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Report of the ninth session of the

COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

Rome, 9-13 May 1988



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
- Eighth session — Rome, 21-25 April 1986

REPORT OF THE
NINTH SESSION OF THE
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MATTERS REQUIRING ATTENTION BY THE COUNCIL

The attention of the Council is drawn to:

- (i) The Committee's review of the contribution of wildlife to food security and rural development. The Committee recommended that wildlife utilization and management be incorporated into national development plans, and that countries make adequate budgetary provision for the development of its sustained utilization. It also recommended that FAO give greater priority to wildlife management in its programmes (paras. 8 to 18).
- (ii) The Committee's deliberations on the problems and potentials of forest-based small-scale enterprises in development. The Committee recommended that FAO actively pursue the support for rational development of such enterprises through its field programme. It recognized the important role of FAO in collecting and disseminating information related to raw materials and markets for these enterprises and recommended that FAO increase its role in this regard (paras. 19 to 30).
- (iii) The Committee's review of forest harvesting and the link between the resource and the users. The Committee recommended that FAO place more emphasis on harvesting methodologies with respect to non-wood products. It also recommended that FAO continue to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the planning and execution of sound forest harvesting operations, and that FAO strengthen its programme of collection, evaluation, adaptation and dissemination of information on different forest harvesting systems and methods (paras. 31 to 43).
- (iv) The Committee's discussion of the critical policy issues in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP). The Committee recommended that FAO intensify its role as the leading international coordinating agency for the Plan, and that the Plan be brought to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture in order to further a better understanding of TFAP concepts and strategies among agriculture and livestock specialists. It further recommended that FAO extend the recent regionalized TFAP exercise carried out for the Latin American and Caribbean Region to other regions of the developing world (paras. 44 to 57).
- (v) The Committee's review of forest conservation. The Committee agreed that an inter-sectoral approach to the subject was essential and considered that the TFAP constituted an excellent tool to foster forest conservation. The Committee recognized the importance of forest dieback attributed to air pollution and recommended that governments take remedial measures (paras. 63 to 72).

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- (vi) The Committee's review of FAO's programmes in forestry and endorsement of its medium-term objectives and priorities. The Committee expressed appreciation of the relevance and quality of FAO's forestry field programmes. It recommended that greater efforts be made by governments and funding institutions to raise awareness of the crucial role of forestry for sustained socio-economic development and environmental conservation. It also recommended that governments accord due priority to forestry by seeking a higher share of the UNDP Indicative Planning Figure for forestry projects. It further recommended that FAO allocate an increased share of its Regular Programme budget to forestry activities, and that FAO dedicate special attention to the assessment and monitoring of forest resources, and to supporting the development of national capabilities in this subject (paras. 73 to 97).

- (vii) The Tenth World Forestry Congress. The Committee noted that the Council at its Ninety-fourth Session in November 1988 would decide on the date and venue of the next World Forestry Congress, scheduled to be held in 1991 (para. 98).

INTRODUCTION

1. The Ninth Session of the Committee on Forestry of the FAO Council was held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy, from 9 to 13 May 1988.
2. The Session was attended by delegates from 79 Member Countries, by observers from 11 other FAO Member Nations and from the Holy See, by representatives of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the World Food Programme, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organization, the World Bank and the European Economic Community, as well as by observers from nine other organizations. A full list of participants is given in Appendix B.
3. Mr. N.N. Sanogho (Mali), Chairman, opened the Session. The opening address by the Director-General, Mr. Edouard Saouma, was read by the Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, Mr. M.A. Flores Rodas.

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. K. Yabaki (Fiji) and as First Vice-Chairman Mr. B. Kaçoma (Zambia).
6. As Vice-Chairmen representing the other FAO regions of Asia, Europe, Latin America, Near East, and North America the Committee elected:

Asia	Mr. Pong Leng-EE	(Thailand)
Europe	Mr. N. Stamm	(Austria)
Latin America	Mr. W. Zuñiga	(Peru)
Near East	Mr. Abderrazak El Adab	(Tunisia)
North America	Mr. F.D. Robertson	(U.S.A)

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

U Ngwe Win	(Burma)
Mrs. Miriam Inzaulgarat	(Cuba)
Mr. Hannu Valtanen	(Finland)
Mr. Ulrich Hoenisch	(Germany, Federal Republic of)
Mr. M. Saleem Khan	(Pakistan)
Mr. M. Komtagarea	(Papua New Guinea)
Mr. I. Mutungirehe	(Rwanda)
Mr. Ibrahim Gadalla Mohammed	(Sudan)
Mr. D. Harcharik	(U.S.A)

Mr. D. Harcharik was elected Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

FOREST POLICY ISSUES

- CONTRIBUTION OF WILDLIFE TO FOOD SECURITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

8. The Committee recognized the importance of the contribution that wild animals made to food security but noted that the subject had been neglected in

the past. There was a particular need to focus on the role of wildlife management in rural development.

9. The Committee recommended that wildlife utilization and management be incorporated into national development plans and that they should receive better recognition and support from donors. Some countries indicated their readiness to assist in response to specific proposals and were prepared to make their knowledge and experience available on request.

10. The Committee pointed out that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan constituted an important vehicle for the implementation of wildlife management activities. The Committee recommended that, in formulating national action plans, countries make adequate budgetary provision for the development of sustained utilization of wild animals for food and socio-economic benefits to rural communities. It also recommended that FAO give greater priority to wildlife management in its programmes and that this be adequately reflected in its activities.

11. The Committee stressed the need for regional and subregional cooperation in the field of wildlife management, particularly in relation to combating illegal international trade and poaching. In this connection the World Conservation Strategy was mentioned as a possible basis for national and regional initiatives.

12. The importance of wildlife ranching and farming, and the need for specific projects to support and develop these, were pointed out. Their potential to contribute to forest-based small-scale enterprises (see also Item 4) was emphasized by several delegations. In this connection, the role of wild animal husbandry in marginal and degraded lands was mentioned.

13. The Committee drew attention to the lack of basic information on wildlife resources and their dynamics and agreed that there was an urgent need for studies to redress this situation, including inventories of wildlife resources and habitats.

14. The Committee called for more research on wildlife species, as well as their management, marketing and utilization. It emphasized that an integrative approach was needed to such studies, with a focus on socio-economic as well as ecological factors. Particular reference was made to the need to examine the relationships and interactions between humans, domestic livestock and wildlife.

15. The Committee agreed that training was a key factor in the promotion and development of relevant approaches to wildlife utilization and management. It drew particular attention to the lack of appropriate high-level training in wildlife management in developing countries.

16. The Committee agreed that there was a need to critically reappraise national wildlife legislation with a view to giving less emphasis to policing the resource and more to the promotion of sustained utilization through appropriate management.

17. The Committee also agreed that administrations responsible for wildlife should be strengthened, wherever necessary.

18. The Committee recognized that the degradation and destruction of tropical and other forest ecosystems was a main contributory factor to the erosion of

wild animal resources. It also pointed out the negative effects of drought in this connection.

- FOREST-BASED SMALL-SCALE ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPMENT:
PROBLEMS AND POTENTIALS

19. The Committee agreed on the importance of forest-based small-scale enterprises in the rural economies of many countries and commended FAO on drawing attention to this topic.

20. The Committee noted that forest-based small-scale enterprises included collecting, processing and marketing of both wood and non-wood products as well as production, management and silviculture activities. It emphasized the crucial role these enterprises play in stabilizing rural communities by offering off-season employment and underlined the potential for these enterprises to help the unemployed women and men enter the mainstream of development. It urged that the importance of these enterprises be adequately reflected in national forestry plans and programmes.

21. The Committee drew attention to the relation between the value and economic return such enterprises add to tree and forest resources of the communities, and the motivation they provide for improving and wisely managing these resources. In particular, it noted the importance of species selection in tree planting as well as forest management activities for improved income generation. The Committee recommended that FAO actively pursue the support for rational development of such enterprises through its field programme.

22. The Committee noted the complementarity between small and large forestry enterprises. It urged forest administrations to ensure that small-scale enterprises have access to forest raw materials, extension, training and other services.

23. The Committee also pointed out that support was necessary in many cases to strengthen local organizations or to form cooperatives in order to increase benefits from, and to provide market access for, the products of forest-based small-scale enterprises.

24. The Committee recognized the dispersed, small and often isolated nature of many of these forest-based enterprises and the extremely large number of people involved. It also drew attention to the need to improve working conditions, safety and income of workers in such enterprises.

25. The Committee noted that many forest-based small-scale enterprises were based on indigenous knowledge and institutions. It drew attention to the need to understand the specific circumstances and constraints under which they operate.

26. The Committee identified weak management and lack of access to credit and raw material as major impediments to development of forest-based small-scale enterprises. Special reference was made to the complications of providing credit to these frequently poor and dispersed enterprises. Creative solutions such as mobile credit facilities were suggested. In particular, the experience of Pakistan with mobile credit schemes for agricultural credit to small farmers was cited.

27. Drawing attention to the fact that many forest-based small-scale enterprises were managed and frequently owned by women, the Committee stressed the importance of their participation in ensuring equal access to training, organizational support, credit and raw materials. There is need to ensure that women continue to benefit as technologies and markets change.

28. The Committee noted that many countries have relevant experience with some of these forest-based small-scale enterprises. It emphasized the importance of exchanging such experience.

29. The Committee recognized the important role of FAO in collecting, analyzing and disseminating information and statistics related to raw materials and markets for the forest-based small-scale enterprises. It recommended that FAO increase its role in this regard and in promoting the understanding of the socio-economic factors involved in the development of forest-based small-scale enterprises.

30. The Committee further recommended that FAO and member governments take appropriate initiatives to translate the realization of the importance of forest-based small-scale enterprises into commensurate attention and action including adequate service support.

- FOREST HARVESTING: THE LINK BETWEEN THE RESOURCE AND THE USERS

31. The Committee noted and agreed that forest harvesting includes, in addition to the provision of timber, the full range of non-wood products. Therefore it expressed the view that forest harvesting could now be defined simply as the procurement of raw materials from the forest.

32. The Committee took note that harvesting methodologies with respect to non-wood forest products received less attention in the past from FAO. It recommended that more emphasis should be placed on this subject in the future.

33. The Committee also agreed that forest harvesting was not an independent discipline but was closely linked with forest management and land use, forest-based enterprises, environment, socio-political organizations and the distribution of goods and services. In particular, the Committee stressed that the primary benefits of forest harvesting should be to the people who depend on these forests.

34. The Committee recognized the importance of employment and income generation, from forest harvesting, for the rural people. This could contribute to rationalizing a shifting agrarian life style and thus help to reduce the rate of deforestation considerably. Also the Committee recognized the potential benefits to the national economy from viable forest harvesting activities, including generation of economic surpluses and provision of inputs to other sectors of the economy.

35. The Committee expressed concern that inappropriate forest harvesting practices can have devastating effects on the forest stands and on the environment. Harvesting must in no way conflict with the conservation of sustained forest soil productivity and silvicultural goals. It therefore recommended that FAO continue to provide technical assistance to developing countries in the planning and execution of sound forest harvesting operations.

36. The Committee recognized the importance of the choice of appropriate designs and technologies in forest harvesting according to different

socio-economic and environmental scenarios. It recommended that FAO strengthen its programme of collection, evaluation, adaptation and dissemination of information, including research results, on different forest harvesting systems and methods, with special emphasis on labour-intensive and partially-mechanized technologies which allow strong involvement of the people.

37. The Committee considered that the role of research in forest harvesting was particularly important and recommended that collaboration be strengthened among national and international institutions.

38. The Committee emphasized the continued need to reduce forest harvesting waste and to utilize more fully residues generated during the conversion processes in forest industries. It requested that FAO dedicate more resources to assisting member countries to improve forest harvesting and utilization.

39. The Committee fully recognized the need for studies on non-wood forest products and their interaction with wood production and sustained forest management.

40. The Committee noted that FAO had developed computerized databases which provide information on forest harvesting equipment and systems, and on their economics.

41. The Committee stressed the importance of training programmes related to forest harvesting. It emphasized the need for the preparation of training and extension materials in order to enhance the technical skills and professional competence in forest harvesting at all levels.

42. The Committee referred particularly to the need for introduction of appropriate harvesting systems to strengthen the raw material supply for all sizes and category of forest-based enterprises, with due regard to aspects of occupational health, fragility of ecosystems and terrain conditions.

43. The Committee requested FAO to continue to monitor developments in forest harvesting, possibly through the assistance of an expert group, without involving additional expenditure.

- CRITICAL POLICY ISSUES IN THE TROPICAL FORESTRY ACTION PLAN

44. The Committee recognized the importance of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP) as an unprecedented opportunity for promoting the conservation and more effective contribution of forest resources to socio-economic development and as an outstanding example of international cooperation. The Committee fully supported the role of FAO as the leading international coordinating agency for the implementation of the TFAP and recommended that FAO intensify this role in the future.

45. The Committee noted the deep concern of some developing countries that the heavy burden of servicing external debt, the net flow of capital to the industrialized world, trade barriers, protectionist policies, the disadvantageous terms of technology transfer and of trade continue to have a decisive negative effect on forestry and on the natural resources of developing countries. More cooperation is therefore needed from the industrialized countries to improve the general economic climate and render possible sustainable forestry development.

46. The Committee stressed the importance of securing an effective integration between forestry development priorities and national development plans in implementation of the TFAP. It also emphasized that priority be given to the linkages between forestry and other relevant sectors of the economy. The Committee stressed that interdisciplinary composition of the TFAP teams could greatly facilitate such intersectorial linkages.

47. The Committee stressed that better coordination between agriculture and forestry was essential for the success of the TFAP. It expressed the need for further efforts to promote the understanding of the TFAP concepts and strategies among agriculture and livestock specialists. It emphasized that such a better understanding should lead to the incorporation of forestry activities in other rural development programmes. The Committee recommended to FAO that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan be brought to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture. It also recommended that efforts to expand the official development assistance to forestry should focus on programmes of other sectors related to forestry as well as on forestry programmes.

48. The Committee emphasized that the success of the TFAP required a concerted effort in which all concerned should participate actively. In this context, it stressed that the private sector and rural people should be involved from the very early formulation of action proposals, through to implementation. Further, it was emphasized that care should be taken to develop increasingly bottom-up participatory approaches in the TFAP implementation. Local non governmental organizations could play a significant role in such a participatory process.

49. The Committee further stressed that, given the importance of women in most forestry and rural activities, special care should be taken to ensure their active participation in all stages of the TFAP exercises.

50. The Committee noted that financing was a key factor in implementing TFAP and emphasized the need to strengthen international cooperation for a more rational use of scarce financial resources. In particular, it noted the need to obtain the active and early participation of international financing institutions in the TFAP exercises. The Committee further emphasized that while substantial progress had been achieved in mobilizing international financial resources, needs still exceeded available supplies by a considerable margin.

51. The Committee stressed that the responsibility for the TFAP initiatives and the choice of appropriate ways and means for implementation rested with the countries themselves. In particular, it was stressed that external missions should only review national policies and priorities when specifically requested to do so by the government concerned.

52. The Committee noted that in some countries there was a great need for strengthening the national capacity to plan and execute forestry development programmes and projects. It emphasized that additional efforts should be mounted to improve training programmes at all levels.

53. The Committee emphasized the crucial importance of developing appropriate approaches to carry the TFAP exercises beyond the planning stage, into their full implementation. It recommended that FAO expand its role in the TFAP coordination to help collaboration between international and national partners in the implementation of the TFAP activities.

54. The Committee underlined the need for further analysis of the experience accumulated to date, and that the modalities for coordination of the international community's support be further developed, possibly through the preparation of appropriate guidelines.

55. The Committee stressed the importance of securing more intense contacts with the public and national leaders in order to increase their level of awareness and support of the TFAP. In this context it was recommended that FAO help national TFAP campaigns for the promotion of the TFAP and to disseminate information on the TFAP principles and experiences. The Committee also requested FAO to organize high-level regional meetings such as the Special Meeting on the TFAP held for the Latin American and Caribbean region. While considering the proposal pertinent one delegation stated that it could not support this recommendation before consulting and receiving instructions from its government.

56. The Committee stressed the usefulness of a regional framework to facilitate the formulation of national TFAPs and to develop complementary action at regional and subregional levels. It recommended that FAO extend the recent regionalization exercise carried out for the Latin American and Caribbean Region to other regions of the developing world.

57. The Committee emphasised the importance of research for the effective implementation of TFAP, and was informed of initiatives in this area being carried out by IUFRO and its Special Programme for Developing Countries and by the Bellagio Task Force. It was also stressed that developing countries should be involved in all discussions regarding tropical forestry and that coordination of the TFAP must be maintained in the competent intergovernmental body, the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics.

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE

- DECISIONS OF FAO GOVERNING BODIES OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE

58. The Committee noted the information provided in the relevant document, and in particular the emphasis and support given to forestry by the Governing Bodies of FAO.

- RECOMMENDATIONS OF REGIONAL FORESTRY COMMISSIONS AND OF OTHER FAO STATUTORY BODIES IN FORESTRY OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE

59. The Committee noted the information contained in the Secretariat note on this item. The Committee was also informed of matters referred to its attention by the Sixteenth Session of the Latin American Forestry Commission, which was held in Kingston, Jamaica, 18 - 22 April, subsequent to the preparation of the meeting documents. The Committee, in particular, supported a recommendation of the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics that FAO accord high priority in the allocation of its resources to ensuring adequate staff and other support for the Tropical Forestry Action Plan coordination office. It also noted with approval that the Twenty-third Session of the European Forestry Commission, meeting jointly with the ECE Timber Committee, had adopted a Declaration on the policy implications of the study "European timber trends and prospects to the year 2000 and beyond."

60. The follow-up of some important recommendations was also brought to the attention of the Committee.

61. The Committee noted that this regular item on the agenda provided useful information on regional issues and problems, and their global relevance.

- PROGRESS REPORT ON FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE

62. The Committee noted the action taken or proposed to be taken on the main recommendations addressed to FAO by its Eighth Session. It appreciated the cooperation and harmonization of the activities of ITTO and FAO.

FOREST CONSERVATION

63. The Committee acknowledged the increasing attention being paid to forest conservation and noted the large number of initiatives in this field. It agreed that there was need for closer collaboration at the international level in order to avoid duplication of efforts and highlighted the important role that FAO can play in this respect.

64. The Committee expressed concern at the continuing depletion of forest resources through deforestation in the tropics, forest dieback attributed to atmospheric pollution in the industrialized countries and its transboundary effects, desertification, forest and bush fires and pests and diseases. It recognized the threat that such depletion posed to soil and water conservation, plant and animal genetic resources and fragile ecosystems. A number of delegations offered to make their experience in forest conservation available for the benefit of other countries.

65. The Committee stressed the need to link conservation action to development and to adopt conservation strategies promoting integrated rural development. In this connection, the Committee agreed that an inter-sectoral approach to forest conservation was essential at national, regional and international levels. It considered that the Tropical Forestry Action Plan constituted an excellent inter-disciplinary tool to foster forest conservation and recommended that it be used fully to that effect.

66. The Committee urged governments and international organizations to promote and take action in forest conservation and development, taking into account that significant progress had been made in a number of subjects such as agroforestry and tropical silviculture.

67. The Committee stressed the need for an overall reassessment of tropical forest resources to update the survey made in 1980, and recommended that the donor community consider making available to FAO the necessary additional financial resources if needed to carry out this ongoing programme. It was recommended that the reassessment include all tropical areas in developing as well as in developed countries.

68. On the basis of information provided by some delegations, the Committee recognized the importance of forest dieback attributed to air pollution and the need to continue to monitor it carefully and recommended that the governments take remedial measures. It noted in this respect the recent establishment of a European network on advanced research on tree physiology as a follow-up of the Silva Conference.

69. The Committee noted with concern that forest fires continued to remain a serious threat to forest resources all over the world. It requested that this be made a specific item on the agenda of the next session of COFO or the Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics. It was informed of the international conference to be organized by the United States and Canada on this subject in 1989.

70. The Committee stressed the contribution that forestry can make to combat desertification. It was informed by the delegation of Algeria, as host country, on the preparation of the Third Session of COMIDES (Ministerial Conference for a Concerted Policy to Combat Desertification and Protect Nature) to be held in October 1988 together with a technical seminar organized in cooperation with FAO, UNEP, UNSO and ALECSO.

71. The Committee expressed its satisfaction on the work of FAO and its statutory bodies in the field of conservation of genetic resources, and was informed about the preparation by IUCN of the International Treaty on Genetic Diversity. The Committee stressed the need for cooperation between FAO and the International Tropical Timber Organization in the field of forest conservation.

72. The Committee proposed that the field of work covered by the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources and the FAO Commission on Plant Genetic Resources be extended to cover ecosystems in general, including wildlife resources.

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMMES IN FORESTRY

- REVIEW OF FORESTRY FIELD PROGRAMME

73. The Committee endorsed the priorities presented in the document on this item and expressed appreciation of the relevance and quality of FAO's forestry field programmes.

74. While noting that there had been a further increase in the funding levels of the forestry field programme during the last biennium, the Committee recommended that greater efforts be made by governments and funding institutions to raise awareness of the crucial role of forestry in sustained socio-economic development and environmental conservation, with consequent higher policy and funding commitments to this sub-sector. The Committee acknowledged the critical role played by FAO's forestry field operations in the implementation of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan.

75. The Committee reaffirmed FAO's leadership role in technical cooperation programmes in forestry, and stressed the complementarity of its projects with bilateral forestry programmes.

76. The Committee expressed general satisfaction with the increasing forestry Trust Fund programme of FAO, but some delegations voiced concern that UNDP's share in FAO's forestry field programme had not kept pace with the needs of the sector. In this connection the Committee recommended that governments accord the due priority to forestry by seeking a higher share of the UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) allocations for forestry projects.

77. The Committee expressed appreciation of the critical role played by FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP), which had continued to provide crucial

assistance in relation to emergencies, training and investment preparation, among others.

78. Some delegations from Latin America stressed the need for more assistance in forestry to their countries, especially through UNDP. They called for increases in funding allocations for forestry projects. At the same time, it was recognized that the projects were essentially of the governments and the allocation of UNDP IPF and similar resources was their prerogative.

79. The Committee acknowledged the importance of project evaluation for indicating forestry assistance priorities, and as an important tool for project implementation and management. While noting that FAO had made considerable progress in field project evaluation and tripartite reviews, it suggested that this process be continued and that information on the results be made available systematically to future COFO sessions, together with measures that are taken on the basis of lessons learnt from such reviews and evaluation.

- REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN 1986-87 AND MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK IN FORESTRY FOR 1988-89

80. The Committee noted with interest the information provided in the relevant document regarding progress made in 1986-87, and the main features of the programme of work in forestry for 1988-89 as approved by the Twenty-fourth Session of the FAO Conference, held in Rome from 7 to 26 November 1987.

- PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE TROPICAL FORESTRY ACTION PLAN

81. The Committee acknowledged with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan as well as the large number of developing countries which have initiated TFAP activities. It stressed that this constituted a great challenge as well as a major opportunity.

82. The Committee emphasized the need for continuous efforts to inform and explain the TFAP concepts and the new approaches of forestry development, not only to foresters but to all concerned authorities and disciplines and to the public at large. It was particularly important to reach the rural population, directly dependent on the forest, and to generate awareness and understanding of the role and benefits of forestry activities.

83. The Committee stressed the importance and value of FAO's work in the preparation of the TFAP information materials which could lend weight to national information campaigns.

84. The Committee emphasized the importance of responsiveness of TFAP approaches and activities to individual country situations. The TFAP process should be adapted to specific circumstances and it should ensure complementarity with on-going plans and programmes.

85. The Committee reconfirmed its strong support for FAO's leadership and coordinating role in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan. It stressed the need for a full commitment on the part of FAO and the FAO Forestry Department to the objectives and activities of the TFAP.

86. The Committee welcomed the formation within FAO of the Inter-departmental Steering Committee and the Working Group within the Forestry Department, and stressed the importance of the inter-disciplinary exchange and the mobilization of all relevant sectors and disciplines in order to ensure that the TFAP be adequately reflected and supported in the work of other sectors of FAO. It also urged the Organization to ensure that the TFAP be promoted in all relevant meetings and publications of the Organization.

87. Recognizing the enormous workload that was generated by the large number of country initiatives, the Committee emphasized the urgency of full mobilization of resources available in the Forestry Department and FAO to support the TFAP.

88. The Committee placed great stress on the key role of the coordinating unit within the Forestry Department and recommended the strengthening of FAO's coordinating capacity in consonance with the increasing workload of the TFAP activities.

89. It was recommended by some delegations that, in the current review of FAO's role and activities, particular attention be directed to the organization of, and allocation of resources to, the Forestry Department especially in connection with the TFAP.

90. The Committee mentioned its particular thanks to the countries which had supported the Trust Fund for global support to the TFAP implementation, and urged donor nations to increase their contributions for expansion of the TFAP capability. It was emphasized that every effort should be made to overcome rural poverty, particularly in areas near forests.

91. The Committee welcomed the work of the TFAP Advisers Group. The importance of the Group for donor coordination was recognized, but emphasis was placed on the necessity that developing countries participate in its meetings.

92. The Committee emphasized the need for expediency in circulating the information related to the TFAP activities. This applied as much to the donors participating in the TFAP as to the FAO Coordination Unit. The importance of continuous and increased flow of information on the progress of the national and regional planning activities, as well as of donor agencies and NGOs, was stressed. This information should be disseminated to tropical and donor countries as well as to relevant international organizations.

- FAO'S MEDIUM TERM OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES IN FORESTRY

93. The Committee noted that an adequate discussion of medium term objectives in forestry depended on a proper understanding of the overall context in which priorities were set. It requested FAO to include in future reports a description of the linkages between long, medium and short term objectives when setting priorities. In addition it requested a description of how FAO's programmes were linked with those of other international agencies.

94. In view of the increased importance of forestry development and conservation and the stringent financial situation, the Committee recommended that FAO allocate an increased share of its Regular Programme budget to forestry activities, that a more intense use be made of Trust Fund schemes and that FAO concentrate its activities on those areas in which the Organization has a clear comparative advantage.

95. In discussing individual components of FAO's medium term objectives, the Committee recommended that FAO dedicate special attention to the assessment and monitoring of forest resources, and to supporting the development of national capabilities in this subject through better information dissemination and training. It stressed the need to assign continuing priority to FAO's programmes on outlook studies.

96. The Committee also recommended that priority be given within the general framework of the TFAP to: (a) activities geared to securing an increased contribution of forestry to rural development, particularly in areas of high population density; (b) improved watershed management; (c) the integration of trees in agricultural production systems; (d) conservation of genetic resources; (e) arid zone forestry; (f) the protection of forest resources especially in fragile ecosystems; (g) the rationalization of shifting cultivation practices; (h) forest-based industrial development; and (i) the assessment and development of local as well as international markets.

97. Noting the unique role of Unasylva as the only and truly international journal dealing with forestry development, the Committee expressed its regret about the interruption of its publication and hoped that FAO would be able to restore it as soon as possible.

OTHER MATTERS

- TENTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

98. The Committee noted that the FAO Council at its Ninety-fourth Session in November 1988 would decide on the date and venue of the Tenth World Forestry Congress, scheduled to be held in 1991.

99. France and Italy reiterated their interest in hosting the Congress. The representative of the European Economic Community underlined the EEC's interest in having the Congress take place within its boundaries.

- OTHER BUSINESS

100. There was no other business.

- DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

101. 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 in Rome early in 1990, the exact date to be established as provided by this Rule.

A G E N D A

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

FOREST POLICY ISSUES

3. Contribution of wildlife to food security and rural development
4. Forest-based small-scale enterprises in development: problems and potential
5. Forest harvesting: the link between the resource and the users
6. Critical policy issues in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan

MATTERS REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE

7. (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 Eighth Session of the Committee
8. Forest conservation

REVIEW OF FAO'S PROGRAMMES IN FORESTRY

9. (a) Review of forestry field programmes
- (b) Review of progress made in 1986-87 and main features of the Programme of Work in forestry for 1988-89
- (c) Progress in the implementation of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan
- (d) FAO's medium-term objectives and programmes in forestry

OTHER MATTERS

10. Tenth World Forestry Congress
11. Other business
12. Date and place of next session
13. Adoption of Report

APPENDIX B
ANNEXE B
APENDICE B

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

Chairman
Président
Presidente

KONISI TABU YABAKI (Fiji/Fidji)

First Vice-Chairman
Premier Vice-Président
Primer Vicepresidente

BEN KAKOMA (Zambia/Zambie)

Vice-Chairmen
Vice-Présidents
Vicepresidentes

NIELS STAMM (Austria/Autriche)
WASHINGTON ZUÑIGA TRELLES (Peru/Pérou/Perú)
PONG LENG-EE (Thailand/Thaïlande/Tailandia)
F. DALE ROBERTSON (USA/Etats-Unis/Estados Unidos)
ABDERRAZAK EL ADAB (Tunisia/Tunisie/Túnez)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE
MEMBRES DU COMITE
MIEMBROS DEL COMITÉ

ALGERIA/ALGERIE/ARGELIA

Délégué:
ZERHOUNI ABDELAZIZ
Conseiller technique
Ministère de l'hydraulique et
des forêts
Alger

ANGOLA

Délégué:
JOAO JARDIM
Vice-Ministro
Ministerio de Agricultura
Luanda

Suppléants:
DOMINGUS MANUEL DE SOUSA
Director Geral, EMPROF
Ministerio de Agricultura
Luanda

JOSEFA GUILHERMINA DA CRUZ
1er Secrétaire
Ambassade de la République
Populaire d'Angola, Rome

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE

Delegado:
HUGO KUGLER
Interventor del Instituto
Forestal Nacional (IFONA)
Buenos Aires

Suplentes:
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Representante Permanente
ante la FAO, Roma

Sra. MONICA DEREGIBUS
Representante Alterna
ante la FAO, Roma

VICTOR EDUARDO MACHINEA
Representante Alterno
ante la FAO, Roma

Asesor:
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Ministerio de Agricultura
Buenos Aires

AUSTRALIA/AUSTRALIE

Delegate:
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Counsellor (Agriculture)
Alternate Permanent Represent-
ative to FAO, Rome

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

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Head, Department of International
Forestry Relations
Federal Ministry of Agriculture
and Forestry, Vienna

Alternate:
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Rome

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE/BÉLGICA

Délégué:
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Administration de la Recherche
Agronomique
Ministère de l'Agriculture
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Adjoint:
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Ingénieur
Vlaamse Gemeenschap.
Bestuur Landinrichting
Bruxelles

BRAZIL/BRESIL/BRASIL

Delegate:
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Alternate Permanent Represent-
ative to FAO, Rome

Alternate:
IGOR KIPMAN
Alternate Permanent Represent-
ative to FAO, Rome

BULGARIA/BULGARIE

Delegate:

JEKO DIMITROV
Minister Plenipotentiary to FAO
Rome

Alternate:

YULI MINCHEV
Counselor, Deputy Permanent
Representative to FAO, Rome

BURMA/BIRMANIE/BIRMANIA

Delegate:

U NGWE WIN
Alternate Permanent Represent-
ative to FAO, Rome

BURUNDI

Délégué:

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Directeur des eaux et forêts
Ministère de l'agriculture et
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CAMEROON/CAMEROUN/CAMERÚN

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Agriculture Canada, Ottawa

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Canadian Forestry Service
Agriculture Canada, Ottawa

RALPH ROBERTS
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Canadian International
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CAPE VERDE/CAP-VERT/CABO VERDE

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Représentation permanente auprès
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Mme. MARIA DE LOURDES DUARTE
Attaché agricole
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CENTRAFRICAINE/REPUBLICA
CENTROAFRICANA

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Ministère des Eaux, Forêts,
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Bangui

CHAD/TCHAD

Délégué:

NGARAM ALI
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Ministère Tourisme et
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CHILE/CHILI

Delegado:

JUAN NILO
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ante la FAO, Roma

CHINA/CHINE

Delegate:

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Ministry of Forestry, Beijing

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Chinese Academy of Forestry
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WANG SEN
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Division for International
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Ministry of Forestry, Beijing

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Embajador, Representante
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Suplente:
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1er. Secretario, Representación
ante la FAO, Roma

CONGO

Délégué:
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Ministère de l'Economie
Forestière, Brazzaville

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1er Secrétaire, Ambassade auprès
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COSTA RICA

Delegado:
Sra. YOLANDA GAGO
Representante Alterno ante la FAO
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Asesor:
FRANCISCO MIRA
Representante Alterno ante la FAO
Roma

COTE D'IVOIRE

Délégué:
KONAN SOUNDELE
Directeur de Cabinet
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Adjoint:
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Chercheur Forestier
Ministère de la Recherche
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Conseillers:
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CUBA

Delegado:
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Segundo Secretario
Representante Permanente Alterno
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA/TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE/
CHECOSLOVAQUIA

Delegate:
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Processing Industry of the Slovak
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DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
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DEMOCRATIQUE DE COREE/REPUBLICA
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Representative to FAO, Rome

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE
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EL SALVADOR

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Directeur général des eaux et
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Ministère des ressources
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Bamako

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Delegado:

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Secretaría de Agricultura y
Recursos Hidráulicos
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Adjuntos:

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Secretaría de Agricultura y
Recursos Hidráulicos, México D.F.

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ante la FAO, Roma

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Ministry of Agriculture and
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NIGERIA

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NORWAY/NORVEGE/NORUEGA

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Ministry of Agriculture, Oslo

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PAKISTAN/PAKISTÁN

Delegate:
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Representative to FAO, Rome

PAPUA NEW GUINEA/PAPOUASIE-NOUVELLE-
GUINEE/PAPUA NUEVA GUINEA

Delegate:
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Secretary, Department of Forests
Boroko

PERU/PÉROU/PERÚ

Delegado:
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Embajador ante la FAO, Roma

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MONTERROSO
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RWANDA

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SENEGAL

Délégué:
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Chasses
Ministère de la Protection de la
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Suppléants:
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Représentant permanent adjoint
auprès de la FAO, Rome

SIERRA LEONE/SIERRA LEONA

Delegate:
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Acting Minister of Agriculture,
Natural Resources and Forestry
Freetown

Advisor:
AIAH KOROMA
Chief Conservator of Forests
Ministry of Agriculture, Natural
Resources and Forestry
Freetown

SPAIN/ESPAGNE/ESPAÑA

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Adjunto:
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ante la FAO, Roma

Suplentes:
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Forestal
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y Alimentación, Madrid

LUIS REQUENA JUNCOSA
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ABDULLAHI MOHAMED IBRAHIM
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TANZANIA/TANZANIE

Delegate:

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Ministry of Lands, Natural
Resources and Tourism
Dar es Salaam

Alternate:

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Delegate:

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TUNISIA/TUNISIE/TÚNEZ

Délégué:

ABDERRAZAK EL ADAB
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Ministère de l'agriculture
Tunis

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Ministère de l'agriculture
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Delegate:

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UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI/REINO UNIDO

Delegate:

GWYN FRANCIS
Director-General, Forestry
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Alternates:

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Overseas Development
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RONALD DEARE
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Representative to FAO, Rome

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World Federation of Trade Unions/Fédération syndicale mondiale/Federación
Sindical Mundial

Sra. ANNA LAURA CASADEI
Representante Permanente auprès de la FAO
Rome

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Agenda Item	Code	Title
1	COFO-88/1	Provisional Agenda
3	COFO-88/2	Contribution of wildlife to food security and rural development
4	COFO-88/3	Forest-based small-scale enterprises in development: problems and potential
5	COFO-88/4	Forest harvesting: the link between the resource and the users
6	COFO-88/5	Critical policy issues in the Tropical Forestry Action Plan
7(a)	COFO-88/6	Decisions of FAO Governing Bodies of interest to the Committee
7(b)	COFO-88/7	Recommendations of Regional Forestry Commissions and of other FAO Statutory Bodies in forestry of interest to the Committee
7(c)	COFO-88/8	Progress report on follow-up to the recommendations of the Eighth Session of the Committee
8	COFO-88/9	Forest conservation
9(a)	COFO-88/10	Review of forestry field programmes
9(b)	COFO-88/11	Review of progress made in 1986-87 and main features of the Programme of Work in forestry for 1988-89
9(c)	COFO-88/12	Progress in the implementation of the Tropical Forestry Action Plan
9(d)	COFO-88/13	FAO's medium-term objectives and programmes in forestry

Information Documents

COFO-88/Inf.1	Provisional timetable
COFO-88/Inf.2	List of Documents
COFO-88/Inf.3	Rules of Procedure of the Committee and Present and Past Officers
COFO-88/Inf.4	Provisional List of Delegates and Observers

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE 1988-89

(as at 31 May 1988)

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Angola	Ethiopia	Netherlands
Argentina	Fiji	Nicaragua
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