

REPORTS OF THE

**Held in Port of Spain,
Trinidad and Tobago
4-9 December 1967**

**TENTH SESSION OF THE
LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY
COMMISSION
and of the
SECOND SESSION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL
PARKS AND WILDLIFE**



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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R E P O R T S

of the

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of the
LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Rome, 1968

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LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION

Tenth Session

REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Latin American Forestry Commission of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations held its Tenth Session from 4 to 9 December 1967 at Port of Spain at the kind invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.
2. The session was attended by delegates from the following 13 countries : Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France (French Guyana and Antilles), Guyana, Jamaica, Netherlands (Nurinam), Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (British Honduras), U.S.A. (Puerto Rico) and Venezuela , by a representative of the United Nations and the United Nations Development Program, and by observers from the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, the Organization of American States, the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations and the Latin American Forestry Research and Training Institute, Venezuela. The names of the participants are listed in Annex 1 .
3. The session was attended by Mr. L.J. Vernell, Assistant to the Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division, representing the Director-General of FAO and the Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division.

Mr. F. Barrientos, Regional Forestry Officer, acted as Secretary.
4. At the opening meeting, the Honourable L.M. Robinson, the Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Government; he stressed the importance of the development of forest resources in developing countries, based on the multiple-use concept, as promulgated by the Fifth World Forestry Congress, and recognized that the forester's role has changed from resource conservation to resource mobilization : in order to achieve a proper contribution from forest resources to overall development, adequate training of technical staff must be undertaken. He acknowledged with thanks the assistance FAO had given to Trinidad and Tobago.
5. In his message of welcome to delegates and thanks to the Host Government, the Representative of the Director-General of FAO and of the Director of FAO's Forestry and Forest Industries Division, Mr. L.J. Vernell, recalled the development of the forestry sector in Latin America and the role which the Commission has played in it. He pointed to the challenge which Latin American foresters are facing in view of the region's vast forest development potential on the one hand, the region's unfavourable balance of trade in forest products and the steeply increasing and changing demand for forest products on the other hand. In addition, he stressed the importance of framing forest policy guidelines for Latin America to the end that the region's forests might not only produce increasing amounts of wood but also provide the population with all possible goods, benefits and amenities required by the society.
6. In his capacity as member of the Latin American Forestry Commission's Executive Committee, Mr. I. Costantino delivered an address on behalf of the Chairman of the Commission. After having expressed his gratitude to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for their hospitality and having thanked FAO

for convening this Tenth Session of the Commission. Mr. Costantino pointed out that significant progress has been made in Latin-American forestry since the Commission's first session in Rio de Janeiro. In order to substantiate this statement he compared the actual situation with that of 20 years ago and singled out the progress achieved in the various fields of forestry. He also recalled the influence which the recommendations of the Commission had had on the formulation of policies which had encouraged such progress in Latin-American countries and stressed FAO's important contribution to the development of forestry in Latin America. He finally predicted that the Member Governments, the Commission and FAO would have to make great efforts in the future if they wanted the forestry sector to help the people of Latin America to attain a high standard of living.

II. ADOPTION OF AGENDA

7. The provisional agenda (FO/LAPC-67/1), attached as Annex 2, was adopted without comment.
8. The comments listed in Annex 3 were submitted to delegates for consideration.

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

9. In accordance with the provisions of Rules II -1 and II -5 of its Rules of Procedures, the Commission elected a Chairman, three Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur.

The following members of the Commission were unanimously elected:

Chairman:	C.H. Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)
First Vice-Chairman:	M.A. Hernandez Agosto (USA - Puerto Rico)
Second Vice-Chairman:	P. Rosero (Ecuador)
Third Vice-Chairman:	J.A. Corrales (Venezuela)
Rapporteur:	J.P. Schulz (Netherlands - Surinam)

IV. THE STATE OF FORESTRY IN LATIN AMERICA 1964 - 1967

10. An analysis of the state of forestry in Latin America during the period 1964 - 1967 was made by the Commission on the basis of information supplied by the national progress reports, the Secretariat Note "The State of Forestry in Latin America 1964 - 1967" (FO/LAPC-67/6) and by delegates who reviewed the major developments in their countries during the three year period.
11. The Commission considered that the evolution of forest policy within the socio-economic development of the countries showed some positive gains, but that much still remains to be done to incorporate the forestry sector to a degree commensurate with its potentialities in government plans for socio-economic progress. For this reason it was regarded as desirable to

draw up medium and long-term forestry development plans, after clearly defining forest policy. Furthermore, if the forestry sector does not participate at an appropriate level in framing national development plans, it could not be expected to play an important role in regional integration plans. It was also accepted that, in countries with dense, low-income populations, the social aspects of forestry activities should have priority over other objectives.

12. The Commission noted that, although better laws are being promulgated in the realm of forestry, all too often they are ineffective because of failure to enforce them. It was agreed that, while basic laws should be of a general and permanent character, their effectiveness can only be guaranteed by concomitant enforcement measures.

13. The inadequate size of governmental services in charge of forestry resources is the principal limiting factor for progress in the sector, there being a clear correlation between progress achieved in forestry in certain countries and the strengthening of their forest services. In other countries of the region progress in forestry has been slow during the last three years, mainly due to the lack of funds and professional and technical personnel.

The Commission agreed that the institutional structure and hierarchical set-up of government forestry services should permit close liaison between the forestry sector and the other economic sectors and facilitate the co-ordination of resource development with that of related industries and land-use planning.

14. The Commission acknowledged some progress in the field of higher forestry education but noted at the same time the existing imbalance between the number of professionals needed by the country and the number of students interested in the profession. This stems from the absence of medium and long-term plans envisaging staffing.

The Commission, therefore, agreed on the necessity for any extension and improvement of facilities for higher education in line with medium and long-term national forestry plans.

As regards sub-professional training, the Commission expressed its satisfaction with important achievements in this area during the triennium, as well as with the steps to be taken in the near future for the establishment of new educational institutions in compliance with the recommendations of earlier meetings. Some delegations expressed the wish of their countries for training facilities at this level. The Commission agreed on the desirability of this and recognized the importance of the assistance provided by the Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme and FAO. Although the training of skilled labor had accelerated, it still remained insufficient to meet the needs.

15. Regarding forest protection, the Commission recognized the increasing efforts to remove the causes of stand destruction - efforts still in no way commensurate with the scope or seriousness of the problem. Consequently, the Commission agreed to re-emphasize the danger of the situation and its importance for the future of Latin America. It recommended the adoption by each government of effective measures for the dedication, demarcation and effective control over forest reserves and for watershed management and torrent control. Stress was laid on the need to secure

public appreciation of the value of forest resources and the benefits they afford.

Mr. L. Vernell, Representative of the Director-General of FAO, spoke about the collaboration of the Swedish Government with FAO in organizing seminars on public relations. He indicated how Latin America's governments could act along the same lines:

- 16: Analyzing forest production, the Commission noted that no significant increase in the total output had been achieved over the last three years. However the bases for the achievement of a higher level of resource utilization in the near future have been laid:

In this context, pre-investment surveys on national forests were singled out for special mention, their number having increased greatly since 1964 as a result of the assistance provided under UNDP and by FAO. Such surveys, supplemented by industry feasibility studies, have aroused the interest of several companies in investing in forest industries in some parts of the region. The Commission noted the importance of this favourable trend, recognizing that the economic development of forests is the best guarantee for their conservation and working according to the best forestry practice. The Commission agreed that lack of funds seriously handicaps growth of lumbering and wood-using industries. Many delegates stressed the importance of obtaining the co-operation of the international banks in financing forestry and forest industry development in Latin America. Others, however, considered that the most effective way of fulfilling forestry plans in developing countries was to mobilize domestic capital for basic financing, supplementing this as required with international technical assistance, in particular from FAO.

- 17: In the course of the meeting, the observer from the Inter-American Development Bank, C.A. Lopez Ibanez, expressed the IDB's interest in learning, from the discussions of the Commission, about the state of forestry in the various Latin-American countries and its desire to co-operate in financing forest industries and afforestation programmes. The Bank was also prepared to co-operate closely with international organizations, particularly FAO, in undertaking forestry and forest industries feasibility studies. Finally, he emphasized that projects requiring IDB financing should form an organic part of national development plans. Mr. Vernell informed the Commission of the agreement concluded between the FAO and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He also explained the FAO/Industry/Cooperative Program which offers additional opportunities for financing and carrying out of forestry projects.

V. LATIN AMERICA'S FOREST INDUSTRIES AND PROSPECTS FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT

- 18: Based on the report presented by the Secretariat under the heading "Latin America's Forest Industries and Prospects for their Development" (FO/LAFC-67/4), the delegates from the different countries spoke of their experiences in this regard and of the problems of development of this vital industrial sector:

During the discussions, the Commission expressed the opinion that the document in question precisely and objectively summed up the situation

in most countries, namely, that the industry had many shortcomings, notably inadequate-size plants, low degree of utilization of installed capacity, outdated machinery, lack of timber and forest products grading rules, high processing costs and scarcity of qualified technical personnel. However, it did recognize that some plants, unfortunately in the minority, are working efficiently!

The Commission emphasized the paradoxical situation that Latin America, despite its vast resources, has an unfavourable balance of trade in forest products. This is reflected in a deficit of approximately US\$ 200 million per year, entirely for pulp and paper imports. Furthermore, the Commission recognized that the increase in the demand for forest products anticipated in the near future will make it necessary for the region to make extraordinary efforts, if it is to reduce its dependence on imports of pulp and paper, while at the same time maintaining favorable balances for other forest products.

19. Although it was recognized that the industries of this sector have shown some progress during the last few years, much more was urgently needed. One of the decisive factors in this respect was the building-up of an adequate infrastructure.
20. The Commission stressed the need for financial aid from international organizations and more developed countries to meet the vast investment requirements of industry. At this point, the Cuban delegate expressed disapproval of obtaining aid from countries whose support was not disinterested and rather favored cooperation through international organizations.
21. During the discussions there was unanimous agreement on the need for more information on the physico-mechanical properties of hardwood, so that more species could be utilized and logging costs thereby reduced. It was also agreed that duplication in research should be avoided by making findings available to all.
22. As the forest resources of the region consist to the extent of only 3 % of softwoods, it was considered necessary to ensure that the scarce softwood resources be carefully managed and protected and, in addition, more plantations of these species be established.
23. The Commission noted the need for diversifying Latin-American exports, forest products being most useful for this purpose. This would depend, however, on the modification by importing countries of their present policies so as to facilitate the entry of processed timber products. To obtain these concessions Latin-American countries should adopt a common policy.
24. The Commission recommended the intensification of work in classification and grading of forest products and on market research. It was mentioned that the construction of fishing boats in some Latin-American countries has opened up new markets for native species.
25. Mr. Vernell urged that Latin America pay more attention to the production of pre-fabricated wooden houses and told the Commission that FAO will be organizing an international symposium on low-cost housing in Canada in 1969 or 1970.

VI: PLANTATION FORESTRY IN LATIN AMERICA: DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPECTS

26. The subject of man-made forests was discussed by the Commission in connection with the Secretariat Note entitled "Plantation Forestry in Latin America: Development and Prospects" (FO:LAFC-67/5) and the contributions of the delegates who pointed out the principal features of such work in their countries.
27. The Commission noted that, although the plantations already established (one million ha. of hardwoods, 1/2 million ha. of softwoods) constitute a brilliant achievement, this by no means exhausts the possibilities offered by the extensive areas available within the region for establishment of rapid growth stands, nor does it cover the constantly growing demand for forest products.

According to the information supplied, national projects in the region call for afforestation of 200,000 hectares per annum in the near future, depending to a large extent on the necessary means being available.

The Commission recommended that country afforestation plans be revamped in line with consumption trends and co-ordinated with the already existing regional integration plans. Regarding the recommendations given in the Secretariat Note, the Commission felt that it will become necessary, in view of the 1985 target, for planting programs to be raised to 300,000 ha. per annum in order to meet the growing market demands both within and outside the region.

28. It was estimated that this would require mobilization of funds amounting to US\$ 50 - 60 million per year. The Commission recognized that the difficulty of obtaining these funds on favorable terms may be the basic obstacle to expanding the supply of raw materials to meet the anticipated increase in the industrial requirements of the region during the period concerned. Hence the need for formulae for obtaining the special credit facilities which plantation forestry requires. Satisfaction was expressed with the prospects that international financing institutions may supply credit, not only for industrial plantations but also for those with mainly protective functions. National measures already adopted to promote afforestation include tax exemptions and other incentives. In general, the credit available is still far below the level of requirements.
29. The Commission examined favorable factors and restraints on afforestation programs and heard the experiences of various delegates with the species most widely used in their countries for industrial plantations. Delegates also described the incentives offered by their governments to private planters and how the products of the plantations are utilized in the various countries. From these statements it was possible to obtain a general picture of the situation in Latin America regarding the creation of new forests. The Commission agreed on the advisability of adopting measures at both the national and regional level suggested in the Secretariat Note. The development of wood-using industries concurrently with the creation of new forests was accepted as the best way of ensuring the correct use of financial resources allocated to industrial plantations, as for example in Chile. At the same time it was recognized that the establishment of protection forests should be accorded the priority warranted by their value for other sectors of the economy. The particular importance of afforestation for protective purposes in regions of rough topography, especially watersheds and catchment areas, was also noted. In addition to the action which could be taken within the forestry

sector, the Commission considered steps for promoting social development; thus, in economically depressed areas, afforestation may be an excellent way of providing employment while affording plantation workers an opportunity to share in the ownership of the new woods. The experience of Ecuador in this matter was heard with great interest by the Commission. Help forthcoming under the World Food Program and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign of FAO offers interesting prospects for undertaking projects of this kind, the experience of other countries in the region being mentioned during the session. It was recognized that the "taungya" system can overcome some of the problems of shifting cultivation and promote better land-use, especially in countries with a high population density and a shortage of farmland. In this context, the experience of Trinidad and Tobago with this system was singled out.

30. Finally the Commission stressed the need for systematic quantitative evaluation of commodity output and the indirect benefits of afforestation programs in order to assess returns on investment and to decide on priorities for different projects.

VII. FORESTRY IN THE FAO INDICATIVE WORLD PLAN FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT (IWP)

31. The Commission heard with great interest a description of the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development (IWP) and of the contribution of forestry. The Forestry and Forest Industries Division's work on the IWP was discussed by the Commission on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO/LAFC-67/2. It considered the methodology developed of such interest and the potential advantages to be derived from the exercise of such value that it resolved to recommend to the Director-General of FAO that the organization of a special seminar for Latin-American countries should be envisaged. At such a seminar foresters, industrialists and development planners from Member Nations should be brought together to become more fully acquainted with the plan, the methodology used by the Forest Industries and Utilization Branch, to exchange views on its application to forestry development planning in Latin-American countries and to foster mutual understanding of the needs and potentialities of integrated forestry development.

The Commission also expressed its hope that the draft reports, with the supporting statistical material, on forestry in the IWP for Latin America would be made available as soon as possible for study by the respective national forestry and development planning authorities well before the arrival of the FAO expert teams which are to discuss the draft reports on the member countries with national authorities. In view of the importance to be accorded to the forestry sector in Latin America, the Commission strongly recommended to FAO that these teams should enjoy adequate representation of professional forestry economists.

When discussing the IWP and its merits, a number of delegations also informed the Commission of past forest development planning and activities under way or contemplated in their countries. In so doing, they stressed the advantages of medium and long-term planning which bring along with them much needed stability in forest activities, frequently endangered for reasons beyond the control of forestry authorities. At the same time the Commission recognized that long-term planning greatly facilitates the drawing-up of short-term programs and their financing. The Commission further stressed the need for improving forestry statistics and keeping data - of subregional, regional and

and world-wide scope - up to date.

VIII: THE PROGRAM OF WORK OF FAO IN FORESTRY AND FOREST INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT

32. The Commission considered the activities of FAO in the field of forestry and forest industries development on the basis of the Secretariat Note FO/LAFC-67/3 entitled "The Program of Work of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division":

It took note with satisfaction of the various forestry activities being deployed by FAO in Latin America. In particular, the Commission recognized with gratitude the field projects undertaken with assistance from the UNDP of which 3 have already been completed; another 19 are presently approved or in operation and 9 others, operated by other divisions of FAO, involve a considerable forestry element. At the same time, some delegates pointed to the continuing need for international cooperation in forestry activities in their countries. The Commission recommended that foresters ensure high priority being accorded such projects by their governments and that requests from its member countries receive prompt and favorable consideration by UNDP and FAO.

33. The weakness of many Latin-American countries as regards forestry statistics, also repeatedly mentioned in connection with the work on the IWP, was stressed by the Commission and it was recommended that the Director-General of FAO be urged to strengthen assistance to Member Nations in need of improving their forest statistics.
34. The Commission also recommended that FAO should resume work as soon as possible on the publication of the manual on forestry development planning and organize seminars for the benefit of Latin-American countries in the fields of watershed management, public relations in forestry and lastly on forestry aspects in land-use, in particular in connection with land settlement work.
35. In this context, the Commission took note with interest of the various seminars on public relations in forestry organized by the Government of Sweden in cooperation with FAO and recommended that a similar line of action be followed with regard to a seminar for Latin America.
36. Regarding the proposed seminar on forestry in land-use, the Commission took note with satisfaction of the fact that FAO had included the amount of US\$ 7,000 in its regional technical assistance budget for this seminar in 1968. At the same time, however, the Commission reiterated the recommendation formulated at its Ninth Session to the effect that the Inter-American Development Bank should be invited to cooperate with FAO in organizing this seminar.

IX: APPROVAL OF THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE

37. In adopting the report of its Committee on National Parks and Wildlife (Annex 4), the Commission expressed its satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Committee in its work and commended it in particular on the following achievements:
- a) elaboration of basic concepts for a declaration of principles underlying the establishment and management of national parks in Latin America;

- b) laying down of guidelines for management of national parks in Latin America; and
 - c) the compilation of a first draft of a selected bibliography on national parks.
38. At the same time, the Commission appreciated the great need for assistance in connection with national parks and wildlife in the region and therefore urged member governments to request international aid in this field, recommending to the Director-General of FAO that support equivalent to that so successfully granted by FAO to Africa during recent years be given to Latin America.

X. FORESTRY RESEARCH

39. The Commission noted with great interest the results of an informal meeting held on the occasion of the Commission's session, at which a report was discussed containing preliminary conclusions on the status of forestry research in Latin America. It wished to record its gratitude to the Tropical Forest Research Centre at Río Piedras, Puerto Rico, which had made this report available.
40. The Commission concurred on the great need to foster forestry research and to direct it along the proper lines, as well as to co-ordinate and disseminate its results throughout Latin America. It therefore resolved, in accordance with Rule IX,1 of its Rules of Procedure, to create a Regional Forestry Research Committee with the following terms of reference: "To promote the development of and collaboration in forestry research in the region and the dissemination of the results thereof"; this Committee would report to the Commission itself. The Commission also resolved that all its members should be entitled to be members of the new Committee and, in accordance with Rule IX,7, it elected Mr. F. Wadsworth as Chairman of the Committee.
41. The Commission recommended that the Forestry Research Committee give special attention to the following subjects: wood technology, timber marketing (including grading standards), silviculture with special emphasis on genetics, watershed management and erosion control, preparation of mensuration and yield tables, and fuller utilization of broadleaved tropical forests. It was considered highly desirable that the Committee co-operate actively with the International Union of Forestry Research Organizations and the FAO Committee on Forest Development in the Tropics.
42. The Commission also took note of the report of the Fourth Session of the Governing Board of the Instituto Forestal Latinoamericano de Investigación y Capacitación (Latin American Forestry Research and Training Institute), which was held on 4 and 5 December 1967 at Port of Spain (Trinidad and Tobago). It recalled that the Institute was established on 18 November 1959 through a resolution of the FAO Conference and it was noted that there are demands by the member governments to expand its services, which are at present limited by financial stringencies.

As Article XI,3 of the Agreement by which the Institute was established envisages that the Director-General of FAO may, with the approval of the FAO Conference, assist in the financing of the Institute, the Commission recommended to the Director-General of FAO that an annual contribution of US\$ 50,000 be made to the Institute, to enable it to give a wider regional scope to its activities, as provided for in its approved program of work. In making this recommendation, the Commission recognized that such a financial contribution would be justified only if member countries had brought their contributions up to date; hence, the Commission urged member

governments of the Institute to pay any arrears to the Institute without delay.

43. The Commission noted with interest the meeting held, on the occasion of the Commission's session, by a group of forestry experts from projects assisted by FAO and the UN Special Fund, for the purpose of standardizing methods for the trial of forest species, and expressed its hope that the results of this meeting would be placed at the disposal of member countries as soon as possible.

XI. DATE AND PLACE OF NEXT SESSION

44. The delegates from Ecuador and Cuba, on behalf of their respective Governments, invited the Commission to convene its Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions in Quito and Havana respectively. The Commission noted with gratitude these kind invitations and resolved, in accordance with Rule IV,2 of its Rules of Procedure, to leave it to the Director-General of FAO and the Commission's Chairman, in consultation with the Governments of Ecuador and Cuba, to set the date and place of the next session. In doing so, the Commission recommended to the Director-General of FAO that its Eleventh Session be held in 1970.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Officers

Chairman : - C.H. Murray (Trinidad and Tobago)

First Vice-Chairman : - M.A. Hernandez Agosto (USA)
Second Vice-Chairman : - P. Rosero (Ecuador)
Third Vice-Chairman : - J.A. Corrales (Venezuela)

Rapporteur : - J.P. Schulz (Netherlands)

Secretary : - F. Barrientos (FAO)
Assistant Secretaries : - G.H. Behrendt (FAO)
- J. Castellanos (FAO)

Liaison Officers : - R.G. Miller (Trinidad and Tobago)
- R.K. Rampersad (Trinidad and Tobago)

L.J. Vernell, Assistant to Director, Forestry and Forest Industries Division, represented the Director-General of FAO.

A. Delegations

CHILE

Delegates : - R. Romero
Chief of Department of Administration
Santiago

- F.F. Garrido
Chief of Department of Silviculture
Santiago

COLOMBIA

Delegates : - G. Velez
Chief Forester
Cauca Valley Corporation
Cali

- N. Ortiz Martinez
Forestry Project Carare-Opon
Bogotá

Advisors : - N. Sanchez-Mejorada (FAO)
- K.H. Kehr (German Forestry Mission)

COSTA RICA

Delegate : - D. Barboza Ruiz
Manager of the Institute of Lands
and Colonization
San José

CUBA

Delegates : - L. Mas Martin
Forest Development Section of INDAF
La Habana

- A. Parra Parra
Forest Development Section of the Eastern
Province
Santiago de Cuba

Advisor : - P.J. Chapuis (FAO)

ECUADOR

Delegates : - P. Rosero
Director-General of Forestry
Quito

- G. Gortaire
Co-Director, Forest Development Project
of the Nord-West
Quito

FRANCE

(French Guiana and Antilles)

Delegate : - G. Grivaz
Directeur départemental de l'Agriculture
Cayenne, Guyane française

GUYANA

Delegate : - L.E. Dow
Conservator of Forests
Georgetown

JAMAICA

Delegate : - D. Dyer
Conservator of Forests
Kingston

Advisor : - T.I. Rees (FAO)

NETHERLANDS (Surinam)

- Delegates
- : - J.P. Schulz
Chief of the Afforestation and Silviculture
Section
Paramaribo , Surinam
 - A.T. Vink
Deputy Conservator of Forests
Paramaribo, Surinam

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

- Delegate
- : - C.H. Murrey
Conservator of Forests
Port-of-Spain
- Associates
- : - A.F. Halfhide
Assistant Conservator of Forests
Port-of-Spain
 - S.S. Dardaine
Assistant Conservator of Forests
Port-of-Spain
 - B.S. Ramdial
Assistant Conservator of Forests
Port-of-Spain
 - N.S. Dackhan
Assistant Conservator of Forests
Port-of-Spain
 - T.I.W. Bell
Forest Management Officer
Port-of-Spain
 - A.D. Miller
Forest Research Officer
Port-of-Spain

UNITED KINGDOM (British Honduras)

- Delegate
- : - L.S.A. Lindo
Principal Forestry Officer
Belize , British Honduras

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (Porto Rico)

- Delegate
- : - G.M. Jamison
Deputy Chief, Forest Service
(President elect IUPRO)
Washington D.C.

Associates

- : -R.J. Costley
Director, Division of Recreation
Forest Service
Washington D.C.
- G. Fredine
Chief, Division of International Affairs
National Park Service
Washington D.C.
- M.A. Hernandez Agosto
Secretary of Agriculture
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico
San Juan , Porto Rico
- C.E. Holscher
Chief, Forest Soil and Water Research
Forest Service
Washington D.C.
- F. Wadsworth
Director, Institute of Tropical Forestry
Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico

VENEZUELA

Delegate

- : - J.A. Gorrales
Chief of the Division of Cadaster
Caracas

Associates

- : - J.A. Diaz Cardenas
Office of General Commander of the
National Guard
Caracas
- M. Escalante
Chief, Natural Renewable Resources Program
Region 3
Barquisimeto
- R.G. Matute
Association of Forest Rangers
Caracas
- E.R. Orta
Association of Forest Rangers
Caracas
- J.C. Valdez
Forest Reserve of Guaropiche
Maturin
- R. Vilorio Diaz
Chief, Forestry Division
Caracas

B) International Organizations

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Observer: : -- A.C. Randall
Natural Resources Unit
Washington D.C., U.S.A.

LATIN AMERICAN FOREST RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

Observer : -- R. Vilorio Diaz
President
Mérida, Venezuela

Associates : -- W. Zöttl
Director
Mérida, Venezuela

-- G.E. Raets
Chief of the Silviculture Section
Mérida, Venezuela

-- D.E. Aymard
Acting Chief of Documentation Center
Mérida, Venezuela

-- M. Roovers
Associate Expert (FAO)

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURE

Observer : -- I. Costantino
Buenos Aires, Argentina

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FORESTRY RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

Observer : -- A.D. Miller
Forest Research Officer
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Observer : -- C.A. Lopez Ibañez
Washington D.C., U.S.A.

C) United Nations and Specialized Agencies

UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Representative : -- M.A. Huberman
Chief, Land Use Section -- UNDP
New York, U.S.A.

Associate : -- A. Syrdal
Deputy Resident Representative
Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Representative : - A. de Alth
Project Officer
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

D) FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Representative : - I.W. Kelton
Officer in charge of the Caribbean Area
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Associates : - H.J. Reichardt
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Forestry and Forest Industries Division
Rome, Italy

- T.A. Riney
Chief, Section of Wildlife, National
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LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
Tenth Session

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. The state of forestry in Latin America, 1964-67
4. Latin America's forest industries and prospects for their development
5. Plantation forestry in Latin America: development and prospects
6. Forestry participation in the FAO Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development
7. The Program of Work of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division
8. Approval of the final report of the Committee on National Parks and Wildlife
9. Forest Research
10. Other business
11. Date and place of next session
12. Adoption of report

LATIN AMERICAN FORESTRY COMMISSION
Tenth Session

FO:LAFC-67/Rep.
ANNEX 3

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Item of the Agenda</u>	<u>Symbol of Document</u>	<u>Title of Document</u>
6	FO:LAFC-67/2 :	- Forestry Division work on the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development
7	FO:LAFC-67/3 :	- The Program of Work of FAO's Forestry and Forest Products Division
4	FO:LAFC-67/4 :	- Forest Industries in Latin America and their prospective development (in Spanish and French only)
5	FO:LAFC-67/5 :	- Plantation Forestry in Latin America: Development and Prospects
3	FO:LAFC-67/6 :	- The state of Forestry in Latin America, 1964-67
-	-	- Prospects for Latin American Pulp and Paper Exports to overseas

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Second Session

REPORT

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The second session of the Committee on National Parks and Wildlife was held in Port of Spain on 4 and 5 December 1967 at the kind invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.
2. Delegates from the following eleven countries participated in the session : Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, France (French Guyana and Antilles), Jamaica, The Netherlands (Surinam), Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (British Honduras), U.S.A. (Porto Rico) and Venezuela. An observer from the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources also attended the session. Mr. T.A. Riney acted as Secretary of the Committee. The list of participants is attached as Annex 4-a).

II. AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION

3. The Provisional Agenda (Document FO:LAF-67/1) attached as Annex 4-b) was approved without comments and the following documents were submitted for consideration by the delegates:
 - Guidelines for the Management of National Parks in Latin America, by Myron D. Sutton (Doc. FO:LAF-67/2)
 - National Parks in Latin America, by I.N. Costantino (FI:LAF-67/3)
 - A System for Bibliographical Classification - A Selected Bibliography, by K.R. Miller
 - Wildlife and Wildland Development in Latin America , by the Secretariat (FO:LAF-67/5)

III. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

4. In accordance with Article II-1 of the Rules of procedure of the Latin American Forestry Commission, Mr. I.N. Costantino was re-elected by the Committee as its Chairman and Messrs. P. Rosero (Ecuador) and G. Velez (Colombia) were elected as first and second Vice-Chairmen respectively.

IV. NATIONAL PARKS IN LATIN AMERICA

5. In introducing his note on National Parks in Latin America, the Chairman reviewed the history of the Committee since its inception in 1962 and the work accomplished so far. The Committee noted with satisfaction the assistance given by FAO through its growing field programme and with legislation on national parks and wildlife as well as in the preparation of a classified bibliography, but took note with regret of the fact that most of the specific tasks requested at its first session in 1964 could not yet be accomplished by FAO for lack of personnel and funds; it expressed the firm hope that this situation would soon be remedied.

6. The subsequent discussion centered around two questions: the terminology and definitions to be applied to matters related to national parks and the basic concepts for a declaration of principles for Latin American national parks.

7. With regard to terminology and definitions interested delegates were invited to request from the Secretariat the relevant documentation which does exist and could be made available to them.

8. The Committee discussed the basic concepts of a declaration of principles on national parks, congratulated the chairman on the concepts he had elaborated in the document on National Parks in Latin America and requested that on this basis draft principles should be worked out by the Secretariat in co-operation with the chairman. This draft should be circulated to all member governments of the Committee inviting their comments. The draft should then be revised by the Secretariat, in co-operation with the chairman, and this revision should be submitted to all member governments at least two months before the Committee's third session. The Committee also agreed that an item should be included in the provisional agenda for its third session which would allow consideration of these draft principles.

V. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON NATIONAL PARKS

9. The Committee considered and commended the Secretariat on the document entitled "Wildlife Management in Latin America - A System for Bibliographical Classification - A Selected Bibliography" prepared by K.R. Miller, FAO Forestry Officer, assigned to the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences at Turrialba (Costa Rica). It requested the Secretariat to finalize the document in co-operation with the FAO/IUFRO Committee on Bibliography and Terminology and to make the final document available to all member governments.

10. The Committee recalled the recommendation formulated at its first session with which it had programmed to undertake a bibliographical compilation of all studies published on national parks and wildlife in its member countries. It requested the Secretariat to obtain the required information from member governments and to submit a corresponding bibliographical list for the Committee's third session.

VI. MANAGEMENT PROBLEMS IN NATIONAL PARKS

11. In introducing the document FO:LAFC/NPW-67/2 entitled "Guidelines for the Management of National Parks in Latin America", G. Fredine highlighted the technical, legal, international and administrative aspects of proper park management. The Committee fully endorsed the concepts exposed in the document and wished to congratulate its author, M. D. Sutton, on the able and lucid manner in which he had drawn up such a comprehensive but still concise guide. There was unanimous agreement that this document was of the highest value to developing countries of the region desirous to introduce proper park management. Consequently the Committee requested the Secretariat to give it the widest possible distribution and in particular to circulate the document to all those institutions in the Latin American region responsible for national parks.

VII: WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT

12. In introducing the Secretariat document FO:LAPC/NPW-67/5 entitled "Wildlife Development", T. Riney stressed the relationships between wildlife and other forms of land-use as well as the need to include wildland planning as an integral part of overall regional planning and resource development processes.

13. The importance of wildlife as a problem in damaging crops and in competition with domestic grazing animals was discussed as of special importance following changes in the character of the forest into more open habitats. The problem of the transmission of rabies by vampire bats and mongoose was mentioned.

14. The Committee confirmed the recommendation of its First Session in 1964 when it was stressed that wildlife protection and eventual management must also be considered in areas outside National Parks and noted that it was indispensable that preliminary studies should be made as soon as possible before increases in wildlife utilization were to take place.

15. The question of endangered species was raised and stressed was the necessity of individual countries taking appropriate action as well as the need for several countries to co-operate in ensuring the protection of certain migratory species or rare species. In this latter connection the desirability of strengthening collaboration with the North American Forestry Commission's Working Group on Wildlife and Outdoor Recreation was stressed.

16. The problem of professional hunting as it affects rare species and other species was raised. The Committee noted the importance of: clearly defining the problem; passing appropriate laws and strengthening the administrative structure or other means of enforcing the laws; of developing appropriate education and public relation programs and taking measures for reducing the economic motivation for hunting, such as prohibiting export of certain animals and/or refusing to import animals listed on a rare species list.

VIII: FUTURE PROGRAM OF WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

17. It was agreed to continue in the future the program as approved in the first session of the Latin American Committee on National Parks and Wildlife, in Curitiba, Brazil, 4 November, 1964.

18. Particular mention was made of the need for completion of: the Manual on National Parks; survey of parks and reserves; a survey of research being conducted on Latin American national parks and wildlife. The desirability of strengthening close co-operation with IUFRO, IUCN, and other organizations was stressed.

19. After some discussion, the Committee agreed to undertake these tasks and FAO was asked to assist insofar as possible within the limitations of its budget.

IX. OTHER BUSINESS

20. The representative of IUCN described a conference to be held at Bariloche, Argentina, from 27 March to 2 April, 1968 where general and technical meetings will take place concerning the Conservation of Natural Resources in Latin America.

21. The new IUFRO section (Forest Recreation and Wildlife Research), which started at the IUFRO Conference in September 1967 in Munich, was described by Mr. Jemison. The aim of this new section is to strengthen the work of other organizations and wildlife studies will primarily include a study of wildlife habitats.

22. Following several questions of specific help needed in particular countries, FAO expressed its willingness to receive specific requests for external assistance and on receipt of these requests, to endeavour to locate the most suitable men for the job.

23. In view of the extra work load imposed on the FAO Secretariat by the requests of the Committee a special plea was made to FAO to provide sufficient staff in Rome to achieve the objectives of the Committee and to give additional emphasis to Latin American countries.

X. DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION

24. The Committee reserved to leave it to the Director-General of FAO -- after consultation of its chairman -- to decide upon date and place of its third session.

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(Porto Rico)

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- C.E. Hernandez Agosto
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VENEZUELA

: - E.R. Orta
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b) Observers

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: - I.N. Costantino
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COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE
Second Session

FO:LAFC-67/Rep.
ANNEX 4-b

AGENDA

1. Adoption of the Agenda
2. Election of Officers
3. National Parks in Latin America
4. Bibliography on National Parks
5. Management Problems in National Parks
6. Wildlife Development
7. Future Program of work of the Committee
8. Other business
9. Date and Place of next Session
10. Adoption of Report

