

# Montréal Process - Criteria & Indicators and Partnership with FRA/CFRQ



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# Outline of presentation

1. About Montreal Process (MP)
2. Criteria and Indicators of MP
3. Comparison between MP Criteria&Indicators and CFRQ Variables
4. Partnership for FRA/CFRQ and Streamlining Forest-based Reporting

# Montreal Process

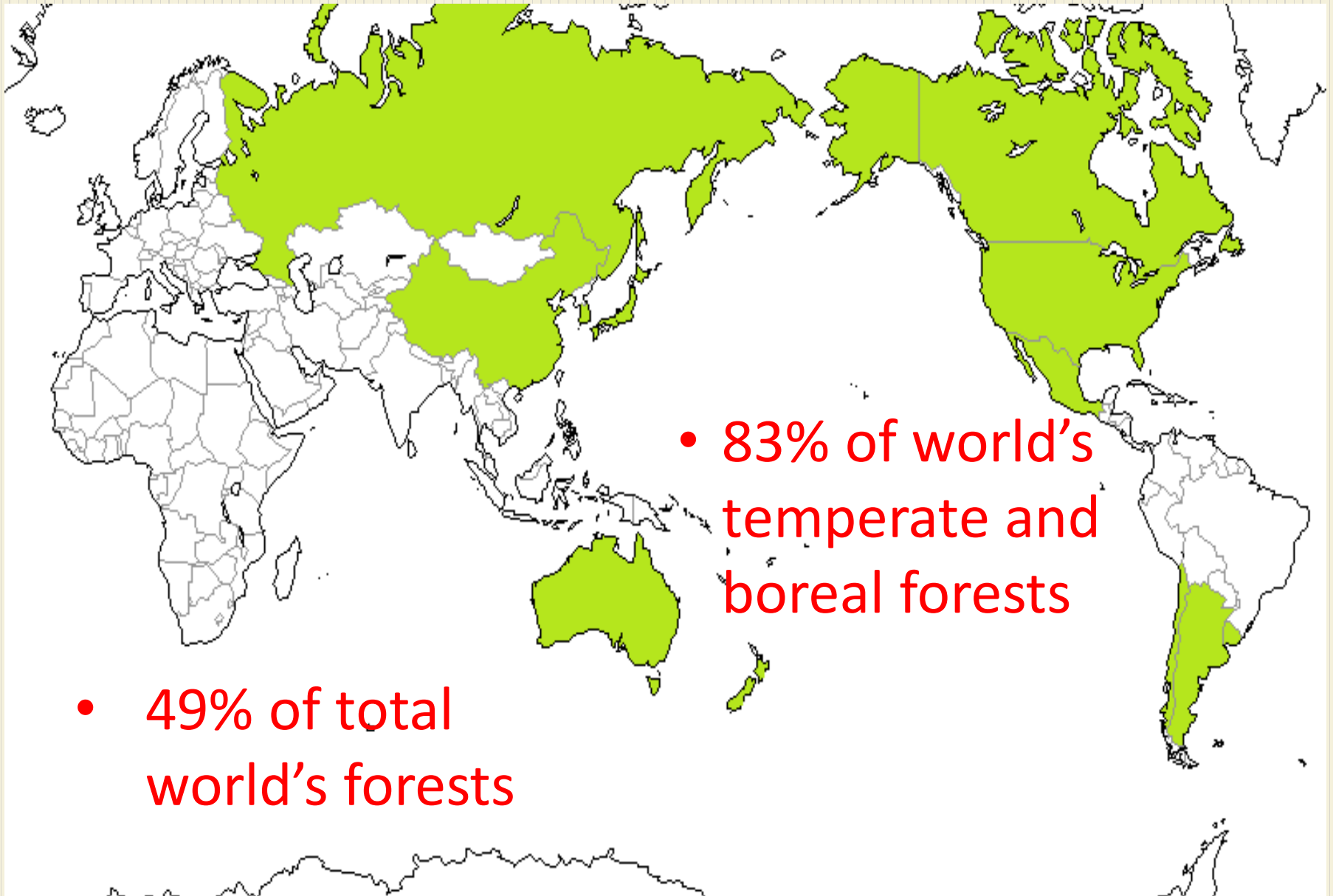
## – History and Objectives

- One of international/regional actions responding to UNCED (1992) : “Agenda 21” and “Forest Principles”
- An Experts Workshop in Montreal (1993)
  - Beginning of “Montreal Process”
- Development and application of criteria and indicators (C&I) for conservation and sustainable management of temperate and boreal forests
- Not an organization based on convention etc., but a free and voluntary platform of member countries for working together for SFM and C&I

# Montreal Process - Member Countries


- 12 member countries covering a wide range of natural and social environments:  
Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Russian Federation, USA and Uruguay
- Working Group (WG)
  - decision-making body of MP
- Technical Advisory Committee (TAC)
  - to study and recommend on technical issues under MP WG including C&I improvements

# MP Member Countries Map



- 83% of world's temperate and boreal forests
- 49% of total world's forests

# Major Developments of MP

- Development of Criteria and indicators to measure status and progress toward sustainable forest management
  - 7 criteria and **67** indicators (1<sup>st</sup> version in 1995)
  -  - - *refinement and improvements*
  - 7 criteria and **54** indicators (2009 - present)
- Reporting as application of MP criteria & indicators
  - MP overview reports (2003 and 2009)
    - Not a cross-cutting analysis of indicators, but demonstrating “success stories” of member countries in the use of C&I
  - Country reports (2003 and 2009~ )
    - Free formatting reports but challenging ones, contributed capacity building of member countries in C&I data collection and reporting
- Through free and open forum for sharing knowledge and experience among forest experts, MP created a common basis for SFM in member countries and resulted in capacity-building

# Montreal Process : 7 Criteria & 54 Indicators

## 1: Conservation of Biological Diversity

- Forest area by ecosystem type, successional stage, age class and ownership, --etc.

9 indicators

## 2: Productive Capacity of Forest Ecosystem

- Total growing stock and annual increment of tree species in forests available for wood production, --etc.

5 indicators

## 7: Legal, Institutional & Economic Framework

- Legislation and policies supporting sustainable management of forests, -- etc.

10 indicators

## 3: Forest Ecosystem Health and Vitality

- Forest area affected by biotic processes and agents (e.g. disease, insects, invasive species, -- etc.

2 indicators

## 6: Multiple Socio-Economic Benefits

- Indicators on wood production, forest investment, forest employment, forest communities, cultural values, -- etc.

20 indicators

## 4: Soil and Water Resources

- Forest area whose designation or land management focus is protection of soil and water resources, -- etc.

5 indicators

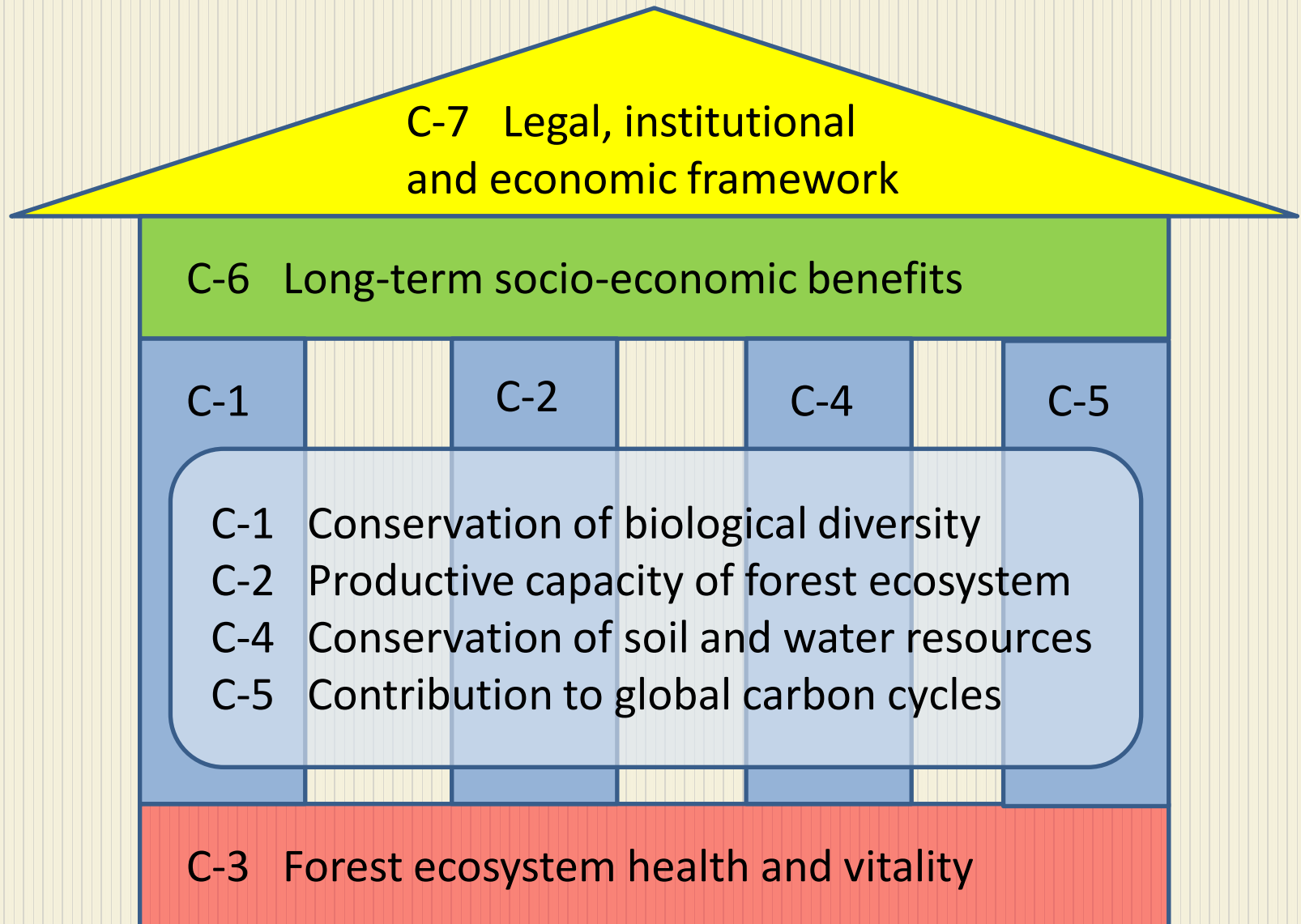
## 5: Global Carbon Cycles

- Total forest ecosystem carbon pools and fluxes, -- etc.

3 indicators

**Sustainable  
Forest  
Management**

# Basic Concept of MP Criteria & Indicators





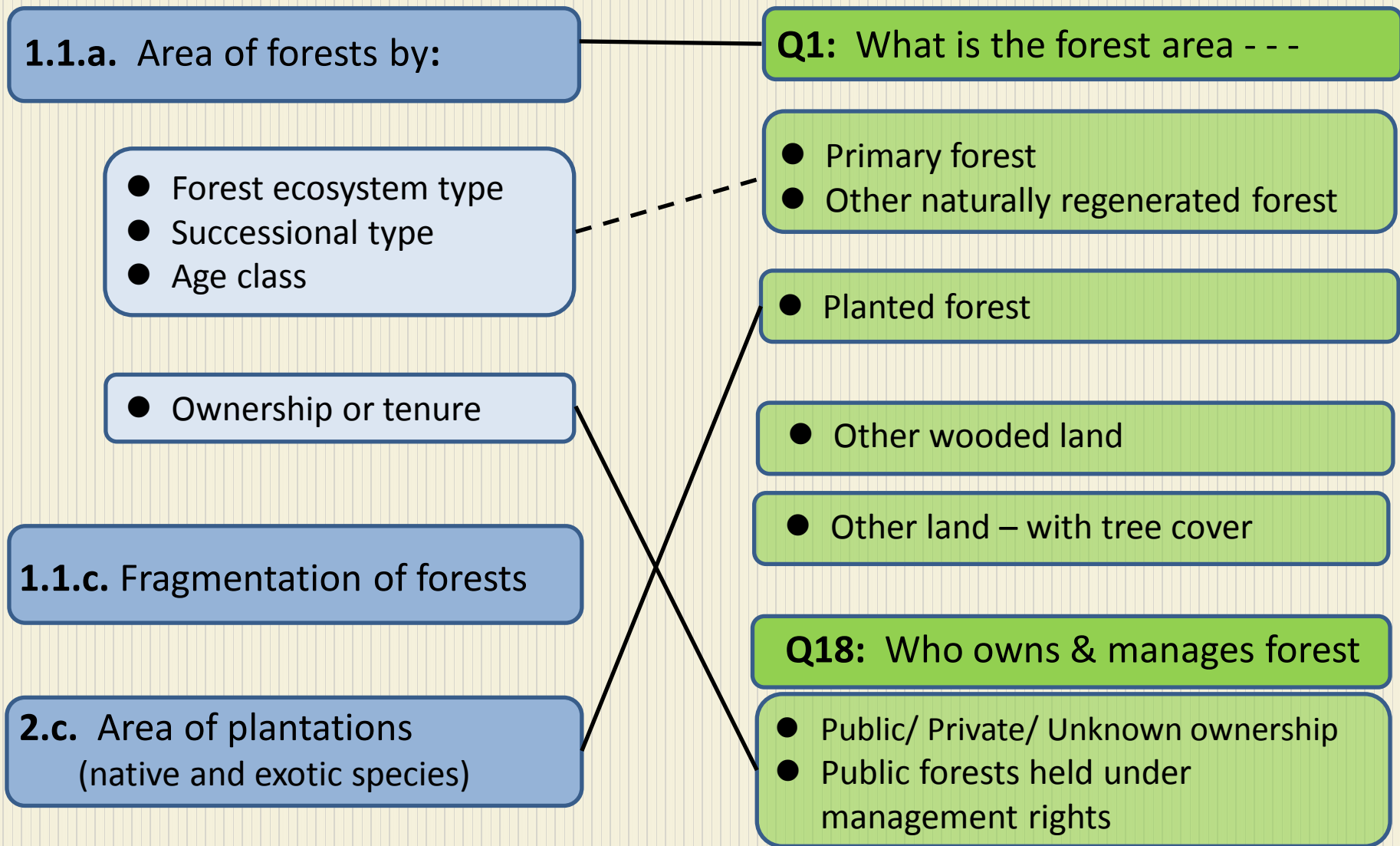
# MP criteria & indicators and CFRQ variables

- CFRQ for FRA2015 has been developed by FAO under close collaboration with relevant organizations including MP, ITTO, OFAC and FE in order to :
  - Reduce burden on data collection and reporting
  - Develop/improve variables essential for effective use by a wide range of users
  - Ensure common and clear definition of the terms, and consistency of the data over time, etc.
- Out of **54** MP indicators, **16** are covered by CFRQ variables (in latest version) though extent of the overlaps or similarity differs item by item

# Example 1: Category of “Forest Area”

## MP indicators

## CFRQ variables



# Example 2: Conservation of Soil and Water

## MP indicators

4.1.a. Forest area designated or managed for **soil & water** resources

4.2.a. Forest management activities that meet best practices or relevant legislation to protect **soil**

4.2.b. Forest area with significant **soil** degradation

4.3.a. Forest management activities that meet best practices or relevant legislation to protect **water**

4.3.b. **Water** bodies or stream length in forest area with significant physical, chemical, biological change

## CFRQ variables

Q5: Forest area managed for protection of **soil and water** and ecosystem services

5.1. Protection of **soil & water**

Of which:

- Production of clear water
- Coastal stabilization
- Desertification control
- Avalanche control
- Erosion, flood protection or reducing flood risk
- Others (to specify)

# Recent developments in partnership for FRA/CFRQ and streamlining of forest-based reporting

- **Joint workshop in Victoria, Canada (Oct. 2011)**
  - Joint statement by MP, ITTO, FE and FAO for their further collaboration and inviting other organizations working together to improve forest data collection and reporting
- **A letter from MP to FAO handed at COFO (Sept. 2012)**
  - MP confirmed its intension to use CFRQ and to work together in developing CFRQ and in possible forest data analysis and review
- **A handout for REDD+ , UNFCCC COP18 (Nov. 2012)**
  - Recommending use of the forest C&I for developing REDD+ and calling for collaboration in streamlining forest-based data collection and reporting

## Next Step 1:

### Strengthen partnership among stakeholders:

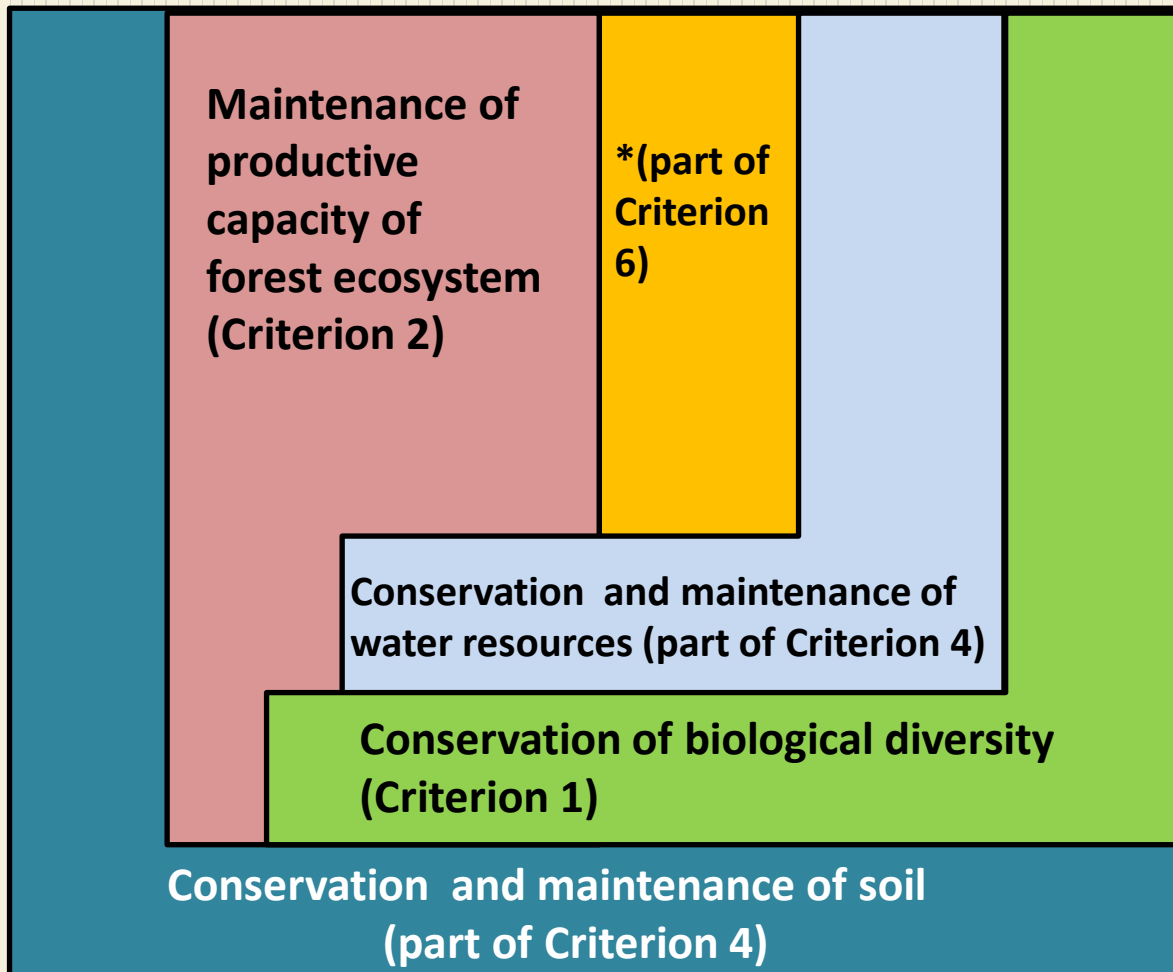
- Further improve, disseminate and widely use CFRQ that will contribute to reducing reporting burdens and improving consistency of global forest data
- More effective and frequent communications among stakeholders around SFM, C&I and forest-related reporting
- Joint efforts to analyze, assess and improve forest data for wide and efficient use beyond forest sector including biodiversity, climate change and energy

## Next Step 2:

### MP's role in international forest-based reporting

- CFRQ data analysis:
  - How to work together within the group and with other partners
- MP C&I reporting:
  - How to use “CFRQ” data into the next C&I reporting of MP
- MP TAC report on Criterion 4 – soil and water
  - New indicator which evaluates forest degradation through forest floor conditions will be made available soon

# Hierarchic structure of ecosystem services of forests



- Soils are cultivated by biota, **which takes forever** - basic concept of soil science
- Soils provide a basis for all other services

\* Maintenance and enhancement of public recreation, tourism, cultural needs and values