmental & socioeconomic elements
  - c) integration of ecological & human factors

# *What's Different?*

- CIT/ independent science track is “owned & funded” by provincial gov’t, FNs, forest companies, environmental groups and local communities (i.e. no more “duelling scientists”)
  - operates under a joint *Memo of Understanding* aimed at creating one set of scientific resources for various land use decision making processes
  - \$3 million in funding to be provided by gov’t, industry, ENGOs
  - another “first” in BC
- CIT works with government technical planning teams on data acquisition and analysis in all three coastal areas
  - to create regional scale analyses that can help inform land use decision making and achieve a consistent approach to planning, management and conservation at the sub-regional, landscape and site level

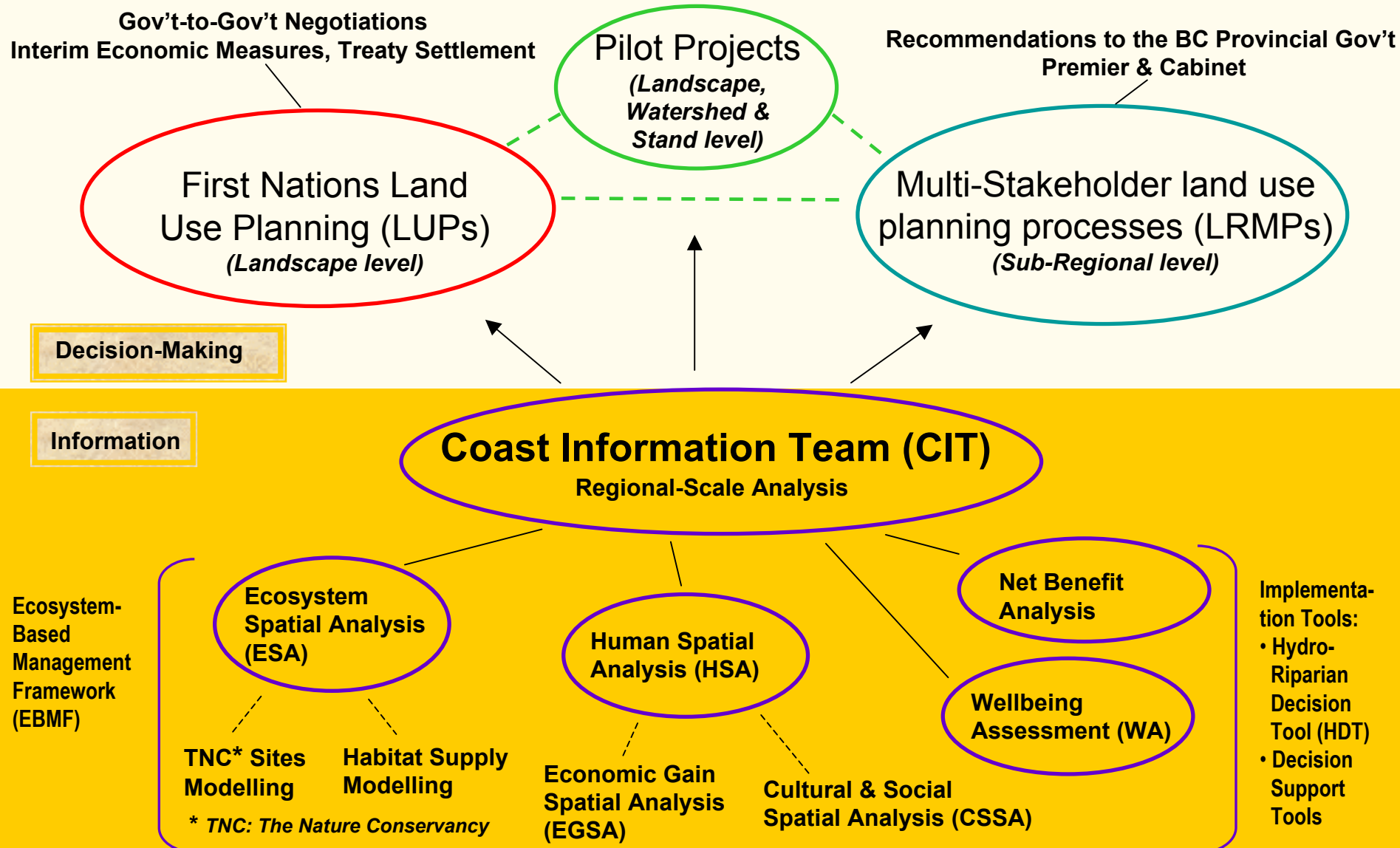


# *BC Coastal Land Use Planning Standard Model*



# *BC Coastal Land Use Planning*

## *Model for Central Coast, North Coast, Haida Gwaii/QCI*



## *CIT: What's Really Different?*

- Creation of independent information products &/or models that can assist in the creation of formal land use and conservation plans that can be credible locally and globally
- CIT models will create an assessment framework for land use decisions
  - assessment framework will make the human and ecological impacts of different options more explicit for the purpose of negotiation at decision-making tables
- Assumption is that planning processes will be dynamic
  - negotiation/ assessment/ negotiation/ assessment

# *What's Really Really Different about the CIT?*

- Based on the idea that human system well-being and ecosystem well-being are inextricably linked
  - it is possible to manage risks to globally important ecosystems while -- at the same time -- addressing local socio-economic issues
- Focus of the 1994 Clayoquot Sound Scientific Panel was only on managing ecosystem risk
  - a “next generation” approach informed by previous experience on the BC coast
- CIT will provide analyses that not only makes the impacts of different choices more explicit, it should also produce information that will help lead to innovation in business & conservation strategies
- A groundbreaking concept that is currently the focus of practical application & implementation on the BC Coast

## *Alignment: Where Global Meets Local ...*

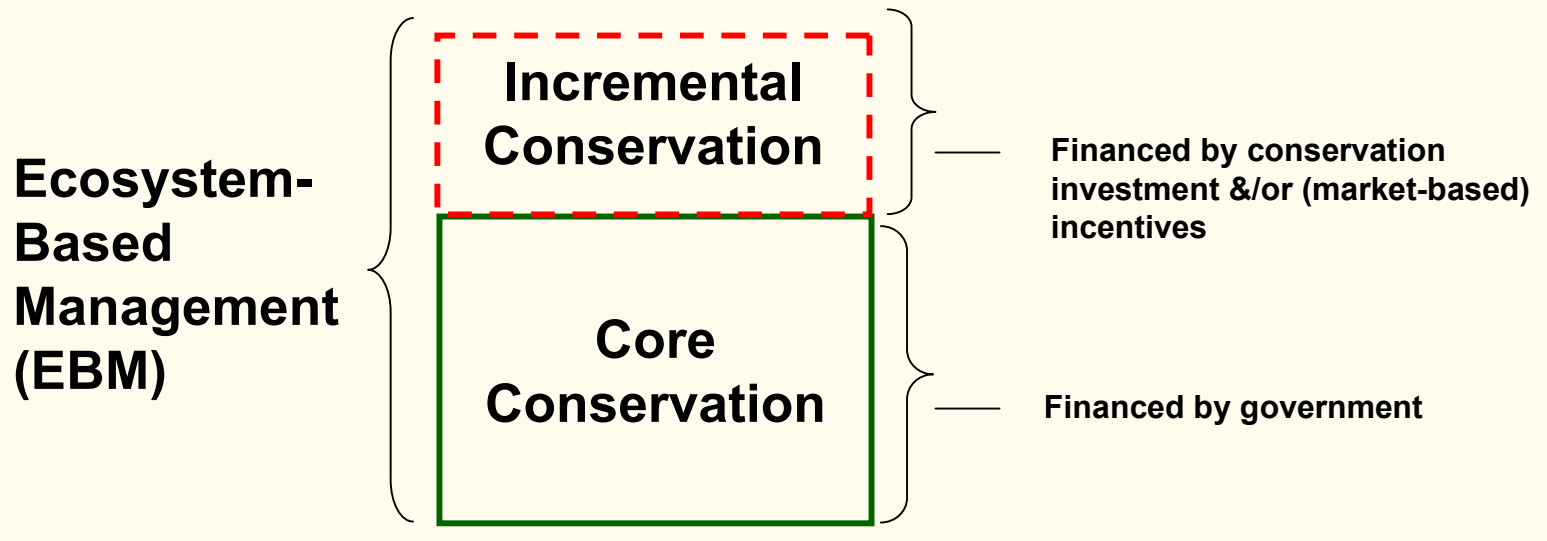
- While parks and protected areas have long been considered a cornerstone for conserving important environmental values, new developments in our understanding of conservation biology are shifting the emphasis away from “islands” of protected areas towards a greater emphasis on
  - ecosystem management & the adoption of a bio-regional approach whereby protected areas are considered within a wider geographic and land use context;
  - the integration of conservation & development needs at the local community level.

*State of the World's Forests 2001  
A Report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization*

## *Role of Pilot Projects*

*Will also test new market-based incentives for investment in conservation outside of formally Protected Areas*

*How to finance additional / incremental conservation arising from application of Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) framework?*



## *Recent Developments, August 2002*

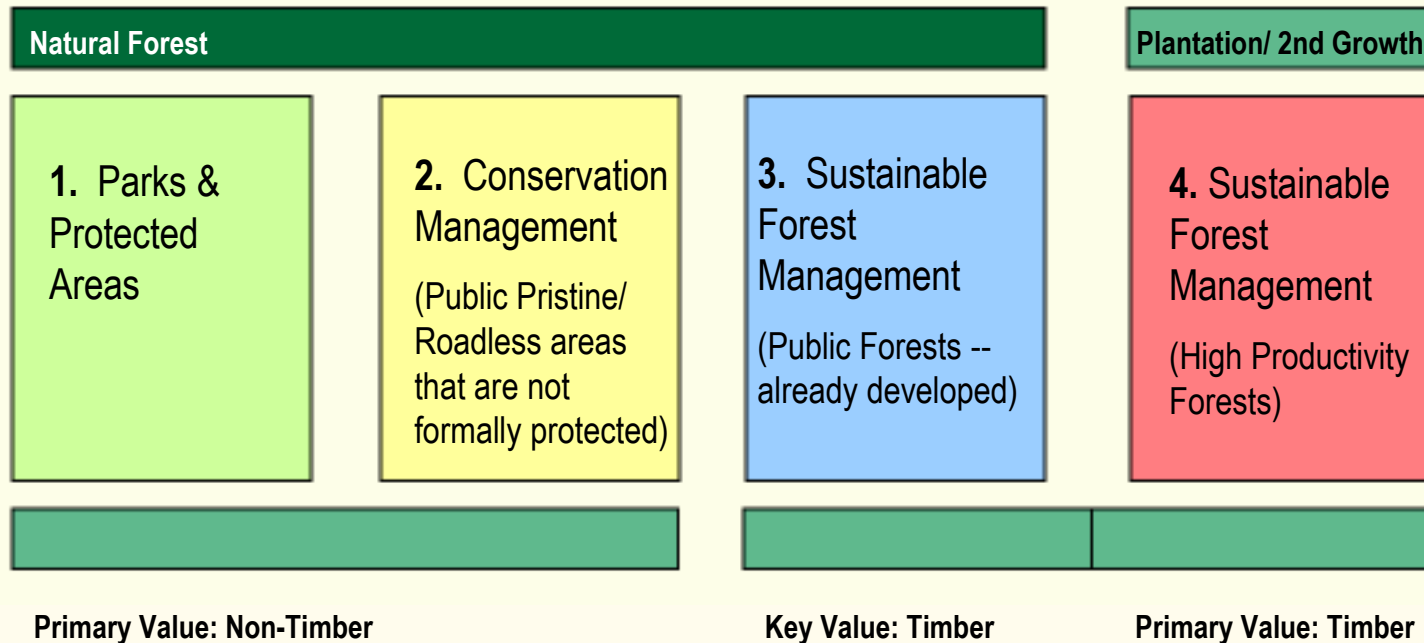
- Interim Designation of Central Coast Protection Areas
  - June/02 Agreement with participating First Nations
- \$(C)35 million Sustainability Trust established by BC Gov't
  - to deal with worker, contractor & community impacts from protected areas & continued harvesting deferrals
- Working Group on Interim First Nations Economic Opportunities
- Working group on Conservation & Economic Financing
- Coast Info. Team (CIT) appointments & work/ service plans
- Status of multi-stakeholder planning (LRMPs) processes
  - Central Coast Completion Table established & underway
  - North Coast Table established & underway
  - Bilateral talks between gov't & the Haida on design of land use planning processes for Haida Gwaii/ QCI

## *Forest Certification Note*

- Certification does not provide a broad enough tool-kit for dealing with the planning and entitlement issues that exist in advance of completion of a comprehensive land use plan for conservation and management of remaining old growth forests on the BC Central Coast, North Coast and Haida Gwaii/ Queen Charlottes
- The new planning framework for these three areas has been specifically designed to deal with the ecological, social and economic issues involved in the identification and protection of important coastal old growth ecosystems
  - all parties have agreed that any certification system used in the three areas must respect the outcome of the planning process
  - until the planning process is completed there is agreement among the parties involved that certification should not be presented as a solution to outstanding issues around conservation and management of old growth forests in these three areas



# *Innovation in People, Strategy & Operations is creating New Options for Forest Management & Conservation on the BC Coast*



# *Supplemental: Key Components of CIT Analyses*

## **Regional Scale Analysis**

- *Ecosystem Spatial Analysis (ESA)*  
Will use information about representation, special elements and focal species requirements to develop a comprehensive and explicit spatial analysis of protection area priorities.
- *Human Spatial Analysis (HSA)*  
Will identify, map and evaluate areas important for their cultural, social and economic values and assess the conflicts and compatibilities
- *Wellbeing Assessment*  
Will use a series of indicators to track the impact of particular land use scenarios on both ecosystem and human wellbeing at the same time -- allow for a comparison of the effects of present management (base case) vs. future management scenarios
- *Net Benefit Analysis*  
Will focus on developing a full-cost accounting of particular activities and provide a mechanism to compare traded (i.e. commercial) and non-traded (i.e. non-commercial) values

## **Other**

- *Hydroriparian Decision Tool*  
Will develop an ecologically precautionary prescriptive riparian protection approach combined with a tool to allow for variance from the prescription that is consistent with protection of terrestrial riparian biodiversity, aquatic biodiversity and hydrological values