



*International Seminar on  
“Soils as the foundation for resilient forests in a changing environment”  
– viewed through the lens of Criteria and Indicators -*

**– Co-facilitators’ summary -**

1. Case studies:
  - a) Forest and soil:
    - i. Protective functions which are a basis of resilient forests can be primarily explained by specifying the roles and functions of soil and water resources.
    - ii. Case studies presented in the Seminar told us how Montréal Process members rehabilitated degraded forests and how they are challenged to measure protective functions and associated services for community livelihood primarily through soil and water resources’ monitoring.
  - b) Way forward:
    - i. Cost effective and reliable monitoring methods of soil status are still a challenge and need further development.
    - ii. Interactions between soil and other forest functions need to be further analyzed, including impact analysis of various silvicultural options in planted forests with accumulated NFI data.
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and post-2015 UN development agenda:
  - a) Forests will make a major contribution to the SDGs, especially in terms of their resilience to external impacts
  - b) Community resilience related to risk reduction/mitigation against natural disasters is also an important issue for the forest sector to contribute to UN SDGs and post-2015 development agenda.
  - c) In addition to four specifically forest-related targets under Goal 6<sup>1</sup> and Goal 15<sup>2</sup>, resilient forests can also contribute on Goal 1<sup>3</sup>, Goal 2<sup>4</sup>, Goal 9<sup>5</sup>, Goal 11<sup>6</sup>, Goal 13<sup>7</sup> and Goal 14<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

<sup>2</sup> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

<sup>3</sup> End poverty in all its forms everywhere

<sup>4</sup> End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrient, and promote sustainable agriculture

<sup>5</sup> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

<sup>6</sup> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

<sup>7</sup> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

<sup>8</sup> Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

- d) Forest C&I based monitoring, assessment and reporting (MAR) can provide quantifiable indicators for such directly and indirectly linked targets.
3. Post-2015 International Arrangement on Forests (including future UNFF):
- a) The importance of MAR in any future IAF for implementation of SFM should be emphasized and recognized in UNFF11 decisions. The MP should draft a concept paper on the concept of a global forest indicators partnership/platform under future UNFF to share such idea with other partners during UNFF11.
4. World Forestry Congress:
- a) The 3<sup>rd</sup> overview report of the MP's twelve member countries, which will be presented during Montréal Process and FRA2015 events at the World Forestry Congress, is expected to provide a strong message to other international fora such as SDGs and post-2015 UN development agenda.
  - b) The role of soil and water resources, as a component of forest resilience should be highlighted in this overview report.