Goat farming is a traditional occupation, which has been performed for many years in rural regions of Turkey. In the past, goats were not allowed in Turkey state forests on the ground that they damaged forests. The forest administration regarded goat grazing in state forests as a crime. People who were caught while grazing goats in state forests and who were detected to have committed a crime were subjected to imprisonment or fined. Therefore, conflicts and hostilities occurred between the forest administration and the forest villagers who bred goats. This big dilemma affected sustainable goat farming negatively. The way in which the goat-forest dilemma was settled has been investigated in this study with the Diagnosis and Design (D&D) studies conducted at the village, regional and country levels. As a result, Turkish government allowed goat grazing in state forests with a decision adopted in 2011, provided that a grazing management plan was prepared. The effect of this change gave its positive results in a short time, and while the number of goats was 5 million heads in 2009, this number dramatically increased to about 10 million heads in 2014.