

FAO LIBRARY FICHE AN: 245493

REPORT OF THE

TWELFTH SESSION
OF THE ASIA-PACIFIC
FORESTRY COMMISSION

Held in Bangkok
19-23 March 1984



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

PREVIOUS SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION

First Session	Bangkok, Thailand	9-17 October 1950
Second Session	Singapore/Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	1-13 December 1952
Third Session	Tokyo, Japan	9-21 April 1955
Fourth Session	Bandung, Indonesia	8-12 June 1957
Fifth Session	New Delhi, India	12-13 February 1960
Sixth Session	Hong Kong	12-17 September 1962
Seventh Session	Rotorua, New Zealand	22 September - 2 October 1964
Eighth Session	Seoul, Korea (Rep. of)	1-8 May 1969
Ninth Session	Canberra, Australia	20-28 September 1973
Tenth Session	Kathmandu, Nepal	6-10 June 1977
Eleventh Session	Suva, Fiji	6-10 April 1981

REPORT
of the
TWELFTH SESSION
of the
ASIA-PACIFIC FORESTRY COMMISSION
held in Bangkok, Thailand
19 - 23 March 1984

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1984

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
A. Addressed to Member Governments	v
B. Addressed to FAO	v
	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1-7
ELECTION OF OFFICERS	8
ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA	9
THE STATE OF FORESTRY IN THE REGION: NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS	10-19
FORESTRY FOR DEVELOPMENT	
(a) Selected Developmental Issues	20-36
(b) Forest Management for Improved Productivity	37-43
(c) Appropriate Forest Industries	44-46
FAO FORESTRY ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST TO THE REGION	
(a) Review of 1981-83 Activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1984-85	47-53
(b) Forestry Field Programme in the Region	54-58
FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION	59
<i>AD HOC</i> STUDY GROUPS ON FORESTRY EDUCATION AND FORESTRY RESEARCH - PROGRESS REPORTS	60-61
MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY	62
OTHER BUSINESS	63
DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION	64-65
APPENDIXES	
<u>Appendix A:</u> Agenda	
<u>Appendix B:</u> List of Participants	
<u>Appendix C:</u> List of Documents	

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. ADDRESSED TO MEMBER GOVERNMENTS

1. Affirming the need to look into the implications of emerging structural changes in the composition of timber trade, the Commission strongly supported the idea that producing countries of tropical timber should take immediate appropriate action to meet such changes (para. 21).
2. Expressing its concern at the deteriorating wood fuel situation in the Region, the Commission strongly emphasized the need to expand the production of wood fuels on a sustained basis (para. 24).
3. Stressing the need for regional cooperation in the field of wood fuel, the Commission supported the establishment of a regional cooperative programme, taking advantage of the various institutions and organizations working on wood energy in the countries of the Region (para. 27).
4. The Commission reiterated its earlier recommendation that higher priority be given to forestry projects within national UNDP Indicative Planning Figures (para. 57).

B. ADDRESSED TO FAO

1. Expressing the hope that the agreement would come into effect soon, the Commission recommended that FAO be closely involved in the follow-up to the International Tropical Timber Agreement drawn up by the UN Conference on Tropical Timber, Geneva, in November 1983 (para. 23).
2. Noting with appreciation FAO's initiative with respect to the Regional Plan of Action on Rural Energy, the Commission recommended that solutions of demonstrated effectiveness and suitable to local land use and social systems be promoted to induce participation of people on a self-help basis (para. 25).
3. Stressing the need for regional cooperation in the field of wood fuel, the Commission supported the establishment of a regional cooperative programme, taking advantage of the various institutions and organizations working on wood energy in the countries of the Region. It endorsed the high priority that FAO is giving to the development of wood-based energy (para. 27).
4. The Commission recommended that FAO carry out studies regarding the factors causing shifts between different types and scales of forest-based enterprises so as to help remove impediments inhibiting growth of enterprises based on forestry (para. 30).
5. Discussing ways and means of reducing logging damage in order to improve the future productivity of natural forests, the Commission recommended that FAO collect and distribute information about results in this field (para. 42).
6. The Commission recommended that FAO continue to give high priority to the development of appropriate forest industries with a view to improving and enhancing the net social benefits accruing to the local population (para. 46).
7. The Commission reiterated the recommendations made at its Eleventh Session that FAO significantly expand its forestry field programme activities in the Region and, in particular, provide assistance to selected regional projects. The Commission recommended that assistance be given to the utilization and marketing of lesser known species (para. 57).
8. With regard to the possible expansion of the *ad hoc* study groups on Forestry Education and Forestry Research, the Commission requested FAO to follow up this matter with member countries (para. 61).
9. The Commission decided that its recommendations relating to energy, employment and income, and appropriate forest industries, be brought to the attention of the Committee on Forestry (para. 62).

INTRODUCTION

1. The Twelfth Session of the Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations was held at the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, from 19 to 23 March 1984.
2. The session was attended by delegates from 15 member nations of the Commission, viz. Australia, Bangladesh, France, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Thailand, United States of America and Viet Nam. There were observers from the United Kingdom and Brunei, representatives of the United Nations (UN), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) and the World Bank, as well as observers from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN). The list of participants is set out in Appendix B.
3. Mr S. S. Puri, Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative of FAO for Asia and the Pacific, opened the session on behalf of the Director-General of FAO. He expressed the Organization's satisfaction at the functioning of the APFC which over the years had attracted the attention of the countries of the Region at the highest technical level.
4. Looking back at the performance of the APFC, he said it was highly gratifying that several common policies were formulated and closer regional ties promoted. The APFC undertook useful work in the interval between sessions. The reports of the *ad hoc* study groups on Forestry Education and Research, which had functioned effectively during the period between the Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions, were an important contribution reflecting the collective self-reliance of the Forestry Services of this Region. He highlighted the scope of issues which were the principal concern of the Commission's Twelfth Session.
5. Mr Puri drew attention to the trends in deforestation and stressed that unless steps to reverse the process were taken the combined effects of population and economic growth and the resultant expansion of local demand for forest products would result in aggravated local shortages and the critical problem of scarcity of fuelwood in less forested areas would arise. He noted that the solution to the problem of excessive deforestation lay very largely outside forestry. Therefore, evolving forest management systems that could support people as well as trees and produce more than just wood and fibre was essential. In this context, community or farm-level forestry held the key to meeting the dominant need of people for forestry goods and services. For community forestry to succeed, it required the full participation and involvement of the people as well as the commitment and effective support of the governments. He emphasized that in helping people to meet their basic needs we should also recognize the important ways in which forestry and forest industries contributed to raising people's standard of living above the subsistence level by providing them with employment and income.
6. Mr Puri further pointed out that the contribution that trade in forest products can make to the foreign exchange position of the countries was evidently of particular importance. Important regional and international initiatives with respect to trade in tropical timbers were being pursued by producing and consuming countries.
7. In conclusion, Mr Puri observed that the major changes through which forestry had been passing in recent years had been accompanied by marked shifts in the structure and direction of FAO's own programmes in support of forestry. The new programme "Forestry for Rural Development", established first in the 1980-81 biennium in order to provide the focal point for the reorientation of the strategy for making forestry more effective in

alleviating rural poverty, now accounted for 25 percent of the total forestry programme budget in the present biennium. He looked forward to the deliberations of the Commission for advice and guidance on how best FAO could assist member countries through its programmes and declared the Twelfth Session of the APFC open.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

8. The Commission unanimously elected the following officers to hold office until the commencement of the Thirteenth Session of the Commission:

Chairman	:	Dr Setyono Sastrosumarto (Indonesia)
First Vice-Chairman	:	Mr S. Namba (Japan)
Second Vice-Chairman:		Mr Iosefatu Reti (Samoa)
Third Vice-Chairman :		Mr M. Atiqullah (Bangladesh)

Mr G. J. Molloy (New Zealand) was appointed Rapporteur for the session.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

9. The Provisional Agenda was adopted (see Appendix A). The list of documents submitted to delegates for consideration is given in Appendix C.

THE STATE OF FORESTRY IN THE REGION: NATIONAL PROGRESS REPORTS

10. The Commission reviewed the developments which had taken place since its last session on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/2, National Progress Reports and the statements made by delegations.

11. Forest Policy and Forestry Development: The Commission took note of the changes in forest policy that had been reported. A salient feature was the orientation of the policies as well as the development plans to reflect the concern of the countries about the rapid rate of resource depletion and the need for intensified efforts in reforestation, particularly through involvement of people and private enterprise. The other features were: establishment of strategically located forest estates for production of timber and other commodities; the promotion of integrated timber industries; upgrading of forestry research, education and training; protection of watersheds; and conservation of wildlife resources.

12. Forest Inventories and Management: The Commission noted the general increase in national inventory exercises including use of remote sensing techniques as a tool for effective forest management decisions. Regarding changes in forest area, most countries reported that the rate of depletion of forest cover was almost unchanged when compared with the period before 1980. In addition to change in forest area due to deforestation, most countries reported new estimates of area due to improved appraisal of the natural forest area and also establishment of new plantations.

13. Forest Plantations: Most countries had increased their efforts in reforestation, particularly through an increased focus on community forestry. The introduction of trees on farmlands was universally recognized as a means of increasing firewood, small timber and fodder resources for local communities. The necessity of encouraging tree-planting movements involving people was recognized by several countries.

14. Wood-based Energy: Several countries reported that fuelwood deficits were growing, leading to aggravated local shortages. Priority attention was given to establishing large-scale fuelwood plantations as well as to promoting small-scale tree planting at

community or farm level. Significant efforts have also been made in the Region to promote the use of wood to generate power (dendrothermal plantations). Demonstrations and, in some cases, the commercial application of use of wood and charcoal for producer gas energy were reported. There was increased emphasis on such other aspects of wood energy as co-generation of energy by wood-based industries, improved technologies in charcoal production and introduction of improved wood-burning stoves.

15. Forest Industries and Trade: The Commission noted the general trend of increased domestic processing in the developing countries of the Region, a marked reduction in the export of logs and a significant increase in the export of manufactured forest products from the developing countries of the Region.

16. Watershed Management: The continued deterioration of ecological conditions was noted with concern. It was recognized that a greater effort should be made to minimize soil erosion due to logging, including strict control on erosion due to road construction and skidding operations.

17. Wildlife Conservation and National Parks: The Commission noted with satisfaction that there had been a significant increase in the area declared as either wildlife sanctuaries or national parks. Several measures had been initiated to protect wildlife and rehabilitate endangered species.

18. Forestry Research: The need for reorientation of forestry research to respond to new requirements covering all relevant fields of biological and social sciences was being increasingly recognized.

19. Education and Training: During the period under review there had been both quantitative and qualitative changes in education and training. In the developing countries of the Region the number of trained staff increased significantly at all levels: professional, technical and vocational. There was an increase in facilities offering refresher courses and retraining of existing staff. Some countries even established certificate/diploma courses in community forestry.

FORESTRY FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Selected Developmental Issues

20. The Commission discussed this subject item on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/5. The selected development issues included in the paper were: trade, wood-based energy, employment and income, and institutions for forestry development. This complemented the Agenda items 4(b) Forest Management for Improved Productivity and 4(c) Appropriate Forest Industries.

(i) Trade

21. The attention of the Commission was drawn to the recent important developments in the trade of tropical timber and timber products, as well as recent tropical timber negotiations and meetings which were relevant to the Region. The Commission noted that recently there had been an increase in the export of processed wood products from the developing countries of the Region. However, the total volume of export in terms of roundwood equivalent had registered a fall compared to the year 1978. The Commission affirmed that there was need to look into the implications of the emerging structural changes in the composition of timber trade and at the planning and operational levels of production and marketing - with a view to capturing more benefits such as employment, income and added value in the producing countries. Further, the Commission strongly supported the idea that the producing countries should take immediate appropriate action to improve their capability to meet the structural changes in trade, including research and training needs.

22. The Commission took note of the conclusions of the Inter-governmental Consultative Forum of Developing Tropical Timber Producing/Exporting Countries of the Region. It expressed appreciation of the initiative taken by FAO through the Forest Industries Development Group for Asia and the Pacific to provide development assistance to the establishment of a timber market information system for the ASEAN countries.

23. Taking note of the fact that the UN Conference on Tropical Timber, held in Geneva in November 1983, had established the text for the International Tropical Timber Agreement, the Commission expressed the hope that the agreement would come into effect soon. It recommended that FAO be closely involved in the follow-up of the agreement.

(ii) Wood-based energy

24. The Commission expressed concern at the deteriorating wood fuel situation in the Region. It reviewed the recent developments and initiatives on wood-based energy and strongly emphasized the need to expand the production of wood fuels on a sustained basis to meet the pressing energy requirements.

25. The Commission noted with appreciation FAO's initiative with respect to a Regional Plan of Action on Rural Energy with emphasis on wood-based energy. The Commission stressed the urgency and the massive scale of action needed in this field. It recommended that solutions of demonstrated effectiveness and suitable to local land use and social systems be promoted to induce participation of the people on a self-help basis.

26. The Commission noted with interest the various national programmes being implemented in the countries of the Region through governmental, private and cooperative efforts. It pointed out that such efforts should address both the subsistence and development needs of society, while also contributing to environmental stability. The Commission emphasized that the policy of wood energy development should be integrated with the broader framework of forestry and energy policies of the countries with adequate regard to considerations of social needs and investment criteria.

27. The Commission stressed the need for regional cooperation in the field of wood fuel and supported the establishment of a regional cooperative programme, taking advantage of the various institutions and organizations working on wood energy in the countries of the Region. It recognized the need to continuously improve the technology related to utilization of wood fuel - for example, through research and introduction of high-yielding varieties of fuelwood and multi-purpose trees, use of different woods including coconut wood stem, development of wood-based power generators, etc. The Commission endorsed the high priority that FAO was giving to providing technical support and assistance in the field of wood-based energy development, utilizing all possible channels.

(iii) Employment and income

28. The Commission noted that activities based on both wood and non-wood forest resources make up an important part of the non-farm rural employment and income. It highlighted the need to maximize rural employment and income through balanced development of forest-based enterprises, utilizing the range of technological options suitable for specific situations.

29. The Commission recognized that attention had been paid recently by countries and international agencies to how best to adapt technology to maximize employment and improve working conditions by disaggregating certain aspects of production and by developing subsidiary and auxiliary industries.

30. The scope and potential of household and small-scale enterprises, including those of manufacturing, craft and artisanal products, to generate employment and income and their advantages in certain situations were specially noted. The delegates provided examples

from experiences in their respective countries. The Commission recommended that FAO carry out studies regarding the factors causing shifts between different types and scales of forest-based enterprises and their appropriate balance under different stages and situations of development, so as to help remove impediments inhibiting growth of enterprises based on forestry.

31. The need for training and development of skills and promotion and strengthening of appropriate institutions to involve people was further emphasized.

(iv) Institutions for forestry development

32. Intensified and changing demands upon forests and the new and increasingly complex objectives for the forestry sector required appropriate institutional responses and policy orientation. In this connection, the Commission looked into aspects related to legislation, the role of non-governmental and local organizations in forestry, forestry research and extension.

33. The Commission strongly expressed the view that legal enactments were meant to facilitate development and not to create constraints. It noted the developments which had taken place recently in the member countries.

34. Aware of the fact that the misuse of legal tools was often related to inadequate institutional capabilities, the Commission underscored the need to promote the involvement of non-governmental organizations and local organizations in forestry with appropriate horizontal and vertical linkages for maximizing benefits and to stimulate participation of people in making decisions affecting them and in sharing benefits.

35. The Commission stressed the need for expansion of research facilities and activities and development of effective linkages and feedback systems between researchers and practitioners. The Commission suggested that appropriate institutional mechanisms be devised at the national and regional levels to promote collective regional self-reliance and technical cooperation among developing countries.

36. The role of forestry extension was emphasized by the Commission. The need to project the importance of forestry to the public and to integrate forestry with other developmental programmes was pointed out. The systems of forestry extension have to be evolved indigenously, reflecting local cultures and needs and using lessons from elsewhere only to the extent that they are suitable and relevant to local situations.

(b) Forest Management for Improved Productivity

37. The Commission discussed this subject on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/6.

38. The Commission was informed about the present situation and trends of the forest resources in the Region based on the results of the FAO/UNEP Tropical Forest Resources Assessment Project enlarged to include a total of 28 countries in the Region. It was noted that the average annual rate of deforestation was estimated at 0.61 percent or 2 million hectares of all tree formations, but 2.1 percent of the productive logged over and/or managed forests. The Commission affirmed that there was a need to continue the assessment of the forest resources of the Region and update and strengthen the FAO/UNEP report mentioned above.

39. The constraints and opportunities of forest management in the Region were reviewed by the Commission. Particular concern was expressed about the need for determining the extent and location of the forests of the future at a national level. Although significant advances in land use planning were reported by some countries, the Commission felt there was a need to further investigate and document criteria and methodology in this field.

40. The treatment of logged over forest was discussed at length. Some delegates favoured the maintenance and improvement of the natural forest, although no overall satisfying silvicultural system had so far been developed. Others felt that clear cutting and reforestation with fast-growing species was the only way to ensure that the land would remain under forest cover. Concern was also expressed about the long-term ecological effects of such an approach.

41. There was general agreement that more care should be exercised in the selection of genetic material for plantations and that long-term applied research was needed to solve the many silvicultural problems in tropical silviculture.

42. The Commission discussed ways and means of reducing logging damage in order to improve the future productivity of the natural forests. It was recommended that FAO collect and distribute more information about results of investigations in this field.

43. The Commission noted that, although multiple-use was often a specific objective of forest management, it was rarely carried out in practice. The view was expressed that there was need to generate greater social pressures in favour of multiple-use.

(c) Appropriate Forest Industries

44. The Commission discussed the subject on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/7. The Commission was informed on the concept of appropriate forest industries. It was particularly stressed that appropriate forest industries were scale neutral and dynamic, with built-in growth potential. The concept encompasses industrial activities of all levels, from very simple, basic activities like non-wood forest product processing and small-scale sawmilling or making of tool handles to large-scale wood-based industries including pulp and paper mills. The criteria for appropriateness were highlighted and several examples from the Region were cited.

45. The Commission endorsed the concept of appropriate forest industries and underscored the need for promoting diverse and appropriate forest industries utilizing local skills and materials and located in rural areas. It suggested that where necessary infra-structure costs for establishing forest industries should be borne by the governments, considering them as social costs. The Commission emphasized that in several situations in the Region, as in the case of Bhutan, development of forest industries in stages leading to increased sophistication, was most appropriate.

46. The Commission recommended that FAO continue to give high priority to development of appropriate forest industries, especially with a view to improving and enhancing the net social benefits that accrue to the local population.

FAO FORESTRY ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST TO THE REGION

(a) Review of 1981-83 Activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1984-85

47. The Commission was informed, on the basis of Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/8, of the forestry activities carried out since its last session by the Forestry Department of FAO and the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, and of the FAO forestry programme activities of concern to the Region contained in the 1984-85 Programme of Work, as approved by the Twenty-second Session of the Conference.

48. It noted with approval that the main thrust of FAO's forestry programme was to maximize forestry's contribution to rural development. This was consistent with the priorities for forestry in countries of the Region.

49. Attention was drawn to the importance of proper management of mangrove forests. Concern was expressed at the problems arising from misuse or destruction of this resource. The Commission was informed of the joint initiatives by the Forestry and Fisheries Departments of FAO that had been taken in this subject area.

50. The particular problem of coastal erosion on mangrove areas was highlighted. The need to identify and quantify this damage and to determine why it was happening, as a first step to defining how to stop it and to rehabilitate the damaged areas, was stressed. FAO was requested to study this problem, as a matter of urgency.

51. The need for a sound scientific basis for the work on conservation of forest genetic resources was noted. Care needed to be taken to find out what variation exists within a particular species in order to provide a sound basis for deciding what reservation for conservation purposes is required.

52. The importance of the collaborative trade and marketing initiatives that had been launched within the Region was stressed. The Commission requested that FAO continue to assist in this area, in particular in the development of a market information system.

53. The Commission stressed the importance of FAO publications being disseminated widely to the entities dealing with the forest sector within member countries. It was informed of the present system of distribution through the Regional Office; it requested that every effort be made to ensure that all relevant documents be made available in this way.

(b) Forestry Field Programme in the Region

54. In introducing Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/9, the following broad issues were highlighted:

- (i) the main objective and purpose of the field programme;
- (ii) its size and scope;
- (iii) the application of the "new dimensions" philosophy in project execution; and
- (iv) financing and follow-up.

55. It was underlined that the forestry field programme served the countries concerned at national, sub-regional and regional levels. The field programme projects were executed in the countries and were expected to reflect the priorities of the governments. As such, they provided an extremely relevant and continuous feedback to FAO in adjusting its programme of work according to the emerging needs of the countries.

56. The Commission considered that this cooperative endeavour between FAO and the countries gave the most effective opportunity to directly draw upon FAO's technical competence and accumulated experience. It expressed its appreciation of the high quality and the efficiency in the delivery of FAO's forestry field programme. The Commission noted with appreciation the support to the FAO forestry field programme in the Asia-Pacific Region provided by the UNDP, international development banks and various donors.

57. The Commission reiterated the recommendations made at its Eleventh Session that FAO significantly expand its forestry field programme activities and that UNDP provide increased funding for the purpose. It also reiterated its earlier recommendation to governments that higher priority be given to forestry projects within the national IPFs (Indicative Planning Figures) of UNDP, and specially recommended that assistance be provided to regional projects on (i) Asia-Pacific Forest Industries Development; (ii) Integrated Forest Management for Rural Development; (iii) Coconut Wood Utilization and (iv) Forestry Training and Institutional Development. In addition, the Commission recommended that assistance be given at the regional level to the utilization and marketing of lesser known species.

58. Noting the impressive achievements of the Asia-Pacific Forest Industries Development Group (FAO/UNDP/RAS/78/010) in the brief period since it had become fully operational, the Commission strongly recommended that UNDP and FAO continue to provide the Group with adequate funding and staffing and other facilities for a further period of three years. The Commission requested that the progress made by the Group be reported to and reviewed at its next session.

FOLLOW-UP ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

59. The Commission was informed, based on Secretariat Note FO:APFC/84/3, of the actions taken by FAO on the recommendations addressed to it by the Eleventh Session.

AD HOC STUDY GROUPS ON FORESTRY EDUCATION AND FORESTRY RESEARCH - PROGRESS REPORTS

60. The Commission was informed of the activities of the *ad hoc* study groups on (i) Forestry Research and (ii) Forestry Education set up at its Eleventh Session (FO:APFC/84/4 and FO:APFC/84/4B). The Commission expressed appreciation of the contributions of time and effort willingly provided by the members of the study groups, and of the valuable information gathered and presented to it.

61. It was suggested that the scope of the *ad hoc* study groups on Forestry Research and Forestry Education be expanded to include dissemination of research information and training of forest workers. The Commission requested the Secretariat to follow up this matter with member countries. The Secretariat should also explore the need and possibility of setting up a third *ad hoc* study group on Appropriate Technology in Forestry.

MATTERS TO BE REFERRED TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

62. The Commission decided that its recommendation relating to energy, employment and income, and appropriate forest industries, be brought to the attention of the Committee on Forestry.

OTHER BUSINESS

63. The Commission was informed that the Ninth World Forestry Congress would be held in Mexico City, Mexico, from 1 to 10 July 1985. The theme of the Congress would be 'Forest Resources in the Integrated Development of Society'.

DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

64. In conformity with Rules IV-2 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested the Director-General of FAO to decide upon the date and place of the Thirteenth Session in consultation with the competent authorities of the host country.

65. The Commission further suggested that the next session be scheduled to be held during the 1986-87 biennium.

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. The State of Forestry in the Region: National Progress Reports
4. Forestry for Development
 - (a) Selected developmental issues
 - (b) Forest management for improved productivity
 - (c) Appropriate forest industries
5. FAO Forestry Activities of Interest to the Region
 - (a) Review of 1981-83 activities and Programme of Work and Budget for 1984-85
 - (b) Forestry field programme in the Region
6. Follow-up on the recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Commission
7. *Ad hoc* study groups on forestry education and forestry research - progress reports
8. Matters to be referred to the attention of the Committee on Forestry
9. Other business
10. Date and place of next session
11. Adoption of the Report

APPENDIX B

ANNEXE B

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

Chairman Président	- Setyono Sastrosumarto (Indonesia/Indonésie)
Vice-Chairmen Vice-Présidents	- S. Namba (Japan/Japon) - I. Reti (W. Samoa/Samoa occidental) - M. Atiqullah (Bangladesh)
Rapporteur	- G. J. Molloy (New Zealand/Nouvelle Zélande)
Secretary Secrétaire	- J. Turbang (FAO)

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

MEMBRES DE LA COMMISSION

Australia/Australie

Delegate
P. South
Director, SA Woods & Forests
P.O. Box 1604
135 Waymouth Street
Adelaide 5000

Bangladesh

Delegate
M. Atiqullah
Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangladesh
"Bana Bhaban"
Gulshan Road
Mahakhali
Dhaka

France

Délégué
D. Terrasson
Chef du Service forestier de Polynésie
française
B.P. 100
Papeete
Tahiti

Indonesia/Indonésie

Delegate
Setyono Sastrosumarto
Director General of Agency for Forestry
Research and Development
Mangala Wana Bhakti Building
Jln Gatot Subroto
Jakarta

Alternate
Armana Darsidi
Director General of Forest Inventory
and Land Use Planning
Mangala Wana Bhakti Building
Jln Gatot Subroto
Jakarta

Japan/Japon

Delegate
S. Namba
Deputy Director General of Forestry and
Forest Products Research Institute
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries
P.O. Box 16, Tsububa Norin-Kenkyu Danchi
Ibaraki

Alternate
K. Oda
Official, Administration Division
Forestry Agency
1-2-1 Kasumigaseki
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

Japan/Japon (cont.)

Advisers

H. Miyake
First Secretary, Embassy of Japan
New Petchburi Road
Bangkok, Thailand

M. Udo
Councillor, Japan FAO Association
Bajichikusan-Kaikan
1-2, Kanda-Surugadai
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo

Korea, Republic of/Corée, République de

Delegate

Cheong Soo Han
Planning & Management Officer
Forestry Administration
1 Cheongryan-Ri
Dongdaemun-Ku
Seoul

Alternate

Kap Joon Han
Director, Forest Survey Division
Forest Research Institute
Forestry Administration
1 Cheongryan-Ri
Dongdaemun-Ku
Seoul

Malaysia/Malaisie

Delegate

Dato Muhammad Jabil
Director General of Forestry
Forestry Department Headquarters
Jalan Mahameru
Kuala Lumpur

Alternates

Datuk Haji Mohamed Mastan
Conservator of Forests
P.O. Box 311
Sandakan
Sabah

Abdul Rashid Mat Amin
Director of Silviculture
Forestry Department Headquarters
Jalan Mahameru
Kuala Lumpur

Nepal/Népal

Delegate

M. Haque
Chief Conservator of Forests
Department of Forests
Babar Mahal
Kathmandu

Alternate

P. B. S. Pradhan
Chief, Planning Division
Ministry of Forests & Soil Conservation
Babar Mahal
Kathmandu

New Zealand/Nouvelle Zélande

Delegate

G. J. Molloy
Conservator of Forests
New Zealand Forest Service
P.O. Box 39
Auckland

Pakistan

Delegate

Javid Zafar
Commercial Counsellor
Embassy of Pakistan
Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Road
Bangkok, Thailand

Philippines

Delegate

Jesus B. Alvarez, Jr.
Assistant Director
Bureau of Forest Development
Ministry of Natural Resources
Republic of the Philippines
Visayas Avenue
Diliman
Quezon City

Samoa

Delegate

Iosefatu Reti
Chief Forest Officer
Department of Agriculture, Forests
and Fisheries
P.O.Box 206
Apia

Thailand/Thaïlande

Delegate

P. Suvanakorn
Deputy Director General
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkhen
Bangkok 10900

Alternates

P. Bhodthipuks
Director of Saraburi Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

S. Bhothigun
Director
Wildlife Conservation Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

U. Chanphaka
Director of Watershed Management Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

P. Khongkhakul
Chief of Mai Thai Sawmill
Forest Industry Organization
Rajdamnern Nok Avenue
Pomprap District
Bangkok 10100

N. Krittanugul
Director of Forest Management
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

Associates

D. Chaiglom
Technical Forest Officer
Chief of Forest Pest Control Sub-Division
Division of Silviculture
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

P. Liengpradit
Forest Technician
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

V. Sumantakul
Forestry Technician
Sub-Division of Silvicultural Res
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

N. Tonanon
Technical Forest Officer
Forest Products Research Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

A. Utthangkorn
Forest Administration Officer
National Forest Land Management Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

S. Vejaboosakorn
Chief, Extension Service Section
National Park Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

Observers

S. Aksornkone
Associate Professor
Faculty of Forestry
Kasetsart University
Bangkok

S. Lacharojn (Mrs)
Economist of Forest Economic Sub-Division
Planning Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

K. Pragtong
Technical Forest Officer
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

P. Saiwichian
Forest Technician
Wildlife Conservation Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

S. Singhapant
Chief, Foreign Affairs Sub-Division
Wildlife Conservation Division
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

Thailand/Thaïlande (cont.)

S. Sukwong
Dean, Faculty of Forestry
Kasetsart University
Bangkok

M. Surakul
Asst. Secretary-General
Office of the FAO National Committee
of Thailand
Bangkok

S. Ungphakorn
Technical Forest Officer
Royal Forest Department
Paholyothin Road
Bangkok 10900

V. Varasiri
Chief
Eastern & North-Eastern Timber Work Div.
Forest Industry Organization
Ministry of Agriculture & Cooperative
Rajdamern Nok Ave., Pomprap District
Bangkok 10900

United States of America/États-Unis d'Amérique

Delegate
T. F. Geary
Asia Coordinator, Forestry Support Program
USDA Forest Service
P.O. Box 2417
Washington, D.C. 20013

Viet Nam

Délégué
Tran Van Que
Vice ministre du Ministère des Forêts
123 Lo Duc
Hanoi

Suppléant

Ha Chu Chu
Expert du Ministère des Forêts
123 Lo Duc
Hanoi

OBSERVERS FROM FAO MEMBER NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION
OBSERVATEURS D'ÉTATS MEMBRES DE LA FAO NE SIÉGEANT PAS À LA COMMISSION

United Kingdom/Royaume-Uni

A. M. J. Robbins
Technical Cooperation Officer
Overseas Development Administration
c/o The British Embassy
Ploenchit Road
Bangkok, Thailand

OBSERVERS FROM NON-MEMBER NATIONS
OBSERVATEURS D'ÉTATS NON MEMBRES

Brunei

Hj. Mahari Bin Hj. Mohd. Said
Director of Forests
Forest Headquarters
B.S. Begawan

Hj. Johari Bin Ismail
Plantation Officer
Forest Headquarters
B.S. Begawan

REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES
REPRESENTANTS DES NATIONS UNIES ET INSTITUTIONS SPECIALISEES

United Nations/Nations Unies

T. Kunugi
Special Representative of the Secretary-General for
Humanitarian Assistance to the Kampuchean People
c/o ESCAP
UN Building, Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand

World Food Programme (WFP)/Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM)

W. L. Barclay
Agricultural Programmes Officer
WFP/UNBRO
ESCAP Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)/
Programme des Nations Unies pour le développement (PNUD)

C. Thompson (Ms.)
Programme Officer
UNDP
ESCAP Building
Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)/
Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (PNUE)

M. Ohta
Deputy Regional Representative
UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
UN Building, Rajdamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand

International Labour Organization (ILO)/Organisation internationale du travail (OIT)

B. Marsater
ILO Forestry Expert
c/o ILO
P.O. Box 1546
Suva, Fiji

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco)/
Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (Unesco)

P. Wimala
Regional Adviser for Environmental Education, Unesco
P.O. Box 1425
Bangkok, Thailand

World Bank/Banque mondiale

T. Ishikawa
Forestry Specialist
World Bank
1818 H Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
United States of America

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS INTERGOUVERNEMENTALES

Asian Development Bank/Banque asiatique de développement

B. Ganguli
Senior Forestry Specialist
Asian Development Bank
P.O. Box 789
Manila, Philippines

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
OBSERVATEURS DES ORGANISATIONS NON GOUVERNEMENTALES

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)/
Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et de ses ressources (UICN)

J. Thorsell
Executive Officer
CNPPA
IUCN
1196 Gland
Switzerland

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)
ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE

Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok/
Bureau régional pour l'Asie et le Pacifique

S. S. Puri
Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative

H. Tsutsui
Deputy Regional Representative

M. Kashio
Associate Expert

C. Lantican (Consultant)
Dean, UPLB, College of Forestry
College, Laguna
Philippines

J. Naewboonnien (Mrs.)
Editor, TIGERPAPER

Y. S. Rao
Regional Forestry Economist

J. Turbang
Regional Forestry Officer

Forestry Department, Rome/Département des forêts, Rome

M. K. Muthoo
Director, Operations Service

J. E. M. Arnold
Chief, Policy and Planning Service

L. Bonaccorso (Mrs.)
Secretary

C. Chandrasekharan
Senior Forestry Officer (Programming)
Policy and Planning Service

E. Sisto-Knorr (Mrs.)
Meetings and Reports Officer
Policy and Planning Service

J. Troensegaard
Forestry Officer
Forest Resources Division

Regional Forestry Projects

K. Bostrom
Project Coordinator, RAS/106/JPN
c/o RAPA, Bangkok, Thailand

K. D. Menon
Team Leader, FAO/UNDP/RAS/78/010
c/o UNDP
P.O. Box 12544
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Interpreters/Interprètes

L. Bastit (Mrs.)
P. Bosman-Dellons
A. Solé-Leris
S. Tejpar-Dang (Mrs.)

Translator/Revisor

F. Crozon

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Title</u>
1	FO:APFC/84/1	Provisional Agenda
3	FO:APFC/84/2	The State of Forestry in the Region
6	FO:APFC/84/3	Follow-up on the Recommendations of the Eleventh Session of the Commission
7	FO:APFC/84/4	Forestry Research in Asia and the Pacific Region - A Review
7	FO:APFC/84/4B	Forestry Education in Asia and the Pacific Region - A Review
4(a)	FO:APFC/84/5	Selected Developmental Issues Related to Forestry in the Asia-Pacific Region
4(b)	FO:APFC/84/6	Forest Management for Improved Productivity
4(c)	FO:APFC/84/7	Appropriate Forest Industries
5(a)	FO:APFC/84/8	FAO Regular Programme Activities in the Region: Review of Forestry Activities during 1981-83 and Programme of Work for 1984-85
5(b)	FO:APFC/84/9	The Forestry Field Programme in the Region

Information Documents

FO:APFC/84/Inf.1	General Information
FO:APFC/84/Inf.2	Provisional Timetable

National Progress Reports from:

- Australia
- Bangladesh
- Burma
- France: French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna
- Indonesia
- Japan
- Korea (Republic of)
- Malaysia
 - Peninsular Malaysia
 - Sabah
- Nepal
- New Zealand
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Samoa (Independent State of Western Samoa)
- Thailand
- United States of America
- Viet Nam

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Australia	Nepal
Bangladesh	New Zealand
Burma	Pakistan
Democratic Kampuchea	Papua New Guinea
Fiji	Philippines
France	Portugal
India	Samoa
Indonesia	Sri Lanka
Japan	Thailand
Korea, Rep. of	United States of America
Laos	Viet Nam
Malaysia	