



Development Corp.

## Mitigokaa Development Corporation (MDC)

Micro-grid Biomass for Base-load Energy

**Sustainable Forestry Operations** 

# Sustainable Forestry Management in Canada\*



### **Key facts**

- Canada is a forest nation. 348 million hectares represents 9% of world's forest, but
  0.3% of global deforestation
- Canada has 166M hectares of forest land, that is certified sustainably managed. That is 40% of worlds' certified forests, more than any other country. US is second with 47 M hectares.
- Certification demonstrates sustainable forest management by an independent third party which certifies that management practices meet strict set of biological, environmental and social criteria.
- Canada's forest practices are based on science that considers long term sustainability of forest eco - systems.

### **Deforestation**

- Defined as permanent clearing of forests. Canada's rate is 0.02% of forest area.
- Harvesting is not deforestation all forests on public lands must be regenerated.
- Annual loss of forest due to:

Insects -4.0%



Fires -0.7%



Harvesting -0.3%



## Boreal Forest Management in Canada\*



### Canadian Boreal Forest Management Agreement

- Worlds' largest conservation measure
- Forestry companies and environmental organization work together to negotiate a balance between sector prosperity and conservation – involving 73 M hectares
- Canada reports annually to Parliament through State of Canada's Forests.
- Canada also monitors management practices using science based sustainability indicators such as regeneration, forest disturbances, carbon emissions, area and volume harvested.

### 'Montreal Process'

- Canada was a founding member
- Completed in 1994, and was the first initiative dedicated to sustainable development of world's temperate and boreal forests

### Model Forest network

- Canada led the way in developing global network of 60 model forests in thirty countries.
- Canada has leading conservation measures to protect boreal forests
  - Integrated land use planning, environmentally sound forestry management as well as species and habitat recovery.
  - Independent forestry auditing organizations exist to audit performance, namely SFI and SFC.
  - Most forestry operations now audited by professional forestry auditors (SFI/SFC)

\*Ministry of Natural Resources, Sustainable Forestry management, March, 2016



# Forestry Sustainability – auditing the industry



- Auditors' Main Principles when auditing forestry operations\*
  - 1. Sustainable Forestry
  - 2. Forest Productivity and Health
  - 3. Protection of Water Resources
  - 4. Protection of Biological Diversity
  - 5. Aesthetics and Recreation
  - 6. Protection of Special Sites
  - 7. Responsible Fiber Sourcing Practices in North America
  - 8. Avoidance of Controversial Sources
    - Illegal Logging in Offshore operations
    - Fiber Sourcing
  - 9. Legal Compliance with forest management plans and provincial permits
  - 10. Continual Improvement options



<sup>\*</sup> auditing procedures promulgated by Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) and Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) organizations

## Ontario forestry permit legislation



### The Crown Forest Sustainability Act\_outlines:

- Defines sustainability in Sec 2. (1) as "long term Crown forest health". 1994, c. 25, s. 2 (1).
- Provides for
  - how forest management planning, forest resource agreements, licences, revenue collection and trust funds are regulated (Sec 7-23)
  - information management
  - forest operations, compliance, remedies and enforcement mechanisms (Sec 24-37)
  - licensing of scalers (people who measure wood harvested)
  - regulation of independent forest audits
  - Issuance of sustainable forestry licences Sec 26 (SFL)

#### **SFL Overview**

- SFLs are long-term licences granted for up to 20 years which give the right to harvest all species of trees found in the licensed area.
- SEL holders must:
  - prepare forest management plans
  - gather forest information for the Crown
  - monitor and report on compliance
  - conduct forest operations in accordance with approved plans and operational standards for the area covered by the licence
- SFLs are reviewed every 5 years and may be extended for an additional 5 years if certain conditions are met.



# Fibre requirement and impact on local forests



- Amount of fibre required for energy generation depends on
  - Energy total required by the community
  - BTU value of the species (ranges from 3,000 BTU to 8,400 BTU)/lb.
  - Species in boreal forest most prevalent is black spruce, jack pine and poplar, where BTU average is about 4,250BTU/lb of fibre.
  - Efficiency percentage of generator, when burning fibre into electrical energy (balance goes into heat)



## Sustainable harvesting practices Required in forestry operations in Canada



- Core harvesting principles to limit impact will include
  - Use of forest management standards
  - Forest health and diversity
    - Maintain same forestry cover
    - Replant annually
  - Protection of water resources
    - Managing storm water and watercourses, eg maintain physical set backs to avoid soil erosion into water
  - Biological diversity
    - Cutting in wind rows for moose migration, etc
    - No permanent impacts on woodland caribou
  - Visual quality
    - No more than 100 hectares clear cut
  - Protection of special sites
  - Fibre use efficiency
    - Branches and other slash
  - Indigenous peoples rights
    - Spiritual, cultural, historic respected
  - Legal and regulatory compliance
  - Continuous training
  - Landowner and community outreach
    - Harvesting local firewood simultaneously, relieves community of need to do so
  - Annual on operations
  - Annual management review and continuous improvement





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