



BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN THE MAJOR INTERNATIONAL ON-GOING PROCESSES ON CRITERIA AND INDICATORS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT¹

<p>ITTO: The Process identifies 7 criteria and 66 indicators applicable both at the national and forest management unit levels in humid tropical forests of member tropical countries. (Date when the criteria and indicators were adopted: 03/1992; Yokohama, Japan).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (60 countries: 33 producers, 27 consumers). PRODUCERS: Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Colombia, Congo, Cote-d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Malaysia, México, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Suriname, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu and Venezuela. CONSUMERS: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, United States of America; and the European Union.</p>
<p>The Dry-Zone Africa Process on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management identified 7 criteria and 47 indicators for sustainable forest management at the national level (11/1995; Nairobi, Kenya).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES: Dry-Zone Africa Process (30). CILSS² (9 countries): Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal. IGADD (7): Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. SADC (14): Angola, Botswana, D. R. of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p>
<p>The "Pan-European Forest Process" focuses on the sustainable development and management of forests in Europe, e.g. on the development of Pan-European Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in Europe. It includes boreal, temperate and Mediterranean-type forests. The European countries and the European Community have agreed on six common criteria, twenty seven quantitative indicators and 101 descriptive indicators for sustainable forest management at the regional and national levels. (06/1993 Helsinki, Finland; 06/1998 Lisbon Portugal). Operational Level Guidelines for application at the sub-national level have also been developed.</p>
<p>SIGNATORY COUNTRIES (41): Albania, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Community, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Andorra, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom.</p>
<p>The "Montreal Process" deals with criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management in temperate and boreal forests in 12 countries outside Europe. The 12 participating countries have agreed on a set of 7 non-legally binding, criteria and 67 indicators for sustainable forest management for national implementation. (02/1995; Santiago, Chile).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (12): Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Uruguay and United States of America.</p>
<p>The "Tarapoto Proposal of Criteria and Indicators for Sustainability of the Amazon Forest" is sponsored by the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. The 8 participating countries propose 1 criterion and 7 indicators at the global concern. Furthermore, it identifies 7 criteria and 47 indicators for implementation at the national level. For the forest management unit level, the process recognises 4 criteria and 22 indicators. (02/1995; Tarapoto, Peru).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (8): Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela.</p>
<p>The Near East Process through an FAO/UNEP Expert Meeting on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management for countries in the region identified 7 criteria and 65 indicators for sustainable forest management at the regional and national levels. (10/1996; Cairo, Egypt).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (30): Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.</p>
<p>The "Lepaterique Process of Central America" on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management in the region identified 4 criteria and 40 indicators at the regional level and 8 criteria and 53 indicators at the national level (Tegucigalpa, Honduras 20-24/01/97). This was the beginning of the Process which was later on complemented by 2 FAO/CCAD supported sub-regional meetings and 7 national seminars on country-level implementation and on the identification of criteria and indicators at the forest management unit level. (01/1997; Tegucigalpa, Honduras).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (7): Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.</p>
<p>The African Timber Organization's (ATO) main priority since 1994 has been to "promote the implementation of sustainable forest management in ATO member countries", and "in accordance with recommendations made at international level, specially by the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests" it has chosen to use for its work five principles, two "sub-principles", 28 criteria and 60 indicators at the regional and national levels. (01/1993; Libreville, Gabon).</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (13): Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cote-d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome et Principe and United Republic of Tanzania.</p>
<p>The "Regional Initiative for the Development and Implementation of National Level Criteria and Indicators for the Sustainable Management of Dry Forests in Asia" (FAO/UNEP/ITTO/IIFM Expert Meeting; 30/11- 03/12/1999; Bhopal, India) identified 8 national level criteria and 49 indicators for dry forests in Asia.</p>
<p>MEMBER COUNTRIES (9): Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand.</p>

¹ There are approximately 150 countries participating in on-going international processes on criteria and indicators for sustainable forest management, at various levels and ecosystems, even though the sum of countries in this list adds up to 203. The difference lies in the fact that, for example, among ITTO's member countries the first 31 listed (ITTO's box above) participate in the Organization's activities on criteria and indicators, but 25 of them also in other processes for the same purpose. Thus, for the sake of this record, those countries are recorded only once. A few examples include: (1) Bolivia, Brazil and Colombia (also in the Tarapoto Proposal); (2) China, India and Myanmar (Initiative for Dry Forests in Asia); (3) Honduras and Panama (Lepaterique Process of Central America); and (4) Liberia (ATO). Other cases of duplicity with other processes include for example: (1) Somalia and Sudan, Dry-Zone Africa and Near East Processes; (2) Turkey, Pan-European and Near East Processes; (3) China, ITTO for humid tropical, the Montreal Process for boreal and temperate and the Initiative for Dry Tropical Forests in Asia; and (4) Russia, Pan-European and the Montreal Processes. While some countries develop and implement criteria and indicators under one or more processes, the degree of activity and/or involvement in the development and implementation of criteria and indicators may vary considerably between countries.

² CILSS: Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel; SADC: Southern Africa Development Community; IGADD: The Intergovernmental Authority on Drought Control and Development.