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**Report of the eighth session of the**

# **COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY**

**Rome, 21-25 April 1986**



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

## **PREVIOUS SESSIONS**

- First session – Rome, 8-13 May 1972
- Second session – Rome, 22-29 May 1974
- Third session – Rome, 22-27 November 1976
- Fourth session – Rome, 15-19 May 1978
- Fifth session – Rome, 26-30 May 1980
- Sixth session – Rome, 3-7 May 1982
- Seventh session – Rome, 7-11 May 1984

REPORT OF THE  
EIGHTH SESSION OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

Rome, 21 - 25 April 1986

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION BY THE COUNCIL

The attention of the Council is drawn to:

(i) The Committee's review of forest industries and trade of forest products and their role in socio-economic development. The Committee recommended that FAO strengthen their programmes in forest products marketing and trade and that FAO and the donor community assist developing countries in up-grading existing and in investing in new forest industries, including those which process non-wood products (paras 8 to 18).

(ii) The Committee's deliberations on heightening public and political awareness of the importance of forests. While expressing its satisfaction with the activities undertaken at the national and international levels in celebration of 1985 as the International Year of the Forest, the Committee stressed the need and urgency for improving public awareness of the importance of forests in human welfare. It recommended that FAO and Member Governments continually address the issue of effective communication in forestry and strongly supported the inclusion of communication components in forestry development projects (paras 19 to 33).

(iii) The Committee's review of the current state of forest conservation. The Committee welcomed the decision of the FAO Council that forest conservation be included as a regular agenda item at sessions of the Committee during the present decade and addressed several recommendations to FAO (paras 38 to 45).

(iv) The Committee's support to FAO's Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) and its recommendation that it be accepted by all countries and agencies concerned as a framework for harmonizing international action. It requested FAO to play the central coordinating role in the implementation of the Plan and the Director-General to report to the Council on the financing requirements for action to protect and conserve the world's forests, with particular reference to the TFAP (paras 60 to 74).

(v) The Committee's review of FAO's programmes in forestry and endorsement of the medium-term objectives and priorities. The Committee expressed its appreciation of the quality of FAO's forestry field programme and recommended that both multilateral and bilateral donors increase funding for forestry (paras 54 to 59 and 75 to 85).



## INTRODUCTION

1. The Eighth Session of the Committee on Forestry of the FAO Council was held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, from 21 to 25 April 1986.
2. The Session was attended by delegates from 89 member countries, by observers from four other FAO Member Nations and from the Holy See, by representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the World Bank, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the European Economic Community, as well as by observers from four other organizations. The list of participants is given in Appendix B.
3. Mr. G.D. Holmes (UK) took the chair. The Deputy Director-General, Mr. D.J. Walton, addressed the Session.

### Adoption of the Agenda

4. The Agenda was adopted. It is set out in Appendix A to this report. The list of documents is given in Appendix C.

### Election of Officers and designation of Drafting Committee

5. The Committee elected unanimously as Chairman Mr. N.N. Sanogho (Mali), and as First Vice-Chairman Mr. M. Caballero Deloya (Mexico).
6. As Vice-Chairmen representing the other FAO regions of Asia, Europe, Near East, North America and the Southwest Pacific, the Committee elected:

Asia	Mr. Sarjono (Indonesia)
Europe	Mr. F.C. Prillewitz (Netherlands)
Near East	Mr. K.O. Khalifa (Sudan)
North America	Mr. J.C. Mercier (Canada)
Southwest Pacific	Mr. A. FAMILTON (New Zealand)

7. The Committee appointed the following to the Drafting Committee:

Mr. E.M. Mnzava	(Tanzania)
Mr. A. Alim	(Bangladesh)
Mr. G.A. Steneker	(Canada)
Mr. A. Barbuda	(Brazil)
Mr. J.P. Nème	(France)
Mr. R. Bryant	(Australia)
Mr. K.O. Khalifa	(Sudan)

Mr. J.P. Nème was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

## FOREST POLICY ISSUES

### Forest Industries, Marketing and Trade of Forest Products and their Role in socio-economic development

8. The Committee recognized the important role of forest industries and trade in socio-economic development, both at national and rural levels. It endorsed the special attention given in the forestry programme of FAO to these activities. The Committee agreed that appropriate forest industries which are efficient users of forest materials can provide benefits such as increased employment, income, foreign exchange earnings and contributions to other sectors of the economy, including development of infrastructure.

9. The Committee recognized that the actual capacity of forest industries in developing countries was not fully utilized. It further recognized that due to economic and financial difficulties many developing countries had slowed down activities which utilized large quantity of timber, particularly the furniture and construction industries. The Committee therefore recommended that FAO and the donor community direct their efforts to upgrade and rehabilitate existing industries and to assist developing countries in the choice of investment in forest industries.

10. The Committee endorsed the concept of the holistic approach in establishing forest industries. In such a scheme of integrated development, forest harvesting and management practices should contain measures to minimize environmental damage. It emphasized the social context of forest-based development and the role of the local population in it. The Committee noted in particular the merits of regional cooperative approaches in forest industries development and marketing. It stressed that proper forest management and environmental protection must accompany industrialization. It further emphasized that a suitable and adequate legal and institutional framework should be developed to support appropriate forest industries development.

11. The Committee considered that in the developing country situations small scale forest-based industries can play an important role, if supported by skilled management; but such skilled management does not exist at present. Therefore, the Committee highlighted the importance of manpower development and accelerated training covering technical and managerial aspects, in order to support appropriate forest industries development. The Committee stressed that practical, in-plant training was especially important.

12. Recognizing the significant role of marketing in the healthy development and operation of forest-based enterprises, the Committee recommended that FAO strengthen its activities in this area. The Committee pointed out that both the domestic and export marketing capabilities require improvement in the developing countries. The Committee further emphasized the need for efficient market intelligence systems and harmonization of product standards. It recommended that tariff and non-tariff barriers which are impediments for the expansion of trade be reduced. The Committee also recommended that FAO study and disseminate information on the market opportunities and potentials for various forest products from developing countries, including lesser-known timber species and non-timber forest products.

13. The Committee stressed the importance of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and recommended that FAO provide active support for expansion of trade and exchange of information on national experiences.

14. The Committee stressed the importance of data and information for planning of economically viable forest-based industries. It recommended further strengthening of FAO's programme of collection, evaluation and dissemination of information related to forest resources and resource development, forest harvesting, technological development, products and marketing, investment and institutions, as well as cultural and environmental impacts of forestry activities. The Committee recommended that FAO continue to monitor research and development activities on all aspects of forest industries with a view to adapting them for the benefit of developing countries, and to produce case studies on appropriate industries.

15. The Committee emphasized the continued need to provide technical assistance to developing countries for improving production efficiency and product quality. In this connection special mention was made of the need to: improve the processing of secondary species and small-sized logs, manufacture of composite products, and wood seasoning and preservation.

16. The Committee recommended that FAO devote more effort to the improvement of production processing and marketing of non-wood forest products, such as gum arabic, which provide benefits to the rural people, and on providing assistance to developing countries to find uses for the large number of species which are currently left unused in the forest.

17. The Committee agreed on the need for relevant intersectorial cooperation and coordination of activities for ensuring effective development of appropriate forestry enterprises. It specifically underlined that an important role could be played by the private sector in this regard.

18. The Committee noted with satisfaction that FAO had continued its cooperation with other UN agencies such as UNIDO in the field of forest industries, UNCTAD and GATT in the field of trade, and ILO in the field of training.

Heightening political and public awareness of the importance of forests for the quality of life

19. The Committee, recognizing the serious threats to which forests were exposed in most countries, stressed the need and urgency for improving public awareness of the vital importance of forests in human welfare.

20. The Committee agreed that, in any approach to awareness raising, political leaders and other influential persons formed an important target group. It was important to involve them in informed discussions, in national seminars and tree planting campaigns.

21. The Committee also drew attention to the key role played by international meetings at the highest political level such as the International Conference on Forests and Trees (SILVA), held in Paris in February 1986, in ensuring political awareness and commitment. The Committee commended the Government of France for its initiative in organizing this Conference and suggested that other countries consider organizing similar events.

22. The Committee recognized that in national programmes for awareness raising, emphasis should not be limited to the technical aspects of forestry but should take into consideration the environmental, economic, social, political and cultural contexts of the country.

23. The Committee emphasized the critical importance of people's participation in forestry development, including the need to establish a two-way communication process between foresters and the people. The Committee pointed out that the communication process would be greatly facilitated to the extent that the benefits of forests and forest management were equitably distributed among the population at large.

24. The Committee emphasized that forests have many values. The difficulty of communicating these values and the need for proper management of the forest to the community at large required recognition. Adequate and correct communication of forestry issues was seen as being paramount. The Committee recommended that FAO and Member Governments continually address the issue of effective communication on forestry issues and that all forest institutions be encouraged to reappraise, where necessary, the current approach to communication with the public and to establish new approaches and ensure its effectiveness. The Committee was of the view that until such communication was effective, the full benefits of the forests would not be within the reach of the entire population.

25. Recognizing the need for the rural people to be aware of the importance of forests, the Committee called on foresters to demonstrate the benefits of forests to the people. It recommended that governments harmonize agricultural and forestry extension programmes. To achieve this, the Committee further recommended that extension and social sciences be included in the training programmes of foresters in order to broaden their professional competence. At the same time agriculturists, sociologists and other specialists concerned with rural development should learn the relevant aspects of forestry in order to extend them through their own activities. It also recommended that FAO intensify its efforts related to training, forestry extension and communication.

26. The Committee agreed that success of long-term strategies for creating public and political awareness of the importance of forests depended on the extent of success of education programmes, not only at the primary but also at the secondary and university levels. It noted that suitable programmes had already been introduced into the general school education system in some developed countries and requested FAO to explore the possibility of supporting and extending such educational campaigns to developing countries under the guidance of its Advisory Committee on Forestry Education.

27. The Committee recognized the significant role played by women in forestry activities and recommended that training and extension programmes be designed in developing countries specifically for this target group.

28. Recognizing the role and usefulness of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and local voluntary groups in establishing effective communication with public and political bodies, the Committee recommended that forestry institutions strengthen their working relationships with these organizations.

29. The Committee recognized the need for financial support for awareness campaigns and development of audiovisual aids in developing countries. It urged donor agencies liberally to provide assistance to enable developing countries to take up such programmes. In addition, it emphasized the usefulness of technical cooperation among developing countries in this respect.

30. The Committee further recommended that Member Governments and donor agencies ensure the inclusion of a strong communication component in their forestry development projects, including the supply of the necessary audiovisual aids and other relevant materials.

31. The Committee acknowledged the work of FAO in development support communication and extension and recommended that the Organization take early steps to introduce a new round of regional seminars on public and social relations and communication techniques.

32. The Committee noted the results achieved by observing 1985 as the International Year of the Forest and recommended that all countries give high priority to continuing follow-up efforts for sustaining and increasing this heightened awareness.

33. The Committee stated that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan was an important instrument for heightening public and political awareness.

34. Some delegations stated that more than the lack of political will, the factor that constrained increased investments in the forestry sector was the difficult economic situation of the developing countries, aggravated by the need to pay and service their foreign debts.

#### MATTERS REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE

##### Decisions of FAO Governing Bodies of interest to the Committee

35. The Committee noted with interest the information provided in the relevant documents. It appreciated the suggestion by the Twenty-third Session of the FAO Conference that the proposal for a World Forest Fund be discussed by the Committee, and noted that the opportunity to do so would be available under agenda item 8 (c) on the Tropical Forestry Action Plan.

##### Recommendations of FAO Regional Forestry Commissions and of other FAO Statutory Bodies in Forestry

36. The Committee took note of the information contained in the Secretariat Note on this item. The Committee was also informed of matters referred to its attention by the Seventh Session of the African Forestry Commission and the Thirteenth Session of the North American Forestry Commission which were held subsequent to preparation of the meeting documents.

##### Progress report on follow-up to the recommendations of the Seventh Session of the Committee

37. The Committee noted the action taken or proposed to be taken on the main recommendations addressed to FAO by its Seventh Session.

##### Forest conservation

38. The Committee welcomed the decision of the FAO Council that "forest conservation" be included as a regular agenda item at sessions of the Committee during the present decade. It agreed that periodic reviews of this subject were extremely important and recommended that FAO include the effect

of forestry and forest management activities, especially of monocultures on nature conservation, as part of these reviews. This would help to adjust better the way in which land could be used.

39. The Committee expressed concern at the continuing degradation of forest resources through deforestation, forest and bush fires, water and air pollution, pests and diseases, desertification, over-exploitation of forest lands, destruction of wildlife and its natural habitat, and the resulting depletion of genetic resources.

40. The Committee considered that political will was essential in order to conserve the forest resources. It acknowledged that the linkages of forestry with food security were exceedingly important, especially in developing countries where the causes of forest resource degradation were basically related to food production and rural poverty. It therefore recommended that governments, with FAO assistance, draw up integrated land use plans and take up urgent steps to integrate forestry with agriculture and other forms of land use and to define target areas which they would be committed to maintain under permanent forest cover.

41. The Committee recommended that FAO strengthen its activities in forest conservation and protection, in particular through the organization of regional and interregional seminars on forest fire prevention and control, including modernization of fire protection systems, taking into account traditional use of fire by rural people in the preparation of land for agriculture. It also recommended that FAO continue to assist member countries in promoting projects to combat desertification.

42. The Committee agreed that community participation was an essential condition for successful conservation efforts. To achieve this, the Committee stressed that adequate incentives should be guaranteed. The Committee also emphasized the need for active participation of non-governmental bodies in tackling conservation issues.

43. Considering that policies and programmes for conservation were vital in order to ensure wise use of the forest resource, the Committee highlighted the need to formulate and adopt appropriate strategies in this regard.

44. The Committee stressed the importance of research on conservation issues and adequate and appropriate linkages between research and conservation practices. The Committee also supported further strengthening of activities in the field of wildlife conservation and protected area management, and closer collaboration among all organizations concerned. The Committee further highlighted the need for strong cooperation among the various international organizations concerned with conservation issues.

45. The Committee recommended that FAO:

- (i) update information on tropical deforestation and on damage to forests by fires, air pollution and pests and diseases, in order to provide reliable baseline data;
- (ii) produce guidelines on the regulation of forest land clearing, as a means of promoting sound land use systems;

- (iii) collaborate closely with the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and with other international agencies concerned to undertake essential studies, as needed, as well as to help member countries to minimize negative effects of air and water pollution affecting their forests;
- (iv) support the worldwide network of protected areas for in situ conservation of genetic resources, taking into consideration the need to integrate this aspect of conservation in the management of forest land with emphasis on indigenous species;
- (v) assist member countries in activities related to tree genetics and in the establishment of seed banks;
- (vi) strengthen activities, with support from the donor community, on the role of trees and forests in combatting desertification;
- (vii) develop and intensify studies related to comparative forestry legislation to help conserve forest resources of the world, taking the new socio-economic realities into consideration; help in cooperation with other interested organizations, to obtain scientific autonomy for this branch of law which could strengthen the norms as an entity;
- (viii) encourage, with support of the donor community, initiatives to undertake projects at the national, sub-regional and regional levels in the field of forest resources conservation and control of desertification.

#### Forestry and Food Security

46. The Committee noted that, in response to its recommendation at its Seventh Session, a report on the linkages between forestry and food security was presented at the Tenth Session of the FAO Committee on World Food Security. The Committee also noted that the report of that Committee on this subject had been reviewed by the Eighty-seventh Session of the FAO Council. It took note of the recommendations of the Council on this matter.

47. The Committee stressed the importance of the interrelationships between forestry and food supplies. It considered that the initial report prepared for the Committee on World Food Security illustrated this fundamental relationship, and presented information in a manner which helped raise public and political awareness of this matter. The Committee emphasized that this momentum must be maintained. It recommended that FAO study the relevant quantitative and qualitative social and economic measures of interrelationships between forestry and food in order to strengthen the knowledge base for awareness creation and education on this topic, particularly in developing countries. The Committee agreed that it was essential to address the need for appropriate information required by donors, governmental policy-makers and planners, and for the general public.

48. The Committee stressed that the issue should not be seen as a conflict between forestry and agriculture, but should be developed around the broader concept of wise land management. Forestry programmes themselves offered choices between the needs for industry, fuelwood, multiple use and conservation which had implications for local food security.

49. In this context the Committee drew attention to the recommendation of the FAO Council that FAO increase its work in the area of agroforestry systems which integrate forestry, crops and livestock production at the farm level. It emphasized that increased application of agroforestry be made within both agriculture and forestry programmes. Noting the importance of joint systems such as shelterbelts and forest pastures in increasing food production and productivity and in ensuring environmental stability, the Committee recommended that governments intensify the application of agroforestry systems within forestry, agriculture and other land use programmes.

50. Drawing attention to the contribution of foods from the forests, the Committee recommended that FAO, in cooperation with member countries, develop more information on the nutritional values of different edible plants and animals which came from the forests and for their effective management. The importance of income from forest-based activities for the poor so that they could purchase food, was also emphasized.

51. The Committee agreed on the continuing importance of fuelwood for rural populations. Wood remained the dominant source of energy for cooking and preserving food. The consequent pressures on the resource constituted one cause of excessive tree removal, and had serious implications for rural welfare. The potential for fuelwood substitution needed to receive greater attention. The Committee underlined the need for continued monitoring of the situation.

52. The Committee recommended that consideration to the impact of forestry project activities on food supplies be included in all project design, implementation and evaluation, by national and international agencies.

53. The Committee stressed the importance of including courses on forestry and food security, agroforestry and silvo-pasture and tree planting for multiple products such as wood, food and fuel in the syllabi at various levels of education.

## REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMMES IN FORESTRY

### Review of Field Programme

54. FAO's field programmes in forestry were considered by the Committee on the basis of document COFO 86/9 and Chapter III of Council/Conference Document C 85/4.

55. The Committee endorsed the priorities set out in document COFO 86/9 and the policy of structuring forestry field programmes in support of national objectives of development in general and rural development in particular.

56. The Committee expressed its great appreciation of the quality of FAO's forestry field programme and underlined its importance in the economic and social development efforts of member countries. The Committee highlighted tropical forest resources management, watershed management, desertification control, forestry for rural development, wood energy and fuelwood, training and institution building, and forestry for food security as crucial areas for technical assistance. Some delegations considered economic and ecological zoning by use of remote satellite sensing techniques was important and useful and requested assistance of developed countries in this regard.

57. The Committee noted that systematic evaluation, monitoring and review are now standard elements of project execution and control. It expressed satisfaction with the information provided as regards publicising of success stories and on the consolidation of project reviews, as requested at its Seventh Session. The Committee stressed, however, that lessons learnt from less successful projects should also be taken into consideration, and communicated, so as to ensure efficient field programme implementation.

58. The large majority of delegates stressed the need for a continuing increase in extrabudgetary resources for FAO's forestry field programme and recommended that both multilateral and bilateral donors increase funding for forestry. The Committee further recommended that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan be used as a vehicle for the development of forestry field programmes and projects.

59. The Committee reiterated its support for increased efforts in TCDC activities and the use of food aid in support to forest field projects.

Plan of action on Tropical Forestry adopted by the Committee  
on Forest Development in the Tropics

60. The Committee agreed with the analysis of the problem of deterioration of tropical forest resources provided in document COFO 86/11. The Committee approved the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) and recommended its acceptance by all countries and interested agencies as a logical and coherent framework for harmonized international action. The Committee recommended that the Plan be reviewed biannually and updated in the light of experience gained in its implementation. It further recommended that a short popular version of the TFAP be brought out for the information of decision-makers, the general public and the media.

61. The Committee noted that forestry was now a subject of international concern and that the TFAP had gained widespread support and acceptance. It was necessary, however, to keep up this momentum by a dynamic approach to the implementation of the TFAP. The Committee recommended that FAO play the central coordinating role in the implementation of the TFAP.

62. Some delegates pointed out that national investment priorities be considered in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan, and the Committee agreed that preparation of national programmes and ranking of priorities for implementation would be the exclusive responsibility of the governments involved. It stressed the need for harmonization of the TFAP with the national forestry plans currently under way or envisaged for the future. Concern was also expressed about the possible duplication of activities under the TFAP and the contemplated activities of the newly-created International Tropical Timber Organization.

63. The Committee recognized that in many cases country missions to support forestry sector reviews and programme preparation will be required as a tool to promote speedy implementation of the TFAP. It stressed that flexibility on the need for and scope of missions was required in this regard. The Committee recommended that FAO take the necessary initiative to expedite the execution of multi-disciplinary and multi-donor country missions undertaken at the express request of the recipient countries and to ensure that the country studies were of required quality.

64. The Committee pointed out that the success of the TFAP depended primarily on the interest and willingness of all interested parties to support the Plan, particularly the commitment of the recipient countries themselves. In this context, the Committee recommended that FAO promote the education and training of national personnel to ensure that they participate fully in the TFAP and in the local action plans.

65. While emphasizing that the implementation of the TFAP should basically be country oriented, the Committee at the same time recommended that regional and sub-regional approaches be also adopted to address common problems and to facilitate regional exchange of knowledge and group participation of donors.

66. Recognizing that the implementation of the TFAP was to a great extent a function of political and public awareness and support, the Committee recommended that FAO assist meetings at the highest level to clarify the concepts of the Plan and raise awareness of its benefits. At the same time, however, the Committee fully recognized that the primary responsibility for increasing awareness rested with the countries themselves and recommended that governments intensify their efforts at the national level.

67. Considering that valuable expertise existed in many developing countries the Committee recommended that FAO and governments increase efforts to promote technical and economic cooperation among developing countries.

68. The Committee emphasized that the implementation of the TFAP required increased financial resources from national, bilateral and multilateral sources. It was informed of the results of the informal meeting of forestry advisers from the donor countries, which had taken place in Rome on 18-19 April 1986. The Committee noted with satisfaction the reiteration of intent by several delegates from donor countries and financing agencies to provide increased support to forestry programmes in developing countries in the context of the TFAP.

69. While appreciating the need for increased resources, some delegates indicated that it would be difficult to secure additional funds in view of many competing demands on limited resources. They considered that assigning high priority to TFAP was the most rational approach for ensuring that more funds are diverted to it through reallocation of existing resources.

70. In this context the Committee noted that the level of FAO's budget and the priorities in the programme of work for the 1986-87 biennium would not allow for an increase of funds for forestry during the biennium. It recommended that FAO's programme priorities be re-examined, considering the importance of the TFAP, and that every possible effort be made to accord higher priority to the forestry programmes. Certain delegates felt that this could mean offsetting savings in other FAO programmes in future biennia. Insofar as Regular Programme resources proved insufficient for FAO to provide the necessary support for the TFAP the Committee recommended that the Director-General seek voluntary extra-budgetary contributions for this purpose.

71. Recognizing the constraints within which FAO's Regular Programme had to be formulated the Committee agreed that FAO's expanded field programme activities under the TFAP would have to rely on support from donor countries through the FAO/Government cooperative programmes.

72. The Committee welcomed the interest of other United Nations Agencies in the TFAP, particularly of the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and of non-governmental organizations such as the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and the World Resources Institute, and supported further cooperation of these bodies and greater involvement of non-governmental organizations.

73. Recognizing that details and modalities of coordination of activities related to the TFAP would need to be refined continuously, the Committee emphasized that this should in no way delay the implementation of the TFAP.

74. The Committee agreed that the Austrian proposal for the establishment of a world forest fund reflected the urgency for action. It recommended that the Director-General, taking into account the views expressed during the debate on this item, submit a report to the Council on the financing requirements for action to protect and conserve the world's forests, with particular reference to the TFAP. In this regard, the Committee requested the Director-General to consult the officers of the Committee on Forestry, as well as the Austrian and other interested Governments, and to give an opportunity for any member of the Committee to convey to him its views on this matter. He should also consult other interested organizations.

#### Review of progress made in 1984-85 and main features of the programme of work in forestry for 1986-87

##### FAO's medium-term objectives and programmes in forestry

75. The Committee considered these two items of the agenda together. It agreed with the analysis of long-term goals and endorsed the medium-term objectives and proposals for future programmes of work. The Committee noted the increased demands being placed on FAO's forestry programme due to heightened awareness of the importance of the world forestry situation and expressed the hope that greater resources could be made available for these programmes. It expressed its appreciation to the donor community for its present support to FAO's forestry activities, and called for increased assistance through trust fund arrangements.

76. Noting that the demands are increasing at a time of growing stringency in availability of funds, the Committee underlined the importance of establishing clear priorities within the Forestry Programme. It suggested that in setting priorities, full account be taken of the underlying analysis which led to formulation of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan. It therefore recommended that high priority continue to be given to forestry and rural development; developing forestry's role in environmental protection for agriculture and food production as well as conservation of vital genetic resources; and promotion of viable forest-based activities for provision of essential goods and services as well as employment and income.

77. The Committee commended FAO's efforts to heighten political and public awareness on the importance of forestry and to promote greater understanding of linkages between forestry and other economic sectors. It recommended that FAO, in cooperation with other agencies and especially NGOs, encourage and assist member countries to expand work in this area. The Committee expressed the hope that FAO could encourage meetings at global, subregional and national levels to this end, and contribute to preparation and dissemination of information materials for all target groups aimed at maintaining public awareness.

78. The Committee drew attention to the serious problem of external debt in many developing countries and called for efforts to increase forestry's contribution to solving this problem. The Latin American countries expressed the need for more of FAO's resources and advisory services to solve the forestry problems of the Region.

79. In discussions relating to individual components of FAO's forestry programme, the Committee recommended that FAO promote development of agroforestry, improved watershed management, formulation of guidelines on transfer of land between forestry and agriculture, a greater role for forestry in combatting desertification, and a better defined role for forestry in land use particularly in fragile environments. The Committee also emphasized the importance of FAO support to inter-country networks dealing with these and other subject matters.

80. The Committee noted the activities of FAO in the field of wildlife and protected area management, especially the focus on the potential contribution of wildlife for food security, assessment of training needs and management of national parks. It recommended that FAO continue to give priority to, and intensify, its activities in the coming biennia.

81. In the area of forest industries the Committee recommended that FAO pay greater attention to marketing and trade, especially with regard to domestic markets, and to improving developing countries' market intelligence, competitiveness and access to export markets. The Committee also emphasized the importance of greater use of secondary species and small dimension wood, reduction of wastes and diversification of processing enterprises to cover non-wood products (such as honey, bees wax, oil seeds, resin, medicinal plants and animal products) and smaller operational scale as appropriate.

82. The Committee noted FAO's special role in the area of planning and institutions at the international level. It recommended that FAO continue to give priority to strengthening national capabilities in analysis and planning, to permit formulation of sound long-term country action plans. It stressed that global and regional outlook studies should be continued in order to provide a framework for analysis of trade and development prospects. The Committee also stressed FAO's continuing role in providing a forum for exchange of information and views. In this connection it welcomed the reactivation of the FAO Committee on Mediterranean Forestry Questions: "Silva Mediterranea".

83. The Committee commended the attention currently given to socio-economic considerations in forestry and expressed the hope that this could be increased. It underlined the importance of FAO's work aimed at expanding local benefits from forestry, especially with regard to improving the data base on participatory forestry; and in promoting development of small-scale,

income-generating, off-farm enterprises. The Committee recommended that more attention be given to expanding knowledge on nutritional aspects of forestry, and to identification of appropriate food and income generating species and their management.

84. The Committee reiterated its concern at the problem of fuelwood shortages which have many adverse implications. In this connection it stressed the particular needs of rural women, and called for more attention to be given to meeting their needs.

85. Institutional weaknesses were identified as major obstacles to achieving better sector performance and meeting the growing demands placed on forestry. The Committee recommended that FAO give priority to training and strengthening of forestry institutions. It also called for strengthening of research, and commended FAO's cooperation with IUFRO in this area.

#### OTHER MATTERS

##### The International Year of the Forest

86. The Committee took note of the activities at the national and international level carried out in celebration of 1985 as the International Year of the Forest and expressed its satisfaction that in spite of the short time available response by countries was most encouraging.

##### The Manifesto of Mexico

87. In discussing the Manifesto of Mexico, adopted at the Ninth World Forestry Congress held in Mexico City in July 1985, the Committee expressed its appreciation to the people and Government of Mexico for organizing the Congress.

88. The Committee was informed that the Congress had recommended that the Tenth World Forestry Congress be held in 1990 and the host country be selected by the FAO Council.

##### Other business

89. On the occasion of the retirement of Mr. A. Polycarpou, the Committee expressed warm appreciation of his dedication and good work during the period he served as Secretary of COFO.

##### Date and place of next session

90. In accordance with Rule XXXI of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO), the Committee agreed that past practice be continued and that its next session be held early in 1988, the exact date to be established as provided by this Rule.



APPENDIX A

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers and designation of Drafting Committee

FOREST POLICY ISSUES

3. Forest Industries, marketing and trade of forest products and their role in socio-economic development
4. Heightening political and public awareness of the importance of forests for the quality of life

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE

5. (a) Decisions of FAO Governing Bodies of interest to the Committee  
(b) Recommendations of Regional Forestry Commissions and of other FAO Statutory Bodies in forestry of interest to the Committee  
(c) Progress report on follow-up to the recommendations of the Seventh Session of the Committee
6. Forest Conservation
7. Forestry and Food Security

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMMES IN FORESTRY

8. (a) Review of forestry field programmes  
(b) Review of progress made in 1984-85 and main features of the Programme of Work in forestry for 1986-87  
(c) Plan of Action on Tropical Forestry adopted by the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics (CFDT)  
(d) FAO's medium-term objectives and programmes in forestry

OTHER MATTERS

9. The International Year of the Forest
10. The Manifesto of Mexico
11. Other business
12. Date and place of next session
13. Adoption of Report.



LIST OF DELEGATES AND OBSERVERS  
LISTE DES DELEGUES ET OBSERVATEURS  
LISTA DE DELEGADOS Y OBSERVADORES

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First Vice-Chairman Premier Vice-Président Primer Vicepresidente	M. CABALLERO (Mexico/Mexique/México)
Vice-Chairmen Vice-Présidents Vicepresidentes	J.C. MERCIER (Canada/Canadá) F. PRILLEVITZ (Netherlands/Pays-Bas/ Países Bajos) SARYONO (Indonesia/Indonésie) A. FAMILTON (New Zealand/Nouvelle-Zélande/ Nueva Zelandia) K.O. KHALIFA (Sudan/Soudan/Sudán)

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MEMBRES DU COMITE  
MIEMBROS DEL COMITE

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USAID/PANAMA  
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PERU/PEROU

Delegado:  
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Representación Permanente de la  
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PHILIPPINES/FILIPINAS

Delegate:  
HORACIO CARANDANG  
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to FAO  
Rome

POLAND/POLOGNE/POLONIA

Delegate:  
WIESLAW STRZELECKI  
Deputy Director, Forest  
Research Institute  
Warsaw

Alternate:  
JAN ORZESZKO  
Alternate Permanent Representative  
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to FAO  
Rome



TANZANIA/TANZANIE

Delegate:

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Director of Forestry and Beekeeping  
Ministry of Lands, Natural  
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to FAO Rome

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Delegate:

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Royal Forestry Department  
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
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Alternate:

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Permanent Representative of Thailand  
to FAO Rome

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Delegate:

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Assistant Chief Forest Officer Entebbe

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REINO UNIDO

Delegate:

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Alternates:

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United Kingdom to FAO Rome

G.J. FRANCIS  
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Forestry Commission Edinburgh

R.H. KEMP  
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Overseas Development Administration  
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ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE/  
ESTADO UNIDOS DE AMERICA

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Federal Committee for Agriculture  
Belgrade

ZAIRE

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ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

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CONSTANTINE MEKI  
Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests  
Forest Department Ndola

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Embajada de la República  
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Representante Alterno de la República  
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Alternate Permanent Representative  
of Iraq to FAO Rome

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Permanent Observer of the Holy See to FAO  
S. Calisto Palace  
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Member of Delegation  
Holy See  
S. Calisto Palace  
Vatican City State

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Economic Commission for Europe  
Commission économique pour l'Europe  
Comisión Económica para Europa

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Chief, Timber Section  
ECE/FAO Agriculture and Timber Division  
Geneva

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Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement  
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo

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New York

PETER T. HAZLEWOOD  
World Resources Institute  
Washington D.C.

United Nations Environment Programme  
Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement  
Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el medio ambiente

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Director  
Environmental Management Service  
UNEP  
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World Bank  
Banque mondiale  
Banco Mundial

JOHN SPEARS  
Senior Forestry Adviser  
World Bank  
Washington D.C.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
Accord général sur les tarifs douaniers et le commerce  
Acuerdo General sobre Aranceles Aduaneros y Comercio

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Agriculture Division  
GATT

Genève

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY  
REPRESENTANT DE LA COMMUNAUTE ECONOMIQUE EUROPEENNE  
REPRESENTANTE DE LA COMUNIDAD ECONOMICA EUROPEA

CLAUDE BAILLET  
Chef de Division "Forêts"  
Direction générale de l'Agriculture  
Commission des Communautés Européennes

Bruxelles

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS  
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES  
OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES

African Timber Organization  
Organisation africaine du bois  
Organización Africana de la Madera

GAHURANYI TANKANIKA  
Secrétaire Général  
Organisation Africaine du Bois

Libreville

Asian Development Bank (ADB)  
Banque asiatique de développement  
Banco Asiático de Desarrollo

M.S. RAO  
Manager  
Agro-Industries & Forestry Division  
Asian Development Bank

Manila

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OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES  
OBSERVADORES DE LAS ORGANIZACIONES NO GUBERNAMENTALES

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)  
Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources (UICN)  
Unión Internacional para la Conservación de la Naturaleza y sus Recursos

JEFFREY SAYER  
Senior Programme Adviser, Tropical Forest Conservation  
IUCN

Gland

International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)  
Union Internationale des Instituts de recherches forestières  
Unión Internacional de Organizaciones de Investigación Forestal

OSCAR FUGALLI  
Special Coordinator for Developing Countries  
IUFRO

Wien

RICCARDO MORANDINI  
Istituto Sperimentale per la Selvicoltura

Arezzo

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	COFO-86/1	Provisional Agenda
3	COFO-86/2	Forestry Industries Marketing, and Trade of Forest Products and their Role in Socio-economic Development
4	COFO-86/3	Heightening Public and Political Awareness of the Importance of Forests for the Quality of Life
5(a)	COFO-86/4	Decisions of FAO Governing Bodies of Interest to the Committee
5(b)	COFO-86/5	Recommendations of FAO Regional Forestry Commissions and of other FAO Statutory Bodies in Forestry
5(c)	COFO-86/6	Follow-up to the Recommendations of the Seventh Session of the Committee
6	COFO-86/7	Forest Conservation
7	COFO-86/8	Forestry and Food Security
8(a)	COFO-86/9	Review of Forestry Field Programmes 1984-85
8(b)	COFO-86/10	Progress made in 1984-85 and Main Features of the Programme of Work in Forestry for 1986-87
8(c)	COFO-86/11	Plan of Action on Tropical Forestry
8(d)	COFO-86/12	FAO's Medium-Term Objectives and Proposals for Future Programmes of Work in Forestry

Information Documents

COFO-86/Inf. 1	Provisional Timetable
COFO-86/Inf. 2	List of Documents
COFO-86/Inf. 3	Rules of Procedure of the Committee and Present and Past Officers
COFO-86/Inf. 4	Provisional List of Delegates and Observers





**MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE 1986-87**  
**(as at 30 June 1986)**

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Algeria	Germany, Federal Republic of	Niger
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Bangladesh	Guinea	Panama
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Burkina Faso	Ireland	Rwanda
Cameroon	Israel	Senegal
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Cape Verde	Jamaica	Spain
Chad	Japan	Sri Lanka
Chile	Kenya	Sudan
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Colombia	Lebanon	Switzerland
Congo	Lesotho	Tanzania
Costa Rica	Liberia	Thailand
Côte d'Ivoire	Libya	Togo
Cuba	Luxembourg	Tunisia
Cyprus	Madagascar	Turkey
Czechoslovakia	Malawi	Uganda
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