

## Indian Nations and the Montreal C&Is: *Is there a Match?*

Presented by  
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## Assessment Overview:

- ✓ Assess the Montreal C&Is to determine whether they *reflect tribal views on forest health and sustainability.*
- ✓ If so, *determine how the C&I protocol might be used as an evaluation and monitoring framework* to meet Congressional oversight requirements.

## Methodology selected for this evaluation:

- Review the performances of the tribes during prior certification **pre-assessments**. Can we determine values based on performances?
- If tribes pursued full assessments, *what did they determine as relevant and important criteria* in the during the assessment process?
- Can we correlate results of above to the C&Is?

## Background

- In July 2000, Pinchot Institute approached ITC to *conduct independent field audits* for the second NIFRMA assessment.
- Audits would be conducted by *SFI and FSC* auditors and would be completed in 2002
- *Only pre-assessments* for the NIFRMA component, but . . .

## Background

- ... *allowance for full assessments* if recommended and desired

... *and* ...

- allowance for “*reverse assessments*” including separate ranking for criteria *relevance and importance* to tribal forest health and sustainability values.

## Participating Tribes: (n=30)

**Choctaw**

**Fort Bidwell**

**Penobscot**

**Fond du Lac**

**Mescalero**

**Metlakatla**

**Spokane**

**Quinault**

**Flathead**

**Cherokee**

**Alabama-Coushatta**

**Round Valley**

**Red lake**

**White Mountain**

**Southern Ute**

**Tanana Chiefs**

**Colville**

**Coeur d' Alene**

**Grand Ronde**

**Northern Cheyenne**

**Chucachmiut**

**Tule River**

**White Earth**

**Blackfeet**

**Lummi**

**Siletz**

**Makah**

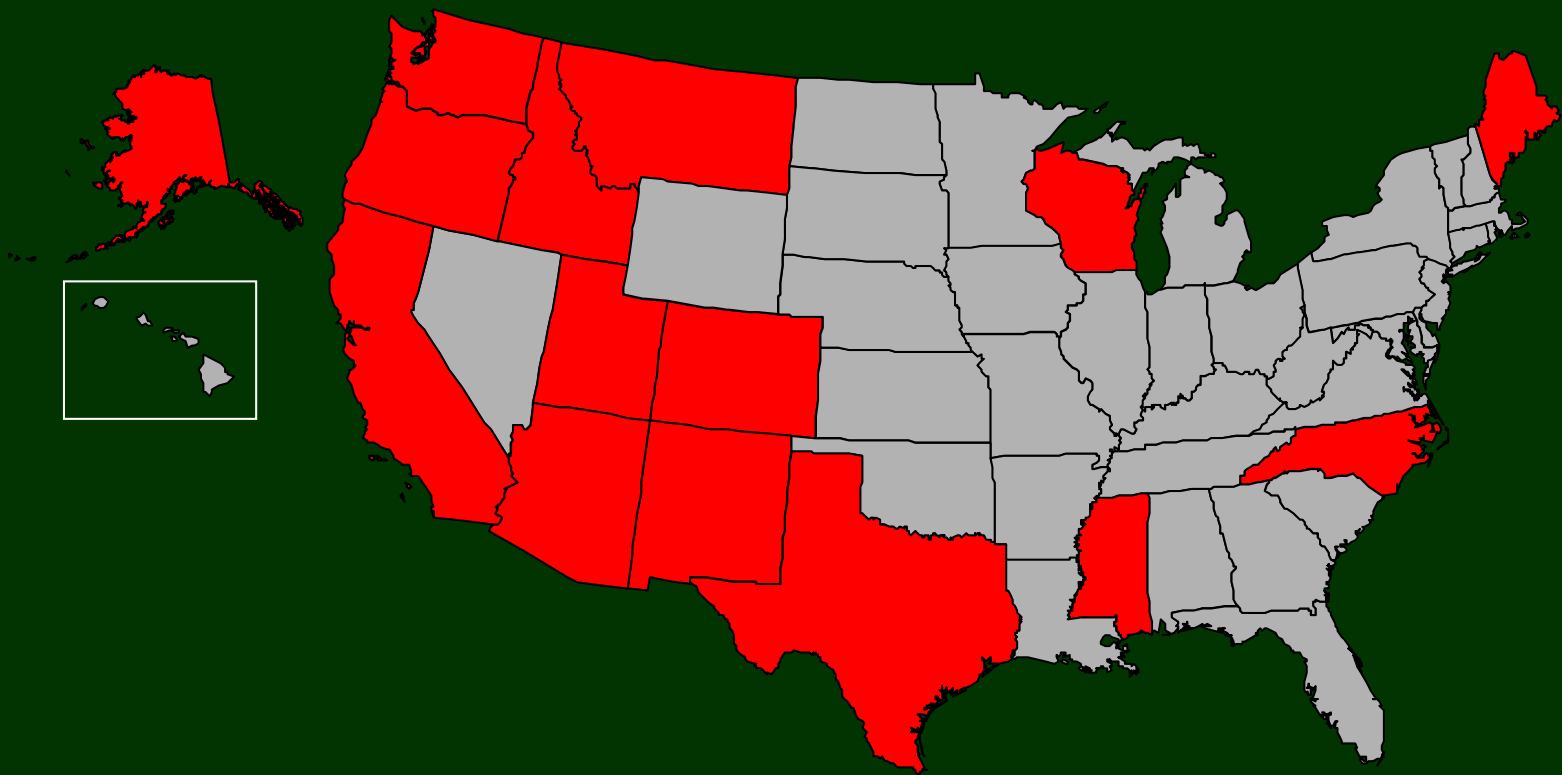
**Nez Perce**

**Leech lake**

**Warm Springs**

# Indian Nations: Montreal C&Is

■ States with participating tribes  
Approximately 4mm acres



## Indian Nation Results:

- **SFI**: No tribes were recommended to proceed with SFI full audits due to major non-conformances.
- **FSC**: 15 of the 30 tribes were determined to be “*well-positioned*” to achieve conditional certification, should a full audit occur.

## Approaches very different: Documentation vs performance

**SFI:** Documentation a key “*pre-condition*”- even if performance noted in the field. 64% of 80 core indicators are documentation-based.

**FSC:** In-field performance a key “*pre-condition;*” documentation noted as a likely “*condition of contract*” if performance noted.

*So, let's take a look at the FSC results . . .*

## *FSC evaluation:*

**FSC Regional Criteria: *18 key areas of regional significance***

- e.g.**
- **Fish/wildlife**
  - **Stocking/growth**
  - **Forest structure**
  - **Watercourse mgt.**
  - **Ecological productivity**
  - **Forest access**

## Summary Results: FSC Regional Criteria (30 tribes)

	Above	
Harvest Regulation	14	47%
Stocking/Growth	15	50%
Pest/Pathogen	28	93%
Forest Access	10	33%
Harvest/Utilization	20	67%
Mgt. Plan/Info. Base	14	47%
Forest Structure	16	53%
Ecological Productivity	18	60%
Fish/Wildlife Mgt.	18	60%
Watercourse Mgt.	26	87%
Pesticide Use	27	90%
Ecosystem Reserve	13	43%
Financial Stability	15	50%
Community/Public	25	83%
Public Use Mgts.	23	77%
Capital & Personnel	13	43%
Employee/Contractor	23	77%
Legal Compliance	26	87%

## Summary Results: FSC Regional Criteria (30 tribes)

	Above		Marginal		Below	
→ Harvest Regulation	14	47%	10	33%	6	20%
→ Stocking/Growth	15	50%	11	37%	4	13%
Pest/Pathogen	28	93%	2	7%	0	0%
→ Forest Access	10	33%	12	40%	8	27%
Harvest/Utilization	20	67%	7	23%	3	10%
→ Mgt. Plan/Info. Base	14	47%	12	40%	4	13%
Forest Structure	16	53%	6	20%	8	27%
Ecological Productivity	18	60%	7	23%	5	17%
Fish/Wildlife Mgt.	18	60%	12	40%	0	0%
Watercourse Mgt.	26	87%	4	13%	0	0%
Pesticide Use	27	90%	1	3%	2	7%
→ Ecosystem Reserve	13	43%	12	40%	5	17%
→ Financial Stability	15	50%	11	37%	4	13%
Community/Public	25	83%	4	13%	1	3%
Public Use Mgts.	23	77%	5	17%	2	7%
→ Capital & Personnel	13	43%	15	50%	2	7%
Employee/Contractor	23	77%	5	17%	2	7%
Legal Compliance	26	87%	3	10%	1	3%

## Do we assume:

- Where performance was above standard: tribes attach *relevance and importance* to those criteria?
- Where performance was below standard: tribes attach *less value* to those criteria?

**The next step . . .**

*. . . full FSC assessments*

**FSC** : 15 tribes “*well-positioned*” to achieve certification with full audit.

**7 tribes chose to pursue full assessment**

**Nez Perce**

**White Earth**

**Red Lake**

**Grand Ronde**

**Colville**

**Penobscot**

**White Mountain**

**Flathead**

**Southern Ute**

**Warm Springs**

**Cherokee**

**Spokane**

**Tule River**

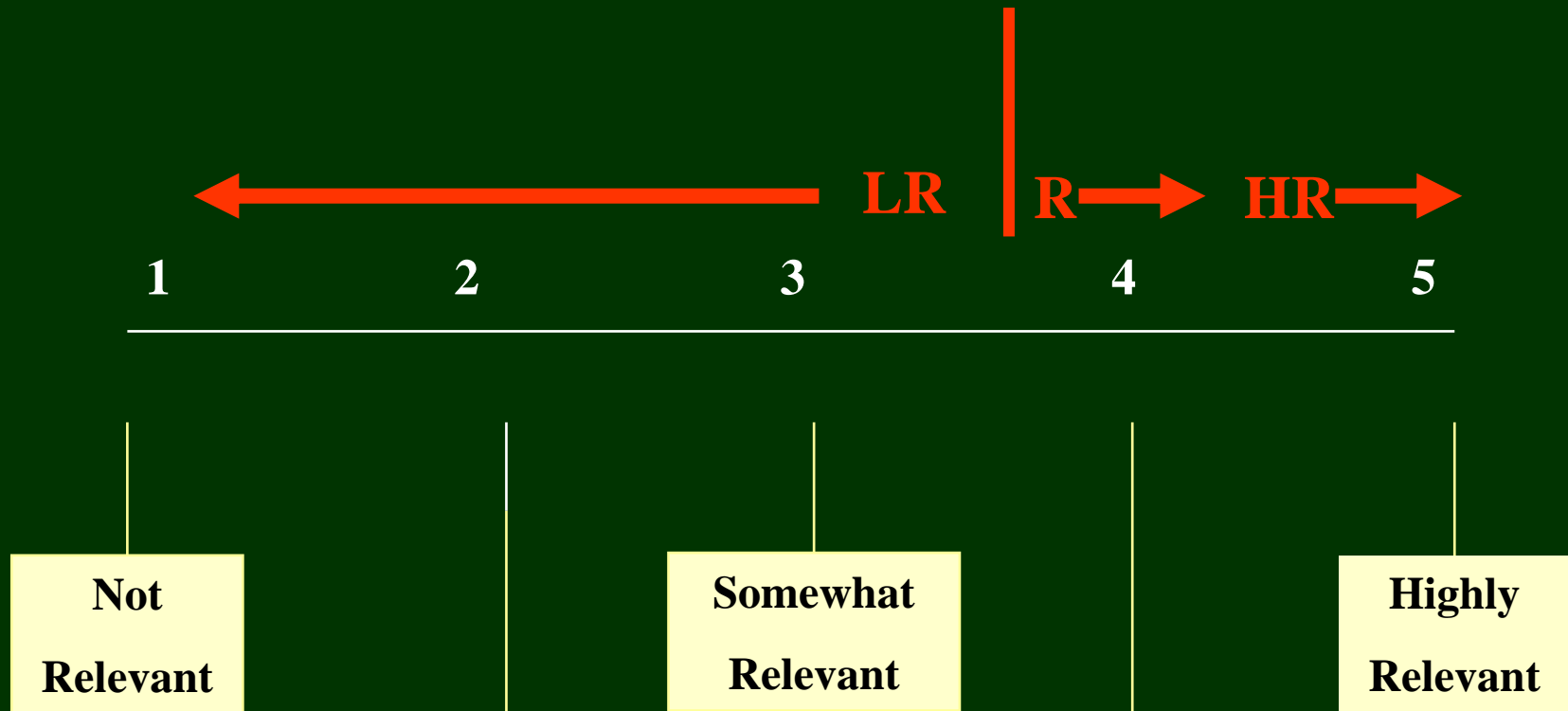
**Mescalero**

**Leech Lake**

## Reverse Assessment : Criteria Relevance/Importance

*Over 50 FSC criteria ranked* by tribes in key areas:

- **Comprehensiveness of standards**
- **Protection of biological resources**
- **Monitoring performance**
- **Socio-economic performance**
- **Continuous improvement**
- **Clear management objectives**
- **Staff training and performance**



## Relevance and Importance Ranking for FSC Criteria

## Tribal consensus also evaluated:

Tribes were determined to be in consensus with each other if the ranking for each criterion between all tribes *was the same or differed by only one point.*

*let's look at the results . . .*

## Summary:

**Tribes valued most criteria that dealt with:**

- ✓ **Protecting indigenous peoples rights**
- ✓ **Protecting areas of cultural significance**
- ✓ **Protecting water bodies**
- ✓ **Maintaining balance between social, ecological, and economic values.**

## Tribes assigned less value to those criteria that dealt with:

- ✓ *economic benefits* derived from the forest
- ✓ *efficient forest product utilization*
- ✓ *maintaining forest composition* at the *regional level*
- ✓ Evaluating forest *conversion and plantation* issues
- ✓ Evaluating practices in *protecting exotic and local species, genetic diversity, and pesticide use*
- ✓ Assessing *staff performance*
- ✓ *Establishing credibility* with industry, legislators, environmental organizations, or the public at large

## What about tribal consensus?

- 100% consensus for “*highly relevant*” criteria
- 60% consensus for “*relevant*” criteria, but
- Only 20% consensus for “*less relevant*” criteria

*Protection of  
Biological Resources*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Sustainable harvest levels		✓	
Water quality		✓	
Endangered species		✓	
Natural forest regeneration		✓	
Site damage		✓	
Wildlife habitat		○	
Protected areas		○	
Harvest residual (stump height, etc.)			✓
Forest composition at regional level			○
Exotic & local species			○
Genetic diversity			○
Pesticide use			○
Forest conversion & plantations			○

## *Socio-Economic Performance*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Protecting rights of indigenous people	✓		
Protecting areas of cultural significance	✓		
Managing for non-timber values		✓	
Demonstrating long-term forest use rights		✓	
Generating economic opportunity for the local community		○	

*Clear Management Objectives*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Protecting water bodies	✓		
Monitoring species of concern		✓	
Minimizing visual impacts		✓	
Monitoring growth & yield		✓	
Minimizing site damage		○	
Considering public input in management decisions		✓	
Maintaining habitat at landscape level		○	
Identifying & establishing protected areas		○	
Maintaining up-to-date inventory		○	
Monitoring habitat diversity at stand level		○	
Maintaining diversity in forest composition & structure			○
Making economic decisions for the long-term			✓
Providing economic benefits to communities near the forest			✓
Requiring efficient forest product utilization			○

## *Social, Economic, & Ecological Areas*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Balance between social, economic, & ecological values	✓		
Social concerns		✓	
Economic concerns		✓	
Ecological concerns		○	

## *Monitor Performance*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Maintaining & updating management plans		✓	
Collecting field data		✓	
Interviewing key personnel		✓	
Monitoring records for compliance		✓	
Conducting independent investigations		✓	

## *Staff Training & Performance*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Staff being informed of responsibilities		○	
Staff being adequately trained		○	
Staff being regularly assessed			○

## *Establishing Credibility with Different Audiences*

Issue	Tribal consensus (✓)		
	HR	R	LR
Forest landowners		○	
Scientific community		✓	
Timber industry			○
Legislators			○
Public at large			○
Environmental organizations			○

**Can we correlate reverse assessment  
results to the Montreal C&Is?**

*Perhaps . . .*

## Results:

✓ 25% of C&Is ranked as *highly relevant*

✓ 39% of C&Is ranked as *relevant*

✓ 25% of C&Is ranked as *less relevant*

✓ 7 indicators **not applicable**

## Criterion # 1: Conservation of Biological Diversity

		HR	R	LR
<i>Ecosystem Diversity</i>	• forest type relative to forest area		✓	
	• forest type by age or successional stage		✓	
	• forest type in protected areas (IUCN)		✓	
	• forest type in protected areas (age/successional stage)		✓	
	• fragmentation of forest types			✓
<i>Species Diversity</i>	• Forest dependent specie		✓	
	• Status of rare, threatened, endangered, extinct species		✓	
<i>Genetic Diversity</i>	• forest dependent species that have diminished over time			✓
	• monitoring of species from diverse habitats across the range			✓

## Criterion # 2: Maintenance of Productive Capacity of Forest Ecosystems

	HR	R	LR
• area of forestland available for timber production			✓
• total growing stock: merchantable and non-merchantable available for timber production			✓
• area of growing stock of plantations of native and exotic species			✓
• annual removal matched to sustainability criteria		✓	
• annual removal of non-timber forest products matched to sustainability criteria		✓	

## Criterion # 3: Maintenance of Forest Ecosystem Health and Vitality

	HR	R	LR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• area of forest affected by insect, disease, competition from exotics, fire, flooding, etc.</li></ul>		✓	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• area of forest subjected to levels of air pollutants or ultraviolet B that may cause negative impacts to forest</li></ul>			NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• area of forest with diminished biological components indicative of changes of ecological changes (soil nutrient cycling, seed dispersion)</li></ul>		✓	

## Criterion # 4: Conservation and Maintenance of Soil and Water Resources

	HR	R	LR
• area of forest with significant soil erosion		✓	
• area of forest land managed primarily for protective functions (watersheds, riparian zones)	✓		
• percent of stream volume in forested catchments where stream flow/timing has significantly varied from historic range	✓		
• area of forestland with significantly diminished soil organic matter or changes in soil chemistry		✓	
• area of forestland with significant compaction due to human activity		✓	
• percentage of water bodies in forest areas with significant variance or biological diversity from historic range	✓		
• percentage of water bodies in forest areas with significant variations in temperature, chemicals, dissolved oxygen	✓		
• percent of forest land with increasing toxic substances	✓		

## Criterion # 5: Maintenance of Forest Contribution to Global carbon Cycles

	HR	R	LR
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>total forest system biomass and carbon pool (by characteristic specifics)</li></ul>			NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>contribution of forest ecosystem to total global carbon budget by type (standing biomass, woody debris, peat and soil carbon)</li></ul>			NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>contribution of forest products to global carbon budget</li></ul>			NA

**Criterion # 6: Maintenance/Enhancement of Long-Term Multiple Socio-Economic Benefits to Meet Needs of Societies**

		HR	R	LR
<i>Production and Consumption</i>	• value of wood and wood products production, including value-added processing		✓	
	• value and quantities of of production of non-timber wood products			✓
	• supply and consumption of wood and wood products			✓
	• value of wood and non-wood products as a percentage of GDP			✓
	• degree of recycling of forest products			✓
	• supply and consumption of non-wood products			✓
<i>Cultural, social, and spiritual needs/values</i>	• area of forest specifically managed for cultural, social and spiritual needs and values	✓		
	• non-consumptive use forest values	✓		
<i>Employment and Community Needs</i>	• direct and indirect employment in forest sector as a relation to total employment	✓		
	• avg. wage and injury rates in major employment categories in the forest sector	✓		
	• viability to changing economic conditions of forest dependent communities – including indigenous communities	✓		
	• area of forest land used for subsistence purposes	✓		

## Criterion # 7: Legal, Institutional, and Economic Framework

		HR	R	LR
<i>Legal Framework</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clarifies property rights, land tenure, customary/traditional rights; dispute resolution</li> </ul>	✓		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>periodic planning, assessment, policy review to recognize range of forest values</li> </ul>		✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>public participation in public policy and decision-making</li> </ul>		✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourages best practices for forest mgt.</li> </ul>		✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>manages for environmental, cultural, and social/scientific values</li> </ul>	✓		
<i>Economic Framework</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>investment policies and practices that recognize long-term demands of forest products and services</li> </ul>			✓
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non-discriminatory trade policies for forest products</li> </ul>			✓

## Is there a match?

- Yes - there does appear to be a 'guarded' match.
- Many of the C&Is do appear to provide a valued generic framework to define operational criterion for Indian Nations that could be used for national reporting.
- With tremendous diversity among Indian Nations, the C&I framework could allow for a weighting of relevance that could be an important protocol for tribes.