

Annex B
Progress and Achievements related to C&I in Member Countries
From Oct 2011 to July 2013

23rd Montréal Process Working Group Meeting
8-12 July 2013
Adelaide, Australia

Country	Progress and achievements related to C&I in the country
Argentina Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since October 2011, Australia has published a range of reports with relevance to forestry and the use of the Montreal Process criteria and indicators, these include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forests at a Glance 2012 ➤ Australian forest and wood products statistics (four publications) ➤ Australian plantation statistics (two publications) ➤ Potential effects of climate change on forests and forestry in Australia <p style="margin-left: 20px;">These reports are available from http://www.daff.gov.au/abares</p> ● Australia's State of the Forests Report 2013, which will serve as Australia's Montreal Process Country Report, is expected to be released in the final quarter of 2013. Australia's State of the Forests Report is released every five years and the 2013 release will be the fourth report in the series. ● Reports with links to the Montreal Process criteria and indicator framework have also been released by several Australian state governments, including <i>Tasmania's State of the Forests Report 2012</i>, <i>Western Australia's Draft Forest Management Plan 2014-2023</i>, and <i>Forests NSW Annual Report 2011-12</i> with the companion <i>Supplementary Sustainability Indicator Data 2011-12</i>.
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Since the last Working Group meeting, the Montreal Process has worked closely with its new partners to find efficiencies in global forest reporting and explore new ways to collaborate on shared objectives. We have also worked hard to maximize the value we gain from our membership in the Montreal Process. ● As Chair of the Montreal Process, Canada led the development and publication of the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Proceedings Report of the Joint Workshop of C&I Processes held October 18-20, 2011 in Victoria, British Columbia ● Montreal Process Submission to UNFF-10, highlighting recent collaborative efforts with other C&I processes and FAO and targeting broader issues like biodiversity ● C&I and REDD+ outreach document for UNFCCC, highlighting the

value and relevance of existing C&I in meeting their reporting requirements under REDD+

- Following the Joint Workshop in Victoria, a member of the Canadian Forest Service – Dr. John Hall – was invited to work directly with the FAO in Rome to help design the 2015 Global Forest Resources Assessment questionnaire and design a new assessment of countries' SFM implementation for FRA2015. The FAO has also recognized the State of Canada's Forest Report as a model for FRA2015.
- In addition to our work as Chair of the Montreal Process Working Group, Canada is proud of its own national achievements in C&I.
 - C&I are prominently used in our national reporting on SFM. Canada has transitioned its C&I reporting from a large paper report produced every five years, to one where more frequent updates of indicators are published in the annual State of Canada's Forests Report and on the Canadian Forest Service website (www.cfs.nrcan.gc.ca).
 - Since the last Working Group meeting, we have published our State of Canada's Forests Report 2012 (copies provided). This year's report is currently in production and will be published in September. The report highlights 12 indicators.
 - We are working with our counterparts within and across federal departments to find opportunities to align our forest reporting and get our own house in order. For example:
 - In 2014, Canada will need to report on the CBD's 2020 Biodiversity Goals and Targets. Canada is considering the use of existing C&I to measure and report on its national CBD targets related to sustainable forest management.
 - A selection of indicators from our national C&I framework are now being used to support our operational reporting. For example, our indicator on the annual harvest of timber relative to the level of harvest deemed sustainable is being used to report on both the departmental performance management framework and the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy. (The Strategy provides a whole-of-government view of environmental priorities at the federal level, with goals, targets and implementation strategies across 27 departments and agencies.)
 - C&I are also featured prominently at the provincial level in Canada, with several provinces producing state of the forest reports based on C&I or incorporating C&I directly into their forest management

	<p>planning processes. Ontario published its most recent State of Ontario's Forests Report in December 2012, and Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia are currently planning updates to their provincial reports that will also be based on C&I.</p>
Chile	
China	<p>In recent years, China took great efforts to push forward of the progress of sustainable forest management, and actively take part in FRA, Montreal Process and Other international affairs. It mainly includes:</p> <p>1. Finalize National Report on Sustainable Forest Management in China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The national report on sustainable forest management using the framework of criteria and indicators of Montreal Process has been finalized before the 23rd working group meeting. The report highlights China's ecology focus in forestry development strategies recently, enhancing afforestation, conservation and management of forest resources to realize an increase in both the area and the stock volume of forest resources, conserving natural forests as well as rare and endangered species and constantly ameliorating forestry institutional mechanisms so as to enrich its people through promoting forestry, and a better recognition of status and role of forests and forestry in Chinese government and society. ● Besides, this study shares about continuously improving management policies and systems of China's forests, in particular the long-term adherence to management systems of forest resources, reform on forestry tenure rights and establishing mechanism of payments for environmental services, also including introduction and progress of forest certification systems. Furthermore, the report presents critical economic contribution of China's forest: China has enjoyed the fastest growing forest resources with current forest area of 195 million hectares, total standing stock volume of 14.913 billion cubic meters and the forest coverage rate at 20.36% in the world against the backdrop of overall reduction in global forest resources, and so on. ● These data all present China's achievements and potential in sustainable forest management. The report also alerts that sustainable forest management in China still faces many challenges, such as the influence of climate change on forests, forest products, forest fires and forest health, shortage of wood supply in quite a long time, and coordinated growth of ecology and livelihood, etc. The data in the report will help us analyze, understand and deal with these challenges.

	<p>2. Demonstration for Sustainable Forest Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● State Forestry Administration (SFA) launched a national programme focusing on experiment and demonstration for sustainable forest management. In order to ensuring smoothly implementation, SFA issued a "national guidelines on forest management zoning policy", formulated the "work plan for national demonstration program on sustainable forest management". SFA planned to establish a long-term sustainable forest management demonstration sites in China lasting 20 to 25 years or even longer time (such as a rotation). The pilot sites have been expanded from original 7 to over 100 until the end of 2012. <p>3. Demonstration on Implementation of (NLBI) Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● NLBI was issued by UNFF in 2007 and it encouraged the member countries to experiment on NLBI. China actively took efforts on the implementation and demonstration of NLBI. In 2013, State forestry administration (SFA) select 5 pilot sites which covered different types of forest type and eco-zone to do experiment for the purpose of getting experiences and lessons on how to put the NLBI into practice. At the same time, SFA are planning to introduce and instruct the content of NLBI to forester covering national level, provincial level and forest management unit level. One pilot site has been encouraged to introduce the situation on NLBI practice step by step in UNFF10, which held in April, Istanbul, Turkey. The purpose is to enhance the International cooperation and means of implementation. <p>4. Research and Monitoring on Soil and Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In China the function of forest to conserve soil and water is common view. Some researcher based on synthetic analysis of the characteristics of eco-environments of China, the principles, indices and nomenclature of the regionalization of soil and water conservation are proposed. Through the construction of the regionalization of soil and water conservation collaboration platform and data reporting system, combined with existing soil and water conservation research, qualitative and quantitative methods have been used to build soil and water conservation regionalization preliminary scheme, with 8 regions, 41 sub-regions and 117 sections divided in China.
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hosted "Ad-hoc meeting of sub-committee of MPWG on collaboration with FRA2015 and other C&I processes for SFM" on February 2012 in Sendai. The meeting provided the MP WG and TAC members to fully review the variables of FRA2015 and to create the CFRQ which will be shared among the six partner

	<p>organizations/processes. Also the participants learned the role of coastal forests, particularly on reducing the risks and impacts of tsunami disasters in Sendai.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hosted “14th MP TAC meeting” and “CFRQ partners meeting” on December 2012 in Tokyo. The TAC meeting produced a number of recommendations to be presented at the 23rd MPWG meeting, based upon the findings from the 13rd TAC meeting in Moscow/Suzdal in July 2012. ● Participated in “North American Forest Soils Conference” on June 2013 in Whitefish, Montana with poster presentation titled “Monitoring forest floor cover for soil conservation and sustainable forest management”. ● Agreed with FAO to launch a trust fund project “Improved information to promote forest management for protection of soil and water (GCP/INT/158/JPN)” on July 2013. The duration of the project will be three years and three recipient countries will be selected in due course. ● Will co-host “Sub regional capacity building workshop for Southeast, East Asian and main Pacific island countries (FRA2015)” on September 2013 in Kyoto with FAO FRA team.
Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Korea Forest Service hosted COP 10 of the UNCCD in Changwon, Korea in October of 2011 and initiated Changwon Initiatives to deal with the DLDD(Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought) and deforestation issues for sustainable development. ● During the UNFF 10 held in Istanbul, Turkey from 8 to 19 April of 2013, Korea Forest Service co-hosted a side event with FAO and IUCN in the theme of “Forest and Landscape Restoration” for support of the Bonn Challenge. ● Korea Forest Service publishes the Forest Sustainability Index Report annually, which is required by the law to assess the sustainability of local forests as well as at the national level overall. ● Conduct of the 6th national forest inventory survey from 2011 to 2015 targeted on FAO FRA, MP C&I and OECD statistics. ● Monitoring, assessment and reporting of C & I at the local level(Jeju Experiment Forest)
Mexico	
New Zealand	
Russia	
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In 2010-2012, the US prepared three major national assessments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 2010 National Report on Sustainable Forests, using the Montreal Process criteria and indicators • The 2010 Resources Planning Act (RPA) Assessment. The RPA Assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – focuses on 6 renewable natural resources, not only forests; – makes projections about conditions 50 years in the future, based on

recent trends in driving forces; and

- Uses a scenario-based approach, adopting 4 IPCC “story lines”.
- The fourth National Climate Assessment, specifically the chapters on forests and land use/land cover change.
- A small team of experts did a high-level review of all three reports, identifying common themes and tying together common threads.
- The US is currently preparing the 2015 National Report on Sustainable Forests, using the Montreal Process criteria and indicators
 - The Draft 2015 Report is planned for release in June 2014.
- Individual state forestry agencies continue to work on State Forest Action Plans which:
 - Evaluate conditions in their individual states, assess problems and set priorities for actions to remedy those problems.
 - Some state foresters are discussing using a criteria and indicators approach to building their second-generation state forest action plans.
- The US Forest Service has formulated an Inventory, Monitoring, and Assessment (IM&A) proposal for its national forests. The IMA Strategy will ultimately:
 - Identify the core questions that need to be answered at the national, regional, and local levels;
 - Require a major change in internal corporate culture, and
 - Take an integrated inventory, monitoring, and assessment approach.
 - The information will support our new national forest land management planning process.
- United Nations Statistics Division on the Framework for Development of Environmental Statistics (FDES).
 - Released a final draft handbook to last February’s meeting of the UN Statistics Commission, along with some preliminary pilot tests of the approach.
 - There is limited coverage of forests in that report—mostly information consistent with our Criterion 1 indicators and FAO’s CFRQ.
 - Due to the limited attention to forests, U.S. Forest Service leadership has given lead responsibilities to the US Environmental Protection Agency, because the focus on water, air, and solid waste statistics is better aligned with their responsibilities.
- U.S. has committed a person to work on a regional summary of current conditions and recent trends for North America as part of the 2015 Global Forest Resources Assessment.

Uruguay	
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