



# **SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT CRITERIA AND INDICATORS IMPLEMENTATION IN TURKEY**



## Forest Resources in Turkey

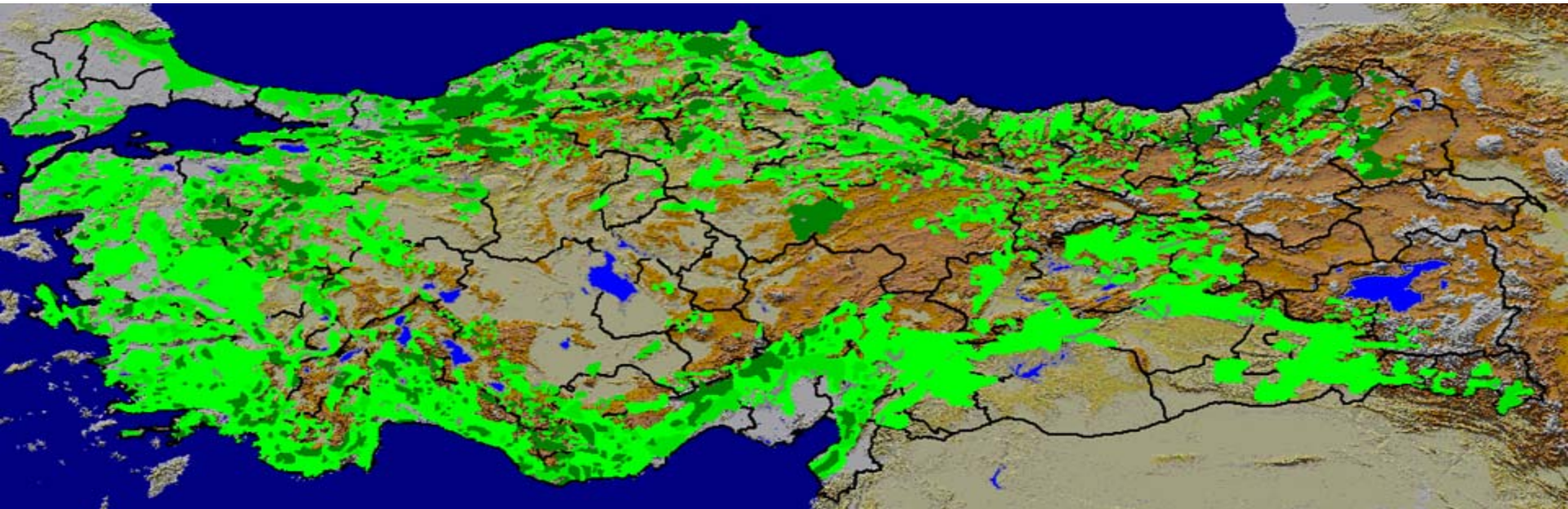
**Elevation** : 1.132 m (average)

**Forest area** : 21,7 million ha (%27,6)

**Growing stock** : 1,5 billion m<sup>3</sup>

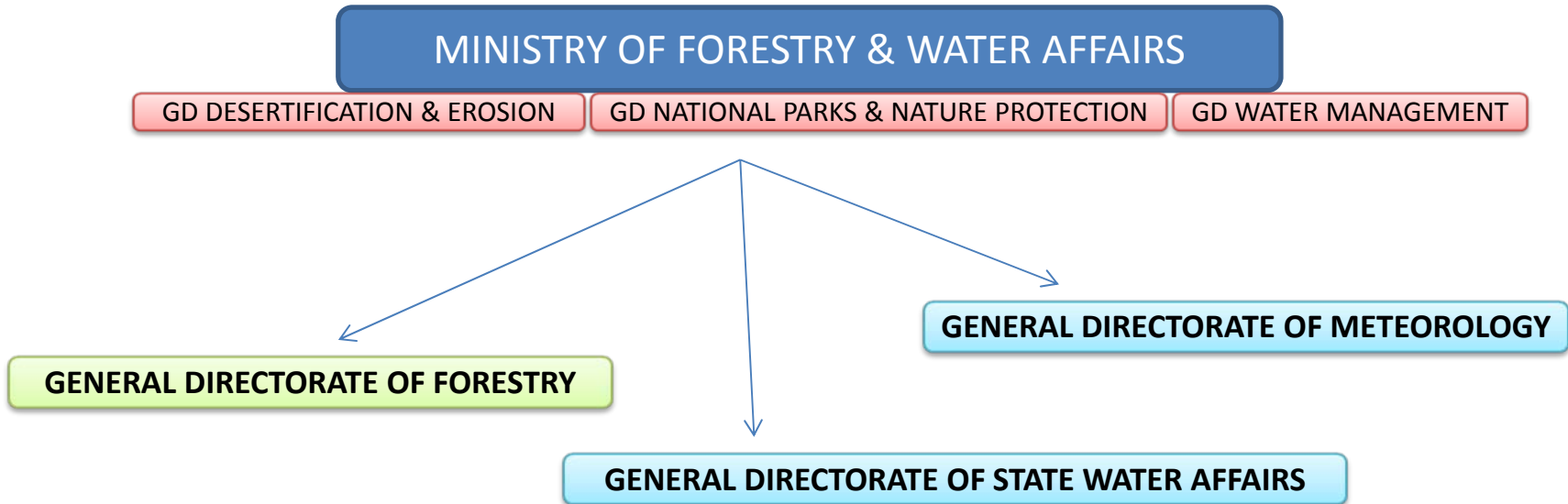
**Annual increment** : 42,2 milyon m<sup>3</sup>

**Ownership status** : % 99,9 state





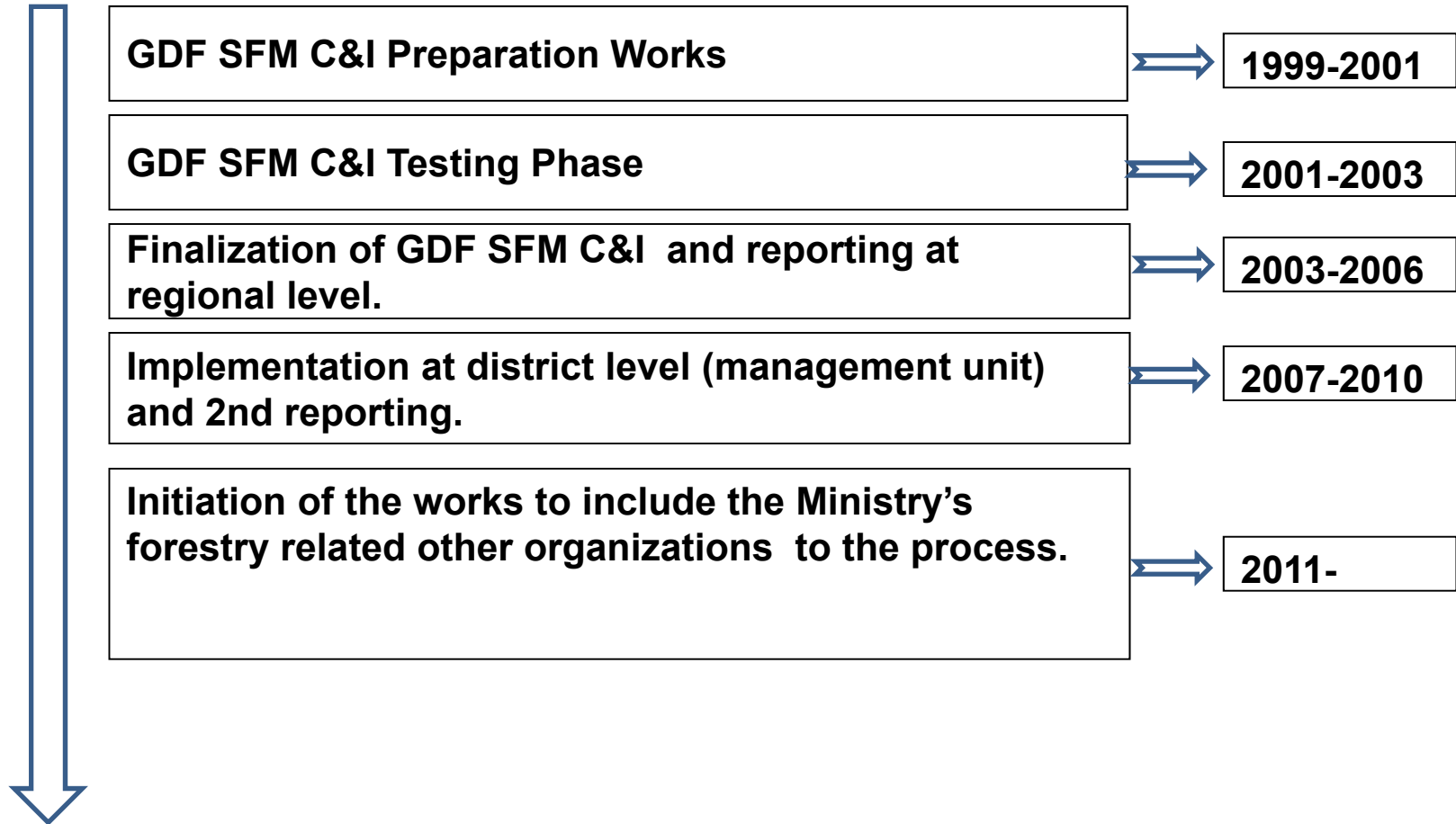
## Legal and institutional frame



**Forests in Turkey are under the assurance of the Constitution**



## GDF SFM C&I Development Process





## GDF SFM C&I PREPARATION WORKS

Preparation works were initiated by GDF (General Directorate of Forestry) in 1999

GDF is not the only forestry organization in Turkey

After a series of discussions, GDF decided to take the SFM C&I set designed for the Near-East as a basis, for the reason that it was broader and more suitable for Turkey

With some indicator additions to the Near East SFM C&I and some eliminations (those indicators that fell out of GDF's jurisdiction) a draft set was prepared and compiled as forms.



## GDF SFM C&I TESTING PHASE

- ❖ The forms were sent to the regional forest management units
- ❖ Training programs were prepared and all responsible division directors were invited to these trainings (Gumuldur, Bursa)
- ❖ Finally in 2003 a workshop was arranged in Bursa, to review, discuss and finalize the SFM C&I set in participatory manner
- ❖ The set (6 criteria and 28 indicators) was sent to all stakeholders for further comments and finalized in 2003
- ❖ Then all forest management districts were asked to implement it.



## Genral Directorate of Forestry SFM C&I

CR. 1	FOREST RESOURCES
1.1	Forests and other wooded land
1.2	Growing stock, biomass, carbon stock
1.3	Increment
1.4	Forest area with management plan
1.5	Area that cadstre works completed

CR.2	BIOLOGIC DIVERSITY
2.1	Ormanların parçalılık durumu
2.2	Silvicultural tendings
2.3	Regeneration safety
2.4	Seed sources

CR. 3	HEALTH AND VIABILITY OF FORESTS
3.1	Forests under the effects of natural factors
3.2	Successfull natural regeneration
3.3	Encroiching and occupying
3.4	Fuel wood consumption
3.5	Forest fires
3.6	Grazing damages
3.7	Permits and usefracts

CR . 5	PROTECTIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTIONS OD FORESTS
5.1	Protected areas because of protective functions
5.2	Watershed protecting areas
5.3	Soil protecting areas

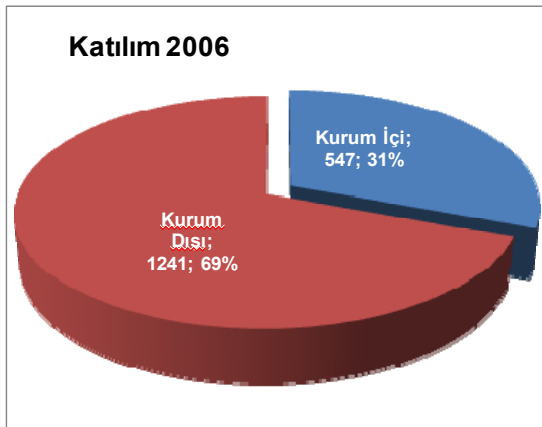
CR. 4	FOREST PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND FUNCTIONS
4.1	Forests managed with integrated management plans
4.2	Wood production
4.3	Balance of increment and harvesting
4.4	Non-wood forest products

CR. 6	SOCIO ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS OF FORESTS
6.1	Value of wood produced
6.2	Value of non-wood products produced
6.3	Employment created
6.4	Forest societies and non governmental organizations
6.5	Forest crimes committed



## GDF SFM C&I 1st REPORT, 2006

- ❖ Two-day workshops were organized in almost all forest management units in a complete participatory manner. The attendance and interest was high.



In the first day the managers presented all indicators, and answered all questions related to the activities.

In the second day stake holders and foresters discussed the problems, proposed solutions and approved a report that would be sent to GDF

All report from workshops were compiled in a national report that was released on Internet. The report also sent to the representations of all stake holders for final comments.





## GDF SFM C&I 2nd REPORT, 2008

**GDF has gained an experience from previous model and made improvements in the implementation.**

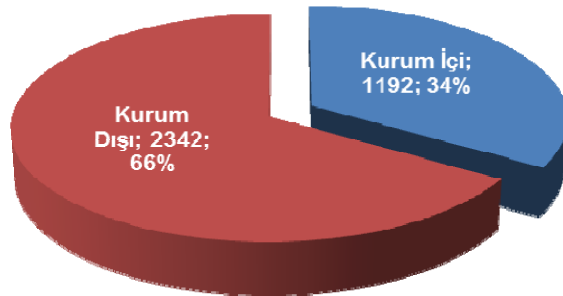
**First of all a very detailed concept note were prepared and sent to the forest management units, explaining what SFM C&I really meant and what were the expectations from workshops, how participation and transparency were important and particularly the fact that implementation did not intend to inspect the success of forest districts.**

**Forest management units were also encouraged to expand the Indicators related to local specifications that might arise during the discussions.**



## GDF SFM C&I 2nd REPORT, 2008

- ❖ The result was even better than the first series of workshops.
- ❖ Almost all forest management units were marked with success some of which with praise worthy achievements.
- ❖ The attendance was higher than the previous workshops





## SUMMARY CHART OF THE RESULTS

Criteria		Indicators						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Criterion 1	Forest Resources	○	○	○	○	△		
Criterion 2	Biologic Diversity	■	○	○	○			
Criterion 3	Health and Vitality of Forests	■	○	○	○	■	○	△
Criterion 4	Production Capacity and Functions of Forests	△	○	○	△			
Criterion 5	Protective and Environmental Functions	○	○	○				
Criterion 6	Socio Economic Functions of Forests	○	○	△	△	○		



Negative



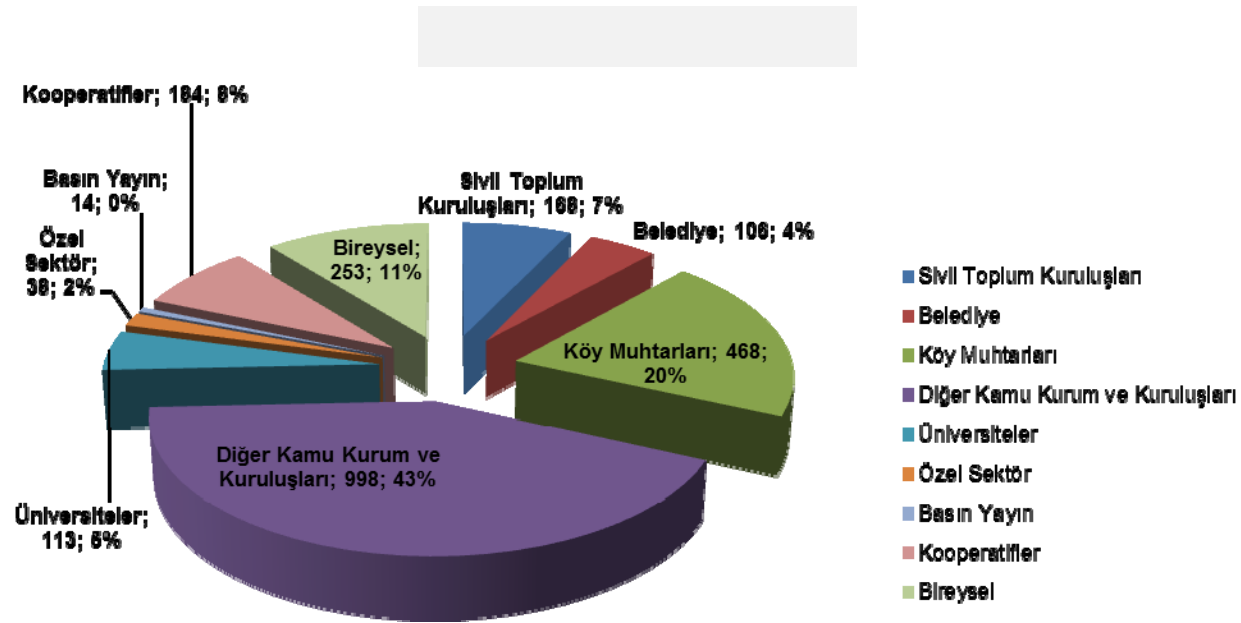
Not at the level desired



Positive



## STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION IN 2008



Total attendance 3534 (1192 from forest organizations and 2342 stakeholders)



## RE-STRUCTURING IN THE FORESTRY ORGANIZATION

The Ministry of Environment of Forestry was closed in 2011. Instead, the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs was established . This change has resulted to many subsequent functional and organizational changes in central and rural units.

General Directorate of Forestry with new functions and additions could not be able to organize workshops, most important tool of the mechanism, and reports for 2010-2012 were not prepared.

GDF, however, dealt with some pending issues such as capacity building and developing the SFM C&I set to encompass all activities. A couple of workshops were arranged. But since participation from stakeholders was very limited this didn't result in concrete outputs.



## LESSONS LEARNED

C&I implementation proved to be very important tool for sustainable management of forests.

To achieve the goals, political will is certainly needed.

Participation and transparency are the most important aspects of the implementation.

Directors of forest management units at local levels tended to control the workshops and that sometimes resulted in false reports. That's why a separate and independent monitoring and evaluation system is needed.

Many stakeholders, such as environmentalist foundations, associations and forest villagers were not able to participate in process actively because of limited resources and lack of knowledge.



## LESSONS LEARNED

Contributions from universities are needed in terms of training and research.

Training of the personnel is important, all foresters and managers need to be aware of the SFM C&I implementation. This is necessary for success.

So far the focus was on establishing the mechanism. Hence issues related to data collection, monitoring and assessment were ignored.

It is understood that indicators with complicated data requirements or with high costs are unfeasible.

We had difficulties in following topics: Carbon calculation, employment created, forest areas with protective function, watersheds, soil protecting forest areas.



## THE WAY FORWARD

The Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs plans to :

1. Include other forestry organizations in the works of GDF
2. Enlarge SFM C&I to encompass Pan-European C&I
3. Establish a separate unit for monitoring and assesment
4. Update National Forestry Programme
5. Prepare a code or regulation for the implementation of SFM C&I
6. Compile a set of documents, hand books, guidelines for SFM C&I





**End of Presentation  
Thank You**