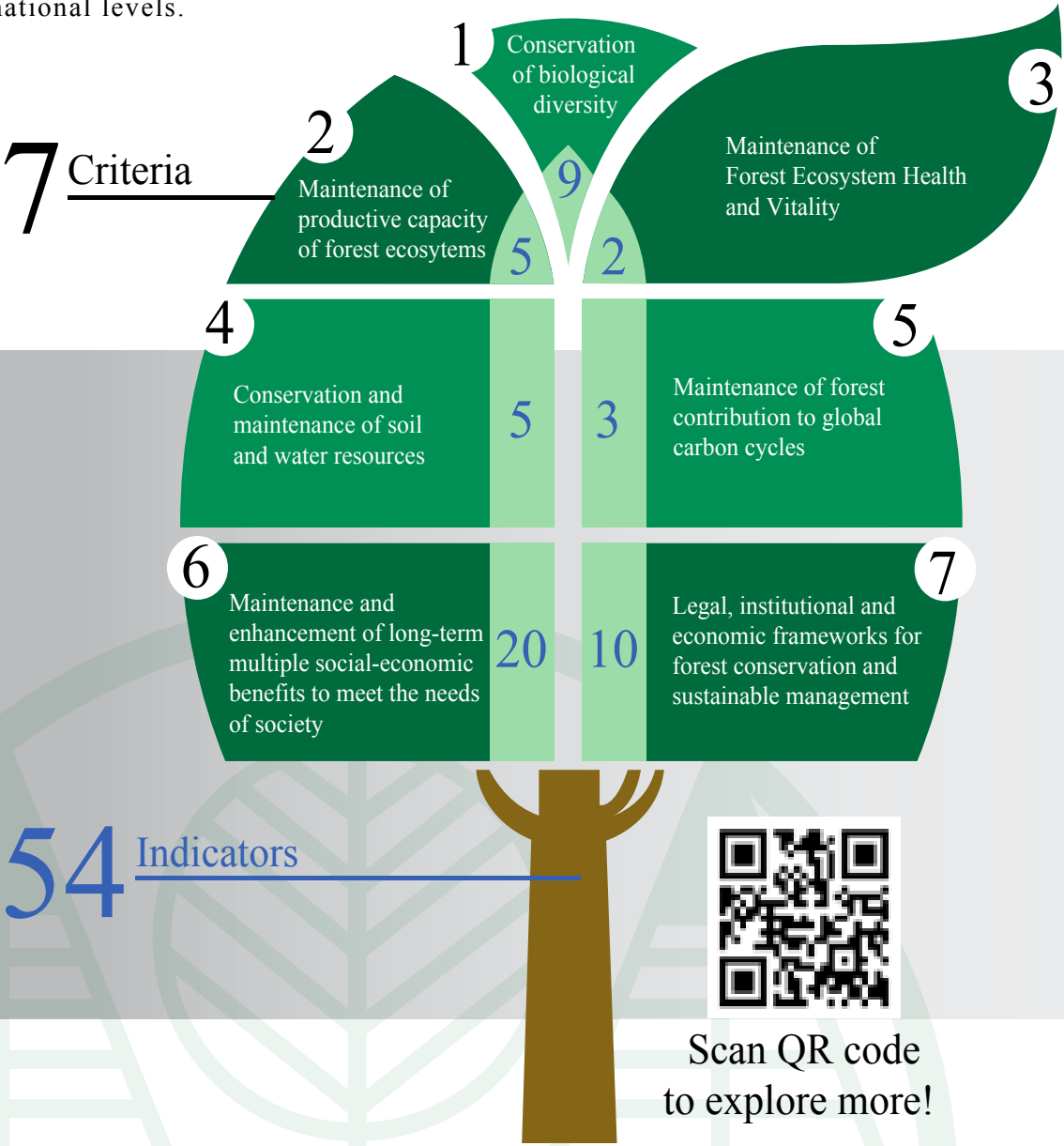


The Montréal Process

Many Languages • Many Cultures • Many Forests – One Framework

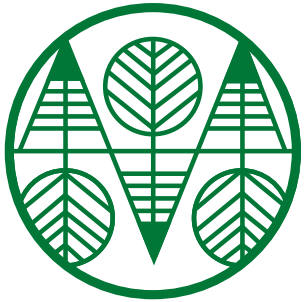
The Montréal Process framework of 7 criteria and 54 indicators has been implemented across the 12 member countries at a range of scales from local forest management units, to regional, national, and even international levels.



Common Language and Comparable Data – Progress Toward Sustainable Forest Management

As a result of the collaboration among Montréal Process member countries and engagement with other forest-related processes, national data on forests are more useful for multiple reporting requirements, more accessible to a larger audience, and more robust for improving management practices and addressing emerging policy issues.

For additional information, go to: www.montrealprocess.org



The Montréal Process

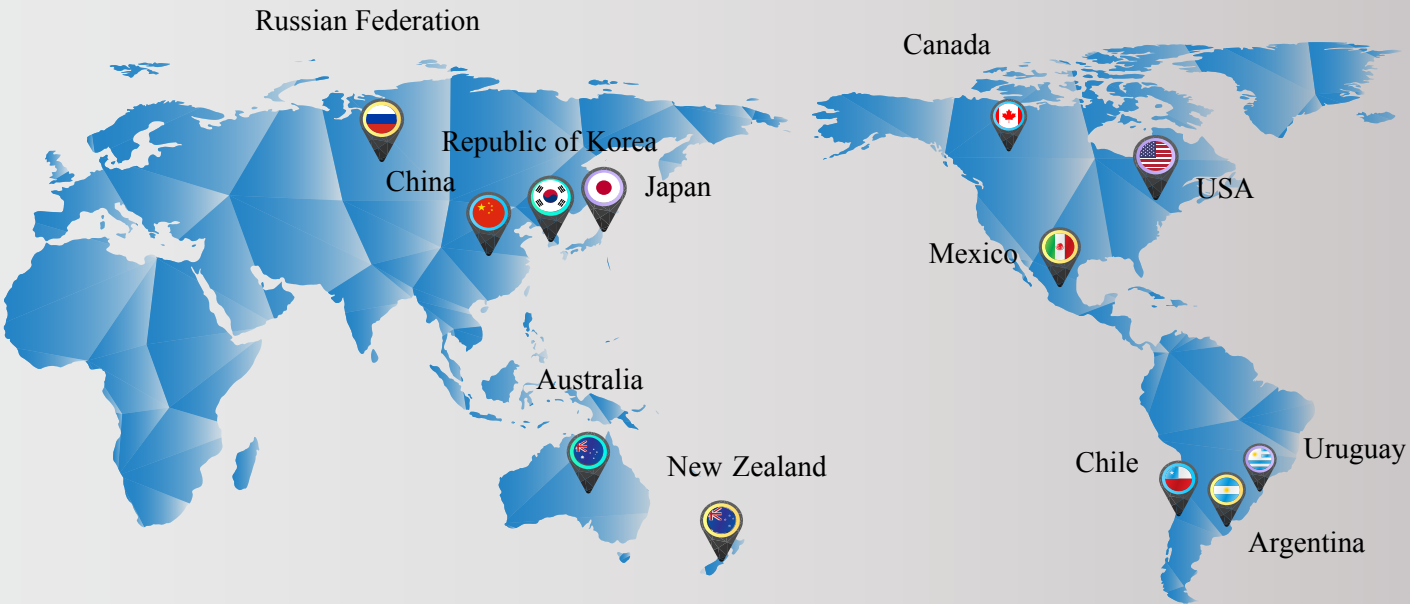
Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests

How We Work: The Montréal Process brings together countries with diverse social, economic and political situations in a voluntary forum to share ideas, and foster collaboration to address common problems and progress toward a shared goal of sustainably managing temperate and boreal forests.

The Montréal Process countries account for:

- 49% of the world’s forests
- 31% of the world’s population
- 90% of the world’s temperate and boreal forests
- 49% of the world’s roundwood production
- 58% of the world’s planted forests

The 12 Member Countries of the Montréal Process



Consistent Framework – Making a Difference

The Montréal Process provides countries with an internationally agreed, consistent framework of criteria and indicators to monitor, assess, and report to their citizens and the international community information that is credible and relevant, and demonstrates the sustainable management of forests.

The Montréal Process framework of criteria and indicators:

- Is embedded into national reporting processes
- Informs the development of national policies and programs
- Is referenced in national legislation and forest law
- Is aligned with national forest inventory programs
- Informs the development of national forestry standards
- Underpins national certification systems
- Harmonizes with international reporting activities

The Value of the Montréal Process

In today’s world of fast-paced changing land use, a common, shared framework using internationally agreed-upon criteria and indicators helps scientists, managers, and policy makers evaluate relevant information for local, regional, national, and global scale sustainable management of forests.



25th Montréal Process Working Group Meeting Field Trip, Villarrica National Park, Chile, July 2015

Global Utility

The Montréal Process helps to foster international consensus on reporting for sustainable forest management. Member countries have prepared reports using the criteria and indicators, and are continually improving the criteria and indicators to reflect the understanding of what describes sustainable forest management. Through the Montréal Process, countries can engage with other criteria and indicators processes and forest-related international organizations to streamline reporting and improve the consistency of global forest information.

Strong linkages have been developed with Forest Europe (FE), the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), and the United Nations (UN) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to better align reporting requirements for the 2015 Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA 2015) through development of the Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire (CFRQ).

Next Steps

- Expand the scope of criteria and indicators to better describe the range of forest ecosystem services.
- Further develop methodologies to improve measurement of quantitative indicators.
- Enhance collaboration with other criteria and indicators processes.
- Apply the framework to address how forests fit within the landscape.

An Enduring Stable Comprehensive Framework Relevant at a Range of Scales

This wholly voluntary initiative is celebrating 20 years of continuous membership from all 12 member countries. During this time the initiative has built considerable national and international momentum, and significantly influenced the national and international understanding of sustainable forest management.

Did You Know?

In Montréal Process member countries:

- Since 1990 total forest area has increased by 59 million hectares, an area larger than Madagascar, and about half the size of South Africa, or nearly 74 million football fields.
- There has been a 70 million hectare increase in planted forests since 1990.
- Forests are managed for a range of purposes e.g. 723 million hectares of forest have soil and water protection as their primary purpose and 142 million hectares are specifically designated as protected. The 142 million hectares of protected area is about a third the size of the European Union.
- Roundwood production increased by 22% from 763 million cubic meters to 932 million cubic meters between 1990 and 2015, increasing from 42% to 49% of global production. If laid end to end in cubic-meter blocks, the annual harvest in member countries could circle the earth 23 times.
- Over 12 million people were employed in the forests of member countries in 2010.



Forests are essential to the well-being of local populations and the natural environment. When managed sustainably, forests can provide a wide range of economic, social and environmental goods and services for the benefit of current and future generations.

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2003	2007	2008-09	2009	2012	2013 Onwards	2015
Rio Earth Summit - Statement of Forest Principles and Agenda 21 declared regarding the sustainability of Forests.	International seminar of experts on sustainable development of temperate and boreal forests met in Montréal, Canada.	Montréal Process Working Group established.	Santiago Declaration - First Montréal Process framework of criteria and indicators adopted.	Montréal Process Technical Advisory Committee established.	First Approximation Reports by member countries released. Montréal Process First Approximation Report released.	First Country Reports released. First Montréal Process Overview Report released.	Revised indicators for criteria 1-6 adopted.	Second Country Reports released.	Revised indicators of criterion 7 adopted. Second Montréal Process Overview Report ‘A vital process for addressing global forest challenges – the Montréal Process 2009’ released.	Joint Statement of Collaboration released by the Montréal Process, ITTO, FE and the FAO of the UN on streamlining global forest reporting and strengthening collaboration.	Third Country Reports released. Collaborative Forest Resources Questionnaire developed and used to streamline global reporting on forests.	Santiago meeting celebrates 20 years since the adoption of the framework of criteria and indicators. 2015 Global Forest Resource Assessment co-authored by criteria and indicator processes.