



PROJECT SUMMARY

Developing and implementing a Sustainable Forest Management Plan for both the Lakes and Morice Timber Supply Areas is the central objective of the Morice and Lakes Innovative Forest Practices Agreement. The adaptive management cycle and public involvement are both important components of this planning process.

Development of Preliminary Socio-Economic Indicators

Ecosystem Management

Forest Productivity

Public Involvement

Adaptive Management

Introduction

To support the development of Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) plans in the Morice & Lakes IFPA (M&L IFPA), a scenario planning process was initiated to identify a number of resource values and indicators. Several of these were related to social and economic issues for the communities of interest in the M&L IFPA. Each of these values was chronicled in the scenario planning database and served as the starting point for a more thorough exploration during the delivery of the Local Social Indicator Development project.

This activity summary captures the results of discussions related to social and economic values that were held during scenario planning sessions. The reference documents provide a valuable resource for ongoing projects related to social indicators. For more information on the scenario planning process, which was used to identify and capture the detailed management objectives, strategies and indicators required for SFM, please refer to the Scenario Planning Summary Report available from the Morice & Lakes IFPA Web site located at www.moricelakes-ifpa.com.

Objectives

The objective of this project is to identify social and economic values so that socio-economic indicators can be developed. This will enable the M&L IFPA

partners to plan and manage toward those socio-economic values on the M&L IFPA land base.

Methods

The SFM system used for the M&L IFPA is based on the *McGregor Approach to Sustainable Forest Management*. This SFM system was originally developed by the McGregor Model Forest Association and is now being implemented by Tesera Systems Inc. The system is based on a generic adaptive management cycle (see *Figure 1*). Additional features have been added to this adaptive management cycle by Tesera to facilitate the development and implementation of SFM plans and systems.

Figure 2 provides a schematic diagram of the steps of the scenario planning process—in particular those steps leading to indicator development. The steps used to develop SFM indicators are described below.

Following the principles of the SFM system, a multi-disciplinary planning team (i.e. Scenario Planning Team, or SPT) was established. The SPT was composed of public, licensee and government representatives.

The SPT used scenario planning to develop a series of future forest scenarios (i.e. learning scenarios) that attempt to achieve a variety of local resource management objectives that represent a diversity of publicly derived values on the land base. Within each



Fraser Lake Sawmills



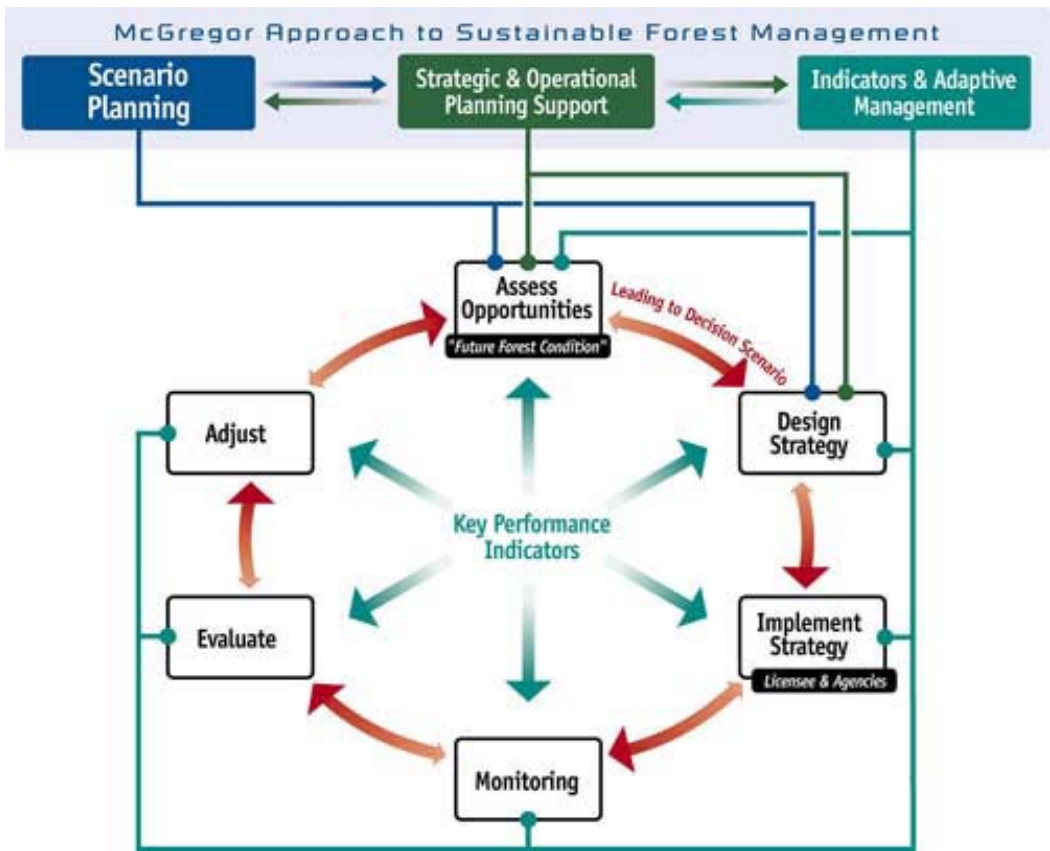


Figure 1. The McGregor Approach to Sustainable Forest Management.

learning scenario, the SPT developed statements of management intent for each value/issue. These statements provided a means to further develop management assumptions and ultimately performance indicators with management targets.

Once the SFM indicators were derived for each TSA, detailed indicator sheets were completed for each indicator. These detailed indicator sheets contain a description of the specific details of each indicator including current conditions, forecasted values, management objectives (i.e. targets, thresholds, variances, and time frames). Monitoring details/protocols were also outlined for each indicator including data requirements (i.e. type of data, supplier, date required), analysis requirements and reporting details.

These detailed indicator sheets were developed with the close involvement of the SPT and the M&L IFPA Implementation Team.

The SPT provided valuable input to ensure that the indicator sheets met the original expectation regarding relevance to the management intent and values. The Implementation Team provided important input regarding the operational implementation of management and practices to accommodate the indicator and the needs for monitoring and reporting of SFM indicators. The detailed indicator sheets, once reviewed and endorsed by the SPT (and the Public Advisory Group), were compiled within the SFM plans for each TSA.

Results

The first versions of the SFM plans were completed in December 2002 with the endorsement of the M&L IFPA Public Advisory Groups, Scenario Planning Teams, and the Tweedsmuir Forest Ltd. Board of Directors. The SFM plans can be viewed and/or downloaded from the Morice & Lakes IFPA website (www.moricelakes-ifpa.com).

The results of the interest group focus sessions and scenario planning sessions that directly relate to social and economic values have been summarized in a series of reports:

- Morice TSA Preliminary Social and Economic Values
- Lakes TSA Preliminary Social and Economic Values
- Morice TSA Preliminary Social and Economic Indicators List
- Lakes TSA Preliminary Social and Economic Indicators List

The reports are also available from the M&L IFPA website.



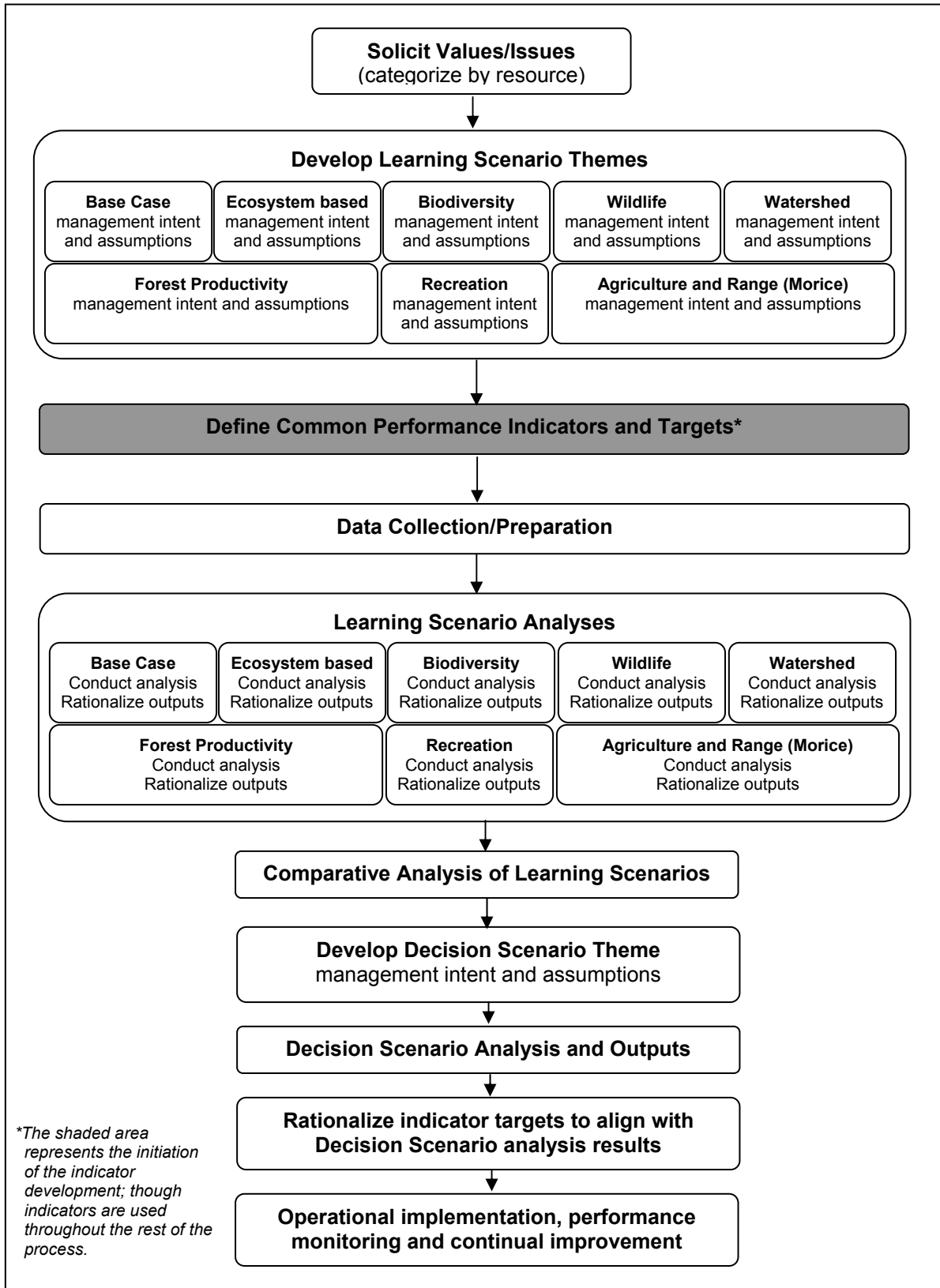


Figure 2: Steps in the M&L IFPA Scenario Planning Process

Discussion

By virtue of the SFM indicators and monitoring protocols developed from this project, the M&L IFPA will be able to assess operational management and practices in meeting the management intent associated with locally derived values. At present, this process is utilizing the “base case” learning scenario assumptions to develop indicator targets and guide current management. Once analysis begins on the other learning scenarios, the M&L IFPA can use indicators (and associated targets) to assess the effectiveness of management and practices toward meeting the intent of each individual learning scenario.

Performance indicators and targets will provide a means to compare the various learning scenarios during the comparative scenario analysis (using indicator forecasts), and help to ultimately develop management intent, management assumptions, and indicators/targets for a decision scenario.

The use of SFM indicators is also important in the continual improvement component of the SFM system. For example, the results of indicator monitoring provide important feedback regarding those management and practices that are functioning as planned, as well as those management and practices that may need adjustment. More information regarding the complete continual improvement process is documented in each SFM plan.

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For More
Information...



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