

Application of the Montreal Process Criteria & Indicators at National and Sub-national Scales

**International Seminar on Challenges of
Sustainable Forest Management**

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Today's Presentation

Key Highlights

- ▶ The Montreal Process
- ▶ USFS Role on SFM Dialogue & Decisions
- ▶ Key Decision Makers & Senior Leaders
- ▶ Stakeholders Involved in SFM and C&I
- ▶ Mechanisms used to inform Decision Makers & Senior Leaders in SFM

What Is The Montreal Process?

- The Montreal Process Working Group was formed in 1994 to develop an inter-governmental response to the need for sustainable forest management.
- Montreal Process member countries include Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Russian Federation, United States of America, and Uruguay.

**GLOBAL FOREST COOPERATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

MP Member Country Statistics

On a global scale, member countries contain:

- ◆ 83% of the world's temperate and boreal forests;
- ◆ 49% of the world's forests;
- ◆ 33% of the world's population;
- ◆ the source of 40 % of the world's wood production.

**GLOBAL FOREST COOPERATION FOR
SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT**

Montreal Process C&I

What do the Montreal Process Criteria & Indicators Provide?

- i) an internationally agreed, locally supported tool to integrate issues as they apply to forests
- ii) common ground for working out shared objectives and collaboration towards SFM
- iii) a common framework to monitor, assess and report on forests
- iv) a network and forum for exchanging knowledge, sharing experience and collaborating

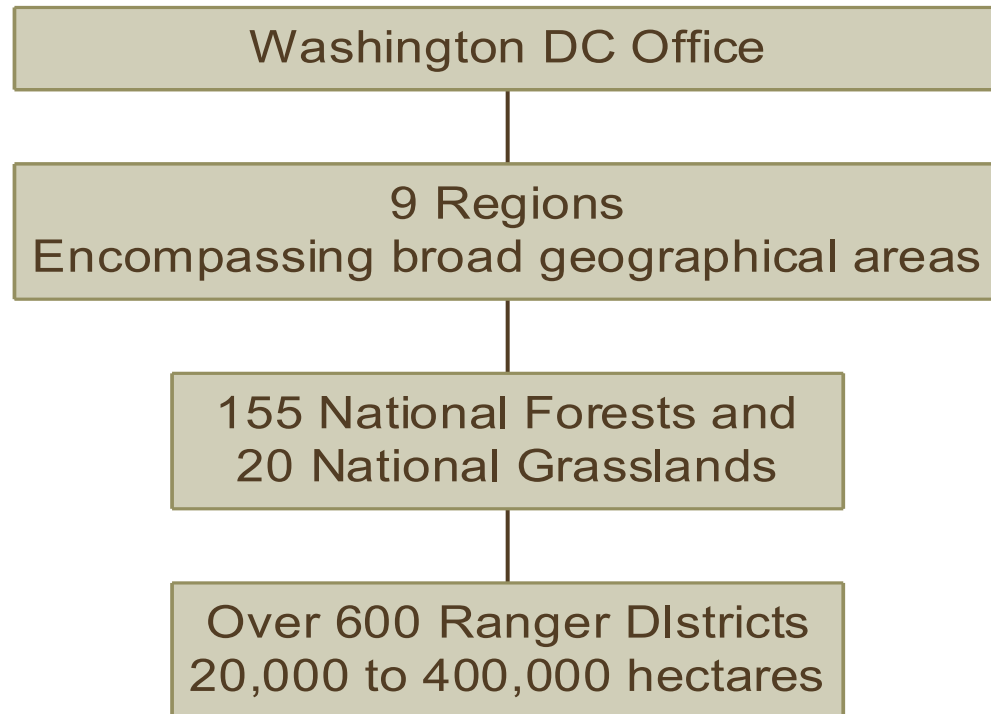
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United States Forest Land Ownership

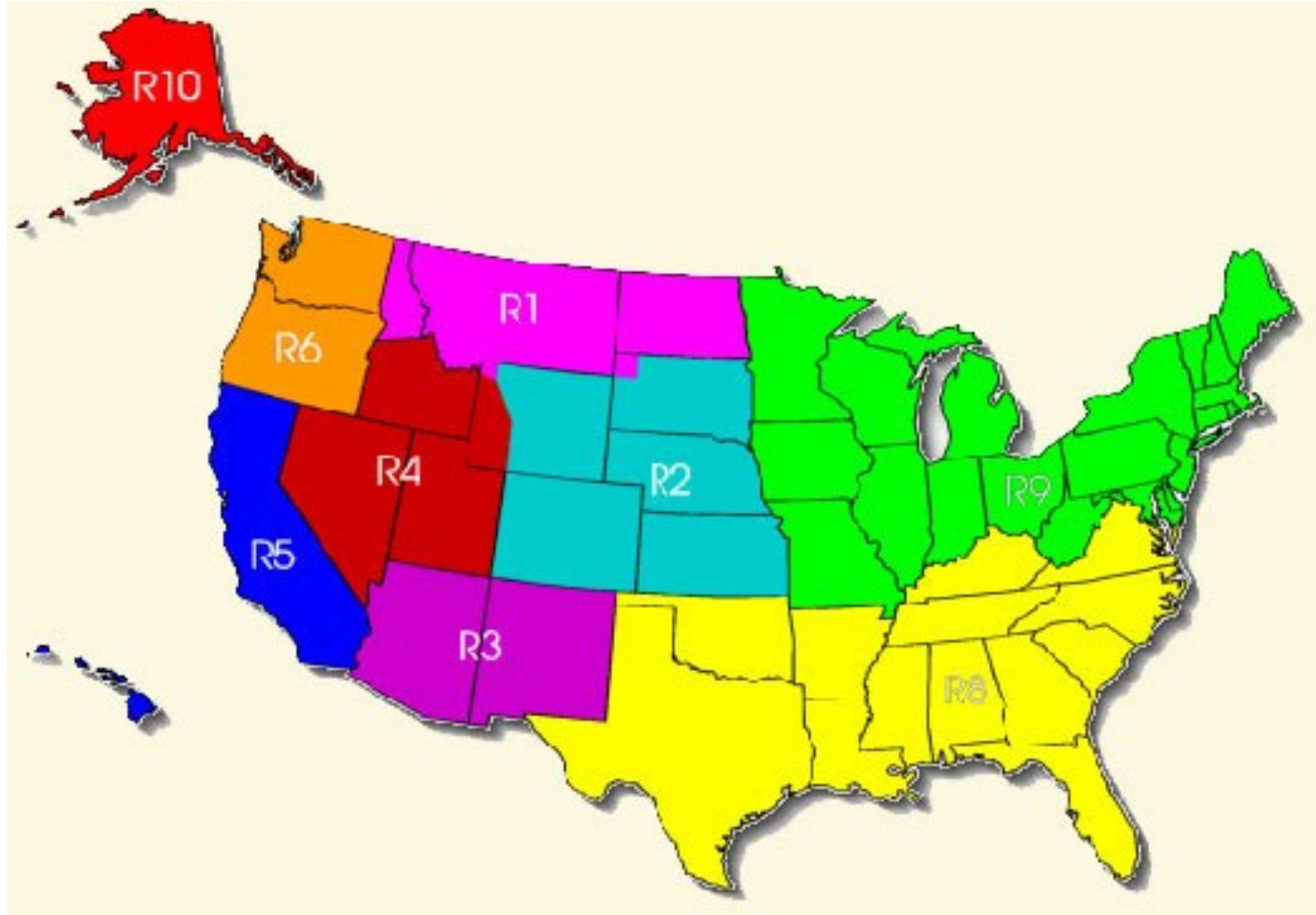
- ▶ 303 Million Hectares of Forest Land in US
- ▶ 33% of Land in the US is Forested
- ▶ ***60% of Forested Land is Privately Owned***
- ▶ ***40% in Public Ownership***
- ▶ 11 Million Private Landowners produce 91% of the timber harvested each year
- ▶ 19% of US Forests Managed by USFS
- ▶ 10% is reserved from commercial harvest

Forest Service Field Organization National Forests and Grasslands

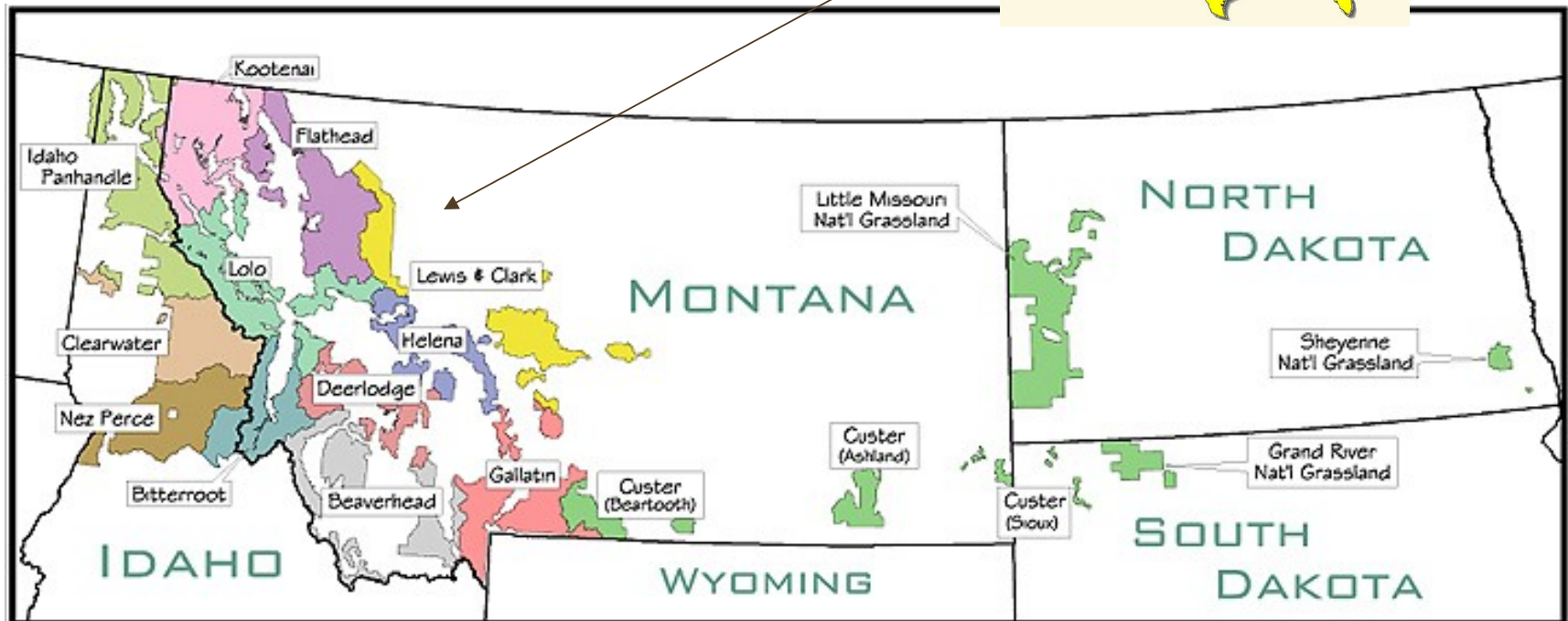
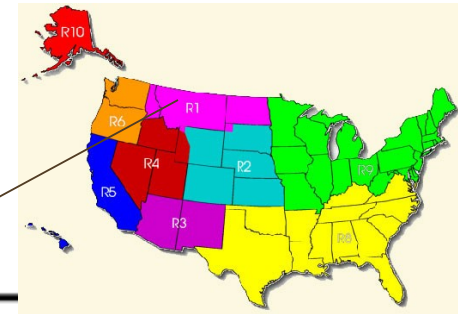
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Forest Service Regions



Density of Forests & Grasslands



Level of Public Engagement in Managing Federal Forests

- ▶ 78 million hectares in National Forest System
- ▶ 3,400 communities in 43 states, 60 million people obtain drinking water from National Forests & Grasslands
- ▶ Nearly 4 million people participate in conservation education programs and activities
- ▶ 81.5 million people hike or walk; 46 million go fishing; 150 million view scenery; 23 million camp; 28 million go hunting; 42 million do winter sports; 95 million spend time relaxing in National Forests & Grasslands
- ▶ 7,500 Special Use Permits annually

Who are the Senior Leaders & Decisions Makers on Sustainability?

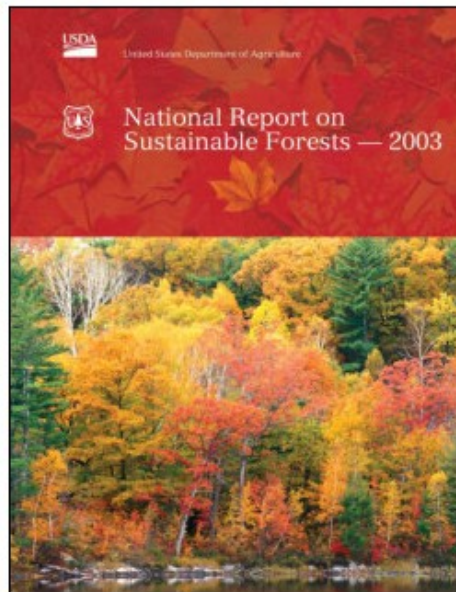
- ▶ Federal Land Management Officials
- ▶ Local Private Landowners & Citizens
- ▶ American Indians & Tribal Entities
- ▶ State Foresters & State Forestry Agencies
- ▶ Forestry Deans & Academic Institutions
- ▶ Industry & Industry Affiliated Groups
- ▶ Non-Governmental Organizations

Most Common Landscape Scale Issues

- ◆ Insects, diseases, and invasive plants
- ◆ Forest industry and diverse markets
- ◆ Reduce wildfire risk
- ◆ Promote sustainable and active private forest management
- ◆ Threats to forests along highways
- ◆ Biodiversity and wildlife habitat
- ◆ Forestation, reforestation, and restoration
- ◆ Ecosystem services
- ◆ Biomass and renewable energy
- ◆ Climate change
- ◆ Forested watersheds and water quality

Sustainable Forest Management Framework

Frameworks: Forest Sustainability Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators (MPCI)



MPCI Seven Criteria:

- ❑ Biological diversity
- ❑ Productive capacity
- ❑ Ecosystem health & vitality
- ❑ Soil & water resources
- ❑ Global carbon cycle
- ❑ Socio-economic benefits
- ❑ Legal, institutional & economic frameworks

"Linking Communities to the MPCI"

The MP Indicators measure forest sustainability at national levels.
At the local level, the MP Criteria are Goals.

Using a Criteria & Indicator Framework

- ▶ Common Language of Sustainability and Criteria & Indicators
- ▶ Broaden & Deepen C&I Framework
- ▶ Voluntary & Collaborative Processes
- ▶ Interest Based Dialogue
- ▶ Better Data, Better Dialogue, Better Decisions

Promoting Sustainability Through MPC&I Scaling

SCALE

International

National

Regional

Bio-Regional

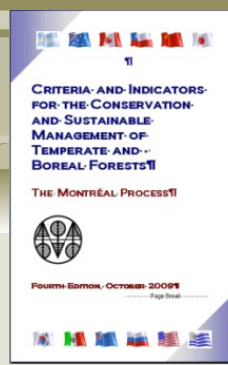
State

Forest

County

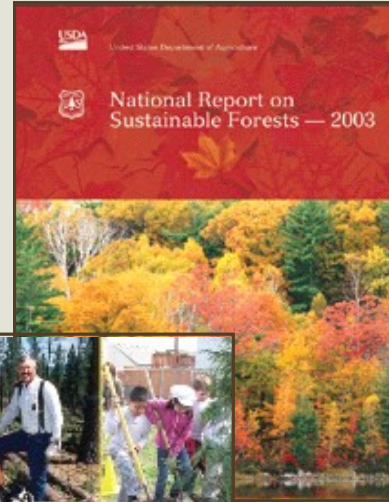
City / Municipal / Metro Area

Landowner/Tribal Entity

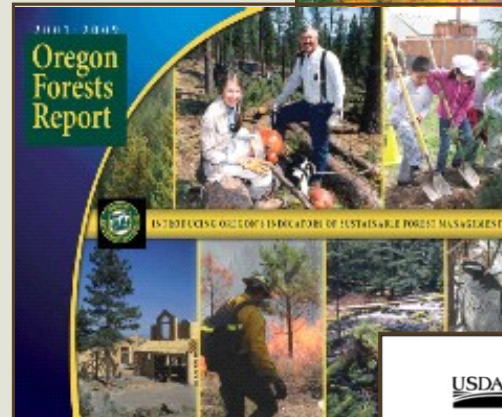


Montreal Process

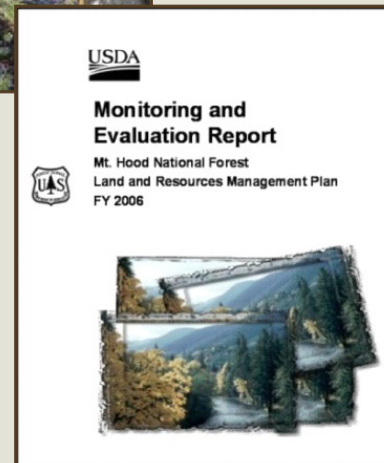
Linking Institutional Commitments at Multiple Scales



United States – National Report on Sustainable Forests

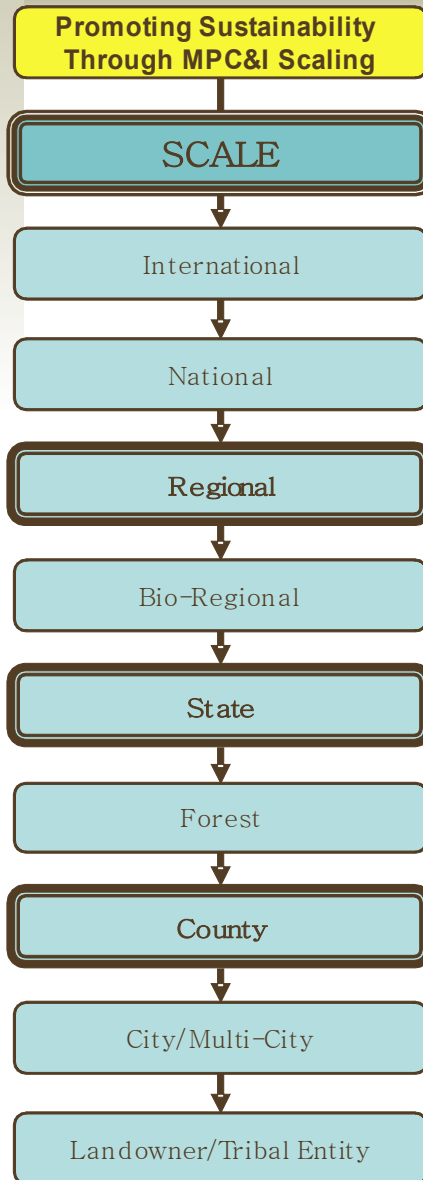


Oregon Forests Report



Mt. Hood National Forest Monitoring and Evaluation Report

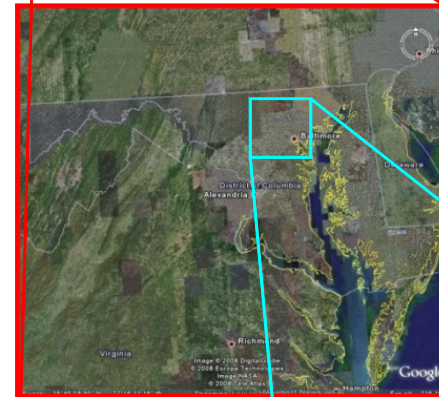
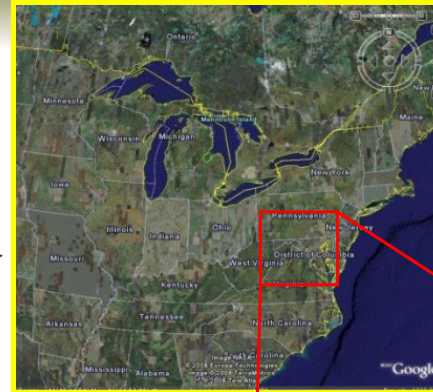
Linking Landscapes at Multiple Scales



NA/NAASF

Maryland

Baltimore County



**“The top issue...is the simply-stated but
difficult-to-achieve goal of
keeping forests as forests.”**

Maine State Forest Assessment & Strategies

Engaged Stakeholders

- ▶ State Fish & Wildlife & other state agencies
- ▶ State Stewardship & Technical Committees
- ▶ State Urban & Community Forestry Council
- ▶ Federal partners
- ▶ Universities
- ▶ Forestry & forest products industry
- ▶ Forest landowner associations
- ▶ Non-Governmental Organizations
- ▶ Local planning orgs. / local government

C&I Framework is being used for:

- ✦ Conceptualizing
- ✦ Visioning and Planning
- ✦ Implementing
- ✦ Monitoring, Assessing, and Reporting
- ✦ Informing and Communicating

Multiple Sector-Based Efforts



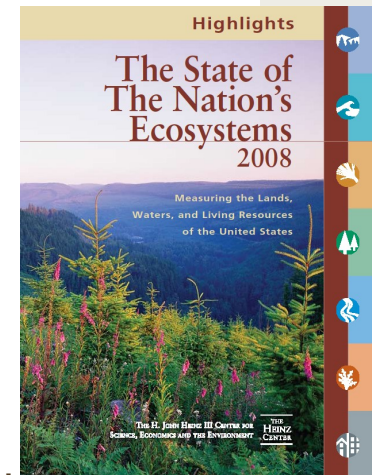
Roundtable Network:

- Forests
- Rangelands
- Water



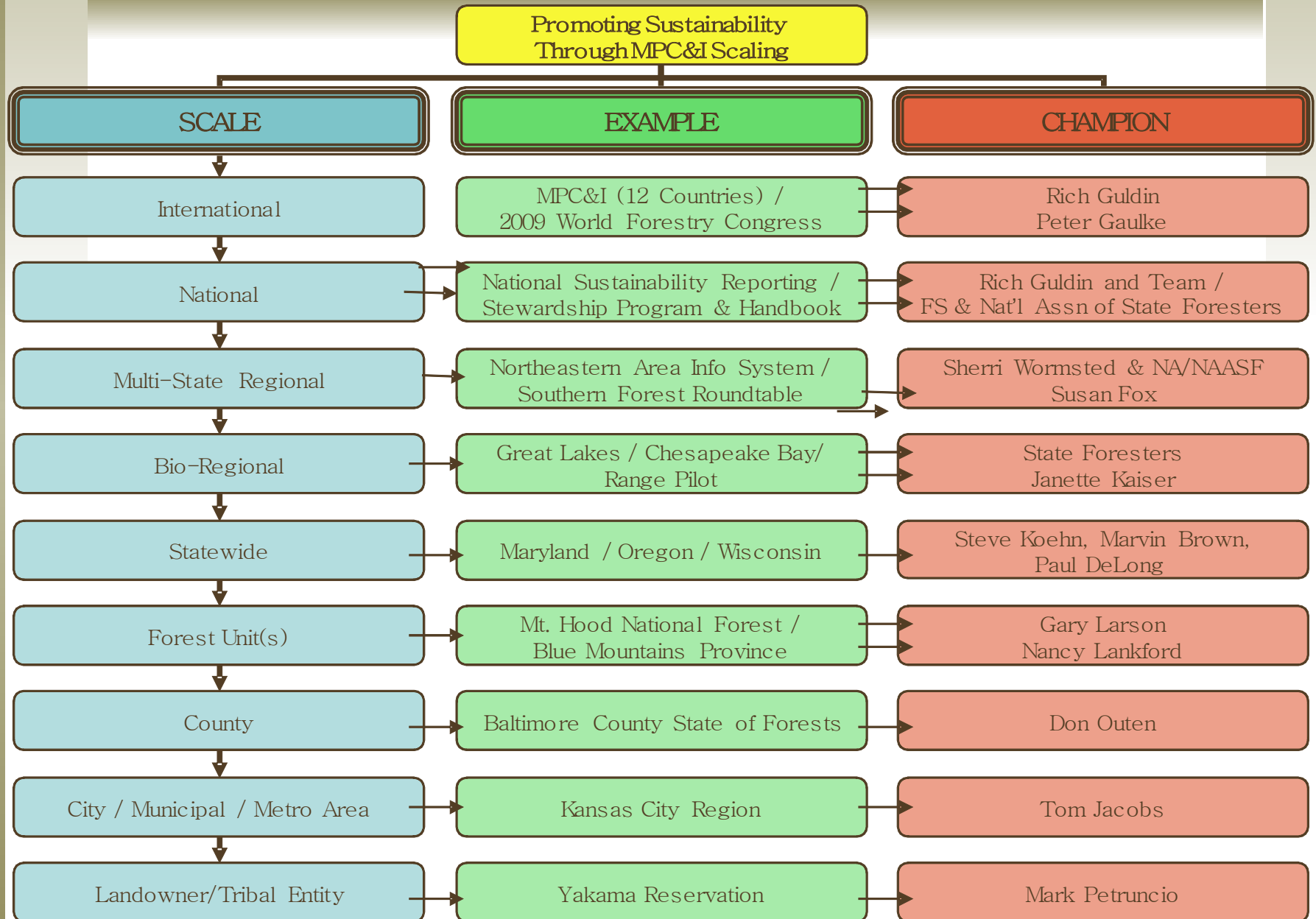
State of the Nation's Ecosystems Project:

- Coasts & Oceans
- Farmlands
- Fresh Water
- Forests
- Grasslands & Shrublands
- Urban & Suburban Areas



Source: Heinz Center

MP C&I – Informing Work at Multiple Scales



Communicating Indicator Data & Information



Conclusions and Recommendations

- Healthy tension exists between advancing the use of C&I Frameworks and displaying the value to policy makers and senior leaders.
- The transient nature of Policy Makers, Senior Leaders and Decision Makers requires us to continually work on educating and articulating the value of C&I Frameworks.
- There is a need to link institutional & geographic scales and resource sectors to promote sustainable resource management across broad landscapes.
- Look seriously at improving consistency in reporting of forest conditions at the international, national and sub-national scales.