



**Reporting on the  
pan-European Qualitative Indicators  
for Sustainable Forest Management  
and  
National Implementation of  
Commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of  
Forests in Europe**

**COUNTRY:** TURKEY

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**National correspondent:**

Name:	İsmail BELEN
Organisation:	GDF
Address:	Orman Genel Müdürlüğü, Gazi Tesisleri 1 Nolu Bina, 06560, Beştepe - Ankara - Türkiye
Phone/Fax:	+ 90 312 296 41 11
E-mail:	ismailbelen@ogm.gov.tr

**Other professionals involved in the reporting process:**

Name:	Serdar YEGÜL
Organisation:	GDF
E-mail:	serdaryegul@ogm.gov.tr
Name:	Yücel FIRAT
Organisation:	GDF
E-mail:	yucelfirat@ogm.gov.tr
Name:	Alper Tolga Arslan
Organisation:	GDF
E-mail:	alpertolgaarslan@ogm.gov.tr

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## Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRA	Forest Resources Assessment
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (abbreviation replaced by brand name FOREST EUROPE, November 2009)
Nfp	National Forest Programme
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests

## Introduction

In preparation for the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, planned to be held in Norway in June 2011, FOREST EUROPE<sup>1</sup> correspondents are asked to provide information to assess progress made since the reporting for the fifth Ministerial Conference in Warsaw, Poland 2007. This enquiry intends to enable signatory countries and the European Union to provide information on progress made towards sustainable forest management and implementation of commitments in the period 2007-2011. Countries which did not report for the fifth Ministerial Conference in 2007 may consider reporting also more in-depth on the current status of indicators, not only on changes.

This enquiry consists of two parts.

Part 1 contains the pan-European qualitative indicators for sustainable forest management. Results from this part will be combined with the results of the reporting on pan-European quantitative indicators (sent to the FRA national correspondents on 19.02.10), and will be presented in the next report on the State of Europe's Forests.

Part 2 contains reporting of implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007. It asks for national implementation of the Warsaw commitments and provides the opportunity to report on any major national activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe. National responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in a report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011, together with reporting on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The reports "State of Europe's Forests 2011" and "Implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments 2007-2011" (preliminary names) will serve as background information for the political discussions of future opportunities and challenges, and political responses to these, at the sixth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

The structure of this questionnaire was improved, compared to the 2007 version by learning from previous experience. The main change from the previous version is that reporting on national implementation of former commitments is separated and simplified. The change is meant to reduce the reporting burden on countries, while still providing for descriptions of national implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable. The questionnaire was prepared in consultation with partners at FAO and FOREST EUROPE, shared with the UNECE/FAO Team of Specialists on Monitoring SFM and FOREST EUROPE national focal points, and subsequently improved.

In completing the enquiry, you may wish to consult the following sources of information on policies and institutions:

MCPFE 2007 qualitative indicators: <http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

FRA 2010<sup>2</sup>: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/44375/en>

FAO-LEX: <http://faolex.fao.org/faolex>

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<sup>1</sup> "FOREST EUROPE" has recently replaced the abbreviation "MCPFE" as the brand name of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe

<sup>2</sup> Country data not yet available

## 1. Reporting on the pan-European Qualitative Indicators

Reporting on pan-European Qualitative Indicators consists of parts A and B. The five indicators in **Part A**: “Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM” aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. **Part B**: “Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area” contains twelve indicators aiming to provide information in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Under both A and B, significant changes since the last reporting process in 2007 should be reported. There is no need to repeat information already supplied in 2007<sup>3</sup>. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Europe’s Forests 2011*. Please see Annex 1 for Terms and definitions, and Annex 2 for an overview of the pan-European qualitative indicators.

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [        ], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approximately 100 words or 650 letters (including blank spaces) automatically in order to keep the analytical efforts within reasonable bounds.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. Changes since the reporting in 2007 will be analyzed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as “no significant change”.
4. The main indicator related to climate change is B.2 (carbon balance). Please include information related to climate change policies under this indicator. Where relevant, you can also include information related to climate change under B.3 (health and vitality) and B.4 (production and use of wood).
5. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, time period, budget involved experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered and solutions).
6. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise specified
7. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.

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<sup>3</sup> Country Reports submitted in 2007 are available at:  
<http://www.unece.org/timber/fra/mcpfe07qualcountryreport.htm>

**A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM**

A.1. National forest programmes (Nfp) or similar and related forest policies					
Nfp or similar <u>process</u> for forest related dialogue, policy development & implementation					
Existence of Nfp process or of similar process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Formal Nfp process <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> Similar process <input type="checkbox"/> None of the above				
Name of Nfp or similar process	Name: Nfp for Turkey Internet link:	Starting year:	2004		
Main formal decision making body of the process	<input type="checkbox"/> Body with members other than Ministry responsible for forestry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ministry responsible for forestry <input type="checkbox"/> Other. Please specify:				
Characteristics of Nfp or similar process, including Nfp principles as defined by MCPFE					
Commitment to iterative process		Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Who is regularly participating in the Nfp or similar process?	Administration responsible for forestry (The GDF, Strategy Development Department) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest owners representatives <input type="checkbox"/> Representatives from other sectors <input type="checkbox"/> Forest-related environmental and social groups <input type="checkbox"/> Forest based industry <input type="checkbox"/> Forest education and/or research <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are other sectors actively involved in the Nfp or similar process?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, which: <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> tourism <input type="checkbox"/> energy <input type="checkbox"/> others:	How are the key sectors involved: <input type="checkbox"/> mostly formal arrangements <sup>2</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> mostly informal arrangements ----- <input type="checkbox"/> mostly participation in Nfp workshops <input type="checkbox"/> mostly separate consultation processes <input type="checkbox"/> other:			
Are other policies and international commitments <sup>4</sup> explicitly referred to in the Nfp or similar process?	National development policy/strategy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International forest-related commitments <sup>3</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="checkbox"/>	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
How is policy implementation monitored and evaluated?	<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-specified periodic monitoring <input type="checkbox"/> Periodically, but not pre-determined <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not specified, not planned <input type="checkbox"/> Other:				
	Are MCPFE criteria & indicators for SFM used in monitoring and evaluation policies?	Yes/fully <input type="checkbox"/>	Partly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
Significant changes related to the Nfp process or similar since 2007	The strategic plan of the General Directorate of Forest (GDF) has been prepared properly to the Nfp.				
Major results of the Nfp or similar process and key lessons learned	Important activities (related the Nfp) in the field have being carried out however major results of the Nfp for Turkey could not be measured clearly. You can find the reason for this in the below box.				

Comments on the Nfp or similar process	(a) The Nfp for Turkey was officially approved by the minister responsible from forests of Turkey. But it was not approved by the Turkish Ministerial Cabinet. Therefore the implementation of the Nfp for Turkey is remained limited with only forestry sector, only one ministerial responsible field. That's why the related policies taken place in the Nfp could not be reflected to the other sectors' policies and programs. (b) A monitoring unit for the NFP could be recently established by the ministry. Hence, the results of the NFP could be newly registered.				
<b>Forest policy document (national forest programme document, forest policy statement, strategy or other)</b>					
Existence of forest policy document (other than law)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		<input type="checkbox"/> No		
Title of main forest policy document <sup>4</sup> and internet links	Title: GDF Strategic Plan Internet links: <i>Translation to English is still going on.</i>				
Forest policy document development process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> formal Nfp process or process explicitly guided by Nfp principles <input type="checkbox"/> process similar to Nfp or other process				
Name of endorsing/authorizing /enacting institution of the forest policy document	GDF		Date of endorsement	2004	
Current status of the forest policy document	<input type="checkbox"/> in development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in implementation <input type="checkbox"/> in review				
Is there explicit reference to / uptake of MCPFE instruments in the forest policy document?	MCPFE definition of SFM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE criteria and indicators for SFM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE guidelines for Nfps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Classification of Protected and Protective Forests and Other Wooded Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	MCPFE Pan-European Guidelines for Afforestation and Reforestation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the responsibility for forest policy is decentralized: Existence of formally endorsed subnational forest policy document(s)			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
Significant changes related to main forest policy document since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] [TB5] Significant changes were not officially made. Yet, a comprehensive report about Turkish forest policy was prepared by the University of Istanbul, the Faculty of Forestry. In the report, some changes and additions were come up with. In the light of the proposals about changes and additions, and participatory approach with the stakeholders, in the Nfp for Turkey, possible changes and additions will be able carried out. The name of mentioned document is "Integration of Sustainable Development into Turkey Forestry Sectoral Policy" On the other hand, in the light of the Nfp for Turkey, a strategic plan was prepared by the General Directorate of Forestry (GDF) and the plan was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF). It has been implemented since 01.01.2010.				
Comments on the forest policy document	The implementation process will be monitored regularly. Reporting on implementation of forest policies in the Nfp for Turkey has being newly registered as a monitoring unit for the Nfp could be recently established by the ministry.				
<b>Reporting notes</b>					

1. Formal Nfp process means formally and explicitly acknowledged and referred to as “Nfp process”
2. Formal arrangements comprise e.g. steering committees or other decision making bodies, consultative bodies, sector-specific working groups, etc.
3. You may wish to refer for instance to UNFF Non-Legally Binding Instrument on All Types of Forests, CBD, UNFCCC, etc.
4. The main forest policy document can be a national forest programme document, a forest policy statement, a forest strategy or other. Forest legislation is covered separately under A3.

A.2. Institutional frameworks					
Government bodies	Please specify the type of forest-related institutional arrangements - forest policy administration - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests		Part of Ministry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Separate body <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Please specify the level of main responsibility - forest policy administration. - legislative supervision & enforcement - general support to forest management - management of public forests		Central government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Subnational governments <input type="checkbox"/>	other <input type="checkbox"/>
	Comments [max. 100 words] The Administration of all Turkish forests is under Government.				
Resources and capacity of public organizations related to forests	Name or group/type <sup>1</sup> :		Forest-related staff <sup>2</sup> (2008,FTE)		
	Total [estimate]		37.402		
	...of which forest administration <sup>3</sup>		1193		
	...of which management of public forests		3.636		
	...of which public forest research, education and training institutions		208		
	... of which others		32.365		
Main private sector organizations relevant for forest policy (interest groups, associations and NGOs etc.)	Name				
	Chamber of Forest Engineers				
	Forest Village Cooperatives Union				
Significant changes in the institutional framework, public and private, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] There is no significant change. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Turkey has eight main units and four affiliated units. The four units of the eight main units of the Ministry are directly related forestry issues and the one unit of the four affiliated units is directly related forestry issues. The four units of the main units are: (1) the General Directorate (DG) of Afforestation and Erosion Control; (2) the GD of Forest-Village Relations; (3) the GD of Nature Protection and National Park and (4) the Research and Development Department. The one unit of the four affiliated units is (1) the GD of Forestry.				
	On the other hand, 99,92 % of the forests in Turkey is state-owned forests. That's why 0,08% of the forests in Turkey is private-owned forests. As it is seen, the private- owned forests in Turkey are too limited.				
Comments on the institutional framework	Some authorizations of some general directorates have overlapping. For instance, two general directorates have carried out reforestation.				
Reporting notes					
<p>1. Please provide aggregated figures for each group/type of organizations, including all levels of government. Publicly owned business entities should be excluded. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and staff of the entities should be included in the table. Please specify in the space left for comments which institutions are included (or not) in the figures you provide.</p> <p>2. Forest-related staff in public organizations includes human resources within public forest institutions at subnational level. This refers to professionals as well as administrative staff.</p> <p>3. "Forest administration" includes the first three sub-categories mentioned in the previous part of</p>					

the table, i.e. forest policy administration, legislative supervision & enforcement, and general support to forest management.

### A.3. Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

<b>Legal/regulatory frameworks</b>		
General characteristics of legal/regulatory framework: formal authority on main forest matters is laid down... [multiple answers possible]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in constitution <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in legislation enacted by parliament <input type="checkbox"/> in administrative decrees / regulations only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: <input type="checkbox"/> at central government level <input type="checkbox"/> at federal level <input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act with national scope (e.g. Forest law, act or code)	Name and reference to legal document	1-The169 and 170 Numbered Provisions of The Turkish Constitution. 2- The 6831 numbered Forest Law (The main forest law of Turkey)
	Main changes from previous legal act	2/B Cadastral Change in Turkish Forest Law. Permission gives from forest land for other using aim.
	Date of enactment	1956
	Date of latest amendment	
Significant changes in the legal/regulatory framework since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] There is no significant change. The 6831 numbered Forest Law; The 3234 numbered Law about Establishment of the General Directorate of Forestry; The 2873 numbered National Park Law; The 2924 numbered Promoting for Forest Villagers Development Law;The 4856 numbered Law about Establishment of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry; The 4122 numbered Law about National Afforestation/Reforestation and Erosion Control Campaign; The numbered 4915 Land Hunting Law; The numbered 3402 Cadastral Law; The numbered 5018 Public Finance Management and Control Law.	
Comments		
<b>International commitments</b>		
Significant changes in implementation of international commitments related to forests signed by your country, since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] CBD, UNFCCC, CCD provisions and MCPFE (FOREST EUROPE) Resolutions have being taken into consideration during the activities in the field.  Kyoto Protocol was enacted by the Turkish Parliament.	
Comments	Differences between Turkish and global forest-related definitions has being discussed in by the job society. In the future, some regulations according to global forest related definitions will be made.	

A.4. Financial instruments and economic policy			
<b>Economic policy</b>			
Main characteristics of economic policy related to forests	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related economic policy. [max. 100 words]</p> <p><b>“Main Objective 3: Utilization of the Forest Resources</b>  Provision of multi-purpose (ecological, social, economic, cultural) benefits (e.g. wood and non-wood forest products, socio-cultural services, protective and environmental functions) from the forests on a sustainable basis, at local, national and global levels, and their equitable distribution and utilization in the overall interest of the society.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey)</p> <p>Some expenditures related to forest protection (especially forest firefighting expenditures such as hiring planes and helicopters) have being covered from the Special Budget. In some instances, the expenditures have being covered from the revolving budget. In this sense, whole funds and subventions were called off in 2006 in accordance with the 5018 numbered Law.</p>		
Significant changes in economic policy related to forests (public and private) since 2007	<p>Significant changes in the economic policy related to forests (public) were not made. Yet, a comprehensive report about Turkish forest policy was prepared by the University of Istanbul, the Faculty of Forestry. In the report, some changes in the economic policy related forests were suggested. The mentioned suggestions could be starting point for the significant changes.</p> <p>One of the suggestions from the report is that a policy paragraph related to forest occupation should be divided. One is that a policy paragraph related to forest protection against to the biotic and abiotic harmful should be rearranged . One is that the concept of the policy paragraph related to forest product utilization should be changed. One is that the policy paragraph related to forest product foreign trade should be expanded and the wording of “possible effects of the domestic trade” should be added to the policy paragraph. // that some policies related to monitoring, assessment and integration should be added are suggested in the report.</p>		
Comments			
<b>Financial instruments</b>			
Public forest management	<p>Please describe financial arrangements related to public forests and their management [max. 100 words]</p> <p>- The General Budget, the Revolving Budget, the Special Budget have being used. The exemptions from task have being implemented on (1) sales to villagers and cooperatives from the sub-regional (field) units of GDF and (2) import and export activities related to foreign exchange to the firms from the GDF.</p>		
Government financial instruments: private forest management	<p>Please specify the use of financial instruments, including fiscal measures, subsidies, loans etc. for private forests and their management, incl. main objectives [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Discount selling to the forest villagers according to Turkish Forest Law (fuel wood and industrial wood).</p>		
Public expenditure <sup>1</sup>			
Year: 2008	Domestic funding (mil€)	External funding (mil€)	<b>Total</b> (mil€)
Operational expenditure <sup>3</sup>	1.050	-	1.050
Transfer payments (support to private forest management) <sup>4</sup>	18.932	-	18.932
<b>Total public expenditure<sup>1</sup></b>	1.050	-	1.050
Of which <sup>5</sup> ...	For forest administration		1.050
	For management of public forests		-

	For public forest research, education and training institutions	-
	For other institutions. Please specify:	-
Significant changes in financial instruments related to forests since 2007	Please specify [max. 100 words] The wood (which is extracted from forests for timber, pulpwood, fuelwood and charcoal) sales was carried out under the revolving budget. Forest lands allocations given for recreation under the general and the revolving budgets; (2) forest lands allocations given for private afforestation / reforestation under the general budget and the afforestation/reforestation fund; and (3) forest lands allocations given for mining under private budget have being conducted.	
Comments	-	

### Reporting notes

1. Data on operational expenditure, transfer payments and total public expenditure for the year 2009 has been reported to **FRA 2010** (<http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra>) in local currency. FRA definitions and reporting guidelines, also specified in these reporting notes, apply. Please indicate figures based on FRA data, or **updated figures when available**. Please specify the **year** which the data refers to in the intended box.  
  
**Public expenditure** refers to all government expenditures on forest related activities. It corresponds to the total budget allocated and spent by all concerned institutions. It includes expenditures for administrative functions, reforestation funds, direct support to forest sector (e.g. grants and subsidies) and support to other institutions (e.g. training and research centers). It excludes expenditures in publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not).
2. **Operational expenditure** is all government expenditure on public institutions solely engaged in the forest sector. Where the forest administration is part of a larger public agency (e.g. department or ministry), this should only include the forest sector component of the agency's total expenditure. As far as possible, this should also include other institutions (e.g. in research, training and marketing) solely engaged in the forest sector, but it should exclude the expenditure of publicly owned business entities. Where it is impossible or inappropriate to separate the activities of publicly owned business entities from other public sector activities in forest sector, this should be noted and expenditure of the entities should be included in the table. In this case, please specify in the space left for comments which institutions you included (or not). Operational expenditure includes expenditure on: personnel; materials; operating costs; and capital investment (e.g. buildings, equipment, tools, vehicles and machinery), whether funded by domestic or external sources of finance. It includes expenditure on contract or outsourced activities. It also includes the operating costs associated with any forest sector incentive schemes. It excludes expenditure on: marketing; trade facilitation; general research, education, training; or development projects, where forest is not the main focus of activities.
3. **Transfer payments** refer to all government expenditure on direct financial incentives paid to non-government and private-sector institutions, enterprises communities or individuals operating in the forest sector to implement forest related activities. It includes cash grants and subsidies. It excludes tax incentives; government loans; benefits in kind (free or subsidized materials and/or advice). It also excludes direct financial incentives available to all individuals and enterprises or not specifically related to forest related activities (e.g. relocation grants, employment subsidies, general training grant schemes).
4. See A2 reporting notes.

A.5. Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	<p>Please describe the main objectives and instruments used in forest-related informational policy. [max. 100 words]  <a href="http://www.ogm.gov.tr">www.ogm.gov.tr</a> (the result and report of yearly action plan of the GDF 2007, 2008, 2009 can be seen at this web page)</p> <p><b>“1.2. Policies Related to Conservation of the Biological Diversity of the Forests</b></p> <p>1.2.1. Creation of adequate awareness, interest and commitment within the forestry organization, in the society and amongst the interest groups, about the value of the forests biological diversity and importance of its conservation. Strengthening the institutional capacities of the forestry organization in this field.</p> <p><b>1.3. Policies Related to Protection of the Forests Against Damages of Biotic-Abiotic Agencies</b></p> <p>1.3.1. Creation of adequate awareness in the local communities and other interest groups, about the biotic and a biotic agencies damages (e.g. reasons, consequences, requirements), strengthening responsibilities and contributions of local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders in combating such damages.</p> <p><b>3.3.Policies Related to Utilization of Protective and Environmental Functions of the Forests</b></p> <p>3.3.1. Creation of adequate awareness, interest and support in the society and among the interest groups about of the important protective and environmental functions and benefits of the forests, establishment of political commitment for this purpose.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey-2004)</p>
	<p>Does a written (governmental) forest-related outreach and communication strategy exist? <span style="float: right;">X <input type="checkbox"/> Yes</span>  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If so, please provide reference: ] In the direction of the Nfp for Turkey, a strategic plan was prepared by the GDF and the plan was approved by the MEF. GDF performance programs have been published every year.</p>
Significant changes in informational means / forest related communication since 2007	<p>Please specify [max. 100 words] (a) GDF action reports for 2007, 2008, 2009; (b) GDF Strategic Plan, (c) 2010 Performance Program; (d) the web site of GDF was renewed. Hence, the whole activities could be followed by the colleagues working in the country level.</p>
Comments	

## B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1. Land use and forest area & other wooded land			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] Climate change and water issues are started to take into account when the assessments on land use and forest area &amp; other wooded land are made. It is further paid attention to the forest type when the basic separations on forestry are considered.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to forest area:  <input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by 1.060.600 ha within / until 1990-2007 (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> to limit decreasing to            ha within / until            (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p> <p>Policy objective / targets related to short rotation forestry area:  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input type="checkbox"/> to increase by            ha within / until            (period or year)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)            <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Afforestation and Reforestation Action Plan</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Afforestation and Reforestation Action Plan
Name/reference	Afforestation and Reforestation Action Plan		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] An important increase from other wooded land and other land to Forest was carried by the two institutions, GDF and DG of Afforestation and Erosion Control (GDA).</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] In 2008, Forest Management Regulation (FMR) was amended. Private Afforestation Regulation was amended. The concrete change in the FMR is that the forest management plans will be prepared on the basis of multi purposes planning on ecosystem base anymore.</p>		
Other comments			

B.2. Carbon balance		
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>We had been planning and managing our forests according to the classical planning. Other forests ecosystem services had not been taken into account in accordance with the classical planning based on wood-production.</p> <p>We have been managing our forests in accordance with Sustainable Forest Management (SFM) anymore. SFM includes some indicator&amp; criteria. One of these criteria is to enhance forests carbon stocks. Since 2008 we have abandoned the classical planning, we have planned our forests in accordance with ecosystem based planning</p>	
	<p>Policy objectives / targets related to carbon sequestration by forests:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: We have been managing the Turkish forests in accordance with SFM. SFM includes some criteria &amp; indicators. One of these criteria is to enhance forests carbon stocks. We aim for 181 million ton CO2 sequestration within five years (2008-2012) through Afforestation and Rehabilitation Plan.</p>	
	<p>Existence of specific policy / measures for forests adaptation to climate change:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>If yes, please describe objectives: Since 2008 we have abandoned the classical planning. We have planned our forests in accordance with ecosystem based planning. The ecosystem based planning does not take into account the necessity to adapt to climate change.[max 100 words]</p>	
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no</p>	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Name/reference</td> <td>Ecosystem- based planning regulations came into force on March 5, 2008. Name Reference: Ecosystem- Based Functional Planning Regulation.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference
Name/reference	Ecosystem- based planning regulations came into force on March 5, 2008. Name Reference: Ecosystem- Based Functional Planning Regulation.	
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Coordination Board on Climate Change was established in order to fulfill UNFCCC requirement in Turkey. 10 Technical Working Groups were established under the board. One of the mentioned working groups is LULUCF Working Group (WG). The GDF is coordinator of the LULUCF WG since 2008. Under the LULUCF WG, a climate change working group (CCWG) was set up under the DGF. The CCWG is responsible to estimate GHG emissions from forests and submit to the UNFCCC secretariat.</p>	
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>SFM is used to manage forests. According to the Turkish Forestry Strategic Plan, which covered 2012, the GDF will enhance the forest carbon stock by afforestation &amp; reforestation. The Turkish Forestry Strategic Plan = GDF Strategic Plan.</p>	
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>	

<b>B.3. Health and vitality</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In 2007, the 800 permanent observer areas (plot) were set up during 2007-2009 period in order to assess Turkish forest health and vitality. 48 plots in 2007, 300 plots in 2008, 592 plots in 2009 were set up. Launched with a project under ICP-Forests in 2006; Level I and Level II plots were installed and started to collect data which correspond damage parameters. This data would contribute to forthcoming FRA reporting process.</p> <p>GDF continuously monitors pests and diseases and combats approximately on 500.000-800.000 ha infected area each year, through mechanic, bio- technique and biological methods. The annual cost of this work is around 2-4 million US\$.</p> <p>Most of the forests in Turkey are located in high sensitive areas for fire. Forest fire issues are prime concern of the public. Therefore General Directorate of Forestry allocates most of its resources - budget and human- to forest fire management (forest fire prevention and combating organization).</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	
Name/reference			
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>GDF has the Department of Protection and Forest Fire. It is planned that the mentioned department will be divided to the two departments as the Protection Department, and the Forest Fire Department.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>With in the scope of ICP Forest (Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution International Co-operative Programme on Assessment and Monitoring of Air Pollution Effects on Forests), a project titled "Forest Ecosystems Monitoring Level I and Level II Programmes in Turkey" was started in 2006 in collaboration MEF-GDF and MEF-Research - Development Department. Afterwards the project was translated a programme. This programme has presently been proceeding. Based on the data which have being acquired through the program, the reporting to the UN and the EU has being carried out.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant</p>		

Has



<b>B.5. Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation</b>					
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>There is no change in the main objective of non-wood goods and services. The main objective is</p> <p><b>"Main Objective 3: Utilization of the Forest Resources</b></p> <p>Provision of multi-purpose (ecological, social, economic, cultural) benefits (e.g. wood and non-wood forest products, socio-cultural services, protective and environmental functions) from the forests on a sustainable basis, at local, national and global levels, and their equitable distribution and utilization in the overall interest of the society." (Sources: the Nfp for Turkey-2004)</p> <p>The non-wood goods and services in Turkey have being carried out in the framework of the main objective.</p>				
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no. The Forest Management Plans</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Name/reference			
Name/reference					
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The regional units of the GDF were got more active for non-wood services, especially provision recreation.</p> <p>The most relevant institutions for non-wood goods and services are GDF, consequently its regional units.</p>				
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the ministerial / national level, the main instrument is the Nfp for Turkey. There are no changes on it.</p> <p>In the ministry's main and affiliated units level, the main instruments are the strategic plan and performance program. For instance, the strategic plan (2010-2014) and performance program (2010) were made by the GDF.</p> <p>The service methods were improved as well as any changes in main instruments used, since 2007 (in particular the Nfp) haven't been made. Cause of the improvement on the service methods is transfer of the central organization's some authorities of the GDF to its regional units as carrying out an amendment in the related regulation in July 31, 2009.</p> <p>On the other hand, after the GDF started to implement its strategic plan and performance program, the improvement on the service methods accelerated.</p>				
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>				

B.6. Biodiversity			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>One of the main objectives in the Nfp for Turkey is below.  <i>“Main Objective 1: Conservation of the Forests: Conservation of the areas, integrity, biological diversity and natural structures of the forests, protection against harmful biotic and a biotic agencies.”</i>            In the direction of the main objective 1, (a) web site of the GDF was renewed. Information about biodiversity was directly and indirectly given in the web site. (b) Turkish newspapers nowadays take place news about biodiversity more than past. The newspapers are rewarded due to efforts like this. (c) Some forest areas are used as awareness activities, for instance, arboretum areas, national parks etc.</p> <p>Policy objectives / targets related to protected forest areas:</p> <p>The elaborations on related objective and forest policies by its objective are below. The elaborations have taken place in the Nfp for Turkey.  <b>“Main Objective 1: Conservation of the Forests</b>            Conservation of the areas, integrity, biological diversity and natural structures of the forests, protection against harmful biotic and a biotic agencies.  <b>Forest Policies by Objectives</b>            1. Policies Related to Conservation of Forests            1.2. Policies Related to Conservation of the Biological Diversity of the Forests            1.2.2. Expansion of the protected areas network to cover the biological diversity of the national forests adequately and systematically.            Development and expansion of the implementations of appropriate participatory planning and management systems for these areas.”</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> to remain about the same  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to increase by            ha within / until            (period or year)            The number of protected areas increased between 2000-2008, due to development of conservation approaches in TURKEY (e.g. national parks from 30 to 39, Nature Parks from 58 to 105, Nature Conservation Areas from 32 to 33, Nature Monuments from 58 to 105)  <input type="checkbox"/> no objective / other. Please explain:</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)            <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; padding: 2px;">Name/reference</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Revised National Biodiversity and Action Plan is adopted by the MEF in 2007. Ecosystem approach is integrated into forest management Regulation in 2006.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	Revised National Biodiversity and Action Plan is adopted by the MEF in 2007. Ecosystem approach is integrated into forest management Regulation in 2006.
Name/reference	Revised National Biodiversity and Action Plan is adopted by the MEF in 2007. Ecosystem approach is integrated into forest management Regulation in 2006.		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]            The Biodiversity Monitoring Unit is established in 2009.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Yes, (a) the ecosystem approach and (b) land functional planning are part of the main instruments used to achieve the policy objective. They are key philosophy of the main instruments.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The Priority was given to the protection of biological diversity and wild life. In the whole priorities, first priorities are given to (a) the protection of biological diversity and (b) wild life.</p>		
<b>Reporting notes</b>			

<p>Please refer to the following levels/dimensions of biodiversity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecosystem, habitat, protected areas, landscape patterns</li> <li>2. Species diversity, especially tree species composition and threatened forest species</li> <li>3. Genetic diversity, especially in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production</li> </ol>	
<b>B.7. Protective services</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The issues such as water, landscape, wildlife, erosion control were started to take into account when making the decisions.</p> <p>In the recent past, it was not focused / thought to relationship between forestry and other sectors when the forestry issues are evaluated. The relationship between forestry and other sectors has being thought when the decisions are made anymore. Therefore, water, landscape, wildlife, erosion control are more important than the past for Turkish decision makers on forestry. This understanding has been developing year by year.</p>
Changes in main legal or reference document (s) since 2007	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <p>The related regulation was amended. Please enter:  <a href="http://web.ogm.gov.tr/birimler/merkez/StratejiGelistirme/Dokumanlar/Stratejik_Planlama/STRATEJIK%20PLAN%202010-2014.pdf">http://web.ogm.gov.tr/birimler/merkez/StratejiGelistirme/Dokumanlar/Stratejik_Planlama/STRATEJIK%20PLAN%202010-2014.pdf</a>  Related objective is below.  <b>“Main Objective 3: Utilization of the Forest Resources</b>  Provision of multi-purpose (ecological, social, economic, cultural) benefits (e.g. wood and non-wood forest products, socio-cultural services, <b>protective</b> and environmental functions) from the forests on a sustainable basis, at local, national and global levels, and their equitable distribution and utilization in the overall interest of the society.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey)</p> <p><b><u>Related Forest Policies by above the Objectives</u></b>  <b>(3.3.) Policies Related to Utilization of Protective and Environmental Functions of the Forests</b>  (3.3.1.) Creation of adequate awareness, interest and support in the society and among the interest groups about of the important protective and environmental functions and benefits of the forests, establishment of political commitment for this purpose.  (3.3.2.) Increasing the areas of the forests to be assigned and managed for protective and environmental functions / benefits, identification of such areas during multi-functional management planning of forests on watershed basis. Undertaking of the conservation and rehabilitation activities on these areas according to the priorities of the watersheds to be determined based on relevant criteria, (e.g. size of the damage or threaten, rehabilitation potential, interest and willingness of local people for participation/ collaboration, etc.) and with joint works of the forestry organization, local communities and other related institutions.</p> <p>We refer to the related regulation that it is about erosion control, water, landscape and wildlife.</p>
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The organizational structure was not chanced however the planning methods were changed.</p> <p>The most relevant institutions are (1) the GDF, (2) the GDA (GD of Afforestation and Erosion Control) and (3) GDNPNP (GD of Nature Protection and National Park).More data about biodiversity, climate chance, desertification, water and soil have being collected anymore. On the other hand, the building activity for National Forest Inventory was started.</p>

Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.
<b>Reporting notes</b>	
Protective services cover services as specified in pan-European indicators 5.1 “Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions” and 5.2 “Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources“	

<b>B.8. Economic viability</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No change.</p> <p><b>“Main Objective 3: Utilization of the Forest Resources</b> Provision of multi-purpose (ecological, social, <b>economic</b>, cultural) benefits (e.g. wood and non-wood forest products, socio-cultural services, protective and environmental functions) from the forests on a sustainable basis, at local, national and global levels, and their equitable distribution and utilization in the overall interest of the society.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey)</p> <p><b><u>Related Forest Policies by above the Objectives</u></b> <b><u>(3.) Policies Related to Utilization of Forest Resources</u></b> <b><u>(3.1.) Policies Related to Utilization of Forest Products (Wood and Non-Wood Products)</u></b> (3.1.1.) From the forest areas assigned for wood production purpose, provision of optimum (highest quantity and quality of possible) wood production to meet the local and national level demands on a sustainable basis and with the suitable and internationally competitive conditions. (3.1.2.) By sustainable management and appropriate utilization of the non-wood products’ resources of the forests, meeting, with optimum conditions and on a sustainable basis, non-wood forest products’ needs and demands of the society at local and national levels. (3.1.3.) Development and expansion implementations of the standardization and certification system for wood and non-wood forest products, during a suitable period. Taking relevant measures (e.g. legal and institutional) to discipline the foreign trade and to promote their exports as finished or semi-processed products, instead of as raw materials. (Source: the Nfp)</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p>X <input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>A fund was set up in the framework of the afforestation / reforestation campaign. The fund has been backing up to the general budget on the afforestation/reforestation issues.</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	A fund was set up in the framework of the afforestation / reforestation campaign. The fund has been backing up to the general budget on the afforestation/reforestation issues.
Name/reference	A fund was set up in the framework of the afforestation / reforestation campaign. The fund has been backing up to the general budget on the afforestation/reforestation issues.		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] Yes, the GDF is the main responsible and implementing organization.		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] The GDF has been managing through revolving funds. The funds were adequate until 2008. But after 2009, additional other funds were needed because of fighting to the forest fires.		
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.  “Revolving funds” and other funds could be thought as “instrument”.		

<b>B.9. Employment (including safety and health)</b>	
Changes in main objectives since 2007	Please describe changes [max. 100 words] <b>“Main Objective 3: Utilization of the Forest Resources</b> Provision of multi-purpose (ecological, social, economic, cultural) benefits (e.g. wood and non-wood forest products, socio-cultural services, protective and environmental functions) from the forests on a sustainable basis, at local, national and global levels, and <b>their equitable distribution</b> and utilization in the overall interest of the society.” (Source: the Nfp)
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below) <input type="checkbox"/> no
	Name/reference      The regulation on permanent staff was enacted.
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] No changes. The most relevant institutions are the GDF and the GDA (GD of Afforestation and Erosion Control).
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] No changes. The main instruments are the assigned funds for harvesting, planting seeding, erosion control activities, i.e. revolving fund and general fund.
Other comments	Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant. The study on permanent staff was started. The implementation of permanent staff study will be fulfilled until 2014. The study of “permanent staff” is a study which was carried out in order to determine ideal number of staffs in our institutions (units / directorates / departments) in the direction of our new forestry needs.

B.10. Public awareness			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] The participatory approach understanding in Turkey has developed in a considerable extent and has been continuing to develop. Communication systems have being developed.</p> <p><b>“Forest Policies by Objectives</b> <b>(3.) Policies Related to Utilization of Forest Resources</b> <b>(3.2.) Policies Related to Utilization of Social and Cultural Services of the Forests</b></p> <p>(3.2.1.) Creation of adequate awareness in the forestry organization, other institutions and interest groups, about the present and future demands and expectations of the society for social and cultural services of the forests (e.g recreation, eco-tourism, landscape, wildlife, hunting, environmental education, etc.), raising values and important contributions of the social and cultural services in sustainable development of the country. (3.2.2.) Strengthening of the units and staff capabilities of the forestry organization in the social and cultural services utilization fields (3.2.3.) Identification of the forest areas to be managed and utilized for social and cultural services through multi-functional forest management planning. Development of suitable guidelines and methodologies for participatory preparation of the specific management plans and implementation projects for these areas, expansion of their implementations.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey)</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p>X <input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Name/reference</td> <td>The NFP of Turkey</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The NFP of Turkey
Name/reference	The NFP of Turkey		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words] The main responsible and implementing organization is the GDF.</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words] There is no change. Participatory approach: the field units and stake holders have being paid attention more as being made decisions. About communication system, the field units and stakeholders have being informed more than the past.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

<b>B.11. Research, training and education</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No change but it has been improving.</p> <p>“Forest Policies by Objectives (1.) Policies Related to Conservation of Forests (1.2) Policies Related to Conservation of the Biological Diversity of the Forests (1.2.2.) Strengthening research activities in relation to biological diversity of forests. With this purpose, strengthening dialogue and collaboration of the forestry organization with the universities and research institutions.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey)</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p>X <input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>The NFP of Turkey</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The NFP of Turkey
Name/reference	The NFP of Turkey		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The GDF</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The web site renewed, books and documents on forestry issues.</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

<b>B.12. Cultural and spiritual values</b>			
Changes in main objectives since 2007	<p>Please describe changes [max. 100 words] No change.</p> <p><b>“Main Objective 3: Utilization of the Forest Resources</b> Provision of multi-purpose (ecological, social, economic, cultural) benefits (e.g. wood and non-wood forest products, socio-cultural services, protective and environmental functions) from the forests on a sustainable basis, at local, national and global levels, and their equitable distribution and utilization in the overall interest of the society.” (Source: the Nfp for Turkey)</p>		
Changes in main legal or reference document(s) since 2007	<p>X <input type="checkbox"/> yes (if yes, please fill in below)                      <input type="checkbox"/> no</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Name/reference</td> <td>The NFP of Turkey</td> </tr> </table>	Name/reference	The NFP of Turkey
Name/reference	The NFP of Turkey		
Changes in most relevant institutions since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main responsible organizations (legal responsibility) and implementing organizations [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The GDF</p>		
Changes in main instruments used since 2007	<p>Please describe changes in main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives as described above. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>76 urban forests were set up on 57 cities and 21 villages of Turkey between 2003-2010. On the other hand, the number of protected areas was increased between 2000-2008 due to development of conservation approaches in Turkey (e.g. national parks from 30 to 39, nature parks from 58 to 105, nature conservation areas from 32 to 33, nature monuments from 58 to 105)</p>		
Other comments	<p>Please explain [max. 100 words] and provide reference documents when relevant.</p>		

## **2. Reporting on National<sup>5</sup> Implementation of Warsaw commitments and activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe**

Please report on national implementation of Warsaw commitments, and major activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Note that responses to this part of the enquiry will be published in the next report on implementation of FOREST EUROPE Commitments (2007-2011), together with information on pan-European implementation of Warsaw commitments and former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe.

We ask that the report on national implementation of FOREST EUROPE commitments since 2007 be kept to maximum 4 pages. Please do not report on participation in international cooperative efforts, but focus on implementation within your country

### **National implementation of Warsaw Declaration**

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges.

### **National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 1 Forests, Wood and Energy**

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

- A Bioenergy Working Group was established by the Directorate General of Forestry (DGF), the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MEF). The group has prepared a report titled "Forest Biomass Situation as a Renewable Energy in Turkey". Thus, Turkey's annual biomass capacity which was obtained by forest and is suitable to get bioenergy was determined. In the light of the report, activities about bioenergy have been continuing.

- The feasible studies about wood pellet production were made by domestic and foreign private sector companies. These initiatives were backed up by the Turkish Prime Ministry and the DGF. These studies have been continuing.

- A panel about on making use of rest materials at the end of harvesting activities in forests was organized. In the panel, some heating systems that pellet is utilized were demonstrated and information about pellet production was presented. The representatives of the Turkish private sector in the panel informed the participants on how to product energy from biomass.

- A project on clear energy production was started on September 1, 2007 and will be finalized in September 1, 2010.

- There is a pipeline project on pellet production especially on the sensitive areas for forest fire in the south of Turkey. Its budget has been planned 3 million Euros. The projects partners are a firm from the Netherlands, a firm from Turkey, Isparta, Suleyman Demirel University and the DGF.

### **National implementation of Warsaw Resolution 2 Forests and Water**

Please give a description of national implementation of the commitments, including major achievements and remaining challenges

- The two units (the DGF and the State Hydrologic Works) have been working under the MEF. Therefore, there are many advantages such as working the units together and developing common projects about integrated management of forest and water. The units are in the process of searching common activities and projects.

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<sup>5</sup> Note that the European Commission is asked to report on EU relevant implementation activities

**Major activities since 2007 in implementing former commitments of the Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe, if applicable**

Please describe any major national activities since 2007 in implementing commitments from former Ministerial Conferences, if applicable. Please specify the Commitment (Ministerial Conference and Declaration/Resolution) to which the activity relate

## Annex 1: Terms and definitions

<b>Forest</b>	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
<b>Other wooded land</b>	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
<b>Forest institutional framework</b>	<p>It refers mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process)</p>
<b>Forest policy</b>	<p>A set of orientations and principles of actions adopted by public authorities in harmony with national socio-economic and environmental policies in a given country to guide future decisions in relation to the management, use and conservation of forest and tree resources for the benefit of the society.</p>
<b>National forest policy/strategy document or statement</b>	<p>It describes the objectives, priorities and means for implementation of the forest policy.</p>
<b>Subnational forest policy/strategy documents or statements</b>	<p>Forest policy document or statement which refers to subnational administrative units, e.g. States in a Federation or Autonomous Regions or Provinces.</p>

<p><b>“National forest programme” (Nfp)</b></p>	<p>According to the MCPFE approach (Vienna resolution 1), a national forest programme (Nfp) is a participatory, holistic, inter-sectoral and iterative process of policy planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at the national and/or subnational level in order to proceed towards the further improvement of sustainable forest management as defined in Helsinki Resolution H1, and to contribute to sustainable development.</p> <p>The principles of Nfps in Europe are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participation</li> <li>- Holistic and inter-sectoral approach</li> <li>- Iterative process with long-term commitment</li> <li>- Capacity building</li> <li>- Consistency with national legislation and policies</li> <li>- Integration with national sustainable development strategies</li> <li>- Consistency with international commitments recognising synergies between international forest related initiatives and conventions</li> <li>- Institutional and policy reform</li> <li>- Ecosystem approach</li> <li>- Partnership for implementation</li> <li>- Raising awareness</li> </ul>
<p><b>Law (or Act or Code) on forest</b></p>	<p>Set of rules enacted by the legislative authority of a country regulating the access, management, conservation and use of forest resources.</p>
<p><b>Institutional framework</b></p>	<p>Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal coordinating mechanisms between these (including e.g. national forest programme process).</p>
<p><b>Forest management</b></p>	<p>The processes of planning and implementing practices for the stewardship and use of forests and other wooded land aimed at achieving specific environmental, economic, social and /or cultural objectives. It includes management at all scales such as normative, strategic, tactical and operational level management.</p>
<p><b>Forms of ownership</b></p>	<p>Generally refers to the legal right to freely and exclusively use, control, transfer, or otherwise benefit from a forest. Ownership can be acquired through transfers such as sales, donations, and inheritance.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u> In this questionnaire, forest ownership refers to the ownership of the trees growing on land classified as forest, regardless of whether or not the ownership of these trees coincides with the ownership of the land itself.</p>
<p><b>Publicly owned forest</b></p>	<p>Forest owned by the State; or administrative units of the Public Administration; or by institutions or corporations owned by the Public Administration.</p> <p><u>Explanatory notes:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Includes all the hierarchical levels of Public Administration within a country, e.g. State, Province and Municipality.</li> <li>2. Shareholder corporations that are partially State-owned, are considered as under public ownership when the State holds a majority of the shares.</li> <li>3. Public ownership may exclude the possibility to transfer.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Privately owned forest</b></p>	<p>Forest owned by individuals, families, communities, private cooperatives, corporations and other business entities, private religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, NGOs, nature conservation associations and other private institutions.</p>

## Annex 2: Pan-European qualitative indicators

### A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management

A.1 National forest programmes or similar

A.2 Institutional frameworks

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy

A.5 Informational means

### B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

Ind. No.	Crit.	Policy area	Main objectives	Relevant institutions	Main policy instruments used			Signific. changes since last Ministerial Conference
					Legal/regulatory	Financial/economic	Informational	
B.1	C1	Land use and forest area and OWL <sup>2</sup>						
B.2	C1	Carbon balance						
B.3	C2	Health and vitality						
B.4	C3	Production and use of wood						
B.5	C3	Production and use of non-wood goods and services, provision of especially recreation						
B.6	C4	Biodiversity						
B.7	C5	Protective forests and OWL						
B.8	C6	Economic viability						
B.9	C6	Employment (incl. safety and health)						
B.10	C6	Public awareness and participation						
B.11	C6	Research, training and education						
B.12	C6	Cultural and spiritual values						