



New Indicator Workshop

Madison , Wisconsin
September 5, 2007

Robert L. Hendricks
US Forest Service



Topics Covered

- The history of the Montreal Process Indicators, including intended use
- The 2003/4 indicator refinement workshops
- The Sapporo MP Working Group meeting
- TAC meeting in China
- How this work fits into the National Reporting process? (who will ultimately make decisions on how the new indicator work will fit into this process) -- Guy Robertson



History of the Montreal Process -- An International view (1)

- 1970 --- Conf. on Human Development, Stockholm – politically, environment becomes part of the development sphere.
- 1988 -- “Our Common Future” --- definition of SD – “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”
- 1991 – Earth Summit, Rio recaptures the spirit of Stockholm plus more
 - Popularization of the term Sustainable Development
 - First international agreement on Forests – Forest principles – Agenda 21
 - Call for countries to measure progress



History of the Montreal Process -- An International view (2)

- 1993 Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) –60 countries in Montreal
 - **What constitutes SFM, how to measure**
 - **No decisions** — difference between countries
- 1993 - Canadian embassy, Washington – Europe will go its own way, 10 T&B countries will go forward.
- 1994 – Official start in Brussels
 - How to **characterize SFM**
 - **How to measure progress**, on a national scale
 - **Actually measure and report on progress**
 - Relate national measures to measures at other scales — **certification**



History of the Montreal Process -- An International view (3)

- **1995 – Santiago Declaration** -- approved set of indicators – states purpose – put on the agenda of UNCED
- **1997 -- First Approximation Report.** “Extricates WG from abstraction and push for pragmatic results”
- **2003 – World Forest Congress, first MP country reports, Montreal countries recommit**
- **2007 -- Revision of indicators**



History of the MP process

A U.S. view (1)

- U.S. has a long history in use of indicators
 - FIA 70- years old (actually commercial forest inventory)
- U.S. was a significant player at 1991 Earth Summit
- U.S. attended Montreal meeting in 1993,
 - Brought a proposed set of indicators
 - FS established an Inter-deputy Sustainability Team (SDIT)
- 1994 – New Delhi, India -- US indicators for C1-4 accepted as start for negotiation
- 1995 -- Stakeholder meetings before each MP meeting, attend WG meetings, Meridian Institute helps organize Olympia WG



History of the MP process

A U.S. view (2)

- 1996/7 – First Approximation Report, agencies and stakeholders feel FS “too independent” . Steering Committee formed with 3rd part facilitation -- Meridian. U.S. unprepared for a sustainability report.
- 1998 - Worked 7th American Congress to make SFM a principle -- Says SFM was equal forest conservation – not adequate.
- 1997 – NGOs send letter to White House regarding government commitment to MP
- 1998 – Formal Roundtable formed raise political visibility, interagency, NGO commitment.
- 1998-2003 - Lots of workshops looking for gaps and data.
- 2003 -- Report, alternative perspectives



Why did the Process happen?(1)

- **Forests are in trouble**, need to make some coherent sense of what we are trying to fix.
- Called by **Agenda 21**
- **Protect trade** – Canada
- Improve **forest dialogue** within / outside countries.
- **Confusion** with certification – Uruguay



Why did the Process happen? (2)

- Coordinate **forest inventory** and reporting (U.S. \$600 mill/yr)
- Bring **stakeholders** together
- United States
 - Support for **Ecosystem Management**
 - Show that forest **management community could do it!**
 - A center for forest related **international dialogue** on, forest management, forest biodiversity, climate change
 - **Answer the question -- are we sustainable?**



What are indicators?

- **GAO**

- Means to communicate –simplify, **quantify**, show change in
- Provide decision makers / public with comprehensible info.
- Link environmental actions/ programs to changes in conditions

- **World Resource institute**

- Latin “Indicare” -- meaning red flag, point out, alert
- Highly aggregated social, economic, environmental data
- Measure how well policies are doing
- Help electorates push government to action
- **Compel**



Domestic Indicator workshops

- Separate workshops for C1-3, C-4/5, C6/ 7
- Denver Roundtable meeting:
 - C 6/7 **not what we need**. Roundtable suggested that Forest Service /Roundtable try revise the again. The concepts abstract, but quantifiable.
 - Lot of really good ideas, too many things to measure, needs help to communicate conceptually.
- Washington Workshop



Sapporo

The 1995 indicators

6.3 Employment and community needs

- Direct and indirect employment in the forest sector and forest sector employment as a proportion of total employment-(a or b);
- Average wage rates and injury rates in major employment categories within the forest sector-(a);
- **Viability and adaptability to changing economic conditions of forest dependent communities, including indigenous communities-(b)**
- Area and percent of forest land used for subsistence purposes-(b).



Sapporo

The 2007 indicators

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 **(38) 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**

6.5 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.b **(44) The importance of forests to people**



TAC Rationales -- China
