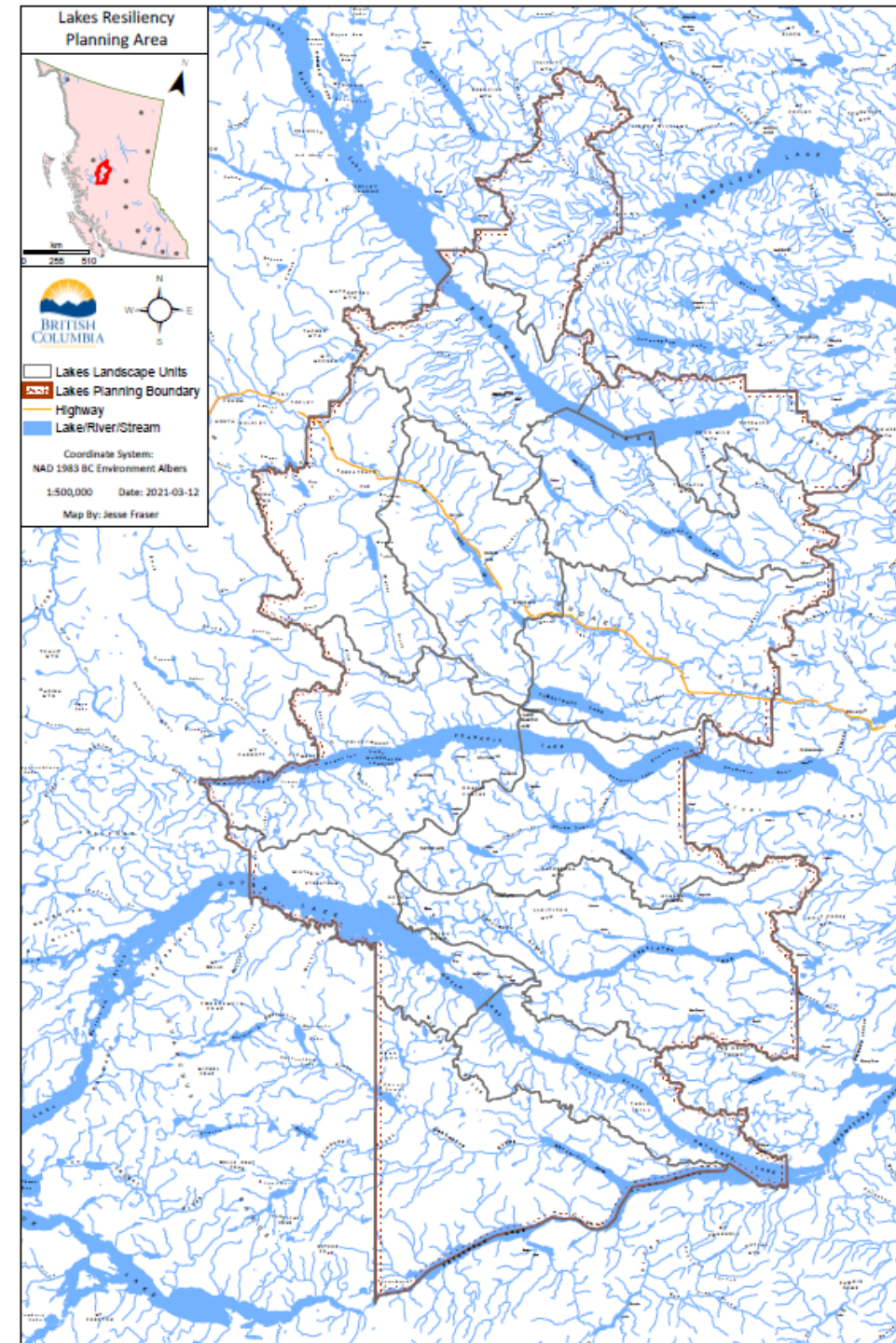


An aerial photograph of a vast, dense forest covering rolling hills. In the center-right, a calm lake is nestled within the forest. In the background, more forested hills and mountains are visible under a cloudy sky. The text is overlaid in white, centered, and reads:

Relationship Between The Skeena
Sustainability Assessment Forum
And
The Lakes Resiliency Project

Outline

- What is the Lakes Resiliency Project
 - Goal and Scope
 - Forest Landscape Planning
 - Planning Table Structure
 - SSAF Led Technical Working Groups
 - Questions





History

BC commitment
responding to community
concerns after the 2018
wildfires:

- Forest resiliency and
wildfire risk

- Declining timber supply,
economic risk to mills
and local employment

- Piloting new collaborative
approaches to landscape
level forest planning to
inform new forest
management regime in BC

Goal of Lakes Resiliency Project



Reduce wildfire risk and hazard to lessen future catastrophic wildfires



Create a more resilient forested land base

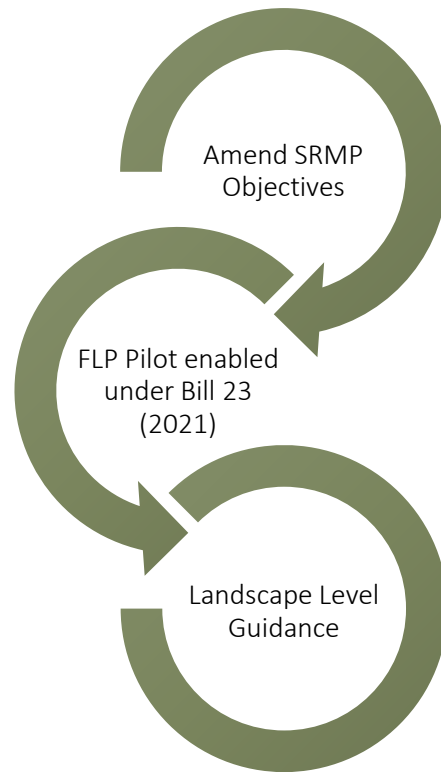
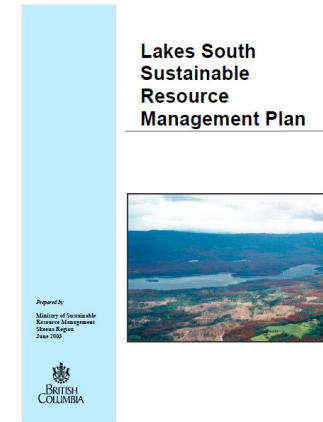


Maintain ecological services and cultural values

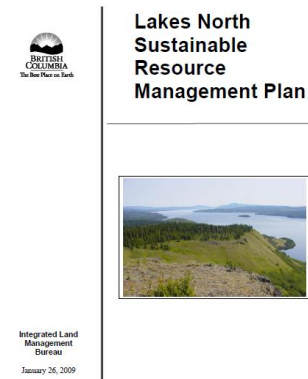


Contribute to the stability of the timber supply, jobs, and a viable/competitive forest sector

Scope of Lakes Resiliency Project



Management Unit level
Forest Landscape Plan
replacing individual licensee
Forest Stewardship Plans



The passing of the *Forests Statutes Amendment Act* – Bill 23 in November 2021 enabled the Forest Landscape Planning (FLP) regime

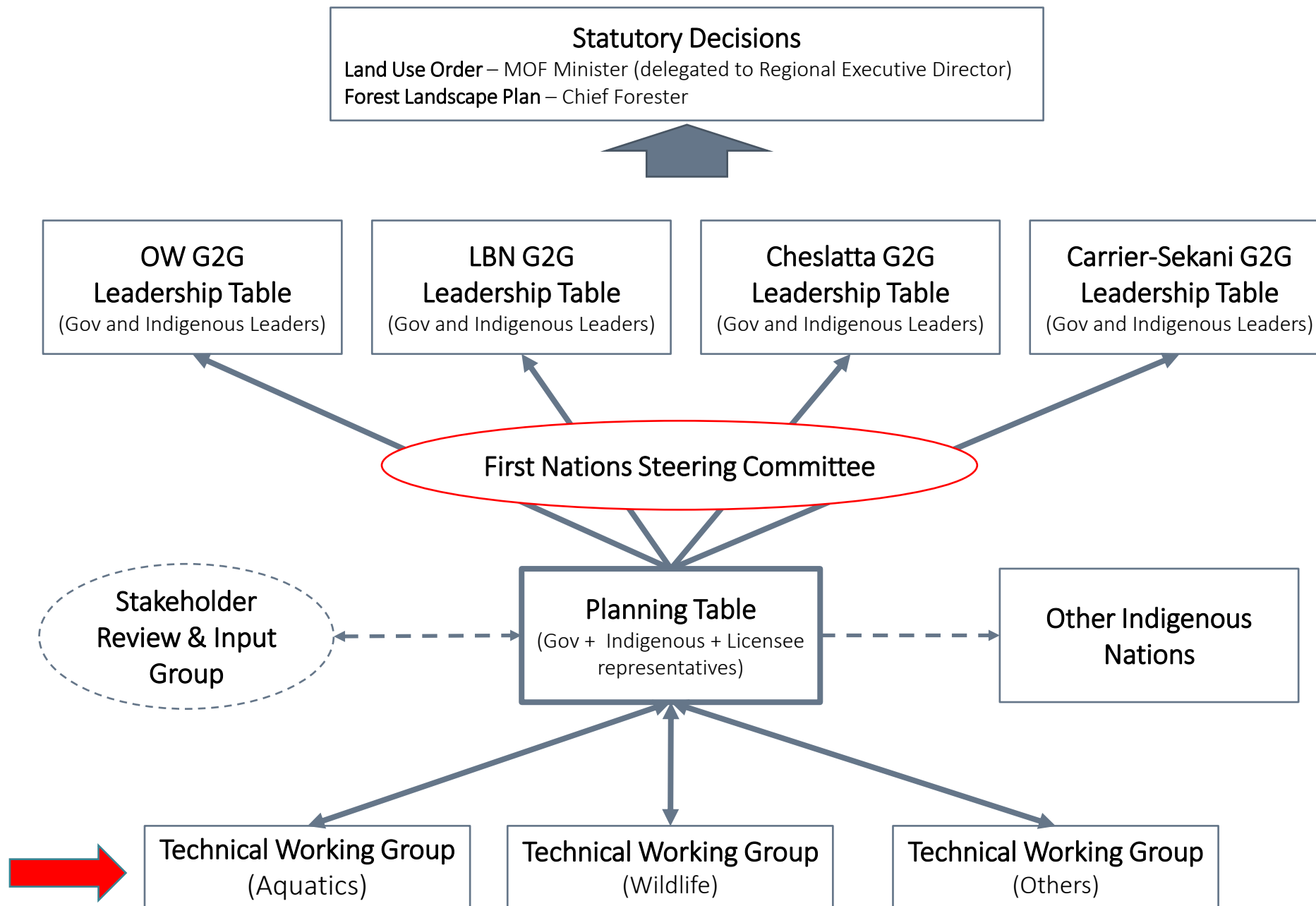
The new Forest Landscape Planning (FLP) framework regime includes

- forest landscape plans (10 year term),
- accompanying forest operation plans (5 year term—proposed blocks and roads, follows FLP),
- annual forest development schedules (confirmed roads and blocks for the coming year), and
- site level plans.

“Forest landscape plan”

- Sets expectations for forest management
- **Established as a legal order**, by the chief forester
- no legislated schedule for establishment across the province
- Once established it extinguishes the FSPs that exist within the plan area.
- Applies to volume based tenures and area based tenures over 1200 ha (in the interior).

Planning Table Structure (LAKES)



SSAF Led Technical Working Groups: Aquatics and Wildlife

Role of Technical Working Groups

Role of TWG's: the role of the Technical Working Groups is to provide information and analysis to support the LRP Planning Table, as well as to aid in drafting plan content. Technical working groups do not have formal authority to govern, that is, technical working groups cannot issue directives which must be followed. Rather, the technical working group serves to make recommendations and/or provide key information and materials to the LRP Planning Table. Additionally, they are responsible for the flow of information to and from their respective communities.

TWG Chair:

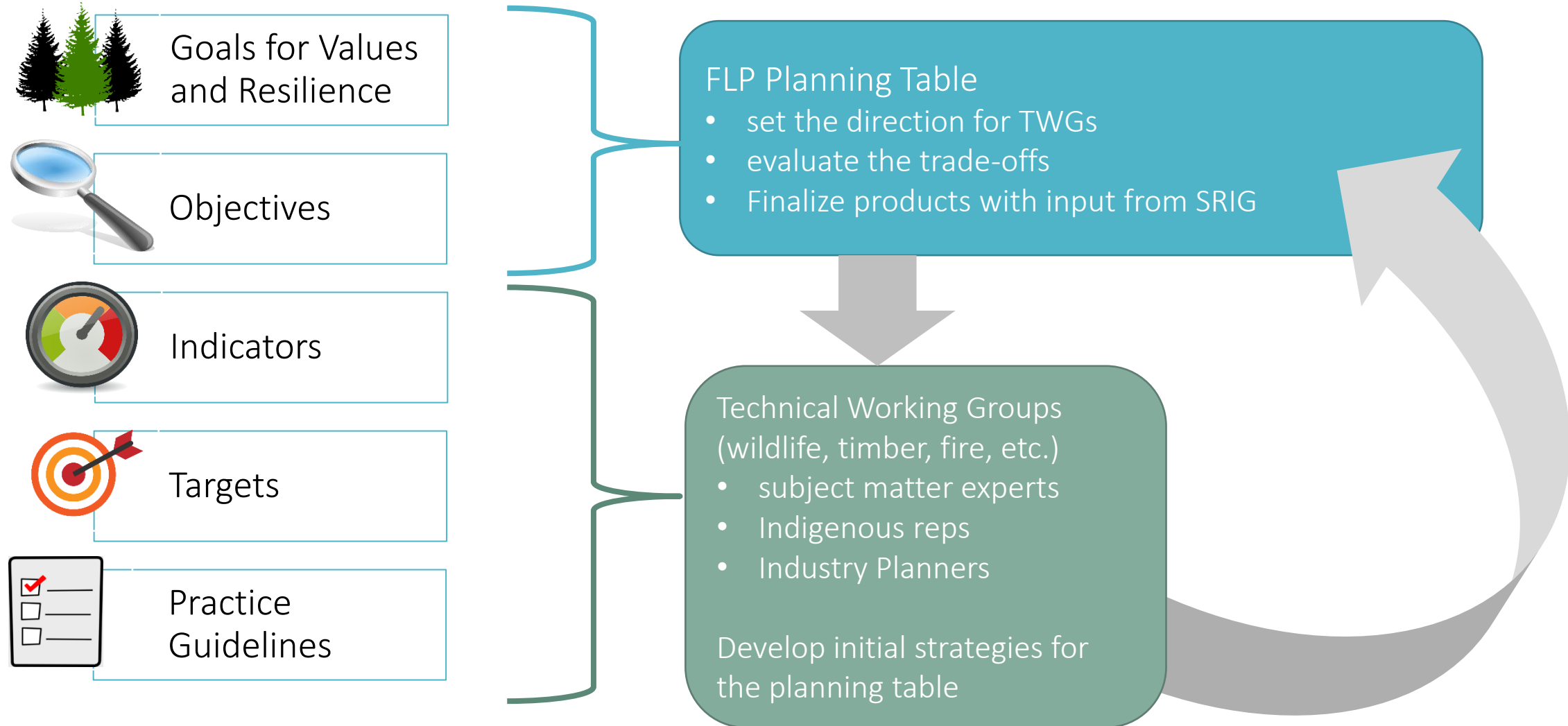
- Communicates with LRP Planning Table and TWG on timelines, progress, issues.
- Delivers on the expectations and products.
- Work progresses in timely manner.

TWG Members:

- Assist TWG chair in delivering on expectations and products
- Present and interpret data to LRP Planning Table
- Take direction from TWG chair

Development of management requirements

Roles and responsibilities

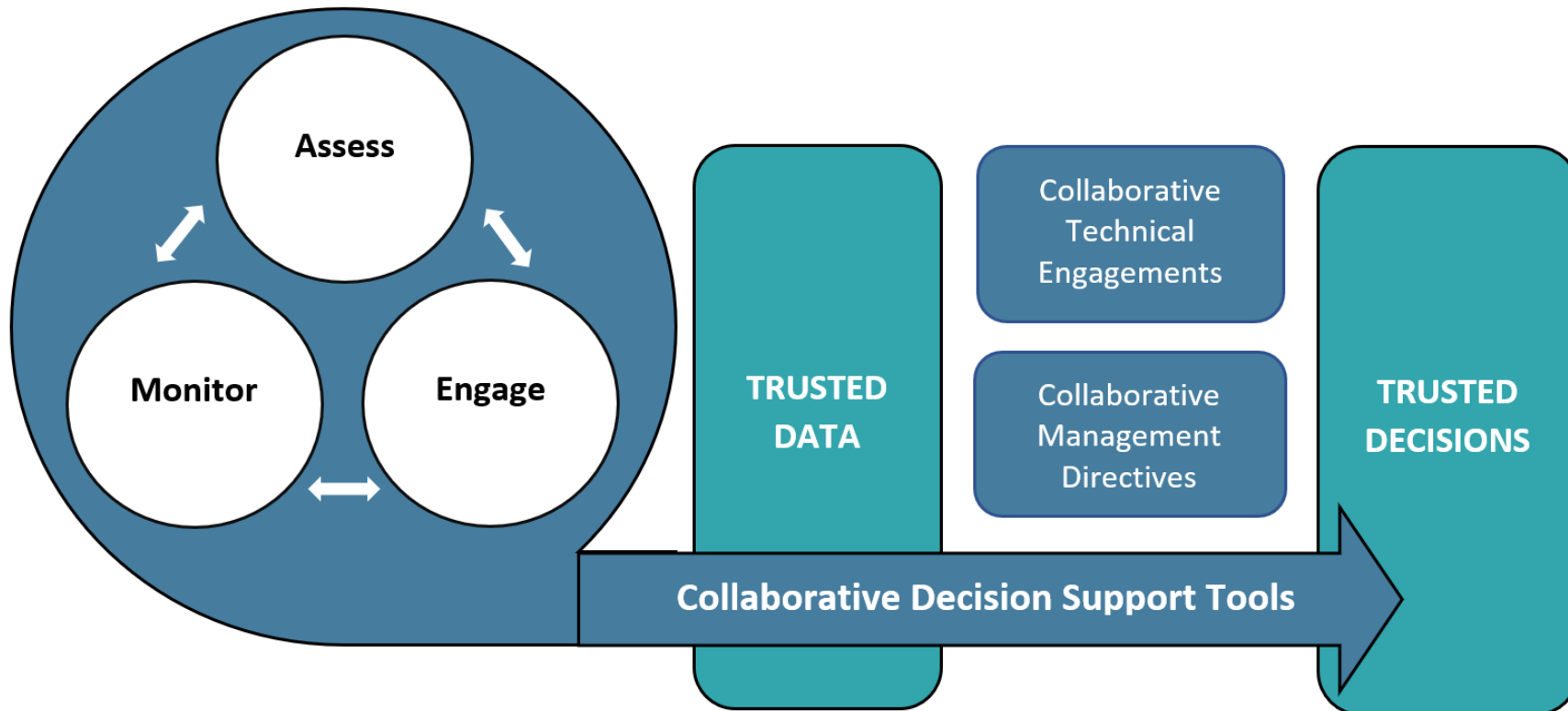


The Skeena Sustainability Assessment Forum

Environmental Stewardship Initiative



A Living Collaborative Stewardship System



4 Nations – Lake Babine Nation, Gitanyow, Gitxsan, Wet'suwet'en

- 10 Nation Orgs signed on – mix of hereditary and band
- 6 Nation Orgs currently participating

SSAF ESI Study Area – 92,000km²

- Skeena Region, 5 TSAs, 3 Districts, Portions of Skeena, Nass, Fraser watersheds
- 6 small communities, forestry, mining, tourism major economic drivers

Why SSAF is a Natural Fit to Lead TWGs

SSAF is a long-lasting journey & pathway to reconciliation and co-management

SSAF provides consistency to how the values are managed across SSAF geographic area

SSAF is/will be recommending management regimes & a vision for the landbase

SSAF will have the ability to become auditors through monitoring

SSAF serves NRS agencies & supports mandates

Efficient use of all of our resources



A large orange circle is positioned on the left side of the slide, partially cut off by the edge.

LRP Look Ahead

- Development of the outline of the Forest Landscape Plan
 - TWGs will be asking the Planning Table for direction and to make technical decisions that will influence the recommendations they produce
 - Website update scheduled for November
- 
- A series of four yellow dashed line segments are arranged in a curved, upward-sloping path in the bottom right corner of the slide.

Additional Information

FIVE OBJECTIVES TO CONSIDER IN PREPARING A FLP

- Supporting the production and supply of timber
- Supporting the protection and conservation of the environment
- Managing the values placed on forest ecosystems by Indigenous peoples
--why we are developing the plan in partnership with Indigenous Nations
- Managing the values placed on forest ecosystems by local communities
--why we have a SRIG chaired by a local councilor from Burns Lake
- Preventing, mitigating and adapting to impacts caused by significant disturbances to forests and forest health, including wildfire, insects, disease and drought

Management requirements will be described utilizing the concept of Value Objectives Indicators Targets

- **Value** - A specific characteristic or quality identified by participants
(e.g: Moose).
- **Objective(s)** - A broad statement describing a desired future state or condition
(e.g.: maintain Moose populations).
- **Indicator(s)** - A characteristic of a value that indicates its condition
(e.g.: characteristics of moose habitat might be the height and density of thermal and screening cover).
- **Target(s)** - Ultimately a measurable statement describing a desired future condition of an indicator.
(e.g.: retain > 50% of the wetland riparian management area for wetlands over 5 ha. in size, as vegetative thermal cover)