

Turkish Delegation Comments to SoMF's 2018 Edition

1st meeting of the contributors to the new edition of the State of Mediterranean Forests

FAO, Plan Bleu, 7 April 2016 14:00

Italy, Rome, FAO HQ, Finnish Forestry room (D440)

Turkish Delegation to 1st Meeting of SoMF 2018

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The 1st meeting of the contributors to the new edition of the State of Mediterranean Forests will be held at FAO HQ, **7 April 2016 14:00**. This paper has been prepared by the Turkish Delegation attended to this meeting with close cooperation other officials from the Ministry of Forest and Water Affairs.

The Turkish Delegation will consist of;

1. **İsmail Belen**- Senior Expert of Forest and Water Affairs- General Directorate of Nature Protection and National Parks- (President of Silva Mediterranea)
2. **Özlem Yavuz**- Head of Department- General Directorate of Combating Desertification (Coordinator of Working Group 8, Silva Mediterranea)
3. **Ümit Turhan**-*Division Director of Relations with International Institutions*- General Directorate of Forestry,
4. **Hande Bilir**- Project Manager, The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey, TÜBİTAK (Adviser to the WG8 of Silva Mediterranea)
5. **Bahar Yalçın**, Forest Engineer, Msc, WG8 of Silva Mediterranea
6. **Hilmi Ergin DEDEOĞLU**, Agricultural Counsellor, Alternate Permanent Representative of the Republic of Turkey to the UN-RBAs (FAO-IFAD-WFP)

The Turkish Delegation is pleased to express its satisfaction that, the Secretariat of Silva Mediterranea, together with the Plan Blue launched the preparation of the new edition of the State of The Mediterranean Forests with the line of decisions taken by the [Committee Silva Mediterranea at its extraordinary session in Barcelona](#) on 18 March 2015 (*To regularly update the State of Mediterranean Forests (SoMF)*)

General Overview

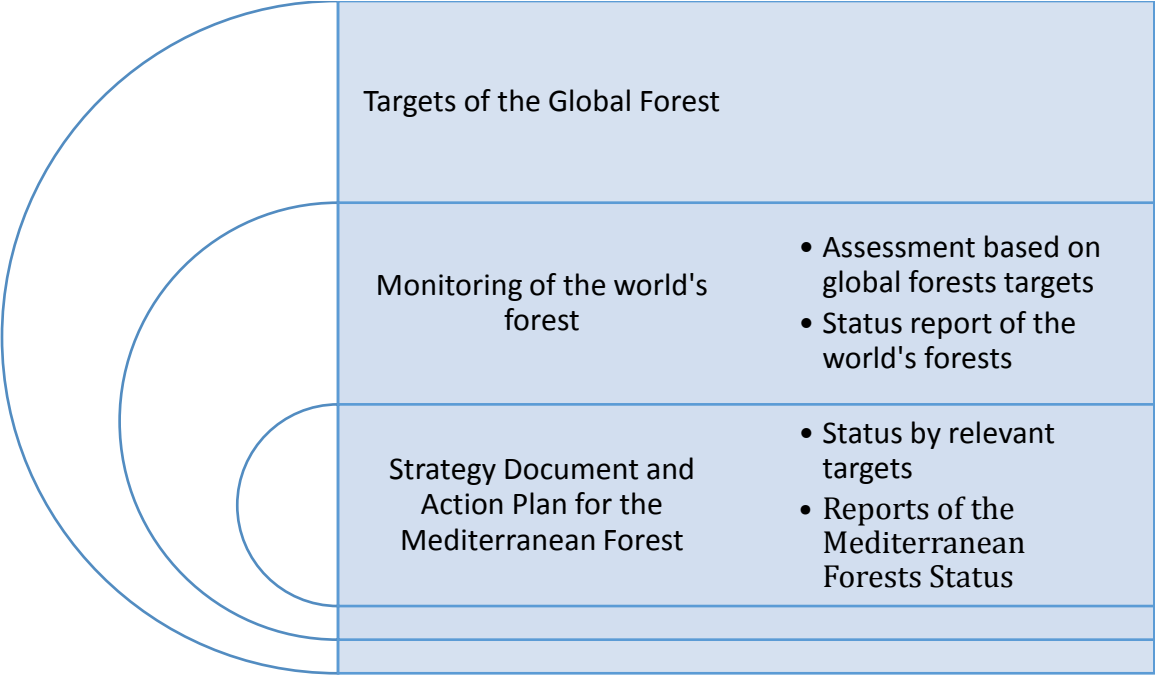
It is an essential resource to determine the status of the Mediterranean Forests for the following areas as a reference.

1. Monitoring of the changes periodically (how much our forested area increased / decreased, change in the contribution of the forest to the economy).
2. Determining how much get closer to the targets that is disclosed at the strategy paper and making guidance in order to reach target on time and effectively (or revising the targets)
3. Making direct inputs to the Status Report of the World Forest
4. Determining the how much approached to the targets of the Global Forestry and making guidance to reach the targets on time and effectively (or revising the targets).

To ensure the benefits mentioned above, the SoMF should be watchable or observable and have tangible criterions.

Instead of putting this report as the aim, it will be an important step to adopt the monitoring of the forests conditions/status as the aim and to evaluate the report as output. Thus and so , an aim with regard to monitoring of the forested areas will be revealed ,monitoring approaches and tools will be determined , and the SoMF will be an output.

In this context, working together in the reporting of the forestry within body of the FAO and revealing the fundamental tracking / monitoring approach with a holistic perspective will be a matter of great importance.

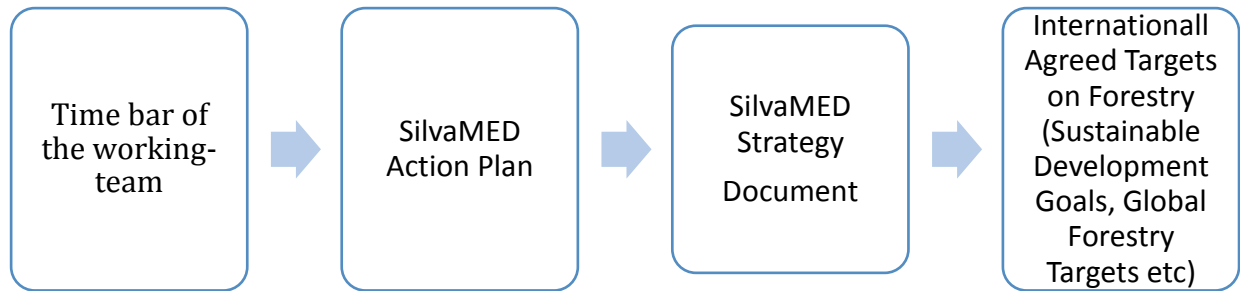


In the case of adopting this approach the work needs to be done :

1. Pulling together (teamwork) the team of the making reports for the World Forest Status, Mediterranean Forest Status, and other relevant reports, if any.
 - i. Determining general monitoring criteria
 - ii. Establishing the connection for monitoring criteria with the proposed targets , determining the approach to know which criteria accomplished, which targets performed well or not
2. In addition to the general criteria, specifying special monitoring criteria for the region by those who prepared report of the Mediterranean Forest Status and other similar level reports, if any .
3. Placing the determined criteria about the subject under the related heading
4. Later on, updating of the monitoring criteria by countries on a monitoring system and generating the reports as dynamic.

Forming of the time bar for the working-team and Making Action Plan of Silva Med

Forming of the time bar for the working-team and Making Action Plan of Silva Med are directly related to each other. The big parts of action plan are the actions that will be assigned as responsibility of working-group. For this reason, substantially, the time bar/ business plan of the working group will cover the activities that describes how the action points will be meet. Therefore, it has been considered that running these two issues together would be of great benefit in terms of traceability.



Turkish Proposals to draft table of contents

The Secretariat prepared the main headings as follow based on the results of the preliminary survey.

1. Mediterranean Biome
2. Forest Management and Related Industries
3. Forest and Human

Following titles are recommended by Turkey taking into consideration this proposal.

1. Introduction
2. Mediterranean Landscape
3. Forest Management
4. Forest and Human
5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Within these main headings subtitles are developed. The proposal made by Turkey "Mediterranean Landscape" was written instead of "Mediterranean Biomass" . The basic reason is Landscape was written several times instead of Biome in Mediterranean Forests Strategy document. As is known, SoMF document is prepared in accordance with Mediterranean Forests Strategy Document. The five main points about introduction and results was not given details due to write with general framework. The title of 2,3 and 4 is considered to be detailed as follows:

1. The Mediterranean Landscape
 - 1.1. Limits of the Eco-Region: Bioclimatic Approach, Soil Groups, Vegetation Types
 - 1.2. Definition of Forest, Forest Cover, Other Wooded Lands, Changes In Land Use
 - 1.3. Biodiversity, Invasive-Threatened-Emblematic species
 - 1.4. Conservation areas in the Mediterranean
 - 1.4.1. Definition of Protected Areas
 - 1.4.2. Legislation of Protected Areas
 - 1.4.3. Protected Areas (facts and figures)
 - 1.5. Forest biological diversity
 - 1.5.1. Tree species diversity
 - 1.5.2. Genetic diversity
 - 1.5.3. Ecosystem diversity
 - 1.5.4. Regeneration
 - 1.5.5. Naturalness
 - 1.5.6. Deadwood
 - 1.5.7. Forest fragmentation
 - 1.5.8. Protected forests
 - 1.5.9. Managed forests
 - 1.6. Forest resources – productive functions
 - 1.6.1. Growing stock
 - 1.6.2. Forest carbon
 - 1.6.3. Increment and felling
 - 1.6.4. Round wood
 - 1.6.5. Non-wood goods
 - 1.6.6. Non-wood services
 - 1.6.7. Food security and nutrition
 - 1.6.8. Wood Energy
 - 1.7. Forest resources – protective functions
 - 1.7.1. Water management
 - 1.7.2. Soil protection
 - 1.7.3. Other ecosystems functions
 - 1.8. Threats and Pressures on Mediterranean Landscape
 - 1.8.1. Land Degradation and Desertification
 - 1.8.2. Climatic Change
 - 1.8.3. Water Scarcity
 - 1.8.4. Overgrazing

- 2. Forest Management
 - 2.1. Ownership (Rural right, Land tenure), Planning and Protection
 - 2.2. Forest policy and governance
 - 2.2.1. National Forest Programme
 - 2.2.2. Institutional framework
 - 2.2.3. Legal/regulatory framework
 - 2.2.4. Financial and economic instruments
 - 2.2.5. Information, communication and dissemination systems
 - 2.2.6. National and international commitments
 - 2.3. Forest Product
 - 2.3.1. Wood – Based FP
 - 2.3.2. Non – Wood FP
 - 2.3.3. Ecosystem Services
 - 2.3.3.1. *Sustainable Tourism*
 - 2.3.3.2. *Recreation*
 - 2.4. Restoration of Degraded Landscape
 - 2.4.1. Afforestation, Reforestation, Regeneration, etc.
 - 2.5. Forest Reproductive Material
 - 2.5.1. Seedlings
 - 2.5.2. Nurseries
 - 2.5.3. Seed Stands
 - 2.6. Other Activities
 - 2.6.1. Water Harvesting
 - 2.6.2. Wind Energy
 - 2.6.3. Solar Energy
 - 2.6.4. Mining

- 3. Forest and People
 - 3.1. History of Mediterranean Forest
 - 3.2. Forest Policy, Institutional and Legal Framework
 - 3.2.1. National Institution, Universities,
 - 3.2.2. Promote Forest Governance and Land Tenure Reforms at Landscape Level
 - 3.2. Private Sector, NGO's, Cooperatives
 - 3.3. Employment
 - 3.4. Raising Public Awareness and Communications
 - 3.5. Forest holdings
 - 3.6. Forest and Money
 - 3.6.1. Contribution of forest sector to GDP
 - 3.6.2. Net revenue
 - 3.6.3. Investments in forests and forestry
 - 3.6.4. Forest sector employment capacity
 - 3.6.5. Occupational safety and health
 - 3.6.6. Wood and non-wood goods consumption
 - 3.6.7. Trade in wood and non-wood goods
 - 3.6.8. National Contribution to Forestry-Forest Funds
 - 3.7. Forest-Research and Education
 - 3.7.1. Vocational training and education
 - 3.7.2. Raising public awareness and communication
 - 3.7.3. Applied research and education
 - 3.8. Innovation for green economy
 - 3.9. Rural development- Rural rights
 - 3.10. In-migration and out-migration
 - 3.11. Forest and Health
 - 3.12. Recreation in forests -Urban and peri-urban forestry
 - 3.13. Forest and Literature