

Appendix 2. An overview of regional sustainable forest management fora in South-East Asia

	Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission (APFC)	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	EU- Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)	Asian Forest Partnership (AFP)	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) SFM/ Rehabilitation Network
Establishment	1950 – 21 biannual sessions held to date	Forestry cooperation begun in early 1970s; ASOF established 1997	2001 Bali Ministerial Meeting	2002 Johannesburg WSSD Summit	2007 APEC Summit
Objectives	Provide a forum for advising FAO and taking action on key forestry issues in the Region	Promote the development of the forestry sector as a model in sustainable development.	Intensify national efforts and strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral collaboration to address forest crime and violations of forest law.	Promotion & implementation of SFM in Asia through voluntary collaboration	Full scope and operational modalities for the network are still to be determined.
Scope/Focus	Regional – all aspects of forest management	Regional- all aspects of forest management	Regional forest producers and their trading partners	Regional - controlling illegal logging & forest fires; rehabilitation; governance SFM capacity building	Likely to include strong focus on regional capacity building for SFM
Clientele	Mainly government forestry agencies	Mainly government forestry agencies	Government officials and NGOs	Multistakeholder platform for both governments and civil society	See comment under objectives, above.
Achievements	Providing guidance on FAO's forest related work program in the AP Region	Numerous technical guidelines, ASEAN Regional criteria and Indicators for SFM	2001 Bali Declaration	Helping to maintaining momentum on actions to combat illegal logging through ground breaking work on legality standards, timber tracking, and customs collaboration	See comment under objectives, above.
Strengths	Participation by leaders Government Forestry Agencies	Participation by leaders of Government Forestry Agencies	Providing political leverage for national efforts to combat illegal logging	Broad and growing participation; exchange of information and experience	See comment under objectives, above.
Weaknesses	Limited participation by private sector and civil society	Limited participation civil society; need to focus on areas of interest to all Member	Slow in generating action on the ground; infrequent regional coordination	Lacks political legitimacy of intergovernmental processes; Unfulfilled expectations on resource mobilization	See comment under objectives, above.