

## **Supplementary material**

### **Part A: Developed assessable and measurable indicators based on institutional design theory**

#### *Membership:*

##### Key questions:

1. Who belongs to the institution?
2. Is membership exclusive and restrictive or is it inclusive by design?
3. Is it regional or universal?
4. Is it restricted to states or can NGOs join?
5. Can detect the existence of a hegemon?
6. Can detect any powerful member states?

#### *Scope*

##### Key questions:

1. What issues are covered?
2. Are the seemingly unrelated issues linked together to facilitate cooperation?
3. Is there a continuum (wide range) of issue coverage?
4. Are the issues changed continuously over time (from beginning to till now)?
5. Are the issues related to forest (forest-related or forest-relevant or forest-focused or non-forest according to Giessen et al. 2016)

#### *Centralization*

##### Key questions:

1. Are some important institutional tasks performed by a single focal entity or not?
2. Whether the regime is run by its own administrative body or by the ministerial staff from one of its member states or by a combination of them?
3. Is there one single bureaucracy responsible to disseminate information, reduce bargaining and transaction costs and enhance enforcement?
4. Is the regime authorized to make partnership and collaboration with national and international, state and non-state organizations?
5. How is the transfer of tasks to the regime's bureaucracy (authority) and the staff, and the bureaucracy's budget and information (autonomy) *Control:*

##### Key questions:

1. How will collective decisions be made?
2. What is the rule for electing key officials?
3. How the institution is structured? Is it formal or informal?

4. How the institution is financed? What is the core and extra-budgetary funding of the institution? Whether the members contribute, and if so, how the amount of contribution is determined?
5. How is the voting rule, whether all members have equal votes and whether a minority holds veto power?
6. How decision is made, whether a simple majority, a super-majority, or unanimity is required?

*Flexibility:*

Key questions:

1. How will institution rules and procedures accommodate new circumstances?
2. Does the flexibility represent adaptive (respond to problem maintaining existing institutional arrangements) or transformative (respond to problem intensely, may require new negotiations and ratification of existing settings)?

**Part B:** Consistent selected policy instruments of ASEAN and Montréal Process regional regimes with main focus

S.N.	Selected Policy Instruments	Main Focus/Objective
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)		
1	ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry and Climate Change Phase I, II, III (2012-2020)	To contribute to food security, poverty and climate change issue especially in Southeast-Asian forest region (AWG-SF 2017).
2	ACB-NBA Cooperation: Capacity Building towards Implementing the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing, the City Biodiversity Index and the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity (2011-2020)	To prompt common and specific thematic concerns on biodiversity conservation through the cooperation between the ASEAN Member States and India (ACB 2019a).
3	Protection of Biological Diversity in the ASEAN Member States in Cooperation with the ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (2015-2019)	To protect biodiversity and natural ecosystems in ASEAN region by improving the local population's livelihoods (ACB 2019b).
4	Biodiversity Conservation and Management of Protected Areas in ASEAN (2017-2021)	To strength biodiversity conservation and sustainable management of protected areas in ASEAN region in order to reduce significant biodiversity loss (ACB 2019c).
5	Japan-ASEAN Integration Fund Projects (2015-2025)	To develop and implement taxonomic capacity building programmes, relevant national laws which can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources in the ASEAN Region (ACB 2019d).

6	Support for Ratification and the Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing in ASEAN Countries (2015-2016)	To provide technical support for selected ASEAN Members in developing national Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) (ACB 2019e). To promote regional cooperation, knowledge sharing, and learning on ABS within the AMS and China (ibid).
7	Memorandum of Understanding on ASEAN Cooperation and Joint Approaches in Agriculture and Forest Products Promotion Scheme	To establish a solid foothold of ASEAN agriculture and forest products in world market through the contentious quality improvement (ASEAN 2019).
8	Work Plan for Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) in ASEAN (2016 – 2025)	To strengthen cooperation and joint actions among ASEAN members in the area of FLEG implementation based on the Strategic Plan of Action for ASEAN Co-operation in Forestry, 2016-2025 (ASEAN 2016a).
9	Plan of Action for ASEAN Cooperation in Forest Products Development (2016-2020)	To enhance sustainable forest management, trade facilitation, economic integration, market access, resources development and institutional strengthening (ASOF 2017a).
10	Plan of Action for The ASEAN Cooperation in Forest and Climate Change (2016-2020)	To enhance resilience of forestry sector, role in climate change and ASEAN's joint approached on regional international issues affecting on Forestry (ASOF 2017b).
11	Plan of Action for The ASEAN Cooperation on Forest Management (2016-2020)	To enhance sustainable forest management, resilience of forestry sector, role in climate change, human resource development, institutional strengthening and ASEAN's joint approached on regional international issues affecting on Forestry (ASOF 2017c).
12	Plan of Action for The ASEAN Cooperation in Social Forestry (2016-2020)	To enhance sustainable forest management, trade facilitation, economic integration, market access, resilience of forestry sector, role in climate change, human resource development, institutional strengthening and ASEAN's joint approached on regional international issues affecting on Forestry (ASOF 2017d).
13	Publication of Revised Framework for ASEAN Regional Criterial and	To improve sustainable forest management practices of natural tropical forests over time and develop a productive forest

	Indicators for Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests (2017)	resource (AMAF 2017).
14	ASEAN Working Group on Social Forestry (AWG SF)	To strengthen cooperation in the area of social forestry among ASEAN members by sharing information and knowledge (AWG SF 2019).
15	ASEAN Centre for Biodiversity (ACB)	To enlarge regional cooperation among ASEAN members and to offer capacity building services to them in conserving biodiversity (ACB 2019f).
Montréal Process (MP)		
16	Montréal Process Yanji Declaration (2017)	To reaffirm MP's collective commitment on SFM in regard with transparent monitoring and reporting through the MP C&I (Montreal Process 2017).
17	Statement Eighth Session of UNFF, New York, USA (2009)	To report details of MP's activities and achievements based on its main goal to enhance SFM indicators and each member's ability to report (Montreal Process 2009).
18	Criteria and Indicators Poster (2009, 2015)	To presents MP's rational 7 criteria and 54 indicators for the inclusion of each indicator within the relevant criterion, together with contextual information (Montreal Process 2015).
19	Criteria and Indicators Booklet (2009, 2015)	To presents MP's rational 7 criteria and 54 indicators for the inclusion of each indicator within the relevant criterion, together with contextual information (Montreal Process 2015).
20	Technical Notes on Implementation of the MP C&I (2009, 2014)	To share the best scientific and technical knowledge of MP members based on lessons learned in developing national reports (Montreal Process 2014).
21	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 (2012).	To make significant progress on SFM through the collaboration (Montreal Process et al. 2012). To induce other organizations and processes to have interest in tracking environmental changes, and reporting on SFM (ibid.).