

REPORT OF THE

**Held in Amman, Jordan
25-30 September 1967**

**FIFTH SESSION OF THE NEAR EAST
FORESTRY COMMISSION**



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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R E P O R T

OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE
NEAR EAST FORESTRY COMMISSION

Held in Amman, Jordan
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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1967

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R E P O R T

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Near East Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its Fifth Session at the Agricultural Research Department Building at Jubaiha, Amman (Jordan), from 25 to 30 September 1967 at the kind invitation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

2. 10 delegates from 8 member countries participated as follows: Cyprus, France, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic. An observer from the United Kingdom and a representative of the UNDP were present.

The list of participants is attached (Appendix 1.)

II. OPENING ADDRESSES

3. Mr. Kittani, Iraq, the outgoing Chairman of the Commission, invited His Excellency A.M. Hedjazi, Minister of Agriculture of Jordan, to open the session. In welcoming the delegates, the Minister of Agriculture expressed his happiness that the meeting was held as scheduled in spite of the uncertainties created by the recent unfortunate happenings in the region and pointed out that he would be happy to learn in due course of the recommendations to be made and that he would endeavour to have them implemented in so far as Jordan was concerned.

4. The Commission was also addressed by Dr. N.A. Osara, Director of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division, on behalf of the Director-General of FAO. Dr. Osara warmly thanked the Government of Jordan for their generous help in hosting the session under difficult circumstances and expressed his admiration of the Jordanian authorities for their shining example of interest in, and support for forestry. He pointed out that apart from supplying wood, the importance of the other functions of forestry to the region could hardly be rivalled anywhere in the world. He stressed that forestry is developing a greater potential, is becoming larger and more complex, and foresters were called upon to orientate their activities so as to serve society with a greater number of goods and facilities.

III. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

5. The provisional agenda was approved as per Appendix 2.

6. The documents prepared or reproduced by the Secretariat for this session are listed in Appendix 3.

IV. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

7. Mr. Juma (Jordan) was unanimously elected as the new Chairman of the Commission until the beginning of the sixth Session, Messrs. Messaudi (Libya), Perrot (France) and Hoyek (Lebanon) were elected Vice-Chairmen for the same term of office. Mr. E.D. Michaelides (Cyprus) was elected Rapporteur for the session. Mr. Hamad (FAO) acted as Secretary to the Commission.

V. THE STATE OF FORESTRY IN THE NEAR EAST: NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS

8. The Commission recorded its appreciation of the analysis presented by the Secretariat (FO:NEFC-67/2), which was supplemented by verbal statements from delegates of Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan and Syria. It noted the improvement made by

the Secretariat in the proposed outline for National Reports on Forestry and Forest Industries Development (1964/67) as well as in the substance of most national progress reports submitted. It earnestly requested member countries which had not been able to submit progress reports to this session in time to do so in the future in order to make possible the presentation of a complete picture of the state of forestry in the region at future sessions for the benefit of all member countries.

9. The continuing trend towards comprehensive development planning in the region and the expanding role played by the forestry and forest industries sector in overall national economic and social development was welcomed. Many forest services, however, have not yet succeeded in putting their cases forward convincingly enough so as to be given the necessary means for implementing adopted national forest policies.

10. The Commission noted with satisfaction the substantial progress made in the drawing up of regulations governing forest grazing, but recognized that much remains to be done in finding ways and means for their enforcement.

11. The Commission singled out afforestation, especially with quick-growing species, as of primary importance. Although afforestation rates are on the increase, they are still regarded as inadequate in view of the region's tremendous needs.

VI. FOREST POTENTIALS IN THE NEAR EAST AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO NEEDS: INDICATIVE WORLD PLAN ACTIVITIES

12. The Commission noted with interest the work carried out by FAO under its Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development 1965-1985 and the results published in the provisional sub-regional study on the Near East. It agreed that demand for forest products will grow substantially and noted that, according to the provisional study, net imports of forest products may be expected to rise from the present level of US \$ 180 million to US \$ 500 million by 1985 and to as much as US \$ 875 million without the proposed annual investment in forestry and forest industries of about US \$ 34 million. Whilst it was stressed that regional and world-wide projections of production and consumption, as well as of foreign trade in forest products, were essential, the Commission felt that it would be most useful to have such data, together with a corresponding descriptive text, available country by country since this would be of decisive assistance to member governments in drawing up and/or revising integrated national forestry and forest industries development programs. This information on individual countries might well be published as an appendix to the regional study.

13. The Commission learnt with interest of the progress achieved by FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division since the publication of the provisional study on the Near East, in improving their sector's contribution to the Indicative World Plan. The Commission recommended that work along the lines described in Secretariat Note FO:NEFC 67/3 and presently being carried out for the South American, African and Far Eastern regions should be undertaken by FAO as early as possible also for the Near East region. This would facilitate inter-regional comparability of the work and enable member countries of the Near East Forestry Commission to benefit more fully from the experience gained by FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division in this field.

14. The Commission further recommended that a seminar or training centre be organized by FAO for the member countries of the Near East Forestry Commission, in the course of which high-level representatives of national forest administrations and of national authorities responsible for forest industries, overall economic development planning and related activities could discuss the methodology worked out with the object of ensuring that it provides the maximum information required to assist the development of forestry and forest industries in the region.

VII. THE PROSPECTS FOR TREE PLANTATIONS ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS

15. In introducing the Secretariat Note FO:NEFC-67/4 its author, Mr. Bhadran, explained that it was essentially a synthesis of available information on the subject. Furthermore, many of the observations made refer largely to the arid and semi-arid zones of the Region.

16. The following conclusions and recommendations arose from the discussions:

- (a) Forest tree crops should also be established on certain agricultural lands, particularly in the arid and semi-arid parts of the region where shortage of wood resources is most acute. The old idea that only land unsuitable for agriculture should be allotted to forest crops is no longer valid, since competitive returns from certain forest tree species are now possible.
- (b) Appropriate cultural techniques should be evolved and applied. Even if economy in costs, particularly in nursery practice, should be aimed at, there are certain technical standards that should be maintained.
- (c) Common objections to the establishment of forest tree crops are that they compete with agricultural crops for soil moisture and nutrients, harbour harmful insects or other pests, or impede the cleaning of canals; these objections must be investigated on a scientific basis and counter-arguments found.
- (d) Every effort should be made by national forest administrations to assemble quantitative data on tree plantations on agricultural lands in order to establish their overall advantages.

VIII. PUBLIC RELATIONS IN FORESTRY

17. The Commission discussed public relations in forestry on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO:NEFC-67/5, which outlined some main principles to be taken into account in planning public relations activities. Furthermore, the Commission listened with interest to a presentation of practical experiences in Cyprus, made by the delegate of that country.

18. Considering the true character of forestry in the region, with its emphasis on afforestation requiring a long interval between investment and returns, the Commission decided to draw the attention of member governments to the important role that public relations efforts can play in the promotion of forestry. Being aware of the fact that only continuous efforts can have a real impact in the field of public relations, the Commission recommended that each forest administration appoint an officer to be mainly responsible for this field, on a permanent basis.

19. The Commission strongly supported the preliminary plans to arrange in Sweden a further seminar on forestry public relations, and expressed its hope that the Near East countries would be invited to the seminar.

IX. APPROVAL OF THE REPORTS OF:

- (a) The Working Party on Forestry Education and Research, and
- (b) The Working Party on Watershed and Forest Range Management.

20. The Commission considered the reports of its two Working Parties on Education and Research and on Watershed and Forest Range Management, approved them (Appendices 4 and 5), and agreed to dissolve both working parties and appoint rapporteurs and/or ad hoc working groups to study specific problems in the above fields as the need arises.

X. THE WORK OF FAO IN THE REGION

21. The Commission examined the activities of the FAO Forestry and Forest Products Division on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO:NEFC-67/6. It was pointed out that the list of technical assistance experts (Annex 3 of the Secretariat Note) was not complete and in particular the posts of the two experts assigned to the Near East Forest Rangers School and that of the Advisor on Forest Industries Development in Africa were missing.

22. The Commission recognized that cooperative efforts with other bodies interested in forestry, forest industries and related activities were assuming a large and ever growing portion of the resources of the Division, but felt that they were indispensable to the development of international forestry and forest industries activities. The cooperation with UNCTAD, UNIDO and the international banks was singled out as being of special importance.

23. Work on conservation and management of wildlife had been started by FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division only recently, but the tangible results achieved were noted with great satisfaction, in particular the finalization of a draft African Convention for Conservation and Management of Wildlife.

24. In the field of forestry education, the graduation of the first students from Mosul University, Iraq, was noted with satisfaction. The Commission expressed its appreciation to FAO for the assistance granted to the Near East Forest Rangers School at Lattakia, Syria, and noted that by the end of 1968 this assistance will come to an end. It hoped that the forthcoming session of the governing body of the School would go a long way in assuring that from 1 January 1969 the school would continue to play its most fruitful role in the region and function properly enjoying support from the Syrian Government and the Arab League. The Commission recognized the valuable work of a forest rangers' college in Cyprus which is training English-speaking students, and recommended that FAO should draw the attention of interested governments to the facilities offered.

25. The various forms of multilateral assistance and the procedure required to obtain it were discussed in detail. The establishment of National FAO Committees had proved very useful in some countries in securing assistance to forestry. It was noted that FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division and the FAO Regional Forestry Officer for the Near East would always stand ready to advise on specific requests for assistance in the forestry and forest industries sector.

26. As to future activities, the Commission noted with great concern that allocations in FAO's Provisional Program of Work and Budget 1968/9 would not permit to give effect either to the proposals of the VI World Forestry Congress or the majority of recommendations of the 13th Session of the FAO Conference. It was most sincerely hoped that this unfortunate situation would be given earnest consideration by the 14th Session of the FAO Conference and redressed.

XI. FUTURE PROGRAM OF WORK OF THE NEAR EAST FORESTRY COMMISSION

27. The Commission then discussed its future activities on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:NEFC-67/7. It was decided that the Regional Forestry Officer will correspond with member countries to obtain their proposals on the most important problems (arranged in order of priority), which the Near East Forestry Commission should consider in its future sessions. The Regional Forestry Officer will then draw up a combined priority list to be sent to the Director-General of FAO and the Chairman of the Commission for selection of a few priority problems to be included in the future sessions' Agenda.

XII. OTHER BUSINESS

28. The Commission endorsed the recommendation of the European Forestry Commission formulated at its 13th Session in May 1967, to dissolve the AFC/EFC/NEFC Working Party on Techniques of Forest Extension and Restoration and to convene ad hoc meetings on afforestation techniques on specific sites when desirable.

29. The Commission recommended to the Director-General of FAO the organization of a Seminar on afforestation by quick-growing species, in particular eucalyptus in arid and semi-arid zones, utilizing the experience of North African countries.

XIII. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

30. The Commission agreed to leave it to the Director-General of FAO, after consultation with the Competent Authorities of the host country (Rule IV-1 of the Rules of Procedure of the NEFC), to decide on the exact dates and place of the next meeting. The Commission concurred that the next session could be held in 1970, but requested the Director-General of FAO to hold future sessions regularly every two years.

XIV. EXCURSION

31. An excursion was kindly arranged by the Host Government on 29 September 1967 to show participants the natural cover of evergreen oak in the northern uplands of East Jordan, soil and water conservation works in the Wadi Ziglab, the country's main natural pine/oak forests and a typical forest nursery at Ain Jamea.

XV. CLOSING CEREMONY

32. The delegate of Cyprus expressed, on behalf of all participants, warmest thanks to the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the excellent meeting facilities provided and the overwhelming hospitality offered. This, together with the most pleasant and competent manner in which the Chairman had conducted the Session, had allowed the Commission to proceed with great efficiency in its work and will leave a most agreeable souvenir of the meeting with all participants. Similar words of thanks were voiced by other delegates, and all participants underlined their gratitude to the Host Government and the Chairman by fervent and long-lasting acclamation.

33. Before closing the session, the Chairman expressed his thanks to all participants for their kind words and for their contributions to the discussions which had made the meeting so successful. The preparation and organization of the Session was a joint undertaking in which many parts had their share, in particular the Director of Agricultural Research and his staff, the Project Manager of the UNDP(SF) Forestry Project and his staff, the Secretariat, the interpreters, secretaries and staff of the Forest Department, all of whom could be proud of their cooperative achievements. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan was pleased and honoured to host the Session and grateful to the countries and organizations who had sent delegations and

observers to attend it.

XVI. ADOPTION OF REPORT

34. This report was unanimously adopted by the Commission on 30 September 1967.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Officers

Chairman : - S. Juma (Jordan)

Vice-Chairman : - M.B. Messaudi (Libya)
M. Perrot (France)
B. Hoyek (Lebanon)

Rapporteur : - E.D. Michaelides

Secretary : - K. Hamad (FAO)

A) MEMBER NATIONS:

Cyprus : - E.D. Michaelides, Acting Assistant Director
Department of Forests
Nicosia

France : - M. Perrot
Direction des Forêts
1ter Av. Lowendal
Paris

Iraq : - H. Kittani, Director-General of Forestry
Ministry of Agriculture
Baghdad

Jordan : - S. Juma, Director-General; Forests, Range & Soil
Conservation Department
Amman

- M. Juneidi
Forests, Range & Soil Conservation Department
Amman

Lebanon : - B. Hoyek, Chef du Service des Forêts et de
Resources Naturelles
Ministère de l'Agriculture
Beyrouth

- M. Nasser, Chef du Service Forestier
Serail
Tripoli

Libya : - M.B. Messaudi, Director of Forests
Tripoli

Sudan : - A.R. El Jack Omer, Conservator of Forests
c/o Forests Department
Khartoum

Syrian Arab Republic : - A. Sibai, Directeur des Forêts
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Réforme Agraire
Damas

3) OBSERVERS

United Kingdom : - D.F. Davidson
British Embassy
Beirut - Lebanon

U.N.D.P. : - J. Keen, Resident Representative of UNDP
Amman - Jordan

C) FAO STAFF : - N.A. Osara, Director, Forestry and Forest Products Division
Rome

- K. Hamad, Regional Forestry Officer for the Near East
FAO Regional Office
Cairo - U.A.R.

- A.K. Nouri, Acting Director, Near East Forest Rangers' School
Lattakia - S.A.R.

- A. Polycarpou, Program Coordination Officer
Rome

- H. Reichardt, Chief, Regional Forest Policies Section
Rome

- J. Vinzant, Chief, Forest Equipment Section
Rome

- E. von Hofsten, Forestry Officer
Rome

NEAR EAST FORESTRY COMMISSION
Fifth Session

FO:NEFC-67/Rep.
Appendix 2.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. The state of forestry in the Near East: national progress reports
4. Forest potentials in the Near East and their relationship to needs: Indicative World Plan activities
5. The prospects for tree plantations on agricultural lands
6. Public relations in forestry
7. Approval of the reports of:
 - a) the Working Party on Forestry Education and Research
 - b) the Working Party on Watershed and Forest Range Management
8. The work of FAO in the region
9. Future program of work of the Near East Forestry Commission
10. Other business
11. Date and place of the next session
12. Adoption of report

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Item of the Agenda</u>	<u>Symbol of Document</u>	<u>Title of Document</u>
A) <u>Near East Forestry Commission - Fifth Session</u>		
1	- FO:NEFC-67/1	: - Provisional Agenda and Timetable
3	- FO:NEFC-67/2	: - The State of Forestry in the Near East 1964/67 - Secretariat Note
<u>National Progress Reports submitted by the Member Countries:</u>		
		- Cyprus
		- Iraq
		- Jordan
		- Kuwait
		- Lebanon
		- Libya
		- Pakistan
		- Sudan
		- Syrian Arab Republic
		- Turkey
4	- FO:NEFC-67/3	: - Forestry Division Work on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development - Secretariat Note
5	- FO:NEFC-67/4	: - Prospects for Tree Plantations in Agricultural Lands - Secretariat Note
6	- FO:NEFC-67/5	: - Public Relations in Forestry - Secretariat Note
8	- FO:NEFC-67/6	: - The Programme of Work of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division - Secretariat Note
9	- FO:NEFC-67/7	: - Future Activities of the Near East Forestry Commission - Secretariat Note
B) <u>Working Party on Forestry Education and Research - Second Session</u>		
1	- FO:NEFC/ER-67/1	: - Provisional Agenda
2	- FO:NEFC/ER-67/2	: - Manpower and Training Requirements in Forestry Development Planning - by S.D. Richardson
5	- FO:NEFC/ER-67/3	: - Progress in Forest Research in the Region - Secretariat Note

C) Working Party on Watershed and Forest Range Management - Second Session

- 1 - FO:NEFC/WRM-67/1 : - Provisional Agenda
- 3 - FO:NEFC/WRM-67/2 : - Seminar on Goat Raising - Secretariat Note
- 4 - FO:NEFC/WRM-67/3 : - Watershed and Range Management Problems in the Near East Region - Secretariat Note
- 5 - FO:NEFC/WRM-67/4 : - Future Activities of the Working Party - Secretariat Note

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Second Session
(Amman, Jordan, 25 September 1967)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Party on Forestry Education and Research of the Near East Forestry Commission held its Second Session at the Agricultural Research Department Building at Jubaiha, Amman, on Monday 25 September 1967, on the occasion of the Fifth Session of the Near East Forestry Commission.
2. Representatives of the following member countries participated: Cyprus, France, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic. An observer from the United Kingdom also participated.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

3. The provisional Agenda was approved without changes (Appendix 4-a)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

4. Under the Vice-Chairman of the First Session, the Working Party unanimously elected Dr. H. Kittani (Iraq) as Chairman and Mr. E.D. Michaelides (Cyprus) as Vice-Chairman. Mr. K. Hamad (FAO) acted as Secretary to the Working Party.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FAO ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY EDUCATION

5. The Working Party took note with great interest of the work accomplished by the FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education at its third session held from 1-3 September 1967 at Munich (Fed. Rep. of Germany), and fully endorsed its findings and recommendations for application in the Near East. The great need was stressed of assessing the indirect benefits to be derived from forests since these are of primary importance to the Near East Region. In view of the fact that much research will be needed to arrive at appropriate methods of evaluating the indirect benefits, the Working Party welcomed the recent establishment of a Special Section (No. 26) within IUFRO to deal, among others, with this matter.
6. Forestry education was regarded necessary in the Near East at all three levels - professional, technical and vocational. Some countries have established, locally, facilities for professional forestry education, whilst others have to send their students abroad, within or outside the region. The Government of Iraq was commended for making available some fellowships for students from other Near East countries to study at the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the Mosul University, and member governments were urged to use fully the facilities existing in the Near East.
7. Facilities for training of forest rangers within the Near East Region were regarded satisfactory, but it was concluded that there is need in many countries for establishing locally schools for the training of forest guards. It was therefore recommended that member governments should proceed, wherever possible, with the establishment of such schools.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR FORESTRY EDUCATION
AND TRAINING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

8. The Working Party noted with interest the methods of assessing manpower and training requirements in forestry development planning suggested by Professor Richardson and summarized in Secretariat Note FO:NEFC/ER-67/2. It recognized that the proposed methodology may require testing before it can be recommended for adoption. The need was stressed to plan forestry education as an integral part of overall economic development planning.

PROGRESS IN FOREST RESEARCH IN THE REGION

9. The Working Party reviewed forest research work in the region (Secretariat Note FO:NEFC/ER-67/3) and noted with satisfaction that there has been good progress in some member countries. It further noted that many countries have utilized the assistance rendered by the United Nations Development Program (SF and TA) and by bilateral aid schemes in carrying out forestry research and in setting up forestry research institutes.

10. The following conclusions were reached from the discussions which followed:

- (a) Member countries should do everything possible to assist the Regional Forestry Officer:
 - (i) in collecting from and distributing to member countries forest research publications, and
 - (ii) in preparing and circulating to member countries a list of forest research workers in the region.
- (b) A trial of species that will grow, without irrigation, in arid and in semi-arid parts of the region, to be carried out by all member countries as a joint research project as a first attempt towards coordination of research activities on common problems. The delegate of the Sudan kindly undertook to inform the Regional Forestry Officer whether his country would initiate and coordinate this project.
- (c) Forestry research institutes in the region are encouraged to seek assistance through UNDP(SF-TA) or from bilateral aid sources which are prepared to render such help or arrange god-fatherhood from old-established institutes in developed countries.

OTHER BUSINESS

11. The Working Party recommended its dissolution and that the Near East Forestry Commission should carry out its future work, either direct or through the appointment of rapporteurs and/or ad hoc groups, entrusted with the study of specific problems in the fields of forestry education and forest research as the need may arise.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Report of the fourth session of the FAO Advisory Committee on Forestry Education
4. Quantitative and qualitative requirements for Forestry Education and Training in developing countries
5. Progress in forest research in the region
6. Other business
7. Date and place of next session
8. Adoption of the Report

REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY ON
WATERSHED AND FOREST RANGE MANAGEMENT

Second Session

(Amman, Jordan, 25 September 1967)

INTRODUCTION

1. The Working Party on Watershed and Forest Range Management held its Second Session in the Agricultural Research Department Building at Jubaiha, Amman, on 25 September 1967 on the occasion of the Fifth Session of the Near East Forestry Commission.

2. Representatives of the following member countries participated: Cyprus, France, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic. An observer from the United Kingdom was also present.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

3. The provisional Agenda was approved without change (Appendix 5-a)

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

4. Under the Chairman of the First Session, the Working Party elected Mr. M. Juneidi (Jordan) as Chairman and Mr. A.R. El Jack Omer (Sudan) as Vice-Chairman. Mr. A. Polycarpou (FAO) acted as Secretary to the Working Party.

REPORT ON SEMINAR ON GOAT RAISING

5. The Working Party noted with interest the Secretariat Note FO:NEFC/WRM-67/2 summarizing the conclusions and recommendations of the FAO Seminar on Goat Raising in the Mediterranean and Near East regions held in 1964, endorsed the conclusions reached and the recommendations made.

6. In discussing the item, the Working Party particularly noted the following conclusions and recommendations:

- (a) The adverse impact of free range goat grazing on both forestry development and rational land use planning in the region is fully recognized and accepted. Free range grazing of goats is fated to disappear automatically with the development of intensive forms of land use and industrialization with the increase in alternative employment opportunities and general improvement in standards of living.
- (b) Its gradual reduction or elimination should be pursued within the framework of the overall economic and social development of each country concerned.

WATERSHED AND RANGE MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN THE NEAR EAST REGION

7. The Working Party reviewed Secretariat Note FO:NEFC/WRM-67/3 and endorsed the analysis made of the problem. It expressed concern at the insufficiency of basic knowledge on most aspects of watershed management in the region, particularly the lack of quantitative data on damage caused through mis-management of the watersheds, a factor which handicaps the taking of balanced decisions on priorities for action. Although through reforestation, torrent control structures, terracing, improved

harvesting methods etc., forestry can play a leading role in watershed rehabilitation and in the regulation of water flow, the Working Party was of the opinion that in many cases a concerted effort with other disciplines was required in order to remedy the situation. The problem is not merely a matter of calculating cost/benefit returns from possible alternative land uses. Its roots go deeper into the economic and social problems of the countries of the region and must be tackled at the level of national development planning, through appropriate legislation, through educating people at all levels and through coordinated study and research of technological aspects.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

8. Secretariat Note FO:NEFC/WRM-67/4, putting proposals for future work of the Working Party, was examined. Having regard to the fact that the range of the problems involved was immense and mostly of an economic, social and institutional nature, and in view of the limited resources available, the Working Party agreed to recommend its dissolution, that its future work be carried out by the Near East Forestry Commission itself directly or through the appointment of rapporteurs and/or ad hoc groups to study specific problems and report back to the Commission.

WORKING PARTY ON WATERSHED AND FOREST RANGE MANAGEMENT
Second Session

FO:NEFC-67/Rep.
Appendix 5-a

AGENDA

1. Adoption of Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. Report on Seminar on goat raising
4. Watershed and Range management problems in the Near East region
5. Future activities
6. Other business
7. Date and place of next session
8. Adoption of the Report

