# Forest information related work of the Montreal Process

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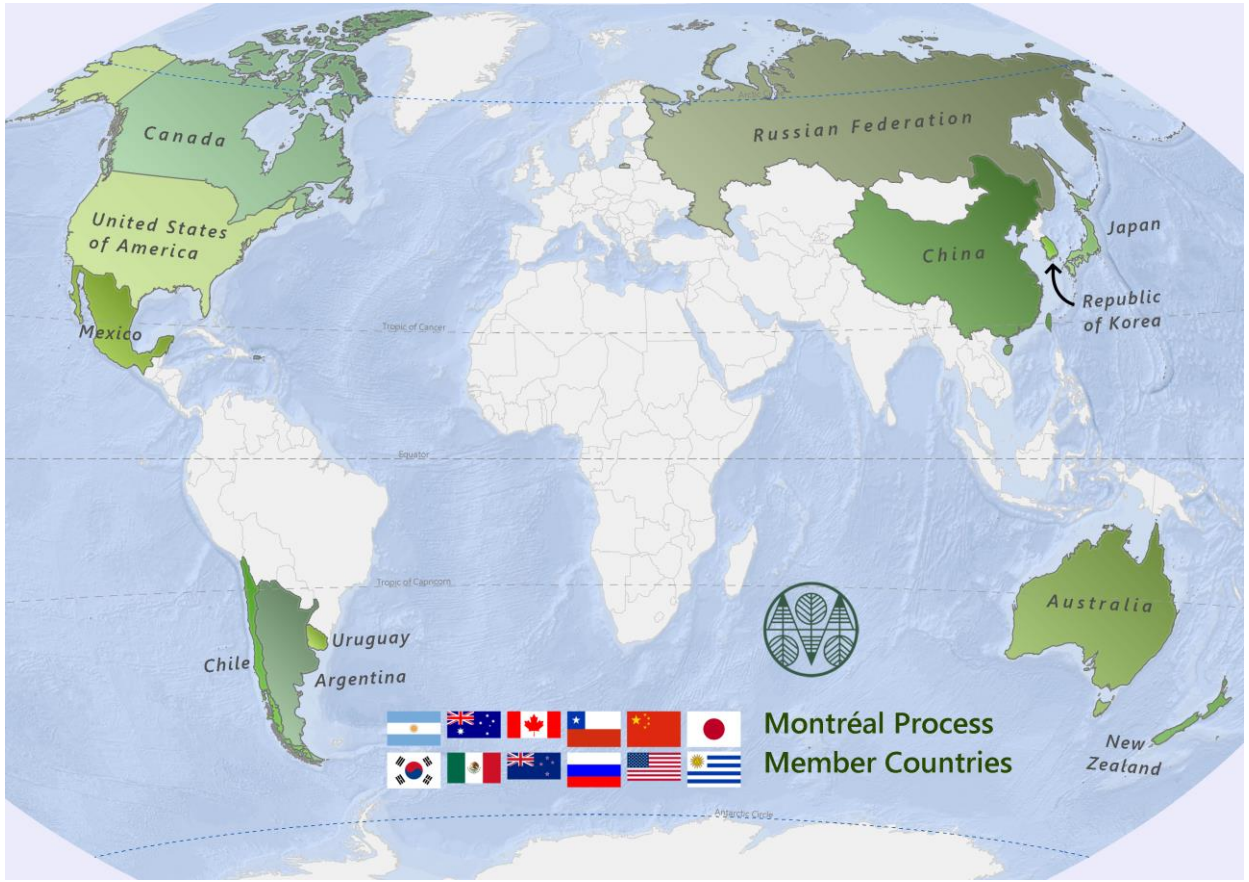
# What is Montréal Process?

Montreal Process

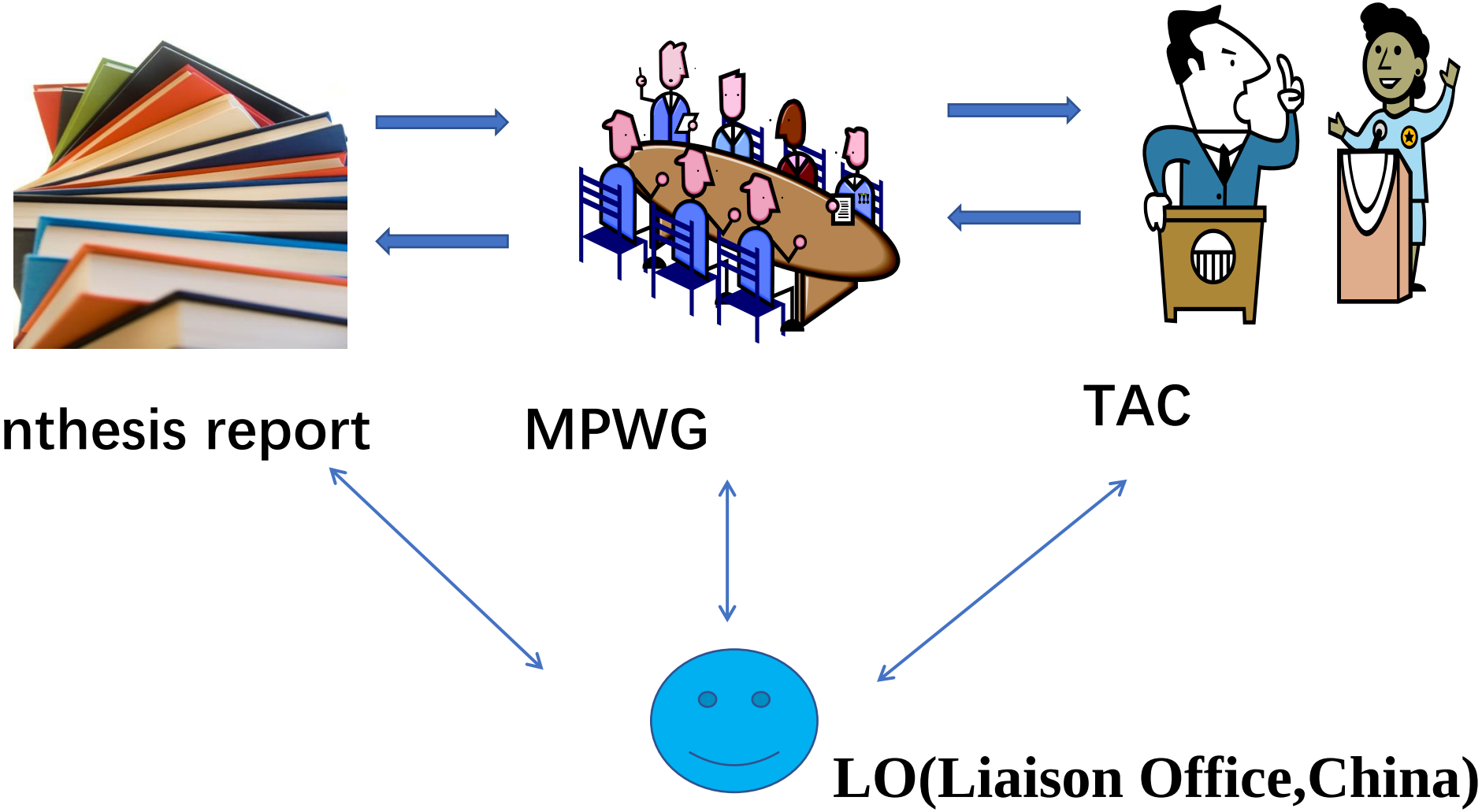
- The Montréal Process Working Group (MPWG) is a voluntary, collaborative forum with members from 12 diverse countries representing 90% of the world's temperate and boreal forests.
- The MPWG was established in 1994 to develop a common framework for describing, assessing and evaluating and reporting progress towards SFM in temperate and boreal forests.



# What is working mechanism of the Montréal Process?

- The MP Working Group (MPWG) meets face to face every 12 to 18 months. The Working Group is supported by:
  - A **Working Group Chair**, which rotates among member countries following each meeting. United State is currently the chair. Traditionally, the meeting host becomes the Chair during their meeting and remains until the next meeting.
  - 
  - A **Liaison Office** provides administrative support to the Working Group and Chair. China is currently providing this service(2019-now).
  - A **Technical Advisory Committee Convenor** organizes and advances the work of the Process's Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) by providing both scientific and administrative leadership to it. New Zealand has served as the TAC Convener.

# Montreal Process structure



# Montreal Process Criteria and Indicators

## Criterion 1: Conservation of biological diversity

***1.1. Ecosystem Diversity***

1.1.a Area and percent of forest by forest ecosystem type, successional stage, age class, and forest ownership or tenure

1.1.b Area and percent of forest in protected areas by forest ecosystem type, and by age class or successional stage

1.1.c Fragmentation of forests

***1.2. Species Diversity***

1.2.a Number of native forest-associated species

1.2.b Number and status of native forest-associated species at risk, as determined by legislation or scientific assessment

1.2.c Status of on site and off site efforts focused on conservation of species diversity

***1.3. Genetic Diversity***

**1.3.a** Number and geographic distribution of forest-associated species at risk of losing genetic variation and locally adapted genotypes

**1.3.b** Population levels of selected representative forest-associated species to describe genetic diversity

**1.3.c** Status of on site and off site efforts focused on conservation of genetic diversity

## Criterion 2: Maintenance of productive capacity of forest ecosystems

**2.a** Area and percent of forest land and net area of forest land available for wood production

**2.b** Total growing stock and annual increment of both merchantable and non-merchantable tree species in forests available for wood production

**2.c** Area, percent, and growing stock of plantations of native and exotic species

**2.d** Annual harvest of wood products by volume and as a percentage of net growth or sustained yield

**2.e** Annual harvest of non-wood forest products

## Criterion 3:Maintenance of forest ecosystem health and vitality

**3.a** Area and percent of forest affected by biotic processes and agents (e.g. disease, insects, invasive alien species) beyond reference conditions

**3.b** Area and percent of forest affected by abiotic agents (e.g. fire, storm, land clearance) beyond reference conditions

## Criterion 4:Conservation and maintenance of soil and water resources

***4.1 Protective function***

4.1.a Area and percent of forest whose designation or land management focus is the protection of soil or water resources

**4.2** ***Soil***

**4.2.a** Proportion of forest management activities that meet best management practices or other relevant legislation to protect soil resources

**4.2.b** Area and percent of forest land with significant soil degradation

**4.3** ***Water***

**4.3.a** Proportion of forest management activities that meet best management practices, or other relevant legislation, to protect water related resources

**4.3.b** Area and percent of water bodies, or stream length, in forest areas with significant change in physical, chemical or biological properties from reference conditions

## Criterion 5: Maintenance of forest contribution to global carbon cycles

**5.a** Total forest ecosystem carbon pools and fluxes

**5.b** Total forest product carbon pools and fluxes

**5.c** Avoided fossil fuel carbon emissions by using forest biomass for energy

## Criterion 6: Maintenance and enhancement of long-term multiple socio-economic benefits

***6.1 Production and consumption***

6.1.a Value and volume of wood and wood products production, including primary and secondary processing

6.1.b Value of non-wood forest products produced or collected

6.1.c Revenue from forest based environmental services

6.1.d Total and *per capita* consumption of wood and wood products in round wood equivalents

6.1.e Total and *per capita* consumption of non-wood forest products

6.1.f Value and volume in round wood equivalents of exports and imports of wood products

6.1.g Value of exports and imports of non-wood forest products

6.1.h Exports as a share of wood and wood products production, and imports as a share of wood and wood products consumption

6.1.i Recovery or recycling of forest products as a percent of total forest products consumption

***6.2 Investment in the forest sector***

6.2.a Value of capital investment and annual expenditure in forest management, wood and non-wood forest product industries, forest-based environmental services, recreation and tourism

6.2.b Annual investment and expenditure in forest-related research, extension and development, and education

***6.3 Employment and community needs***

6.3.a Employment in the forest sector

6.3.b Average wage rates, annual average income and annual injury rates in major forest employment categories

6.3.c Resilience of forest-dependent communities

6.3.d Area and percent of forests used for subsistence purposes

6.3.e Distribution of revenues derived from forest management

***6.4 Recreation and tourism***

6.4.a Area and percent of forests available and/or managed for public recreation and tourism

6.4.b Number, type, and geographic distribution of visits attributed to recreation and tourism and related to facilities available

***6.5 Cultural, social and spiritual needs and values***

6.5.a Area and percent of forests managed primarily to protect the range of cultural, social and spiritual needs and values

6.5.bThe importance of forests to people

## Criterion 7: Legal, institutional and economic frameworks for forest conservation and sustainable management

7.1.a Legislation and policies supporting the sustainable management of forests

7.1.b Cross sectoral policy and programme coordination

7.2.a Taxation and other economic strategies that affect sustainable management of forests

7.3.a Clarity and security of land and resource tenure and property rights

7.3.b Enforcement of laws related to forests

7.4.a Programmes, services and other resources supporting the sustainable management of forests

7.4.b Development and application of research and technologies for the sustainable management of forests

7.5.a Partnerships to promote the sustainable management of forests

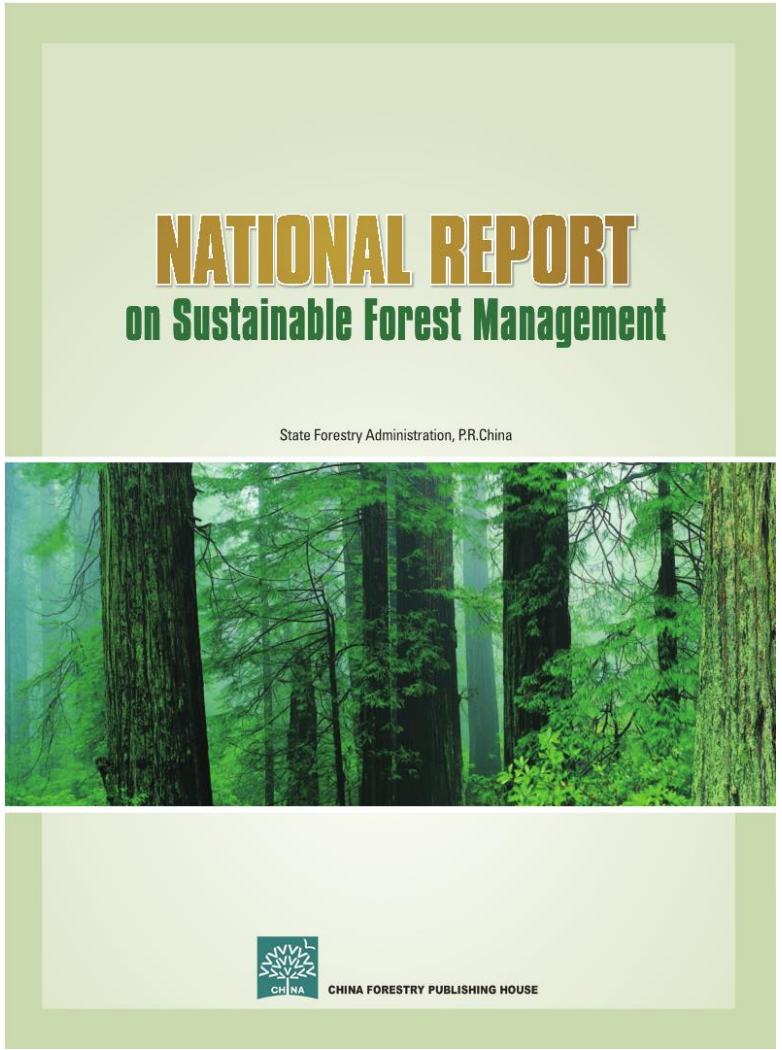
7.5.b Public participation and conflict resolution in forest-related decision making

7.5.c Monitoring, assessment and reporting on progress towards sustainable management of forests

www.mpci.org

# Why forest information(MP C&I) important?

- Provide a common framework for describing, assessing and evaluating progress towards SFM
- Provide a basis for international cooperation aimed at supporting SFM
- Provide an international reference for policy makers in the formulation of national policies
- Help clarify ongoing dialogues related to international trade in products from sustainably managed forests



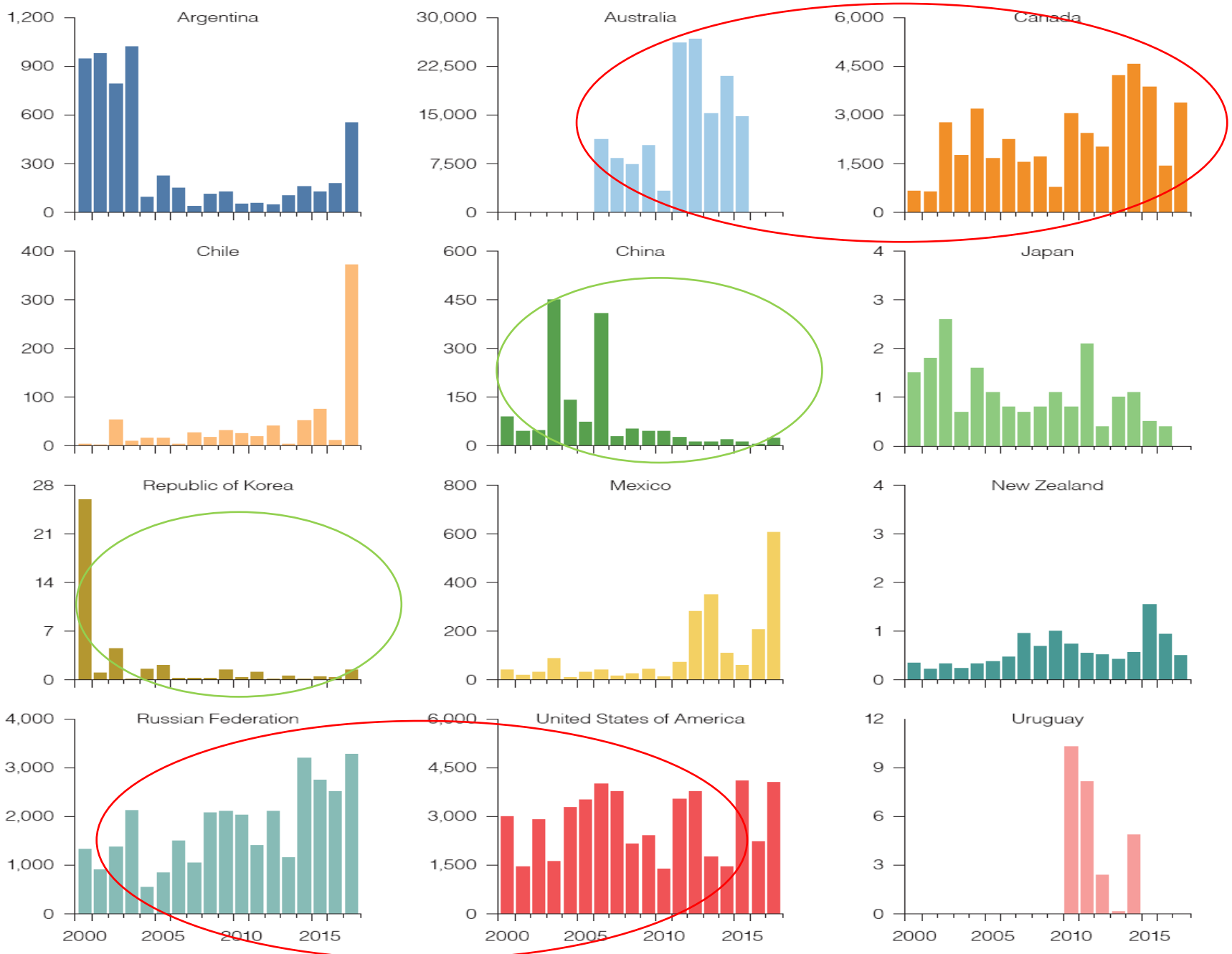
# Forest information related work

- Work with FAO to establish Montreal Process Custom Region on FRA data portal

- Share experiences within MP members
  - ✓data available
  - ✓data need to investigate
  - ✓data need to time to research

- Case study with special indicators

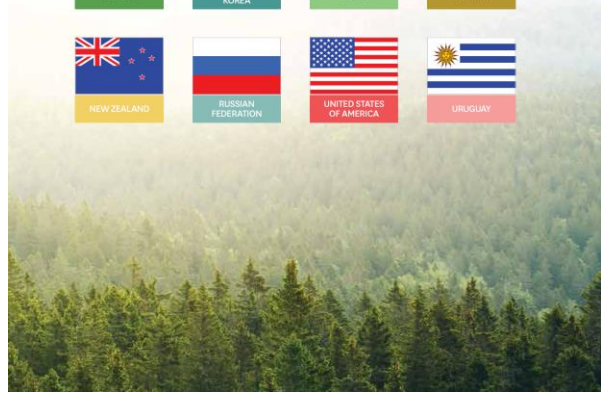
Area of forest disturbed by fire, 2000 - 2017 (thousand hectares)



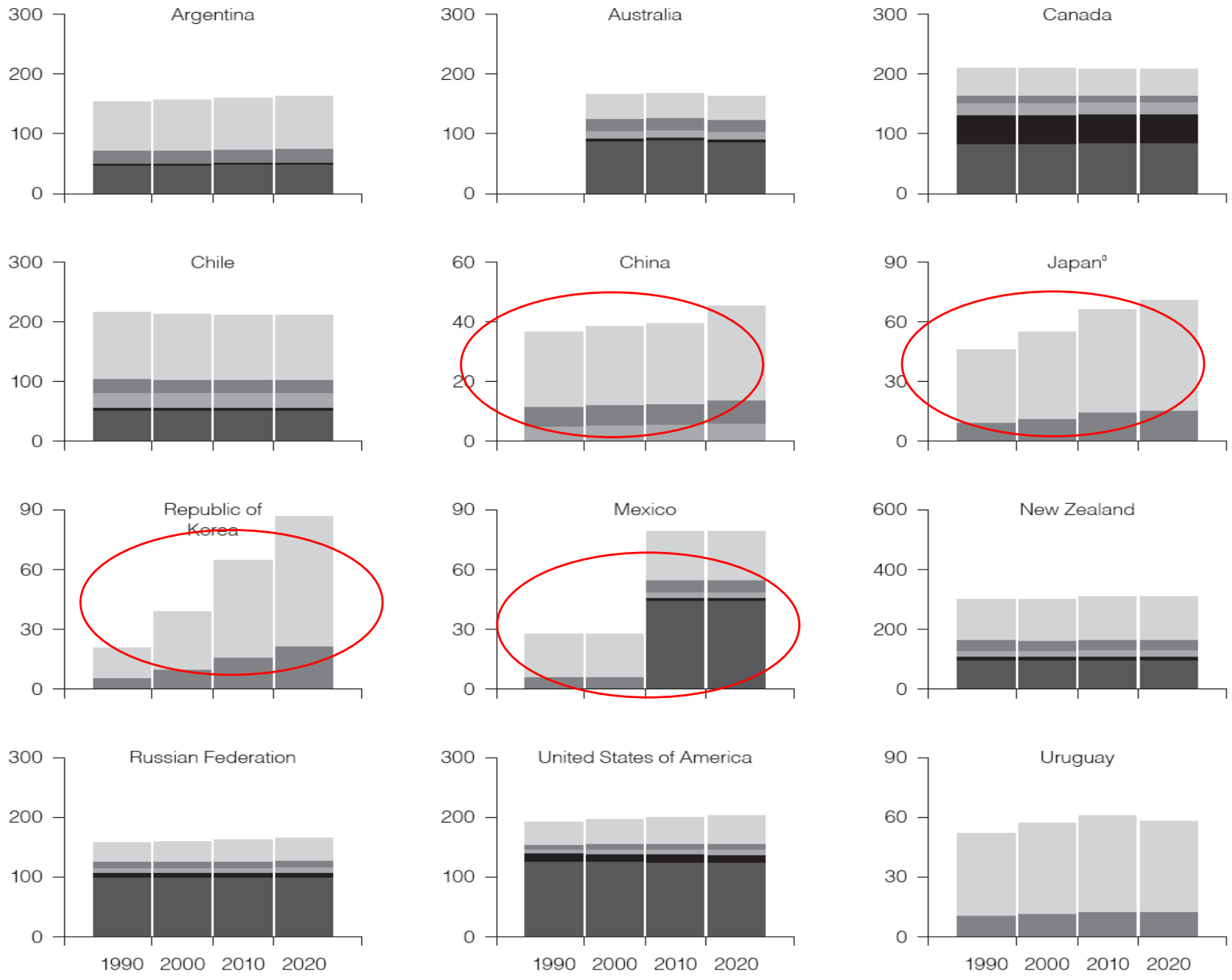

**Note:** *Colors indicate different area scales (left-hand axis).*

Montréal Process

Montréal Process Working Group
Synthesis Report



(A) Carbon stock density, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020 (tonnes per hectare)[1]




Montréal Process

Montréal Process Working Group
Synthesis Report

# Next step

- Release the latest synthesis report of MP
- Share experiences internal and external process
- Joint side event at the “**Forest biodiversity indicators: supporting our response to the biodiversity and climate emergencies**”

# Challenges

- **Criteria and Indicators (2009)(UNSPF, GFG, Core set)**
- **Collaborate with the regional and international organizations**
- **Contribution to SDGs**

# Thanks for your attention

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