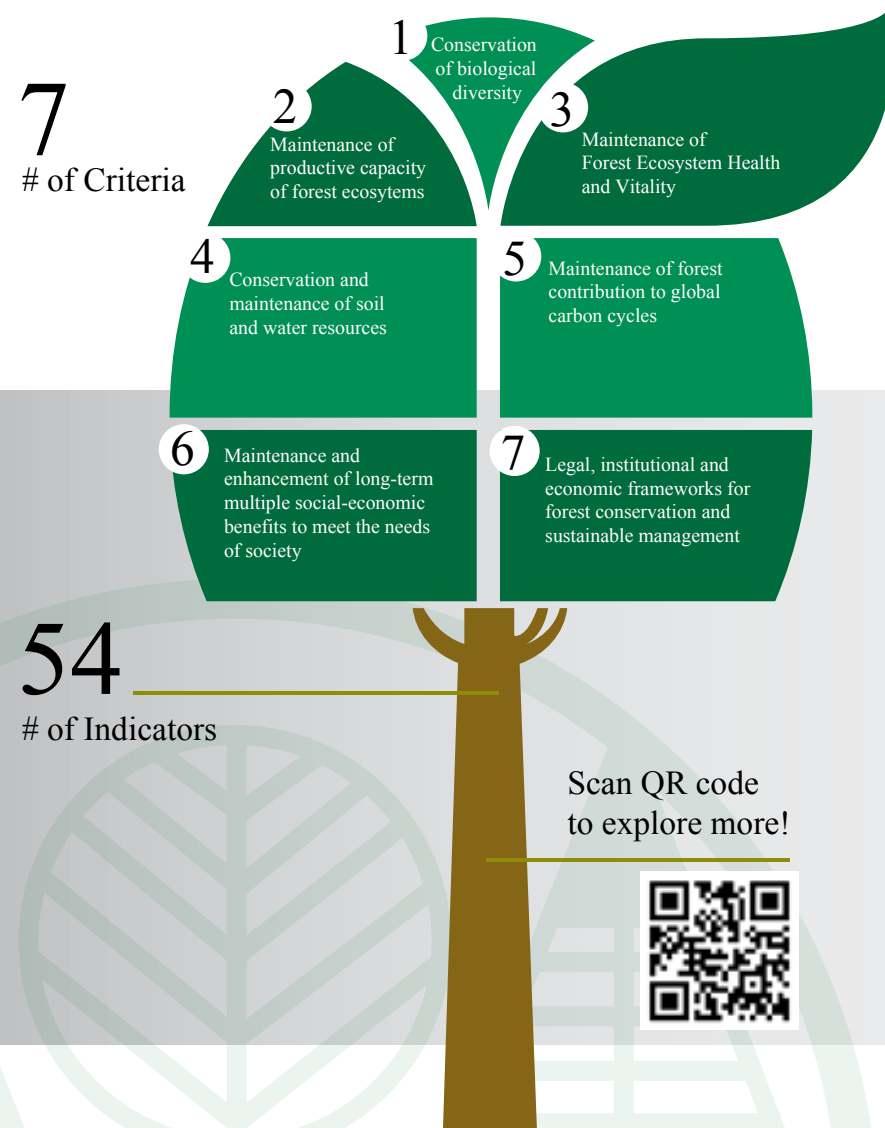


The Montréal Process

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 in a range of scales from local forest management unit levels, through to regional and national levels, and into international frameworks.



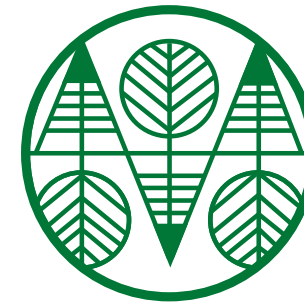
Common Language and Comparable Data

to Describe Progress Toward Sustainable Forest Management

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

The result is that 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



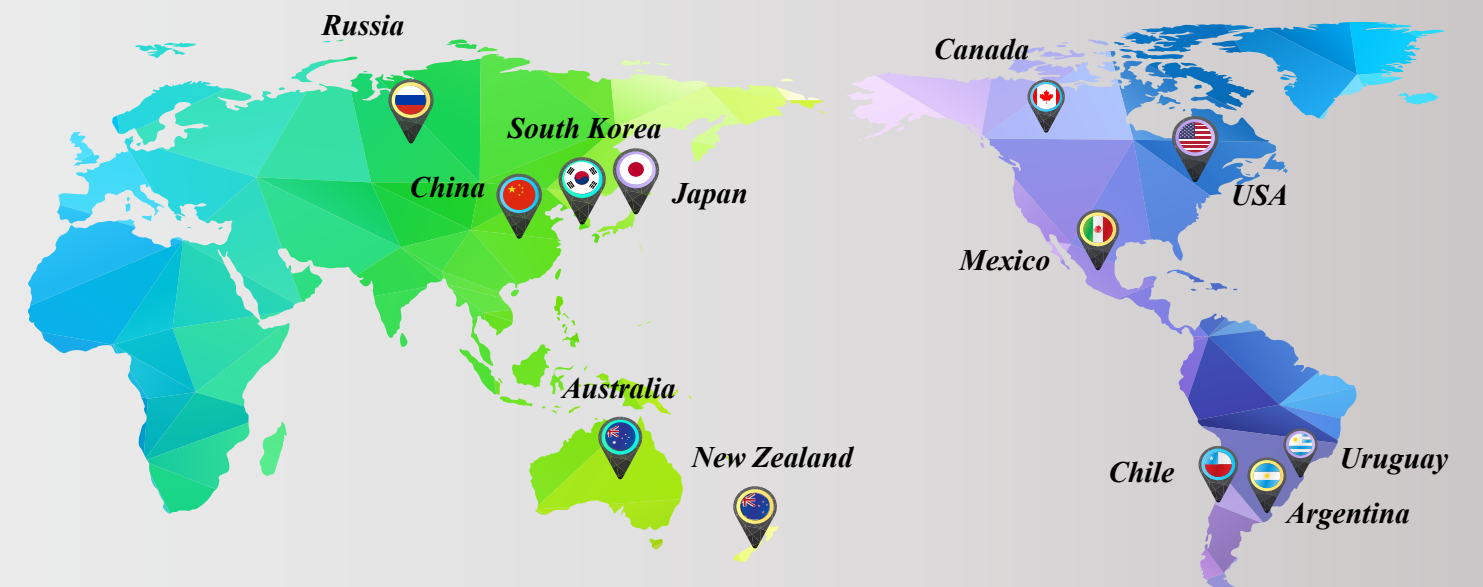
The Montréal Process

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

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

The Montréal Process countries account for:

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



Consistent Framework - Making a difference

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

Implementation of the criteria and indicator framework includes:

- Referenced in national legislation and forest law
- Underpins national certification systems
- Informs the development of national forestry standards
- Aligned with national forest inventory programs
- Embedded into national reporting processes
- Harmonizes with international reporting activities
- Informs development of national policies and programs

What is the Montréal Process?

The Montréal Process Working Group was formed in 1994 as an innovative, intergovernmental response to the pressing need for sustainable forest management.



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

Photo: Tracy Hancock

Global Utility

The Montréal Process helps to foster international consensus on reporting requirements for 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 other Criteria and Indicator Processes and Organizations including Forest Europe, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The Montréal Process is a recognized organization under the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF).

Next Steps

- Expansion of criteria and indicators as cross – sectoral
- Apply the framework to a landscape approach
- Further collaboration with other criteria and indicators processes
- Expand the role of criteria and indicators for ecosystem services
- Further develop methodologies to improve measurement of quantitative indicators



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.

Photo: Christopher Burns

Did you Know?

- Since 1990 total forest area has increased by 59 million hectares, just slightly smaller than Botswana, and slightly larger than Madagascar, or about half the size of South Africa, or nearly 74 million soccer fields (assuming a soccer field is .8 hectares).
- There has been a 70 million hectare increase in planted forests offset a decrease in natural forest area.
- 723 million hectares of forest have soil and water protection as their primary purpose and 142 million hectares are specifically designated as protected. 142 million hectares of protected area is a little larger than South Africa's land and water area combined, or about a third the size of the European Union countries combined. It is also about 178 million soccer fields.
- Roundwood production increased by 22% from 763 million cubic metres to 932 million cubic metres between 1990 and 2015, increasing from 42% to 49% of global production. 932 million cubic meters of roundwood is equivalent to nearly 373,000 olympic swimming pools, 1.9 million logging trucks full, or 19 billion legos, or about 3 times the capacity of the Albert Falls Dam in South Africa, or enough if laid end to end in cubic-meter blocks, could circle the earth 23 times.
- Between 12 and 13 million people were employed in Montréal Process forests in 2010 (not including data from Chile and Mexico)

An enduring stable comprehensive framework relevant at a range of scales

The Montréal Process is a tangible demonstration of the success of a voluntary partnership of 12 countries that for over 20 years has been monitoring, assessing and reporting on trends in forest conditions with advice and information. This time line presents the major milestones in creating , refining, and reporting of the Montréal Process criteria and indicators.

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2003	2007	2008-09	2009	2011-13	2013-14	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 boreal and temperate forests (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. 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 and 'A vital process for addressing global forest challenges – the Montréal Process 2009' released.	Joint workshops of the Montréal Process, ITTO, FE, and the FAO of the UN on criteria and indicators and REDD+ measurements	Third Country Reports released	Santiago meeting celebrates 20 years since the adoption of the framework of criteria and indicators